

BURN BAN IN EFFECT, NO GROUND FIRES

by order of Presidio County

Census takers are going door-to-door in West Texas. Why respond?

By **ABBIE PERRAULT**
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FAR WEST TEXAS — Efforts to deliver 26,775 census invitations and paper questionnaires to West Texas households began again this Monday after a lengthy hiatus. Four days into their initial efforts, on March 15 all operations sputtered to a halt when the coronavirus hit the United States. In the time since, the Census Bureau has worked with federal, state and local health officials to develop a safe plan to count U.S. residents.

Now, census workers are hitting the streets, matching names to home addresses so that a more accurate count can be taken. UPS and FedEx sometimes struggle to find rural addresses, and the United States Postal Service does not even attempt delivery to homes here. That’s one reason why the Census Bureau depends on its own employees to travel through the area, finding the homes themselves and logging them for internal use.

The information collected isn’t shared across the federal government; in fact, your name is only useful to help them know you were not counted twice. Instead, the data is viewed on a larger scale by the Census Bureau, used to determine the distribution of funds for the public and private sector and the allocation of political power.

And that data isn’t just used for 2020, it is relied upon for the next 10 years. Missing out on being counted actually means a decade of funding and political power that doesn’t include the whole community.

Dennis Johnson is the deputy regional director for the Denver and Dallas region, a 12-state region from here to the Canadian border and across to the Rocky Mountains. He explained that an accurate count impacts representation at the national level. “The number of representatives set for the state of Texas depends on the population in Texas compared to other places.” And given Texas’ explosive population growth over the past 10 years, “We fully expect there to be a growth in congressional seats.”

It works at the state level as well, with the Texas legislative districts being adjusted based on the census too. It also impacts how many votes each state gets in the Electoral College. And then there’s the money.

“That’s a huge part of it,” Johnson said. “There are hundreds of billions of federal dollars distributed each year to states and local communities based on census numbers. It applies to education, schools, teachers, those resources, public safety, firemen, policemen, and it applies to medical care, healthcare facilities for aging folks, and that’s truly very critical at this point.”

As of June 4, Texas ranks 41st in response rate at only 55.4% of households having filled out the census already. The state chose not to allocate any funding to “get out the count” and improve response rates. Locally, Presidio County ranks 3,127th out of all 3,215 counties in the United States, with a 7.3% response rate. Only 4% of City of Presidio residents have responded and 13.6% in Marfa have responded.

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Photo by Maisie Crow

A group of young protesters marched on O'Reilly Street this Tuesday evening, supporting of Black Lives Matter and calling for police accountability.

Presidio youth take to streets to support Black Lives Matter movement

By **BECK ANDREW SALGADO**
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PRESIDIO — Passionate chants permeated the Presidio streets Tuesday evening as emphatic protesters marched up and down O'Reilly Street while clinging to cardboard signs that read: “Fight the Power, Black Lives Matter” and “Matter is the minimum.”

The group of 14 young protesters — who were escorted by five Presidio police trucks that were present “for their [the protesters] safety,” — congregated at the Presidio High School track before proceeding to march down to the Santa Teresa Church. Along the way chants of “no justice, no peace” and “Black lives matter” were repeated as protesters walked with their fists up in the air.

After seeing the wave of protests that have materialized in each and every state across the country, Presidio High Class of 2019 graduate Leilani Chavez decided something needed to be done in Presidio. Chavez, who lives in Las Vegas now, expressed that “seeing everything that was going on and not being able to be home while it started” really took a toll on her, and so she decided to come home and organize a protest of her own in Presidio.

To urge people to join her in the streets of Presidio, Chavez took to Facebook and Twitter with an impassioned post that spotlighted the injustice behind the death of George Floyd. The post continued, saying, “I want to be able to show the world that small towns like mine are standing with them showing our support.” The post was retweeted and shared across social media to bring awareness.

Chavez, who was pleasantly surprised by the turnout, said that while the Black Lives Matter protests are more prominent in bigger cities, she felt they still needed to be represented in smaller ones too because “we all want to be one.”

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International bridge reopens after water protests in Ojinaga resolve

By **ABBIE PERRAULT**
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OJINAGA — In the late hours of Tuesday night, a days-long protest culminated in protesters burning an overturned government vehicle in the plaza of Ojinaga. Since Sunday, protesting farmers ramped up pressure on elected officials, namely, legislator Juan Carlos Loera de la Rosa, Chihuahua Governor Javier Corral Jurado and President Andrés Manuel López Obrador, to put an end to additional Mexican water payments to the United States.

The protesters were largely farmers who depend on local water to sustain their livelihoods and fear that a large payment of water by the Mexican government now will leave next cycle’s water below the level they need for crops and animals.

Between Sunday and Tuesday, protesters shut down the international bridge, forced Loera de la Rosa to barricade himself and other officials into a government building and rolled over three government vehicles, setting one on fire.

The event was not resolved until the early hours of Wednesday morning. On Sunday, the Mexican government, under the direction of President López Obrador, started releasing water from the El Granero dam, more formally known as the Luis L. Leon dam in Aldama, Chihuahua.

As water flowed out of El Granero on Sunday, protesters flooded Ojinaga. Obstructing lanes with farm trucks and tractors, the protesters successfully shut down the international port of entry between Ojinaga and Presidio.

Marfa resident Donald Ely was returning from a visit to Ojinaga around 1 p.m. on Sunday when he said hundreds of protesters and border-crossers coalesced at the bridge, throttled by the blockade. Mexican customs officials

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Los jóvenes de Presidio salen a las calles para apoyar el movimiento Black Lives Matter

Por **BECK ANDREW SALGADO**
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PRESIDIO — Los cantos apasionados impregnaron las calles de Presidio el martes por la noche mientras manifestantes enfáticos marchaban por O'Reilly Street mientras se aferraban a carteles de cartón que decían: “Fight the Power, Black Lives Matter” y “Matter es el mínimo”.

El grupo de 14 jóvenes manifestantes, que fueron escoltados por cinco camionetas de la policía de Presidio que estaban presentes “por su seguridad [de los manifestantes]”, se congregaron en la pista de la escuela secundaria de Presidio antes de proceder a marchar a la Iglesia de Santa Teresa. En el camino, se repetían cánticos de “sin justicia, sin paz” y “Las vidas negras importan” mientras los manifestantes caminaban con los puños en el aire.

Después de ver la ola de protestas que se han materializado en todos y cada uno de los estados del país, la graduada de la clase preparatoria de Presidio de 2019, Leilani Chávez, decidió que algo debía hacerse en Presidio. Chávez, que ahora vive en Las Vegas, expresó que “ver todo lo que estaba sucediendo y no poder estar en casa mientras comenzó” realmente le pasó factura, por lo que decidió volver a casa y organizar una protesta propia. en Presidio

Para urgir a la gente a unirse a ella en las calles de Presidio, Chávez se dirigió a Facebook y Twitter con una publicación apasionada que destacó la injusticia detrás de la muerte de George Floyd. La publicación continuó diciendo: “Quiero poder mostrarle al mundo que pequeños pueblos como el mío están con ellos mostrando nuestro apoyo”. La publicación fue retuiteada y compartida en las redes sociales para crear conciencia.

Chávez, que quedó gratamente sorprendida por la participación, dijo que

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El puente internacional se reabre después de que las protestas por el agua en Ojinaga se resuelvan

Por **ABBIE PERRAULT**
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OJINAGA — A última hora del martes por la noche, una protesta de varios días culminó con manifestantes quemando un vehículo del gobierno volcado en la plaza de Ojinaga. Desde el domingo, los agricultores que protestaban aumentaron la presión sobre los funcionarios electos, a saber, el legislador Juan Carlos Loera de la Rosa, el gobernador de Chihuahua Javier Corral Jurado y el presidente Andrés Manuel López Obrador, para poner un fin a los pagos adicionales de agua mexicana a los Estados Unidos.

Los manifestantes eran en gran parte agricultores que dependen del agua local para sustentar sus medios de vida y temen que un gran pago de agua por parte del gobierno mexicano ahora deje el agua del próximo ciclo por debajo del nivel que necesitan para sus cultivos y animales.

Entre el domingo y el martes, los manifestantes cerraron el puente internacional, obligaron a Loera de la Rosa a encerrarse a sí mismo y a otros funcionarios en un edificio del gobierno y volcaron tres vehículos del gobierno, incendiando uno.

El evento no se resolvió hasta las primeras horas del miércoles por la mañana.

El domingo, el gobierno mexicano, bajo la dirección del presidente López Obrador, comenzó a liberar agua de la presa El Granero, más formalmente conocida como la presa Luis L. Leon en Aldama, Chihuahua.

