

THE CASE FOR INVESTING IN OHIO IX

A Growth Plan for a State-Scale, AI-Ready Internet Exchange

OHIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
RESEARCH FOUNDATION

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Executive Summary

When an Ohioan streams a video, a hospital uploads a patient scan, or a school downloads a software update, that data typically travels out of Ohio before coming back.[1] That detour costs time for Ohio's residents and businesses every day. Longer paths also expose network traffic to more congestion points and failure risks, which can increase packet loss and degrade latency-sensitive applications such as telehealth and real-time video. This delay will only become more consequential as Ohio's economy shifts toward AI-driven and cloud-dependent business models that need faster, more localized data exchange.

Ohio IX is an internet exchange point (IXP) built to close that gap. It lets internet carriers, cloud services, enterprises and institutions, and content platforms hand off data directly to each other locally, at lower costs and higher speeds.

Ohio IX already carries a portion of Ohioan internet traffic for select member businesses and networks.[1] But its operations are below the scale of major IXs in Chicago and Kansas City, largely because of high connection costs for new locations, limited content provider participation and lack of dedicated marketing.[1] [2] [3] Some Ohio businesses choose to use neighboring state exchanges in Detroit and Pittsburgh.

$20.2B annual GDP contribution to Ohio from the growing AI compute sector, which will require a more robust digital interconnect

(Ohio Chamber Foundation, 2025)

As AI workloads shift toward distributed inference and enterprises adopt hybrid cloud architectures, both trends favor infrastructure sited close to end users rather than concentrated in a handful of hubs, which for Ohio traffic is largely Ashburn and Chicago. A larger, more capable Ohio IX positions the state to capture that shift.

With targeted investment and strategic partnerships, Ohio IX can deliver the following benefits:



Infographic sources: [4] [5] [6]

[1] Ohio IX - PeeringDB
[2] ChIX - PeeringDB
[3] KCIX – PeeringDB
[4] ISPs in the US and Internet Peering - Macronet Services
[5] New evidence on data center employment effects | Brookings
[6] The Economic Impact Study of Data Centers in Ohio - Ohio Chamber Foundation

This report assesses Ohio IX's current position against comparable exchanges, explains the urgency of using Ohio IX to prepare for an AI-driven economy, and suggests the sequenced investment needed to scale it, starting with key full-time hires. Finally, this report weighs different funding options to identify the right mix of public incentives needed to achieve OH IX's growth goals and benefit the state.

Why an IX Matters to Ohio

Ohio's AI and tech economy runs on low-latency, high-bandwidth connectivity. When that connectivity routes through Ohio IX rather than out-of-state hubs, Ohio-based internet service providers (ISPs) can offload their local traffic to lower their transport cost and connect their customers to high-demand content providers.

Two national trends are converging on Ohio's existing digital infrastructure, necessitating stronger local interconnection.

Enterprises are increasingly adopting hybrid cloud models, a mix of public and enterprise cloud.

Seventy-three percent of U.S. organizations now use a hybrid cloud model, splitting workloads between their own infrastructure and one or more public cloud providers.

That architecture requires constant, low-latency exchange between enterprise networks and cloud on-ramps. Businesses will have options to choose an out of state provider in Michigan, Illinois or Virginia, or to keep the traffic in Ohio and reduce latency.

AI compute is expanding from centralized training to include distributed inference.

The U.S. edge AI market is projected to grow from $37.5B in 2026 to $103B by 2030, a growth curve that reflects inference workloads spreading out from a few coastal metros toward a much wider set of regional hubs, including Ohio.

Inferencing, where the largest trained AI models in production run, is more latency-sensitive and increasingly handled in smaller facilities placed close to the people and applications using them.

