

La Voz

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A Bi-Cultural
Publication

A Kid in a Cage

Humans treated worst than dogs. Caged in like animals. Nothing surprises me coming from the thing we have as president. He has no mercy on humanity. I don't wish him bad luck but karma is a b__ch, what goes around sooner or later comes around. What has our America the beautiful turned into? What a shame.

Mary Souquette-Sramek





Manuel Muñoz Appointed LULAC Deputy Director for Young Adults

Manuel Muñoz was appointed Deputy District Director for Young Adults of District 12. In this position he will be working to establish councils at Austin Community College District, Concordia University Texas, Huston Tillotson University, and Texas State University Round Rock Campus!

Manuel is a graduate of Texas State University and is working on a Masters Degree at Texas AM at Laredo. For more information about LULAC councils at any local university, contact him on FACEBOOK.



Juan Jose Peña- Long Time Activist Passes Away in New Mexico

Juan Jose Peña, 72, was involved in **El Movimiento Chicano** having worked with and for the **American GI Forum, El Partido de La Raza Unida** in New Mexico and served as Vice-

Chair of the **Hispano Round Table**. Peña was a proud **Vietnam War Veteran** and passionate about fighting for the civil rights of those who faced discrimination and received many awards for his dedication.

He was a graduate of **New Mexico Highlands University** and will be buried in the Peña family plot in **Las Vegas, New Mexico**.



Dr. Leonard Moore Named Vice-President of Diversity at UT

AUSTIN, Texas — **Professor of History Leonard N. Moore** has been named vice president for diversity and community engagement at **The University of Texas at Austin**. Moore, who served as interim vice president this year, was selected after a national search to fill the position.

A faculty member at **UT Austin** since 2007, **Moore** was the senior associate vice president for diversity and community engagement from 2013 to 2017, managing about 30 programs and initiatives.

He regularly teaches more than a thousand students during the fall semester in his two undergraduate classes: History of the Black Power Movement and Race in the Age of Trump. During the spring semester he teaches classes in

the **UT School of Law** and the **Texas MBA Program** at the **McCombs School of Business**.

Moore is a native of **Cleveland, Ohio**. He earned his B.A. from **Jackson State University** in 1993 and his Ph.D. from **The Ohio State University** in 1998. He was a history professor at **Louisiana State University** from 1998 to 2007, where he also directed the **African and African American Studies Program** and the Pre-Doctoral Scholar's Institute.

At **UT Austin**, he serves as the **George W. Littlefield Professor** in American History and is also a Fellow of **Lee and Joseph D. Jamail Chair** in African American Studies. He is the author of three books. His most recent book, "The Defeat of Black Power: Civil Rights and the National Black Political Convention of 1972," was published in February. Moore currently serves as chair of the board of directors for the Austin Area Urban League.

Moore was hired as a result of a national recruiting search. The search committee was led by **Luis Zayas**, dean of the **Steve Hicks School of Social Work**.



Ramon Chapa, Jr. Joins Newspaper *La Prensa Texas*

Ramon Chapa, Jr. has joined with **Steve Duran** as a Co-Publisher of **La Prensa Texas**. This new venture is designed to replace **La Prensa de San Antonio** which has announced its closing due to financial difficulties.

Chapa, who has previously worked as a political operative for a number candidates brings a tremendous amount of energy and connections to this venture. **Chapa** stated, "*It is with tremendous honor that I announce my newest endeavor! Co-Publisher of the new La Prensa Texas! I commend Steve A Duran Sr. for keeping his father, Tino Duran legacy alive by continuing La Prensa Texas as a PRINT VERSION about, of and by the Community!"*



Governor Abbott Appoints Cardenas to State Board

Governor **Greg Abbott** appointed **Valerie Vargas Cardenas** to the **Texas State Affordable Housing Corporation Board of Directors** for a term set to expire on February 1, 2019. The board oversees the provision of affordable housing for low income Texans.

Cardenas of **San Juan** is the executive vice president of Mortgage Banking operations for **Lone Star National Bank** in **McAllen**. She currently serves as a **Planning and Zoning Commissioner** for the **City of San Juan** and is

most recently an executive board member of **Affordable Homes South Texas, Inc.** She has also served as a committee member of **United Way** and as president of the **Pharr Chamber of Commerce, American Diabetes Association-RGV** and the **Palmer Drug Abuse Program**. Additionally, she is an alumnus of **Leadership Texas, McAllen** and **Pharr**. **Cardenas** received a Bachelor of Business Administration in marketing from **St. Edward's University**.



Gonzalez Wins Texas Folk Life in Conjunto Category

Melenie Lissette Gonzalez, 17, of **Roma High School**, in **Starr County**, deep in the **Rio Grande Valley** on the border with **México** — the Home of the Vale's was recently named 'Grand Prize Winner' at the **Texas Folklife's 12th annual "Big Squeeze"** statewide accordion competition in Austin.

Melenie is now the first teenage girl from **South Texas** to win the "Conjunto" grand prize at the event, and performed at the **29th Annual Accordion Kings & Queens Concert** in Houston on Saturday, June 2nd.



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Pensamientos

Editorial

Otra vez, bienvenidos a La Voz Newspaper. So many things to say and comment on. Voy empezar con el amigo Dr. Juan Sanchez. Juan is the President and jefe of a group called Southwest Key Programs. They are headquartered in Austin, Texas and were started back in 1987.

El Juan and his organization have been in the news recently because they operate facilities for unaccompanied minors who enter the United States *sin papeles*.

Lately Juan has been criticized for operating these facilities. He has been criticized for earning a large salary. Some have called his facilities jails, cages, and internment camps.

So one of the questions is, what are we, as a country, suppose to do with these children who are coming to the United States without papers?

It's easy to criticize, it is much more difficult to come up with policies that to deal with the complex issue of the many people who want to come into the United States especially given the line of those who have been waiting for years to have their paper work processed.

Cambiando de tema

Recently the President of the Austin Independent School District Board of Trustees resigned after a communication between her and another board member was made public.

Kendall Pace, alluded to a number of issues in her text message to the other board member including her feelings that Superintendent Dr. Paul Cruz didn't have a clue about what was going on in some schools. She also bashed some community activists and called them crazy. (Yes, we are crazy for spending so much time away from family and friends to keep an eye out for movidas by those who are public servants.)

So here is the question, what parts of Kendall Pace's comments were not true? Aside from maybe hurting people's feelings, what part of her text to Julie Cowan were not true?

I don't believe she should have resigned. In doing so, a continuing discussion of what was in her text has fallen by the wayside. It has been four weeks at least, and it seems, despite the summer break, that all is quiet.

If Pace would have stayed, the discussion of these and other issues would have kept the temperature this summer way over 100 degrees.

Education Austin and others who rushed to call for Kendall's resignation made a strategic mistake given all that could have been learned about the inner workings and behind the scenes moves of those in charge of our tax dollars. Having Kendall remain on the school board could have taught/revealed a lot.

Cambiando de tema

In the last year or so, several Mexican/Latino Restaurants have disappeared from Austin.

El Azteca on 7th Street

El Gallo on Congress Ave.

El Sol y La Luna on 6th Street

Takoba on 7th Street

Porfilios on Holly Street

So here is the question, is the departure of these eating establishments part of the gentrification issue that people are talking about?



Alfredo R. Santos c/s
Editor and Publisher

La Raza Round Table



Where friends and enemies come together for breakfast tacos every other Saturday and discuss the important issues of the day. We meet at 4926 East Cesar Chavez Street in Austin, Texas every other Saturday at 10:00am

Rich DePALMA
FOR AUSTIN CITY COUNCIL • DISTRICT 8

Beto for Texas is hiring field organizers for the 2018 election cycle!

As a field organizer, your mission will be to build a grassroots voter contact program. You'll recruit and train volunteers to lead canvasses, run phone banks, host organizing meetings, and even open volunteer-run campaign offices.

SUMMARY - This is not a standard field organizing job. Your geographic region might be the size of a small state. You may not have a campaign office to work out of. You'll use Slack and Google Apps as much as you use VAN.

RESPONSIBILITIES - Recruiting and training volunteers to host their own canvassing and phone banking events, post their events at map.betofortexas.com, and access campaign training resources. Regularly hosting organizing meetings. Helping volunteers open their own grassroots offices.

QUALIFICATIONS - While we encourage everyone who is interested to apply, great candidates will: Believe in volunteer leadership. Volunteers are at the center of everything we do, and everything you do will contribute to developing volunteer leadership. Have experience volunteering on a political campaign.

COMPENSATION - Salary for this position is \$3,250/month, plus a \$250/month travel stipend and a \$25/month cell phone stipend. We offer a competitive benefits package.

APPLICATION - Fill out this form to apply: <https://goo.gl/forms/fJK2yNPeueAQOZwN2>

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M.A., M.B.A., M.Div., M.S., Ph.D.
Senior Pastor



9:00 a.m. English Mass in the Church
10:00 a.m. Breakfast in the Parish Hall
10:30 a.m. English Mass in the Chapel
12:00 p.m. Misa en Español en la Iglesia

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For more information: (512) 826-0280
Welcome Home!



NEWS RELEASE

NALEO 35th Annual Conference to Host Nation's Largest Gathering of Latino Policymakers in Phoenix

The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) will host the **NALEO 35th Annual Conference**, the nation's largest and most prestigious gathering of Latino policymakers, in **Phoenix** from June 21-23, 2018.

