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**Congratulations to Mary Gibson who will graduate with her M.A. in Library and Information Science on May 18!**

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I just wanted to make an announcement for your next journal. I was recently appointed by Governor Brian Sandoval to represent the Shoshone Paiute Tribes Vocational Rehabilitation Program as a member of the Nevada State Rehabilitation Council. The appointment is from March 2012 to January 2015. I am honored to represent the Native Americans with disabilities in the State of Nevada. If anyone has any issues to take to the council they can contact me at: Virginia Howard, P.O. Box 219, Owyhee, NV 89832. Thank you,

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**Ted Turner: Going Native**  
**by Donovan Webster - Georgia - April/May 2012**

Ted Turner's latest acquisition is the nearly nine-thousand-acre Nonami Plantation, near Albany, Georgia. And like the other 2.1 million acres he owns, he wants to keep it untamed

Ted Turner always comes out to greet you.

Since I first made his acquaintance in the 1980s, it's always been the same. He comes out and invites you in.

The greeting is never about him. In our history he's never been the Great Man Behind the Huge Wooden Desk. Instead, he's up and working in his Atlanta office, greeting you himself in the outer seating area. Or he's coming up from a trout stream on one of his properties when he hears your car arrive (until recently, with his wonderful and often creek-drenched Labs, Roxy and Chief). Or he's just come in from some sort of work on the land.

And then, he always extends his right hand and smiles. Above the smile, and below pale blue eyes that on occasion can focus terrifyingly, there's always that famous Rhett Butler mustache. His handshake is firm but friendly.

On this day, I've arrived at his 8,800-acre plantation outside Albany, Georgia. As I approach the house, walking up the sandy, pea-gravel driveway—beneath the shade of enormous live oaks

with rows of azaleas whose blossom pods are getting fat and will soon bloom along the driveway's edges—he comes out from his study on the main house's right side.

This is his latest purchase. He bought it from a friend in a “gentleman's agreement” that if the friend ever wanted to sell, well, Turner just might be in a buying mood. After all, he has been coming here to hunt quail for three decades.

To get to the house, you drive up an almost mile-long single track of sandy gravel. Flights of native quail sail off in clouds from the fields along the roadside as the car crunches past. You know you're getting close when—after passing several covey fields and forests—you begin to notice horses' hoofprints in the roadbed sand. Then you see the white peaked barn on the right and its board-fenced paddocks.

This morning, as Turner comes out to meet me, he's dressed in thorn-proof khakis tucked into tall snake-proof hunting boots. His face is less craggy than in recent years. He seems to have gotten more sleep. At seventy-three, he is still tall and lean. He has a khaki shirt on, the sleeves rolled up his forearms.

“Heyyyyy...how ya been?” he says. He extends his right hand as he comes down the low stairs of the house. “It's been too, too long.”

Along with the Southern manners and the warm friendliness that resides beneath, Ted Turner has risen to be an American authentic. He is both self-made and unique, and he has made his life into what he wanted through hard work and concentrated thought and constant, focused effort.

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Consider this as an example: As a younger man, and a dedicated and sometimes competitive sailor, he decided to win the America's Cup. Then, according to his son, Beau, he basically sailed and trained his crew and team for two years. And then, Dad went and did it.

These days, that same focus extends far beyond huge silver cups for sailing wins and cable TV networks and New York boardrooms. It's about improving the quality of the world's environment and the future of the human beings and animals that live in it.

It's also important to recognize that, thanks to Turner's business successes, his own private world has grown quite large. He is the second-largest private landowner in the country. He owns 2.1 million acres divided among so many pieces of property that, when he begins to enumerate them offhandedly, the list runs to three pages in my reporting notebook.

Those holdings mostly radiate out from his base in the southeastern United States: his home offices. And many of Turner's favorite places are in the Southeast. “But, really, come on,” he says. “I like them all, for different reasons.”

In the South, there's his Hope Plantation in South Carolina, and Avalon, his large and stately place in North Florida, and then “there's Kinloch, north of Charleston; St. Phillips Island, north of Hilton Head; and in Georgia I have property up in the north for trout fishing,” he says. Not to

mention these beautiful, calm, and now by-choice pesticide- and toxin-avoiding acres outside Albany on Nonami Plantation.

It's lovely and has been willfully returned to the way the landscape looked before people set foot on it. There are fields, longleaf pine stands, hardwood forests, and swampy and bosky areas full of wildlife.

