Calling It Patriotism Doesn't Make It True

How supporting data centers became a loyalty test, and why conservatives should reject it

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How data centers became a loyalty test

Somewhere in the last year, building a data center became a test of loyalty. If you ask hard questions about water, power bills or farm ground, you're not a citizen doing your homework anymore. You're a dupe of the Chinese Communist Party.

That claim is false, and it's dangerous. And conservatives should be the first to say so.

The claim is false

The people asking these questions are real, and they have names. They're farmers worried about their wells, retirees watching their power bills, and neighbors who sat down and read the filings themselves. Nobody had to send them a script.

Data Center Watch's 2025 report found 55% of the politicians opposing data center projects were Republicans, and that local opposition had blocked $18 billion in projects and delayed another $46 billion over two years.[1] A Fox News poll in July 2026 found 70% of registered voters oppose building a data center in their area to support AI,[2] and Fox News reported in September that only 40% of Republicans supported new data center construction.[3] A separate Annenberg Public Policy Center survey found majorities of both parties opposed.[4]

When President Trump told Fox News host Laura Ingraham on Sept. 10 that "a lot of people say that it's a China PR thing," experts called the claim exaggerated. Tech companies did find Chinese influence campaigns on social media, but with little reach.[5] Popular Information reported that even the author of the Bitcoin Policy Institute report that popularized the "psyop" talk concedes "much American opposition to data centers is indisputably authentic."[6]

China posting about American water use doesn't turn your concern about your own well into a Chinese talking point.

Conservatives aren't buying it either. On Nov. 11, Sen. Josh Hawley became the first Senate Republican to call for a national data center moratorium.[7] He has warned since 2025 about what happened to power bills in Virginia: "What I do not want to have happen is what has happened in Virginia, where they come in and everybody's prices go way, way, way up."[8] In May, Gov. Ron DeSantis signed Florida's SB 484 and called it "much-needed protections for taxpayers and our natural resources."[9] When President Trump posted on Aug. 31 that communities opposing data centers want to "end up being backwards and poor,"[10] Rep. Tim Burchett answered, "I guess I'm backwards and poor," and Newsweek reported he suggested putting some data centers on military installations instead.[35]

Patriotism starts at home

Edmund Burke, the father of modern conservatism, wrote in 1790 that "to love the little platoon we belong to in society, is the first principle" of public affections.[11] Love of country starts with love of your own family, your neighbors and your own ground. A man defending his water and his neighbor's farm is doing exactly what Burke described. Calling him disloyal turns conservatism upside down.

The founders built a country on the idea that free people govern themselves. The First Amendment protects your right to speak and to petition your government.[12] Nobody has to prove their loyalty before they're allowed to object to a deal.

Subsidies aren't patriotism

Adam Smith warned in 1776 that when people of the same trade meet, "the conversation ends in a conspiracy against the public, or in some contrivance to raise prices."[13] Ronald Reagan summed up government's view of the economy this way: "If it moves, tax it. If it keeps moving,

regulate it. And if it stops moving, subsidize it."[14] Neither man would mistake a sales tax exemption for a free market.

Here's what the industry wants wrapped in the flag. Since 2020, Idaho has exempted data center equipment and construction from sales tax for projects that invest at least $250 million and create 30 jobs, with no end date.[15] A 2026 bill to narrow it, H.B. 897, passed the House 68-0. The Senate amended it and passed it 34-0. The House never took up the Senate's changes, and the bill died when the session ended.[16] To be fair, the same Legislature did pass two good laws that session: H.B. 911 makes new customers of 50 megawatts or more pay their full cost of service on contracts signed from July 1, 2026 on, and H.B. 895 limits where new data centers can get cooling water.[37][38] Look at who's lining up for farm ground. TerraVolt, the California company[18] now optioning 1,077 acres near Declo, named no customer in its Oct. 30 announcement,[19] and its own SEC filing warns of "substantial doubt" about its ability to keep operating.[20] Nobody has shown TerraVolt has applied for the exemption. Still, that isn't national defense. That's a business plan with a tax break sitting on the table.

I'm a conservative, a Republican, a constitutionalist, a believer in free markets and an advocate for liberty. What's happening with these projects isn't the free market at work. It's subsidized, protected corporate welfare and cronyism.

