

La Voz *de* **Brazoria** **County**

Volume 19 Number 8
August, 2008

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Gov. Perry Names Hope Andrade Texas Secretary of State

Gov. Rick Perry named Esperanza "Hope" Andrade of San Antonio Texas' 107th Secretary of State. As secretary, Andrade will serve as the state's chief elections officer, the governor's liaison on border and Mexican affairs, and Texas' chief protocol officer for both state and international matters. The Office of the Secretary of State also serves as the formal repository for official and business records, publishes government rules and regulations, keeps the state seal and attests to the governor's signature on official documents.



Hope Andrade

"Hope's dedicated public service and business savvy have made her an indispensable asset to the state of Texas," Gov. Perry said. "I look forward to working with her to continue to make Texas the greatest and most prosperous state in the nation."

"I am honored to work with Governor Perry and serve the state of Texas as the 107th secretary of state. I am looking forward to my new role in promoting the commerce of Texas and a prosperous working relationship with our neighbor, Mexico," Andrade said. "As the chief elections officer of Texas, will strive to protect the integrity of elections as part of our democratic process – a process that Texans value and respect."

Andrade is an entrepreneur from San Antonio. In 2003, she was appointed to the Texas Transportation Commission, which oversees the activities of the Texas Department of Transportation. She also served as interim chair of the commission from Jan. to April of 2008. Andrade attended Our Lady of the Lake University, the University of the Incarnate Word and the University of Texas at San Antonio Entrepreneurship Program. She received the San Antonio Hispanic Chamber of Commerce's Lifetime Achievement Award, the Hope for Children Esperanza Award, and the Republican National Committee's Spirit of Entrepreneurship Award. She was also named Woman of the Year by the Houston Chapter of the Women's Transportation Seminar, and Mother of the Year by Avance.

Andrade lives in San Antonio with her husband of 40 years, Ramiro. She has a son, Michael, daughter-in-law, Leticia, and two grandchildren, Diego and Ramiro.

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LULAC holds Scholarship Reception at Lake Jackson Civic Center

Brazosport LULAC Council # 4655 - held its annual scholarship awards at the Lake Jackson Civic Center July 31st, 2008. A crowd of about 40 people including parents and the honorees attended the event. Affairs to Remember from Freeport, Texas catered a light meal. The LULAC scholarships are awarded in conjunction with the LULAC National Education Service Centers and are funded by local donations. For more information about these scholarships, students should contact their respective high school counselors or Nelda Thrash at (979) 236-7280



ABOVE: From left to right, Dr. Sonny Falcon, Sharon Rogers from BASF, and Serena Andrews from Brazosport College. They represent businesses from the community that have contributed to the scholarship fund for consecutive years. They received a plaque.



ABOVE: From left to right: Zuleima Martin - Brazoswood High School, Isamar Andujo - Brazosport High School, Cameron Tanner - Angleton High School, Ashley Cancino - Brazoswood High School, and Meagen Bailey - Brazoswood High School. Not pictured is Ashley Moreno from Angleton High School.



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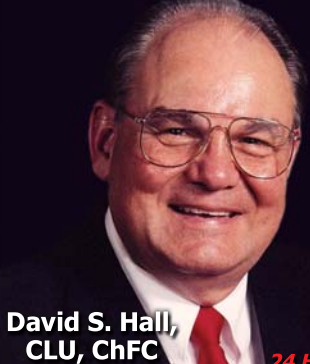
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MAJOR RULING IN CASE FOR TEXAS ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNER STUDENTS

SAN ANTONIO, TX - In the most comprehensive legal decision concerning the civil rights of English language learners in the last 25 years, U.S. District Judge William Wayne Justice ruled today that Texas is failing to overcome language barriers for tens of thousands of Latino students in secondary programs. The Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) and the Multicultural Education Training and Advocacy, Inc. (META) sought further relief from the Court under its continuing jurisdiction in the landmark case of U.S. v. Texas. The case comes 25 years after the State promised the Texas Court to implement effectively a bilingual education program for all English Language Learner students.

The Court said: "After a quarter century of sputtering implementation, Defendants have failed to achieve results [and]...failed implementation cannot prolong the existence of a failed program in perpetuity."

According to MALDEF Staff Attorney David Hinojosa who, along with META, brought the case on behalf of LULAC and the American GI Forum, "this decision gives hope for the future of thousands of young Texans. Its importance can not be overstated."

While the Court noted that there was some success for students in the state's K-6 bilingual education program, the record at the secondary level was one of dismal failure. Attorney Roger Rice of META noted, "the Court looked not only at test scores but also at drop out rates, graduation rates, student retentions and exclusion from advanced academic achievement."

According to Rice, "as former Commissioner of Education, Neeley herself testified 'no one in their right minds' would think that these students are demonstrating success."

