

BURN BAN IN EFFECT, NO GROUND FIRES

by order of Presidio County

Presidio County to help fund vital upgrades for Marfa Volunteer Fire Department

By SAM KARAS
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MARFA — At last Wednesday’s meeting, Presidio County Commissioners Court voted to dedicate American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding for upgrades at the Marfa Fire Station. The \$224,000 in grant money will help to expand the facility to better safeguard Marfa’s fire engines and equipment. The City of Marfa has also pledged an additional \$115,000 over the next fiscal year to help bring all of the department’s dreams to fruition as soon as possible.

Presidio County has been deliberating over what to do with its ARPA funds over the past year. ARPA is a stimulus program from the Biden administration that aims to help local communities bounce back from economic setbacks as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic — a larger, governmental version of the stimulus checks distributed to American households throughout the pandemic.

County Judge Cinderela Guevara acknowledged that the challenges faced by the Marfa Volunteer Fire Department were not the only challenges faced by Presidio County residents. The county’s ARPA committee ultimately decided that there were other avenues for addressing some of those other issues — for example, seeking out state revolving funds to address dire water infrastructure problems in South Presidio County.

The committee’s deliberations have been extensive and difficult. “It was really hard to get on other projects because everything needs to be a priority, especially public safety,” she explained. What made the fire station project appealing to the commissioners was the fact that it was immediately achievable: in April, the city solicited bids for the project, and determined the final cost would be around half a million dollars. Thanks to ARPA, the county was in a position to immediately help make that dream a reality.

The full project specifications are available online, but mainly involve using the rest of the department’s lot to maximize covered, climate-controlled space. Through the region’s climate extremes, it’s difficult to keep equipment outside and ready-to-use — for example, during a cold Marfa winter, a fire engine outside must be regularly emptied so the water carried inside doesn’t freeze.

To that end, the Marfa Volunteer Fire Department also secured an easement from the city to create

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Staff photo by Sam Karas

Sisters America and Amarilla Stech enjoy the slide under the new shade structure with their new friend, Fernanda Hermosillo. The American Legion and Presidio Municipal Development District teamed up last weekend to provide a day of fun and free food in celebration of the new school year.

Las hermanas América y Amarilla Stech disfrutaron del deslizamiento bajo la nueva estructura de sombra con su nueva amiga, Fernanda Hermosillo. El Distrito de Desarrollo Municipal de American Legion y Presidio se unieron el fin de semana pasado para brindar un día de diversión y comida gratis en celebración del nuevo año escolar.

Bison sightings in Big Bend National Park prompt speculation about their origins

By SAM KARAS
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BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK — On August 7, Britney Martin was headed from Rio Grande Village to visit her uncle in Marfa. As she neared the park’s northern entrance station, she saw him: a bison bull with a patchy summertime coat, standing around 6 feet tall. She stopped the car to get a picture, but the move was startling — instead of a serene nature shot, she caught a dramatic short video of the bison charging her car.

Martin was aware of rumors among park employees about bison spotted near the northeastern edge of the park — a few days before, a friend of a friend had seen one on her way to the Chisos Basin. Someone else claimed to see a pair out by Dog Canyon. As someone who has lived most of her life in Big Bend National Park, Martin knew better than to approach the animal on foot. “I didn’t get out; I wasn’t trying to die,” she said.

The sightings of the bison — considered wiped out from the area since the 19th century — have prompted speculation among locals and park aficionados alike. “Most visitors — and park employees — don’t expect to see a bison in Big Bend National Park,” said Tom Vandenberg, the park’s chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services. “When first reported in mid-July, it was hard to believe, but photos don’t lie.”

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Presidio City Council holds first reading of proposed short-term rental ordinance

By SAM KARAS
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PRESIDIO — At Monday night’s meeting, Presidio City Council presented a draft of a proposed ordinance that will require all short-term rentals, including those listed through online platforms like AirBnB and VRBO, to register with the city and pay hotel occupancy (HOT) tax. The draft distributed on Monday night had already been reviewed by the city’s legal representation — members of council will have plenty of time to review before it’s presented in public for a final vote.

This ordinance has been in the works since May, when Arian Velázquez-Ornelas, who serves as both a council member and board director of the Convention and Visitor Bureau, brought the issue to the attention of both organizations. “The first ordinance was put in place in 1999,” she explained. “It originally included what we considered ‘vacation homes’ as part of it, but we wanted to make sure we’re protected when it comes to that.”

Velázquez-Ornelas has been observing the rise of tourism in towns like Marfa and Terlingua for years. Both towns have had issues with getting short-term rental owners to register themselves on the HOT tax rolls, which has resulted in the city or county needing to take legal action. “Whatever’s happening around us usually ends up happening in Presidio,” she said.

The potential updates include a brand-new short-term rental ordinance and amendments to the existing HOT tax ordinance for the City of Presidio. Both are intended to help the city collect tax money it’s owed through the law, and use the money to promote the city’s burgeoning tourism industry.

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Los avistamientos de bisontes en el Parque Nacional Big Bend provocan especulaciones sobre sus orígenes

Por SAM KARAS
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PARQUE NACIONAL BIG BEND — El 7 de agosto, Britney Martin se dirigía desde Rio Grande Village para visitar a su tío en Marfa. Cuando se acercó a la estación de entrada norte del parque, lo vio: un toro bisonte con un pelaje de verano irregular, de unos 6 pies de altura. Detuvo el automóvil para tomar una foto, pero el movimiento fue sorprendente: en lugar de una toma de la naturaleza serena, captó un video breve y dramático del bisonte cargando contra su automóvil.

Martin estaba al tanto de los rumores entre los empleados del parque sobre bisontes vistos cerca del borde noreste del parque; unos días antes, un amigo de un amigo había visto uno en su camino a la cuenca de Chisos. Alguien más afirmó haber visto un par en Dog Canyon. Como alguien que ha vivido la mayor parte de su vida en el Parque Nacional Big Bend, Martin sabía que no debía acercarse al animal a pie. “No salí; No estaba tratando de morir,” dijo.

Los avistamientos de bisontes, considerados desaparecidos del área desde

(Continúa en la página 3)

El Concejo Municipal de Presidio realiza la primera lectura de la ordenanza de alquiler a corto plazo propuesta

Por SAM KARAS
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PRESIDIO — En la reunión del lunes por la noche, el Concejo Municipal de Presidio presentó un borrador de una ordenanza propuesta que requerirá que todos los alquileres a corto plazo, incluidos los listados a través de plataformas en línea como AirBnB y VRBO, se registren en la ciudad y paguen el impuesto de ocupación hotelera (HOT). El borrador distribuido el lunes por la noche ya había sido revisado por la representación legal de la ciudad: los miembros del consejo tendrán mucho tiempo para revisarlo antes de que se presente en público para una votación final.