Why the patriotism claim is dangerous

Dwight Eisenhower, a Republican president and a five-star general, warned in 1961 that "we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex."[21] He knew what happens when private profit and national security get welded together. Every question about cost starts to sound like disloyalty.

That's happening now. On June 4, House Energy and Commerce Republicans led by Chair Brett Guthrie claimed "strong evidence" of China-linked influence behind data center opposition and asked FBI Director Kash Patel for a briefing.[22] In September, Reps. Jason Smith and John Moolenaar urged Treasury and the IRS to investigate the tax-exempt status of nonprofits they say are fueling the opposition.[23] On Sept. 28, House Speaker Mike Johnson called the opposition "a Chinese psyop."[24] Once Washington starts sorting citizens into loyal and disloyal piles based on what they believe about a building, the First Amendment gets thin fast.

And while Washington questions the loyalty of people worried about their water, it's in federal court trying to put its own water right beyond Idaho's control. On Sept. 11, 2026, the United States, the Department of Energy and the Navy sued the State of Idaho over the water right at Idaho National Laboratory (Case No. 1:26-cv-00592).[25] That's the same site the Energy Department opened to private AI data centers and power plants in July 2025.[26] The administration wants a court to declare that Idaho's water department lacks the authority to administer federal water rights, and to bar the state from using its own water law against the United States.[25] Idaho argues that would put the federal user outside the priority system everyone else on the aquifer lives under, so in a shortage the cuts could land on farmers, fish producers and cities instead. The court hasn't ruled. Idaho's Republican attorney general, Raúl Labrador, put it plainly: "The federal government gets no special treatment under Idaho law."[27] That's the conservative position. Defending your water from Washington isn't disloyal.

It's a pattern. Decide first, explain later. Gov. Brad Little signed a memorandum with the Energy Department on July 24 to compete for a new Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus. Idahoans found out days later that the host agreement "shall provide for the acceptance of out-of-state used nuclear fuel, spent nuclear fuel, and high-level radioactive waste."[28] The explanation, from Lt. Gov. Scott Bedke, was that it isn't waste but fuel the lab can recycle.[28] By late September, a DOE spokesperson said it is unknown how much would go to each campus, and

Gov. Little said the memorandum is not a final agreement.[36] Fair enough. But the terms were signed before Idahoans saw them. Six weeks after the Energy Department named Idaho one of five contenders,[29] the administration sued the state over the lab's water. People who ask questions after the fact aren't the problem. Leaders who make the deal before they make the case are.

It also lets officials skip the questions. "Psyop" is a lot easier to say than explaining who pays when a speculative project walks away and leaves its roads, pipelines and power lines behind.

Holding government and industry to account is the patriotic thing to do. Asking questions doesn't make you an enemy of the country.

How we got here

Date	What happened	Source
Jan. 21, 2025	The $500 billion Stargate AI venture is announced at the White House, framing AI infrastructure as a national race.	[30]
July 23, 2025	The administration releases America's AI Action Plan and Executive Order 14318 to fast-track data center permitting.	[31][32]
July 24, 2025	The Energy Department names Idaho National Laboratory one of four federal sites for private AI data centers and power plants.	[26]
Spring 2026	TerraVolt Infrastructure eyes a data center site near Raft River in Cassia County, BoiseDev reports.	[18]
March 31, 2026	Idaho responds to the Energy Department's request for information on hosting a nuclear campus.	[33]
April 2, 2026	H.B. 897 dies when the session ends. It passed the House 68-0 and, amended, the Senate 34-0; the House never voted on the Senate's version.	[16]
May 2026	DeSantis signs Florida's SB 484 to protect ratepayers and local control. Interior Secretary Doug Burgum calls some opposition "foreign-sourced dark money."	[9][22]
June 4, 2026	House Energy and Commerce Republicans ask the FBI for a briefing on foreign influence behind data center opposition.	[22]
July 24, 2026	Gov. Little signs the memorandum of understanding with the Energy Department.	[28]
July 28, 2026	The Energy Department names Idaho one of five initial contenders for a Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus.	[29]
Aug. 3, 2026	The Idaho Capital Sun reports the deal requires accepting out-of-state spent fuel and high-level waste. Lt. Gov. Scott Bedke calls it fuel for recycling.	[28]
Sept. 25, 2026	A DOE spokesperson says quantities for each campus are unknown; Gov. Little says the memorandum is not a final agreement.	[36]
Aug. 31, 2026	Trump posts that communities opposing data centers want to "end up being backwards and poor."	[10]
Sept. 10, 2026	Trump tells Laura Ingraham "a lot of people say that it's a China PR thing."	[5]
Sept. 11, 2026	The United States, the Energy Department and the Navy sue Idaho over the INL water right.	[25]
Sept. 2026	Reps. Jason Smith and John Moolenaar ask Treasury and the IRS to look at nonprofits opposing data centers.	[23]
Sept. 28, 2026	Speaker Mike Johnson calls the opposition "a Chinese psyop."	[24]
Nov. 3, 2026	Voters favor limits on data centers in 40 of 41 local ballot measures.	[34]
Nov. 11, 2026	Hawley calls for a national data center moratorium.	[7]