Among the many serious flaws the Court identified in its 95 page decision, it found that the Texas Education Agency's (TEA) monitoring and data collection system allowed the program's failure to be masked by combining scores and dropout rates from elementary and secondary programs. The Court also found that TEA lacked trained program monitors, a situation the Court called "the blind leading the blind," and that it was likely that students were not being identified for programs.

The Court has given TEA until January 2009 to come up with plans to fix the monitoring and secondary school program and to implement those plans by the 2009-2010 school year.

Founded in 1968, MALDEF, the nation's leading Latino legal organization, promotes and protects the rights of Latinos through litigation, advocacy, community education and outreach, leadership development, and higher education scholarships.

For more information contact:

MALDEF: Laura Rodriguez: 310-956-2425

David Hinojosa, Staff Attorney: 210-224-5476, 210-473-1935

META: Roger L. Rice, Executive Director: 617-628-2226

Jane E. López, Staff Attorney: 617-312-3996

Bilingual Education Task Force now needed

by Roberto Alonzo

AUSTIN, July 31 - One of the most comprehensive legal decisions in education history has just been issued by U.S. District Judge William Wayne Justice. It concerns the civil rights of English language learners (ELL), a ruling which finds that Texas is failing to overcome language barriers in educating an estimated 140,000 Latino students in our secondary public schools. I think it is imperative that both the Mexican American Legislative Caucus (MALC) and the Senate Hispanic Caucus (SHC) join forces and get prepared for what promises to be an interesting appeals process by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) to overturn this decision. While we must applaud Judge Justice for reversing his own decision of over a year ago (July 2007), not surprisingly TEA has already made it public that it will ask the Attorney General's Office to appeal the latest Justice ruling. As such, I think it is critically important that members of the Legislature, particularly representatives of both the MALC and SHC, be well-prepared, educated on the issue, and well-versed on the statistical data to help support and keep Judge Justice's decision intact. As chairmen of the two major Latino caucuses in the Legislature, I therefore appeal to you to jointly form some type of Bilingual Education Task Force to closely monitor the development of this important ruling and issue a report to all members when we convene for the 81st Regular Session in January 2009. According to the 95-page court decision, the State of Texas, specifically TEA, has been given a deadline of January 2009 to address the issues of ineffective monitoring and poor ESL programs for secondary students, low test scores, high dropout rates among Latinos, graduation rates, and other



Roberto Alonzo

educational flaws that violate the civil rights of ELL students. If past history is any indication, there is no doubt that TEA will once again continue to use the same excuse as before by saying that they are "already addressing the issue," when in reality, we know that is not the case as the picture for ELL learners in Texas continues to look dismal. That seems to be a typical TEA response anytime a ruling like this is issued by a court. However, keep in mind also that numbers

and statistics do not lie. Most of the numbers and other verifiable data cited by Judge Justice in his court ruling come directly from TEA, and most of the accumulative historical records clearly show that our state-approved language programs for ELL students have not improved the performance of secondary students with limited English skills. And that is the bottom line - plain and simple. If the state of Texas is to do an adequate job of closing that gap and have a skilled, educated workforce for future generations, we must take action now. And while Judge Justice's decision is a welcome invitation to action now, as well as a major wake-up call for all state and local policymakers, I am certain that the formation of a Bilingual Education Task Force made up of members from both the MALC and SHC is well in order right now, especially since the court's decision deadline of January 2009 will fall immediately after the start of the 81st Regular Session.

Roberto Alonzo is state representative for District 104, in Dallas. A Democrat, Alonzo co-chairs the Mexican American Legislative Caucus's task force on higher education. The above column is based upon a letter Alonzo sent July 29, 2008, to the state Rep. Pete Gallego, D-Alpine, chair of the Mexican American Legislative Caucus, and state Sen. Juan "Chuy" Hinojosa, D-McAllen, chair of the Texas Senate Hispanic Caucus.



An Interview with

Director of Transitional Education and Associate

Dr. Lynda Villanueva is one of the newest additions to the faculty at **Brazosport College**. As the Director of Transitional Education, she is responsible for helping students make the successful switch from high school to college. We believe this interview with help to inform our readers of the important work that **Dr. Villanueva** is carrying out.

La Voz: How long have you been with **Brazosport College** and what are your job duties?

Dr. Villanueva: I have been with **Brazosport College** since August 2006, almost 2 years.

La Voz: What exactly is your job title?

Dr. Villanueva: My position is Director of Transitional Education (a new term for developmental education). As Director, my primary duties are to oversee a number of support services designed to help students succeed. Most of these students are developmental students. By developmental, I am referring to those students who enter college, but are not college-ready in math, reading, or writing.

La Voz: What are some of your job responsibilities?

Dr. Villanueva: The primary service I provide is the development and management of a new student success course called **Learning Frameworks** (PSYC 1300). Learning Frameworks is a 3-credit hour, college-level, transferable course. We like to think of this course as “on the job training” to become a successful college student. This course is designed to support students’ discipline-specific transitional courses by enhancing

study skills and by assisting students in setting goals.