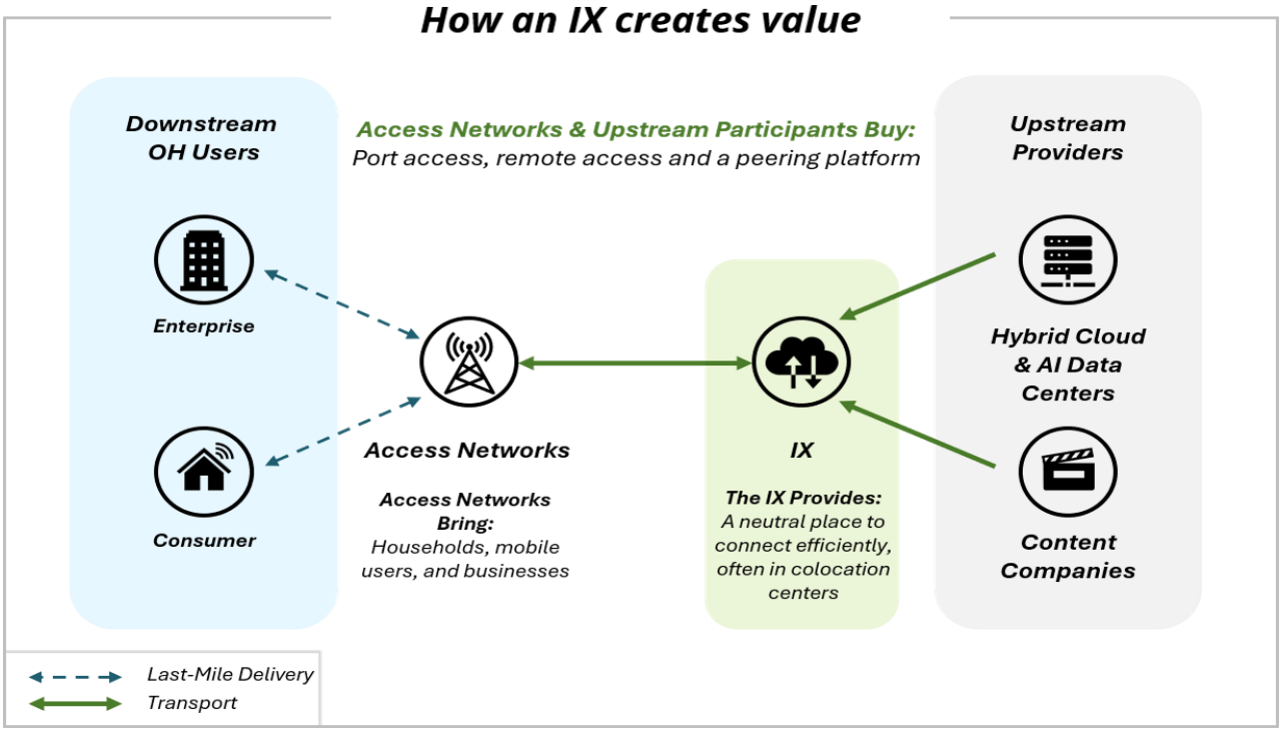
Infographic sources: [7] [8]

On its own, Ohio IX's current ISP-focused operating model is unlikely to produce material new benefits for Ohio constituents. Capturing the distributed AI inference and hybrid cloud

[7] Edge AI Market Report 2026 - Research and Markets

[8] IBM – Risk, reward and reality

opportunities of the future will likely require Ohio IX to evolve its operating model, value proposition, sales approach, and service offerings.



Ohio IX Today: An Asset at an Inflection Point

Founded in 2016, Ohio IX has grown to 61 member networks across 16 facilities that are concentrated in Columbus, with single facilities in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Akron.[9] The IX is governed by a volunteer board and collectively supports access networks that reach 4.5 million Ohio households and 155,000 businesses across 83 of Ohio's 88 counties.[10] [11] [12]

Ohio IX Economics at a Glance

Ohio IX carries ~430–480 Gbps of peak daily traffic (860 Gbps monthly peak), which would otherwise route through paid transit via Chicago or Ashburn.

Keeping that traffic local, at a ~$0.50/Mbps/month blended transit cost, represents an estimated **$2.6M–$2.9M/year in avoided transit spend**, against just ~$100K/year in total membership dues.[13]

That is a return of **more than $25 saved for every $1 spent** on the exchange, or roughly **$45k/year in average savings per connected network**.

[9] Ibid Ohio IX – PeeringDB
[10] AS23169 OHIO IX | IPGeolocation.io
[11] Ohio IX – Connecting Ohio to the World
[12] Ibid Ohio IX - PeeringDB
[13] Figures provided by Ohio IX

Ohio IX has grown switching capacity 244% since 2019, among the fastest-growing IXPs in the Midwest.[14] [15] [16] A new CNI partnership adds 24/7 network operations support, a connection requirement for hospitals, utilities, and critical infrastructure that larger IXs in Detroit and Kansas City have used to accelerate growth.[17] Ohio IX also has upgraded to its first 400G port.[18] Greater awareness of these upgrades should help attract new members.