The message at Nonami is the same as it is on all of Turner's landholdings. From the Southeastern states to Montana and Nebraska, from New Mexico to Argentina, there are some specific ideas that are always emplaced. They are land-management programs he believes in, because "it's the right thing to do," he says. "We limit pesticides. We promote natural plant and animal life. Native things. We don't even kill snakes."

He wants to return this broad swath of land to as natural a state as he can, while also propping up the habitat. At Avalon Plantation in Florida, for instance, his environmental programs have virtually saved the red-cockaded woodpecker from extinction, in part by planting once-common native trees in whose trunk hollows the birds could nest.

It all takes a lot of work and collective thought. Across the properties, there are 300 full-time employees and another 150 seasonal people helping out, the vast majority of whom Turner encourages in other aspects of their lives. He collects their stories (our driver for part of today is a wonderfully friendly guy who grew up and left eastern Europe around the time of the Chernobyl disaster, which we all talk about as we roll over Nonami's landscape on a tour).

The employees on the properties eradicate nonnative weed species. They encourage healthy populations of pollinators such as bees and hummingbirds. They support the existing environment. Turner's reintroduction of native trout to the Cherry Creek watershed on a property in Montana has been held up by the State of Montana as a model of contemporary stream reconstruction. He used jute netting just under the soil to stabilize banks, recontoured streambeds, and planted shade-giving shrubs along the banks to keep the water cool and provide habitat.

With all this effort and these resources, it's not Ted Turner's owning the land or even managing all this property that is most striking. Instead, it's leadership by example. "Everyone can do something," he says. "Pick up trash on the street. That's not hard....And you should do it anyway. I do it myself, all the time. Along the roadside. On the sidewalk. Or feed birds. And don't use so many pesticides. You know, make the world just a little better."

Over and over, what Turner ends up talking about in long conversations is not what he personally owns but what as humans and animals we all own together. "The atmosphere is common property," he has told me repeatedly across the years. "The oceans are common. We need to help the world preserve them."

Nonetheless, once you enter Turner's world, his relentless agenda is pretty much the way. But it's always fun. Three minutes after I walk into the house at Nonami, for instance, we're sitting down in the dining area: It's lunchtime. Fresh fruit. Iced tea and ice water. And an amazingly tasty

quail hash in a sauce ladled over a light and loose cornbread.

As we eat, he's already talking in his usually quotable way. "I've been thinking less about the land in recent years," he says. "And I've been thinking more and more about nuclear weapons. Because, you know, if we don't get rid of them, they might get rid of us. It's pretty simple when you look at it that way."

In fact, if there's a leitmotif when talking with Turner, it isn't about what he's accomplished personally. Through some pretty tough negotiating, he turned his father's Georgia billboard company around. Then he broadened it into a TV broadcast entity, then converted it into a cable-TV behemoth that oozed into other things (like owning the Atlanta Braves and Atlanta Hawks), which monetized him to exercise his real interests. Through it all, he's always been relentless. "It was just one step ahead of the other," he says.

"Nothing too hard. At any one time, just step after step."

You understand, of course, that it was harder than that. There was a financial scrape when he bought the MGM film libraries in the late 1980s. But these days, that's all behind him. There were the 6:00 a.m. calisthenics that he drove his America's Cup team to do every day in the front yard—with him participating, too. There were tensions with cable-TV distributors. The worries. The decision to plant more than one million longleaf pine trees on his properties in the Deep South, "because, well, historically we cut them all down, and they are a critical part of the environment in this part of the world."

The guy, while clearly having an enormously good time in his day-to-day existence, still has a lot on his mind.

Lunch is over. But Turner still wants to talk. "We're just trying to return the land to what it was," he says. "Make it as natural as possible." Mostly these days, along with getting rid of the planet's nukes, he worries about the rise in population and the volume of resources the world is using less judiciously than it might. He worries about whether renewable power is going to work, whether solar and wind energy will make enough of a difference.

Why the fixation on environmental problems?

"When I was a boy, back when we lived in Cincinnati before we moved to Georgia, I used to be fascinated by bison," he says. "There were still two hundred thousand of them—down from millions of them—and by the time I was an adult, they were almost extinct. And as a boy I would read about them. At the house, growing up, we had a pretty extensive collection of books. And I read everything. I liked reading books on biology. About the environment. About birds and plants."

The afternoon is beginning in earnest now. After a quick post-lunch rest and a checking of messages and the like, as Turner drives us out to an area of the plantation for a few hours of quail hunting before he heads back north to Atlanta and work, there are a few loose ends to tie up. A few last questions.

