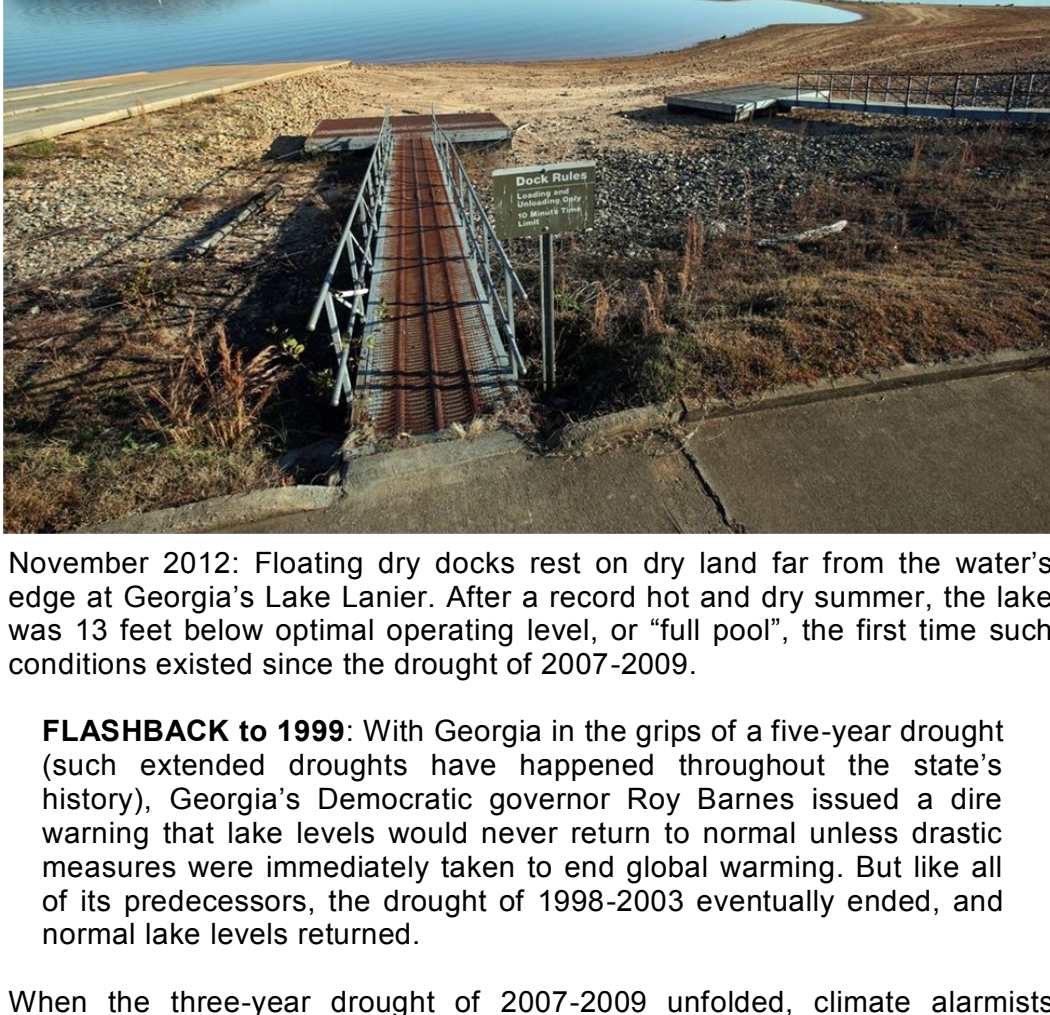


Jan. 2014 - *California's severe drought is being used to drum up fears that water levels in the state will never return to normal unless drastic action is taken to alleviate "climate change". The same dire claim was made just two years ago in Georgia, and look what happened ...*

LAKE LANIER, DROUGHTS & CLIMATE CHANGE



November 2012: Floating dry docks rest on dry land far from the water's edge at Georgia's Lake Lanier. After a record hot and dry summer, the lake was 13 feet below optimal operating level, or "full pool", the first time such conditions existed since the drought of 2007-2009.

FLASHBACK to 1999: With Georgia in the grips of a five-year drought (such extended droughts have happened throughout the state's history), Georgia's Democratic governor Roy Barnes issued a dire warning that lake levels would never return to normal unless drastic measures were immediately taken to end global warming. But like all of its predecessors, the drought of 1998-2003 eventually ended, and normal lake levels returned.

When the three-year drought of 2007-2009 unfolded, climate alarmists seized on the event, predicting that Lake Lanier's dramatically lower water level — 17 feet below full pool — would be permanent unless urgent action was taken to address global warming. But by October 2009, above average rainfall had restored Lake Lanier to full pool, even though carbon emissions continued to rise around the world at a record rate.

FAST-FORWARD TO 2013: After the extremely hot summer of 2012, Lake Lanier fell to 13 feet below full pool (see picture), presenting warming alarmists with yet another opportunity to raise their ominous rhetoric to deafening levels. But by May 2013, less than a year later, Lake Lanier was once again restored to full pool as north Georgia experienced abundant rainfall in one of the coldest years on record.

OTHER NORTH GEORGIA DROUGHTS

In April **1865**, before Lake Lanier or the Weather Bureau (today's National Weather Service) existed, north Georgia entered a drought phase. In the next century, the region would experience protracted droughts from **1903-1905** and **1924-1927**. The latter was so severe that the lowest stream levels ever recorded were reported by the Weather Bureau.

The next droughts to impact the region occurred in **1930-1935** and **1938-1944**. Fifteen years later, north Georgia suffered through the drought of **1950-1957**. Thirty years later, during the short drought of **1987-1988**, Lake Lanier reached the lowest level since it was filled before recovering to full pool in subsequent years.

LESSON:

DROUGHTS ARE A HISTORICAL PART OF THE NORMAL CLIMATE CYCLE THAT EXISTED LONG BEFORE MAN-MADE GLOBAL WARMING THEORY WAS CONCOCTED.