La Voz: When you talk about goals and skills, what are you referring to specifically?

Dr. Villanueva: I am talking about the following: 1) how college is different than high-school, 2) taking notes, 3) preparing for objective and essay exams, 4) rehearsal strategies, 5) improving memory, 6) goal-setting, 7) getting to know the college campus, 8) improving reading, 9) time-management, 10) improving writing, 11) conducting research, 12) understanding motivation, 13) learning styles, 14) active learning strategies, 15) career explorations, and 16) handling stress.

La Voz: I would venture to guess that most people do not realize that there are many aspects that go into making a student successful in college.

Dr. Villanueva: I agree. For many people the working assumption is that you get up in the morning, get dressed and go to class. There is a whole lot more going on than meets the eye.

La Voz: How did you find out about this position?

Dr. Villanueva: It’s interesting how I found this position. By training, I am an Industrial/Organizational psychologist. While in graduate school, I figured out pretty quickly that the two major career pathways available to me (university researcher or organizational consultant) were *not* what I wanted to do. Instead, I had a passion for teaching. From the first day I stepped into a classroom, I was convinced that teaching was what I needed to do. From that point forward, my goal was to obtain a full-time teaching position at a teaching college, not a 4-year research university. So when a full-time teaching position opened up at

Brazosport College, I applied. After applying for the teaching position, I was contacted by the college to see if I might be interested in applying for the Director’s position instead. I was drawn to the services offered by this program and thought it would be a good fit to my organizational skills and desire for teaching.

For example, we have recently learned that 50% of all entering freshman at Texas colleges and universities require

La Voz: Since you have been at Brazosport College what has surprised you the most?

Dr. Villanueva: The single most surprising thing I have encountered since beginning this job is learning of the state of developmental education in our state and in this country. In the last couple of years I have given numerous presentations that highlight this issue. For example, we have recently learned that 50% of all entering freshman at Texas colleges and universities require developmental (i.e., remedial) education. At our own college, this number is nearly 60%. Needless to say, it is troublesome that so many of our students are not prepared for college.

La Voz: What has been your biggest challenge thus far?

Dr. Villanueva: My biggest challenge thus far has been navigating the numerous issues that face the students who enter our doors today. When we ask why students are unprepared for the rigors of college, we have to address numerous issues. These issues reflect the nature of primary and secondary education, the curriculum in college, English as a second language, motivational issues, family issues, financial issues, and other individual needs such as learning disabilities. There are a lot of factors that

need to be considered in order to get a more *holistic* view of any student who enters our doors.

La Voz: What is the single most important thing you’ve learned since joining Brazosport College?

Dr. Villanueva: This is an easy question! I’ve learned that **Brazosport College** is a tremendous place to work and attend school. Our president, Board of Regents, administration, faculty, and staff are all singularly focused on student success and the needs of our community. This commitment is reflected in the services we provide. So no matter what the situation, whether you’re fresh out of high school or returning to school after many years, **Brazosport College** has the support to help you achieve your goals.

La Voz: Share with our readers a bit about your own educational journey.

Dr. Villanueva: I have had an interesting educational journey. I am a first-generation college student. My mother, who is Korean by descent, never finished junior-



*“I began my undergraduate studies at **Colorado State University** as a chemistry major.”*

Dr. Lynda Villanueva

Professor of Psychology at Brazosport College

high school. English was not her first language and she is only now learning how to read and write in English. My father, who is Mexican-American, completed high school and immediately joined the army. Growing up with a mother who could not read to me, I started off in developmental (i.e. "remedial") education. I developed a strong passion for learning and quickly caught up with my counterparts. I was an honor's student in high-school and planned on going into medicine. I began my undergraduate studies at **Colorado State University** as a chemistry major.

Interestingly enough, I was only 12 credits away from completing a chemistry degree when I realized it was not my true calling. My breaking point was taking Physical Chemistry (or P-Chem as it is more affectionately termed). P-Chem is like physics and calculus "disguised" as chemistry and I soon figured out that I had no desire to figure out things like how to calculate the momentum of a particle in a box.

La Voz: What did you do?



"... we have to address numerous issues. These issues reflect the nature of primary and secondary education, the curriculum in college."

Dr. Villanueva: Instead, I discovered that I really loved psychology. Psychology has applications to almost every aspect of our lives and it was a language that I could speak. I learned about my field of psychology, Industrial/Organizational Psychology, and was hooked. I decided to go on to graduate school and the rest is history.

La Voz: How did you decided to go to graduate school at the **University of Houston** ?

Dr. Villanueva: While at **Colorado State University** I was quite fortunate to work with some of the most influential industrial/organizational (I/O) psychologists of our time. A couple of these mentors helped me to plan my graduate studies. I applied to six different graduate programs across the country.

La Voz: How many of them offered you acceptance?