Ohio IX Current Membership

Ohio IX's membership is heavily weighted toward Internet Service Providers and comparatively thin in the segments with the highest growth potential: content platforms, cloud providers, and enterprise/institutional members.

Of the state's 97 internet service providers[19], 1/4 are Ohio IX members[20]

While Ohio IX is in the process of onboarding the cache of a large content provider, a milestone for improving content delivery optionality for Ohio IX members, it has yet to interconnect directly with major content platforms. These platforms are currently angling for AI infrastructure investments in the state.

OH IX Member Segments

	Access Networks	Content Platforms & CDN	Backbone	Cloud Providers	Institutions & Enterprise
	Cable, fiber & wireless operators selling Internet	*Networks whose traffic ends up on Ohio ISP networks*	*Providers that carry traffic between cities*	*Operators connecting Ohio enterprises to cloud infrastructure*	*Universities, hospital systems, state agencies, K-12 networks*
Peering Strategy	***Seeking upstream internet providers to offer content to customers***	***Seeking end users from ISPs and consumers***	***Seeking more data to transport and new routes***	***Seeking access to transport and access to end users***	***Seeking access to upstream internet providers***
OH IX Value Proposition	Lower transit costs and reduce backhaul by exchanging local Ohio traffic at OH IX, keeping traffic in-state and adds route redundancy	Reach Ohio networks directly and cut transit cost, with every new ISP on OH IX increases the value of content membership	Route diversity through additional POPs, offering greater redundancy and more cost-effective peering	Give Ohio enterprises a local cloud on-ramp, replacing Chicago backhaul with an on-net cross-connect at OH IX	Reliable, lower-cost connectivity for mission-critical applications; framing OH IX as public infrastructure aligns grant mandates
Portion of the 61 OH IX Members	**57%**	**18%**	**7%**	**10%**	**8%**

Ohio IX has a strong ISP foundation and key CDNs, but hasn't reached the tipping point where other content platforms join as matter of course

[14] Ohio IX | PCH
[15] OHIO IX - IXPM
[16] IXP Tracker - Ohio IX | ISOC Pulse
[17] Network Operations Center | CNI
[18] Ibid Ohio IX – PeeringDB
[19] BroadbandNow.com - Ohio
[20] Figures provided by Ohio IX

Competitive Benchmark | The Risk of Falling Behind

Compared to other IXs in the Midwest, like those in Detroit, Pittsburgh and Indiana, Ohio IX has similar capacity, peak traffic, and membership numbers. On paper, Ohio IX appears regionally competitive, with its 16 facilities and 18% content/CDN share of membership.

Yet against the largest national IXs such as Kansas City, Minneapolis and Atlanta, Ohio IX is outmatched, operating at a 3x smaller membership count and capacity level. These mature exchanges were built over years with sustained institutional and commercial backing, representing long-term growth benchmarks.

Enterprise, healthcare, and larger carrier members who have declined membership consistently point to the absence of a professionally staffed, contractually accountable operation as a reason not to join, citing past reliability lapses and financial terms that asked paying members to subsidize shared infrastructure they did not control.

Ohio businesses need low latency network connections to benefit from potential advanced use cases of the AI revolution

Robotics

Continuous monitoring and advanced tools (e.g., for remote surgery or manufacturing) that require instantaneous feedback for safety

Transportation

Semi-autonomous vehicles that make real-time navigation decisions

Live Streaming & Gaming

Viewers who watch live events in real time and gaming competitions that hinge on split second accuracy

