

Lake Powell: A Short Annual Chronology

Compiled by the Friends of Lake Powell for the Lake Powell Chronicle

1963

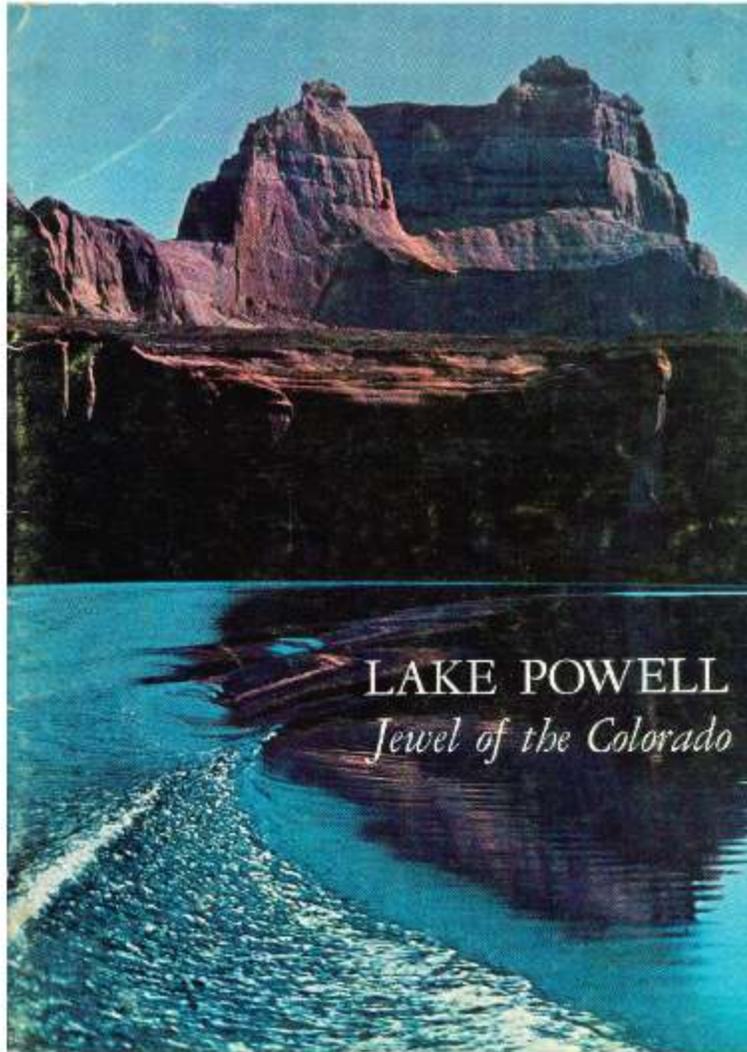
- Feb-Mar 1963 – Lake Powell is born when the diversion tunnels are closed (the west tunnel in January and the east tunnel in March).
- September 1963 - Construction continues on Glen Canyon Dam until the final pour of concrete is made on September 13, 1963

1964

- April 1964 – The Page Chamber of Commerce protests pending USBR lowering of Lake Powell to protect Rainbow Bridge. Much of the local concern stems from the fact that the community has been depending on tourist trade to stimulate the economy. If the water level continues to drop at the present rate it may soon become impossible to launch boats at the Wahweap site, and moving the launching area back to Warm Creek would be detrimental as a tourist attraction.
- July 1964 – The Wahweap Arm opens to water skiing and becomes a thrill for shore side spectators

1965

- June 1965 – Floyd Dominy, commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation is guest speaker at the Page Chamber of Commerce Installation Banquet and states that he misled Congress telling them Lake Powell would be the most beautiful lake in America. He confesses it is a lie because Lake Powell is the most beautiful lake in the world!
- July 1965 – The floating marina constructed at Wahweap is moved to Rainbow Bridge and is ready for boating tourists.
- The Bureau of Reclamation publishes Lake Powell: Jewell of the Colorado River



1966

- September 1966 - Lady Bird Johnson addresses the audience at the Glen Canyon Dam dedication ceremony.
- 1966 – More stocking of trout fingerlings rain from the sky delivered by Intermountain Aviation Inc. which is under contract with U.S. Bureau of Sport Fishery and Wildlife.



1967

- 1967 - Stan Jones publishes his first map in 1967. To make the map, he buys a 14-foot aluminum boat, fixes a 15-horsepower motor to the rear and sets off, albeit slowly, on his adventures. He is gone, he recalls, "Anywhere from a few days up to three weeks."
- July 1967 – National Geographic features Lake Powell on the front cover with extensive photographic coverage in the article called Lake Powell: Waterways to Desert Wonder.