The three-day event, which will take place at the **Arizona Biltmore Hotel**, is a unique source of professional development specifically tailored for elected and appointed officials and their supporters. Sessions at the Conference are designed to enhance the governance skills of participants and deepen their understanding of critical policy issues in a cross-jurisdictional context.

"We are looking forward to bringing together the nation's Latino leadership in the Grand Canyon State," stated **Arturo Vargas**, **NALEO Educational Fund** executive director. *"As ground-zero for our nation's immigration debate in recent years, Arizona is the perfect place for our nation's elected and appointed officials, and supporters to come together to address the most pressing issues affecting the Latino community today."*

Conference attendees will have an opportunity to engage our nation's top executive and legislative leaders during the event. Past participants have included U.S. Presidents, U.S. Vice Presidents, Cabinet members, leaders of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, presidential candidates, and business leaders.

The **NALEO 35th Annual Conference** will take place at a critical time, with Election 2018 months away and our nation's Latino public officials navigating a rapidly changing national political environment. This year's sessions will address a broad range of policy areas to ensure participants have the information they need to be effective leaders in this climate.

Conference session topics will include Latino political mobilization, school safety, the state of immigration policy, Latina leadership in the wake of the #MeToo movement, criminal justice reform, infrastructure, education (college access and workforce development), and the opioid crisis. The agenda will also include a special plenary on Census 2020 issues that threaten to thwart a full and accurate count of Latinos, including the last-minute addition of a citizenship question.

The NALEO 35th Annual Conference is made possible through the generous support of our Presenting Sponsor, Toyota. For more information about the event, please visit our website or follow us on Facebook or Twitter.

About NALEO

The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials is the non-partisan leadership organization of the nation's more than 6,600 Latino elected and appointed officials.

Empleados temporales y que trabajan parte del año deben verificar cantidad de retención de impuestos

WASHINGTON - El Servicio de Impuestos Internos exhortó hoy a los contribuyentes que trabajan en empleos de temporada o que están empleados parte del año a visitar la [Calculadora de Retención](#) y efectuar una "verificación de su cheque de pago."

La Ley de Empleos y Reducción de Impuestos hizo cambios a la ley tributaria, incluyendo el aumento de la deducción estándar, la eliminación de las exenciones personales, el aumento del crédito tributario por hijos, el límite o descontinuación de ciertas deducciones y el cambio de las tasas y las categorías tributarias. Estos cambios no afectan las declaraciones de impuestos de 2017 que vencieron el pasado mes de abril, pero afectarán las declaraciones de impuestos de 2018 presentadas el año próximo.

Cualquier cambio que un empleado que trabaja parte del año haga en su retención puede afectar cada cheque de pago de una manera sustancial que las personas que trabajan durante todo el año.

La Calculadora de Retención, una herramienta especial en IRS.gov, puede ayudar a los contribuyentes con empleos parte del año a estimar sus ingresos, créditos, ajustes y deducciones con mayor precisión y verificar si tienen la cantidad correcta de impuestos retenidos para su situación económica.

La calculadora pregunta sobre las fechas del empleo de una persona y considera el empleo más corto de un empleado de parte del año en lugar de asumir que su cantidad de retención de impuestos semanal se aplicaría a un año completo. La calculadora hace recomendaciones adecuadas para los empleados de parte del año. Si un contribuyente tiene más de un trabajo de medio año, la Calculadora de Retención también puede dar cuenta de esto. Por el contrario, las hojas de trabajo que acompañan al Formulario W-4 no distinguen entre trabajos de parte del año y trabajos de año completo.

Oscar Garza Wins Environmental Justice Award

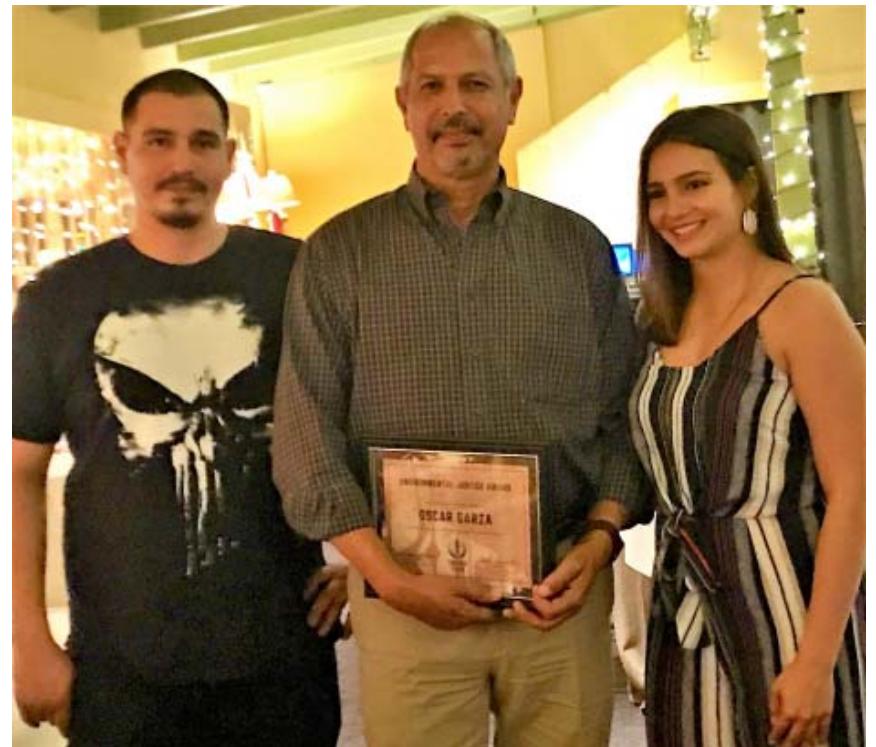
This Spring 2018, Oscar "Cande" Garza won the [Texas Sierra Club's Environmental Justice Award](#) for outstanding service to the East Austin community.

The **Sierra Club** is the oldest and largest grassroots environmental organization in the **United States** with a long track record of establishing our **National Parks System** and passing laws to protect open spaces and natural resources, clean water and air.

Garza is the coordinator of the **East Austin Environmental Initiative**, a program of the **City of Austin Watershed Protection Department**. The program serves to help residents & organizations address environmental challenges and promotes environmentally sustainable activities and achievements in **East Austin**.

During the course of his 24 years with the program, **Garza** has helped the **East Austin** community address a number of environmental issues including the cleanup of waste dump sites found in their neighborhoods.

Two recent examples are the **Red Bluff/La Loma** site just east of **Highway 183** which is now being transformed into a nature preserve and **Homewood Heights**, a multi-year, major clean up and mitigation of an incinerator-waste dump uncovered in an **east Austin neighborhood off Rosewood Avenue**.



ABOVE: Oscar Garza holding his award with his two children, Oscar Jr. and Candice.

He has also edited and written articles for the *Eastside Environmental News*, a bi-annual **City of Austin** publication that raises awareness of **East Austin** success stories and provides information to the community.

While maintaining his role as an environmental investigator on the **Pollution Prevention and Reduction** team for the City, **Garza** has successfully navigated the waters of City environmental politics and forged vital communications between the community and government agencies.

Just prior to winning the **Sierra Club** award, he was selected to participate in an **Austin Watershed Department** artist-in-residence program with **Rehab ElSadek**. For that project, the following reflection accompanied by **ElSadek's** photograph speaks of the transcendence **Garza** experiences in

his weekly travels along **Austin's** neighborhood creeks.

"As a government regulator and environmental pollution investigator, my job, my duties, are often difficult, technical and adversarial. But sometimes I like to stop for a moment and feel the warmth of the sun on my face on a crisp morning.

I listen to the yellow leaves rustling on a windy day. I watch the red-tailed hawk floating high in the sky. My feet touch the clear bubbling stream water and I smile."

Robert F. Kennedy Went to Delano, California and Helped Cesar Chavez Bring the Cause of the Farm Worker to the Attention of the Nation

Up until his untimely death on June 6th, 1968, Robert Kennedy proved time again that he was a friend of the farm worker.

Face-To-Face With Injustice

Robert Kennedy's first trip to see Chavez in Delano, California, began with a public hearing on the standoff between striking grape pickers and law enforcement, and it got his blood up. During the questioning of a sheriff who admitted to arresting strikers who looked "ready to violate the law," **Kennedy** shot back, "*May I suggest that during the luncheon period of time that the sheriff and the district attorney read the Constitution of the United States?*" Journalist **Jack Newfield**, who repeatedly saw Kennedy affected by face-to-face encounters with injustice, puts it well: "*It took the experience of the hearings to let his head catch up with his heart.*"

"How Can I Help?"

Getting to know **Chavez** and learning about his commitment to nonviolent protest strengthened **Kennedy's** resolve to fight for the farmworkers. "*He said that we had the right to form a union and that he... not only endorsed us but joined us,*" remembers **Chavez's** chief lieutenant, **Dolores Huerta**. "*I was amazed at how quickly he grasped the whole picture.*" Though his time would be limited, **Kennedy's** high public profile helped shine a spotlight on the farmworkers' cause, and his attitude boosted the morale of strikers. "*Robert didn't come to us and tell us what was good for us,*" **Huerta** said later. "*He came to us and asked us two questions: 'What do you want? And how can I help?' That's why we loved him.*"

Penance

Two years after RFK and Chavez met, **Kennedy** was in the midst of an agonizing decision over whether to challenge **President Lyndon Johnson** and anti-war candidate **Eugene McCarthy** for the Democratic presidential nomination. Nevertheless, on March 10 he flew to **California** to help **Chavez** end a 25-day fast, offered as public penance for the violence that had resulted from his union's strike tactics.