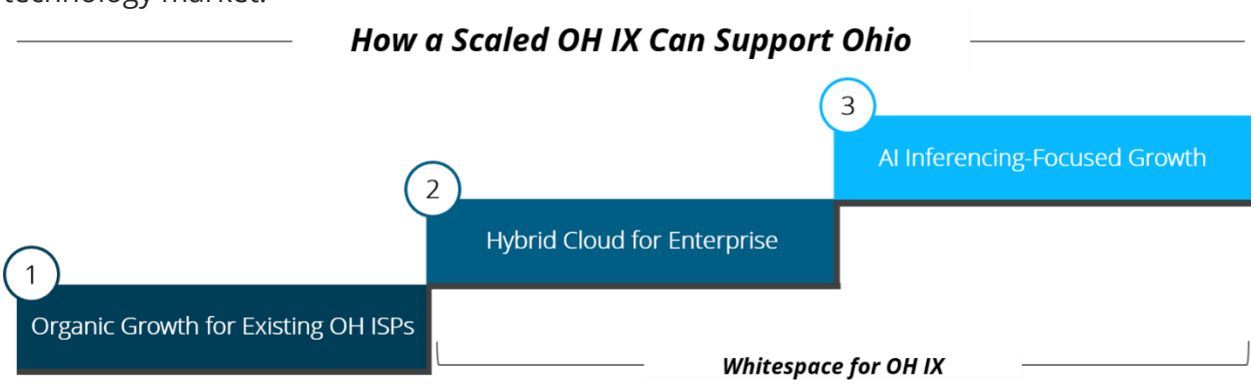
To date, Ohio IX has grown primarily through selective outreach; it has not marketed itself broadly to prospective customers in the state. Furthermore, while the IX has made several recent advances in infrastructure capacity and content, key target members of the Ohio business community who could benefit from these advances have not yet been informed.

Ohio IX needs a professional operating model with technical and business development staffing, as well as an eye towards improving infrastructure capacity, to unlock enterprise and institutional membership.

	Ohio IX	DET-IX *(Detroit)*	KC IX *(Kansas City)*	Digital Realty Atlanta
Operating Structure	Volunteer-run; donated equipment	Volunteer board, hosted within 123Net carrier neutral facilities	Donation supported, hosted within Netrality facilities	Privately owned and operated
Members[21]	**61** [22] [23]	**79**	**195**	**149**
Peak Traffic[24] [25]	0.8 Tbps	2.5 Tbps	2.0 Tbps	1.4 Tbps
Max Port	400G	800G	600G	600G
Facilities	16	7	12	2
Content /CDN Share	~18%	~17%	~5%	~11%
Port Cost (10G/mo.)	~$125	$0	$0	~$300[26]

Three target growth areas

Ohio IX can frame itself around three growth areas, each tied to broader trends in the technology market:



- **Organic growth for existing Ohio ISPs** driven by broadband expansion connecting new Ohio subscribers who need interconnection. This is Ohio IX's current strength and requires the least change to today's operating model

[21] Ibid PeeringDB
[22] Ohio IX – Connecting Ohio to the World
[23] Note: Through Ohio IX's partnership with CNI, it has access to 18 additional ISPs in the state
[24] Internet Exchange Directory | PCH
[25] Note: DET-IX and KC-IX peak traffic numbers are sourced from their respective IX website, not PCH
[26] CIX-ATL Pricing – Community IX Holdings, Inc.

- **Hybrid cloud for enterprise** driven by enterprises rebalancing on-premise and public-cloud spend, which increases demand for peering and data center interconnection. This segment relies more on a professional operating model with dedicated sales staff, an engineering team, and a NOC to give greater technical and operational credibility to serve institutions and enterprise cloud on-ramps
- **AI inferencing-focused growth** driven by inference data centers that aim to peer directly to cut latency. Like hybrid cloud, this relies on a professional sales and partnership function, MANRS-level routing security standards, DDoS-scrubbing compatibility, and no single point of failure

Backing the State's AI Economy

Trends in Ohio's data center and AI buildout point to a market that is broadening capacity. Data capacity in the state has more than doubled in the past 3 years. Occupancy, however, has grown at a slower pace, creating a delta that highlights the state's preparedness for the growth of AI inference and hybrid cloud.

DC Byte data indicates that Ohio's data center market is expanding beyond a small number of hyperscale campuses. Of the 58 data centers currently in Columbus, OH alone, most are bifurcated into facilities above 50MW facilities or under 5MW.

