

Tuesday, February 12, 2008

## **Lake Mead Could Be Dry by 2021**

From: Scripps Institution of Oceanography/UC San Diego

[Scripp's Press Release](#)

[Scripp's science paper](#)

[DEIS comment letter by Living Rivers](#) (cited in Scripp's science paper on page 8)

[Reaction by the water managers to the Scripp's press release](#)

## **Lake Mead Could Be Dry by 2021**

Analysis of current and scheduled use and human-induced climate change sparks urgent warning from researchers at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UC San Diego. There is a 50 percent chance Lake Mead, a key source of water for millions of people in the southwestern United States, will be dry by 2021 if climate changes as expected and future water usage is not curtailed, according to a pair of researchers at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UC San Diego.

Without Lake Mead and neighboring Lake Powell, the Colorado River system has no buffer to sustain the population of the Southwest through an unusually dry year, or worse, a sustained drought. In such an event, water deliveries would become highly unstable and variable, said research marine physicist Tim Barnett and climate scientist David Pierce.

Lake Mead at Hoover Dam, October, 2007. According to Scripps researchers, the lake could dry up by 2021 if preventative measures are not taken. Photo courtesy of Dr. Ken Dewey, Applied Climate Sciences Group, University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Lake Mead at Hoover Dam, October, 2007. According to Scripps researchers, Lake Mead could be dry by 2021 if climate changes as expected and future water usage is not curtailed. Photo courtesy of Dr. Ken Dewey, Applied Climate Sciences Group, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Barnett and Pierce concluded that human demand, natural forces like evaporation, and human-induced climate change are creating a net deficit of nearly 1 million acre-feet of water per year from the Colorado River system that includes Lake Mead and Lake Powell. This amount of water can supply roughly 8 million people. Their analysis of Federal Bureau of Reclamation records of past water demand and calculations of scheduled water allocations and climate conditions indicate that the system could run dry even if mitigation measures now being proposed are implemented.

The paper, "When will Lake Mead go dry?," has been accepted for publication in the peer-reviewed journal *Water Resources Research*, published by the American Geophysical Union, and is accessible via the AGU's website (see instructions below).

"We were stunned at the magnitude of the problem and how fast it was coming at us," said Barnett. "Make no mistake, this water problem is not a scientific abstraction, but rather one that will impact each and every one of us that live in the Southwest."

"It's likely to mean real changes to how we live and do business in this region," Pierce added.

Research marine physicist Tim Barnett (right) and programmer/analyst David Pierce of the Climate, Atmospheric Science and Physical Oceanography (CASPO) division at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UC San Diego.

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The Lake Mead/Lake Powell system includes the stretch of the Colorado River in northern Arizona. Aqueducts carry the water to Las Vegas, Los Angeles, San Diego, and other communities in the Southwest. Currently the system is only at half capacity because of a recent string of dry years, and the team estimates that the system has already entered an era of deficit.

"When expected changes due to global warming are included as well, currently scheduled depletions are simply not sustainable," wrote Barnett and Pierce in the paper.

Barnett and Pierce note that a number of other studies in recent years have estimated that climate change will lead to reductions in runoff to the Colorado River system. Those analyses consistently forecast reductions of between 10 and 30 percent over the next 30 to 50 years, which could affect the water supply of between 12 and 36 million people. The researchers estimated that there is a 10 percent chance that Lake Mead could be dry by 2014. They further predict that there is a 50 percent chance that reservoir levels will drop too low to allow hydroelectric power generation by 2017.

The researchers add that even if water agencies follow their current drought contingency plans, it might not be enough to counter natural forces, especially if the region enters a period of sustained drought and/or human-induced climate changes occur as currently predicted.

Barnett said that the researchers chose to go with conservative estimates of the situation in their analysis, though the water shortage is likely to be more dire in reality.

The team based its findings on the premise that climate change effects only started in 2007, though most researchers consider human-caused changes in climate to have likely started decades earlier. They also based their river flow on averages over the past 100 years, even though it has dropped in recent decades. Over the past 500 years the average annual flow is even less.

"Today, we are at or beyond the sustainable limit of the Colorado system. The alternative to reasoned solutions to this coming water crisis is a major societal and economic disruption in the desert southwest; something that will affect each of us living in the region" the report concluded.

The research was supported under a joint program between UC San Diego and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and by the California Energy Commission. The views expressed here do not necessarily represent the views of the California Energy Commission, its employees, or the state of California.

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### **Lake Mead Not Going Dry, say Dozier and Fulp**

"We were contacted by some newspaper reporters to respond to a report to be released by Scripps Institute that says Lake Mead could be dry by 2021," said Larry Dozier, Deputy General Manager of Central Arizona Project.

"That is absurd," he added.

The seven states that draw water from the Colorado River, in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), recently reached an agreement on management of the Colorado River. That agreement was reached after extensive studies about the drought conditions and how severe shortages could be avoided.

"The studies evaluated a broad range of potential hydrologic conditions and several alternative operating criteria," Dozier said. "Lake Mead did not "go dry" at any time during the various scenarios. Shortages were manageable."

In addition, CAP produced its own separate drought impact analysis in 2007 by creating a "worst case" scenario based on the University of Arizona's tree ring study and it showed that Lake Mead did not go "dry," Dozier said.

Terry Fulp, an area manager of Boulder Canyon Operations for BOR, which oversees water deliveries and hydropower output at Hoover Dam put the chances of Lake Mead running dry at almost zero, according to a story in the Las Vegas Review-Journal.

Ultimately, Fulp said, there is nothing new about the findings in the Scripps study. Such "doom and gloom" predictions have been circulating for years now.

"In my lifetime, I don't expect to ever see it," he said. CAP is a 336-mile-long system that brings about 1.5 million acre-feet of Colorado River water to its customers -- cities, businesses, agriculture and Indian communities -- in Pima, Pinal and Maricopa counties.

An acre-foot of water is about 326,000 gallons.

REFERENCE: [CAP press release](#)