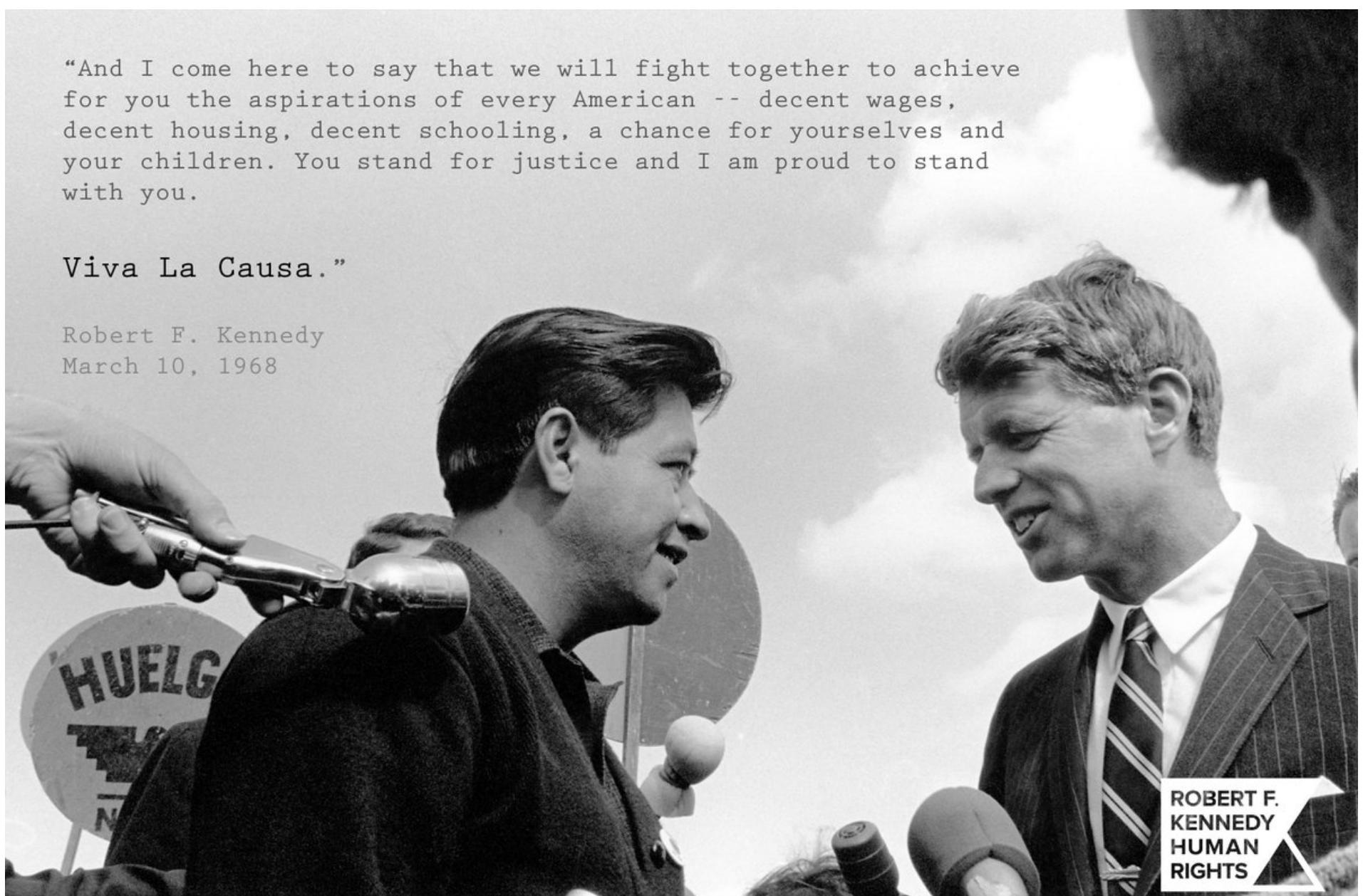
ABOVE: Senator Kennedy joins Cesar Chavez when he ended his 25 day fast in 1968



"And I come here to say that we will fight together to achieve for you the aspirations of every American -- decent wages, decent housing, decent schooling, a chance for yourselves and your children. You stand for justice and I am proud to stand with you.

Viva La Causa."

Robert F. Kennedy
March 10, 1968



A Natural Bond

Chavez and Kennedy seemed to form a natural bond. "For all their differences in background," writes Schlesinger, "*the two men were rather alike: both short, shy, familial, devout, opponents of violence, with strong veins of melancholy and fatalism.*" Kennedy, who admired courage above all other qualities, found plenty of it in Chavez.

He Came at the Right Time

This year marks the 50th anniversary of Robert F. Kennedy's passing. During his short time on this earth he left a legacy that to this day stands a testament of what one man can do for others. The farm workers movement was given a tremendous boost by his presence and support. An all those who supported Cesar Chavez and the union will never forget Robert F. Kennedy.



Comisión De Calidad Ambiental Del Estado De Texas

SOLICITUD. City of Hutto and Brazos River Authority, 401 West Front Street, Hutto, Texas 78634, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) para renovar el Permiso No. **WQ0011324001** (EPA I.D. No. TX0025577) del Sistema de Eliminación de Descargas de Contaminantes de Texas (TPDES) para autorizar la descarga de aguas residuales tratadas en un volumen que no sobrepasa un flujo promedio diario de 1,700,000 galones por día. La planta está ubicada 1,300 pies a este de Farm-to-Market Road 1660 y 1,500 pies a sur de State Highway 79, en la ciudad de Hutto, en el Condado de Williamson, Texas 78634. La ruta de descarga es del sitio de la planta a Cottonwood Creek; y luego a Brushy Creek. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 1 Junio, 2018. La solicitud para el permiso está disponible para leerla y copiarla en Hutto City Hall, Office of the City Secretary, 401 West Front Street, Hutto, Texas. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o de la instalación es proporcionado como una cortesía y no es parte de la solicitud o del aviso. Para la ubicación exacta, consulte la solicitud. <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/hb610/index.html?lat=30.540308&lng=-97.538638&zoom=13&type=r>

AVISO ADICIONAL. El Director Ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha determinado que la solicitud es administrativamente completa y conducirá una revisión técnica de la solicitud. Después de completar la revisión técnica, el Director Ejecutivo puede preparar un borrador del permiso y emitirá una



AVISO DE RECIBO DE LA SOLICITUD Y EL INTENTO DE OBTENER PERMISO PARA LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA RENOVACION

PERMISO NO. WQ0011324001

Decisión Preliminar sobre la solicitud. **El aviso de la solicitud y la decisión preliminar serán publicados y enviado a los que están en la lista de correo de las personas a lo largo del condado que desean recibir los avisos y los que están en la lista de correo que desean recibir avisos de esta solicitud. El aviso dará la fecha límite para someter comentarios públicos.**

COMENTARIO PUBLICO / REUNION PUBLICA. Usted puede presentar comentarios públicos o pedir una reunión pública sobre esta solicitud. El propósito de una reunión pública es dar la oportunidad de presentar comentarios o hacer preguntas acerca de la solicitud. La TCEQ realiza una reunión pública si el Director Ejecutivo determina que hay un grado de interés público suficiente en la solicitud o si un legislador local lo pide. Una reunión pública no es una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

OPORTUNIDAD DE UNA AUDIENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA DE LO CONTENCIOSO. Después del plazo para presentar comentarios públicos, el Director Ejecutivo considerará todos los comentarios apropiados y preparará una respuesta a todo los comentarios públicos esenciales, pertinentes, o significativos. A menos que la solicitud haya sido referida directamente a una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso, la respuesta a los comentarios y la decisión del Director Ejecutivo sobre la solicitud serán enviados por correo a todos los que presentaron un comentario público y a las personas que están en la lista para recibir avisos sobre esta solicitud. Si se reciben comentarios, el aviso también proveerá instrucciones para pedir una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo y para pedir una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso. Una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso es un procedimiento legal similar a

un procedimiento legal civil en un tribunal de distrito del estado.

PARA SOLICITAR UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO, USTED DEBE INCLUIR EN SU SOLICITUD LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS: su nombre, dirección, y número de teléfono; el nombre del solicitante y número del permiso; la ubicación y distancia de su propiedad/ actividad con respecto a la instalación; una descripción específica de la forma cómo usted sería afectado adversamente por el sitio de una manera no común al público en general; una lista de todas las cuestiones de hecho en disputa que usted presente durante el período de comentarios; y la declaración “[Yo/nosotros] solicito/solicitamos una audiencia de caso impugnado”. Si presenta la petición para una audiencia de caso impugnado de parte de un grupo o asociación, debe identificar una persona que representa al grupo para

recibir correspondencia en el futuro; identificar el nombre y la dirección de un miembro del grupo que sería afectado adversamente por la planta o la actividad propuesta; proveer la información indicada anteriormente con respecto a la ubicación del miembro afectado y su distancia de la planta o actividad propuesta; explicar cómo y porqué el miembro sería afectado; y explicar cómo los intereses que el grupo desea proteger son pertinentes al propósito del grupo.