Dr. Villanueva: I was accepted into four programs and narrowed my choices to two institutions: the **University of Houston** and



"Although I did not mention this above, this was another motivator for me: Saying no to me has always pushed me to succeed!"

Portland State University. I liked the geographical location of PSU but wanted to work with one particular leading I/O psychologist, **Dr. Lois Tetrick**. In addition, I have a lot of family in the **Houston** area and down in the valley near **Brownsville**. As a result, I went with **UH**. It was a good choice. I met my husband in **Houston** and I've been here ever since!

La Voz: When you were a college student, what was the one thing that drove you the most to succeed?

Dr. Villanueva: Probably the single-most important factor that drove me to succeed was the certainty that education was the key to my future success. I was not born into fortune. However, I was raised in a family where education is highly valued. My parents were not able to attend college. However, they insisted that I receive a proper education. I consider this the single most important lesson my parents taught me.

La Voz: When you were growing up, did you ever hear or were you ever told that you could not do something?

Dr. Villanueva: Unfortunately, yes. I can still recall one particular academic advisor who told me that I likely did not stand a chance of getting into graduate school. At the time, my grades were somewhat poor as a result of studying a field I did not enjoy. I was terribly hurt by this person's remarks. They did not, however, understand who I was and what I was made of. I became determined to prove that statement wrong and I ended up switching my major to psychology, earning straight A's for 2½ years, as well as a 4.0 GPA in my major. Although I did not mention this above, this was another motivator for me: Saying no to me has always pushed me to succeed!

La Voz: Are you originally from **Texas**?

Dr. Villanueva: I was born in **San Antonio**. However, I'm an Army brat and have lived in a lot of different places. These include **Germany** , **Korea** , **Georgia** , **Texas**, and **Colorado**. I lived most of my life in **Colorado** before moving to **Houston** in 2000.

La Voz: To give our readers another side of you we have prepared some "lighter questions." Are you ready? *Aquí te va.* Since you have been in the **Lake Jackson** area, what would you say is your favorite restaurant?

Dr. Villanueva: I enjoy going to a little restaurant called the **Cajun Greek**. However, I have to admit that I prefer to travel to Houston to eat the great variety of foods there.

La Voz: What is the one thing you wish you could change about the place where you live?

Dr. Villanueva: FOOD! I absolutely love fine dining and eating multicultural foods, especially Asian, Mexican, and Indian. There is not a lot of what I like in **Lake Jackson**.

La Voz: What is the last book you have read?

Dr. Villanueva: I am reading a **great** book right now. It is by **Lauro Cavazos**, the first Hispanic cabinet member and former U.S. Secretary of Education. I had the privilege of meeting **Dr. Cavazos** while at a recent conference and was touched by his commitment to the field of education, especially for minorities and those in poverty. I only hope one day I am fortunate enough to affect the lives of others like this man has done for so many.

La Voz: Well thank you for taking the time to visit with us in this interview.

Dr. Villanueva: Thank you.

La Migra Anda Haciendo Cosecha de Gente

Aquí tenemos las ultimas noticias de donde estan llavando a la gente.

ICE Agents Arrest 13 in Little Rock

July 28, 2008 (Little Rock, Ark.) - Thirteen illegal aliens working in North Little Rock were arrested by ICE special agents who executed federal arrest warrants at the site. The agents had identified document fraud and misuse of Social Security cards. Ten aliens were from Guatemala and three from Mexico.

ICE es el nuevo nombre de la migra

ICE Agents Arrest 58 in Ohio

July 23, 2008 (Cleveland, Ohio) - Special agents with ICE administratively arrested 58 restaurant employees on immigration violations after executing federal search warrants at eight restaurants throughout northern Ohio. All arrested are citizens of Mexico.

CE Agents Arrest 81 in San Diego

July 22, 2008 (San Diego, Calif.) - ICE agents arrested 38 gang members or gang associates and 43 criminal aliens in the greater San Diego area. Of those, 6 were charged in federal court for felony re-entry after deportation. The five men and one woman, all Mexican nationals, were previously deported criminals with prior convictions for drug offenses and violent crimes.

ICE Agents Arrest 49 in Chicago

July 18, 2008 (Chicago, Ill.) - ICE agents in close partnership with local law enforcement officers made 49 arrests in a four-day operation targeting illegal aliens with ties to violent street gangs in Chicago's northern and northwest suburbs. Of the 49 arrested, 48 are Mexican nationals and one is from Guatemala. All are illegal aliens with the exception of one U.S. permanent resident whose criminal convictions make him eligible for deportation.

Agents Arrest 31 After Vehicle Stop

July 18, 2008 (Tucson, Ariz.) - Border Patrol agents conducted a vehicle stop that led to the arrest of 31 illegal aliens being held in various rooms at a motel. All five passengers in the vehicle were illegal aliens. The resulting investigation stop revealed more

illegal aliens being staged for transportation at a motel.

