

Aaron Flint Overview

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Aaron Flint Is A Political Insider Backed By The Corrupt Special Interests Ripping Off Montanans, Raising Prices, And Threatening Our Way Of Life.

Flint Held Various Jobs In Government And Politics, Including State Director For Rep. Zinke And Communications Director For Greg Gianforte's 2016 Gubernatorial Campaign

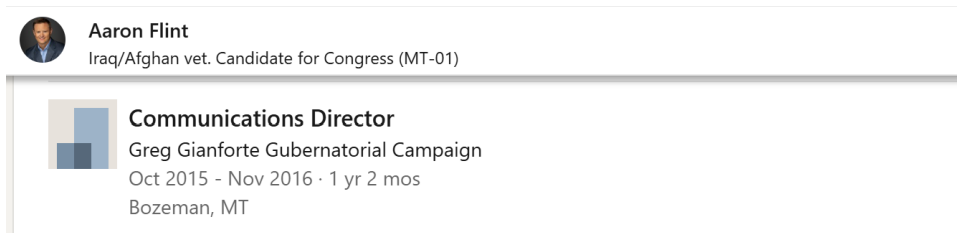
Flint Held Political Jobs, Including State Director For Rep. Zinke, Communications Director For Greg Gianforte's 2016 Gubernatorial Campaign, And Legislative Aide For Sen. Burns In The Early 2000s

December 2017-June 2017: Flint Served As State Director For Rep. Ryan Zinke. [LinkedIn, Aaron Flint, accessed [4/17/26](#)]



[LinkedIn, Aaron Flint, accessed [4/17/26](#)]

October 2015-November 2016: Flint Served As Communications Director For Greg Gianforte's Gubernatorial Campaign. [LinkedIn, Aaron Flint, accessed [4/17/26](#)]



[LinkedIn, Aaron Flint, accessed [4/17/26](#)]

January 2000-April 2002: Flint Served As Legislative Aide To Senator Conrad Burns In Washington, DC. [LinkedIn, Aaron Flint, accessed [4/17/26](#)]



Aaron Flint

Iraq/Afghan vet. Candidate for Congress (MT-01)



Legislative Aide

United States Senate

Jan 2000 - Apr 2002 · 2 yrs 4 mos

Washington, District Of Columbia

Acting Energy LA, LC, and first started as intern for US Sen Conrad Burns in Fall 1998.

[LinkedIn, Aaron Flint, accessed [4/17/26](#)]

- **Fall 1998: Flint Started As An Intern For Senator Conrad Burns.** [LinkedIn, Aaron Flint, accessed [4/17/26](#)]

Aaron Flint Message #1

“For Sale” Flint is backed by the out-of-state corporations, Big Tech companies, Wall Street private equity firms, and special interests that have spent hundreds of thousands supporting his campaign. Now, out-of-state corporations are driving up costs for Montanans by buying up Montana land to build data centers that drive up electricity costs without limits and building expensive housing for people moving here from out of state.

“For Sale” Flint Is Backed By The Out-Of-State Corporations, Big Tech Companies, Wall Street Private Equity Firms, And Special Interests That Have Spent Hundreds Of Thousands Supporting His Campaign

2026: Flint For Montana Received \$25,500 From Out-Of-State Corporations

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Flint For Montana Out-Of-State Corporate PAC Donations				
Date	Recipient	Corporation PAC	Location	Amount
6/25/26	Flint For Montana	Space Exploration Technologies Corp. PAC	DC	\$10,000.00
6/15/26	Flint For Montana	Health Care Service Corporation Employees' Political Action Committee	IL	\$5,000.00
6/30/26	Flint For Montana	Altria Group, Inc. PAC	DC	\$1,000.00
6/30/26	Flint For Montana	HDR, Inc. Employee Owners PAC	NE	\$1,000.00
6/2/26	Flint For Montana	Ultragenyx Pharmaceutical Inc. PAC	CA	\$1,500.00
6/2/26	Flint For Montana	T-Mobile Us, Inc. PAC	DC	\$2,000.00
5/27/26	Flint For Montana	Koch Industries Inc. PAC	KS	\$5,000.00
6/17/26	Flint For Montana	Textron Inc. Political Action Committee	RI	\$1,000.00
Total:				\$25,500.00