Después del cierre de todos los períodos de comentarios y de petición que aplican, el Director Ejecutivo enviará la solicitud y cualquier petición para reconsideración o para una audiencia de caso impugnado a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración durante una reunión programada de la Comisión.

La Comisión sólo puede conceder una solicitud de una audiencia de caso impugnado sobre los temas que el solicitante haya presentado en sus comentarios oportunos que no fueron retirados posteriormente. Si se concede una audiencia, el tema de la audiencia estará limitado a cuestiones de hecho en disputa o cuestiones mixtas de hecho y de derecho relacionadas a intereses pertinentes y materiales de calidad del agua que se hayan presentado durante el período de comentarios. Si ciertos criterios se cumplen,

Comisión De Calidad Ambiental Del Estado De Texas

PERMISO NO. WQ0011324001

la TCEQ puede actuar sobre una solicitud para renovar un permiso sin proveer una oportunidad de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

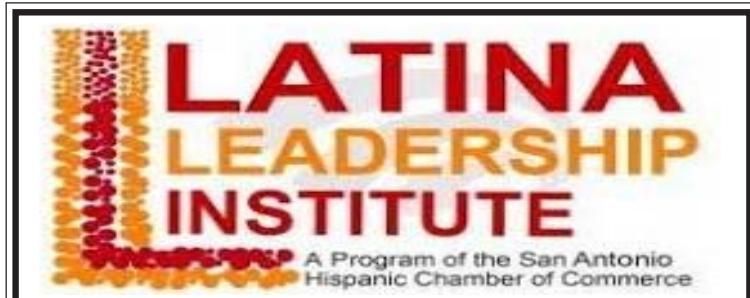
LISTA DE CORREO. Si somete comentarios públicos, un pedido para una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso o una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo, la Oficina del Secretario Principal enviará por correo los avisos públicos en relación con la solicitud. Ademas, puede pedir que la TCEQ ponga su nombre en una or mas de las listas correos siguientes (1) la lista de correo permanente para recibir los avisos de el solicitante indicado por nombre y número del permiso específico y/o (2) la lista de correo de todas las solicitudes en un condado específico. Si desea que se agrega su nombre en una de las listas designe cual lista(s) y envia por correo su pedido a la Oficina del Secretario Principal de la TCEQ.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN A LA AGENCIA. Todos los comentarios públicos y solicitudes deben ser

presentadas electrónicamente vía www.TCEQ.Texas.gov/about/comments.html o por escrito dirigidos a la Comisión de Texas de Calidad Ambiental, Oficial de la Secretaría (Office of Chief Clerk), MC-105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Tenga en cuenta que cualquier información personal que usted proporcione, incluyendo su nombre, número de teléfono, dirección de correo electrónico y dirección física pasaran a formar parte del registro público de la Agencia. Para obtener más información acerca de esta solicitud de permiso o el proceso de permisos, llame al programa de educación pública de la TCEQ, gratis, al 1-800-687-4040. Si desea información en Español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040.

También se puede obtener información adicional del City of Hutto and Brazos River Authority a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Ms. Cathy Dominguez, Brazos River Authority, al 254-761-3176.

Fecha de emisión 15 de Junio, 2018



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Continúa proceso de recepción de votos de mexicanos residentes en el extranjero

- Hasta el momento han llegado 70 mil 817 Paquetes Electorales Postales con los sufragios de connacionales que viven fuera del país**
- Para que los votos alcancen a contarse el día de la Jornada Electoral, deben llegar antes del 30 de junio**

El Instituto Nacional Electoral (INE) sigue recibiendo los Paquetes Electorales Postales de los mexicanos que residen fuera del territorio nacional y que ya ejercieron su derecho al voto a través de la vía postal, como lo estipula el reglamento al respecto.

Al corte del 18 de junio se contabilizó un total de 70 mil 817 paquetes, que corresponde al 39 por ciento del universo de más de 181 mil ciudadanos registrados para sufragar desde el exterior.

Cabe señalar que todos los paquetes recibidos son resguardados por elementos de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional (SEDENA), desde el momento en que llegan al Aeropuerto Internacional de la Ciudad de México, así como durante su traslado a las instalaciones de la Bodega Central del INE –ubicada en la delegación Tláhuac– y su permanencia en ese lugar.

El INE reitera la invitación a los mexicanos residentes en el exterior, que se registraron para votar y que recibieron su Paquete Electoral Postal, a que lo envíen de vuelta con tiempo. A fin que los sufragios alcancen a ser contados el próximo 1° de julio, ya que deben llegar antes del 30 de junio.

El espejo retrovisor de Iván Duque

Iván Duque Márquez es el presidente electo de **Colombia**. Es un joven conservador que muestra coherencia y bastante conocimiento cuando habla. Su eslogan político de cara a las elecciones fue: “*no voy a gobernar con un espejo retrovisor*”.

Prometió a los colombianos que sus políticas de gobierno tendrán una visión hacia el futuro y no va a considerar estrategias del pasado. De ahí su pancarta política de “no al espejo retrovisor”.



Uno de los grandes estrategas militares, **Napoleón Bonaparte**, nos recuerda la importancia de los hechos del pasado: “*Aquel que no conoce su historia está condenado a repetirla*”. Si **Duque** está empecinado en no utilizar su “espejo retrovisor” seguramente estará lamentando un mandado presidencial de “Cien años de soledad” o cuatro años de problemas sociales en **Colombia**.

Es que la historia es crucial para resolver problemas, para no volver a tropezarse con la “misma piedra” o para simplemente evitar que suceda una crisis social debido a unos ajustes económicos mal utilizados. El “espejo retrovisor” le ayudaría a mirar la crisis de la Deuda Externa de 1982 y emprender una política económica de contingencia más racional que la que impuso el entonces presidente **Boris Betancur** (1982-1986).

Colombia fue uno de los pocos países que creció en la década de 1980 debido a que el gobierno de **Betancur** optó en obedecer las medidas económicas exigidas por el **Fondo Monetario Internacional**, el Banco Mundial y el gobierno norteamericano de **Ronald Reagan**.

Como quien dice, se metió con los “diablos” para resolver un problema de los “angelitos” (de la gente) y el tiro le salió por la culata. Evidentemente, **Colombia** creció en un promedio de 2,7 puntos entre 1981-1985 mientras que los otros países latinoamericanos cayeron en una crisis histórica porque inicialmente se reusaron implementar las políticas de choque estructural.

**PETE
GALLEGO**
for Texas Senate

SPECIAL EMERGENCY ELECTION

Election Date: July 31st, 2018

Early VOTING BEGINS JULY 16th, 2018



*The University of Texas at Austin
Longhorn Mariachi Camp
Founder and Director Ezekiel (Zeke) Castro
Cordially Invites You To The Culminating Performance
By Our Students and Their Instructors*

sunday, July 8, 2018, 1:30 p.m.

*The Butler School of Music Bates Concert Hall
The University of Texas at Austin*

*"El Padrino of Mariachi Music for The State of Texas"
Mr. Renato Ramirez, Chairman of The Board
IBC Bank-Zapata, Will Be Our Master of Ceremonies.*

*The Concert is Free and Open to The Public
Parking Available at The San Jacinto Parking Garage*

TX Democrats & Republicans Unite to Endorse Mexican American Studies!

The Texas State Board of Education made history by unanimously voting to endorse Mexican American Studies statewide!

Texas becomes the first state in the nation to formally support Mexican American Studies via state board of education policy. The course "Ethnic Studies: Mexican American Studies" will pave the way for other Ethnic Studies courses, too. This has been the intent from day one.

Mexican American Studies will fine tune the process, the paperwork, and the curriculum and other aspects to then help create Ethnic Studies: African American Studies, Ethnic Studies: Native American Studies, and so on, and so on, and so on.

The TX SBOE also supported the curriculum developed by the Houston Independent School District titled "Special Topics - Social Studies - Mexican American Studies". That too is an important pillar that helps all 1,200+ Texas school

districts more practically implement the culturally relevant material.

The issue was side-tracked due to a name change briefly imposed on the field of study. However, yesterday experts, students, community members and TX SBOE members engaged in deep and intelligent discussions during public testimony on the issue. And today, the TX SBOE members voted unanimously to redub and thus launch Mexican American Studies. The final procedural vote is Friday.

There are so many people to thank. I'll be doing that in subsequent email blasts, radio broadcasts and essays!

So many people have worked so hard on this for so long that it was important to get the news out first. We stand on the shoulders of generations of leaders and thinkers who came before us, and we were inspired and fueled by all the elected officials, scholars,

activists, artists, students, community members, educators, and so many others who love this field, love education, and love our community.

The year after Arizona overturns its ban of Mexican American Studies, Texas propels Mexican American Studies into classrooms. This truly is a renaissance.

Please join us to celebrate and spread MAS at the 3rd Annual Tejas Foco Summit.

More info and more celebrations to come. Long live Mexican American Studies.

—Tony Diaz, El Librotraficante



An advertisement for the Austin Community College District. It features a woman in a medical or laboratory setting, wearing a mask and cap, holding a test tube. Large blue and yellow text overlaid on the image reads "EMPIEZA AQUÍ". Below the image is the Austin Community College District logo, which includes a stylized star and the text "AUSTIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT". The website "austincc.edu" is listed. At the bottom, a yellow arrow contains the text "EMPIEZA AQUÍ. LLEGA LEJOS.".