ICE Agents Arrest 45 in Tulsa Area

July 17, 2008 (Tulsa, Okla.) - ICE agents and local law enforcement officers arrested 45 gang members, gang associates and immigration violators during a six-day local effort. Fifteen of those arrested are transnational gang members who are aliens and will be processed for deportation following any pending criminal charges against them. Thirteen of those arrested have no known gang affiliation but are deportable due to their criminal convictions or because they are in the U.S. illegally. Another 17 U.S. citizen gang members were also arrested on state warrants or criminal charges during the operation.

Agents Process 235 Immigration Violations

July 17, 2008 (San Ysidro, Calif.) - U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers at the San Ysidro and adjacent Otay Mesa passenger ports of entry detained eight people with outstanding felony arrest warrants and processed 235 immigration violations.

ICE Agents Arrest 18 Illegal Aliens in Colorado

July 16, 2008 (Loveland, Colo.) - ICE agents arrested 18 illegal aliens at a concrete plant. The 18 men were administratively arrested for being in the United States illegally. One man is from El Salvador, while the rest are from Mexico.

Coast Guard Intercept Smuggling Boat

July 14, 2008 (San Diego, Calif.) - Coast Guard Sector San Diego notified U.S. Customs and Border Protection marine interdiction and border patrol agents so they could intercept Mexican motor-powered vessel and detained nine undocumented Mexican nationals upon landing at Imperial Beach.

ICE Teams Arrest 24 Illegal Aliens in Nashville

July 9, 2008 (Nashville, Tenn.) - Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents arrested 24 immigration fugitives and

violators during a five-day operation carried out by deportation officers assigned to the ICE New Orleans and Memphis Fugitive Operations Teams. Of those arrested, 22 were immigration fugitives. ICE officers also arrested one individual who illegally re-entered the U.S. after having been previously removed and one non-fugitive criminal alien who allegedly is a member of La Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13).

Arizona Border Patrol Agents Apprehend 27 Aliens

July 3, 2008 (Laredo, Tex.) - Border Patrol agents from the Laredo North station detained 27 undocumented aliens after interdicting a smuggling attempt. After a service canine indicated the presence of people or contraband, agents opened a sealed tractor trailer to discover 27 people standing shoulder-to-shoulder in a narrow aisle between the cargo boxes. All of the people were undocumented aliens.

ICE Arrests 32 in Puget Sound Area

June 26, 2008 (Arlington, Wash.) - U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents executed a federal civil search warrant at an aircraft manufacturing plant, arresting 32 of the company's workers on administrative immigration violations. More at ICE.gov

ICE Fugitive Operations Team Arrests 48

June 26, 2008 (Garden City, Kan.) - A local team of Immigration and Customs Enforcement officers arrested 48 criminal, fugitive aliens and immigration violators in western Kansas as part of a five-day operation. Thirty-six of those arrested had previous criminal convictions, and are from El Salvador, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and Vietnam.

ICE Arrests More than 160 Employees in Houston

June 25, 2008 (Houston, Tex.) - ICE arrested more than 160 Action Rags USA employees for administrative immigration violations as part of a more than year-long ongoing investigation.

ICE Fugitive Operations Team Arrests 38

June 25, 2008 (Milwaukee, Wis.) - U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Fugitive Operations Team arrested 38 fugitive aliens and immigration violators in southeast Wisconsin area. Sixteen of those arrested were fugitives; 22 were immigration

violators encountered by ICE officers during their targeted arrests.

ICE Fugitive Operations Team Arrests 44 Absconders

June 25, 2008 (Omaha, Neb.) - U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Fugitive Operations Team arrested 44 fugitive aliens and immigration violators in central Nebraska. Twenty-eight of those arrested were fugitives; 16 were immigration violators encountered by ICE officers during their targeted arrests. Of the 44 apprehended, 10 have previous criminal convictions in addition to their administrative immigration violations.

ICE Fugitive Operations Team Arrests

June 25, 2008 (Chicago, Ill.) - U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Fugitive Operations Teams arrested 43 fugitive aliens and immigration violators in the Chicago metropolitan area. Twenty-five of those arrested were fugitives; 18 were immigration violators encountered by ICE officers during their targeted arrests. Of the 43 apprehended, 20 have previous criminal convictions in addition to their administrative immigration violations.

ICE Fugitive Operation Arrests 52 in Rhode Island

June 12, 2008 (Providence, R.I.) - U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) arrested 42 immigration fugitives and immigration violators during a law enforcement operation carried out by deportation officers assigned to the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Rhode Island Fugitive Operations Team. Of those arrested, 21 are immigration fugitives. ICE officers also arrested 12 individuals who illegally re-entered the U.S. after having been previously removed and 9 other illegal aliens.