Esta ordenanza ha estado en proceso desde mayo, cuando Arian Velázquez-Ornelas, quien se desempeña como miembro del consejo y director de la junta de la Oficina de Convenciones y Visitantes, llamó la atención de ambas organizaciones sobre el tema. “La primera ordenanza se puso en lugar en 1999”, explicó. “Originalmente incluía lo que considerábamos ‘casas de vacaciones’ como parte de él, pero queríamos asegurarnos de estar protegidos cuando se trata de eso”.

Velázquez-Ornelas lleva años observando el auge del turismo en localidades como Marfa y Terlingua. Ambas ciudades han tenido problemas

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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

El condado de Presidio ayudará a financiar mejoras vitales para el Departamento de Bomberos Voluntarios de Marfa

Por SAM KARAS
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MARFA — En la reunión del miércoles pasado, la Corte de Comisionados del Condado de Presidio votó para dedicar fondos de la Ley del Plan de Rescate Estadounidense (American Rescue Plan Act, ARPA) para mejoras en la Estación de Bomberos de Marfa. Los \$ 224,000 en dinero de la subvención ayudarán a expandir las instalaciones para proteger mejor los camiones y equipos contra incendios de Marfa. La Ciudad de Marfa también ha prometido \$115,000 adicionales durante el próximo año fiscal para ayudar a hacer realidad todos los sueños del departamento lo antes posible.

El condado de Presidio ha estado deliberando sobre qué hacer con sus fondos ARPA durante el año pasado. ARPA es un programa de estímulo de la administración Biden que tiene como objetivo ayudar a las comunidades locales a recuperarse de los reveses económicos como resultado de la pandemia de COVID-19: una versión gubernamental más grande de los cheques de estímulo distribuidos a los hogares estadounidenses durante la pandemia.

La jueza del condado Cinderela Guevara reconoció que los desafíos que enfrentó el Departamento de Bomberos Voluntarios de Marfa no fueron los únicos desafíos que enfrentaron los residentes del condado de Presidio. El comité ARPA del condado finalmente decidió que había otras vías para abordar algunos de esos otros problemas, por ejemplo, buscar fondos rotativos estatales para abordar los graves problemas de infraestructura de agua en el sur del condado de Presidio.

Las deliberaciones del comité han sido extensas y difíciles. “Fue muy difícil participar en otros proyectos porque todo debe ser una prioridad, especialmente la seguridad pública”, explicó. Lo que hizo que el proyecto de la estación de bomberos fuera atractivo para los comisionados fue el hecho de que se podía lograr de inmediato: en abril, la ciudad solicitó ofertas para el proyecto y determinó que el costo final sería de alrededor de medio millón de dólares. Gracias a ARPA, el condado estuvo en condiciones de ayudar de inmediato a hacer realidad ese sueño.

Las especificaciones completas del proyecto están disponibles en línea, pero principalmente involucran el uso del resto del lote del departamento para maximizar el espacio cubierto y climatizado. A través de los extremos climáticos de la región, es difícil mantener el equipo afuera y listo para usar; por ejemplo, durante un frío invierno en Marfa, un camión de bomberos afuera debe vaciarse regularmente

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ENGLISH NEWS

Bison sightings

(Continued from page 1)

In the past two weeks, Martin’s photographs have been liked and shared by around 2,000 people on social media. John Karges, a former conservation biologist for the Wildlife Conservancy, was quick to join in on the fun. From retirement in San Antonio, chiming in on Big Bend forums and Facebook pages is a way of connecting with his former home. “On social media, there’s a lot of misidentification and misrepresentation out there,” he said.

Unlike the many misidentified elk and bighorn sheep Karges comes across on a daily basis, the bison bull encountered by Martin was unmistakable. Before the arrival of the Spaniards in the 16th century, there were an estimated 30 million bison roaming North America in the so-called “bison belt” from the fringes of the Arctic to Northern Mexico, concentrated in the Great Plains. The story of how they disappeared is long and thorny.

American bison (Bison bison) are distinct from what are commonly called buffaloes on other continents. There are two kinds of American bison: a wood bison (Bison bison athabascae) and Plains bison (Bison bison bison). The creature Martin saw on the highway was a male Bison bison bison, and in pretty good shape. “He could be past mating age, but he did look fairly healthy and agile,” Karges said.

According to Karges, the bison of the historical Trans-Pecos region were migratory, just like the people who relied on them for survival. The typical southernmost range of the American bison was in the modern-day Texas Panhandle, but they were known to dip down into the Big Bend and northern Mexico as the local climate and ecology shifted. The fossil record of that, as Karges puts it, is “pretty meager.”

Still, there’s plenty of evidence bison were a presence in the diets and imaginations of the earliest Trans-Pecos residents. There are artistic representations of bison scattered throughout the region, most notably on the Devil’s River and in Big Bend National Park. Just outside Redford, a bison knife — used by Indigenous people to process hides — was found and donated to the Museum of the Big Bend.

Deep on a ranch in Val Verde County is the Bonfire Shelter, which has the distinction of being the earliest and southernmost “buffalo jump” site in North America. Around 12,000 years ago — long before the domestication of the horse — Indigenous people came up with a brilliant, time-saving idea: if they strategically started a herd of bison near a cliff’s edge, there would be a buffet of remains waiting at the bottom of the canyon.

When the Spanish governor and shipwreck survivor Cabeza de Vaca visited what’s now south Presidio County in 1534, his crew encountered a number of natives living along the river — many of whom said that their neighbors and relatives were away hunting bison. Cabeza de Vaca did not yet have a word for these

creatures: in the account of his travels known as La Relación, they’re merely referred to as “cows.”

The word cibolo — as in Cibolo Creek and the Fortín de Cibolo that would later become a luxury resort — means “bison” to many local Spanish speakers. Look up the word “bison” in a Spanish dictionary, however, and you’ll probably find an entry for the word bisonte. Historian Enrique Madrid of Redford explained that the exact origins of the name cibolo are a mystery, but it’s probably an Indigenous word.

Historically, there were many different clans of the Jumanos living in the area, but the Bison Clan frequently made camp around what’s now Shafter. “Their headquarters were along Cibolo Creek, near what’s called Elephant Rock,” Madrid explained. As a fellow Jumano — albeit from a different clan — Madrid is frustrated by what he feels is an erasure of the bison from local place names and narratives.

Madrid thinks “Elephant Rock” — the roadside pull off and photo-op named by the Texas Department of Transportation — is a misnomer. To Madrid, the formation only looks like an elephant if you’ve never seen a bison before. “They didn’t ask anybody — people just name things after what they recognize,” he said. “The only elephants who ever came through Shafter were with the circus.”