[FEC, Flint for Montana, accessed [8/24/26](#)]

2026: Flint For Montana Received \$43,287 From Employees Of Private Equity Firms

2026: Flint For Montana Received \$43,287.18 From Employees Of Private Equity Firms. [FEC, Flint for Montana, accessed [8/24/26](#), FEC, Flint for Montana, accessed [8/24/26](#)]

American Mission PAC, An Affiliate Of the AI-Industry Funded Super PAC Leading The Future, Spent \$590,427.52 In Support Of Flint

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American Mission Independent Expenditures In Support Of Flint For Montana			
Date	Spender	Expense	Amount
5/18/26	American Mission PAC	Printing/Postage	\$35,858.10
5/18/26	American Mission PAC	Printing/Postage	\$53,904.33
5/8/26	American Mission PAC	Printing/Postage	\$35,858.10
5/7/26	American Mission PAC	Printing/Postage	\$35,883.10
4/23/26	American Mission PAC	Media Placement/Production	\$428,923.89
Total:			\$590,427.52

[FEC, accessed [8/25/26](#)]

American Mission PAC Was Affiliated With Leading The Future And Described As The “Political [Arm]” Of The Group

American Mission Was Affiliated With Leading The Future. “Campaign Legal Center filed a complaint against Think Big and American Mission, a pair of super PACs affiliated with the ‘Leading the Future’ network of political organizations, which opposes strict regulations on the artificial intelligence (AI) industry. These super PACs were funded by a handful of ultrawealthy tech investors — including the founders of venture capital firm Andreessen Horowitz and executives at OpenAI and Palantir — and have spent millions of dollars on the 2026 midterm elections while unlawfully obscuring the true recipients of that spending. Think Big reported paying 96.8% of its disbursements, over \$6.4 million, to a newly formed entity called ‘Lantern Production Consultants LLC.’ American Mission similarly reported paying 94.4% of its disbursements, over \$4.1 million, to a different newly formed entity, ‘Summit Ridge Media Group LLC.’” [Campaign Legal Center, [5/27/26](#)]

- **American Mission Was A “Political [Arm]” Of Leading The Future.** “Leading the Future’s political arms — American Mission, which has operated in Republican primaries, and Think Big, which has operated in Democratic ones — have sent money to 30 candidates, and only one of their picks has lost so far. They’ve spent almost \$25 million and still have over \$30 million in cash on hand, according to an FEC filing through June 30. Their latest primary victories came Tuesday, when their preferred candidates won House GOP and Democratic primary races in Arizona.” [Politico, [7/26/26](#)]

Leading The Future Was A “Super PAC Backed By AI Companies” And Was Largely Funded By Corporate Contributions

CNBC: Leading The Future Was A “Super PAC Backed By AI Companies.” “A new super PAC backed by AI companies raised \$125 million in 2025 to further its goal of backing candidates who support national AI regulations rather than state-by-state rules. The group, Leading the Future, said it has

\$70 million on hand at the end of the year after forming last summer, according to an announcement ahead of the PAC filing its first campaign finance report.” [CNBC, [1/30/26](#)]

June 2026: Leading The Future Received \$50 Million In Corporate Contributions, Which Accounted For 67% Of Its 2026 Cycle Contributions. “In the 2026 midterm elections, corporate money is poised to play a bigger role than ever before in influencing how Americans vote. The cryptocurrency sector’s political playbook from 2024 – prioritizing corporate priorities over parties or candidates and using their financial power to discipline sitting lawmakers and candidates – is spawning copycat corporate campaigns by other sectors...The \$50 million in corporate contributions the AI-prioritizing Leading the Future has received make up two-thirds (67%) of its \$75.1 million in 2026 cycle contributions.” [Public Citizen, [6/30/26](#)]

Now, Out-Of-State Corporations Are Driving Up Costs For Montanans By Buying Up Montana Land To Build Data Centers That Drive Electricity Costs Without Limits And Building Expensive Housing For People Moving Here From Out Of State