Los Servicios de Verano



Sol de Verano

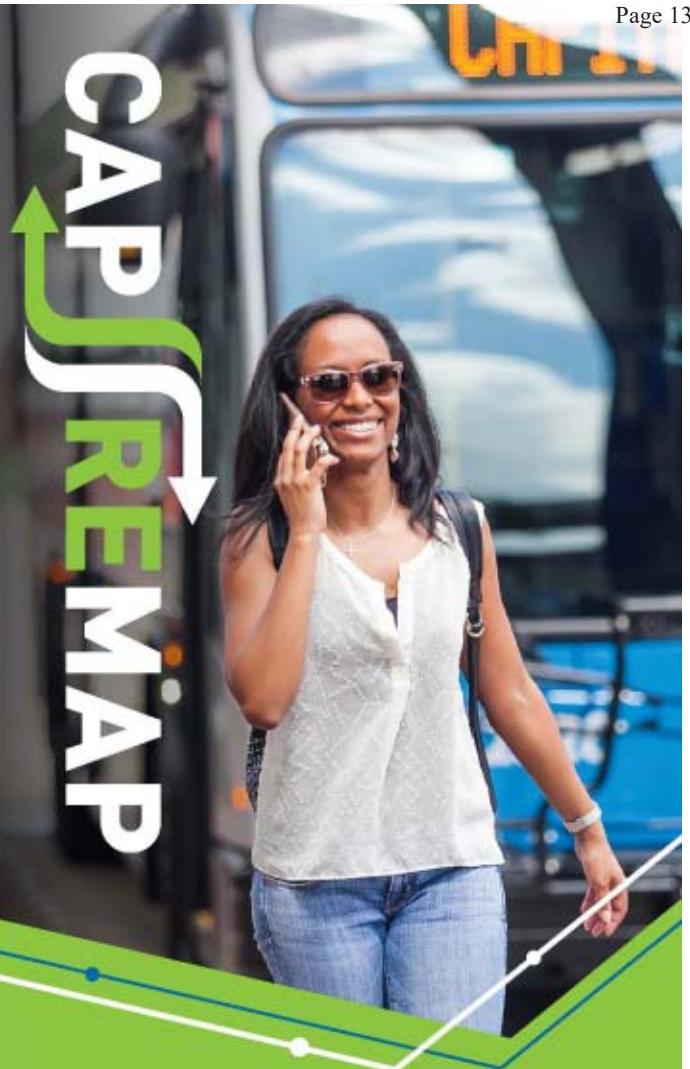
- Los niños de los grados K-12 viajan gratis*
- Todos los servicios, todo el tiempo
- Todo el verano: del 8 de junio al 1 de septiembre

*Se les pueden pedir a los adolescentes que muestren su identificación



Diversión en Familia

- 3 sábados este verano: 7 de julio y 4 de agosto
- Servicio extendido: de 10 a.m.
- MetroRail de Lakeline al centro
- Autobús de Leander a Lakeline



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MÁS | CONFIANZA
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METRO

GO LINE 512.474.1200 | capmetro.org

Nearly \$1 Million Awarded to 13 Colleges and Universities to Host STEM Camps

The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) awarded 13 grants totaling \$992,526 to Texas universities and community colleges for summer youth camps that focus on science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) through the Governor's Summer Merit Program. The grants provide 1,047 scholarships for students ages 14 to 21 to attend camps that will help prepare them for future high-skill, high-demand jobs.

"The complex challenges of tomorrow require us to prepare today, and Texas' continued investment in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and math are an essential part of that preparation," said Governor Abbott. "The Governor's Summer Merit Program and the Texas Workforce Commission provide valuable tools in training students to excel. As our state's workforce becomes more technologically advanced, the success of Texas depends on the skills of our youth to contribute to the growth of our workforce."

The Summer Merit Program scholarships awarded to grant recipients are:

The University of Texas at Austin, \$100,000 – 200 scholarships for UT Austin to host camps in engineering and sciences that strive to increase the number and diversity of students studying STEM fields of computer science, engineering and geology. Camps include: First BYTES camp, GeoFORCE and Introduction to Engineering.

Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station (TEES), \$84,304 – 72 scholarships for the TEES BioFORCE camps. Students will learn about cutting-edge research, medical discoveries and bio manufacturing to prepare them for college programs.

Victoria College, \$23,187 – 25 scholarships for the Texas Pre-freshman Engineering Program (TexPREP), a math-based learning opportunity for junior high students to learn about STEM careers while earning high school elective credits.

The University of Texas San Antonio, \$100,000 – 160 scholarships for 8 Engineering and Rapid Prototype Design camps.

St. Mary's University of San Antonio, \$69,515 – 80 scholarships for engineering summer camps that will raise student's interest in STEM areas. The instruction will include robotics, programming and operations research.

South Texas College, \$49,263 – 60 scholarships for Robotics and Automation camps. San Jacinto Community College, \$44,879 – 80 scholarships for the week-long ROC/Aero day camps.

Houston Community College, \$98,609 – 50 scholarships for STEM camps focusing on cyber security/application development.

The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, \$83,887 – 51 scholarships for summer camps including the Summer STEM Camp, the High School Summer Biomedical Research Program and the Summer Biomedical and Health Careers Academy.

School District in California Rejects Petition for New Charter School

WATSONVILLE - The Pajaro Valley Unified School District rejected a petition by a charter school organization that hoped to open a new school in Watsonville for the 2019-20 school year.

Navigator Schools submitted its 749-page charter petition on March 28 to open **Watsonville Prep School**. PVUSD staff recommended rejecting the petition this week. The organization already runs **Hollister Prep** and **Gilroy Prep** in those cities.

PVUSD Superintendent Michelle Rodriguez outlined several reasons why the district was recommending the denial, and said the organization outlined an "unsound education program" in its petition. *"We believe they are unlikely to successfully implement the program, based on the petition," Rodriguez said.*

Rodriguez started by expressing concern that the organization would not offer transitional kindergarten. Many students, she said, come into their kindergarten year needing that extra year to catch up with their peers. "This is a significant concern to me," she said.

Rodriguez said the charter presented an unrealistic financial plan. In one case the organization listed a \$150,000 donation during its first year, but did not outline where the donation would come from. In addition, the charter showed a \$3,500 budget for textbooks in the first year, which **Rodriguez** said was likely inadequate.

But **Heather Parsons**, who was supporting the petition, said that all students would be given iPads and as such will have a "21st century approach" to access the necessary curriculum. The petition also made no mention of how it would pay for a facility, **Rodriguez** said.

Rodriguez also said the charter petition also made no mention of how it would pay for a transportation program, and gave no plan for how the school will pay its middle school program when implemented in six years.

There was also no comprehensive plan on how the school would address migrant students who return after being absent during the harvest season, **Rodriguez** said. The petition also outlined "obsolete" teaching methodologies that are not in line with common core standards.

Dozens of parents who had hoped to enroll their kids in the school attended the meeting and urged the trustees to support the charter petition. **Veronica Rubio**, a mother of four children, said through a translator that she has two daughters she wants to attend the school. *"That is why I am here today — for them to have a better education,"* she said.

Navigator Director of Community Outreach Kirsten Carr pointed out that both **Gilroy** and **Hollister Prep** schools have been "unanimously approved" by their districts when their charter came up for renewal.

Timothy Pearson, who said his two daughters attend **Hollister Prep School**, touted that school's program. *"I want for my kids to have different opportunities than I had,"* he said.

Trustee Karen Osmundson said that **PVUSD** already has six charter schools, each of which offer a "unique" program. One - **Ceiba College Preparatory Academy** - is independent and as such is beyond the reach of district oversight, she said.

"I am really not excited about independent charters," **Osmundson** said. **Osmundson** also pointed out that the organization has been denied in at least two other districts.

Trustee Maria Orozco said she would rather put the money into supporting the 20,500 students of the district, rather than dedicate it to an independent charter school. **Trustee Willie Yahiro** expressed concern that one board of directors would oversee all three schools, leaving little representation for **Watsonville** area families and students. *"I feel very uneasy sending over \$1.3 million without any local control,"* **Yahiro** said.

San Juan Diego Catholic High School



Congratulations Class of 2018!

The faculty, staff and families of San Juan Diego Catholic High School sent our graduating seniors off on May 25th with a beautiful mass followed by the graduation ceremony. We wish our best to the graduating class of 2018, all of whom were accepted into four year colleges and Universities including UT, Notre Dame, OLLU, St. Edward's University, The Catholic University of America, Georgetown, Baylor, St. Mary's University, Williams College, St. John's University and University of the Incarnate Word to name a few. Our seniors have received over \$3 million in scholarships. Congratulations Saints!

Immigration Legislation

A detailed look at immigration legislation from the Colonial Period to the present

by Beth Rowen

1790 - The Naturalization Act of 1790, the country's first naturalization statute, says that unindentured white males must live in the U.S. for two years before becoming citizens.

1795 - The Naturalization Act of 1790 is amended and extends the residency requirement to five years.

1798 - With xenophobia on the rise, the residency requirement in the Naturalization Act of 1790 is lengthened again, to 14 years.