1968

- 1968 - Commissioner of Reclamation Floyd E. Dominy acts as master of ceremonies for the dedication of the Carl Hayden Visitor Center overlooking Glen Canyon Dam.

- 1968 – The movie Planet of the Apes filmed in the Lake Powell area is released featuring Charlton Heston, Roddy McDowell, and Kim Hunter.



1969

- 1969 – Stan Jones becomes first director of the John Wesley Powell Memorial Museum. The museum was funded largely by donations from the Sanderson and Diamond Family River running enterprises.
- December 31, 1969 – Lake Powell ends the year at an elevation of 3572' msl, a level that was not seen again until 2004.

1970

- Memorandum of Agreement signed among the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Navajo Tribe of Indians, on the use and development of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and adjacent Tribal lands." The agreement recognized the Tribe's desire to commercially develop areas contiguous to Lake Powell for recreational use and provided for cooperative planning, administration, and development of such recreation sites.
- 1970 - Construction of the Navajo Generating Station begins in April

1971

- 1971 - Wahweap Lodge undergoes \$800,000 expansion.



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"cowboy skipper" Art Greene sez:
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- 1971 - The Wahweap Hatchery is constructed to raise warm water fish to stock Lake Powell and other Utah waters. The hatchery started culturing endangered fish to assist the Colorado River Recovery Program in 1992. The sport fish and endangered species fish culture programs are closely intertwined; the endangered fish culture program comprises about 72 percent of hatchery resources. The hatchery is located about 5 miles from the town of Big Water, Utah and is adjacent to Wahweap Creek.

1972

- 1972 – Excavating Castle Rock Cut to an elevation at 3,622 feet begins in anticipation of the rising waters of Lake Powell.
- 1972 – Congress passes P.L. 92-593, establishing Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
 - In order to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of Lake Powell and lands adjacent thereto in the States of Arizona and Utah and to preserve scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing to public enjoyment of the area.

The 1972 congressional action enabling GCNRA builds on previous actions:

- 1956 – Colorado River Storage Project Act

- 1958 – The Secretary of the Interior authorized Glen Canyon Recreation Area and designates NPS as the administering Agency and Congress passed P.L. 85-868, transferring lands between NPS and the Navajo Nation.
- 1962 - Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service entered into another Memorandum of Understanding regarding the management and development of the lake. The Bureau of Reclamation took responsibility for facilities and resource management related to the operation of Glen Canyon Dam. Management of the reservoir was transferred to the Park Service for specific purposes, including public safety, recreational use management, wildlife management, and concessions and public revenues.

1973

- 1973 – The rising waters of Lake Powell isolate Antelope Island for the first time.
- 1973 - Chief Judge Willis W. Ritter grants a summary judgment to prevent any waters of Lake Powell from entering the boundaries of Rainbow Bridge National Monument. To comply with Ritter's order, the Bureau of Reclamation begins large water releases from Glen Canyon Dam at the end of March 1973. That summer, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver reversed Ritter's decision and the Bureau of Reclamation stops releasing extra water from Lake Powell. The court also concludes that Congressional defunding of protective measures for Rainbow Bridge was tantamount to a modification of Section 3 of the CRSP and the Secretary was no longer bound by the previous intent.

1974

- 1974 - The Utah state record largemouth comes out of Lake Powell in 1974. It weighed 10 pounds 2 ounces and was caught in Warm Creek.
- 1974 - The striped bass fishery proves very successful shortly after their introduction in 1974. Stocked fish grew quickly while foraging on an unexploited threadfin shad population. Stocking was terminated in 1979 when natural reproduction was discovered dispelling the previous notion that reproduction would not be adequate to maintain a sport fishery. Growth slowed after 10 years as forage diminished in the face of an overabundant striped bass population. The striped bass life span is usually 5 years or less but a few super individuals are able to grow faster and bigger in years of high shad forage and become trophy fish that attain a 30-40 pound weight with a life span of 10 years or more.