Out-Of-State Companies Purchased Thousands Of Acres Of Land In Montana For Data Center Developments

Texas-Based Quantica Infrastructure Purchased 5,000 Acres Of Land In Montana To Build A Data Center

Quantica Infrastructure Purchased 5,000 Acres Of Land In Montana To Build A Data Center. “When a little-known company called Montana Property LLC purchased 5,000 acres — around eight square miles — just south of Broadview in 2024, the acquisition didn’t necessarily make waves. But roughly one year later, the purchaser’s parent company Quantica Infrastructure announced development plans for a sprawling data center that would be part of a larger campus there. While some may consider the 2024 purchase a simple real estate transaction, the reality behind how the land came to be earmarked for a data center is complex. Long before the parcel was slated to house a warehouse to fuel the booming artificial intelligence arms race and its skyrocketing demand for data storage and processing, there existed plans to build an expansive renewable energy project. What follows is a detailed summary of the about-face in proposed projects — a transition that showcases how far the developer’s Montana connections and roots go. Chicago-based developer Invernergy initially acquired most of the data center’s land and associated renewable leases more than a decade ago for a planned wind energy project. They requested a connection to NorthWestern Energy’s Broadview substation in 2015, with turbines set to spin by 2018. But that effort never materialized.” [Bozeman Daily Chronicle, [3/3/26](#)]

- **Quantica Infrastructure Was Based In Texas.** “Renewable Energy Power Generation Houston, Texas 2K followers 11-50 employees” [Quantica Infrastructure, LinkedIn, accessed [8/24/26](#)]

Bozeman Daily Chronicle Headline: “How A Company Quietly Acquired 5,100 Acres For A Data Center In Eastern Montana.” [Bozeman Daily Chronicle, [3/3/26](#)]

TAC Data Centers, Subsidiary Of Georgia-Based Real Estate Private Equity Firm The Ardent Companies, Planned To Develop A Data Center On 569 Acres Outside Of Great Falls, MT

TAC Data Centers Planned To Develop A Data Center On 569 Acres Outside Of Great Falls, MT. “Announced on June 17, the data center is proposed for a 569-acre plot just outside of Great Falls”

northeast boundary. The developer is TAC Data Centers, a subsidiary of a Georgia real estate private equity firm called The Ardent Companies. The numbers in a preliminary proposal estimate a massive, 2-million-square-foot campus with up to 200 permanent jobs upon completion.” [Montana Free Press, [6/24/25](#)]

TAC Data Centers’s Parent Company Was Georgia-Based Real Estate Private Equity Firm The Ardent Companies. “Announced on June 17, the data center is proposed for a 569-acre plot just outside of Great Falls’ northeast boundary. The developer is TAC Data Centers, a subsidiary of a Georgia real estate private equity firm called The Ardent Companies. The numbers in a preliminary proposal estimate a massive, 2-million-square-foot campus with up to 200 permanent jobs upon completion.” [Montana Free Press, [6/24/25](#)]

Data Centers Were Increasing Households’ Monthly Electric Bills And Drove Up Electricity Costs

Data Centers Were Increasing Households’ Monthly Electric Bills. “Americans could soon feel the artificial intelligence boom in an unavoidable place — their monthly electric bills. Research from the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas finds that the rapid growth of AI data centers could make electricity more expensive for households in the coming years. And researchers estimate existing data centers that have popped up all over the country in recent years have already pushed average wholesale electricity prices 2% to 6% higher nationwide, with even larger surges in areas where these facilities are concentrated. To estimate what could happen next, the researchers modeled how the power grid would respond to different levels of data-center growth through 2028. They first estimated how much power supply would be available, including power plants already expected to come online, and then calculated what happens to wholesale prices as different amounts of data-center demand are added to the grid. The forecast does not assume that those higher prices would spur additional power plants to be built and connected by 2028. The researchers said that approach is justified by the short forecast window, noting that new power projects can spend more than five years waiting to connect to the grid.” [Fox News, [8/20/26](#)]

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Montana Did Not Have Statewide Regulations On Data Centers And Montana Law Restricted Local Input On Data Center Development