1802 - The residency requirement for citizenship is reduced to five years.

1819 - The Steerage Act requires that ship captains must submit manifests with information about immigrants onboard to the Collector of Customs, the secretary of state, and Congress.

1843 - The American Republican party is formed in New York (it later becomes known as the Native American party) by citizens opposed to the increased number of immigrants in the U.S. The nativists, or members of the Know-Nothing Movement, seek to permit only native-born Americans to run for office and try to raise the residency requirement to 25 years.

1868 - Congress passed the Expatriation Act of 1868 that said "the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people." The act was intended to protect the rights of naturalized immigrants whose native countries did not recognize expatriation claims..

1870 - The Naturalization Act of 1870 allows "aliens of African nativity" and "persons of African descent" to become U.S. citizens..

1875 - The Page Act becomes law. It's the country's first exclusionary act, banning criminals, prostitutes, and Chinese contract laborers from entering the country.

1882 - Congress passes the Immigration Act. The law imposes a \$.50 tax on new arrivals and bans "convicts (except those convicted of political offenses), lunatics, idiots and persons likely to become public charges" from entering the U.S.

The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 bans "skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining" from entering the country for ten years and denies Chinese immigrants the path to citizenship. Thousands of Chinese immigrants had worked on the construction of the Trans-Continental Railroad, and these workers were left unemployed when the project was complete. The high rate of unemployment and anti-Chinese sentiment led to passage of the law.

1888 - Congress passes the Scott Act, which amends the Chinese Exclusion Act. It bans Chinese workers from re-entering the U.S. after they left.

1891 - Immigration Act of 1891 creates the Bureau of Immigration, which falls under the Treasury Department. The act also calls for the deportation of people who entered the country illegally and denies entry for polygamists, the mentally ill, and those with contagious diseases.

1892 - The Geary Act strengthens the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 by requiring Chinese laborers to carry a resident permit at all times. Failure to do so could result in deportation or a sentence to hard labor. It also extends for another 10 years the ban on Chinese becoming citizens.

Ellis Island opens. It served as the primary immigration station of the U.S. between 1892 and 1954, processing some 12 million

immigrants. By some estimates, 40% of all Americans have a relative who passed through Ellis Island.

1903 - Congress passes the Anarchist Exclusion Act, which denies anarchists, other political extremists, beggars, and epileptics entry into the U.S. It's the first time individuals are banned from the U.S. based on political beliefs.

1906 - The Naturalization Act of 1906 creates the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and places it under the jurisdiction of the Commerce Department. The act also requires immigrants to learn English before they can become citizens.

1907 - The Immigration Act of 1907 broadens the categories of people banned from immigrating to the U.S. The list excludes "imbeciles," "feeble-minded" people, those with physical or mental disabilities that prevent them from working, tuberculosis victims, children who enter the U.S. without parents, and those who committed crimes of "moral turpitude."

The "Gentleman's Agreement" between the U.S. and Japan ends the immigration of Japanese workers.

Congress passes the Expatriation Act of 1907 that says women must adopt the citizenship of their husbands. Therefore, women who marry foreigners lose their U.S. citizenship unless their husbands become citizens.

1917 - Immigration Act of 1917, also called Asiatic Barred Zone Act, further restricted immigration, particularly of people from a large swath of Asia and the Pacific Islands. The act also bars homosexuals, "idiots," "feeble-minded persons," "criminals," "insane persons," alcoholics, and other categories. In addition, the act sets a literacy standard for immigrants age

16 and older. They must be able to read a 40-word selection in their native language.

1921 - The Emergency Quota Law of 1921 limits the number of immigrants entering the U.S. each year to 350,000 and implements a nationality quota. Immigration from any country is capped at 3% of the population of that nationality based on the 1910 census. The law reduces immigration from eastern and southern Europe while favoring immigrants from Northern Europe.

1922 - Congress passes the Married Women's Act of 1922, also known as the "Cable Act." It repeals the provision of the Expatriation Act of 1907 that revoked the citizenship of women who married foreigners.

1924 - The National Origins Act reduces the number of immigrants entering the U.S. each year to 165,000 and the nationality quota set forth in the Quota Law of 1921 is cut to 2% of the population of that nationality based on the 1890 census. The quota system did not apply to immigrants from the western hemisphere.

The U.S. Border Patrol is created.

1929 - The National Origins Act once again reduces the annual cap on the number of immigrants allowed to enter the U.S., this time to 150,000. The 2% quota is linked to 1920 census data, thereby further limiting the number of immigrants from eastern and southern Europe.

1940 - The Alien Registration Act (Smith Act) requires that all immigrants age 14 and up register with the government and be fingerprinted. The act also bans individuals considered "subversives" from immigrating.

Immigration Legislation

A detailed look at immigration legislation from the Colonial Period to the present

1942 - Because so many American men are fighting in World War II, the U.S. faced a shortage of farm workers and begins hiring Mexican workers in what was known as the bracero program. About 5 million Mexican workers participate in the program.

1943 - The Chinese Exclusion Repeal Act allows Chinese workers to immigrate to the U.S., but with an annual quota of 105.

1946 - The Chinese Exclusion Repeal Act is broadened to cover Filipinos and Indians, essentially repealing the Immigration Act of 1917.

1948 - The Displaced Persons Act allows up to 200,000 refugees displaced by World War II to enter the U.S. **1950** Internal Security Act allows the deportation of any immigrants who were ever members of the Communist Party.

1952 - Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (the McCarran-Walter Act) consolidates earlier immigration legislation into one law and eliminates race as a basis of exclusion. However, race continues to be a factor because the quota system remains in place, except for immigrants from the western hemisphere. Immigration from any country is capped at 1/6th of 1% of the population of that nationality based on the 1920 census.

1965 - The Immigration Act of 1965 gets rid of the nationality quotas, but limits annual immigration from the eastern hemisphere to 170,000, with a limit of 20,000 immigrants per country, and for the first time caps annual immigration from the western hemisphere at 120,000, without the country limit. In addition, a preference system is established for family members of U.S. citizens. **1966** Cuban Adjustment Act allows Cubans to apply for permanent resident status after residing in the U.S. for two years. **1975** At the end of the

Vietnam War, the U.S. passes the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 that resettles about 200,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees in the U.S. and gives them a special parole status. The program was extended to Laotians in 1976.

1978 - The immigration caps outlined in the 1965 Immigration Act are replaced with an overall annual limit of 290,000.

1980 - The Refugee Act defines refugees as a person who flees his or her country "on account of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion." Refugees are considered a different category than immigrants. The president and Congress are granted the authority to establish an annual ceiling on the number of refugees allowed into the U.S. The act also lowers the annual limit of immigrants to 270,000, from 290,000.

1986 - The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) allows immigrants who had entered the U.S. before Jan. 1, 1982, to apply for legal status but required them to pay fines, fees, and back taxes. It also gives the same rights to immigrants who worked in agricultural jobs for 90 days before May 1982. About 3 million immigrants gained legal status through the law. The act also requires employers to verify work status of all new hires and fine those who hire undocumented workers.

1990 - The Immigration Act of 1990 sets an annual ceiling of 700,000 immigrants for three years, and 675,000 thereafter.

1996 - The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act broadens the definition of "aggravated felony" and increases the number of crimes classified as such so immigrants could be deported for a wider range of crimes. The law is applied retroactively. The

act also increased the number of Border Patrol agents and established an "expedited removal" procedure to deport immigrants without a formal hearing. Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act sharply cuts legal permanent residents' eligibility for many public-assistance benefits, including food stamps, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Medicaid.

2005 - The REAL ID Act of 2005 requires states to verify a person's immigration status or citizenship before issuing licenses, expands restrictions on refugees requesting asylum, and limits the habeas corpus rights of immigrants.

2006 - The REAL ID Act of 2005 requires states to verify a person's immigration status or citizenship before issuing licenses, expands restrictions on refugees requesting asylum, and limits the habeas corpus rights of immigrants.

2014 - On Nov. 20, 2014, President Barack Obama announced he was taking executive action to delay the deportation of some 5 million illegal immigrants. Under the new policy people who are parents of U.S. citizens or legal residents will receive deportation deferrals and authorization to work legally if they have been in the U.S. for more than five years and pass background checks. Obama's action also amended the 2012 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, which allows people under age 31 who were brought to the U.S. as children to apply for two-year deportation deferrals and work permits. Obama's policy change lifted the age ceiling and added a year to the deferral period. Twenty-six states challenged the executive order, and in February 2015 a federal judge issued a preliminary injunction, temporarily blocking the provisions of the executive order while the states pursued a lawsuit to permanently shut down the program.

2017 - In an ongoing legal battle, the White House attempted to impose iterative restrictions on immigration from several Muslim-majority countries in conflicted regions. Successful legal challenges from different states and cities saw a significant decrease in the scope of the immigration orders, though the administration would eventually implement an executive order that withstood constitutional scrutiny. Opponents of the measure claimed that it was motivated by Islamophobia, while proponents argued it was valuable to national security.

2018 - Since his election, President Donald J. Trump made several efforts to fulfill his campaign promise of an extensive border wall. This costly security measure drew a wide range of criticisms, and sparked contentious debates surrounding the nature of U.S. border protections. During this time the White House declared its intentions of phasing out the DACA program passed by President Obama. Republicans and Democrats both were called on to pass a replacement program by a proposed deadline of March 5. However, party members were unable to reach a consensus, and many beneficiaries of DACA were put into legal/political limbo.

