

Community Links:

Tatum Schools	http://www.tatumschools.org/
Tatum Weather	http://www.tatumweather.com/
Lea County	http://www.leacounty.net/
New Mexico	http://www.newmexico.gov/
Child Care	https://tb2cdn.schoolwebmasters.com/acnt_171650/site_171651/Documents/Childcare-Flyer.pdf
NM Cannabis Rules and Regulations	https://www.rld.nm.gov/cannabis/
Employment resources for living with disabilities	https://www.resumebuilder.com/comprehensive-resume-and-career-guide-for-people-with-disabilities/
Town of Tatum Facebook Page	https://www.facebook.com/TownofTatum/

New Mexico State Agencies Help with Child Care & Supervision (Link Above & See Below)

New Mexico Cannabis Rules and Regulations (Click on the Community Link above)

Employment resources for living with disabilities (Click on the Community Link above)

Town of Tatum Promotes & Supports Federal Fair Housing (See Below)



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Aug. 24, 2020

State agencies, regional co-ops collaborate on child care preparations
Remote learning creates new needs for New Mexico families

SANTA FE -- Two state agencies are partnering with state Regional Education Cooperatives to help families find the child care and supervision they need for school reentry during this pandemic year.

The New Mexico Public Education and Early Childhood Education and Care departments along with the Regional Education Cooperatives have prepared [this digital flier](#) with links to updated child-care information, including:

- A database of child-care options, searchable by county, ZIP code or school district;
- Information about how child care centers are staying safe;
- Eligibility information for child care assistance and an online application form;
- Information on how to become a temporary child care provider for friends, family and neighbors.

Families can also call Child Care Resource and Referral at 1-800-691-9067 or visit ECECD's "[Am I Eligible?](#)" site to apply directly for child care assistance.

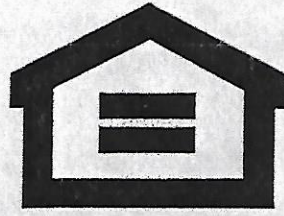
“To those needing child care or supervision, you are not on your own. We’re working hard to determine the extent and geography of those needs and to match families with qualified providers,” said ECECD Secretary Elizabeth Groginsky.

Schools that have already opened are teaching remotely through Labor Day, when the state will begin phasing in a hybrid model in which students study remotely on some days and in the classroom on others.

“New Mexico families that never needed child care before may need it now due to remote learning. Through this partnership, the state is helping solve that problem so children get the supervision or care they need at any age,” said PED Secretary Ryan Stewart.

“Child care is the backbone of our economy and it is critical that families have the information and resources they need to navigate these challenging times,” said Andrea Fletcher, project lead for the Regional Education Cooperatives.

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**EQUAL HOUSING
OPPORTUNITY**

We Do Business in Accordance With the Federal Fair Housing Law

(The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)

**It is Illegal to Discriminate Against Any Person
Because of Race, Color, Religion, Sex,
Handicap, Familial Status, or National Origin**