Mientras el agua fluía de El Granero el domingo, los manifestantes inundaron Ojinaga. Al obstruir los carriles con camiones y tractores agrícolas, los manifestantes cerraron con éxito el puerto internacional de

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POR ORDEN DEL CONDADO DE PRESIDIO ENTRA EN VIGOR UNA PROHIBICIÓN SOBRE EL USO DEL FUEGO, NO SE PUEDE HACER FUEGO SOBRE LOS TERRENOS.

Los censistas van de puerta en puerta en el oeste de Texas. ¿Por qué responder?

Por **ABBIE PERRAULT**
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AL OESTE LEJANO DE TEJAS — Los esfuerzos para entregar 26,775 invitaciones al censo y cuestionarios en papel a los hogares del oeste de Texas comenzaron nuevamente este lunes después de un largo paréntesis. Cuatro días después de sus esfuerzos iniciales, el 15 de marzo todas las operaciones se detuvieron cuando el coronavirus golpeó a los Estados Unidos. En el tiempo transcurrido desde entonces, la Oficina del Censo ha trabajado con funcionarios de salud federales, estatales y locales para desarrollar un plan seguro para contar a los residentes de EE. UU.

Ahora, los trabajadores del censo están saliendo a la calle, haciendo coincidir los nombres con los domicilios para que se pueda tomar un recuento más preciso. UPS y FedEx a veces luchan por encontrar direcciones rurales, y el Servicio Postal de los Estados Unidos ni siquiera intenta la entrega a los hogares aquí. Esa es una de las razones por las cuales la Oficina del Censo depende de sus propios empleados para viajar por el área, encontrar las casas y registrarlas para uso interno.

La información recopilada no se comparte entre el gobierno federal; de hecho, su nombre solo es útil para ayudarles a saber que no fueron contados dos veces. En cambio, los datos son vistos a mayor escala por la Oficina del Censo, utilizada para determinar la distribución de fondos para el sector público y privado y la asignación del poder político.

Y esos datos no solo se utilizan para 2020, sino que se utilizarán para los próximos 10 años. Perder el conteo en realidad significa una década de financiación y poder político que no incluye a toda la comunidad.

Dennis Johnson es el subdirector regional para la región de Denver y Dallas, una región de 12 estados desde aquí hasta la frontera canadiense y hasta las Montañas Rocosas. Explicó que un conteo exacto impacta la representación a nivel nacional. “El número de representantes establecidos para el estado de Texas depende de la población en Texas en comparación con otros lugares”. Y dado el crecimiento explosivo de la población de Texas en los últimos 10 años, “esperamos que haya un crecimiento en los escaños del Congreso”.

También funciona a nivel estatal, y los distritos legislativos de Texas también se ajustan según el censo. También afecta cuántos votos obtiene cada estado en el Colegio Electoral. Y luego está el dinero.

“Esa es una gran parte”, dijo Johnson. “Hay cientos de miles de millones de dólares federales distribuidos cada año a las comunidades estatales y locales según los números del censo. Se aplica a la educación, a las escuelas, a los maestros, a esos recursos, a la seguridad pública, a los bomberos, a los policías, y se aplica a la atención médica, a los centros de salud para personas mayores, y eso es realmente muy crítico en este momento”.

A partir del 4 de junio, Texas ocupa el puesto 41 en tasa de respuesta con solo el 55.4% de los hogares que ya completaron el censo. El estado decidió no asignar ningún financiamiento para “sacar el conteo” y mejorar las tasas de respuesta. A nivel local, el condado de Presidio ocupa el lugar 3,127 de los 3,215 condados en los Estados Unidos, con una tasa de respuesta de 7.3%. Solo el 4% de los residentes de la Ciudad de Presidio ha respondido y el 13.6% en Marfa ha respondido.

Johnson espera que esos números suban mucho más, diciendo que probablemente sean tan bajos porque nadie ha recibido censos en papel en el

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ENGLISH NEWS

Water protests

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assured Ely they were looking for a solution with protesters to allow Texas residents to cross the bridge, but hours later, negotiations had broken down.

Around 11 p.m., protesters agreed to allow pedestrian crossings. Ely and his girlfriend had to leave their vehicle in Ojinaga and find a ride from Presidio back to Marfa.

Greg Davis, the public affairs officer for the Big Bend Sector of Customs and Border Protection, said Monday, “The Mexican government asked us to close down the south bound lanes, and we did.” Traffic cones stopped vehicles from approaching the port of entry on the Presidio side of the bridge on Tuesday, preventing personal travel and commerce from flowing in either direction.

CBP referred all other questions to Mexican officials. A representative from the Mexican Consulate in Presidio said they were monitoring the news, and calls to Mexican Customs in Ojinaga were not returned.

On Tuesday afternoon, Priscila Enriquez, a recent Presidio High School graduate, was crossing the pedestrian bridge from Presidio to Ojinaga, unable to drive over as she normally does on weekends. Enriquez supports the protests and blames López Obrador for wanting to “steal all the water from the river.”

“For us, it really affects us, because we need the river,” she said, explaining that her family living in El Mulato depend on the local tributaries to give water to their plants and animals. Enriquez was considering attending the protest, and her friends had already joined in.

Officials met with farmers Tuesday afternoon, hoping to negotiate an agreement that would satisfy protesters and reopen the international bridge, but negotiations broke down and protesters blocked politicians, including Loera de la Rosa, from exiting the building. Farmers held up signs with messages in Spanish like, “They

take the bread from our mouths. AMLO, traitor of Chihuahua.”

This is not the first time farmers have protested water payments this year. As previously reported in *The Presidio International*, chaos broke out at La Boquilla dam in February, with farmers breaking into and occupying the facilities in protest.

CONAGUA, Mexico’s national water commission, released a statement Tuesday saying the country would be able to fulfill its treaty obligations without depriving farmers of their water needs. The controversial dam release on Sunday was part of a “water payment” under a 1944 water treaty between the United States and Mexico, where both countries send water from either side into the shared Rio Grande/Rio Bravo to keep it flowing.

Mexico’s water payments are made on a five year cycle, and its last cycle ended in a debt, meaning they are required to end the current cycle without one, due on October 24, 2020.

Chihuahua Governor Javier Corral Jurado said in a press conference that the state could not oppose the federal government and would meet its water commitment because the proportion of water delivered from Mexico, a one-third share, is more favorable for them than for the United States. Because of their recent water debt, Mexico was committing to more than the usual one-third they deliver.

International Boundary and Water Commission Foreign Affairs Officer Sally Spener said, “When Mexico has a debt they need to pay off, or a previous five year cycle has ended in debt, they can allot greater than a one-third share to the United States, and so that is what is occurring.”

After the protests at La Boquilla dam, “They basically came up with a new plan, and under the new plan, the U.S. will receive greater than a one-third share, and that will address the shortfall,” said Spener.

Protesters were angered that the state of Chihuahua’s water reserves were being used to meet the agreement, rather than using water from other neighboring states like Coahuila, according to Chihuahuan legislator Mario Mata’s comments on a local television network.

Protests intensified Tuesday evening. Three vehicles were overturned by protesters, who continued to keep local, state and federal officials inside the government building where the failed Tuesday meeting took place. Juarez a Diario reported the farmers cut the electricity inside the building just before 9 p.m.

Minutes later, one overturned vehicle was set on fire, sending flames into the sky and plumes of black smoke rising. Enriquez, the PHS graduate, said she watched live streams of the protests from her Ojinaga home, hearing explosions in the distance.

A representative of the farmers, captured on video shared across social media, emerged onto a balcony of the municipal building late Tuesday, announcing victory and asking for the end of the vehicle burning. It was said that the national guard would allow farmers to witness the closing of the dam.

In the early hours of Wednesday morning, a state operation secured the removal of the captive politicians and reopened the international bridge.

“The Fourth Transformation [part of President López Obrador’s campaign promise to end abuse of privilege] is in favor of Chihuahua producers, that’s why it’s also important to comply with the treaties,” Loera concluded in a post to his official social media page. Loera de la Rosa rejected violence and demanded that safety and water not be politicized.

The protest ended Wednesday, “around 5:30 a.m. on the Mexican side,” Davis of CBP confirmed, saying vehicles were allowed to once again flow across the border at the Presidio-Ojinaga International Bridge.

Nonprofit sues Presidio sheriff over access to jail records

By STEPHEN PAULSEN
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MARFA — A Texas nonprofit is suing Presidio County Sheriff Danny Dominguez after the group says it struggled to get timely records on who he was keeping in the county jail.

The Texas Fair Defense Project, a group that fights against the criminalization of poverty, last month filed a lawsuit against Sheriff Dominguez in Presidio district court. The filing asks a judge to order the sheriff to immediately release a detailed roster of the jail, including all inmates’ names and information on their bonds and immigration holds.

It also asks the judge to declare that jail roster information is in fact “a public record” and that Sheriff Dominguez has to release it within 24 hours of a request. Dominguez did not respond to multiple requests for comment by press time.