The Bison Clan Jumanos were not the only Indigenous Big Bend residents who depended on bison: bands of the Apache and Comanche who passed through the area seasonally also hunted these giant game animals. As the frontier of white settlement crept further and further west in the age of Manifest Destiny, demand for bison products ballooned worldwide.

The United States Army also quickly realized they could combat public enemies one and two — the Apache and Comanche — by targeting the bison. By starving out the people who depended on them, the post-Civil War Union Army had a better chance of winning a war against the Indigenous forces that had foiled them at every turn. “One of General [Tecumseh] Sherman’s favorite techniques to conquer a tribe was to exterminate their food source,” Madrid explained.

Karges agreed that late 19th-century anti-Native policies were partly to blame for the bison’s disappearance — but long-term trends toward a changing climate were likely a factor as well. “It’s very, very plausible that bison come into the Trans-Pecos in either good conditions in the area or bad conditions on the Great Plains — or maybe both,” he explained. As conditions trended hotter, bison — which tend to migrate north in winter — found the Big Bend a less hospitable hideaway.

That could also explain why the bison spotted this summer in Big Bend National Park strayed so far from wherever they originally came from. “Bison herds move pretty quickly,” Karges explained. “They have to wander to find forage. This bison in Big Bend right now are probably moving around because the range

conditions are so bleak and because the drought has made water so rare.”

But where did the bison in Martin’s photographs originally come from? Some folks on social media speculated that he came from Mexico — there’s a herd of bison in the Sierra del Carmen Nature Reserve about 50 miles from Boquillas. The park quickly ruled that theory out.

Karges — and several others — thought he probably came from the Bruce Ranch, a series of large family holdings near Marathon. To Karges’ knowledge, those are the only untagged domestic bison in the area. He’d even had a close call with a Bruce Ranch bison — one night, driving from Sanderson to Marathon around sunset, he saw a bull running by the side of the road.

This was before Karges owned a cell phone, so he drove all the way to Alpine to try to alert the sheriff. “I used to work with a [bison] herd for the Fort Worth Nature Center in a previous career,” he said. “I know how dangerous they are, especially at dark on a highway.”

Barry Bruce, keeper of the Bruce Ranch bison herd, didn’t think the bison in the national park belonged to him. At the time Karges ran into the runaway bison on Highway 90, there were closer to 500 bison on Bruce land in Brewster County; now, there are around 20, making it easier to spot when the herd has thinned. “About 15 years ago we had a bunch get out,” he said. “There were some people south of Marathon who said they’d seen some buffalo down that way.”

The Bruce Ranch herd dates back to 1983. The original Bruce bison were refugees from a failed experiment in Southeast Texas, where a rancher bought them without realizing how unsuited the region’s rangeland was for bison nutrition. Bruce’s grandfather took them west, and the bison thrived in their ancestral vacation lands in the Trans-Pecos. For almost 40 years, the family has enjoyed raising them and selling them off to hunters and butchers.

Though raising bison is a family affair, Bruce took to them perhaps more than the rest of his relatives. He built his house on the side of a mountain, and the old Comanche Trail — a seasonal migration route the natives followed toward Mexico — crosses his yard. “You could walk out on my front porch and put a chair down and watch bison roam down below — it was just like going back 200, 300 years,” he said.

There were advantages beyond aesthetics. The bison aren’t as hard on the local terrain as cows or — God forbid — sheep and goats. “All a cow does is eat grass, and it’ll eat grass until that area is completely barren,” Bruce explained. While cows are picky about what they’ll eat, bison will eat shrubs and cactus other range animals can’t digest. “The bison walk along and eat everything, so it gives the grass time to regrow.”

A trend toward healthier and ethically-sourced meat in recent years hasn’t hurt. Even in the modern-day bison market, all parts of the animal can be used for

something. “Bison put out about 10-15% more meat than a cow, and all the fat nutrients are in the meat, so they can’t be carved off,” he explained. “Bison is about the second most nutritious meat you can get, behind ostrich. And I’m not eating no damn ostrich.”

The major difference between raising cattle and raising bison is the bison’s size and strength. Because they’re wanderers by nature, only massive, Big Bend-sized ranches can keep them happy — and even then, fences are just a suggestion. “Bison don’t run around things, they run through,” Bruce said. “You gotta have one hell of a fence.”

For now, the origin of the bison Britney Martin saw near Persimmon Gap is a mystery. The park’s official investigation is ongoing. “Over the last month, park managers have been making extensive efforts to contact local landowners to determine their origin,” VandenBerg explained. “These efforts continue.”

Even if the owners are contacted, relocation of the bison could be logistically impossible. Unlike the international cattle estray captured within the park and shipped off to Presidio, bison are considered wild animals — the protocol for what happens to them after they’re spotted is much different. “Lawfully-wise, a buffalo is considered a wild animal,” Bruce explained. “If one gets off a ranch and gets hit on the highway, it’s just like hitting a deer.”

Could the bison that Britney Martin startled on the road to Persimmon Gap live out the rest of his days in Big Bend National Park? Karges thinks so, but only if conditions are right. “There’s all kinds of things that could happen to him,” Karges said. “He could find a waterhole and forage and stay there lonely for the rest of his life. He could move until he finds resources or until he finds his herd again.”

Madrid didn’t understand why the park didn’t try a reintroduction program. He’s been a supporter of the Texas Tribal Buffalo Project, a Lipan Apache-led organization to reintroduce Indigenous people to their ancestral food source. “Wherever cattle range, there could be bison,” he said.

Because the animal was historically so transient, the park is hesitant to declare the species “native” to the area. “In order to answer this question definitively, the NPS would need an academic study,” VandenBerg explained. “If such a study determined that bison were indeed native, any decision to reintroduce them would require an assessment of the likely ability of a reintroduced population to be self-sustaining considering habitat and climate change.”

Regardless of however the National Park Service decides to proceed, the reappearance of the bison had a deeper, spiritual meaning to Madrid. “Every clan has a totem — the totem is an ancestor of your clan. That’s part of our religion,” he explained. “This bison, he’s the future of the Big Bend.”

Short-term rental ordinance

(Continued from page 1)

Local HOT tax is collected throughout the state of Texas, though the fine print of individual municipal ordinances vary from place to place.

The new short-term rental ordinance is intended to target AirBnB and VRBO listings, but it applies to any rental listing intended for occupancy under 30 days. Through the new law, all short-term rental owners would be required to seek a permit from the city. The cost for the annual permit would be \$100, which includes a safety inspection from the city and a registration number for enrollment in HOT tax collection.