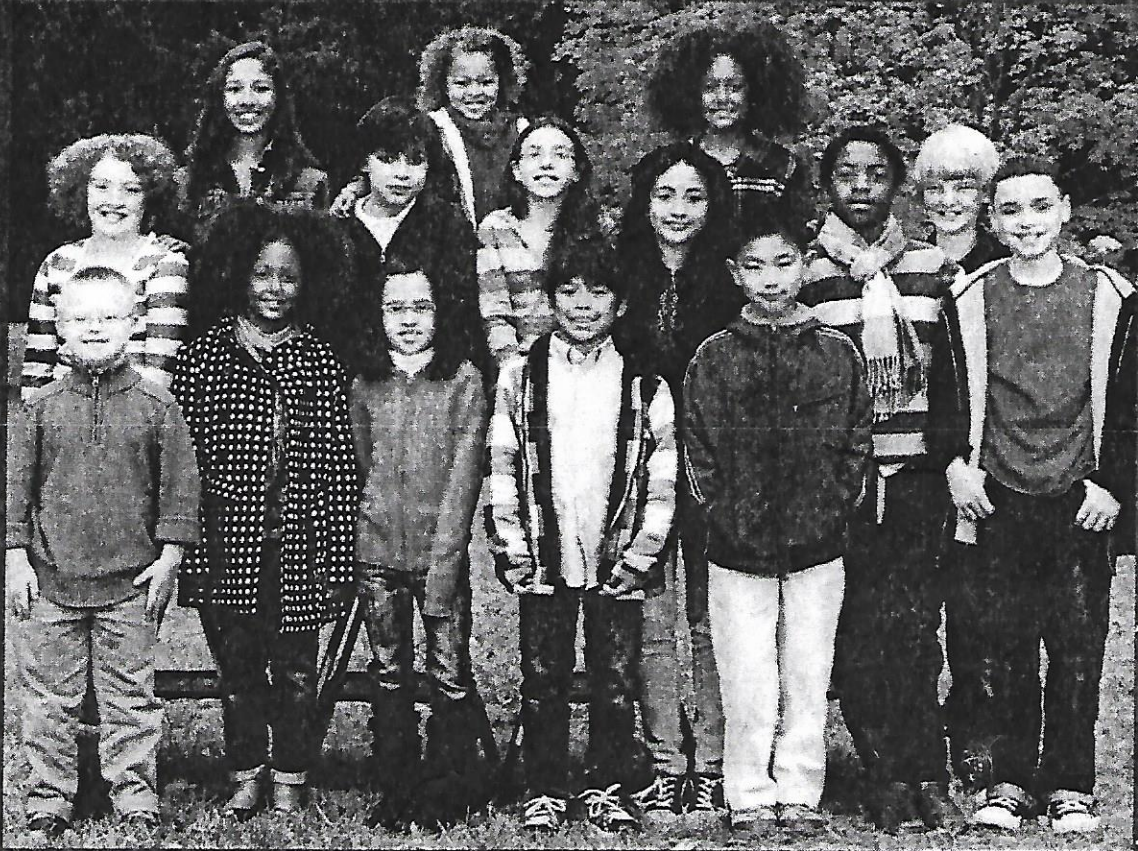
- In the sale or rental of housing or residential lots
- In the provision of real estate brokerage services
- In advertising the sale or rental of housing
- In the appraisal of housing
- In the financing of housing
- Blockbusting is also illegal

Anyone who feels he or she has been discriminated against may file a complaint of housing discrimination:

1-800-669-9777 (Toll Free)
1-800-927-9275 (TDD)

**U.S. Department of Housing and
Urban Development
Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and
Equal Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20410**

DIVERSE NEIGHBORHOODS PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECT...



AND BEST OF ALL, FRIENDSHIP.

Neighborhood diversity promotes a greater sense of engagement, teaches that stereotypes are wrong and better prepares our children for the global community. When you welcome diversity, you encourage fair housing for all and help to stop housing discrimination.

