

Data Centers Electricity Payments

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Data centers have significant energy requirements resulting in concerns about how this energy demand affects unrelated electricity customers. Many states have considered [specific payment structures for large loads](#) like data centers to prevent cost shifting onto other customers. Below are examples of state policies regarding specific payment structures for data centers.

California [SB 57](#) (Enacted, 2025) requires the PUC to assess the extent to which electricity costs associate with new loads from data centers are shifting to other customers. The assessment may include the identification of opportunities to prevent such cost shifts.

Colorado [HB 1030](#) (Introduced, 2026) requires the Colorado Data Center Development Authority to ensure that data centers will not cause unreasonable cost impacts to other utility ratepayers.

Florida [SB 484](#) (Introduced, 2026) would require a minimum tariff for large load customers to ensure large load customers bear the full cost of their service requirements.

Georgia's [Public Service Commission](#) approved a rule permitting utilities to bill very large-load customers for upstream generation, transmission, and distribution costs and to require longer contract terms and minimum billing to avoid stranded costs.

Maryland [SB 937](#) (Enacted, 2025) requires investor owned utilities to submit a specific rate schedule for large load customers to prevent residential customers from facing the costs associate with large load customers interconnecting to the grid.

Minnesota [HF 16](#) (Enacted, 2025) requires the establishment of a large customer class for utility services. Specific tariffs may be approved for the large customer class to prevent other customers from paying for stranded costs.

Nebraska [LB 526](#) (Enacted, 2025) allows a public power supplier to impose requirements on any cryptocurrency mining operation for the cost of infrastructure upgrades necessary for operations.

New Jersey [AB 5462](#) (Vetoed, 2025) would require electric public utilities to establish special electricity tariffs for large load data centers to protect non-data center customers from the increased costs associated with the high electricity demand caused by data centers.

Ohio [Public Utilities Commission](#) ordered AEP Ohio to file a dedicated Data Center Tariff with enhanced financial and operational requirements.

Oregon [HB 3546](#) (Enacted, 2025) requires a distinct services classification and tariff schedule for large energy use facilities. The tariff schedule must be properly allocated to prevent cost-shifting to other consumers.

Tennessee [HB 2054](#) (Introduced, 2026) would require a local power company to demonstrate that unrelated customers will not experience rate increases prior to approving service for a large energy-intensive user.

Utah [SB 132](#) (Enacted, 2025) requires large load customers to pay all just and reasonable large load incremental costs necessary to receive electric service.

Vermont [HB 727](#) (Introduced, 2026) would establish a separate ratepayer class and tariff schedule for data centers to ensure reasonable rates for other ratepayer classes.

Virginia [HB 2084](#) (Enacted, 2025) directs the commission to review whether existing customer classifications are reasonable and whether special tariffs are appropriate.

Washington [SB 6171](#) (Introduced, 2026) would require each investor-owned utility with an emerging large energy use facility in its territory to submit a special tariff or contract for those facilities.

Wisconsin [AB 722](#) (Introduced, 2025) would require the Public Service Commission to establish a definition of a very large customer class for utilities. The bill would also set guidelines for utilities to follow when creating specific tariffs for very large customers.

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