The ordinance also includes an important safety stipulation: short-term rental owners managing their listings remotely must designate a “local responsible party” that can be available in case of an emergency. Any time there are people occupying a short-term rental, the “local responsible party” must be reachable by phone or in person at all times, and able to get to the property within a “reasonable time” of the distress call. Failure to comply with any part of the ordinance could carry a fine up to \$2,000.

The city is also hoping to amend its HOT tax ordinance to include the new short-term rental ordinance. The HOT tax ordinance specifies that the local HOT tax rate is 7% — the tax may not be levied against long-term renters or state or federal employees on official business. There’s a 1% penalty fee for noncompliance, and both the city administrator and the city attorney may bring suit against property owners found to be delinquent on their taxes.

The HOT tax ordinance also includes a detailed section on what Presidio’s remitted taxes can be used for. First on the list is “convention center facilities”

and “tourism information centers” — while plans for a major convention center in the city have been put on ice, the Convention and Visitor Bureau has been actively discussing a new-and-improved information kiosk over by the pool as well as a more formal visitor center downtown.

“Pending eligibility” — approval and legal review — the funds could also potentially be used for arts facilities and sporting events. The ordinance also allows for the taxes to be used for “transportation systems” — municipal buses and shuttles might seem a long way off, but it gives the city room to grow. The funds also increase the budget for the Convention and Visitor Bureau, which puts on cultural events tourists and locals alike can enjoy, like 4th of July fireworks shows and the annual Christmas Posada parade.

Velázquez-Ornelas was receptive to criticism that the new rules could deter people from starting their own short-term rental businesses, but felt that giving the city’s tourism economy some structure would be positive in the long run. “Presidio has been growing exponentially in the past five years — you can just see it,” she said. “We want to focus on economic growth. People are going to start looking at this area, and then they’re going to be looking for places to rent.”

The regulations are intended to monetize a potential business and tourism boom while preserving what makes Presidio special. “A lot of the magazines and articles that are written about Presidio are about its isolation, its friendly and welcoming people,” she explained. “We want to be able to grow our tourism while having people say, ‘It wasn’t commercialized, it wasn’t tailored to tourism. It had this small hometown feel.’ It’s a hard line to balance, but we can work together.”

Marfa Volunteer Fire Department

(Continued from page 1)

a permanent fire lane, ensuring that they’ll be able to enter and exit the facilities as quickly as possible to respond to emergencies. In the wake of major fires like the Rockhouse Fire of 2011 or, more recently, a fire at NAPA Auto Parts and Santa Fe Cabinets in Presidio, it’s clear that stronger emergency departments in one town benefit the whole region.

Jason Ballmann, a Marfa City Council member who spoke at length at Wednesday’s meeting in support of

the county’s decision, was elated. “This is super exciting to me as a partnership between these three entities: the county, the city and the volunteer fire department,” he said. “Each one is bringing something very unique to the table.”

Kat Kane, a Marfa volunteer firefighter, was thrilled that the city and county had worked together to address the department’s needs. “We’re very grateful and excited for the firehouse improvements, and know it will help us serve the community better,” she said.

Form 50-878

Statements required in notice if the proposed tax rate exceeds the no-new-revenue tax rate and the voter-approval tax rate and the de minimis rate exceeds the voter-approval rate, as prescribed by Tax Code §§26.06(b-1) and 26.063(d).

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
ON TAX INCREASE

This notice only applies to a municipality with a population of less than 30,000 that also meets the definition of a special taxing unit.

A tax rate of \$ 0.595088 per \$100 valuation has been proposed by the governing body of City of Presidio

PROPOSED TAX RATE \$ 0.595088 per \$100
NO-NEW-REVENUE TAX RATE \$ 0.568071 per \$100
VOTER-APPROVAL TAX RATE \$ 0.574881 per \$100
DE MINIMIS RATE \$ 0.549981 per \$100

The no-new-revenue tax rate is the tax rate for the 2022 tax year that will raise the same amount of property tax revenue for City of Presidio from the same properties in both the 2021 tax year and the 2022 tax year.

The voter-approval tax rate is the highest tax rate that City of Presidio may adopt without holding an election to seek voter approval of the rate, unless the de minimis rate for City of Presidio exceeds the voter-approval tax rate for City of Presidio.

The de minimis rate is the rate equal to the sum of the no-new-revenue maintenance and operations rate for City of Presidio the rate that will raise \$500,000, and the current debt rate for City of Presidio.

The proposed tax rate is greater than the no-new-revenue tax rate. This means that City of Presidio is proposing to increase property taxes for the 2022 tax year.

A PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED TAX RATE WILL BE HELD ON August 29 2022 at 6:00 PM at Presidio Activity Center.

The proposed tax rate is greater than the voter-approval tax rate but not greater than the de minimis rate and does not exceed the rate that allows voters to petition for an election under Section 26.075, Tax Code. If City of Presidio adopts the proposed tax rate, City of Presidio is not required to hold an election so that the voters may accept or reject the proposed tax rate and the qualified voters of the City of Presidio may not petition the City of Presidio to require an election to be held to determine whether to reduce the proposed tax rate.

YOUR TAXES OWED UNDER ANY OF THE TAX RATES MENTIONED ABOVE CAN BE CALCULATED AS FOLLOWS:
Property tax amount = (tax rate) x (taxable value of your property) / 100
(List names of all members of the governing body below, showing how each voted on the proposal to consider the tax increase or, if one or more were absent, indicating absences.)
FOR the proposal: John Pazo, Nancy Arceval, Adrian Velazquez-Ornelas, Steve Alvarez, Jessica
AGAINST the proposal: NONE
PRESENT and not voting: NONE
ABSENT: NONE

Form developed by: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, Property Tax Assistance Division For additional copies, visit: comptroller.texas.gov/taxes/property-tax 50-878 • Rev. 4-23/3

The following table compares the taxes imposed on the average residence homestead by City of Presidio last year to the taxes proposed to be imposed on the average residence homestead by City of Presidio this year.
For assistance with tax calculations, please contact the tax assessor for Presidio County at 432-729-4081.

	2021	2022	Change
Total Tax Rate/\$100	\$0.626240/\$100	\$0.595088/\$100	Decrease of \$0.031152/\$100, or 4.97%
Average Homestead Taxable Value	\$61,048	\$68,091	Increase of 11.53%
Tax on Average Homestead	\$382	\$405	Increase of \$23, or 6.02%
Total Tax Levy on All Properties	\$971,267	\$1,025,436	Increase of \$54,169, or 5.57%

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THIS PAPER

NOTICIAS EN ESPAÑOL

Los avistamientos de bisontes

(Continuación de la página 1)

el siglo XIX, han provocado especulaciones entre los lugareños y los aficionados al parque por igual. “La mayoría de los visitantes, y los empleados del parque, no esperan ver un bisonte en el Parque Nacional Big Bend”, dijo Tom Vandenberg, jefe de Interpretación y Servicios para Visitantes del parque. “Cuando se informó por primera vez a mediados de julio, era difícil de creer, pero las fotos no mienten”.