The lawsuit stems from a disagreement between the Texas Fair Defense Project and Sheriff Danny Dominguez over an open-records request. In May, the group emailed the Presidio County Jail to ask for “the current jail roster at the Presidio County Jail.”

In their request, the group included legal arguments that “jail rosters are public records under Texas law.” Access to public records has been a hallmark of journalism and activism since 1967, when the Freedom of Information Act, a landmark transparency law, went into effect. Texas state lawmakers adopted their own version of the law in 1973.

Dominguez apparently wasn’t sure about the request, though. He asked the Texas attorney general’s office for its opinion on several aspects of the case, including whether “a public citizen’s date of birth [is] considered confidential.” Such a move is standard: under state law, any government officials who believe they shouldn’t release certain documents are supposed to file an appeal with the Texas AG’s office, which then gives a secondary opinion.

In a legal response of his own, Dominguez argued that releasing the requested information could jeopardize inmates’ rights to privacy, infringing on — for example — the “constitutional right to visit with outsiders.” He said he believed “the rights of those individuals to

privacy” outweighed “the public’s interest in this information.”

Regardless, many counties across Texas and the country do offer easy public access to jail inmate records. Houston’s Harris County, for example, operates a website where people can search for inmates based on names and other information.

Meanwhile, the Presidio County sheriff’s office regularly publishes the names and photos of arrestees on its Facebook page. Since May, they’ve publicly posted names, photos and alleged crimes for at least seven inmates, on charges ranging from arson to marijuana crimes. But those posts don’t contain other information the Texas Fair Defense Project is asking for, including birthdates and the status of immigration holds.

In a statement to *The Big Bend Sentinel* on Tuesday, a spokesperson for the Texas attorney general’s office said it had not issued an opinion on the matter and did not “have a pending opinion request from Sheriff Dominguez.” The office was “unable to locate” any such requests from Dominguez, the spokesperson said.

However, the office did point to two “catastrophe notices” from Presidio County — one in May and another in June. Such notices allow government entities to “suspend the applicability of the requirements of the Public Information Act” so long as that entity is “currently impacted by a catastrophe,” according to the AG’s office.

In an interview, Nathan Fennell, a lawyer for the Texas Fair Defense Project, said the group was asking for information that is “obviously public records.”

“From our perspective, the question we’re asking is very straightforward: does the sheriff have to release who’s in jail and what they’re in jail for?” he said. “We think the law is extraordinarily clear on this point.”

Fennell declined to comment on why his organization was interested in Presidio Jail logs, noting that the case was already in litigation and the fact that requestors are not required by law to explain why they want records. But he again stressed that such records should be available for public review.

“I would just reiterate that the public absolutely has a right to know who is being held in our county jails,” he said. “This should be a very uncontroversial question.”

Border agents bust man for alleged currency smuggling

By STEPHEN PAULSEN
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PRESIDIO — Border authorities last week arrested a man at the Presidio Port of Entry after agents said they found almost \$200,000 in U.S. currency hidden in his vehicle.

The incident happened on Friday afternoon, when a 22-year-old U.S. citizen attempted to cross the border into Mexico. After speaking to him, agents decided to perform an “intensive examination” on his car, according to a news release from U.S. Customs and Border Protection. The agency did not respond by press time to a request for comment on what sparked the secondary search.

Regardless, the agents’ suspicions turned out to be correct. A currency detector dog alerted officers to the car, indicating there was cash inside it. Agents later found twelve

bundles totaling over \$175,000 in cash hidden in “non-factory compartments” on the driver and passenger’s sides of the vehicle.

Although travelers are allowed to cross international borders with cash, they must report the currency to border officials if it totals over \$10,000. Travelers can petition the agency to get seized money back, but they must “prove that the source and intended use of the currency was legitimate,” according to CBP.

CBP arrested the man, later handing him over to Homeland Security Investigations on charges of federal currency smuggling. At press time, authorities have not released the man’s name or provided any other information on the case.

In a statement, Hector Mancha, the director of field operations for CBP El Paso, commended the agents. By working together with

Presidio police, they were able to make “significant seizures,” he said.

“Every single dollar we stop from being smuggled out of the country makes it harder for criminal organizations to further their illegal activity,” Mancha added in his statement.

The Presidio seizure is just the latest in a number of alleged currency smuggling cases on the Texas border in recent weeks. In May, a U.S. citizen was arrested in Eagle Pass after authorities found packages containing almost \$300,000 in his car.

More recently, another U.S. citizen was arrested last week after he tried to cross the Brownsville Port of Entry into Mexico with almost \$100,000 in undeclared cash “hidden on his person and within his bags,” CBP said. That man was also arrested.



Photo courtesy of CBP

Border Patrol apprehended a man attempting to illegally smuggle \$175,000 in cash. On the right, a pulled back panel in the vehicle exposed bundles of money.

Porter’s and tri-county consumers among possible victims in alleged chicken price-fixing scheme

By STEPHEN PAULSEN
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FAR WEST TEXAS — If you’ve bought chicken at a grocery store in recent years or even ordered it at a restaurant, there’s a chance you paid too much.

The U.S. Department of Justice last Wednesday indicted four chicken industry executives on antitrust charges for their alleged role in a scheme to fix prices, rig bids and artificially inflate the consumer price for chicken. The alleged scheme lasted for at least six years, from 2012 to 2017, according to a news release from the Justice Department.

The scale of the scandal is massive. Last week’s indictments involved, among others, the CEO and a former executive at Pilgrim’s Pride, one of the largest chicken producers in the country. The company produces and sells chicken domestically, abroad and even to local grocery chain Porter’s.

Meanwhile, other major chicken producers — including Tyson Foods and Perdue Farms — have been also subpoenaed in relation to the case. And some of their largest customers, from Walmart and Kroger to Sysco and Kraft, have all filed lawsuits over the alleged antitrust violations.

If the chicken producers are found to have violated antitrust laws, all those major food and grocery companies — and not just end consumers — could be determined to be victims in the alleged scheme to jack up prices. Porter’s, a potential victim of the scheme, confirmed in an email to *The Big Bend Sentinel* on Monday that it does carry Pilgrim’s Pride chicken products.

Ky Ellison, a spokesperson for Porter’s, declined to comment on the case, citing the ongoing litigation. “We do not wish to comment on issues that are not directly related to us,” he said. “We will trust our buyers and the justice system to do their job.”

Still, Ellison did offer context on why the chain buys from big name brands like Pilgrim’s Pride. Unlike larger grocery store chains, he said, Porter’s relatively small size limits which producers it can buy from. For example, the chain doesn’t have the resources to set up its own production operations, as larger companies might.

“We are limited by who we’re buying product from,” Ellison explained. “We can’t just go to someone locally and say, ‘We’ll buy all your chickens.’ There has to be a USDA inspector on-site.”

The Texas attorney general’s office also declined to comment on the situation. In an email, a spokesperson said they could not “confirm, deny or comment on potential or ongoing investigations.”

Regardless, the office did offer more context on how the price-fixing laws work in general in complex cases like these. If a grocery store chain was paying artificially high prices for chicken and was not involved in the alleged scheme, then they would likely also be considered a victim, according to the Texas attorney general.

In their indictment, federal authorities accused current and former executives at Pilgrim’s Pride, as well as those at another company — Claxton Poultry Farms — of a “conspiracy to suppress and eliminate competition” by fixing chicken prices. In the process, they allegedly “substantially affected” interstate commerce, authorities argue.

Authorities pointed to several pieces of evidence, including an alleged spreadsheet allowing companies to coordinate prices for chicken on the bone. They also pointed to multiple phone conversations and emails between the executives that allegedly served the same purpose.

In November 2013, for example, Scott Brady, the vice president of Claxton, allegedly texted the president, Mikell Fries, to discuss Pilgrim’s prices. Brady said Pilgrim was “not moving” its prices, and Fries told Brady to stay at its current prices, according to the indictment.

In another situation, from March 2013, Brady allegedly spoke to Pilgrim’s vice president, Roger Austin, about prices. Later, Brady allegedly told Fries that Pilgrim’s Pride — ostensibly a competitor — was “in agreement with us” on prices.

In a statement about the indictments, the DOJ condemned the alleged scheme, which they said “hurts consumers and undermines our economic system.” If convicted, the executives could face a maximum of 10 years in prison.

“Particularly in times of global crisis, the division remains committed to prosecuting crimes intended to raise the prices Americans pay for food,” Makan Delrahim, assistant attorney general for the DOJ’s antitrust division, said in a statement. “Executives who cheat American consumers, restaurateurs and grocers, and compromise the integrity of our food supply, will be held responsible for their actions.”

Pilgrim’s Pride did not respond to a request for comment. In an email, a lawyer for Claxton Poultry Farms said the allegations were “without merit” and that he planned to “vigorously defend our company and its good name.”