Does owning all this land sometimes wear him out?

Turner, who is driving a plantation-owned dark green and unobtrusive Chevy Suburban toward a hunting wagon with mules pulling it (the pointers for this afternoon's hunt are in metal cages beneath the wagon's seats), pauses and thinks a moment. Then he nods a quiet affirmative.

He smiles. "Yeah," he says. He smiles again. "Yes...it does."

"Okay, then," I say. "I guess there's just one last question...Do you feel lucky?"

In his hunting gear, ready to go for a walk across a Georgia-quail grain field beneath a blue late-winter sky on land that he owns and maintains to prime conservation standards,

Turner cracks the smallest version of his trademark grin.

He doesn't have to think about it much. He knows the answer. But he wants to have a little fun with the idea.

He nods. "Yeah, yeah,...yes," he says. "Yes, I do feel lucky...Ya know, I mean, I'm lucky I wasn't born a mosquito...Lucky I didn't get cancer. I've lost a lot of friends to cancer. And I have been lucky. But you have to work at it. You have to work at your life, you know?"

He brakes the Suburban in the golden field to park it in the tall grass behind the mule wagon. There are saddled horses, too. Mike Finley and Ray Pearce, managers of the plantation, are there, waiting. One horse has a long brown-leather sheath on its flank that holds Turner's shotgun. He walks toward the horse. Everyone is ready to get busy in the fields. The dogs are excited. Everyone feels something is set to go. Gold fields and blue sky and dogs and horses and an afternoon devoted to this place.

And you can tell, as Ted Turner gets out of the vehicle and takes the whole scene in, that he is also privately pleased by what he sees. You can tell even he is a little amazed by it all.

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[Tennessee Library Association's photo.](#)

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## **Economic And Environmental Impacts Of Climate Change In Nevada** April 19, 2012

Robert Repetto, PhD

Climate change will cause shifts in temperature and weather patterns that will significantly impact Nevada's tourist industry and further stress its critical water supplies. To prevent even more extensive and rapid climate change, Nevada's leaders and voters should support state, regional, national and international policies to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Such policies will not only help prevent serious damages but also promote development of Nevada's abundant renewable energy resources.

According to a nation-wide Gallup poll on economic confidence in August 2011, Nevadans rank sixth most pessimistic about economic conditions in their state and with good reason. The real estate and financial collapse that began in 2007 hit the state particularly hard and Nevada has been among the slowest to recover. By mid-2011, it remained the last state to escape the recession.

The sluggish economic recovery will soon face another challenge. A changing climate will impact the state's economic engines, particularly the tourist industry, through disruptions in water supply and increases in temperatures. Without swift and bold action to mitigate climate change, Nevada will grow more and more vulnerable to potentially severe economic impacts.

## **CLIMATE CHANGE'S IMPACT ON NEVADA'S WATER SUPPLY**

Currently, southern Nevada faces an increasingly dire scarcity of water supplies that render past trends of use unsustainable.<sup>2</sup> Local groundwater resources were long ago depleted and the water use in 2010, 520,000 acre feet per year, in the supply area of the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) greatly exceeded the entire state's guaranteed Colorado River allocation of 300,000. The SNWA projects that, despite current strong conservation measures, demand in its domain will rise by 30 percent to 739,000 acre feet per year in 2035 and to 860,000 in 2060.<sup>3</sup>

The consequences of the water shortage are significant. The SNWA has already announced that it will no longer automatically commit water to serve proposed future real estate developments. It also considered highly costly and controversial measures to tap additional supplies, including a) a desalinization plant in Mexico, b) a pipeline to divert water from as far away as the Mississippi and c) a groundwater development project drawing 200,000 acre feet per year from upstate Nevada, enough to supply an additional 100,000 households. This option would have a capital cost exceeding \$15 billion<sup>4</sup> and devastating environmental impacts on a large area within the state.

Such projects would produce additional water supplies only at drastically higher costs, not to mention doubts and uncertainty regarding feasibility. The groundwater development project requires permits from many state and federal agencies and is already being challenged in the courts because of its potential impacts on existing groundwater and surface water rights and on biological resources under federal stewardship. The draft environmental impact statement released by the Bureau of Land Management in June 2011 found that the SNWA's proposed pumping would draw down the water table over a large area.<sup>5</sup> The impacts on springs, streams, riparian areas, and associated plant and animal communities, including protected species, would be extensive and severe. There would be land subsidence in some areas and the loss of vegetation would promote dust storms. These environmental effects would persist and increase throughout the 21st century. This proposed diversion pits the growing urban area of Las Vegas against the traditional agricultural, ranching and natural areas in the rest of the state.