En las últimas dos semanas, las fotografías de Martin han recibido “me gusta” y han sido compartidas por unas 2000 personas en las redes sociales. John Karges, ex biólogo conservacionista de Wildlife Conservancy, se unió rápidamente a la diversión. Desde su jubilación en San Antonio, participar en los foros de Big Bend y en las páginas de Facebook es una forma de conectarse con su antiguo hogar. “En las redes sociales, hay mucha identificación errónea y tergiversación”, dijo.

A diferencia de los muchos alces y borregos cimarrones mal identificados con los que Karges se encuentra a diario, el toro bisonte con el que se encontró Martin era inconfundible. Antes de la llegada de los españoles en el siglo XVI, se estimaba que había 30 millones de bisontes vagando por América del Norte en el llamado “cinturón de bisontes” desde los límites del Ártico hasta el norte de México, concentrados en las Grandes Llanuras. La historia de cómo desaparecieron es larga y espinosa.

El bisonte americano (Bison bison) es distinto de lo que comúnmente se llama búfalos en otros continentes. Hay dos tipos de bisonte americano: un bisonte de bosque (Bison bison athabascæ) y un bisonte de las llanuras (Bison bison bison). La criatura que Martin vio en la carretera era un bison bison bison macho, y estaba en muy buen estado. “Podría haber pasado la edad de apareamiento, pero se veía bastante saludable y ágil”, dijo Karges.

Según Karges, los bisontes de la región histórica de Trans-Pecos eran migratorios, al igual que las personas que dependían de ellos para sobrevivir. El rango típico más al sur del bisonte americano estaba en el actual Panhandle de Texas, pero se sabía que se sumergían en el Big Bend y el norte de México a medida que cambiaba el clima y la ecología locales. El registro fósil de eso, como dice Karges, es “bastante escaso”.

Aún así, hay muchas pruebas de que el bisonte estuvo presente en las dietas y la imaginación de los primeros residentes de Trans-Pecos. Hay representaciones artísticas de bisontes repartidas por toda la región, sobre todo en Devil’s River y en el Parque Nacional Big Bend. En las afueras de Redford, se encontró un cuchillo de bisonte, utilizado por los indígenas para procesar pieles, y se donó al Museo de Big Bend.

En lo profundo de un rancho en el condado de Val Verde se encuentra Bonfire Shelter, que tiene la distinción de ser el sitio de “salto de búfalo” más antiguo y más al sur de América del Norte. Hace unos 12 000 años, mucho antes de la domesticación del caballo, a los indígenas se les ocurrió una idea brillante que les ahorraría tiempo: si asustaban estratégicamente a una manada de bisontes cerca del borde de un acantilado, habría un montón de restos esperando en el fondo. del cañón

Cuando el gobernador español y sobreviviente del naufragio Cabeza de Vaca visitó lo que ahora es el

sur del condado de Presidio en 1534, su tripulación se encontró con varios nativos que vivían a lo largo del río, muchos de los cuales dijeron que sus vecinos y parientes estaban cazando bisontes. Cabeza de Vaca aún no tenía una palabra para estas criaturas: en el relato de sus viajes conocido como La Relación, se les llama simplemente “vacas”.

La palabra cibolo, como en Cibolo Creek y el Fortín de Cibolo que luego se convertiría en un resort de lujo, significa “bisonte” para muchos hispanohablantes locales. Sin embargo, busque la palabra “bison” en un diccionario de Ingles y probablemente encontrará una entrada para la palabra bisonte. El historiador Enrique Madrid de Redford explicó que los orígenes exactos del nombre cibolo son un misterio, pero probablemente sea una palabra indígena.

Históricamente, había muchos clanes diferentes de Jumanos viviendo en el área, pero el Clan Bison con frecuencia acampaba alrededor de lo que ahora es Shafter. “Su sede estaba a lo largo de Cibolo Creek, cerca de lo que se llama Elephant Rock”, explicó Madrid. Como compañero Jumano, aunque de un clan diferente, Madrid se siente frustrado por lo que siente que es una eliminación del bisonte de los nombres de lugares y narrativas locales.

Madrid cree que “Elephant Rock”, la parada en la carretera y la sesión fotográfica nombrada por el Departamento de Transporte de Texas, es un nombre inapropiado. Para Madrid, la formación solo parece un elefante si nunca antes has visto un bisonte. “No le preguntaron a nadie, la gente simplemente nombra las cosas por lo que reconoce”, dijo. “Los únicos elefantes que pasaron por Shafter estaban con el circo”.

Los Jumanos del clan Bison no eran los únicos residentes indígenas de Big Bend que dependían de los bisontes: bandas de apaches y comanches que pasaban por la zona estacionalmente también cazaban estos gigantesos animales de caza. A medida que la frontera de los asentamientos blancos avanzaba más y más hacia el oeste en la era del Destino Manifiesto, la demanda de productos de bisonte se disparó en todo el mundo.

El ejército de los Estados Unidos también se dio cuenta rápidamente de que podían combatir a los enemigos públicos uno y dos, los apaches y los comanches, al atacar al bisonte. Al matar de hambre a las personas que dependían de ellos, el Ejército de la Unión posterior a la Guerra Civil tuvo una mejor oportunidad de ganar una guerra contra las fuerzas indígenas que los habían frustrado en todo momento. “Una de las técnicas favoritas del general [Tecumseh] Sherman para conquistar una tribu era exterminar su fuente de alimento”, explicó Madrid.

Karges estuvo de acuerdo en que las políticas contra los nativos de finales del siglo XIX fueron en parte culpables de la desaparición del bisonte, pero las tendencias a largo plazo hacia un clima cambiante probablemente también fueron un factor. “Es muy, muy plausible que los bisontes entren en Trans-Pecos en buenas condiciones en el área o en malas condiciones en las Grandes Llanuras, o tal vez en ambas”, explicó. A medida que las condiciones se volvían más cálidas, los bisontes, que tienden a migrar hacia el norte en invierno, encontraron en Big Bend un escondite menos hospitalario.

Eso también podría explicar por qué los bisontes avistados este verano en el Parque Nacional Big Bend se alejaron tanto de su lugar de origen. “Las manadas de bisontes se mueven bastante rápido”, explicó Karges. “Tienen que vagar para encontrar forraje. Este bisonte en Big Bend en este momento probablemente se está moviendo porque las condiciones del campo son muy sombrías y porque la sequía ha hecho que el agua sea tan escasa”.