1975

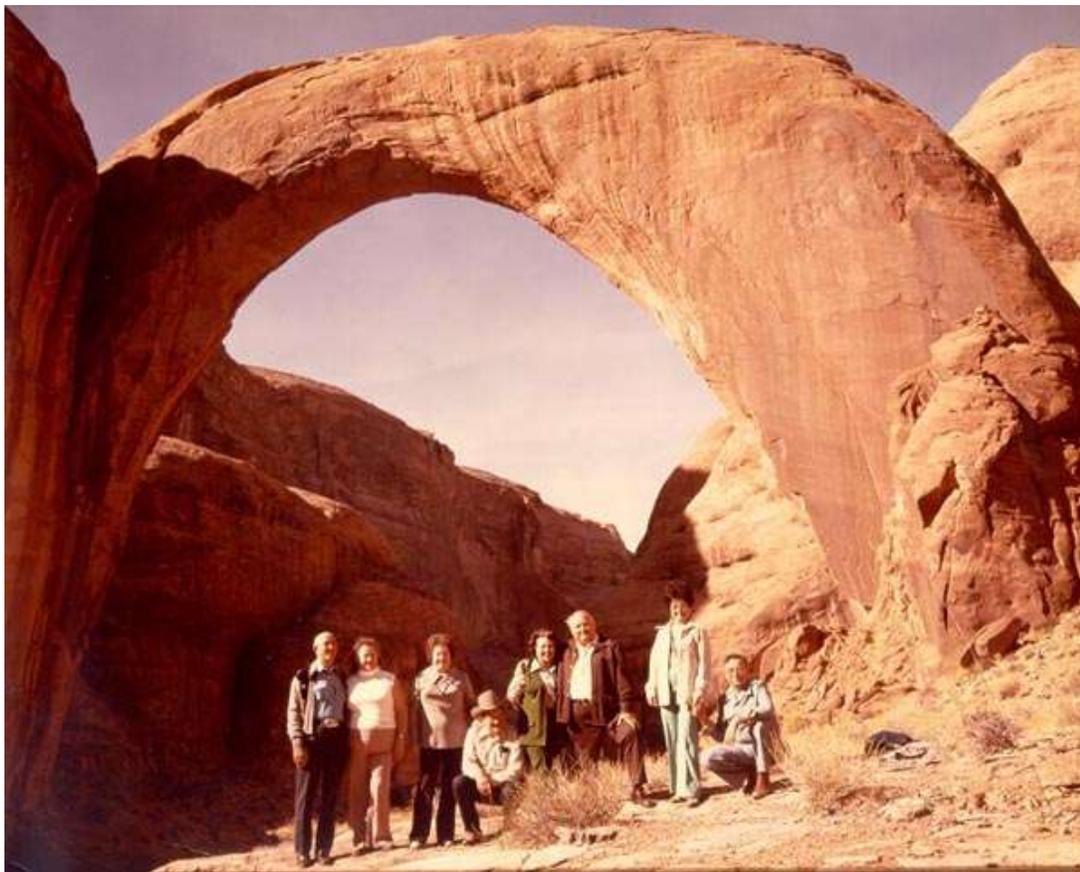
- 1975 – Edward Abbey publishes the Monkey Wrench Gang, a novel that follows the misadventures of four environmentalist terrorists with the ultimate goal of blowing up

Glen Canyon Dam.

- 1975 – Antelope Island is designated a Research Natural Area by the National Park Service. The 9,000-acre island is managed for preservation in its natural state. No motorized vehicles or constructed facilities are permitted

1976

- 1976 – A Lake Powell record rainbow trout weighing 16 pounds and 11 ounces is caught in Wahweap Bay
- 1976 - Canyon Tours, Inc. sells to Del Webb Recreational Properties



The Greene Family's going away party at Rainbow Bridge: Vern and Ruth Baker, Grace and Mel Schoppman, Evelyn and A. H. "Bill" Greene, Jr., Margaret and Earl Johnson on the last trip before they sold Wahweap Lodge and Marina. 1976

Photographer: Josef Muench

The Greene Family Collection ACC# 96-1771 2/6

1977

- 1977 - Arizona Highways publishes a Lake Powell Country Issue
- 1977 – Lake Powell suffers its first drought as the virgin flow of the Colorado River is estimated at just 5.8 million acre-ft (maf). This the 2nd lowest flow volume calculated since 1896. The lowest flow occurred in 1934 (5.6 maf).

1978

1978 – A Sedimentation in Lake Powell report is published as part of the Lake Powell Research Project, a consortium of universities doing interdisciplinary research in the Lake Powell area with funding from the National Science Foundation. The sedimentation report concludes that 400,000 acre-feet of sediment has accumulated between the 1963 dam closure and the 1977 survey. The average sediment inflow of 27,000 acre-feet per year, implies it would take 1,000 years for Lake Powell to fill with sediment to the 3,700-foot level.

- December 1978 – The first striped bass over 10 lbs was caught by Greg Nichols in Bullfrog Bay.