Moreover, the BLM's draft Environment Impact Statement analyzing the right of way for this groundwater extraction project only nominally takes climate change into account during the 50 year development period of the proposed project.<sup>6</sup> Climate change will increase the impacts of the project and may make proposed extraction rates infeasible. A parallel study by the Bureau of

Reclamation, also released in June 2011, projects that in the Lower Colorado River Basin there will be significant increases in temperature and decreases in precipitation, soil moisture and evapotranspiration.<sup>7</sup>

The region will continue to suffer significant drying. Runoff from the mountains in the north is expected to be more concentrated in the winter and early spring because of earlier loss of snowpack with adverse implications for infiltration and groundwater recharge. Half the global climate models considered by the Bureau of Reclamation predict lower overall precipitation in the River Basin as a whole.<sup>8</sup> The uncertainty of precipitation and water supply make this option risky. The SNWA proposes to deal with the risks through “adaptive management,” a handy euphemism meaning that they plan to build the multi-billion dollar infrastructure and begin to pump water and then see what happens.

Compounding River Basin precipitation concerns, flows through the Colorado River system are projected to diminish because of climate change. According to the Bureau of Reclamation Study, mean annual flows at Lees Ferry for the 50-year period of the Study (2011-2060) are projected to be approximately 13.6 million acre feet.<sup>9</sup> This represents a reduction in stream flow of approximately seven percent compared to the period 1950-1999 (14.6 million acre feet), or approximately nine percent when compared to the long-term period 1906-2007 (15.0 million acre feet).

There are similar results for neighboring rivers and streams. At each of these locations, flows are projected to decrease. These reductions would make Nevada’s allocation of 300,000 acre feet per year and any water rights it acquires in Arizona and Utah less secure and would also exacerbate tensions among parties to the Colorado River Compact, which was predicated on long-term stream flows exceeding 15 million acre feet per year.

These shortfalls also increase the risk of drought. The prolonged severe drought of the past decade nearly necessitated cuts in water released from the huge reservoirs at Lake Mead and Lake Powell, and precipitated the water authorities’ decision to commit approximately \$800 million to construct a third intake at a lower level into Lake Mead.<sup>10</sup> According to some experts, continuing climate change would ensure high probability of a drought in this century that will be more severe and prolonged than any in the historical record.<sup>11</sup> One study estimated that with continued growth in water demand and climate change’s effects on runoff into the Colorado River system, there would be a 10 percent chance that live storage in Lake Mead would be exhausted by 2013 and a 50 percent chance in 2021.<sup>12</sup>

A related study of climate change risks by researchers at the Sandia National Laboratory found a very high probability of water supply shortfalls in coming decades. Even without considering the direct implications for continued population growth, Sandia scientists concluded that Nevada was one of the states most at risk for economic and employment losses.<sup>13</sup> Their study found significant economic damages to water-intensive sectors -- agriculture, mining, power generation and utilities -- from higher water costs. This finding came despite an assumption that their future water acquisition costs would be much lower than those that the SNWA must already pay and ignored any possibility of actual supply shortfalls. Such shortfalls might be obstacles, for example, to the three new coal-fired power plants now being planned in eastern Nevada. This study reinforces the conclusion that Nevada is a state at great risk from climate change.

## **CLIMATE CHANGE'S IMPACT ON TOURISM IN NEVADA**

Much of Nevada's tourist income comes from attractions that will be vulnerable to climate impacts. For instance, Las Vegas's 45 golf courses, which are used by one-third of all visitors, could see a sharp decline in golfers due to rising temperatures and decreased water supplies. Golfing in Nevada generates more than a billion dollars in annual revenues and employs more than 4,000 people.<sup>14</sup> Fewer rounds of golf could be played due to the unpleasantness of the heat and turf that has browned. The decline in quality of experience could lead to decreased membership and golf course real estate developments will be affected. For example, the massive new Coyote Springs golf and real estate development project that encompasses several golf courses and artificial lakes and hundreds of residences would have to draw 80,000 acre feet per year from groundwater underlying rural Nevada using the same pipeline that the SNWA is seeking to construct. Current pumping within the Springs valley is already controversial because of its impact on threatened freshwater fish.