The other side, in fairness

Supporters argue AI capacity is a real national security need and China is building fast. Rep. Scott Perry put it plainly in December 2025: "We are in a race for AI with China, so data centers are a part of that."[8] Foreign influence campaigns do exist, too.[5] Both are fair points. Neither explains away millions of Americans who decided for themselves, and neither answers who should pay.

Reader questions

Is anyone in power really calling data center opponents Chinese agents?

Yes, by name and on the record. In September 2026 the president said "a lot of people say that it's a China PR thing," and House Speaker Mike Johnson called the opposition "a Chinese psyop." In June, House Energy and Commerce Republicans asked the FBI for a briefing on foreign influence behind the opposition.[5][24][22]

Does Idaho give data centers tax breaks?

Yes. Since 2020, data center equipment and new data center buildings have been exempt from sales tax for projects that invest at least $250 million and create 30 jobs, and the exemption has no end date. A separate 2008 law caps the taxable value of any business that invests more than $1 billion in one county at $400 million. The state has never published what the sales tax break costs.[15][16]

Didn't the Legislature do anything to protect ratepayers?

It did. H.B. 911 makes new customers of 50 megawatts or more pay their full cost of service on contracts signed from July 1, 2026 on. H.B. 895 limits where new data centers can get cooling water. Both are good laws. Neither touches the tax breaks, and the bill that would have, H.B. 897, died.[37][38][16]

What is the INL water lawsuit about?

The United States, the Energy Department and the Navy sued Idaho on Sept. 11, 2026 (No. 1:26-cv-00592). They want a court to declare that Idaho's water department has no authority to administer federal water rights at the lab and to bar the state from applying its water law to the United States. Idaho is fighting it. Nothing has been decided.[25][27]

Has Idaho agreed to take the country's nuclear waste?

No final deal exists. The governor's July 24 memorandum says any host agreement "shall provide for the acceptance" of out-of-state spent fuel and high-level waste, and hosting would require changing the 1995 Settlement Agreement. The governor says the memorandum is not a final agreement, and a DOE spokesperson said in September that the amounts for each campus are unknown. That's exactly why hearings should come before any signature.[28][36]

Interrogatories

1. The federal lawsuit doesn't prove farmers would lose water. Aren't you assuming the worst?

The complaint asks a court to put the federal water right outside Idaho's administration. Idaho's priority system works because every user, senior or junior, answers to the same rules in a shortage. Take one large user out of that system and somebody else absorbs the difference. The

court hasn't ruled, and the article says so. The risk is real enough that Idaho's Republican attorney general is fighting it.

2. Idaho passed H.B. 911 and H.B. 895. Why complain that lawmakers did nothing?

I don't. Those are good laws, and the article now says so. They deal with power costs on new contracts and cooling water. They don't touch the sales tax exemption, which still has no end date and no public cost report, and the one bill that would have fixed that died.

3. TerraVolt hasn't applied for any tax break. Isn't it unfair to tie it to subsidies?

The article doesn't say TerraVolt has the exemption, or that it has applied. It says the exemption is still on the books, with no end date, for any project that qualifies. If TerraVolt wants to settle the question, it can say publicly that it won't seek the exemption or the property tax cap.

4. TerraVolt plans to run off the grid. Why talk about stranded substations?

The article now asks who pays when a speculative project leaves its roads, pipelines and power lines behind. An off-grid gas plant still needs a pipeline tap, roads, water and a cleanup plan. If the company fails, those don't vanish. A decommissioning bond posted before construction answers the question.