More than 900 Arrested in ICE California Surge

May 23, 2008 (Los Angeles, Calif.) - More than 900 criminal aliens, immigration fugitives and immigration violators have been removed from the United States or are facing deportation following a three-week enforcement surge by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Fugitive Operations Teams in California. ICE officers located and arrested a total of 905 immigration violators throughout the state, including 327 in the greater Los Angeles area. Of those arrested locally, 244 were immigration fugitives.

Border Patrol Intercepts 61 Smuggled Mexicans

May 6, 2008 (Campo, Calif.) - U.S. Border Patrol agents prevented a human smuggling attempt, discovering 61 Mexican nationals in the back of a tractor-trailer.

The number of aliens apprehended were first recorded in 1925. Until 1960 those statistics did not include crewmen who violated the conditions of their stay in the United States because their vessel did not leave the United States within 29 days. Beginning in 1960 the statistics for apprehensions include the counts of those crewmen. For purposes of statistical reporting there is no difference between the terms “apprehension” and “deportable alien located”.

DEPORTABLE ALIENS LOCATED: FISCAL YEARS 1925-2004	
Year	Deportable aliens located
1925-1930	128,484
1931-1940	147,457
1941-1950	1,377,210
1951-1960	3,598,949
1961	88,823
1962	92,758
1963	88,712
1964	86,597
1965	110,371
1966	138,520
1967	161,608
1968	212,057
1969	283,557
1970	345,353
1971	420,126
1972	505,949
1973	655,968
1974	788,145
1975	766,600
1976	875,915
1977	1,042,215
1978	1,057,977
1979	1,076,418
1980	910,361
1981	975,780
1982	970,246
1983	1,251,357
1984	1,246,981
1985	1,348,749
1986	1,767,400
1987	1,190,488
1988	1,008,145
1989	954,243
1990	1,169,939
1991	1,197,875
1992	1,258,481
1993	1,327,261
1994	1,094,719
1995	1,394,554
1996	1,649,986
1997	1,536,520
1998	1,679,439
1999	1,714,035
2000	1,814,729
2001	1,387,486
2002	1,062,279
2003	1,046,422
2004 ³	1,241,089

Source: United States Homeland Security

Customs & Border Patrol Statistics

Within the **Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection**, or **CBP**, protects our nation’s borders from terrorism, human and drug smuggling, illegal migration, and agricultural pests while simultaneously facilitating the flow of legitimate travel and trade. As the nation’s single unified border agency, **CBP’s** mission is vitally important for the protection of the American people and the national economy. Nearly 44,000 CBP employees work in a variety of ways to secure the nation’s borders both at and between the official ports of entry and also to extend our zone of security. Employees continually incorporate the core values of vigilance, service to country, and integrity into their actions.

On a Typical Day

On an average day in fiscal year 2007, **CBP...**

Processed

- 1.13 million passengers and pedestrians, including 653,000 aliens
- 70,200 truck, rail and sea containers
- 251,000 incoming international air passengers
- 74,100 passengers/crew arriving by ship
- 304,000 incoming privately owned vehicles
- 82,800 shipments of goods approved for entry
- \$88.3 million in fees, duties and tariffs

Executed

- 70 arrests of criminals at ports of entry
- 2,402 apprehensions between ports for illegal entry

Seized

- 2,250 pounds of narcotics in 69 seizures at ports of entry
- 5,138 pounds of narcotics in 29 seizures between ports of entry
- 187,176 in undeclared or illicit currency and \$652,603 worth of fraudulent commercial merchandise at ports of entry
- 41 vehicles between ports of entry
- 4,296 prohibited meat or plant materials, including 164 agricultural pests at ports of entry

Refused Entry of

- 844 aliens (found inadmissible or withdrew application to enter) at our ports of entry
- 395 criminal aliens attempting to enter the United States between the ports of entry (estimated)

Intercepted

- 84 fraudulent documents
- 9 smuggled aliens at the ports of entry
- 1 traveler for terrorism/national security concerns

Rescued

- 5 illegal crossers in distress or dangerous conditions between ports of entry

Deployed

- 1,173 canine enforcement teams
- 10,029 vehicles, 267 aircraft, 175 watercraft, and 188 equestrian patrols

Protected More Than

- 5,000 miles of border with Canada
- 1,900 miles of border with Mexico
- 95,000 miles of shoreline

Employed Approximately

- 46,700 employees, including
- 18,400 CBP officers
- 15,000 Border Patrol agents
- 2,200 agriculture specialists
- 760 Air and Marine agents

Managed

- 326 ports of entry
- 144 Border Patrol stations within 20 sectors, with 34 permanent checkpoints

Used Technology

- Non-intrusive inspection equipment that allows rapid screening of incoming vehicles and vessels, including radiation portal monitors that screen for terrorist weapons
- Integrated automated fingerprint identification system that allows CBP officers to quickly check national fingerprint databases to identify wanted criminals

For more information, visit the CBP.gov website or contact the Office of Public Affairs at **(202) 344-1770**.