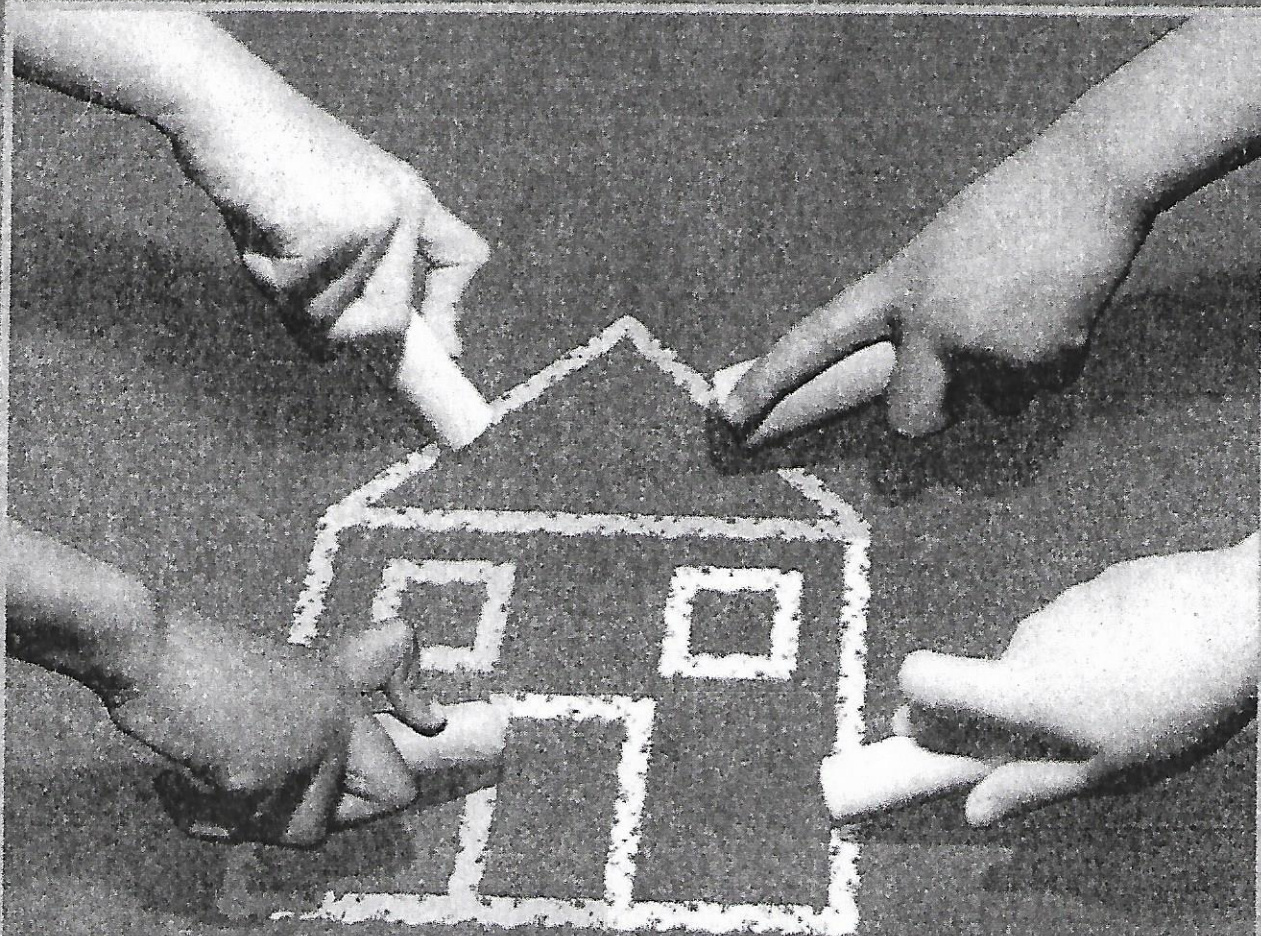
Learn more about how fair housing promotes diversity at:

www.HUD.gov/fairhousing



A public service message from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in partnership with the National Fair Housing Alliance. The federal Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, family status or disability. For more information, visit www.hud.gov/fairhousing.

NFHA
National Fair Housing Alliance



WHEN WE EMBRACE DIVERSITY, WE BUILD STRONGER COMMUNITIES.

Studies show that diversity helps broaden children's social networks by creating opportunities for interaction across racial and ethnic lines. And that in turn contributes to greater tolerance, fair-mindedness and openness. Housing discrimination deters the creation of diverse communities. The federal Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status or disability. To file a discrimination complaint or to learn more about fair housing and diverse communities, contact HUD or your local fair housing center.

Visit hud.gov/fairhousing or call
the HUD Hotline **1-800-669-9777** (English/Español)

FAIR HOUSING IS YOUR RIGHT. USE IT!



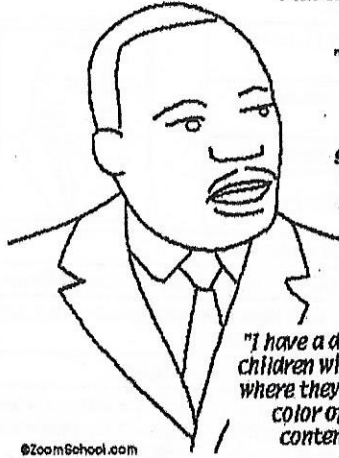
NFHA
National Fair Housing Alliance



SCAN HERE FOR
MORE INFO

A public service message from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in partnership with the National Fair Housing Alliance.

Martin Luther King, Jr.
1929-1968



"I have a dream today...

that one day... little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today."

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

©ZoomSchool.com

"When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!" Martin Luther King Jr. Aug. 28, 1963

Directions: Create your own "I Have a Dream Too!" speech by filling in the blanks

"I Have a Dream, Too!"

I have a dream that one day this nation will _____

I have a dream that one day _____

I have a dream that _____

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day _____

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day _____

This is my hope and faith. With this faith we will be able to _____

This will be the day when _____

Signed: _____

Prepared by: Housing Rights, Inc. P.O. Box 12895, Berkeley, CA 94712. 510-548-8776.

