



Aug 04, 2026

Categories:

[Data Centers](#)

[In the News](#)

[Publications](#)

[Tax Law Defined™ Blog](#)

Authors:

[Mark F. Sommer](#)

Thomson Reuters Quotes Mark Sommer on Tax Incentives for Data Centers

Thomson Reuters extensively quotes FBT Gibbons Partner and [Tax, Benefits & Estates](#) Practice Group Leader [Mark Sommer](#) in its story “Multistate Monitor – States diverge on data center tax incentives.”

Sommer discusses that while many states are pausing or rolling back [tax incentives for data centers](#), Kentucky is moving in the opposite direction and how the state’s tax code structure enables data centers to [support local schools](#).

“We are seeing just dozens, and I mean dozens, of data centers coming into Kentucky,” Sommer says.

He explains that companies are attracted by the state’s [competitive advantages](#), including accessible utilities, robust power grid, major north-south interstates, and multiple airports. However, he also points out Kentucky’s tax code does include a key impediment for data centers — a 6% sales tax on energy plus a 3% additional school utility tax in some countries.

“Unlike Ohio, Kentucky wants to tax the energy input into, for example, a data center,” he says. While that tax also applies for auto manufacturers and others, Sommer explains a mitigating exemption is available for traditional manufacturers and industrial processors.

Sommer further explains that a 650-megawatt data center operating at 90% efficiency could generate enough revenue from the 3% utility tax to more than double the per-student funding for one of the state’s smallest school districts.

“In the poorest of counties, that’s life-changing,” he says. “It’s just that simple, and that’s being lost. That’s just getting lost in the noise.”

[Read the full story.](#)

© 2026 FBT Gibbons LLP. May be considered attorney advertising in some jurisdictions.