El Amor Obra Milagros
Let’s Talk About It
Homeless Camps

By Yvette Tello
Many people are complaining about Homeless camps throughout the city. What do you think could be some solutions?
Let’s talk about it...

Steven Espinoza: “City council needs to stop talking and start doing. They can also stop paying for unnecessary leftist agenda projects and put that money towards human beings that need help. Symbols here, symbols there... who cares if homeless people are having to endure the way the news has shown in the last week. Stop the political nonsense already and creatively help the humans in your districts. Be unpopular if you have to. Go against the grain. Have a backbone and stand up to the machine if that’s what it takes.”

Jimmy Robles: “I’m right here, ready with 100 tiny homes to house the homeless. Just need the city to support it. Houses have been sitting there for over a year. Pray that this will be the year we will open.”

Manny Santana Montilla: “Everyone tends to blame the city, mayor, and government officials like they have a magic wand, or are some totalitarian society that can wield unchecked power. These are adults. American adults with rights that cannot be forced by any government entity to do anything. Local governments are powerless and continue to pass laws to try and make it difficult enough for them to try and reach out, but that has its limits. Families are powerless to stop their own members from ending up on the streets due to drug, alcohol, or mental health problems. It’s sad, and gets worse with no visible solution other than to shake our fist at the government who has the same power or less than we do. It’s always the other party’s problem, or the other form of governments not aligned with personal views of the fist shakers.”

Rebecca Perez: “I do realize some homeless people have just been dealt ugly cards. There are few who want to try to get off the streets and would want and appreciate the help. But let’s not fool ourselves into thinking that they all want help. Unfortunately, some do not want the help and prefer to live on the streets.”

Delia A. Guajardo: “God is Listening. He will answer your prayers to help out our homeless friends. Always at His time. Blessings Brother Robles.”

Javier Antonio Guzman: “Bexar County needs to waive the 30k permit fees it cost to build inexpensive homes so builders will build more affordable housing units. If there are more homes there will be less homelessness because the price of rent will come down throughout all of the housing economic sectors. There should be more homes than renters and owners. It’s simple to build more house units.”

Frank Archuleta: “I am willing to pay more to get Humanity back.”

Veronica Amaro: “We have empty movie theaters that our city should invest in and make a shelter with.”

Jeff Hull: “Well I think the city management team needs to stop focusing on making money and bringing in investors for out of town. They are practically giving away the inner city. Where the great majority of low income families live and are losing their homes to gentrification. The city also relied on Haven for Hope. Which is pretty much a money machine if that’s what it takes.”

Edna Lomeli: “Expand the Medicaid program in the state so they can receive proper medication and become functioning members of society. Many have mental health issues but no access to medication or insurance.”

Christopher Small: “Build a hotel for them. Furthermore, equip the facilities with professional healthcare and educational and employment placement program services for them and their families.”

Mary Yatty: “Most drug or alcohol addicted people want to live close to their source. Sadly, most have to reach rock bottom before seeking help.”

By Leonard Rodriguez
This column highlights inspiring stories of Latino leaders. For more than 50 years, Latino men and women have positively influenced the face of United States society. Let us celebrate these outstanding hispanics.

Gloria Estefan
Invited by Emilio Estefan to join the Miami Latin Boys in 1975, renamed the Miami Sound Machine, Gloria Fajardo never dreamed she would be honored with a star on Hollywood’s Walk of Fame. In 1978, Gloria and Emilio’s relationship turned personal and the two married on Sept. 1. The band broke into the mainstream with their hit “Conga,” from their first English album, “Eyes of Innocence.” Following the release of their next two albums and hits “Words Get In The Way,” “1-2-3” and “Anything For You,” Gloria found herself at the forefront of American pop music. In 1990, on top of the world, Gloria was involved in an accident that nearly left her paralyzed. Making a miraculous recovery, she gave her comeback performance at the 1991 American Music Awards.
Jesus “Toro” Martinez:
The Creative Process

By Ricardo Romo

Toro Martinez always begins his new art projects with preliminary sketches, and as often as possible paints his landscapes based on careful observations of natural light and physical settings. He describes his sketches as simple “internal thinking and conversations,” as he mulls over his subject matter and considers possible choices of colors he wishes to apply. His thought processes and creative approach are much like that of a novelist who writes and rewrites scenes.

Martinez paints daily, and his choice of figurative or abstract renderings depend on his mood. When the weather permits, which is often in San Antonio, Martinez drives to the trails and banks of Salado Creek near his home to paint small oil nature sketches. His oil paintings, often 10x10 inches in size, serve as the ideal “study works” for his larger pieces. His “Coming Home for the Night,” for example, is a large oil painting [102x66 in.], and a rendering from one of his studies.