5. A going-concern warning doesn't mean the project will fail.

Agreed. It means the company's own accountants say there is "substantial doubt" it can keep operating without new money. That's a fact a county commissioner deserves to weigh before a rezone. Ask for proof of financing and a named customer. If those exist, show them.

6. Foreign influence campaigns are real. Why dismiss them?

I don't. The article says so in plain words, and cites the experts who found Chinese campaigns with little reach. Both things are true: foreign actors post, and Americans decide for themselves. Investigate the foreign actors. Don't smear the farmer at the county hearing.

7. National polls about local data centers don't mean Americans oppose computing capacity.

True, and the article doesn't claim they do. People are saying they don't want one next door on these terms: subsidized, secretive, with somebody else paying for the power. That's a fair objection to a deal, not to computers.

8. H.B. 897 just died on procedure.

The procedure is in the article now. The House passed it 68-0, the Senate amended it and passed it 34-0, and the House never took up the Senate's version before adjourning. Nobody voted to kill it, so nobody is on record for killing it.

9. Nobody's First Amendment rights have been taken away.

Not yet, and I'd like to keep it that way. When members of Congress ask the FBI for briefings and ask the IRS to look at the tax status of groups that oppose a policy, people notice. Calling neighbors a foreign psyop is how you make them think twice before showing up to testify.

10. The memorandum isn't a final deal. Why call it "decide first, explain later"?

Because the terms, including accepting out-of-state spent fuel and high-level waste, were signed on July 24 and Idahoans learned them from a newspaper on Aug. 3. The governor says it isn't

final. Good. Then hold the public hearings former Chief Justice Jim Jones has asked for before anything else gets signed.

Glossary

Behind the meter: Power made on site and used on site, without passing through the utility's grid or meter.

Cost causation: The rule that whoever causes a cost, such as a new power plant or substation, pays for it.

Data center sales tax exemption: Idaho's 2020 law (Idaho Code 63-3622VV) that exempts qualifying data center equipment and buildings from sales tax.

Emergency moratorium: A temporary pause on certain land-use applications while a city or county writes permanent rules.

Going-concern warning: A statement in a company's financial reports that there is "substantial doubt" it can keep operating over the next year without new money.

Hyperscale data center: A very large data center campus, usually hundreds of thousands of square feet or more, built for cloud or AI computing.

Large load: A single electric customer of 50 megawatts or more, the threshold in Idaho's H.B. 911.

Memorandum of understanding (MOU): A signed document setting out terms two parties intend to follow; it is not the final contract.

Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus: A DOE program for sites that would host fuel making, reprocessing, waste storage, reactors and data centers in one place.

Option agreement: A paid right to buy land later at set terms, without an obligation to buy.

Property tax cap (Idaho Code 63-4502): A 2008 law that caps the taxable value of a business investing over $1 billion in one county at $400 million.

Psyop: Short for psychological operation, a campaign to manipulate what people believe.

1995 Settlement Agreement: Idaho's agreement with the federal government that limits spent nuclear fuel shipments into the state and sets cleanup deadlines at INL.

Water right priority: Idaho's "first in time, first in right" rule; in a shortage, newer (junior) rights are cut before older (senior) ones.

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Revision r3, Nov. 13, 2026

Revision r3, Nov. 13, 2026

Fact-check pass Nov. 13, 2026, against primary sources (Idaho Legislature, IPUC, IDWR, SEC EDGAR, Federal Register, NRC, DOE) with cross-checks by ChatGPT, Grok and Copilot. r3 merges the r2 fact-check edits with the update written to Final at 12:48 p.m. (Patriotism v2: reader questions, H.B. 897 wording, references 36 to 38).

Bitcoin Policy Institute quote attributed to Popular Information's report.

- Bitcoin Policy Institute quote attributed to Popular Information's report.

Named no customer now tied to TerraVolt's Oct. 30 announcement.

- Named no customer now tied to TerraVolt's Oct. 30 announcement.

Ballotpedia URL repaired. Place names follow house style. Byline and rights line added.

- Ballotpedia URL repaired. Place names follow house style. Byline and rights line added.

Revision r4, Nov. 13, 2026

Revision r4, Nov. 13, 2026

Checked that President Trump is never called a former president.

- Checked that President Trump is never called a former president.

Revision r5, Nov. 13, 2026

Revision r5, Nov. 13, 2026

Tightened the passages about H.B. 897 and TerraVolt to what the public record shows.

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