Other tourist attractions are also climate-sensitive. Lower water levels in Lake Mead significantly reduced recreational visitors, especially boaters, as marinas and docks were left high and dry.<sup>15</sup> Drought and heat waves also depress visits to the national parks and recreation areas. Controlling for other influences, drought reduced visits New Mexico's Bandelier National Monument by seven percent.<sup>16</sup> Higher temperatures will also depress trout populations and increase forest mortality from bark beetles and fires.

## **HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

The health impacts of climate change are particularly acute in Nevada. The Las Vegas region was ruled to be in compliance with the 1997 national ozone air quality standard only starting from March 2011.<sup>17</sup> Higher summer temperatures, which promote ozone formation, are likely to push the region back into non-compliance, especially if considerably tighter ozone standards are implemented. In order to be in compliance with any proposed new standard, the state will have to impose further restrictions on power plants and other fossil fuel burners as well as on vehicular traffic. Nevada also has a problem with emissions of particulates that reduce visibility in national parks and other protected areas in the region.<sup>18</sup> Small particles from wildfires and desert dust will exacerbate the problem as the region dries out.

The impacts of climate change on public health will lead illnesses and disease to thrive, physical well-being to plummet, and health care costs to soar. The state will be poorer and sicker as climate change adversely affects human health. Among the negative health impacts, asthma attacks and allergies will be more severe due to higher levels of air pollution, including ozone, particulates from dust and wildfires, and higher pollen counts that start earlier in the spring. Since about 20 percent of Nevada's population now is without health insurance, many of those affected will seek medical care in hospital emergency rooms.<sup>19</sup>

Higher ozone and particulate levels are reliably linked to increased mortality and morbidity. Among the elderly, stroke and heart attack increase with rising heat.<sup>20</sup> People with chronic heart or lung diseases are twice as likely to suffer heat stroke during a heat wave. Deaths from



cardiovascular disease or stroke account for almost a third of Nevada’s total mortality.<sup>21</sup> In the past decade, a six percent increase in heat-related mortality was observed for every one degree F rise in the heat index and mortality also rose with the duration of the heat wave.<sup>22</sup> Unless climate change is brought under control, Nevada’s health care costs will rise more rapidly and its citizens will suffer.

## THE WAY FORWARD

A strong national climate policy that rapidly stabilizes atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations will enable Nevada to avoid the worst of these impacts. It will also allow Nevada to benefit significantly from its abundant endowment of geothermal, solar and wind resources. At present, 85 percent of the state’s electricity is generated from coal or gas.<sup>23</sup> There is a Renewable Portfolio Standard in place that mandates a 25 percent share for renewables by 2025, including six percent from solar power, but the potential for renewable electricity generation goes far beyond this minimum requirement. Already there is installed capacity of about 500 MW of geothermal power and the potential for further expansion is at least five times that amount in geothermal resources spread across 60 percent of the land area.<sup>24</sup> Moreover, among all the states, Nevada is second only to neighboring Arizona in solar potential and there are also abundant wind resources. Nevada could both meet its future needs with renewable energy and export clean power to neighboring California.

Regional and national cap-and-trade policies that establish a “price on carbon” and carve out a growing space in electricity markets for renewable power would make Nevada’s existing installations more profitable and secure and would raise the return on future investments in geothermal, solar and wind projects. Such policies would neutralize the cost advantage that fossil fuels now enjoy because of their significantly lower negative environmental impacts. The resulting surge in clean energy would be a strong boost to Nevada’s rural economies.

*[Download PDF for Endnote Sources](#)*

for other states: <http://www.demos.org/publication/economic-and-environmental-impacts-climate-change->

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The report by the Population Health Institute is posted at [www.countyhealthrankings.org/#app/](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/#app/)

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**Native Love** [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

Its belated. Valentines Day is past. So chock it up as Indian Time. hehe. This is a short video showing love and recognition to all Native women in our lives...

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## RANCH AND MISSION DAYS IN ALTA CALIFORNIA.