Tall oaks and green shrubs are a hallmark of the Salado Creek which flows for more than 15 miles from west to east in a northern section of San Antonio. The creek has an interesting San Antonio history. Following the 1691 “discovery” of the San Antonio River and San Pedro Springs, the intrepid Spanish explorers marched north and came up the Arroyo Salado. The Indians of this region, bands of the Coahuiltecan tribe, had camped and hunted along these waterways for more than ten thousand years.

Today Salado Creek is more than a scenic space for Martinez. It is also one of his favorite spots to find discarded material to use for his creative works. As a conservationist, Martinez frequently devotes weekends to the cleanup of the creek. Heavy rainfall or storms brings trash such as plastic bags to the creek from the adjacent bedroom communities. Martinez helps to pick up the trash and has some of it shredded into confetti-like material which he colors and attaches to his canvas.
County Pilot Program Delivers Covid-19 Vaccines Directly To The People

By Ramon Chapa Jr.

A Pilot Program Partnership between SA Fire Dept., SAHA, Medical Reserve Corps, Meals on Wheels and Commissioner Tommy Calvert launched this month to get Covid 19 vaccines to the people that need them faster. Wheatley Park Senior Living residents got shots last week. Thank you Rita Bethany & Pastor Theresa Gatlin. Because of HIPPA, we cannot just get people off the street and get involved, but if you have homebound citizens, who fall in category 1A or 1B and reside in Bexar County Precinct 4, you can call Ramon Chapa Jr in Commissioner Calvert's Office at 210-556-6574.
Medallas De Honor A Disciplina Deportiva

Por Franco

Destacados beisbolistas y directivos de los equipos Harper y Charros Potosinos, por su dedicada disciplina deportiva recibieron flamantes medallas de honor.

Esto ocurrió mediante concurrida y emotiva premiación a los dos mejores clubes Harper y Charros Potosinos afiliados en la liga de Béisbol Independiente de San Antonio qué fue presidida por el señor Adalberto Campos en el popular estadio Potranco Baseball Field.

En el evento especial participaron los señores Eloy Rocha gerente general del mencionado terreno de juego y don Simón Sánchez, comentarista de los partidos celebrados en el campo principal.

Harper bajo el timón del estratega Juan Camacho, quién le confió la de costuras al experto serpentinero Pascual Guevara, se adjudicó el triunfo para coronar a su equipo ante Charros Potosinos con pizarra de 15-9 carreras.

Potosinos dirigidos por Faustino Cortina y Saúl Puente, tuvieron problemas en su defensiva en errores costosos aprovechados por Harper qué logró sacar ventajas y ayudar a su lanzador estelar.

El presidente Adalberto Campos, ayudado en el sonido local por el señor Sánchez, en los momentos de hacer entrega de las preciosas medallas y los trofeos al campeón Harper y el segundo lugar Charros Potosinos, estuvo llamando a cada elemento del subcampeón y el monarca.

Destacó los nombramientos de los jugadores MVP José Viveros de Harper, y Cristian Arzola (Charros), quienes fueron elegidos por sus respectivas actuaciones mediante votos de los directivos de ambos equipos.

En las fotos aparecen el lanzador derecho Alfredo Obregón de Charros Potosinos recibiendo su medalla de honor de manos del presidente Adalberto Campos.

Broncos y Águilas toman ventaja en playoff
Liga de béisbol Semi-Pro Independiente '20

Por Sendero Deportivo

Las series semifinales del playoff invernal en el potente circuito Semi-Pro Independiente Liga Colt 45 '20, entre los clubes Indios de Nava, Broncos de Reynosa SA, Piratas de Sabinas y Águilas de Veracruz, esté domingo 14 de febrero estarán dándole a sus respectivas porras gran calidad beisbolera.

Resultados del primer partido en sus series a ganar 2 de 3 partidos. Broncos del timonel Roberto Garza con pitcheo del abridor Jason Manzueta y relevo de Jorge González, contuvieron la artillería de Nava, dirigida por el mánager internacional Juan Martínez (Pachin), quien logró parar la defensiva de Broncos.

"El segundo partido de la serie será un juego nuevo. Estoy orgulloso de mi nieto Nathaniel, porque hizo buen trabajo", explicó el esquivador Martínez.