While large hyperscale facilities account for most planned capacity, over 18 months, the market has added 17 new developments or expansions across New Albany, Pataskala, Hilliard, and Dublin.[27]

This trend tracks generative AI's lighter latency requirements but heavier capacity and rack-density needs, pulling growth toward a wider footprint of small and mid-sized sites rather than concentrating on a few mega-campuses.[28]

Ohio IX, however, remains anchored in Columbus, leaving many of these newer, dispersed sites with a limited low-latency path to the exchange, even as data is increasingly moving between edge, hybrid cloud, and central compute facilities across the state. Extending dependable transport from Columbus to regional hubs such as Cleveland and Cincinnati would bring networks and content hosted there onto the exchange and give data centers outside central Ohio a nearer on-ramp.

For Ohio IX to facilitate positive network effects for Ohioans and local businesses from this growing AI economy, its operation requires additional investment.

[27] Data Centers in Columbus, Ohio | DC Byte
[28] How Is Generative AI Changing Data Center Requirements? - Interconnections - Equinix

Investment Priorities

Ohio IX can adapt its operating model and sequence investments to match anticipated connectivity demand. Its initial investment can prioritize the following full-time **network engineer.** This role would improve Ohio IX's reliability by testing spare inventory, qualifying equipment before deployment, and providing a dedicated technical owner to resolve issues without requiring Ohio IX to operate its own 24/7 NOC.

Adding this role would start to convert Ohio IX into a more credible, professionally staffed exchange, which in turn could drive measurable member and traffic growth.

Beyond this network engineer, in Years 1-2 Ohio IX can prioritize investing in transport to Cleveland and other large metros in the state. Investments can also target rack space expansion and corresponding power in Columbus, which have been limiting factors in the near-term onboarding of new content caches. Furthermore, Ohio IX can consider adding an onboarding incentive for new content providers.

With an estimated two-year runway that allows Ohio IX to onboard more access networks and content providers, additional investments would focus on expanding Ohio IX's physical infrastructure, primarily focused on upgrading and setting up circuits within Ohio and connecting to Chicago or Ashburn.

The addition of a **CTO** role will provide full-time technical support and management for a more complex, mature exchange. Hiring a full-time **salesperson** would also bridge Ohio IX's outreach gap to prospective members in specific segments such as content/CDNs, cloud and enterprise/institutional members, rather than relying on volunteer time and personal relationships

Maintaining and expanding its port setup and equipment upgrades improves capacity and reliability for prospective members, supporting anticipated traffic growth in Ohio. Factoring in a 5-year anticipated refresh of equipment will set Ohio IX on a steady state path at a scale that can become self-sustaining.[29]

What it costs to scale

Ohio IX should consider sequencing the investment in three phases, so that the initial investment is the most likely to prove the model works *before* committing greater support.

Phases	**Estimated timing**	**What it buys**	**Approx. cost** ***(not cumulative)***
1. Quick wins	Years 1-2	• 1 Network Engineer • Rack and power maintenance • Content onboarding incentive	**~$0.5 - $0.7M total**

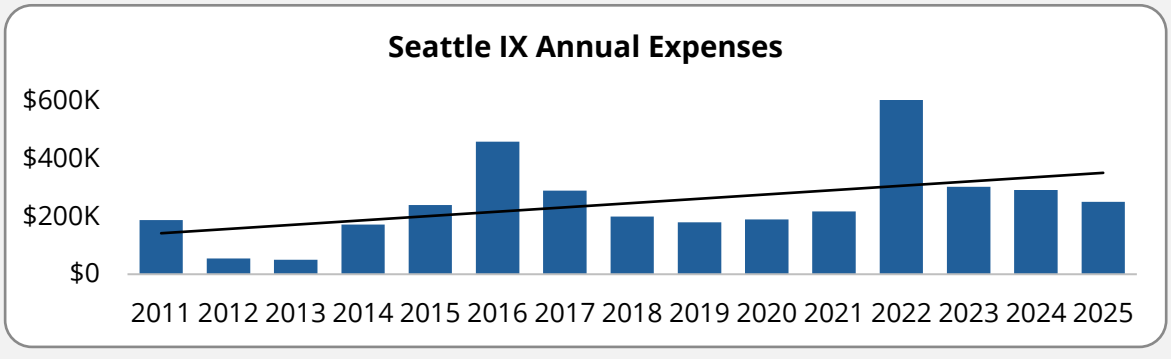
[29] DC Bye "The New Data Center Capital of the Midwest" 2024