Source: United States Homeland Security

COMISIÓN DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DEL ESTADO DE 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 RENOVACIÓN

PERMISO NO. WQ0012672001

SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR.

Orbit Systems, Inc., 1302 Airline North, Rosharon, Texas 77583, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) una renovación para autorizar Grasslands WWTP (el Permiso No. WQ0012672001, EPA I.D. No. TX0092401) la descarga de aguas residuales tratadas en un volumen que no sobrepasa un flujo promedio diario de 70,000 galones por día. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el Febrero 25, 2008.

La planta está ubicada aproximadamente 0.5 millas al sur de Farm-to-Market Road 1462 y 1.5 millas al oeste de State Highway 288 en el Condado de Brazoria, Texas. El efluente tratado es descargado al una zanja innominada; de allí a Austin Bayou; de allí a Bastrop Bayou Tidal en el Segmento No. 1105 de la Cuenca del Río San Jacinto-Brazos Coastal Basin. Los usos no clasificados de las aguas receptoras son no significativos usos de la vida acuática para la zanja innominada. Los usos designados para el Segmento No. 1105 son elevados de vida acuática y recreación sin contacto.

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 Brazoria County Library, Angleton Branco, 401 E. Cedar, Angleton, Texas.

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 PEDIR UNA AUDIENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA DE LO CONTENCIOSO, USTED DEBE INCLUIR EN SU PEDIDO LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS: su nombre; dirección; teléfono; nombre del solicitante y número del permiso; la ubicación y la 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; y la declaración "[Yo/nosotros] solicito/solicitamos un/a audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso". **Si presenta por parte de un grupo o asociación el pedido para una audiencia administrativa**

de lo contencioso, debe identificar el nombre y la dirección de una persona que representa al grupo para recibir correspondencia en el futuro; debe identificar un miembro del grupo que sería afectado adversamente por la planta o la actividad propuesta; debe proveer la información ya indicada anteriormente con respecto a la ubicación del miembro afectado y la distancia de la planta o actividad propuesta; debe explicar como y porqué el miembro sería afectado y como los intereses que el grupo desea proteger son pertinentes al propósito del grupo.

Después del cierre de los períodos para los pedidos y comentarios, el Director Ejecutivo enviará la solicitud y los pedidos para reconsideración o por una audiencia administrativa de lo contenciosos a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración en una reunión programada de la Comisión.

La Comisión otorgará solamente una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso sobre los hechos reales disputados del caso que son pertinentes y esenciales para la decisión de la Comisión sobre la solicitud. Además, la Comisión sólo otorgará una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso sobre los asuntos que fueron presentados antes del plazo de vencimiento y que no fueron retirados posteriormente. **Si ciertos criterios se cumplen, la TCEQ puede actuar sobre una solicitud para renovar un permiso para descargar aguas residuales sin proveer una oportunidad de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.]**

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 TECQ 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 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 envía 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.

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 la oficina de Asistencia al Público 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.state.tx.us.

También se puede obtener información adicional del Orbit Systems, Inc. a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Ms. Peggy Paul al 281-369-2041.

Fecha de emisión 17 de Julio de 2008

COMISIÓN DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DEL ESTADO DE 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

RENOVACIÓN PERMISO NO. WQ0012420001

SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR. Orbit Systems, Inc., 1302 Airline North, Rosharon, Texas 77583, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) una renovación para autorizar Angle Acres WWTP (el Permiso No. WQ0012420001, EPA I.D. No. TX0088366) la descarga de aguas residuales tratadas en un volumen que no sobrepasa un flujo promedio diario de 17,500 galones por día. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el Febrero 25, 2008.

La planta está ubicada en el cuadrante suroeste de la intersección de County Road 213 y County Road 547, aproximadamente 2 millas al este de la Ciudad de Angleton en el Condado de Brazoria, Texas. El efluente tratado es descargado al una zanja innominada; de allí Bastrop Bayou Tidal en el Segmento No. 1105 de la Cuenca del Río San Jacinto-Brazos Coastal Basin. Los usos no clasificados de las aguas receptoras son no significativos usos de la vida acuática para la zanja innominada. Los usos designados para el Segmento No. 1105 son elevados de vida acuática y recreación sin contacto.

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 Brazoria County Library, Angleton Branco, 401 E. Cedar, Angleton, Texas.

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 PEDIR UNA AUDIENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA DE LO CONTENCIOSO, USTED DEBE INCLUIR EN SU PEDIDO LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS: su nombre; dirección; teléfono; nombre del solicitante y número del permiso; la ubicación y la 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; y la declaración “[Yo/nosotros] solicito/solicitamos un/a audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso”. Si presenta por parte de un grupo o asociación

el pedido para una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso, debe identificar el nombre y la dirección de una persona que representa al grupo para recibir correspondencia en el futuro; debe identificar un miembro del grupo que sería afectado adversamente por la planta o la actividad propuesta; debe proveer la información ya indicada anteriormente con respecto a la ubicación del miembro afectado y la distancia de la planta o actividad propuesta; debe explicar como y porqué el miembro sería afectado y como los intereses que el grupo desea proteger son pertinentes al propósito del grupo.