"Fue un gran partido ante un equipo campeón (refiriéndose a los campeonatos que Indios ha ganado en San Antonio). Mis respetos para Nava. Suéltanos el bateo por un bateador designado, dice Garza.

En el segundo partido semifinalista el campeón de temporada 2020 Águilas de Veracruz con su mánager Luis Cerros y la Liebre Limón de coach, dieron un recital ante el siempre duro contrincante Piratas de Sabinas del timonel Sergio De Luna y el capitán Brayan Guerrero, y sus coaches-jugadores Iván Rubinsky y Mauricio Esparza (Malaka).

La victoria se la agencia el lanzador cubano Juan Serrano, quien tuvo labor de cero carreras, 9 ponches y 3 imparables. Siendo relevado en el octavo capítulo por Lizadue Pérez y Rogelio Ochoa, quien permitió dos anotaciones en los ganchos de Brayan Guerrero y el receptor Jonathan Vaquera, que pusieron la pizarra 10-2 carreras.

Por Veracruz, destacaron en el bateo Edgar Montes con jonrón llevándose por delante s dos compañeros. Antonio Ramírez (El Morris), que estuvo de bateador designado dio de 4-3 con cuatro carreras producidas y una anotada.

Por Sabinas, Brayan dio de 4-2 con doblete y logró quitarse la blanqueada, seguido del coach Iván Rubinsky con imparable, lo que me dio el aplauso de su base de seguidores.

La derrota fue para el abridor Iván Vaquera que tuvo relevo del zurdo venezolano Gregorio (Goyo) Quintero.

Morris Ramírez, beisbolista del circuito Liga del Norte de Coahuila, por segunda temporada reforzando a Veracruz Como segunda base y bateador designado, es el orgullo de Palau, Coahuila, sigue dedicado a honrar la memoria de su padre don Raymundo Ramírez Jiménez (La Mila), por lo que ha estado imparable con el bate, realizando efectiva defensiva conectando de 4-3, con cuatro carreras producidas y una anotación durante el gran partido contra el pitcheo de Piratas de Sabinas.

"La serie sigue viva. Los bates de Piratas tienen qué despertar. Y venir con ganas para seguir adelante. No tuvimos ofensiva con dos carreras anotadas y 4 imparables conectados", dijo De Luna.

"El partido no fue como lo esperaba anotar tantas carreras ante Piratas. Toda nuestras alineación respondió, con Morris produciendo 4 carreras y anotando una. Serrano, en 7 entradas un tercio admitió 3 imparables y recetó 9 ponches. Creo que para el segundo partido Piratas vendrá con todo", indicó Cerros.

Rol de juegos domingo 14 de febrero en el legendario estadio Colt 45 Baseball Field. 10 a.m. Águilas vs. Piratas. 1 p.m. indios vs. Broncos.

"Felicidades para todos los equipos participantes y sus seguidores" apuntó Jaime Guerrero, gerente general. En las fotos aparecen: al bate el Morris Ramírez y Juan Serrano, siendo felicitado por sus compañeros. (Foto por Franco).
Legal Machinations of SAWS Trustees and CEO Raise Serious Ethical Concerns

By Julián Villarreal

In late January, SAWS and the City of San Antonio dropped their legal action against the SAWS Act PAC citizens’ coalition that is seeking changes at the publicly owned utility via a city charter amendment. SAWS has used public money not only to pay for a high-priced private law firm to represent the utility in what appears to be a frivolous lawsuit against a citizen-led petition effort, but it now might also be required to pay the legal fees for the petitioners, should the court so rule. In the span of just two short months, SAWS has undoubtedly racked up a large legal bill—the exact amount of which is unknown to the public at this time—and spent countless hours in secret meetings and discussions in an effort to quash a citizen-led petition drive to bring transparency and accountability to the people’s water utility.

Prior to dropping the lawsuit, however, the SAWS board of trustees discussed an item during an executive session at their meeting on January 12. “Executive session” means that a meeting on January 12. “Executive session at their board meeting on February 2, an identical agenda item appeared, again in executive session, barely a week after the SAWS’ attorneys withdrew the suit.

For two months in a row, at the very least, SAWS trustees deliberated in secret about these problematic legal actions. We remind our readers that one of the provisions of the charter amendment petition would enforce term limits on SAWS trustees and another provision would limit the salary of the SAWS CEO to no more than 10 times that of the lowest paid SAWS employee. Puente’s salary is currently approximately $600,000 per year (more than another other head of a public water utility in the US), and if the charter amendment were to pass, that figure would be reduced to, at most, a paltry $300,000 per year. Several SAWS trustees have, with the enthusiastic consent of the mayor and city council, served terms that are well in excess of those allowed under the current rules. The charter amendment petition, therefore, represents a direct challenge to the power of the SAWS trustees and CEO, who have actively and in secret worked to undermine a lawful, citizen-led petition.