Pero, ¿de dónde provienen originalmente los bisontes de las fotografías de Martin? Algunas personas en las redes sociales especularon que venía de México: hay una manada de bisontes en la Reserva Natural Sierra del Carmen, a unas 50 millas de Boquillas. El parque rápidamente descartó esa teoría.

Karges, y varios otros, pensaron que probablemente provenía de Bruce Ranch, una serie de grandes propiedades familiares cerca de Marathon. Según el conocimiento de Karges, esos son los únicos bisontes domésticos sin etiquetar en el área. Incluso estuvo cerca de un bisonte de Bruce Ranch: una noche, mientras conducía de Sanderson a Marathon al atardecer, vio un toro corriendo al costado de la carretera.

Esto fue antes de que Karges tuviera un teléfono celular, así que condujo hasta Alpine para tratar de alertar al sheriff. “Solía trabajar con una manada [de bisontes] para el Centro de la Naturaleza de Fort Worth en una carrera anterior”, dijo. “Sé lo peligrosos que son, especialmente en la oscuridad de una carretera”.

Barry Bruce, cuidador de la manada de bisontes de Bruce Ranch, no creía que los bisontes del parque nacional le pertenecieran. En el momento en que Karges se topó con el bisonte fugitivo en la autopista 90, había cerca de 500 bisontes en la tierra de Bruce en el condado de Brewster; ahora, hay alrededor de 20, lo que facilita la detección cuando la manada se ha reducido. “Hace unos 15 años tuvimos un grupo que salió”, dijo. “Había algunas personas al sur de Marathon que dijeron que habían visto algunos búfalos por ese camino”.

La manada de Bruce Ranch se remonta a 1983. Los bisontes Bruce originales eran refugiados de un experimento fallido en el sureste de Texas, donde un rancho los compró sin darse cuenta de cuán inadecuados eran los pastizales de la región para la nutrición de bisontes. El abuelo de Bruce los llevó al oeste y los bisontes prosperaron en sus tierras de vacaciones ancestrales en Trans-Pecos. Durante casi 40 años, la familia ha disfrutado criándolos y vendiéndolos a cazadores y camiceros.

Aunque criar bisontes es un asunto de familia, Bruce se hizo cargo de ellos quizás más que el resto de sus parientes. Construyó su casa en la ladera de una montaña, y el viejo Comanche Trail, una ruta de migración estacional que seguían los nativos hacia México, cruza su jardín. “Podías salir a mi porche delantero y poner una silla y ver a los bisontes deambular por debajo, era como retroceder 200, 300 años”, dijo.

Había ventajas más allá de la estética. Los bisontes no son tan duros en el terreno local como las vacas o, Dios no lo quiera, las ovejas y las cabras. “Todo lo que hace una vaca es comer pasto, y comerá pasto hasta que esa área esté completamente estéril”, explicó Bruce. Si bien las vacas son exigentes con lo que comerán, el bisonte come animales puede usarse para algo. “El bisonte

produce entre un 10 y un 15 % más de carne que una vaca, y todos los nutrientes de la grasa están en la carne, por lo que no se pueden eliminar”, explicó. “El bisonte es la segunda carne más nutritiva que puedes conseguir, detrás del avestruz. Y no voy a comer ninguna maldita avestruz.

La principal diferencia entre criar ganado y criar bisontes es el tamaño y la fuerza del bisonte. Debido a que son vagabundos por naturaleza, solo los ranchos masivos del tamaño de Big Bend pueden mantenerlos felices, e incluso entonces, las cercas son solo una sugerencia. “Los bisontes no corren alrededor de las cosas, corren a través de ellas”, dijo Bruce. “Tienes que tener una valla increíble”.

Por ahora, el origen del bisonte que Britney Martin vio cerca de Persimmon Gap es un misterio. La investigación oficial del parque está en curso. “Durante el último mes, los administradores del parque han estado haciendo grandes esfuerzos para contactar a los propietarios locales para determinar su origen”, explicó VandenBerg. “Estos esfuerzos continúan”.

Incluso si se contacta a los propietarios, la reubicación del bisonte podría ser logísticamente imposible. A diferencia del ganado extraviado internacional capturado dentro del parque y enviado a Presidio, los bisontes se consideran animales salvajes: el protocolo de lo que les sucede después de que son vistos es muy diferente. “En términos legales, un búfalo se considera un animal salvaje”, explicó Bruce. “Si uno sale de un rancho y lo golpean en la carretera, es como golpear a un venado”.

¿Podría el bisonte que Britney Martin asustó en el camino a Persimmon Gap vivir el resto de sus días en el Parque Nacional Big Bend? Karges cree que sí, pero solo si las condiciones son las adecuadas. “Hay todo tipo de cosas que podrían pasarle”, dijo Karges. “Podría encontrar un pozo de agua y forraje y permanecer allí solo por el resto de su vida. Podría moverse hasta que encuentre recursos o hasta que encuentre su rebaño nuevamente”.

Madrid no entendía por qué el parque no intentaba un programa de reintroducción. Ha sido partidario del Texas Tribal Buffalo Project, una organización dirigida por Lipan Apache para reintroducir a los pueblos indígenas a su fuente ancestral de alimentos. “Dondequiera que haya ganado, podría haber bisontes”, dijo.

Debido a que históricamente el animal era tan transitorio, el parque duda en declarar a la especie como “nativa” del área. “Para responder definitivamente a esta pregunta, el NPS necesitaría un estudio académico”, explicó VandenBerg. “Si un estudio de este tipo determinara que los bisontes eran realmente nativos, cualquier decisión de reintroducirlos requeriría una evaluación de la capacidad probable de una población reintroducida para ser autosuficiente teniendo en cuenta el hábitat y el cambio climático”.

Independientemente de cómo decida proceder el Servicio de Parques Nacionales, la reaparición del bisonte tuvo un significado espiritual más profundo para Madrid. “Cada clan tiene un tótem: el tótem es un antepasado de tu clan. Eso es parte de nuestra religión”, explicó. “Este bisonte, es el futuro del Big Bend”.

Departamento de Bomberos Voluntarios

(Continuación de la página 1)

para que el agua que lleva adentro no se congele.

Con ese fin, el Departamento de Bomberos Voluntarios de Marfa también aseguró una servidumbre de la ciudad para crear un carril de bomberos permanente, asegurando que puedan entrar y salir de las instalaciones lo más rápido posible para responder a emergencias. A raíz de grandes incendios como el Rockhouse Fire de 2011 o, más recientemente, un incendio en NAPA Auto Parts y Santa Fe Cabinets en Presidio, está claro que los departamentos de emergencia más fuertes en una ciudad benefician a toda la región.