Phases	Estimated timing	What it buys	Approx. cost *(not cumulative)*
		• One-time setup and transport connections/upgrades to Ohio hubs (e.g., Cleveland, Cincinnati)	
2. Professional build-out	Years 3-4 *(milestone-gated, not calendar fixed)*	• 1 Network Engineer; 1 CTO; 1 Salesperson • Rack and power maintenance • One-time set-up and redundant transport connections from Columbus to Chicago or Ashburn • A port upgrade • Route server/compute infrastructure refresh • Setup/recurring fee for a remote switch to a new partner city (e.g., Toledo)	**~$1.6M - $2M total**
3. Refresh & redundancy	Year 5+	• Route-server hardware refresh (5 yr. cycle) • Continued transport colocation and remote-switch recurring costs	**~$4.7M - $5.7M total**

Case Study | Seattle IX (SIX)

Established in 1997, Seattle IX is widely cited as the oldest continuously operating, member-governed, not-for-profit Internet Exchange in the US with 363 member networks across 3 sites and 8 remote extensions carrying 3.7 Tbps in peak traffic.[30]

Average expense (15-yr): $246K/yr, with spikes in expenses reflecting 5-year network refresh



[30] Welcome to the Seattle Internet Exchange!

Its revenue sources come from member port/connection fees (76%+ of total revenue), voluntary donations and investment income from reserves. While SIX has sustained a surplus over the past decade, it operated at a deficit in 2011.[31]

How this investment benefits Ohio

On its current trajectory, with limited additional investment and relying purely on existing membership fees and donations, Ohio IX is positioned to for more measured growth in local ISP membership based on its recent targeted improvements (400G port capacity; donated NOC support; security enhancements).

Through targeted investments, however, the IX can onboard a portion of the 73 remaining ISPs in Ohio and key content providers. This gives the State of Ohio an enhanced connectivity asset positioned to capture benefits from distributed AI inference and hybrid cloud adoption, which both favor infrastructure sited close to users rather than concentrated in a few coastal hubs.

~$2.5M annual savings

in transit for Ohio ISPs using Ohio IX today by keeping part of their traffic in state. For only $100k in total membership fees, the IX members are receiving a 25x return[32], a return that can grow with traffic and membership

How Ohio IX could be funded

With member dues and donated hardware alone, Ohio IX is unlikely to reach the scale of Minneapolis or Seattle which have 3-5x its members. Diverging from organic growth as a small non-profit would require new funding, which could come from a formal public-private partnership with the State of Ohio, direct acquisition and ownership from a private enterprise (as in Chicago or Atlanta), or even the IX being managed directly by a state-backed entity like OARnet.

> **Example of a Public-Private Partnership: Kansas CNIXP/Wichita State (2023)**
> A $5M state grant paired with a 40-year no-cost university land lease and DE-CIX as platform operator is the closest U.S. precedent for state co-investment. Ohio IX starts from a stronger position than Kansas's greenfield project: ten years of operating history, 61 existing member networks, and a larger addressable market.[33] Ohio IX could seek a milestone-linked state grant paired with commercial operating partners,

[31] Seattle Internet Exchange - Nonprofit Explorer - ProPublica
[32] Note: These estimates were provided by Ohio IX
[33] Wichita State chosen as site for Kansas' first Internet Exchange Point | Wichita State New

under a neutrality covenant that preserves Ohio IX's carrier-neutral, non-profit governance.

If Ohio IX is planning to approach the State of Ohio for financial support, it can consider preparing a budget request covering Years 1-4 of its anticipated costs, to match the FY28–29 state budget cycle.

The State's Regulatory and Policy Toolkit

A grant is only one policy lever available to Ohio IX. This potentially includes advocating for a procurement preference for open peering by the state for its own infrastructure, working with the state to permit the IX to purchase transport from OARnet, and tying permitting for data centers with IX participation or partnership, such as providing space and equipment to the IX. This would be particularly useful when new build proposals are within the IX's fiber radius.

