

Meet Our Speaker: **Dr. Jesse Coraggio**

Dr. Coraggio is a founding partner of the EdPros Consulting Group. He previously served as Vice President of Strategic Impact at St. Petersburg College (SPC), where he served in varying levels of responsibility during his twelve-year tenure. He is a former Chair of the Florida College System's (FCS) Council of Instructional Affairs (CIA) and former President of the Florida Association for Institution-Research (FAIR). His community involvement includes serving as the chair of the Seminole Educational Ecosystem and a member of the Leadership Council for LEAP Tampa Bay, a regional college access network. His work has been published and he has presented papers and presentations at more than 75 conferences, including DREAM, SACSCOC, ACCT, AACC Pathways, the Association of Institutional Research, American Educational Research Association, and National Council on Measurement in Education. He was selected as one of thirty-nine leaders from across the nation for the inaugural Aspen Presidential Fellowship for Community College Excellence.



Dr. Coraggio has been involved in the guided pathways for the past eight years. He currently services as the National Coach for the SUNY Guided Pathways. He has undertaken additional consulting engagements around Guided Pathways with the Virginia Community College System, Community College of Aurora, Middlesex County College, and College of Central Florida. He helped host the 2015 Academic Pathways summit along with SPC, Valencia College, and Broward College. He participated in the inaugural AACC Pathways cohort with SPC. He has also presented on the topic of guided pathways at the Florida Council of Presidents, Council of Instructional Affairs, the Moving the Needle conference, Achieving the Dream, and the AACC Pathways Cohort 1 and 2. He has also extending the pathways work to build articulation programs with universities (FUSE program) and local school districts.

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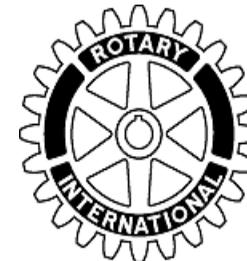
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District 6950 Website - www.rotary6950.org
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ROTARY 2018-2019

SEMINOLE SMOKE SIGNALS



Club Number 4289

April 10, 2019

PRAYER FOR TODAY: Lord, teach me how to share Your kindness with everyone I meet. **Amen.**

PROGRAM THIS WEEK: **Dr. Jesse Coraggio,**
Founding Partner,
EdPros Consulting Group

PROGRAM NEXT WEEK: **Mitch Hall, Hall Sailing**

PROGRAM LAST WEEK: **Mark Ely, Community
Development Director,
City of Seminole**

Upcoming Events:

April 18th	Annual Golf Tournament, held at the Seminole Lakes Country Club
April 24th	Hank Houser
May 1st	Tim Ingold
May 8 th	Kip Janes

CLIMATE CHANGE

Is there hope for indigenous Alaskans?

By **Mary Robinson**

For more than 2,000 years, the Yupik people have hunted and fished in the icy wilds of Alaska's western coast, digging holes through the frozen sea to catch salmon and stickleback and communicating to one another in an ancient lexicon that includes dozens of ways to describe ice. Passed down from generation to generation, this linguistic adaptation has helped the Yupik to navigate safely as hunters, using specific terminology to describe the ice's thickness and reliability. But with the advance of climate change, common Yupik words such as tagneghneq — used to describe dark, dense ice — are becoming obsolete as Alaska's melting permafrost turns the once solid landscape into a mushy, sodden waste.

Recent scientific data confirm that the Arctic is warming twice as fast as any other place on the planet, with the average winter temperature having risen 6.3 degrees Celsius over the past 50 years. Alaska's soaring temperatures are caused by a perfect storm of confluence. When solar radiation hits snow and ice, most of it is reflected back into space. But as warming global temperatures encourage ice to melt, the exposed land absorbs the radiation, prompting yet more ice to melt. Now the people of Alaska — 85 percent of whom live along the coast — are among the first Americans to feel the effects of climate change as the ground beneath them melts and gives way.

Life in Alaska is defined by the cold, by the land, and by the people's relationship to the sea. To fish and to hunt is to live and breathe, and the rapid melting of the ice is causing many indigenous Alaskans to question their cultural identity. Nobody knows this crisis more viscerally than Patricia Cochran, who has been working with communities across Alaska and the Arctic for 30 years to help them deal with the ravages of climate change. Cochran is executive director of the Alaska Native Science Commission, but she is also a native Alaskan and Inupiat, born and raised in the coastal town of Nome. Cochran grew up in a traditional Inupiat home, setting out across the tundra for fish camp every year and scrambling along the rocky coast with her siblings in the late-summer months, foraging for berries and herbs.

“It has taken science a very long time to catch up to what our communities have been saying for decades,” says Cochran. “For at least the last 40 or 50 years, our communities have noticed the subtlest of changes happening in the environment around them. We were seeing the signs of climate change long before researchers and scientists started using those words. Climate change is more than just a discussion for us. It is a reality. It is something that we live with and face every single day — and have for decades.”

As a child growing up in Nome, Cochran remembers the snow lying thick on the ground most of the year, and the sea — a single block of ice — stretching far toward the horizon late into the summer months. The winters were long and brutal, the summers exceedingly brief.

But over time, the winters began to arrive later and to rush prematurely into spring. Now, when Cochran visits her childhood home, the vast expanse of ice is gone, replaced by an open, glistening sea. “We have had to build a seawall in Nome because the sea ice that used to sit in front of our villages is no longer there,” she says. “That ice used to keep us safe. We have had so much rain that our fish will not dry on our fish racks. We have had such warm weather throughout the summer that berries have ripened twice in the season. Most worrying, the changing ice conditions have caused extreme erosion, flooding, and permafrost degradation across the entire community.”

Permafrost, the permanently frozen sublayer of soil that has anchored Alaska for thousands of years, provides a foundation for homes, schools, and roads, and it keeps the rising sea at bay. But mounting temperatures throughout the Arctic are causing this prehistoric underpinning to melt, turning the soil soggy and releasing more carbon dioxide into the air. As the cycle continues and the warming earth buckles and bends, the houses of Alaska's indigenous people topple into the sea. As the dwindling permafrost exposes the soil and the offshore ice that normally buffers the villages from storms decreases, the sea advances, eating away at the land. In the late summer, increasingly fierce storms, the results of climatic shifts, batter the coast, eroding the topsoil until it crumbles into the sea.

Birthdays - April

John Stockfish	April 7
Linda Bass	April 23
Bill Schaefer	April 29

Anniversaries:

Hayward Hartmann	4/01/1975	44 years
Bill Karns	4/01/1987	32 years
Mike Valind	4/17/2013	6 years
Frank Tanzella	4/07/2014	5 years