1979

- 1979 – Cartographer Colin Warren tries to his paddle canoe the full 1900 mile circumference of Lake Powell and has to be rescued three times. His 17-foot canoe was rigged with a pontoon outrigger and a sail. He shared the trip with his dog Ely. Supplies were cached at various points. He published a book in 1983 Velvet Waters, Canyon Walls: A Lake Powell Adventure.
- 1979 - Canyon King arrives at Wahweap Bay. The 93-foot Colorado River paddlewheel riverboat was conceived in the mind of veteran river-runner Tex McClatchy and first launched on the Colorado River in 1972 near Moab, Utah. For 4 years, the paddlewheel provided river tours on the Colorado River; however, river travel was plagued by sandbars during the low water part of the year. The boat was moved to Hite in 1977 and then moved to Wahweap in 1979 at the invitation of the Del Web Corporation. Tex continued to operate the boat for several years but in 1981 he sold the boat to Del Web.

1980

- Lake Powell fills for the first time on June 22, 1980 reaching an elevation of 3,700 feet above sea level with a total capacity of over 26 million acre-feet of water (24.3 million acre-feet in live storage and 1.9 million in dead storage).
- 1980 - Both spillways are operated for extended periods in 1980. An inspection the next year reveals deposits from cracks in the lining and preliminary cavitation damage at

several locations in the spillways. Following the inspection, a study was made to identify the scope of work necessary to repair the damage and to prevent future occurrence. It was recommended that aerators be installed and modifications are planned to begin in 1984.

1981

- 1981 - Earth First!, the group inspired by Abbey's musings about monkey-wrenching, marked its arrival at Glen Canyon Dam by dropping 300-foot-long plastic strip down the face of the dam, simulating a giant crack.
- 1981 – Unusual sightings in Cow Canyon on the Escalante arm are reported in June by a church group who reports a flashing light circling a nearby canyon and a "creature-like" object, according to testimony a Park Ranger assigned in law enforcement. The group consists of LDS Church members. There was absolutely no use of alcohol, or drugs on the trip.

1982

- 1982 - Smallmouth bass are introduced by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources as a response to underwater habitat that is more bare rock after Lake Powell fills for the first time.
- Dell Webb is named the concessionaire for Wahweap Marina.
- 1982 – A Guinness World Record is set on Lake Powell using an Eliminator Boat with a power plant and drive system built especially for this purpose by Petersen Marine Development, Inc. of Page, Arizona. Gary Peterson pulled a slalom skier non-stop the entire navigable length of Lake Powell at speeds exceeding 70mph.

1983

- 1983 – A new Guinness World Record is established at Lake Powell for the most water skiers up at one time behind one vessel. The skiers were towed by a vessel powered by two supernatural Detroit 149 marine engines built by Petersen Marine Development, Inc. of Page, Arizona. Gary Peterson's son, Brandon was among the 118 water skiers on the world record run. He was 12 at the time!



- July 1983 – Lake Powell rises to 3708’ when an unusual combination of heavy late spring snow storms followed by rapidly warming and heavy rains results in a near record-breaking April through July runoff in the Colorado River. The runoff into Lake Powell is 190 percent of the long-term average and the highest since 1920.
- July 1983 - Damage to the Glen Canyon spillways occurs.
- 1983 – The 20th anniversary of Glen Canyon Dam / Lake Powell is held at the dam and then-Interior Secretary James Watt presides over the ceremony. Environmentalists hold a protest funeral.
- December 1983 – The first Festival of Lights Parade is held at Wahweap.

1984

- 1984 - The Colorado River experiences its highest annual flow since records began in 1896. Prior to runoff the lake is drawn down to an elevation of 3673 feet to prevent a repeat of 1983. The inflow into Lake Powell reaches a peak of 120,000 cfs on May 29, 1984 and the lake rises to a height of 3702.5 on July 7th, six feet lower than 1983.
- August 1984, the left diversion tunnel of Glen Canyon Dam is tested to verify the operation of spillway aerators recently designed and installed to prevent the destructive cavitation experienced in 1983.

1985

- June 1985 – Marathon swimmer, Stacy Chanin tries in vain to complete a 100-mile swim in an attempt to break a world record. The swim is aborted due to high winds and cold water temperatures. She completes 60 miles before being taken to the hospital.
- 1985 – The Bureau of Reclamation concludes that water from Lake Powell is not contributing to any structural impairment of Rainbow Bridge.

1986

- 1986 - Ghosts of Glen Canyon: History Beneath Lake Powell is published by Gregory Crampton, who led the historical investigations of Glen and San Juan Canyons from 1957 to 1963 under contract with the National Park Service.
- 1986 - The National Park Service approves the development concept plan for a marina to be jointly managed by NPS and the Navajo Nation.