Después del cierre de los períodos para los pedidos y comentarios, el Director Ejecutivo enviará la solicitud y los pedidos para reconsideración o por una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración en una reunión programada de la Comisión.

La Comisión otorgará solamente una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso sobre los hechos reales disputados del caso que son pertinentes y esenciales para la decisión de la Comisión sobre la solicitud. Además, la Comisión sólo otorgará una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso sobre los asuntos que fueron presentados antes del plazo de vencimiento y que no fueron retirados posteriormente. **Si ciertos criterios se cumplen, la TCEQ puede actuar sobre una solicitud para renovar un permiso para descargar aguas residuales sin proveer una oportunidad de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.]**

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 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 agregue su nombre en una de las listas designe cual lista(s) y envía 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.

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 la oficina de Asistencia al Público 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.state.tx.us.

También se puede obtener información adicional del Orbit Systems, Inc. a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Ms. Peggy Paul al 281-369-2041.

Fecha de emisión 17 de Julio de 2008

Proceeds to benefit PAGA Grant Fund at Brazosport College

Se Habla Español

COMISIÓN DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL DEL ESTADO DE TEXAS



SOLICITUD Y DECISIÓN PRELIMINAR.

Orbit Systems, Inc., 1302 Airline North, Rosharon, Texas 77583, ha solicitado a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental del Estado de Texas (TCEQ) una renovación para autorizar Beechwood WWTP (el Permiso No. WQ0012113001, EPA I.D. No. TX0079260) la descarga de aguas residuales tratadas en un volumen que no sobrepasa un flujo promedio diario de 100,000 galones por día. La TCEQ recibió esta solicitud el Febrero 25, 2008.

La planta está ubicada en 7132 Green Tree Drive, aproximadamente 0.5 millas a oeste de State Highway 288B, aproximadamente 3.5 millas a norte de Ciudad de Angleton en el Condado de Brazoria, Texas. El efluente tratado es descargado al una zanja innominada; de allí Oyster Creek Above Tidal en el Segmento No. 1110 de la Cuenca del Río San Jacinto-Brazos Coastal Basin. Los usos no clasificados de las aguas receptoras son no significativos usos de la vida acuática para la zanja innominada. Los usos designados para el Segmento No. 1110 son elevados de vida acuática; abastecimiento de agua potable, y recreación sin contacto].

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 Brazoria County Library, Angleton Branco, 401 E. Cedar, Angleton, Texas.

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

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

RENOVACIÓN

PERMISO NO. WQ0012113001

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 PEDIR UNA AUDIENCIA ADMINISTRATIVA DE LO CONTENCIOSO, USTED DEBE INCLUIR EN SU PEDIDO LOS SIGUIENTES DATOS: su nombre; dirección; teléfono; nombre del solicitante y número del permiso; la ubicación y la 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; y la declaración “[Yo/nosotros] solicito/solicitamos un/a audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso”. **Si presenta por parte de un grupo o asociación el pedido para una audiencia administrativa**

de lo contencioso, debe identificar el nombre y la dirección de una persona que representa al grupo para recibir correspondencia en el futuro; debe identificar un miembro del grupo que sería afectado adversamente por la planta o la actividad propuesta; debe proveer la información ya indicada anteriormente con respecto a la ubicación del miembro afectado y la distancia de la planta o actividad propuesta; debe explicar como y porqué el miembro sería afectado y como los intereses que el grupo desea proteger son pertinentes al propósito del grupo.

Después del cierre de los períodos para los pedidos y comentarios, el Director Ejecutivo enviará la solicitud y los pedidos para reconsideración o por una audiencia administrativa de lo contenciosos a los Comisionados de la TCEQ para su consideración en una reunión programada de la Comisión.

La Comisión otorgará solamente una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso sobre los hechos reales disputados del caso que son pertinentes y esenciales para la decisión de la Comisión sobre la solicitud. Además, la Comisión sólo otorgará una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso sobre los asuntos que fueron presentados antes del plazo de vencimiento y que no fueron retirados posteriormente. **Si ciertos criterios se cumplen, la TCEQ puede actuar sobre una solicitud para renovar un permiso para descargar aguas residuales sin proveer una oportunidad de una audiencia administrativa de lo contencioso.]**

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 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 agregue su nombre en una de las listas designe cual lista(s) y envía 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.

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 la oficina de Asistencia al Público 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.state.tx.us.

También se puede obtener información adicional del Orbit Systems, Inc. a la dirección indicada arriba o llamando a Ms. Peggy Paul al 281-369-2041.

Fecha de emisión 12 de Juno de 2008




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7:30 am - 9:00 pm