The central theme of the SAWS Act petition is integrity and its complimentary virtue, ethics. President/CEO Puente, who is a SAWS employee, is subject to the comprehensive Code of Ethical Standards, which states:

“All SAWS employees are stewards of the public trust. It is paramount that SAWS carries out its mission with utmost integrity. Employees shall conduct themselves in a manner that will maintain public trust and confidence, and avoid the appearance of impropriety or undue influence. Using resources wisely and centering decisions on the best interests of the community without personal conflicts of interest protect the public’s confidence in SAWS’ mission.”

SAWS trustees are also held to an ethical standard. According to paragraph L, section 32 of City of San Antonio Ordinance #75686, SAWS’ founding document:

“Par. L. The Members of the board shall not be personally liable, either individually or collectively, for any act or omission in the performance of their duties as Members of the board not willfully fraudulent or in bad faith....”

Members of the board (trustees) therefore enjoy qualified immunity so long as they perform their duties without willful fraudulence or bad faith. Black’s Law Dictionary defines “bad faith” as follows:

“The opposite of ‘good faith,’ generally implying or involving actual or constructive fraud, or a design to mislead or deceive another, or a neglect or refusal to fulfill some duty or some contractual obligation, not prompted by an honest mistake as to one’s rights or duties, but by some interested or sinister motive.”

We must ask ourselves whether Puente failed to be a steward of the public trust by directing a legal action to suppress a grassroots petition effort that might affect his salary, thereby breaching the Code of Ethical Standards. Furthermore, would the SAWS trustees, including the mayor, be exercising bad faith—namely “a neglect or refusal to fulfill some duty”—if they were aware that Puente had a clear conflict of interest in attempting to stop the charter amendment petition and was either violating the Code of Ethical Standards (or had at least failed to “avoid the appearance of impropriety”) yet they did nothing about it? Would the SAWS trustees also be exercising bad faith—namely “a design to mislead or deceive”—by: (1) holding secret consultations with an attorney to discuss a lawsuit designed to nullify the public’s right to petition (and 2) failing to publicly disclose potential conflicts of interest and ethical infractions related to the petition and the lawsuit?

Likewise, if trustees countenanced a spurious, potentially frivolous lawsuit—recall that the petition had not yet been filed with the city clerk when SAWS took legal actions to stop it—which was then quietly withdrawn after meeting unexpected and effective opposition from the petitioners, such actions may have been “willfully fraudulent or in bad faith”.

Puente has been allowed by the SAWS trustees to use public funds for a legal attack on the SAWS Act group and by extension on the thousands of voters who signed the petition during a pandemic, thereby exercising their Constitutional right to petition for a redress of grievances. Puente likely did not expect that the petitioners would happen upon the obscure legal notice announcing the SAWS actions that was published in the backpages of the newspaper. Puente likely did not expect that the SAWS Act respondents would launch a legal fight to protect the public’s right to petition. And so, Puente, with the apparent blessing of the SAWS trustees including the mayor, decided to withdraw the lawsuit he initiated, though perhaps, given the apparent timing of the legal consultations conducted in executive session, Puente might be reserving the right to launch another similarly opportunistic and preemptive legal strike in the future.

If these actions are not a violation of the public trust, then what is? The public must think long and hard about what else their utility might be capable of doing—or has already done—to breach that trust.
Lessons of the Great Depression

Alicia Saenz Romo’s brother, Jesus Saenz [center] found work as a mechanic during the 1930s. Photo: Ricardo Romo

By Dr. Ricardo Romo

A New York Times front page article on Sunday [Feb. 7, 2021] titled “As Jobs Dry Up, Renters Pack in and Fall Behind” got my attention. When talking about today’s job losses, poverty, homelessness, and hunger, many commentators often cite statistics from the Great Depression era. There are commonalities and differences between these two events separated by nine decades.

The depression of the 1930s was caused by financial greed, an unregulated Stock Exchange, irrational trading on Wall Street, in addition to unprecedented droughts in the American west. Moreover, the ripple effects of failing global markets and banks, notably those of Germany and Britain, linked to unpaid World War I debts, led to the closure of thousands of factories in Europe and America causing job losses for a third to a half of all world-wide workers.