“Since our small start in 1949, we have adhered to the highest standards of food quality, professionalism, integrity and good faith in all our operations,” he added. “We will not comment further on the allegations.”

New nutrition shop opens in Presidio



Annel Aranda at her new storefront, Inspire Nutrition.

By BECK ANDREW SALGADO
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PRESIDIO — The sun beats down and heat ricochets off the Presidio asphalt; escaping into a quaint storefront, one is greeted with an eager voice exclaiming, “Welcome to Inspire Nutrition!” before receiving one of the many combinations of shakes and refreshing fruit or spice teas available. This is the dream of Ojinaga native Annel Aranda — a dream that she has since made into a reality.

Aranda is the owner of the new Inspire Nutrition, a shake and tea shop located on O’Reilly Street in downtown Presidio. Aranda opened the shop with hopes of providing a healthy option for people who live in Presidio, but the story of how she opened this shop has been years in the making.

Aranda — who left her home in New Mexico and is staying with family in Presidio to start her nutritional drink business — said that she had an idea and wanted to go for it. Aranda said she was first inspired about three years ago when, while living in New Mexico, she was introduced to her now good friend Kat Ramirez.

Ramirez, who also owns a nutritional drink shop, said her friendship with Aranda started when Aranda, who didn’t speak English at the time, would stop by Ramirez’s club with an interest in selling drinks and losing weight. In the three years since they met, Ramirez said Aranda took it upon herself to learn English, lose 30 pounds, and build up a significant customer base for her nutritious drinks.

After just over a year of working with Ramirez at her shop, Aranda expressed a desire to open her own,

to which Ramirez said, “Now is the time to go for it.” Ramirez also expressed an admiration for Arandas’ work ethic, saying that “if anyone deserved to be written about, it is [Aranda].”

This past week, Aranda officially opened Inspire Nutrition and enjoyed a busy grand opening that she deemed a success. As far as what Aranda envisions her shop being, she said she wants it to be “different... not like a Starbucks where you just go and drink,” but rather, she wants to get to know the customers and become a place in the community where people can come to socialize.

While Aranda does not have tables yet due to COVID-19, this more intimate experience with customers is scored by things like a community wall where visitors can sign their names, her first dollar on display and a shrine of Aranda’s late grandmother.

“It’s more like a family-friendly place, I want people to come here and make friends,” said Aranda.

When asked about the name Inspire Nutrition, Aranda said that when she first encountered fitness and nutritious drinks, they “were something that made me feel inspired,” and she wants to do something with her shop that will help inspire other people in a similar way. She also alluded to starting exercise classes in Presidio parks for the community to attend.

As far as long term aspirations, Aranda hopes to open additional shops in places like Marfa, Alpine and Van Horn. While she acknowledged that the prospect of opening a new business can be intimidating, Aranda simply said, “If you have a dream, you go see if it is going to work.”

NOTICIAS EN ESPAÑOL

Organizaciones sin fines de lucro demandan al Sheriff de Presidio sobre el acceso a los registros de la cárcel

Por STEPHEN PAULSEN
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MARFA — Una organización sin fines de lucro de Texas está demandando al alguacil del Condado de Presidio, Danny Domínguez, después de que el grupo dice que luchó para obtener los registros oportunos sobre quién estaba manteniendo en la cárcel del condado.

El Texas Fair Defense Project, un grupo que lucha contra la criminalización de la pobreza, presentó el mes pasado una demanda contra el sheriff Domínguez en la corte de distrito de Presidio. La presentación le pide a un juez que ordene al alguacil que libere de inmediato una lista detallada de la cárcel, incluidos los nombres de todos los reclusos e información sobre sus fianzas y retenciones de inmigración.

También le pide al juez que declare que la información de la lista de la cárcel es de hecho “un registro público” y que el Alguacil Domínguez tiene que liberarla dentro de las 24 horas de una solicitud. Domínguez no respondió a múltiples solicitudes de comentarios al momento de la publicación.

La demanda se deriva de un desacuerdo entre el Proyecto de Defensa Justa de Texas y el sheriff Danny Domínguez sobre una solicitud de registros abiertos. En mayo, el grupo envió un correo electrónico a la Cárcel del Condado de Presidio para pedir “la lista actual de la cárcel en la Cárcel del Condado de Presidio”.

En su solicitud, el grupo incluyó argumentos legales de que “las listas de la cárcel son registros públicos según la ley de Texas”. El acceso a los registros públicos ha sido un sello distintivo del periodismo y el activismo desde 1967, cuando entró en vigencia la Ley de Libertad de Información, una ley de transparencia histórica. Los legisladores estatales de Texas adoptaron su propia versión de la ley en 1973.

Domínguez aparentemente no estaba seguro acerca de la solicitud. Pidió a la oficina del fiscal general de Texas su opinión sobre varios aspectos del caso, incluyendo si “la fecha de nacimiento de un ciudadano público [se considera] confidencial”. Tal medida es estándar: según la ley estatal, cualquier funcionario del gobierno que crea que no debe divulgar ciertos documentos debe presentar una apelación ante la oficina de la AG de Texas, que luego da una opinión secundaria.

En una respuesta legal propia, Domínguez argumentó que divulgar la información solicitada podría poner en peligro el derecho a la privacidad de los reclusos, infringiendo, por ejemplo, el “derecho constitucional de visitar a extraños”. Dijo que creía que “los derechos de esas personas a la privacidad” superaban “el interés del público en esta información”.

De todos modos, muchos condados en todo Texas y el país ofrecen acceso público fácil a los registros de presos en la cárcel. El Condado de Harris de Houston, por ejemplo, opera un sitio web donde las personas pueden buscar a los reclusos en función de los nombres y otra información.

Mientras tanto, la oficina del sheriff del condado de Presidio publica regularmente los nombres y fotos de los detenidos en su página de Facebook. Desde mayo, han publicado públicamente nombres, fotos y presuntos delitos para al menos siete reclusos, por cargos que van desde incendios provocados hasta delitos de marihuana. Pero esas publicaciones no contienen otra información que solicita el Proyecto de Defensa Justa de Texas, incluidas las fechas de nacimiento y el estado de las retenciones de inmigración.

En una declaración a *The Big Bend Sentinel* el martes, un portavoz de la oficina del fiscal general de Texas dijo que no había emitido una opinión sobre el asunto y que “no tenía una solicitud de opinión pendiente del sheriff Domínguez”. La oficina “no pudo localizar” ninguna de esas solicitudes de Dominguez, dijo el vocero.

Sin embargo, la oficina señaló dos “avisos de catástrofe” del condado de Presidio, uno en mayo y otro en junio. Dichos avisos permiten a las entidades gubernamentales “suspender la aplicabilidad de los requisitos de la Ley de Información Pública” siempre y cuando esa entidad esté “actualmente afectada por una catástrofe”, según la oficina de la AG.

En una entrevista, Nathan Fennell, abogado del Proyecto de Defensa Justa de Texas, dijo que el grupo estaba pidiendo información que es “obviamente registros públicos”.

“Desde nuestra perspectiva, la pregunta que hacemos es muy sencilla: ¿tiene que liberar el sheriff quién está en la cárcel y por qué están en la cárcel?” él dijo. “Creemos que la ley es extraordinariamente clara en este punto”.

Fennell se negó a comentar por qué su organización estaba interesada en los registros de la prisión de Presidio, y señaló que el caso ya estaba en litigio y el hecho de que la ley no exige a los solicitantes que expliquen por qué quieren registros. Pero nuevamente enfatizó que tales registros deberían estar disponibles para revisión pública.

“Simplemente reiteraría que el público tiene el derecho absoluto de saber quién está detenido en las cárceles de nuestro condado”, dijo. “Esta debería ser una pregunta muy poco controvertida”.

Se abre una nueva tienda de nutrición en Presidio

Por BECK ANDREW SALGADO
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PRESIDIO — El sol golpea y el calor rebota en el asfalto de Presidio; escapando a una pintoresca tienda, uno es recibido con una voz ansiosa que exclama: “¡Bienvenido a Inspire Nutrition!” antes de recibir una de las muchas combinaciones de batidos y refrescantes tés de frutas o especias disponibles. Este es el sueño de Annel Aranda, nativa de Ojinaga, un sueño que desde entonces ha hecho realidad.

Aranda es propietaria de la nueva Inspire Nutrition, una tienda de batidos y té ubicada en la calle O'Reilly en el centro de Presidio. Aranda abrió la tienda con la esperanza de ofrecer una opción saludable para las personas que viven en Presidio, pero la historia de cómo abrió esta tienda lleva años en desarrollo.

Aranda, quien dejó su hogar en Nuevo México y se queda con su familia en Presidio para comenzar su negocio de bebidas nutricionales, dijo que tenía una idea y quería ir por ella. Aranda dijo que se inspiró por primera vez hace unos tres años cuando, mientras vivía en Nuevo México, le presentaron a su ahora buena amiga Kat Ramírez.