Resources

For a more detailed history of immigration visit ProCon.org

One of the leading experts in immigration is Professor Nestor Rodriguez at The University of Texas at Austin. A Native of Corpus Christi, Texas, Dr. Rodriguez has published several books on the subject of immigration and is often a guest speaker at conventions and conferences.

Someone to Keep Your Eye On Adrian Acosta



Checkout his FACEBOOK Page

AVISO DE AUDIENCIA PUBLICA DEPARTAMENTO DE DESARROLLO COMUNITARIO DEL CONDADO DE BRAZORIA ENMIENDA DEL PLAN DE ACCION 2016

Audiencias públicas se llevaran a cabo el martes 18 de Julio del 2018 a las 5:30 p.m. en las oficinas del Condado de Brazoria en el edificio East Annex ubicado en 1524 E. Mulberry, Angleton, Texas y el miércoles 24 de Julio del 2018 a las 9:00 a.m. en la sala de Comisionarios ubicada en la corte del Condado de Brazoria, 111 E. Locust Street, Angleton, Texas. El propósito de estas audiencias serán para recibir comentarios y aportaciones ciudadanas sobre la enmienda del Plan 2016 que reasignara fondos sin obligaciones de proyectos ya terminados a otros proyectos que necesitan ayuda financial. A continuación vea la lista de fondos sin obligaciones y la propuesta de reasignación de fondos.

| <u>PY 2016 Fondos sin obligaciones</u> | <u>Reasignación a los proyectos de PY 2018</u> |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Bailey's Prairie Dr. Imp | \$ (4,635.78) |
| Bonney Comm. Ctr. Imp | \$ (45,141.00) |
| Clute Dr/Sidewalk Imp | \$ (83,716.20) |
| Danbury St. Imp | \$ (38.91) |
| Danbury WWTP | \$ (26,451.20) |
| Oyster Creek St. Imp | \$ (1,329.93) |
| ActionS Homebound Meals | \$ (2,161.50) |
| Dream Center | \$ (2.46) |
| Gathering PI Alzheimer Prg | \$ (1,487.39) |
| Helping Hands & Hearts | |
| Hospice | \$ (5,000.00) |
| Junior Achievement (Pct 1) | \$ (230.65) |
| Junior Achievement (Pct 2) | \$ (295.79) |
| OATH Prescription Asst. | \$ (9,003.20) |
| | |
| | \$ (179,494.01) |
| | \$ 179,494.01 |

Ambos lugares son accesibles para personas con discapacidades físicas. Personas incapacitadas, que no hablan inglés, usan lenguaje de señas y otras personas que necesitan adaptaciones especiales y desean asistir a esta audiencia pública, deben comunicarse con Nancy Friudenberg al (979) 864-1860, antes de la audiencia para que el alojamiento sea disponible.

Para información general, por favor llame a Nancy Friudenberg al (979) 864-1860. Además, pueden presentarse observaciones por escrito al Departamento de Desarrollo de Comunidad del Condado de Brazoria, 1524 E. Mulberry, Suite 162, Angleton, Texas 77515 o por fax al (979) 864-1089. Por favor de enviar cualquier comentario antes de las 4:00 p.m. del 6 de Agosto de 2018.

For general information, please call Nancy Friudenberg at (979) 864-1860. Also, written comments can be submitted to the Brazoria County Community Development Department, 1524 E. Mulberry, Suite 162, Angleton, Texas 77515 or by fax to (979) 864-1089. Please submit any comments by 4:00 pm August 6, 2018



AVISO DE AUDIENCIA PUBLICA PLAN DE ACCION 2018 DEL CONDADO DE BRAZORIA

Audiencias públicas se llevaran a cabo el martes 18 de Julio del 2018 a las 5:30 p.m. en las oficinas del Condado de Brazoria en el edificio East Annex ubicado en 1524 E. Mulberry, Angleton, Texas y el miércoles 24 de Julio del 2018 a las 9:00 a.m. en la sala de Comisionarios ubicada en la corte del Condado de Brazoria, 111 E. Locust Street, Angleton, Texas. El propósito de estas audiencias serán para recibir comentarios y aportaciones ciudadanas sobre el Plan de Acción 2018. El Condado anticipa recibir fondos del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los EE.UU en la suma de \$1,836,324 bajo el programa CDBG, \$552,808 bajo el programa de HOME y \$144,642 bajo el programa ESG durante el programa año 2018. Por favor mirar la lista de todos los proyectos y cantidades en:

<http://brazoriacountytx.gov/departments/housing-and-urban-development/public-notices>

El primero (1) de julio del 2018, una copia del Plan de Acción anual de PY 2018 estará disponible para el público en el departamento de Desarrollo Comunitario del Condado de Brazoria, 1524 East Mulberry, Suite 162, Angleton, TX 77515.

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Comisión De Calidad Ambiental Del Estado De Texas

SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN

PRELIMINAR. Plum Creek Utility Company LLC, P.O. Box 701201, San Antonio, Texas 78270, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) por un nuevo Sistema de eliminación de descargas contaminantes de Texas (TPDES) Permit No. WQ0015635001, para autorizar la descarga de aguas residuales tratadas en un volumen que no sobrepasa un flujo promedio diario de 240,000 galones por día. TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el 12 de Diciembre 2017.

La planta está ubicada en 144 Gristmill Road, en la ciudad de Uhland, en el Condado de Hays, Texas. El efluente tratado es descargado por un canal hecho por hombre hacia Plum Creek en el Segmento No. 1810 de la Cuenca del Río Guadalupe. Los usos no clasificados de las aguas receptoras son limitados usos de la vida acuática para el canal hecho por hombre. Los usos designados para el Segmento No. 1810 son usos elevados de vida acuática, recreación de contacto primario, y protección del acuífero. De acuerdo con la 30 TAC §307.5 y los procedimientos de implementación de la TCEQ (Junio 2010) para las Normas de Calidad de Aguas Superficiales en Texas, fue realizada una revisión de la antidegradación de las aguas recibidas. Una revisión de antidegradación del Nivel 1 ha determinado preliminarmente que los usos de la calidad del agua existente no serán perjudicados por la acción de este permiso. Se mantendrá un criterio narrativo y numérico para proteger los usos existentes. Una revisión del Nivel 2 ha determinado preliminarmente que no se espera ninguna degradación significativa en Plum Creek, el cual se ha identificado que tiene altos usos de la vida acuática. Los usos

existentes serán mantenidos y protegidos. La determinación preliminar puede ser reexaminada y puede ser modificada, si se recibe alguna información nueva. Este enlace a un mapa electrónico de la ubicación general del sitio o de la instalación es proporcionado como una cortesía y no es parte de la solicitud o del aviso. Para la ubicación exacta, consulte la solicitud. <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/hb610/index.html?lat=29.959166&lng=-97.813055&zoom=13&type=r>

El Director Ejecutivo de la TCEQ ha completado la revisión técnica de la solicitud y ha preparado un borrador del permiso. El borrador del permiso, si es aprobado, establecería las condiciones bajo las cuales la instalación debe operar. El Director Ejecutivo ha tomado una decisión preliminar que si este permiso es emitido, cumple con todos los requisitos normativos y legales. La solicitud del permiso, la decisión preliminar del Director Ejecutivo y el borrador del permiso están disponibles para leer y copiar en Kyle Public Library, 550 Scott Street, Kyle, Texas.



AVISO DE LA SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR PARA EL PERMISO DEL SISTEMA DE ELIMINACION DE DESCARGAS DE CONTAMINANTES DE TEXAS (TPDES) PARA AGUAS RESIDUALES MUNICIPALES NUEVO

PERMISO NO. WQ0015635001

COMENTARIO PUBLICO / REUNION PUBLICA. Usted puede presentar comentarios públicos o pedir una reunión pública sobre esta solicitud. El propósito de una reunión pública es dar la oportunidad de presentar comentarios o hacer preguntas acerca de la solicitud. La TCEQ realiza una reunión pública si el Director Ejecutivo determina que hay un grado de interés público suficiente en la solicitud o si un legislador local lo pide. Una reunión pública no es una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.

OPORTUNIDAD DE UNA AUDIENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA DE LO CONTENCIOSO. Después del plazo para presentar comentarios públicos, el Director Ejecutivo considerará todos los comentarios apropiados y preparará una respuesta a todo los comentarios públicos esenciales, pertinentes, o significativos. **A menos que la solicitud haya sido referida directamente a una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso, la respuesta a los comentarios y la decisión del Director Ejecutivo sobre la solicitud serán enviados**

por correo a todos los que presentaron un comentario público y a las personas que están en la lista para recibir avisos sobre esta solicitud. Si se reciben comentarios, el aviso también proveerá instrucciones para pedir una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo y para pedir una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso. Una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso es un procedimiento legal similar a un procedimiento legal civil en un tribunal de distrito del estado.