- 1986 – A Lake Powell sediment survey is released by the Bureau of Reclamation. One of the report objectives is to provide public information refuting claims that the reservoir will shortly fill with sediment. The 1986 survey determines that the reservoir has a storage capacity of 26,214,861 acre-feet and a surface area of 160,784 acres at an elevation of 3700 feet. Assuming an annual sediment accumulation rate of 36,946 acre-feet/year, which was documented from March 1963 to September 1986, it would take more than 700 years to fill the reservoir with sediment and that is a conservative estimate that assumes no sediment would pass through the penstocks and river outlet tubes.

1987

- 1987 – The San Juan Marina at Paiute Farms opens. The facility operates for three summers before closing in the fall of 1989. Terry and Wanda Eilts were the first managers and in 2007 they publish the book “Floating Hogans in Monument Valley.”
- November 1987 – National Park Service releases a report entitled “Carrying Capacity of Lake Powell: A Management Analysis of Capacity for Boater Recreation.” This report evaluated recreation and resource values and guided future marina development expansions and proposals.
- September 1987 – Richard Briggs sets a world record of 240 miles for continuous water skiing at Lake Powell.

1988

- 1988 - National Park Service begins monitoring Lake Powell for fecal coliform bacteria.
- 1988 - William Shatner narrates a Lake Powell documentary called Lake Powell and the Canyon Country. The lake is called “the land of room enough and time enough.”

1989

- 1989 - Del Webb Recreational Properties sells to ARA Leisure Services Inc.
- 1989 – The Story That Stands like a Dam: Glen Canyon and the Struggle for the Soul of the West is published by Russell Martin.
- 1989 – The Trash Tracker Program begins when Steve Ward, a former employee of Aramark, secures a donated houseboat and solicits a few enthusiast volunteers. The Trash Tracker program is made possible by a cooperative agreement between Aramark and the National Park Service. Each year from April to November there are 24 individual five to seven day trips to help keep Lake Powell beaches clean.

1990

- 1990 - 255,420 visitors see Rainbow Bridge
- 1990 – Bass Angler Fred Ward of Phoenix wins the Bass Angler Sportsman Society's Arizona Invitational in April at Lake Powell. A relative unknown in the ranks of professional bass anglers, Ward out-fishes the likes of Roland Martin and Jimmy Houston by checking in a three-day total of 14 bass weighing 37 lbs., 6 ozs. to claim the \$34,000 winner's purse.

1991

- 1991 - For the first time dating back to 1979, park records show there were no reported fatalities within the national recreation area. All total, there were 3.2 million visits recorded. Previously, the worst fatality year was 1982 when there were 13 accident related deaths.

1992

- 1992 – Additional sediment is removed from the Castle Rock cut. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) issued a permit in 1992 (Corps file number 199101152), allowing deepening of the cut to a bottom elevation of 3,613 feet. A modification to this permit issued in 1993 authorized additional excavation to a bottom elevation of 3,611 feet to allow continued use by boats despite lowering lake levels over time.
- 1992 – An estimated 18,000 people and their vehicles descend on 15 acre Hobie Cat Beach near Bullfrog Marina for the Memorial Day holiday.

1993

- Feb 1993 – Lake Powell sinks to an elevation of 3612.5 feet (87 feet below full pool) in the midst of a 3-year drought.
- 1993 - Two companies are accused of using Lake Powell as "an underwater landfill" and pay a record \$1.325 million fine. It was the largest civil or criminal environmental penalty ever assessed in Arizona. More than 100 truckloads of debris and 1,000 batteries were dumped at the Wahweap, Hall's Crossing, Hite, Bullfrog and Dangling Rope marinas at Lake Powell from dumping that took place between 1981 and 1990.

1994

- 1994 - ARA Leisure Services Inc changes name to ARAMARK.

- 1994 – Paul Harvey discusses the positive aspects of the Lake Powell Trash Tracker program on his radio show.