> **Connecting with OARnet:** Kansas and Seattle IXs solved geographic distribution challenges by extending their network to secondary markets via dedicated transport circuits rather than remote peering.[34] [35] OARnet, Ohio's research and education network, has circuits to Chicago and Ashburn Equinix facilities and throughout the state, making it a natural transport partner for Ohio IX, expanding both geographic reach and expansions certification with major content providers for interconnection.[36]

These policy options could further support Ohio IX's scale-up and relevance to Ohio's growing AI and data center investment, independent of, or alongside, direct capital. Ohio IX should confirm these policy options with JobsOhio and the relevant legislative committee before including them in a funding ask.

Local debate on data centers has prompted Governor DeWine to pause approvals.[37] [38] That leverage could be used to condition future approvals on local interconnection.

The path to self-sufficiency

Any investment should be tied to AI sector growth, membership, and traffic milestones rather than as one-time lump sum. Exchanges that receive funding well ahead of demonstrated demand tend to see participation stall rather than accelerate, in part because members worry the cost of an underused facility will eventually be passed to them through dues.[39] Milestone-based release keeps the state's investment aligned with actual growth and reduces that risk.

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[34] Ibid Welcome to the Seattle Internet Exchange!
[35] Midwest Internet Cooperative Exchange
[36] AS600 - OARnet - PeeringDB
[37] Tech Times – August 2026
[38] Signal Ohio – May 2026
[39] Interview with an external IX stakeholder

Comparable member-governed exchanges, such as Seattle IX, sustain themselves primarily through member port fees once professionalized, rather than through ongoing public subsidy.[40]

The Path Forward for Ohio IX

For the FY28–29 budget, Ohio IX should consider requesting roughly **$2.5 to $3M** to fund Years 1 – 4 of this plan.

The investment will cover the initial of hiring the two FTEs and the continued port-upgrade work, starting to convert Ohio IX into a credible, professionally staffed exchange with measurable member and traffic growth. The investment would also cover the initial costs associated with deepening IX's infrastructure capacity, facilitating sustained growth.

Looking Ahead

Ohio Chamber of Commerce and Ohio IX can consider the following next steps:

- **Align stakeholders around a new strategic narrative.** Build consensus among Chamber leadership, the Ohio IX board, and key state partners on repositioning Ohio IX around AI-inference and hybrid-cloud demand before taking the plan to a broader audience
- **Secure the funding needed to professionalize operations.** Advance a Years 1–4 investment request timed to the state's FY28-29 budget cycle, focused on the staffing and infrastructure priorities outlined in this report
- **Activate policy and partnership levers.** Strengthen engagement with OARnet and JobsOhio on transport access and regulatory incentives that can accelerate Ohio IX's growth independent of new capital

[40] Ibid Seattle Internet Exchange - Nonprofit Explorer - ProPublica

Appendix A | Member Categories

Internet exchanges organize member networks into functional categories. Category composition, not just total member count, helps determine the economic value delivered per member and the exchange's attractiveness to new members. Ohio IX's 18% content/CDN share, against an ISP-heavy base of 57%, is the central compositional gap driving the circular content-density barrier. [41]

Category[42]	Description	What They Seek	Ohio IX Examples	Approx. Share
Access Networks (ISPs)	Cable, fiber, and wireless operators selling internet service	Lower transit costs, route redundancy, local content access	FairlawnGig, altaFiber, GloFiber, Charter, Consolidated Cooperative	**57%**
Content Platforms and CDN	Networks whose traffic ends up on Ohio ISP networks	ISP eyeball density, open-peering access, high port capacity (400-800G)	Akamai, Cloudflare, Fastly, Apple, CacheFly, Netflix	**18%**
Backbone Providers	Operators that carry traffic between cities	Geographic PoP reach, high port capacity, route diversity	Everstream, Hurricane Electric, Great Plains, CNI, Cologix	**8%**
Cloud Providers	Operators connecting Ohio businesses to cloud infrastructure	Enterprise credibility, 400-800G capacity, neutral governance	Amazon (selective peering, 2x100G); Azure and Google not yet on-net	**10%**
Institutions and Enterprise	Universities, hospitals, state agencies, large enterprises	Public infrastructure framing, competitive pricing, security services	Designer Brands (DSW), OARnet, Packet Clearing House	**7%**

[41] Ibid Ohio IX – Connecting Ohio to the World
[42] Ibid Ohio IX – Connecting Ohio to the World

Appendix B | Investment Report Approach

This report is informed by structured interviews with stakeholders from Ohio IX along with similar leaders at comparable exchanges in other states and was supplemented by desk research from industry sources published or updated within the last five years.