Jason Ballmann, miembro del Concejo Municipal

de Marfa que habló extensamente en la reunión del miércoles en apoyo de la decisión del condado, estaba eufórico. “Esto es muy emocionante para mí como una asociación entre estas tres entidades: el condado, la ciudad y el departamento de bomberos voluntarios”, dijo. “Cada uno está trayendo algo muy único a la mesa”.

Kat Kane, una bombera voluntaria de Marfa, estaba encantada de que la ciudad y el condado hayan trabajado juntos para abordar las necesidades del departamento. “Estamos muy agradecidos y emocionados por las mejoras en la estación de bomberos, y sabemos que nos ayudarán a servir mejor a la comunidad”, dijo.

Ordenanza de alquiler a corto plazo

(Continuación de la página 1)

para lograr que los propietarios de alquileres a corto plazo se registren en las listas de impuestos HOT, lo que ha resultado en que la ciudad o el condado deban emprender acciones legales. “Lo que sucede a nuestro alrededor generalmente termina sucediendo en Presidio”, dijo.

Las posibles actualizaciones incluyen una nueva ordenanza de alquiler a corto plazo y enmiendas a la ordenanza de impuestos HOT existente para la Ciudad de Presidio. Ambos están destinados a ayudar a la ciudad a recaudar el dinero de los impuestos que se le debe por ley y utilizar el dinero para promover la floreciente industria turística de la ciudad. El impuesto HOT local se recauda en todo el estado de Texas, aunque la letra pequeña de las ordenanzas municipales individuales varía de un lugar a otro.

La nueva ordenanza de alquiler a corto plazo está destinada a los listados de AirBnB y VRBO, pero se aplica a cualquier listado de alquiler destinado a una ocupación de menos de 30 días. A través de la nueva ley, todos los propietarios de alquileres a corto plazo deberán solicitar un permiso de la ciudad. El costo del permiso anual sería de \$100, que incluye una inspección de seguridad de la ciudad y un número de registro para inscribirse en la recaudación de impuestos HOT.

La ordenanza también incluye una estipulación de seguridad importante: los propietarios de alquileres a corto plazo que administren sus listados de forma remota deben designar una “parte responsable local” que pueda estar disponible en caso de una emergencia. Cada vez que haya personas ocupando un alquiler a corto plazo, la “parte local responsable” debe estar accesible por teléfono o en persona en todo momento, y debe poder llegar a la propiedad dentro de un “tiempo razonable” de la llamada de socorro. El incumplimiento de cualquier parte de la ordenanza podría conllevar una multa de hasta \$2,000.

La ciudad también espera modificar su ordenanza de impuestos HOT para incluir la nueva ordenanza de alquiler a corto plazo. La ordenanza del impuesto HOT especifica que la tasa del impuesto HOT local es del 7 %: el impuesto no se puede aplicar a los inquilinos a largo plazo ni a los empleados estatales o federales en asuntos oficiales. Hay una multa del 1% por incumplimiento, y tanto el administrador de la

ciudad como el abogado de la ciudad pueden entablar una demanda contra los propietarios que se encuentren en mora con sus impuestos.

La ordenanza de impuestos HOT también incluye una sección detallada sobre para qué se pueden usar los impuestos remitidos de Presidio. Lo primero en la lista son las “instalaciones del centro de convenciones” y los “centros de información turística”: mientras que los planes para un importante centro de convenciones en la ciudad se han congelado, la Oficina de Convenciones y Visitantes ha estado discutiendo activamente un quiosco de información nuevo y mejorado, junto a la piscina, así como un centro de visitantes más formal en el centro.

“Elegibilidad pendiente” (aprobación y revisión legal), los fondos también podrían usarse para instalaciones artísticas y eventos deportivos. La ordenanza también permite que los impuestos se usen para “sistemas de transporte”: los autobuses y lanzaderas municipales pueden parecer muy lejanos, pero le da a la ciudad espacio para crecer. Los fondos también aumentan el presupuesto para la Oficina de Convenciones y Visitantes, que organiza eventos culturales que pueden disfrutar tanto los turistas como los lugareños, como los espectáculos de fuegos artificiales del 4 de julio y el desfile anual de la Posada de Navidad.

Velázquez-Ornelas fue receptivo a las críticas de que las nuevas reglas podrían disuadir a las personas de iniciar sus propios negocios de alquiler a corto plazo, pero consideró que dar cierta estructura a la economía turística de la ciudad sería positivo a largo plazo. “Presidio ha estado creciendo exponencialmente en los últimos cinco años, se puede ver”, dijo. “Queremos enfocarnos en el crecimiento económico. La gente comenzará a buscar en esta área y luego buscará lugares para alquilar”.

Las regulaciones están destinadas a monetizar un auge comercial y turístico potencial al tiempo que preservan lo que hace que Presidio sea especial. “Muchas de las revistas y artículos que se escriben sobre Presidio tratan sobre su aislamiento, su gente amable y acogedora”, explicó. “Queremos poder hacer crecer nuestro turismo mientras la gente dice: ‘No se comercializó, no se adaptó al turismo’. Tenía la sensación de una pequeña ciudad natal’. Es una línea difícil de equilibrar, pero podemos trabajar juntos”.



CLASSIFIED

Presidio Convention and Visitor Bureau finalizing details for next month’s multicultural festival

By SAM KARAS
sam@bigbendsentinel.com

PRESIDIO — At Tuesday night’s meeting, the Presidio Convention and Visitor Bureau worked to nail down some of the details for the organization’s Multicultural Festival, which will be held on September 10. The group has a tentative line-up of musicians and speakers ranging from mariachi and banda to traditional bluegrass fiddle tunes.

The parade will start at 10 a.m., and locals are welcome to register their own float. Music and entertainment in Daly Park will begin around 11 a.m. and carry on through the evening. The organization is also looking for speakers to present between musical acts — representatives from different ethnic communities in Presidio will give presentations on traditional dress and customs.

There will also be opportunities for vendors of food and handmade goods to sell the best of what Presidio has to offer. There will be vendors selling traditional Mexican crafts as well as Tarahumara offering demonstrations of their special running sandals fashioned out of old tires. The group is looking to solicit a diverse crowd — “We really want to mix it up,” said Bureau member Elvira Hermosillo.

According to Board President Arian Velázquez-Ornelas, the festival was conceived as a way for the community to have something fun to do around the time of Mexican Independence Day — a holiday that most locals celebrate across the river. “We were trying to figure out what to do between the summer months where we can’t do much outside anyway, and the holiday season that starts in November,” she explained. “We didn’t want it to just be about Mexican culture, we wanted to include the fact that we have Filipino and Lebanese and many other cultures and bring them all together.”