1995

- 1995 - The first EIS on operations of Glen Canyon Dam is published guiding the Secretary to “balance and meet statutory responsibilities for protecting downstream resources for future generations and producing hydropower, and to protect affected Native American interests.”
- 1995 - Five Indian tribes complain that tourists are desecrating an ancient place of worship by walking beneath Rainbow Bridge. The NPS builds a shin-high rock wall in 1995 to discourage visitors from leaving the viewing area and Park Service signs explain that the area is sacred to some American Indians and ask visitors not to walk any farther.
- July 1995 – Beaches on Lake Powell are shut down for 6 days when high counts of fecal coliform are discovered.
- November 1995 – NPS announces its intent to charge fees for entry into Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

1996

- March 1996 – The first planned simulated flood through the Grand Canyon occurs when 45,000 cfs of water is released from the dam to help improve downstream beach habitat. Red dye is released into the water at Lees Ferry as part of the experiment.
- October 1996 – A long awaited Record of Decision and Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is announced regarding operation of Glen Canyon Dam.
- November 1996 – The Sierra Club unanimously backs a motion by David Brower to drain Lake Powell. In what could become the largest environmental recovery project ever, the Sierra Club wants to see the entire Glen Canyon basin restored to its natural state, an undertaking that not only would topple the multimillion-dollar tourism industry but could jeopardize electricity and drinking-water supplies in seven Western states. At a time when the organization is being criticized for "going soft," by favoring compromise over confrontation, Sierra Club leaders say Lake Powell is just the public symbol the organization needs to restore credibility.

1997

- July 1997 – Local citizens mobilize to address the Sierra Club’s ongoing quest to drain Lake Powell and form the Friends of Lake Powell. In September - Rep. Jim Hansen, R-Utah, chairs an oversight hearing in Washington, D.C. Members of the Subcommittee on

National Parks and Public Lands and the Subcommittee on Water and Power plan to gather testimony on both sides of the Lake Powell issue.

- Eleven hikers are presumed dead after a flash flood sent an 11-foot wall of water roaring through a narrow section of normally dry Antelope Canyon. Five bodies were found in the football field-size mass of flotsam on Lake Powell, four miles downstream from where the victims were washed away.

1998

- January 1998 – NPS rocks the recreational boating community with plans to ban personal watercraft on Lake Powell.
- September 1998 – After 30 years of talk and negotiation, a groundbreaking ceremony takes place for the construction of the Antelope Point launch ramp.
- November 1998 – The first fishing dock is built at Wahweap Marina.

1999

- December 1999, David Brower and a group of environmental activists set up shop in an old ice-cream parlor in Moab, Utah. They call themselves the Glen Canyon Action Network and their goal is to build an international movement to force the government to decommission Glen Canyon dam, drain Lake Powell and restore the Colorado River.
- 1999 – First unofficial Waynes Words - North Shad Rally, a social event to harvest striped bass to help improve shad populations and to promote fishing on Lake Powell.

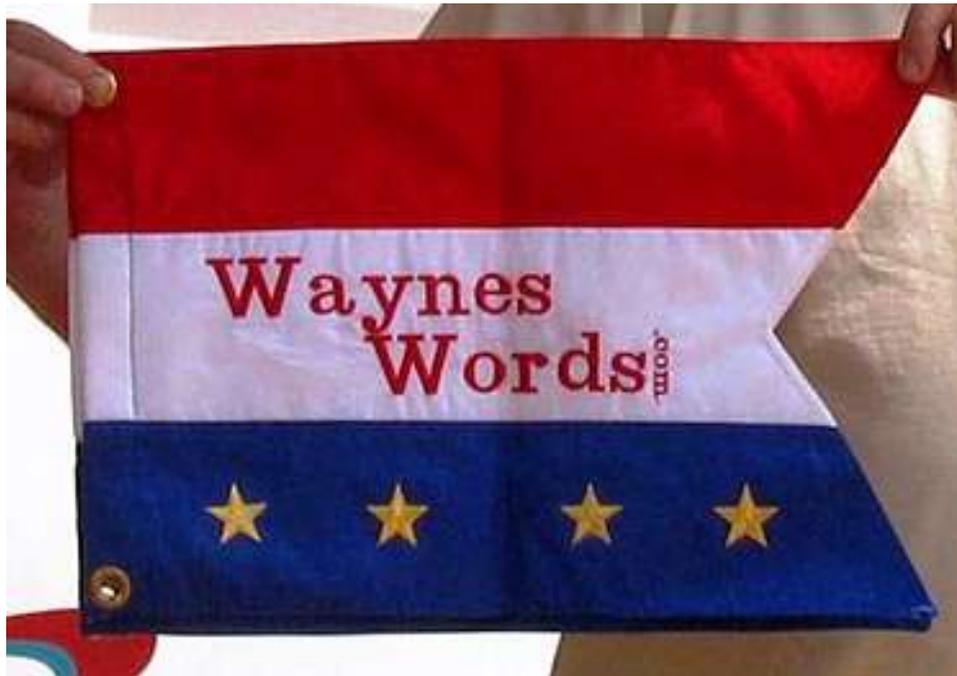


- November 1999 –Mike Smith begins a solo canoeing adventure as a young, adventure-crazed hippy—he spends six-and-a-half months circumnavigating the entire 1,960-miles shoreline of Lake Powell, in Utah and Arizona, in a beat-up Old Town-Tripper. He canoed the immediate shoreline of every river arm, every bay, every canyon, and every cove. He lived mainly on brown rice and spent weeks in the winter in crushing solitude, experienced terrifying waves

and windstorms in the spring, and during the busy summer months dodged drunken jet-skiers.