Ramírez, quien también es propietaria de una tienda de bebidas nutricionales, dijo que su amistad con Aranda comenzó cuando Aranda, que no hablaba inglés en ese momento, pasaría por el club de Ramírez con interés en vender bebidas y perder peso. En los tres años transcurridos desde que se conocieron, Ramírez dijo que Aranda se encargó de aprender inglés, perder 30 libras y construir una importante base de clientes para sus bebidas nutritivas.

Después de poco más de un año de trabajar con Ramírez en su tienda, Aranda expresó el deseo de abrir la suya, a lo que Ramírez dijo: “Ahora es el momento de hacerlo”. Ramírez también expresó una admiración por la ética de trabajo de Arandas, diciendo que “si alguien merecía ser escrito, es [Aranda]”.

La semana pasada, Aranda inauguró oficialmente Inspire Nutrition y disfrutó de una gran inauguración que consideró un éxito. En cuanto a lo que Aranda imagina que es su tienda, dijo que quiere que sea “diferente ... no como un Starbucks donde simplemente vas y bebes”, sino que quiere conocer a los clientes y convertirse en un lugar en la comunidad donde la gente puede venir a socializar.

Si bien Aranda aún no tiene mesas debido a COVID-19, esta experiencia más íntima con los clientes se caracteriza por cosas como un muro de la comunidad donde los visitantes pueden firmar sus nombres, su primer dólar en exhibición y un santuario de la difunta abuela de Aranda.

“Es más como un lugar familiar, quiero que la gente venga aquí y haga amigos”, dijo Aranda.

Cuando se le preguntó sobre el nombre Inspire Nutrition, Aranda dijo que cuando se encontró por primera vez con ejercicio y bebidas nutritivas, “eran algo que me hizo sentir inspirada”, y quiere hacer algo con su tienda que ayude a inspirar a otras personas de manera similar. También aludió a comenzar clases de ejercicio en los parques de Presidio para que la comunidad asistiera.

En cuanto a las aspiraciones a largo plazo, Aranda espera abrir tiendas adicionales en lugares como Marfa, Alpine y Van Horn. Si bien reconoció que la posibilidad de abrir un nuevo negocio puede ser intimidante, Aranda simplemente dijo: “Si tienes un sueño, tienes que ver si va a funcionar”.

Protestas por el agua

(continúa de la página 1)

entrada entre Ojinaga y Presidio.

Un residente de Marfa, Donald Ely, regresaba de una visita a Ojinaga alrededor de la 1 de la tarde del domingo cuando dijo que cientos de manifestantes y personas que cruzaban la frontera se unieron en el puente, estrangulados por el bloqueo. Los funcionarios de aduanas mexicanos aseguraron a Ely que estaban buscando una solución con los manifestantes para permitir que los residentes de Texas cruzaran el puente, pero horas después, las negociaciones se habían interrumpido.

Alrededor de las 11 de la noche, los manifestantes acordaron permitir los pasos de peatones. Ely y su novia tuvieron que dejar su vehículo en Ojinaga y buscar un viaje desde Presidio de regreso a Marfa.

Greg Davis, el oficial de asuntos públicos del Sector de Aduanas y Protección Fronteriza de Big Bend, dijo el lunes: “El gobierno mexicano nos pidió que cerremos los carriles hacia el sur, y lo hicimos”. Los conos de tráfico impidieron que los vehículos se acercaran al puerto de entrada en el lado del puente de Presidio el martes, evitando que los viajes personales y el comercio fluyan en cualquier dirección.

CBP remitió todas las demás preguntas a funcionarios mexicanos. Un representante del Consulado de México en Presidio dijo que estaban monitoreando las noticias y que las llamadas a la Aduana mexicana en Ojinaga no fueron respondidas.

El martes por la tarde, Priscila Enriquez, una recién graduada de Presidio High School, cruzaba el puente peatonal de Presidio a Ojinaga, incapaz de conducir como lo hace normalmente los fines de semana. Enriquez apoya las protestas y culpa a López Obrador por querer “robar toda el agua del río”.

“Para nosotros, realmente nos afecta, porque necesitamos el río”, dijo, y explicó que su familia que vive en El Mulato depende de los afluentes locales para dar agua a sus plantas y animales. Enriquez estaba considerando asistir a la protesta, y sus amigos ya se habían unido.

Los funcionarios se reunieron con los agricultores el martes por la tarde, con la

esperanza de negociar un acuerdo que satisfaga a los manifestantes y reabrir el puente internacional, pero las negociaciones se interrumpieron y los manifestantes bloquearon a los políticos, incluida Loera de la Rosa, de salir del edificio. Los granjeros sostenían carteles con mensajes en español que decían: “Nos quitan el pan de la boca. AMLO, traidor de Chihuahua «.

Esta no es la primera vez que los agricultores protestan contra los pagos de agua este año. Como se informó anteriormente en *The Presidio International*, el caos estalló en la presa de La Boquilla en febrero, con los granjeros irrumpiendo y ocupando las instalaciones en protesta.

CONAGUA, la comisión nacional de agua de México, emitió un comunicado el martes diciendo que el país podría cumplir con sus obligaciones convencionales sin privar a los agricultores de sus necesidades de agua. La controvertida liberación de la presa el domingo fue parte de un “pago de agua” en virtud de un tratado de agua de 1944 entre Estados Unidos y México, donde ambos países envían agua de cualquier lado al Río Bravo / Río Bravo compartido para que siga fluyendo.

Los pagos de agua de México se realizan en un ciclo de cinco años, y su último ciclo terminó en una deuda, lo que significa que están obligados a terminar el ciclo actual sin una, que vence el 24 de octubre de 2020.

El gobernador de Chihuahua, Javier Corral Jurado, dijo en una conferencia de prensa que el estado no podría oponerse al gobierno federal y cumpliría con su compromiso de agua porque la proporción de agua entregada desde México, un tercio, es más favorable para ellos que para los Estados Unidos. Debido a su reciente deuda de agua, México se estaba comprometiendo con más de la tercera parte habitual que entregan.

La Oficial de Asuntos Exteriores de la Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas, Sally Spener, dijo: “Cuando México tiene una deuda que necesitan pagar, o un ciclo anterior de cinco años ha terminado en deuda, pueden asignar más de un tercio a los Estados Unidos, y eso es lo que está ocurriendo “.

Después de las protestas en la presa de La Boquilla, “Básicamente se les ocurrió un nuevo

Agentes fronterizos arrestan a un hombre por presunto contrabando de dinero

Por STEPHEN PAULSEN
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PRESIDIO - La semana pasada, las autoridades fronterizas arrestaron a un hombre en el puerto de entrada de Presidio después de que agentes dijeron que encontraron casi \$ 200,000 en moneda estadounidense escondida en su vehículo.

El incidente ocurrió el viernes por la tarde, cuando un ciudadano estadounidense de 22 años intentó cruzar la frontera hacia México. Después de hablar con él, los agentes decidieron realizar un “examen intensivo” en su automóvil, según un comunicado de prensa de la Oficina de Aduanas y Protección Fronteriza de EE. UU. La agencia no respondió en el momento de la publicación a una solicitud de comentarios sobre lo que provocó la búsqueda secundaria.

En cualquier caso, las sospechas de los agentes resultaron ser correctas. Un perro detector de divisas alertó a los oficiales del auto, indicando que había efectivo dentro. Más tarde, los agentes encontraron doce paquetes por un total de más de \$ 175,000 en efectivo escondidos en “compartimientos fabricados” en el lado del



Photo courtesy of CBP

conductor y del pasajero del vehículo.

Aunque a los viajeros se les permite cruzar las fronteras internacionales con efectivo, deben informar la moneda a los funcionarios fronterizos si suman más de \$ 10,000. Los viajeros pueden solicitar a la agencia que le devuelvan el dinero incautado, pero deben “probar que la fuente y el uso previsto de la moneda eran legítimos”, según CBP.

CBP arrestó al hombre y luego lo entregó a Investigaciones de Seguridad Nacional por cargos de contrabando de divisas federales. Al cierre de esta edición, las autoridades no han revelado el nombre del hombre ni han proporcionado ninguna otra información sobre el caso.

Porter’s y consumidores de tres condados entre posibles víctimas en un supuesto esquema de fijación de precios de pollo

Por STEPHEN PAULSEN
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ELOESTE LEJANO DE TEXAS — Si compró pollo en una tienda de abarrotes en los últimos años o incluso lo ordenó en un restaurante, hay una oportunidad que pago demasiado

El Departamento de Justicia de los Estados Unidos acusó el miércoles pasado a cuatro ejecutivos de la industria de pollo por cargos antimonopolio por su presunto papel en un esquema para fijar precios, presentar ofertas e inflar artificialmente el precio al consumidor del pollo. El supuesto plan duró al menos seis años, de 2012 a 2017, según un comunicado de prensa del Departamento de Justicia.