The upcoming inaugural Presidio Multicultural Festival will also celebrate an important hand-off: the donation of a number of panels about the history of the Mexican Revolution to the Museo Regional de Ojinaga. These panels originally were hung in the parlor at Fort Leaton. They detailed the history of the Battle of Ojinaga — and the fact that Pancho Villa paid a crew of filmmakers to document the historic conflict.

Texas Parks and Wildlife ultimately decided to put the panels in storage because they didn’t directly relate to Fort Leaton’s history. Though the fort was not directly involved in the Mexican Revolution, Velázquez-Ornelas explained to her board that it was used as a lookout for the U.S. Army for the Camino de Dolores — the “trail of sorrow” followed by refugees from the Battle of Ojinaga to Marfa and beyond. Many Mexican Americans in the tri-county area can trace their heritage to el Camino de Dolores.

The hand-off of the exhibit is a way for the organization to honor the historic tie between Ojinaga and Presidio and to provide a permanent place for the panels to be viewed by folks interested in local history. “We wanted to show how we normally bridge our community with Ojinaga,” Velázquez-Ornelas explained.

Big Bend Ranch Rodeo takes place in Alpine

ALPINE — The 2022 Big Bend Ranch Rodeo is now in the record books. The August 12-13 event was full of excitement, sportsmanship and suspense as the best cowboys from Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Kansas showed off their skills. The rodeo continued the “2 go” format and the cowboys provided lots of excitement and entertainment for the spectators each evening.

The Veale Ranch/Allen Cattle team from Texas are the 2022 BBRR Champions. Besides cash and prizes, the team won an automatic bid to the Working Ranch Cowboys Association World Championships held in November in Amarillo, Texas.

The Veale Ranch, from Aledo, Texas, and the Allen Cattle Company, from Friona, Texas, joined forces to compete in the 2022 BBRR. Veale Ranch, owned by PMB Land and Cattle and operated by John C. Brian, was established in 1935. The ranch is a cow/calf and stockers operation, and it brands a PMB. Allen Cattle is owned and operated by the Allen family and is also a cow/calf and stockers operation. Team members include John C. Brian as captain, Cutter McLain as bronc rider, Tanner Allen and Coy Speer.

Veale/Allen scored points in all five events, tying for first place in the Team Sorting and Wild Cow Milking.

The 2022 Top Hand Award went to Jayde Smith from the Circle M8 Land & Cattle Co. team. Winning the Apache Adams Top Horse Award was Metallic Outlaw, from the Wilson Cattle Co. team.

Placing second was the Muleshoe/Hatchet Ranch team, a cow/calf operation from Arizona. Placing third was Myrick Land & Cattle from Hart, Texas, and Union County, New Mexico, a cow/calf and yearling operation.

Full-house crowds were treated to lots of cowboy action each night. The Big Bend Ranch Rodeo is grateful for the support they have received the last 22 years from countless individuals and businesses in Alpine and beyond. They have already started planning for the 2023 Big Bend Ranch Rodeo, so mark your calendar for August 11-12, 2023. Do not miss the fun!

OBITUARY



Valenzuela

Jose Maria Arredondo Valenzuela, 55, of Presidio, Texas, passed away on Saturday, August 6, 2022, in Fort Stockton, TX.

A memorial service will be held on a later date. Arrangements are entrusted to Eternity Funeral Home. Jose Maria Arredondo was born

in Mexico to Rosa Valenzuela and Ricardo Arredondo on June 7, 1967. He graduated from Presidio High School. He married the love of his life, Genoveva Martinez, on October 19, 1989, in Mexico. Jose worked as a welder for Union Pacific Railroad for numerous years.

Jose Arredondo is preceded in death by his mother Rosa Valenzuela and father Ricardo Arredondo.

Jose is survived by his wife Genoveva Martinez, daughter Diana Y. Martinez Arredondo, and grandson Luis Saul.

The family of Jose Arredondo wishes to extend our sincere appreciation to Focus Care Nursing Home, Pecos County Hospice Team, and all our friends and family who have had us in their thoughts and prayers.

JOB

PCHS is seeking a full-time Chief Financial Officer to oversee the financial responsibility of a federally qualified community health center.

Requirements: Minimum 2 – 5 years of healthcare high-level accounting experience, preferable in a FQHC based setting working in a financial management capacity; knowledge of grant management, accounting and fiscal systems, prepare and present monthly financial budgeting reports, monthly profit and loss by division, fund raising and strategic planning is required; Bachelors’ degree in Accounting, Health Care Administration or related field. Masters’ degree highly desirable.

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Regional Services Division, a division of the Rio Grande Council of Governments, announces the following position:

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Full-time position
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Application and job description available at
<http://www.riocog.org/employment/>

Closing date: Until filled



The Rio Grande Council of Governments

Regional Services Division, a division of the Rio Grande Council of Governments, announces the following position:

9-1-1/GIS Technician

Part-time position
Located in the agency's Satellite Office in **Presidio, TX**

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PUBLIC NOTICE

BIG BEND REGIONAL HOSPITAL DISTRICT BUDGET HEARING SEPTEMBER 1, 2022

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of Big Bend Regional Hospital District has caused to be prepared an annual budget for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2022 and ending September 30, 2023. Notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said proposed budget will be held on September 1, 2022 at 5:30 p.m. at the BBRHD Administrative Office at 105 W. Holland Ave, Alpine, TX 79830.

Buddy Cavness
President / Board of Directors

COALICIÓN REPRODUCTIVA DEL BIG BEND REPRODUCTIVE COALITION

BIG BEND REPRODUCTIVE COALITION
provides educational materials and resources to West Texans that want more information about abortion and miscarriage management.

Big Bend Reproductive Coalition does not give medical or legal advice. This information is an educational resource.

**COALICIÓN REPRODUCTIVA DEL
BIG BEND** proveé materiales y recursos
educacionales a los habitantes de West Texas,
los cuales quieran informacion acerca del
manejo del aborto y aborto espontáneo.

La Coalición Reproductiva del Big Bend no brinda asesoramiento médico ni legal. Esta información es un recurso educativo.

**BigBendRC@proton.me
@BBReproductiveCoalition**

DY CONVENIENCE STORE

fuel • fast food • cold beer,
soda, water, juice • ice • lottery
104 O'Reilly @ the Y
229.4488



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PRESIDIO SPORTS CALENDAR

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18:

LRFMS Volleyball vs Marfa @ Marfa, 4:00 pm

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19:

PHS Varsity Volleyball Tournament @ Littlefield

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20:

PHS Varsity Volleyball Tournament @ Littlefield

The International EI

Maisie Crow
Max Kabat
Allegra Hobbs
Sam Karas
Mary Cantrell
Ariele Gentiles
Becca Foster
Mary Etherington
Maria Gerardo

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