By Guadalupe Vallejo

[Early History of California](#)

[Early History of San Francisco](#)

[“Ranch and Mission Days in Alta California.” by Guadalupe Vallejo](#)

[“Life in California Before the Gold Discovery.” by John Bidwell](#)

[William T. Sherman and Early Calif. History](#)

[William T. Sherman and the Gold Rush](#)

[California Gold Rush Chronology 1846 - 1849](#)

[California Gold Rush Chronology 1850 - 1851](#)

[California Gold Rush Chronology 1852 - 1854](#)

[California Gold Rush Chronology 1855 - 1856](#)

[California Gold Rush Chronology 1857 - 1861](#)

[California Gold Rush Chronology 1862 - 1865](#)

[An Eyewitness to the Gold Discovery](#)

[Military Governor Mason's Report on the Discovery of Gold](#)

[A Rush to the Gold Washings — From the California Star](#)

[The Discovery — as Viewed in New York and London](#)

[Steamer Day in the 1850s](#)

[Sam Brannan Opens New Bank - 1857](#)

**It seems to me that there never was a more peaceful or happy people on the face of the earth than the Spanish, Mexican, and Indian population of Alta California before the American conquest. We were the pioneers of the Pacific coast, building towns and Missions while General Washington was carrying on the war of the Revolution, and we often talk together of the days when a few hundred large Spanish ranches and Mission tracts occupied the whole country from the Pacific to the San Joaquin. No class of American citizens is more loyal than the Spanish Californians, but we shall always be especially proud of the traditions and memories of the long pastoral age before 1840. Indeed, our social life still tends to keep alive a spirit of love for the simple, homely, outdoor life of our Spanish ancestors on this coast, and we try, as best we may, to honor the founders of our ancient families, and the saints and heroes of our history since the days when [Father Junipero \[Serra\]](#) planted the cross at Monterey. The leading features of old Spanish life at the Missions, and on the large ranches of the last century, have been described in many books of travel, and with many contradictions. I shall confine myself to those details and illustrations of the past that no modern writer can possibly obtain except vaguely, from hearsay, since they exist in no manuscript, but only in the memories of a generation that is fast passing away. My mother has told me much, and I am still more indebted to my illustrious uncle, [General Vallejo, of Sonoma](#), many of whose recollections are incorporated in this article.**

<http://www.sfmuseum.org/hist2/rancho.htm>

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**[Shane Ridley-Stevens](#) via [JessiRae Cruz](#)**

**Holeh, this is funny. All non-natives watch at your own risk. Naw just kidding, its funny no matter who you are.**

**[Shit People Say to Natives](#)**

**[www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)**

**Made by 110% Native Americans, check our C.I.B. \*\*\*\*\*JOIN THE TRIBE,**

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**US ON FACEBOOK PAPER ROCKE...**

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**THE WHITE HOUSE Office of the Press Secretary FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

**April 23, 2012**

**(extract) EDUCATING OUR WAY TO AN ECONOMY BUILT TO LAST:  
Stopping the Student Loan Interest Rate Hike**

*Building on Landmark Federal Investments to Make Higher Education More Affordable*

The President has set the goal for the U.S. to be first in the world in college attainment by 2020. To achieve this bold goal for our nation's future and to prepare students to compete in the 21st century global economy, the Obama Administration has championed landmark investments in student financial to make college more affordable for all American families:

- **Increasing Pell Grants:** The President has raised the maximum Pell Grant award to \$5,635 for the 2013-14 award year – a \$905 increase since 2008. The number of Pell Grant recipients has increased over that same time by 50 percent, providing college access to millions of additional students across the country.
- **Helping Responsible Students Manage Student Loan Debt:** The Administration's "Pay as You Earn" plan expands income-based repayment to enable 1.6 million responsible students who are current on their payments to take advantage of a new option to cap repayment of student loans at 10% of monthly income. These changes will reduce the burden of student loans in a fiscally responsible way.
- **Expanding Education Tax Credits:** President Obama established the American Opportunity Tax Credit in 2009 to assist families with the costs of college, providing up to \$10,000 for four years of college, university, or community college tuition for families earning up to \$180,000. Over 9.4 million students and families benefit from the American Opportunity Tax Credit each year. President Obama has called on Congress to make this tax credit permanent and prevent it from expiring in 2012.

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The BLM Battle Mountain District is pleased to provide the announcement of the **District Native American Coordinator position**. This position has been posted to the [www.usajobs.com](http://www.usajobs.com) web site.

I have attached two file, one of the files provide the announcement of the position. You may want to post this document at your office. The other file will take you to the above link where the position is posted, at this location an individual can apply for the position. Please be award that if you have members interested in applying they must apply before May 16, 2012.

If I can be of any assistance please let me know.

Tim Coward, RECO PM, Battle Mountain District [tcoward@blm.gov](mailto:tcoward@blm.gov)

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