2000

- January 2000 – The Audubon Society’s annual Christmas bird count comes to Page for the first time.
- March 2000 – Hundreds of Page residents rally in support of Lake Powell and Glen Canyon Dam to stop the Sierra Club and the Glen Canyon Action Network combined efforts to drain the lake.
- 2000 - The website “wayneswords.com” is established by Wayne Gustaveson which today remains the key management tool to disseminate Lake Powell fishing information to the angling public.



2001

- May 2001 – Announcement is made that construction of Antelope Point Marina is estimated to cost \$56 million.
- 2001 – Houseboats are called a silent killer due to carbon monoxide poisonings. The swim-ladder designs on some houseboat models created an air cavity beneath the stern deck which was a popular place for kids to go swimming. Many boats vented gasoline generator exhaust into this space, which because there was no outlet, allowed lethal levels of carbon monoxide to build up within a few minutes. Since 1994, the NPS announced that nine people had died, and since 1991, there were more than 100 people who required emergency care -- all from CO poisoning at Lake Powell.
- September 11 2001 – Glen Canyon Dam shuts down to the public after the September 11 terrorist attacks.

2002

- 2002 – Bill and Carol Williams and Bob and Vicki Schwartz graciously donate a vintage 1980s Skipperline house to help establish a formal graffiti-removal program at Glen Canyon Recreation Area. The volunteer program becomes known as TRUE GRIT.
- 2002 – The United States Bureau of Reclamation celebrates its 100 year anniversary.
- May 2002 – Spring runoff fails to materialize due to ongoing drought conditions and the water level of Lake Powell drops to more than 75 feet below full pool. Castle Rock Cut becomes impassible.
- September 2002 – Jet skis are banned at Lake Powell. A small San Francisco-based environmental group called the Bluewater Network - which the Wall Street Journal has described as "the command post for the crusade against jet skis, snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles" - has won a number of victories in its fight to ban jet skis out of the national park system.

2003

- May 2003 – Construction begins at Antelope Point Marina.
- September 2003 – Use of jet skis (PWCs) in GCNRA are approved in all but a few sensitive environmental areas including: Lees Ferry to the Glen Canyon Dam, the upper reaches of the Escalante, Dirty Devil, Upper Colorado and Upper San Juan rivers.

2004

- April 2004 – The ongoing drought forces NPS to extend concrete launch ramps.
- October 2004 – ARAMARK announces is it closing facilities for the winter and ending the Festival of Lights on Lake Powell which began in 1983.

2005

- April 8 2005 – Lake level reaches a low of 3555.1 the lowest since April 27, 1969 and briefly exposes the floor of Cathedral in the Desert, a site considered one of the most beautiful parts of Glen Canyon before Lake Powell. National media reports trigger a pilgrimage of sorts to visit the site.
- May 2005 - Envirocare contributes \$52,000 to assist Cross International with ongoing lake cleanup efforts to remove sunken boats and stranded vessels above water level.



2006

- 2006 – An agreement is reached between Colorado River Basin States that is good news for Lake Powell. Representatives of the seven states announce they have reached a tentative agreement about how the river will be managed during water shortages. The plan would modify and coordinate the operation of the Colorado River's two major reservoirs - Lake Powell in the upper basin and Lake Mead in the lower basin - in order to ensure that neither suffers at the expense of the other.

- September 2006, a group of volunteers led by James Page was removing graffiti in the Glen Canyon National Recreational Area and reported a “Paso Por Aqui – Año 1776” inscription. The finding is historically significant and likely related to the Dominguez-Escalante expedition whose successful ford of the Colorado River in 1776 became known as “The Crossing of the Fathers” (now Padre Bay, Lake Powell).



2007

- February 2007 - Olympic wrestling champion Rulon Gardner and two other Utah men are rescued after surviving a small plane crash into Lake Powell near Good Hope Bay and spending the night in freezing temperatures.
- February 2007 – NPS takes increased action to fend off the threat of quagga mussels in Lake Powell after the invasive species is found in lakes Mead, Mohave and Havasu.
- 2007 – The Canyon Princess is christened and the Canyon King paddlewheel boat is retired with almost 30 years of history attached to it.
- November 2007 - The final environmental impact statement is issued regarding Lower Basin shortage guidelines and coordinated reservoir management strategies that address operation of Lake Powell and Lake Mead, particularly under low reservoir conditions.