La escala del escándalo es masiva. Las acusaciones de la semana pasada involucraron, entre otros, al CEO y un ex ejecutivo de Pilgrim’s Pride, uno de los mayores productores de pollo del país. La compañía produce y vende pollo a nivel nacional, en el extranjero e incluso a la cadena local de supermercados Porter.

Mientras tanto, otros grandes productores de pollo, incluidos Tyson Foods y Perdue Farms, también han sido citados en relación con el caso. Y algunos de sus principales clientes, desde Walmart y Kroger hasta Sysco y Kraft, han presentado demandas por las presuntas violaciones antimonopolio.

Si se descubre que los productores de pollo han violado las leyes antimonopolio, se podría determinar que todas las principales compañías de alimentos y comestibles, y no solo los consumidores finales, son víctimas en el supuesto plan para aumentar los precios. Porter, una posible víctima del esquema, confirmó en un correo electrónico a *The Big Bend Sentinel* el lunes que si transporta productos de pollo Pilgrim’s Pride.

Ky Ellison, portavoz de Porter, se negó a comentar sobre el caso, citando el litigio en curso. “No deseamos comentar sobre cuestiones que no están directamente relacionadas con nosotros”,

dijo. “Confiamos en nuestros compradores y en el sistema de justicia para que hagan su trabajo”.

Aún así, Ellison ofreció un contexto sobre por qué la cadena compra a marcas de renombre como Pilgrim’s Pride. A diferencia de las cadenas de supermercados más grandes, dijo, los límites de tamaño relativamente pequeño de Porter son los productores a los que puede comprar. Por ejemplo, la cadena no tiene los recursos para establecer sus propias operaciones de producción, como podrían tener las grandes empresas.

“Estamos limitados por a quién le estamos comprando el producto”, explicó Ellison. “No podemos simplemente ir a alguien localmente y decirle: ‘compraremos todos sus pollos’. Tiene que haber un inspector del USDA en el sitio”.

La oficina del fiscal general de Texas también declinó hacer comentarios sobre la situación. En un correo electrónico, un portavoz dijo que no podían “confirmar, negar o comentar sobre investigaciones potenciales o en curso”.

En cualquier caso, la oficina ofreció más contexto sobre cómo funcionan las leyes de fijación de precios en general en casos complejos como estos. Si una cadena de supermercados estaba pagando precios artificialmente altos por el pollo y no estaba involucrado en el supuesto plan, entonces también serían considerados víctimas, según el fiscal general de Texas.

En su acusación, las autoridades federales acusaron a los ejecutivos actuales y anteriores de Pilgrim’s Pride, así como a los de otra compañía, Claxton Poultry Farms, de una “conspiración para suprimir y eliminar la competencia” al fijar los precios del pollo. En el proceso, supuestamente “afectaron sustancialmente” el comercio interestatal, argumentan las autoridades.

Las autoridades señalaron varias pruebas, incluida una supuesta hoja de cálculo que permite a las empresas coordinar los precios del pollo en el hueso. También señalaron múltiples conversaciones telefónicas y correos electrónicos entre los ejecutivos que supuestamente tenían el mismo propósito.

plan, y bajo el nuevo plan, los EE. UU. Recibirán más de una tercera parte, y eso resolverá el déficit”, dijo Spener.

Los manifestantes estaban enojados porque las reservas de agua del estado de Chihuahua se estaban utilizando para cumplir con el acuerdo, en lugar de utilizar el agua de otros estados vecinos como Coahuila, según los comentarios del legislador chihuahuense Mario Mata en una red de televisión local.

Las protestas se intensificaron el martes por la noche. Los manifestantes volcaron tres vehículos, quienes continuaron manteniendo a funcionarios locales, estatales y federales dentro del edificio del gobierno donde tuvo lugar la reunión fallida del martes. Juárez a Diario informó que los granjeros cortaron la electricidad dentro del edificio justo antes de las 9 de la noche.

Minutos después, un vehículo volcado fue incendiado, enviando llamas al cielo y elevando columnas de humo negro. Enriquez, graduada de PHS, dijo que vio transmisiones en vivo de las protestas desde su casa en Ojinaga, escuchando explosiones en la distancia.

Un representante de los agricultores, capturado en un video compartido en las redes sociales, salió al balcón del edificio municipal la noche del martes, anunciando la victoria y pidiendo el fin del incendio del vehículo. Se dijo que la guardia nacional permitiría a los agricultores presenciar el cierre de la presa.

En las primeras horas del miércoles por la mañana, una operación estatal aseguró la remoción de los políticos cautivos y reabrió el puente internacional.

“La Cuarta Transformación [parte de la promesa de campaña del presidente López Obrador de terminar con el abuso de privilegios] está a favor de los productores de Chihuahua, por eso también es importante cumplir con los tratados”, concluyó Loera en una publicación en su página oficial de redes sociales. Loera de la Rosa rechazó la violencia y exigió que no se politizara la seguridad y el agua.

La protesta terminó el miércoles, “alrededor de las 5:30 de la mañana en el lado mexicano”, confirmó Davis, de CBP, diciendo que los vehículos podían cruzar la frontera una vez más en el Puente Internacional Presidio-Ojinaga.

En un comunicado, Héctor Mancha, director de operaciones de campo de CBP El Paso, elogió a los agentes. Al trabajar junto con la policía de Presidio, pudieron realizar “incautaciones significantes”, dijo.

“Cada dólar que paramos salir por contrabando del país

hace que sea más difícil para las organizaciones criminales promover su actividad ilegal”, agregó Mancha en su declaración.

La incautación de Presidio es solo la última en una serie de supuestos casos de contrabando de divisas en la frontera de Texas en las últimas semanas. En mayo, un ciudadano estadounidense fue arrestado en Eagle Pass después de que las autoridades encontraron paquetes que contenían casi \$ 300,000 en su automóvil.

Más recientemente, otro ciudadano estadounidense fue arrestado la semana pasada después de que intentó cruzar el puerto de entrada de Brownsville a México con casi \$ 100,000 en efectivo no declarado “escondido en su persona y dentro de sus maletas”, dijo CBP. Ese hombre también fue arrestado.

En noviembre de 2013, por ejemplo, Scott Brady, el vicepresidente de Claxton, supuestamente envió un mensaje de texto al presidente, Mikell Fries, para hablar sobre los precios de Pilgrim. Brady dijo que Pilgrim “no estaba moviendo” sus precios, y Fries le dijo a Brady que se mantuviera a sus precios actuales, según la acusación.

En otra situación, desde marzo de 2013, Brady supuestamente habló con el vicepresidente de Pilgrim, Roger Austin, sobre los precios. Más tarde, Brady supuestamente le dijo a Fries que Pilgrim’s Pride, aparentemente un competidor, estaba “de acuerdo con nosotros” en los precios.

En una declaración sobre las acusaciones, el Departamento de Justicia condenó el supuesto plan, que dijeron “perjudica a los consumidores y socava nuestro sistema económico”. Si son declarados culpables, los ejecutivos podrían enfrentar un máximo de 10 años en prisión.

“Particularmente en tiempos de crisis global, la división sigue comprometida con el enjuiciamiento de delitos destinados a elevar los precios que los estadounidenses pagan por los alimentos”, dijo en un comunicado Makan Delrahim, fiscal general adjunto de la división antimonopolio del Departamento de Justicia. “Los ejecutivos que engañan a los consumidores estadounidenses, restauradores y tiendas de comestibles, y comprometen la integridad de nuestro suministro de alimentos, serán responsables de sus acciones”.

Pilgrim’s Pride no respondió a una solicitud de comentarios. En un correo electrónico, un abogado de Claxton Poultry Farms dijo que las acusaciones eran “sin mérito” y que planeaba “defender enérgicamente a nuestra empresa y su buen nombre”.

“Desde nuestro pequeño comienzo en 1949, nos hemos adherido a los más altos estándares de calidad de los alimentos, profesionalismo, integridad y buena fe en todas nuestras operaciones”, agregó. “No haremos más comentarios sobre las acusaciones”.



Leilani Chavez holds up a sign she made for a Black Lives Matter protest in Presidio. Chavez organized the event for Presidio residents to show solidarity with Black Americans across the country.

Black Lives Matter

(continued from page 1)

Representing the Black Lives Matter movement was important to Presidio resident J’Lynn Goldston who said “seeing all these people and reading all these stories” about what is happening across the country is hurtful. For her, knowing that “it could happen to me anytime,” is more than enough to encourage her to take to the streets to advocate for change.

Goldston stated, “I’m one of like two, maybe three, Black people in this town,” and so she felt it was crucial for her to represent the movement where she lives in hopes of outliving the injustice that has plagued people just like her.

