

# Oregon city drops fight to keep Google water use private

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The exterior of a Google data center is pictured in The Dalles, Ore., on Oct. 5, 2021. Residents of The Dalles should soon know how much of their water Google's data centers there have been using to cool the computers, after a lawsuit seeking to keep the information confidential was dropped. Data centers around the world help people stream movies, store trillions of photos and conduct daily business online, but a single facility can churn through millions of gallons of

water per day. Credit: AP Photo/Andrew Selsky, File

Residents of The Dalles, Oregon, are learning how much of their water Google's data centers have been using to cool the computers inside the cavernous buildings—information that previously was deemed a trade secret.

Google says [its data centers in the Oregon town](#) consumed 274.5 million gallons (1 billion liters) of water last year. Dawn Rasmussen, who lives on the outskirts of The Dalles and has seen the level of her well water drop year after year, said she is shocked.

"I'm flabbergasted and I'm scared for the future," Rasmussen said. "As we continue to be in drought conditions and the natural water table continues to get depleted, then the city itself is going to start to struggle."

Data centers around the world help people stream movies, store trillions of photos and conduct daily business online, but a single facility can churn through hundreds of thousands of gallons of water per day.

The California-based company has plans to potentially build more data centers in The Dalles, and that worried some residents who fear there eventually won't be enough water for everyone—including for area farms and fruit orchards, by far the biggest users.

A lawsuit by the city on behalf of Google—against Oregon's biggest newspaper, The Oregonian/OregonLive—that sought to keep the water-use information confidential was dropped, the newspaper reported Thursday.

City officials abandoned the 13-month legal fight and committed to

release the company's [water consumption](#) in future years.

In an email, Google confirmed Thursday that its water use numbers would no longer be a trade secret.

"It is one example of the importance of transparency, which we are aiming to increase ... which includes site-level water usage numbers for all our U.S. data center sites, including The Dalles," Google spokesperson Devon Smiley said.

In a Nov. 21 [blog posting](#), Google said that all of its global data centers consumed approximately 4.3 billion gallons (16.3 billion liters) of water in 2021, which it said is comparable to the water needed to irrigate and maintain 29 golf courses in the southwest U.S. each year.

John DeVoe, executive director of WaterWatch of Oregon, a conservation organization, said there should be no secrecy about these numbers.

He said Google's data centers in The Dalles used enough water in 2021 to cover the city's entire 7 square miles (18 square kilometers) 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) deep.



In this Tuesday, Oct. 5, 2021, photo, The Dalles Mayor Richard Mays looks at the view of his town and the Columbia River from his hilltop home in The Dalles, Ore. Residents of The Dalles should soon know how much of their water Google's data centers there have been using to cool the computers, after a lawsuit seeking to keep the information confidential was dropped. Credit: AP Photo/Andrew Selsky, File

The Dalles Mayor Richard Mays said Google had previously insisted its water usage was a trade secret because the company was concerned about competitors knowing how it cools its servers, but then changed its position and agreed to release the water records.

"That's why we backed off (the lawsuit)," Mays told The Oregonian/OregonLive.

The Oregonian/OregonLive, which had requested Google's records last year, said the case represents a major test of Oregon public records law.

"This seemed to be a perfect example of a clash of two important storylines, both the expansion of big businesses and the public resource that they need to use," Therese Bottomly, editor of The Oregonian/OregonLive, was quoted as saying.

Mays and Public Works Director Dave Anderson did not immediately respond to requests for further comment.

Google has been considering building two new data centers in The Dalles. The town lies along the mighty Columbia River, but the new data centers wouldn't be able to use that water and instead would have to take water from rivers and groundwater that has gone through the city's water treatment plant.

Communities in the West have been grappling with a more than 20-year megadrought that studies link to human-caused climate change. The snowpack in the nearby Cascade Range that feeds the aquifers varies wildly year-to-year and glaciers are melting.

Town councilors voted unanimously in November 2021 to approve Google's proposal to build two new data centers, even though the 15,000 town residents didn't know how much water the proposed data centers would use. Even the town councilors themselves had to wait until a couple of weeks before the vote to find out the projected usage numbers.

"Water is a public resource," DeVoe said. "The public deserves to know how much water is used—and from what sources—by those who take

water from rivers and streams and pump water from aquifers."

The U.S. hosts 30% of the world's data centers, more than any other country. Some data centers are trying to become more efficient in water consumption, for example by recycling the same water several times through a center before discharging it.

[A study published](#) last year by researchers at Virginia Tech and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory showed one-fifth of [data centers](#) rely on [water](#) from moderately to highly stressed watersheds.

Under the settlement filed Wednesday with Wasco County Circuit Court, The Dalles will pay \$53,000 to cover the legal costs for Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, a nonprofit group that represented the newspaper. The city said Google will cover its own legal costs of \$106,000 and has committed to covering the \$53,000 settlement.

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