2008

- July 2008 – Lake Powell rises 43 feet with spring runoff to the delight of boaters who can once again use the Castle Rock shortcut.
- 2008 – Scientists at the Scripps Institute warn in a new study that Lake Mead and Lake Powell, which supply water and power to millions in the American Southwest, stand a 50 percent chance of running dry by 2021 unless dramatic changes take place in how the region uses water.

2009

- 2009 - Wahweap Lodge is renamed Lake Powell Resort after receiving a \$1 million renovation.
- September 2009 - The Canyon King Pizzeria opens for business. The project is a dream of Gary and Kris Francis, longtime lake visitors from San Diego who "retired" in Page and bought the historic boat from Aramark.

2010

- July 2010 – The Bureau of Reclamation places an education billboard on Highway 89 south of Page reminding boaters to CLEAN – DRAIN – DRY watercraft and equipment to prevent the spread of aquatic hitchhikers.

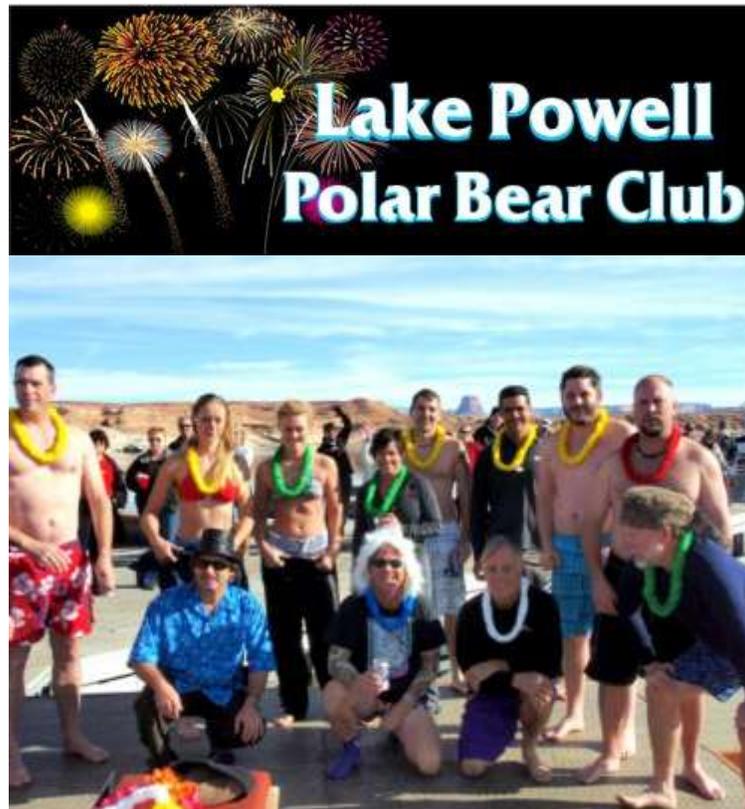


- September 2010 – The first Powellapoolza concert is held in Page and Lake Powell.



2011

- 10th Annual Polar Bear Plunge takes place at Antelope Point Marina



- July 2011 - Lake Powell continues to amaze doom and gloomers with a 51 foot rise this summer even in spite of extra water flowing to Lake Mead. Despite 12 years of severe drought, the level of Lake Powell is at a 10 year high and reservoirs on the Upper Colorado are 92% full.

2012

- 2012 – The Glen Canyon Natural History Association assumes operation of the Glen Canyon Field School providing interpretive experiences in the Lake Powell region.
- 2012 – A fish-consumption advisory is issued for mercury in striped bass on the southern portion of Lake Powell. Striped bass consumption should be limited by pregnant women and children to no more than 4 ounces of striped bass per month for pregnant women and children younger than six, no more than two 8-ounce meals of bass per month for women who could become pregnant and kids ages six to sixteen, and no more than eight 8-ounce meals per month for all other adults.

2013

- January 2013 - Owners of personal watercraft (PWC) must meet 2006 emission standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the manufacturing of two-stroke engines. This rule was promulgated as two-stroke engines can discharge up to 30% of their fuel directly into the water. This action was part of a 10 year phase-in of the PWC rule at Lake Powell which was first announced in 2003.
- Quagga mussels are first reported at Lake Powell at both Wahweap and Antelope Point Marinas.
- The Castle Rock Cut is extended down to an elevation of 3600' in anticipation of spring runoff.



Prepared by the Friends of Lake Powell