Furthermore, Goldston stated that the protest was needed because Presidio is not a place where people are actively on social media, and so she felt it was important to make a public statement in an attempt to help people become more aware of what is happening in the world.

As the protest progressed, Presidio Mayor John Ferguson joined in, and the crowd embraced his presence with cheers. Ferguson, who was impressed with the efforts of the young protesters, urged them to stay with the Black Lives Matter movement, which he feels is of the utmost importance.

“At the civic level, the state level and the national level, Black lives really do matter,” said Ferguson as he expressed that just talking about it is not enough, rather we need to prove it with our actions on a daily basis.

For Presidio in particular, Ferguson feels that, in

“I want to be able to show the world that small towns like mine are standing with them showing our support.”

conjunction with the national conversation surrounding police brutality, some people may assume that those same injustices do not happen in small towns. But, he highlighted the importance of being aware and involved to ensure that those injustices, in fact, will not happen in Presidio. And so in that same vein, he applauded the protests.

Ferguson also spoke to the group of protesters saying, “As long as I am mayor of this city, the police will treat the people with justice and be fair.” Additionally, he referred to the protesters as “the future of Presidio, the future of the world.”

After just over an hour of marching, the crowd reconvened at the Presidio High School field where water was handed out, and final words of encouragement were shared. While gathered in a circle, young protesters emphasized the importance of having empathy with other races and ethnicities during a time of strife. One protester raised their voice with a final statement, “Today for them, tomorrow for us.”



Photos by Maisie Crow

Protesters marched, chanting “No justice, no peace” and “We all bleed the same, Black lives matter.”

Black Lives Matter

(continúa de la página 1)

si bien las protestas de Black Lives Matter son más prominentes en las ciudades más grandes, ella sintió que todavía necesitaban ser representadas en las más pequeñas porque “todos queremos ser uno”.

Representar al movimiento Black Lives Matter fue importante para J’Lynn Goldston, residente de Presidio, quien dijo que “ver a todas estas personas y leer todas estas historias” sobre lo que está sucediendo en todo el país es perjudicial. Para ella, saber que “podría sucederme en cualquier momento” es más que suficiente para alentarla a salir a la calle a abogar por el cambio.

Goldston declaró: “Soy una de las dos, tal vez tres, personas negras en esta ciudad”, por lo que sintió que era crucial para ella representar el movimiento donde vive con la esperanza de sobrevivir a la injusticia que ha afectado a personas como su.

Además, Goldston declaró que la protesta era necesaria porque Presidio no es un lugar donde las personas están activamente en las redes sociales, por lo que consideró que era importante hacer una declaración pública en un intento por ayudar a las personas a ser más conscientes de lo que está sucediendo en el mundo.

A medida que avanzaba la protesta, el alcalde de Presidio, John Ferguson, se unió, y la multitud abrazó su presencia con vitores. Ferguson, que estaba impresionado con los esfuerzos de los jóvenes manifestantes, los instó a permanecer con el movimiento Black Lives Matter, lo que él siente es de suma importancia.

“A nivel cívico, a nivel estatal y a nivel nacional, las vidas de los negros realmente importan”, dijo Ferguson cuando expresó que solo hablar de eso no es suficiente,

“Quiero poder mostrarle al mundo que pequeños pueblos como el mío están con ellos mostrando nuestro apoyo”.

sino que necesitamos demostrarlo con nuestras acciones a diario.

Para Presidio en particular, Ferguson siente que, junto con la conversación nacional sobre la brutalidad policial, algunas personas pueden asumir que esas mismas injusticias no suceden en los pueblos pequeños. Pero destacó la importancia de ser consciente e involucrado para garantizar que esas injusticias, de hecho, no sucedan en Presidio. Y así, en ese mismo sentido, aplaudió las protestas.

Ferguson también habló con el grupo de manifestantes diciendo: “Mientras sea alcalde de esta ciudad, la policía tratará a las personas con justicia y será justo”. Además, se refirió a los manifestantes como “el futuro de Presidio, el futuro del mundo”.

Después de poco más de una hora de marcha, la multitud se volvió a reunir en el campo de la escuela secundaria Presidio donde se repartió agua, y se compartieron unas últimas palabras. Mientras estaban reunidos en un círculo, los jóvenes manifestantes enfatizaron la importancia de tener empatía con otras razas y etnias durante un momento de conflicto. Un manifestante levantó la voz con una declaración final: “Hoy para ellos, mañana para nosotros”.

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NOTICE OF SHERIFF’S SALE

THE STATE OF TEXAS §
COUNTY OF PRESIDIO §

By virtue of Tax Warrant issued out of the 394th District Court of Presidio County, Texas in Cause # 5264-A on the 6th day of February, 2020, by the Clerk thereof, and to me as Sheriff, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell at **10:00 am on the 7th day of July, 2020** at the South Door of the Presidio County Courthouse, in Marfa, Texas, the properties described below:

CAUSE NO
5264-A

STYLING
County of Presidio, Et al vs. Owners of Various Properties Located Within Presidio County, Texas

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Tract 1: The Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) and the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4), in Section One Hundred and Forty-three (143), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 20 acres (R8248)
Tract 2: The South One-half (S/2) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) and the South One-half (S/2) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4), Save and Except the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4), in Section One Hundred and Forty-three (143), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 90 acres (R8246)
Tract 3: The Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) and the North One-half (N/2) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) and the North One-half (N/2) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4), in Section One Hundred and Forty-three (143), in Block One (1) , D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 80 acres (R8241)
Tract 4: The North One-half (N/2) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4), in Section Fifty-three (53), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 20 acres (R8027)
Tract 5: The South One-half (S/2) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4), in Section Fifty-three (53), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 20 acres (R8023)
Tract 6: The Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) and the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4), in Section Fifty-three (53), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 20 acres (R8024)
Tract 7: The North One-half (N/2) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4), in Section Fifty-three (53), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 20 acres (R8022)
Tract 8: The North One-half (N/2) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4), in Section Fifty-three (53), Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 20 acres (R8019)
Tract 9: The Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4), in Section Fifty-three (53), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 10 acres (R8005)
Tract 10: The Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4), in Section Fifty-three (53), Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 10 acres (R8001)
Tract 11: The Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4), in Section Fifty-three (53), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 10 acres (R8000)
Tract 12: The Southwest Quarter (SW/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of Section Fifty-three (53), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 10 acres (R7997)
Tract 13: The North One-half (N/2) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of Section Fifty-three (53), Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 20 acres (R7994)
Tract 14: The Southwest Quarter (SW/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) and the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4), in Section One Hundred and Forty-three (143), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co., Presidio County, Texas being 20 acres (R8247)
Tract 15: The Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) and the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) and the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of Section One Hundred and Forty-three (143), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 60 acres (R8245)
Tract 16: The South One-half (S/2) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) and the North One-half (N/2) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) and the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) and the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) and the North One-half (N/2) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4), in Section One Hundred and Forty-three (143), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 80 acres (R8244)
Tract 17: The Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) and the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4), in Section One Hundred and Forty-three (143), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 20 acres (R8243)
Tract 18: The Southwest Quarter (SW/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) and the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) and the North One-half (N/2) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of Section One Hundred and Forty-three (143), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 40 acres (R8242)
Tract 19: The South One-half (S/2) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) and the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) and the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) of the

Northwest Quarter (NW/4), in Section Fifty-five (55), Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 40 acres (R8062)
Tract 20: The South One-half (S/2) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) and the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4), in Section Fifty-three (53), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 30 acres (R8026)
Tract 21: The South One-half (S/2) of the South One-half (S/2) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4), of Section Fifty-three (53), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas being 40 acres (R8025)
Tract 22: The Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) and the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4), in Section Forty-one (41), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 20 acres (R7867)
Tract 23: The Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of Section Forty-one (41), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 10 acres (R7861)
Tract 24: The Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4), in Section Forty-one (41), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 10 acres (R7842)
Tract 25: The Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) and the North One-half (N/2) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) , in Section Forty-one (41), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 30 acres (R7841)
Tract 26: The South One-half (S/2) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4), of Section Thirty-nine (39), in Block One (1), of the D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 20 acres (R7815)
Tract 27: The South One-half (S/2) of the South One-half (S/2) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) and the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4), in Section Thirty-nine (39), Block One (1), of D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 50 acres (R7814)
Tract 28: The Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) and the South One-half (S/2) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) and the North One-half (N/2) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE/4), in Section Thirty-nine (39), Block One (1), of D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 50 acres (R7813)
Tract 29: The Southwest Quarter (SW/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4), of Section Thirty-nine (39), in Block One (1), of D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 10 acres (R7812)
Tract 30: The North One-half (N/2) of Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of Northwest Quarter (NW/4) and the Southwest Quarter (SW/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of Section Thirty-nine (39), in Block One (1), of D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas being 30 acres (R7811)
Tract 31: The Northeast Quarter (NE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4), of Section Thirty-nine (39), in Block One (1), of D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 10 acres (R7798)
Tract 32: The Southeast Quarter (SE/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW/4) of the Southwest Quarter (SW/4), of Section Thirty-nine (39), in Block One (1), D & P Ry. Co. Survey, Presidio County, Texas, being 10 acres (R7816)

LEVIED ON the 19th day of May, 2020, as the property of those persons listed above to satisfy taxes, penalties, and interest and all costs of seizure and sale against those persons listed in said Warrant and any other unknown owners in favor of the Taxing Units listed in said Tax Warrants.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND THIS THE 19th DAY OF May 2020.