2026: Montana Did Not Have Statewide Regulations On Data Centers, Instead Relying On County-Level Frameworks

Billings Gazette: In The Absence Of Federal Or State Regulations, “Currently, The Most Direct Regulations On Data Centers In Montana Exist At The County Level.” “Currently, the most direct regulations on data centers in Montana exist at the county level. Missoula, for example, has requirements that any data center or cryptocurrency mining operation recycle its electronic waste and bring new renewable energy online to power the project. The federal government has yet to develop meaningful oversight of the industry, leaving states to test the waters.” [Billings Gazette, [4/30/26](#)]

Montana Environmental Information Center: “Montana Currently Does Not Have Any State Regulations Limiting Energy Or Water Use Of Data Centers.” “Montana currently does not have any state regulations limiting energy or water use of data centers. A study resolution on data centers (HJ 46: Sponsor Rep. Millet, R-Marion) did not pass out of committee during the 2025 Montana Legislative Session. However, HB 424 (Rep. Katie Zolnikov, R-Billings) did pass and extended the low property tax rate that data centers enjoy (0.9%) to new generating facilities connected to a data center.” [MEIC, accessed [9/28/26](#)]

Montana’s Right To Compute Act Linked The Development Of Computational Resources, Like Data Centers, To Constitutional Rights Like Property And Freedom Of Expression

Montana’s Right To Compute Act Linked The Development Of Computational Resources, Like Data Centers, To Constitutional Rights Like Property And Freedom Of Expression. “But while the goal of the public pushback was clear, county officials were less sure whether regulating the data center’s development was even legal. A new state law — 2025’s Right to Compute Act — had effectively tied county commissioners’ hands. [...] The law links the development of computational resources, like data centers, to constitutional rights like property and freedom of expression. As with other constitutional rights, government infringement on the right to compute is limited except in cases where the limitation is driven by a compelling governmental interest, like the preservation of public health and safety.” [Montana Free Press, [9/21/26](#)]

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Montana’s Right To Compute Act “Effectively Tied County Commissioners’ Hands” Regarding Data Center Development Due To Its Vague Language

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Yellowstone County Commission Chair Mark Morse Said Montana's Right To Compute Law Said The Vague Language Of The Law Made Unclear What Actions County Commissioners Could Take To Regulate Data Center Development.

“We are between a rock and a hard spot right now,” Yellowstone County Commission Chair Mark Morse said in a September interview. ‘We don’t know what we have the power to do.’ [...] Morse said that language is vague enough to leave it unclear what actions he and other county commissioners across the state can take to regulate data center development without prompting a lawsuit and risking a court’s unfavorable interpretation.” [Montana Free Press, [9/21/26](#)]

Quantica Infrastructure Cited Montana's Right To Compute Law In Court Filings As A Reason To Disallow A Petition To Require Two-Thirds Of County Voters To Approve Any Data Center Development

Quantica Infrastructure Cited Montana's Right To Compute Law In Court Filings As A Reason To Disallow A Petition To Require Two-Thirds Of County Voters To Approve Any Data Center Development. “When Quantica Infrastructure proposed a 5,000-acre data center in Broadview last August, citizen calls for the county to block the development came immediately. Seemingly overnight, county commission meetings were flooded with public comment regarding water consumption and energy rates. A petition to require two-thirds of county voters to approve any data center development circulated, eventually garnering more than 7,000 signatures. [...] With the Right to Compute Act making their authority unclear, Yellowstone County Commissioners asked their district court for a judgment on the constitutionality of the citizen petition in July. Quantica responded with its own court filing, which cited the Right to Compute Act, among other justifications, as a reason to disallow the initiative the citizen petition was attempting to qualify for the ballot.” [Montana Free Press, [9/21/26](#)]

Out-Of-State Corporations Built New Housing Developments Geared Towards The Wealthy Leading To Higher Housing Costs In Montana

Arizona-Based Discovery Land Company Was Developing A 1,700 Acre Luxury Development In Lakeside, MT, Which Included Hundreds Of Homes, An 18-Hole Golf Course And A Marina On Flathead Lake, Which Resident Feared Would Displace Local Community Members