This report is informed by structured interviews with stakeholders from Ohio IX along with similar leaders at comparable exchanges in other states and was supplemented by desk research from industry sources published or updated within the last five years.

Who We Spoke With

To ground this analysis, Deloitte conducted interviews across the following stakeholder groups (individual identities withheld, consistent with interview protocol):

- Ohio IX executive/volunteer board leadership
- A current ISP member of Ohio IX
- A prospective (non-member) network operator that evaluated joining Ohio IX
- OARnet, Ohio's state-funded research and education network
- Seattle Internet Exchange (SIX), an external, out-of-state exchange operator

What We Heard, and How It Shaped Our Analysis

Ohio IX leadership described larger, longer-term scenarios than the two-FTE, phased approach ultimately recommended in this report, such as the potential for a staffed 24/7 NOC and dedicated transport to both Chicago and Ashburn for certified direct peering.

External interviews indicated that overinvestment, not underinvestment, is the more common IX failure mode: capital spent ahead of demonstrated demand tends to discourage participation, as members fear covering underused infrastructure through future dues. This informed the sequencing prospect: a network engineer and salesperson first, with a CTO role, dual transport, and a remote switch site gated to milestones.

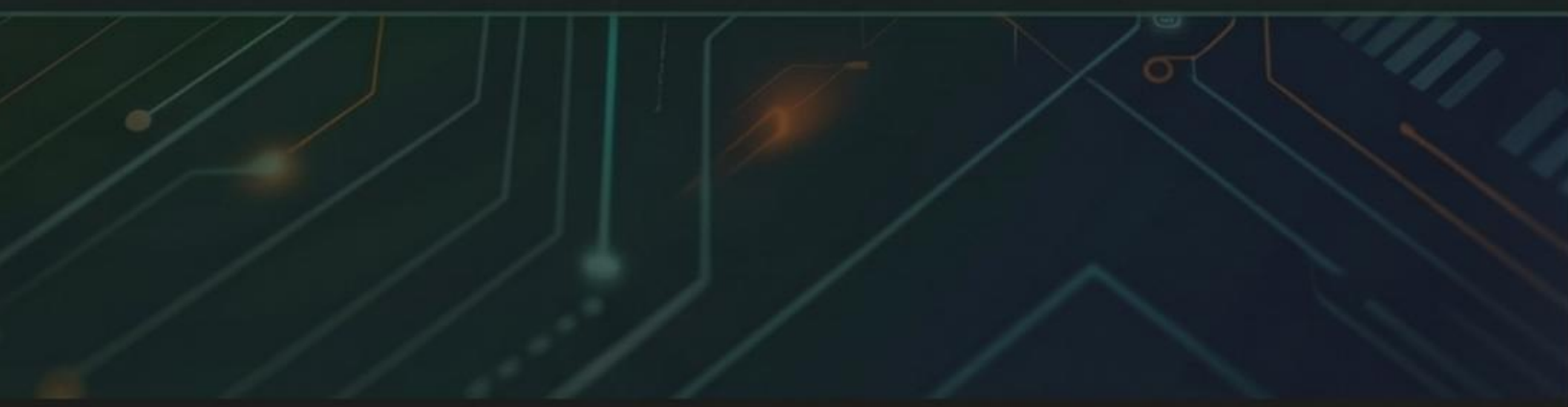
Interviews also surfaced the primary barriers to onboarding caches and direct interconnection with major content/cloud providers: limited rack space and power at Ohio IX's colocation facility; the absence of a professionally staffed, contractually accountable NOC, which prospective enterprise and healthcare members cited as a prerequisite; and transport costs to reach certified peering in Ashburn/Chicago, cited at roughly $10K/market/month , or ~$20K/month for dual-market coverage, at the higher end.

Interviews and desk research did not support a direct causal link between Ohio IX investment and specific job or tax outcomes, so this report presents benefits qualitatively rather than through a quantified economic-impact model.

These findings also shaped the report's emphasis on regulatory and policy levers, such as an open-peering procurement preference, an OARnet transport partnership, and conditioning data center permitting on interconnection to complement direct capital investment.



$20.2B annual GDP contribution to Ohio from the growing AI compute sector



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