The current world crisis [2020-2021] that we are experiencing has origins in the deadly virus pandemic which has killed and sickened millions of Americans, and shuttered the doors of numerous retail industries and factories. The results of the pandemic have been massive job losses, home evictions, homelessness, and hunger not seen since the Great Depression of the 1930s. My insights here have been shaped by many decades of teaching American history as well as the narratives provided by my parents who lived through the depression years.

My mother, Alicia Saenz, first became aware of how the Great Depression impacted her classmates, neighbors and family when she reached the age of twelve in 1933. She shared with me that in the fifth grade her family could no longer afford to give her the ten cents for her lunch, a decision that led her and many others from her Westside neighborhood to leave school so that they could earn money to help their families.

Alicia Saenz’s father, Jose Maria Saenz, had been a ranch hand in his younger days, but moved to San Antonio in 1901 to raise a family. Uneducated, undocumented, and unskilled, he worked at odds jobs earning very little and counting, as a last resort, on his six children to contribute to the household finances.

After the start of the Great Depression in 1929, there was little work in San Antonio, and Alicia’s father took his children and several neighbor boys to the cotton fields around Corpus Christi, Robstown, Alice, and South Texas to harvest the crops. My father, Henry Romo, was sixteen at the time and my mother was twelve. They met picking cotton and married eight years later in 1941. In their teens they would go with my grandfather to the fields for short periods, anywhere from a few days to a few weeks.

My mom Alicia never forgot how the Great Depression impacted her life. During the months when work for migrant farm laborers was scarce, she assisted her family shelling pecans. As a young girl, she shelled pecans, a cottage industry that employed thousands of Latina women and children. One federal investigation by labor researchers showed that San Antonio was the foremost pecan-shelling center of the Southwest, and the industry before 1939 normally employed between 6,000 and 12,000 workers. The labor researchers found that the “average piece work wage for a 54-hour week was $1.56.”

Most states lacked the resources to address the hunger and homelessness that arose in a relatively short span of time during this era. Federal economic intervention was needed. The depth of the crisis required that the newly elected government of Franklin D. Roosevelt step in early with swift new policies and legislative action.

One of the major legacies of the Great Depression was the passage of federal laws that would ease the job losses and subsequent poverty of average Americans. Beginning with Roosevelt’s first one hundred days, the administration set out to tackle America’s greatest problem, the lack of jobs. A significant Roosevelt policy was the funding of the Work Projects Administration [WPA].

The WPA created jobs for millions of unemployed Americans. In San Antonio, Latinos made up part of the work crews that gave life to the San Antonio Riverwalk. An insightful account of San Antonians finding work with the WPA during the Great Depression is found in the book Texas published in 1940 by the Texas Writers’ Project, which was funded by Roosevelt’s Work Projects Administration [WPA].

The researcher reported
Lessons of the Great Depression: A Latino Perspective

in Texas noted the sizable federal investment in enhancement of the San Antonio River in the downtown area. This investment included construction of the river-edge walks, an outdoor theatre, and a deepening of the river to allow small river crafts. With federal funding through the WPA, the famed Riverwalk was made possible. The project provided jobs for thousands of San Antonio workers, many of whom had been unemployed for much of the decade. For San Antonio, federal funding made a difference.

Important changes to improve lives were accomplished through federal government action. Some of the most progressive legislation to come out of that era included the Social Security Act 1935. While we often think of the Social Security Administration as providing a monthly check for the unemployed, it was more than that. For the first time in history aid was made available to the blind, deaf, and disabled, as well as to dependent children.

The Roosevelt team included Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, the first woman to ever serve as a cabinet official. Roosevelt and Perkins gave Americans new hope, but also provided solid reasoning for the government to provide assistance. For the first time the Congress and Senate debated how and why the United States government could help the “deserving poor,” those Americans who could not support themselves through no fault of their own. The Roosevelt administration was the first to accept the idea that poverty was not always a result of personal failure—but that poverty had much to do with structural economic shortcomings.

There are many lessons from the Great Depression that we can apply to the current pandemic and economic crisis. The pandemic has left many Americans with a feeling of hopelessness, but the lesson of the Great Depression shows us that leadership matters, as well as ideas. The government has a multitude of tools to address the losses that we are experiencing in earnings, educational attainment, and social interactions.

There is much to be done. Jobs can be created overnight if the federal government provides funding to repair America’s outdated infrastructure of highways, roads, public transportation, and bridges.

Our healthcare system needs resources, and more Americans need insurance coverage. More funding should be allocated to research centers and universities to maintain America’s strong position in areas of artificial intelligence, cyber security, and health.