PARA SOLICITAR UNA AUDIENCIA DE CASO IMPUGNADO, USTED DEBE INCLUIR EN SU SOLICITUD LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS: su nombre, dirección, y número de teléfono; el nombre del solicitante y número del permiso; la ubicación y distancia de su propiedad/actividad con respecto a la instalación; una descripción específica de la forma cómo usted sería afectado adversamente por el sitio de una manera no común al público en general;

una lista de todas las cuestiones de hecho en disputa que usted presente durante el período de comentarios; y la declaración “[Yo/nosotros] solicito/ solicitamos una audiencia de caso impugnado”. Si presenta la petición para una audiencia de caso impugnado de parte de un grupo o asociación, debe identificar una persona que representa al grupo para recibir correspondencia en el futuro; identificar el nombre y la dirección de un miembro del grupo que sería afectado adversamente por la planta o la actividad propuesta; proveer la información indicada anteriormente con respecto a la ubicación del miembro afectado y su distancia de la planta o actividad propuesta; explicar cómo y porqué el miembro sería afectado; y explicar cómo los intereses que el grupo desea proteger son pertinentes al propósito del grupo.

Después del cierre de todos los períodos de comentarios y de petición que aplican, el Director Ejecutivo enviará la solicitud y cualquier petición para reconsideración o para una audiencia de caso impugnado a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración durante una reunión programada de la Comisión.

La Comisión sólo puede conceder una solicitud de una audiencia de caso impugnado sobre los temas que el solicitante haya presentado en sus comentarios oportunos que no fueron retirados posteriormente. Si se concede una audiencia, el tema de la audiencia estará limitado a cuestiones de hecho en disputa o cuestiones mixtas de hecho y de derecho.

Comisión De Calidad Ambiental Del Estado De Texas

PERMISO NO. WQ0015635001

mixtas de hecho y de derecho relacionadas a intereses pertinentes y materiales de calidad del agua que se hayan presentado durante el período de comentarios.

ACCIÓN DEL DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO. El Director Ejecutivo puede emitir una aprobación final de la solicitud a menos que exista un pedido antes del plazo de vencimiento de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso o se ha presentado un pedido de reconsideración. Si un pedido ha llegado antes del plazo de vencimiento de la audiencia o el pedido de reconsideración ha sido presentado, el Director Ejecutivo no emitirá una aprobación final sobre el permiso y enviará la solicitud y el pedido a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para consideración en una reunión programada de la Comisión.

LISTA DE CORREO. Si somete comentarios públicos, un pedido para una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso o una reconsideración de la decisión del Director Ejecutivo, la Oficina del Secretario Principal enviará por correo los avisos públicos en relación con la solicitud. Además, puede pedir que la TCEQ ponga su nombre en una o más de las listas correos siguientes (1) la lista de correo permanente para recibir los avisos de el solicitante indicado por nombre y número del permiso específico y/o (2) la lista de correo de todas las solicitudes en un condado específico. Si desea que se agregue su nombre en una de las listas designe cual lista(s) y envíe por correo su pedido a la Oficina del Secretario Principal de la TCEQ.

Todos los comentarios escritos del público y los pedidos una reunión deben ser presentados durante los 30 días después de la publicación del aviso a la Oficina del Secretario Principal, MC 105, TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087 or por el internet a www.tceq.texas.gov/about/comments.html. Tenga en cuenta que cualquier información personal que usted proporcione, incluyendo su nombre, número de teléfono, dirección de correo electrónico y dirección física pasarán a formar parte del registro público de la Agencia.

CONTACTOS E INFORMACIÓN DE LA TCEQ. Si necesita más información en Español sobre esta solicitud para un permiso o el proceso del permiso, por favor llame a El Programa de Educación Pública de la TCEQ, sin cobro, al 1-800-687-4040. La información general sobre la TCEQ puede ser encontrada en nuestro sitio de la red: www.tceq.texas.gov

También se puede obtener información adicional del Plum Creek Utility Company LLC a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Mr. Steven Greenberg al 210-209-8029.

Fecha de emisión: 31 Mayo , 2018



Jimmy Gonzalez of Grupo Mazz Dies

The group's name was taken from a spelling variation of the Spanish word mas (meaning "more") and spelled similar to that of late 70s band Kiss. Original band leaders Joe Lopez and Jimmy Gonzalez formed Mazz in Brownsville, Texas after already being a part of the former band The Bel-Airs. The group was discovered by Texas music promoter Luis Silva and was originally signed under the Cara Records label. In 1978 they released a self-titled album and began promoting the single *Comprendo Mi Amor* (Understand My Love). Their second album, *Mas Mazz* came later that same year. There are many variations as to how the group Mazz formed, this is one of them. It is thought that Juan Ignacio Murillo was one of the founders of Mazz. He is seldom given credit publicly except by fellow musicians in a close knit group. The original members or as said here the "first lineup" would leave Mazz and start a new group called The Force.

The band started on shaky ground as they received most response from California for their music rather than in their home state of Texas. Because of this the band began focusing on their now trademark sound of incorporating synthesizer sounds with various Latin music styles popular in the south Texas region such as rancheras, cumbias and ballads. Gonzalez said, "We were actually more successful in California. We did rock, and our sound was more international. People asked us if we were from Mexico." Hard to believe now, but people even said they couldn't dance to Mazz's music.

El Hambre no Descansa: Central Health, Sendero, Central Texas Food Bank Lanzan Programa para Garantizar Comidas a las Familias de Nuestra Comunidad

(Austin) – Mientras la mayoría de los niños celebran el inicio del verano, para miles de familias del Condado de Travis, el final del año escolar significa el final de una comida diaria confiable y saludable.

El Distrito Escolar Independiente de Austin ha reportado que el 61 por ciento de sus estudiantes califican para recibir comidas gratis o a precios reducidos. Así qué, cuando termina la escuela, también terminan las comidas diarias y confiables.

Es por esto que el Sistema de Central Health (CommUnityCare Health Centers, Sendero Health Plans y Community Care Collaborative - la asociación sin fines de lucro entre Central Health y Seton Healthcare Family) y Central Texas Food Bank están ofreciendo gratis, a las familias de bajos ingresos del Condado de Travis, un almuerzo saludable cada día de la semana durante 11 semanas, a partir del 4 de junio.

QUÉ: Lanzamiento del Programa Anual de Almuerzos de Verano. Durante 11 semanas, niños y adultos recibirán un almuerzo gratis y saludable en el Centro de Salud y Bienestar del Sureste de Central Health de 11 a.m. - 1 p.m. Los días viernes estará disponible una bolsa de comida para llevar a casa para el fin de semana.

CUÁNDO / DÓNDE: El lanzamiento del evento es el lunes 4 de junio del 2018 de 11 a.m. a 1:00 p.m. en el Centro de Salud y Bienestar del Sureste de Central Health, ubicado en 2901 Montopolis Drive, Austin, TX.

QUIÉN: Voluntarios de Central Health Enterprise y de Central Texas Food Bank.

OPORTUNIDAD PARA TOMAR FOTOGRAFÍAS (LUNES, 4 DE JUNIO)

Alrededor de las 12:30, un chef demostrará cómo preparar un postre de verano económico y saludable lo suficientemente fácil para que los niños lo hagan. Varios invitados de honor estarán sirviendo comidas, entre ellos: Steve Adler, alcalde de la ciudad de Austin; Delia Garza, Miembro del Consejo Municipal de Austin Dist. 2; Sabino "Pio" Renteria, Miembro del Concejo Municipal de Austin Dist. 3; Margaret Gomez, Comisionada del Condado de Travis, Pct. 4; Eddie Rodriguez, Representante Estatal de Texas Dist. 51; Jaeson Fournier, Director Ejecutivo de CommUnityCare; Wes Durkalski, Director Ejecutivo de Sendero; y Larry Wallace, Director Administrativo del Sistema de Central Health.



Word Power

En las palabras hay poder

No one can ever argue in the name of education, that it is better to know less than it is to know more. Being bilingual or trilingual or multilingual is about being educated in the 21st century. We look forward to bringing our readers various word lists in each issue of *La Voz*.

Nadie puede averiguar en el nombre de la educación que es mejor saber menos que saber más. Siendo bilingüe o trilingüe es parte de ser educado en el siglo 21. Esperamos traer cada mes a nuestros lectores de *La Voz* una lista de palabras en español con sus equivalentes en inglés.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| deliberately | a propósito |
| although | a pesar |
| through | a través |
| sometimes | a veces |
| agreed | de acuerdo |
| suddenly | de repente |
| in other words | o sea |
| please | por favor |
| meatballs | albondigas |
| artichoke | alcachofa |
| eagle | águila |
| watch out (slang) | alalva |
| hurry up | andale |
| bend down | agachate |
| eggplant | berenjena |
| carrot | zanahoria |
| grapes | uvas |
| sugarbeet | betabel |
| cantaloupe | melon |
| watermelon | sandia |

THANK A UNION

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Weekends | 14 Collective Bargaining |
| 2 Paid Vacation | 15 Breaks |
| 3 FMLA | 16 Wrongful Termination Laws |
| 4 Paid Sick Leave | 17 Age Discrimination Laws |
| 5 Child Labor Laws | 18 Raises |
| 6 Social Security | 19 Sexual Harrasment Laws |
| 7 Minimum Wage | 20 American Disabilities Act |
| 8 8 hour Work Day | 21 Holiday Pay |
| 9 Overtime Pay | 22 Military Leave |
| 10 Health & Safety OSHA | 23 Equal Pay Act |
| 11 Health Care | 24 Civil Rights |
| 12 Dental | 25 Workers Comp |
| 13 Vision | |

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COUNTY PURCHASING AGENT**



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