Sheriff, Presidio County, Texas

Deputy

CLASSIFIEDS & PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

The Presidio Independent School District is accepting “Sealed Bids” for Student Accident Athletic/Activity Insurance for school year 2020-2021. Bids will be accepted until June 23,2020 at 3:00 p.m. CST.

Prospective bidders may secure further information and specifications from Raquel H. Baeza at rbaeza@presidio-isd.net. The Presidio ISD reserves the right to reject any and/or all bids and to waive all formalities and irregularities in bidding.

The Sealed Bids will be publicly opened on June 24, 2020 at 10:00 A.M. CST. However, the bids will not be publicly exposed. Any bid received thereafter will not be considered and will be returned to the proposer unopened. Facsimiles will be accepted prior to the specified deadline. Presidio ISD reserves the right to postpone, to accept or to reject any or all bids as it deems to be its best interest and to waive formalities and reasonable irregularities in proposing.

BID MUST BE ADDRESSED TO:

Presidio ISD

Business Office

ATTN: Raquel H. Baeza

P.O. Box 1401

701 East Market Street

Presidio, Texas 79845

432-229-3281/fax

Plainly Marked: Bid – Student Accident Athletic/ Activity Insurance

City of Presidio City Secretary Office is requesting a Call of Letters of Interest, for an open City of Presidio Council Member seat, to be filled until November 3rd, 2020. Please submit Letter of Interest to the Secretary of the City of Presidio, Brenda Ornelas-Acuna, PO Box 1899, City Hall, 507 West O’Reilly St., Presidio, Texas 79845 or email it to bornelas@presidiotx.us.

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HUDESPETH: 11.7% PRESIDIO: 7.3%
CULBERSON: 15.3% BREWSTER: 26.9%

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EN LÍNEA: 2020CENSUS.GOV/ES
LLAMA SIN COSTO: 844.468.2020

SIN TU PARTICIPACIÓN, TODOS PERDEMOS. ¡TODOS CUENTAN!

Extremo Oeste de Texas Censo 2020

Census 2020

JOB

HELP WANTED: The Hotel Paisano is accepting applications for part-time housekeeping and/or laundry position. Applications are available at the front desk. References are required.

MISSING CAT

REWARD

Solid black female cat, short hair, thin, with large ears. Missing since May 25th. 432-386-4041

Construction Advertisement and Invitation for Bids

The City of Presidio will receive bids for furnishing all labor, materials, and equipment and performing all work required for the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) Texas Community Development Block Grant (TxCDBG) Contract No. 7218381 - New Ground Storage Water Tank until 4:00 P.M., C.S.T. on Friday, June 26, 2020 at the City Hall 507 W. O’ Reilly Street, Presidio, Texas 79845 (P.O. Box 1899, Presidio, Texas, 79845) after which the bids will be publicly opened and read aloud.

Bids are invited for several items and quantities of work as follows:

1. Base Bid – A 200,000 gallon Welded Steel Ground Storage Tank (foundation by others)
2. Alternate A – A 500,000 gallon Welded Steel Ground Storage Tank (foundation by others)
3. Alternate B – A 100,000 gallon Welded Steel Ground Storage Tank (foundation by others)

Bid/Contract Documents, including Drawings and Technical Specifications are on file at the City Hall 507 W. O’Reilly Street, Presidio, TX, 79845, or may be purchased for \$150.00 for each set from Kleinman Consultants, 314 W. O’Reilly Street, Presidio, Texas 79845, (432) 664-9057 (telephone). No refunds will be made. Digital copies of the Contract Documents and plans may be requested at no charge by email at ramon@kleinmanconsultants.com.

A bid bond in the amount of 5 percent of the bid issued by an acceptable surety shall be submitted with each bid. A certified check or bank draft payable to the City of Presidio or negotiable U.S. Government Bonds (as par value) may be submitted in lieu of the Bid Bond.

Attention is called to the fact that not less than, the federally determined prevailing (Davis-Bacon and Related Acts) wage rate, as issued by the Texas Department of Agriculture Office of Rural Affairs and contained in the contract documents, must be paid on this project. In addition, the successful bidder must ensure that employees and applicants for employment are not discriminated against because of race, color, religion, sex, sexual identity, gender identity, or national origin.

City of Presidio reserves the right to reject any or all bids or to waive any informalities in the bidding. Bids may be held by City of Presidio for a period not to exceed 60 days from the date of the bid opening for the purpose of reviewing the bids and investigating the bidder’s qualifications prior to the contract award.

City of Presidio does not discriminate based on race, color, religion, sex, national, origin, familiar status or disability. City of Presidio is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer & encourages participation by Section 3 residents and businesses.

Funding for this project is covered under Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. All eligible bidders must comply with Section 3 requirements in regard to meeting or exceeding the required objectives for both hiring and subcontracting. In accordance with these objectives, Contractors are required to direct their newly created employment and/or subcontracting opportunities to Section 3 Residents and Business Concerns.

City of Presidio Jose Portillo, City Administrator 6 / 2 / 2020

All contractors/subcontractors that are debarred, suspended or otherwise excluded from or ineligible for participation on federal assistance programs may not undertake any activity in part or in full under this project.

Census

(continued from page 1)

Johnson expects those numbers to climb much higher, saying that they’re likely so low because no one has received paper censuses in the area. While some have already responded using the census website or by phone, many cannot, or are waiting to mail in the hand-delivered paper version.

In-person, on-the-ground efforts like these are reserved for areas where the majority of households do not have mail delivered to their address. In places like Presidio and Marfa, the bureau has to hand deliver invitations.

The field staff were given special training on social distancing and will wear personal protective equipment for the safety of themselves and residents. “This operation is contactless and follows the most current federal health and safety guidelines,” a Bureau statement

read. They will also deliver 5.1 million paper questionnaires to the front doors of Texans.

The El Paso Area Census Office serves El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Loving, Reeves, Ward, Winkler, Ector, Crane, Midland, Upton, Pecos, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster and Terrell counties.

The current operation is scheduled for four weeks, but Johnson expects it to finish even sooner.

The department is still recruiting and accepting applications on their website. Over the summer they’ll select employees for their final operation to visit households that have not yet responded, match up responses where the exact location isn’t clear and clean up everything they’ve already received.

Anyone with an internet connection or a phone can self-respond to the 2020 Census by visiting www.my2020census.gov or calling 844-330-2020 for English and 844-468-2020 for Spanish.

Censo

(continúa de la página 1)

área. Si bien algunos ya respondieron utilizando el sitio web del censo o por teléfono, muchos no pueden o esperan enviar por correo la versión impresa en mano.

Esfuerzos en persona como estos están reservados para áreas donde la mayoría de los hogares no tienen correo entregado en su dirección. En lugares como Presidio y Marfa, la oficina tiene que entregar invitaciones a mano.

El personal de campo recibió capacitación especial sobre distanciamiento social y usará equipo de protección personal para su seguridad y la de los residentes. “Esta operación no tiene contacto y sigue las pautas federales de salud y seguridad más actuales”, decía una declaración de la Oficina. También entregarán 5.1 millones de cuestionarios en papel a

las puertas de entrada de los tejanos.

La Oficina del Censo del Área de El Paso sirve a los condados de El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Loving, Reeves, Ward, Winkler, Ector, Crane, Midland, Upton, Pecos, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster y Terrell.

La operación actual está programada para cuatro semanas, pero Johnson espera que termine incluso antes.

El departamento aún está reclutando y aceptando solicitudes en su sitio web. Durante el verano, seleccionarán a los empleados para su operación final para visitar hogares que aún no han respondido, comparar respuestas donde la ubicación exacta no está clara y limpiar todo lo que ya han recibido.

Cualquier persona con una conexión a Internet o un teléfono puede responder al Censo 2020 visitando www.my2020census.gov o llamando al 844-330-2020 para inglés y al 844-468-2020 para español.

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2017 Chevy Malibu Turbo
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\$469* per Month or \$26,995 + TTL

2017 Chevy Cruze Premier
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2018 Chevy Equinox LT
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2019 Chevy Silverado LD Double Cab LT
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