Finally, our education system is another area where infrastructure funding can make a difference. Remote learning is a significant problem for students without access to computers or wifi.
YWCA Child Care and Monitored Virtual Learning Program

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Please bring own technology: laptops, tablets, headphones. Individualized work plan will be created for student by parents.

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503 Castroville Rd, San Antonio, TX 78237
Call us now: (210) 433-9922
El condado de Bexar, en cooperación con el Departamento de Transporte de Texas, Distrito de San Antonio (TxDOT), propone ampliar Talley Road desde Wiseman Boulevard hasta Tamaron Pass en el condado de Bexar, Texas. Este aviso informa al público que el condado de Bexar llevará a cabo una reunión pública virtual sobre el proyecto propuesto. La reunión pública virtual estará disponible en el sitio web del condado de Bexar a partir del 2 de marzo de 2021 a las 5 p.m. Para iniciar sesión en la reunión pública virtual, vaya a la siguiente dirección web en la fecha y hora indicadas anteriormente: www.bexar.org/1380/Public-Works-Department. El personal del proyecto hará una presentación que será un video pregrabado e incluirá componentes de audio y visuales. Tenga en cuenta que la presentación no estará disponible en el sitio web hasta la fecha y hora indicadas anteriormente. Si no tiene acceso a Internet, puede llamar a Amy Esguerra, CP&Y Environmental Lead, 210-798-2323, entre las 9 am y las 5 pm, de lunes a viernes, para hacer preguntas y acceder a los materiales del proyecto durante el proceso de desarrollo del proyecto. Se aceptarán comentarios formales hasta el 17 de marzo de 2021 por correo o correo electrónico como se explica a continuación.

El propósito de la reunión pública virtual es presentar el proyecto propuesto al público y recibir comentarios. El proyecto propuesto actualizaría aproximadamente 2.4 millas de Talley Road para cumplir con los estándares de diseño actuales y acomodar al aumento del tráfico en el área desde Wiseman Boulevard hasta Tamaron Pass en el noroeste del condado de Bexar. La calzada existente consiste en un carril de circulación de 12 pies de ancho en cada dirección con acotamientos de 2 pies de ancho a cada lado de la carretera, con un ancho total del derecho de paso que varía entre 60 y 86 pies de ancho. Las mejoras propuestas a la carretera consistirían en dos carriles de uso compartido de 15 pies de ancho, dos carriles de circulación de 11 pies de ancho y un carril de giro a la izquierda continuo de 14 pies de ancho, con un ancho total del derecho de paso que varía entre 76 y 90 pies de ancho. Adicionalmente, se ubicarían aceras de 5 pies a ambos lados de la carretera a lo largo de toda el área del proyecto. La actualización también incluiría mejoras en el drenaje. Esta porción de Talley Road coincidirá con la huella de Talley Road Phase I que está actualmente en construcción.

Dentro de los límites del proyecto, el proyecto propuesto mejoraría las operaciones de tráfico y la movilidad, acomodaría el desarrollo en el área y abordaría la falta de instalaciones para peatones y bicicletas al agregar capacidad, proporcionar mejoras operativas, y agregar acera a lo largo de Talley Road.

Aunque se requeriría derecho de paso adicional, no se anticipa el desplazamiento de estructuras residenciales o no residenciales en este momento. Se puede obtener información sobre los servicios y beneficios disponibles para los propietarios afectados e información sobre el itinerario tentativo para la adquisición y construcción del derecho de paso de Reggie Fountain, P.E., en reggie.fountain@bexar.org o 210-335-7071.

Cualquier documentación o estudios ambientales, mapas y dibujos que muestren la ubicación y el diseño del proyecto, los itinerarios de construcción tentativos y otra información relacionada con el proyecto propuesto están disponibles en línea en www.bexar.org/1380/Public-Works-Department. El proyecto propuesto implicaría una acción en una llanura aluvial.

El condado de Bexar hace todos los esfuerzos razonables para adaptarse a las necesidades del público. La reunión pública virtual será en inglés. Si tiene una adaptación especial para la comunicación o necesita un intérprete, puede hacer una solicitud. Si tiene una discapacidad y necesita ayuda, también se pueden hacer arreglos especiales para satisfacer la mayoría de las necesidades. Llame a Jaime Aguilar, Gerente de Proyectos de CP&Y, al 210-798-2309, no más tardar que el 23 de febrero de 2021. Tenga en cuenta que se solicita un aviso con anticipación ya que algunas adaptaciones pueden requerir tiempo para coordinarse.

