

February 16, 2026

Bryce Patz
Department of Metropolitan Development
200 E. Washington Street, 2060
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Re: Expert Perspective on Digital Infrastructure Resilience and Geographic Redundancy

Dear Bryce,

I have spent more than two decades working in Indiana's data-center and digital-infrastructure sector, advising on site selection, power coordination, and resiliency architecture for enterprise and public-sector facilities across central Indiana. My work has involved coordination with utilities, network providers, and local governments on projects designed to meet stringent uptime and redundancy standards.

Based on that experience, I would like the record to reflect the following:

1. Geographic redundancy is now a national infrastructure imperative

In late 2025, more than 1,000 companies worldwide were affected by a service disruption tied to a single data-center region in Ashburn, Virginia. Major platforms including Snapchat, Venmo, Robinhood, United Airlines, Lyft, and Ring experienced outages due to a localized service failure.

This incident illustrates a critical infrastructure lesson: concentration of digital capacity in a small number of geographic hubs creates systemic risk.

Distributing capacity into additional markets such as Indianapolis materially reduces that risk.

2. Indiana's Central Location Strengthens National Resilience

Indianapolis sits at the geographic center of major Midwest fiber corridors and power infrastructure. From a redundancy standpoint, this region provides grid diversity relative to East Coast hubs, geographic separation from coastal weather risk, and centralized latency advantages for Midwest users. Adding modern colocation capacity here strengthens not burdens the national and regional digital grid.

3. Colocation Facilities Reduce Single-Point-of-Failure Risk

Facilities such as the proposed Sabey Data Centers campus are designed to support multi-cloud architectures, hybrid deployments, and workload replication across

geographically separate regions. When one site fails, operations can shift elsewhere. That architecture protects hospitals, banks, government systems, and local businesses.

4. Layered Power Protection Is Standard Practice

Modern data centers incorporate uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) systems, redundant feeds, and on-site backup generation for grid outages. These systems are regulated under state and federal environmental standards and are tested periodically, not operated continuously. This is best-practice infrastructure design, not industrial experimentation and the back-up generator power capacity must match the data center peak to avoid catastrophic failure to local customers.

5. Local Hosting Improves Performance for Indiana Businesses

Latency decreases when data is hosted closer to users. This improves telehealth reliability, financial transaction speed, educational platforms, video conferencing, and small-business cloud tools. Digital infrastructure proximity is now comparable to transportation proximity.

6. Compatibility with Industrial Zoning

Data centers generate minimal daily traffic compared to warehousing, no product manufacturing emissions, enclosed cooling systems, and regulated backup power systems. They are routinely integrated in commercial, industrial, and technology-park settings nationwide.

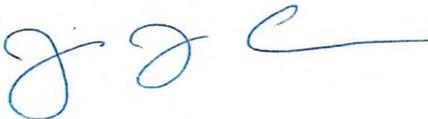
Conclusion for the Record

From an infrastructure and resilience standpoint, expanding geographic diversity of digital capacity into Indiana aligns with national best practices and strengthens the state's economic competitiveness.

Data centers today are essential infrastructure comparable in importance to substations, fiber corridors, and utility facilities.

In my professional opinion, facilities of this type are compatible with properly planned industrial zones as exhibited here and materially serve the public interest.

Respectfully,



Jack Carr
Indianapolis
Data Center & Digital Infrastructure Executive