2026: Discovery Land Company Was Developing A 1,700 Acre Luxury Development In Lakeside, MT, Which Included Hundreds Of Homes, An 18-Hole Golf Course And A Marina On Flathead Lake. “Backlash is rising against high-end projects that locals say are displacing them. Community activists, many citing water-related concerns, are challenging developments through planning boards and courts, slowing some projects but stopping few. In Lakeside (population around 2,700), friction centers on Discovery Land Company, which won county approval last year to build Territory 1889 on some 1,700 acres. Along with hundreds of homes, the developer plans an 18-hole golf course and a marina on aquamarine Flathead Lake. Bulldozers are already at work on the resort, which the company touts as a ‘blend of elegance and adventure...where wilderness and refinement live side by side.’” [Wall Street Journal, [7/4/26](#)]

Discovery Land Company Was Based In Arizona. “Arizona-based Discovery, was founded by Stanford graduate Mike Meldman, has built more than 40 members-only communities worldwide. In Montana, its Yellowstone Club has counted Justin Timberlake and Bill Gates as members. At its Iron Horse development in Whitefish—also in Flathead County—a 7,928-square-foot home on 3.4 acres is listed for \$10.9 million.”

Local Lakeside Residents Worried That Discovery Land Company's Development Would Displace Community Members. "Backlash is rising against high-end projects that locals say are displacing them. Community activists, many citing water-related concerns, are challenging developments through planning boards and courts, slowing some projects but stopping few. In Lakeside (population around 2,700), friction centers on Discovery Land Company, which won county approval last year to build Territory 1889 on some 1,700 acres. Along with hundreds of homes, the developer plans an 18-hole golf course and a marina on aquamarine Flathead Lake. Bulldozers are already at work on the resort, which the company touts as a 'blend of elegance and adventure...where wilderness and refinement live side by side.'"

Montanans Struggled To Find Affordable Housing Partially Because New Developments Were Geared Towards Wealthy Buyers

2024: Montanans Struggled To Find Affordable Housing Partially Because New Developments Were Geared Towards Wealthy Buyers. "Despite a recent acceleration in the pace of home construction, Montana residents are struggling to find affordable housing. A primary reason behind the lack of housing affordability is that a large share of Montana's new homes are being built for affluent real estate buyers seeking large properties in the countryside. According to Headwaters Economics' analysis of tax assessor records from 2000 to 2021, 56% of single-family homes in Montana were built outside of incorporated areas. Over the same period, 41% of Montana's single-family homes were built in neighborhoods where lot sizes exceed 10 acres. The current proclivity for low-density residential construction has resulted in the conversion of one million acres of Montana's undeveloped land since 2000." [Headwaters Economics, [1/10/24](#)]

The Average Price Of Home In Montana Increased 60% From \$282,277 In 2020 To \$453,567 In 2025 In Part Due To An Influx Of 40,000 New Residents

The Average Price Of Home In Montana Increased 60% From \$282,277 In 2020 To \$453,567 In 2025. "Montana, like much of the country, is experiencing a housing crisis. At the start of 2020, the value of a typical home here was \$282,277, according to Zillow; now it's \$453,567, a leap of 60%. Renters suffered, too: In Lewis and Clark County, which includes the state capital, Helena, rents jumped 37% in two years, ranking it fifth among all U.S. counties for rent growth. Across the state, the rental vacancy rate plunged from a healthy 6.9% in 2017 to just 3.2% in 2022." [Montana Free Press, [11/23/23](#)]

Montana Added 40,000 New Residents Between 2020 And 2022, Which Led To Higher Home Prices In The State. "Between 2020 and 2022, with many people eager to flee cities and live out their 'Yellowstone' fantasies, Montana added more than 40,000 new residents. And just 8,700 new homes. Some of these newcomers were remote workers, who brought their incomes with them: The share of Montana households earning more than \$200,000 annually rose by more than a third in recent years, the largest surge of any state by far. As those high earners sought housing, and as the costs of materials and labor went up, prices ballooned." [Montana Free Press, [11/23/23](#)]