The Fair Housing Act was signed on April 11, 1968, just one week after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. This landmark bill, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, resulted from the hard work and leadership of Dr. King and others in the civil rights movement and was an important step toward confronting discrimination against minorities in housing. Throughout the early 1960's civil rights activists around the country petitioned Congress for a comprehensive fair housing law. However, it wasn't until 1966, when Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. led marches throughout the City of Chicago, that fair and open housing became a national topic.

The enactment of the Federal Fair Housing Act came only after a long and difficult journey. From 1966-1967, Congress regularly considered the fair housing bill, but failed to garner a strong enough majority for its passage. However, when the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated on April 4, President Lyndon Johnson responded, in part, to this national tragedy by urging the bill's speedy Congressional approval. Since the 1966 open housing marches in Chicago, Dr. King's name had been closely associated with the fair housing legislation.

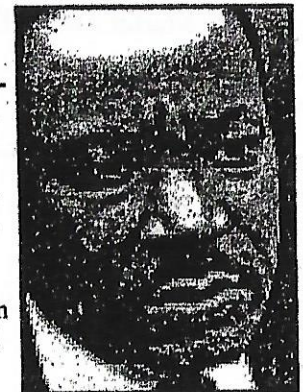
While Dr. King was a leader in the struggle for open housing, his acts alone would not have changed America. It was thousands of people across the US who participated in marches, sit-ins and other numerous protests that swayed opinions and ultimately changed this country.

Housing Rights, Inc. is one of many agencies in the Bay Area (and one of the oldest) processing thousands of complaints each year and striving to educate the public about their housing rights and responsibilities.

Fair Housing for Everyone - Activity Book

Federal and State of California law makes it unlawful to discriminate in housing based on race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, source of income, age, marital status, disability or family status (families with children under the age of 18, or who are expecting a child).

The more that members of the community are aware of these issues and aware that discrimination can and does occur the less it (discrimination) will in fact keep people from accessing homes of their



Martin Luther King, Jr., was a great man who worked for racial equality and _____ in the USA. He was _____ on January 15, 1929, in _____, Georgia. Both his _____ and grandfather were _____. His mother was a school-teacher who taught him how to _____ before he went to school. Young Martin was an excellent _____ in school.


After graduating from _____ and getting married, Dr. King became a minister and moved to _____. During the 1950's, Dr. King became active in the movement for civil rights. He participated in the Montgomery, Alabama, bus _____ and many other peaceful demonstrations that protested the unfair treatment of _____. He won the _____ Peace Prize in 1964.

Dr. King was _____ on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, _____. Commemorating the life of a tremendously important leader, we celebrate Martin Luther King Day each year in _____, the month of his birth.

Word Bank:

Atlanta father read boycott college	Nobel civil rights assassinated January ministers	student Alabama Tennessee born African-Americans
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Timeline of Martin Luther King Jr.'s Life:

1929	Born on January 15, in Atlanta, Georgia	
1948	Graduates from Morehouse College	
1953	Marries Coretta Scott	
1955	Earns a doctoral degree	
1956	Dr. King's house is bombed	
1958	Dr. King publishes his first book, <i>Stride Toward Freedom</i>	
1963	Dr. King gives his "I Have a Dream" speech at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.	
1964	Dr. King is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize	
1968	Dr. King is assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee and the Civil Rights Act is passed making it illegal to keep people out of housing because of the color of their skin	
1986	Martin Luther King Jr. Day is declared a national holiday in the U.S.	

Find the words in the matrix. Then read the leftover letters to find a secret message about Martin Luther King Jr.

M	A	N	E	Q	U	A	L	I	T	Y
R	T	O	T	L	O	C	Y	O	B	N
I	N	B	A	D	A	L	U	R	T	O
N	A	E	R	D	E	E	V	A	H	I
N	H	L	S	N	E	A	R	C	J	T
I	R	R	I	N	B	E	G	O	S	R
K	N	I	O	M	I	N	A	S	M	T
S	A	Z	E	N	I	R	A	S	T	E
T	R	E	M	A	T	A	G	T	E	R
P	G	I	D	A	C	O	L	O	R	G
G	I	V	I	L	R	I	G	H	T	S
Secret Message										

boycott
civil rights
color
demonstrate
equality
free
great

I have a dream
leader
minister
Nobel Prize
racism
segregation
skin