Se solicitan comentarios por escrito del público con respecto al proyecto propuesto y se pueden enviar por correo a: CP&Y, Inc., ATTN: Amy Esguerra, 12500 San Pedro Ave # 450, San Antonio, TX 78216. Los comentarios por escrito también se pueden enviar por correo electrónico a aesguerra@cpyi.com. Un enlace a una tarjeta virtual de comentarios también estará disponible en línea en www.bexar.org/1380/Public-Works-Department. Todos los comentarios deben recibirse o enviarse con matasellos a más tardar el 17 de marzo de 2021. Las respuestas a los comentarios recibidos estarán disponibles en línea en www.bexar.org/1380/Public-Works-Department una vez que se hayan preparado.

Si tiene alguna pregunta o inquietud general sobre el proyecto propuesto o la reunión virtual, comuníquese con Amy Esguerra, líder ambiental de CP&Y, 210-798-2323, y aesguerra@cpyi.com.

La revisión ambiental, la consulta y otras acciones requeridas por las leyes ambientales federales aplicables para este proyecto están siendo realizadas o han sido realizadas por TxDOT de conformidad con 23 U.S.C. 327 y un Memorando de Entendimiento de fecha 9 de diciembre de 2019 y ejecutado por FHWA y TxDOT.
Statement on Affordable Housing Solutions

by Design|Forum

Before City Council is a proposal to place on the May 2021 ballot the option to change the City charter to allow for expanded use of bond money to support “permanent public improvements or for any other public purposes.” Currently the Charter permits such funds to be used in the building and maintenance of “public works.” The one-word change is intended to give the City greater flexibility in how it spends money. New wording would bring San Antonio’s charter in line with those of other large Texas cities.

Design|Forum strongly supports the proposed change. The new language in the Charter will make it possible for urgently needed funds to go to building, replacing, and restoring public housing. The chief obstacle to creating affordable housing in San Antonio now is the gap between the high cost of construction and the very modest rents those who live in it are able to pay. Unlike market-rate housing, developers of affordable housing will not recoup their costs in rents or sales of units. But the gap must be bridged; the math must work. This is where bond money comes in. In subsidizing building costs, the City can help close the gap and make possible more and better housing for those who most need it.

We believe that decent housing is a human right. The need for housing cannot be bent to the market, but collectively, we can bend the market to serve those in need. Many experts agree that the once-popular approach to housing needs of creating mixed-income developments has not worked. Too often, mixed-income projects, developed in part to solve the cost/rent gap, have displaced residents and placed affordable housing further out of reach.

In San Antonio, roughly 50,000 families are on the waiting list for affordable housing. Some housing advocates suggest that an appropriate target for a subsidized project is 50%-60% of the Area Median Income (AMI). For many San Antonians the threshold must be even lower. We must come together to house those who are able to comfortably pay only 30% or even 10% of AMI.

Housing is the knot at the center of a complex tangle of social and economic challenges. The need for affordable housing would not be so urgent today if wages had grown in proportion to housing costs in the last 40 years. Because of disparities in the accumulation of intergenerational wealth, historical policies and practices of race-based exclusion in education and work, and race and gender pay gaps, paying for housing is often harder for people of color than for whites. We cannot quickly untangle the knot, but we can take steps to make lives better here and now.

Many in our city may not know how their fellow citizens live. They may never have been to neighborhoods that look different from theirs. They may not realize how many of those who live in publicly-supported houses and apartments are children. But surely there are few who question the obligation we have to share our collective wealth with those in need.

Placing the Charter change option before voters is the necessary first step to creating more and better housing for San Antonians. When the time comes to begin designing and redesigning those spaces, we’ll have lots to say too. For now, we urge you to call City Council members and ask them to support the chance for voters to change the Charter. And get ready to vote!
Estancia Del Norte Para Emplear 150 Asociados con un Evento de Contratación Pre-Apertura

By Rene Vasquez

Con el Estancia Del Norte Tapestry Hotel programado para abrir el 1 de Abril de 2021, es hora de comenzar contratar a los miembros del equipo que realmente harán que este hotel sea especial! Si quieres ser uno de los autores de la historia de La Estancia, por favor diríjase a https://presidian.com/career-opportunities/.

Simplemente envíe su información a https://presidian.com/career opportunities/ y recibir una invitación para asistir a nuestro Evento de Contratación Pre-Apertura que tendrá lugar en el Hilton Aeropuerto de San Antonio, ubicado en 611 Northwest Loop 410, San Antonio, TX 78216.

Las fechas y horarios del evento de contratación son de 9:00am a 3:00pm, el Miércoles 17 de Febrero de 2021 y Jueves, 18 de Febrero de 2021.

Debido a las pautas COVID-19, y de una gran cantidad de precaución para nuestros miembros del equipo y la Comunidad, este evento será sólo por invitación.

Los candidatos altamente calificados serán entrevistados por The Estancia Team y se les ofrecerá un puesto ¡Inmediatamente!

Contratación para:
- Gerente de Servicios al Cliente Director de Limpieza Supervisor de Servicios para Huéspedes Supervisor de Limpieza Supervisor de Lavandería Servicios de Huéspedes Inspector de Sala Empleado de Cuentas por Pagos/Proveedores Cocineros
- Dental Assistant
- Pharmacy Technician with clinical externship

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• Pharmacy Technician with clinical externship

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ALAMO COLLEGES DISTRICT BID/PROPOSAL INVITATION

The Alamo Colleges District is receiving sealed bids/proposals prior to 2:00 PM (CST), unless otherwise indicated, on the dates shown.

CSP# 21A-004 PURCHASE OF CAMPUS DINING SERVICES
Deadline: March 4, 2021

For questions related to this CSP, contact Sabina Swank at sswank5@alamo.edu with a copy to dst-purchasing@alamo.edu.

Specifications are available by visiting the Alamo College’s District website: www.alamo.edu/purchasing. For more information, contact Purchasing and Contract Administration (210) 485-0100
Declaración De South Alamo Regional Alliance For The Homeless (Sarah) Sobreeste Mesla Limpieza De Campamentos Dey Las Soluciones Para El Futuro

Por Billy Mahone

Ha sido una semana difícil para nuestros proveedores de servicios para personas sin hogar, trabajadores comunitarios en la calle, miembros de la comunidad preocupados y nuestros vecinos que actualmente no tienen un hogar permanente. En última instancia, la decisión de reducir el campamento debajo de la I-37 se debió a las crecientes preocupaciones de seguridad informadas por las personas que residen allí. Se notificó la reducción y los equipos de extensión ofrecieron refugio, desintoxicación, recursos específicos de la población para veteranos y jóvenes, y Homelink evaluaciones para conectar a los residentes con opciones de vivienda permanente.

Las personas que experimentan la falta de vivienda a menudo pueden conectarse rápidamente a recursos que les ayudan a mudarse y mantener una vivienda permanente. Sin embargo, esta difícil situación ha sacado a la luz que nuestra comunidad necesita opciones de apoyo adicionales. Muchas personas que viven en el campamento de la I-37 han experimentado la falta de vivienda crónica, definida como la falta de vivienda durante al menos un año, o repetidamente mientras experimentan una condición de discapacidad. Cada persona tiene una historia única y circunstancias difíciles, incluido el trauma, que han llevado a la falta de vivienda a largo plazo y la falta de confianza en los sistemas. Tenemos la oportunidad de escuchar, escuchar de verdad, sus necesidades autoidentificadas y aprender de ellas. SARAH ha sido testigo de cómo la escucha transformadora puede ser a través de nuestro trabajo con la Junta de Acción Juvenil (YAB), que está compuesta por jóvenes y adultos jóvenes que viven en el campamento de la I-37.

Además, necesitamos más opciones de Vivienda de Apoyo Permanente (PSH). Nuestros programas actuales de PSH promedian tasas de retención del 98%, pero solo promediamos siete vacantes por mes. Hemos escuchado de nuestros socios que trabajan directamente con las personas que viven en el campamento de la I-37 que hay una necesidad de opciones de vivienda con un sentido de comunidad y servicios continuos para la salud mental y el apoyo por abuso de sustancias. Actualmente no tenemos ninguna opción de PSH basada en el sitio que se encuentran sin hogar o con inseguridad en la vivienda. Pero existen soluciones y es fundamental que trabajemos juntos, escuchemos, adaptemos y mejoremos nuestros sistemas. SARAH está aquí para ayudar.

SARAH es la agencia líder de Continuum of Care (CoC) para San Antonio y el condado de Bexar. Como CoC, SARAH asegura y distribuye fondos para proveedores de servicios directos en la comunidad de vivienda y personas sin hogar y brinda orientación para fortalecer políticas y programas. SARAH es responsable de colaborar, escuchar y recopilar datos de la comunidad de viviendas y personas sin hogar para garantizar que todos tengan un lugar al que llamar hogar.

Para más comentarios comuníquese con Billy Mahone, Director de Participación Comunitaria al 210-413-5513 o billymahone@sarahomeless.org.