



# Ysleta del Sur Pueblo

Land Use Survey: Community Report

2012

In the latter part of the year 2011, the Economic Development Department administered a land use survey to get key informant and community member input related to land use and the future development of Pueblo owned lands. Survey responses were compiled into this user-friendly report and presented to the community as baseline data for decision-making and for gauging the effectiveness of future projects. The analysis of this data will also be utilized Tribal Council to identify how to protect tribal lands, secure the Pueblo's future and strengthen its sovereignty and self-determination capacity. The data collected in this report is intended to facilitate informed decision-making and to help ascertain what is of great consequence to the Tigua community.

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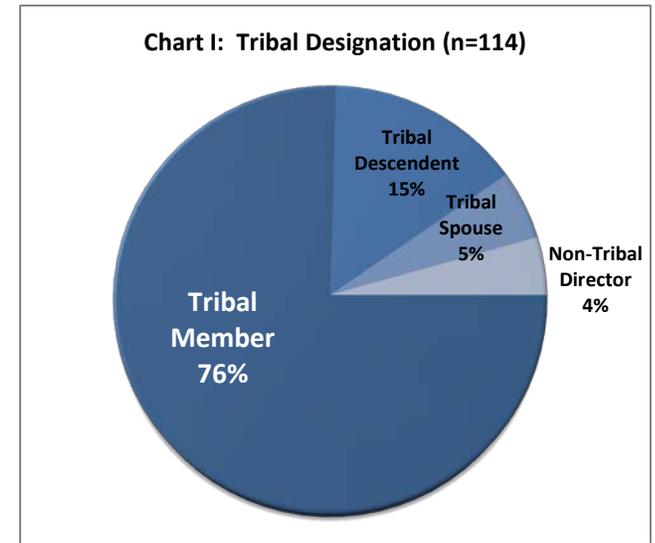
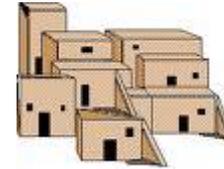
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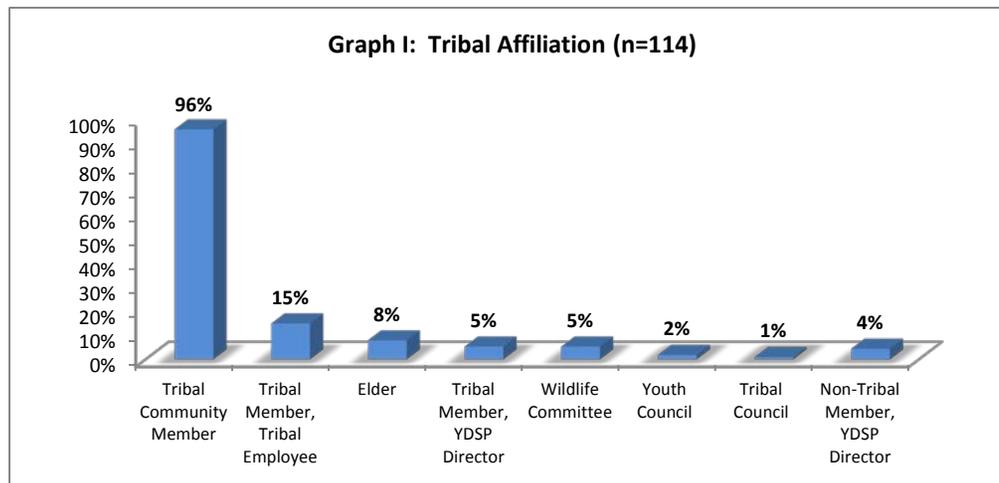
## Introduction

The Economic Development Department conducted a land use survey to garner community input related to land use and future development on tribal lands. Responses to the survey are compiled into this user-friendly report for distribution to the Tribal Community as baseline data. This community input will be used to protect tribal lands and to plan for the Pueblo's future as well as to protect its sovereignty and self-determination. In other words, the data will facilitate informed decision-making based on what is important to the Tigua Community. The analysis was completed in March of 2012 by Analinda Moreno, Statistical Information and Project Technician, under the management of Patricia Riggs, Director for the YDSP Economic Development Department (EDD) and edited by Troy Hernandez, EDD WIA Intern. The EDD thanks all the participants who took time out of their busy schedules to provide feedback on these important matters. Your voice and that of your family, friends and neighbors is essential to future pueblo development.



## Demographic Findings

The 164 respondents who provided feedback comprise a representative sample of the Pueblo population at large. As noted on Chart I above, 76% of the respondents are Tribal Members, 15% are Tribal Descendants, 5% are Tribal Spouses and 4% are Non-Tribal Directors who hold decision and policy making positions at the Pueblo.



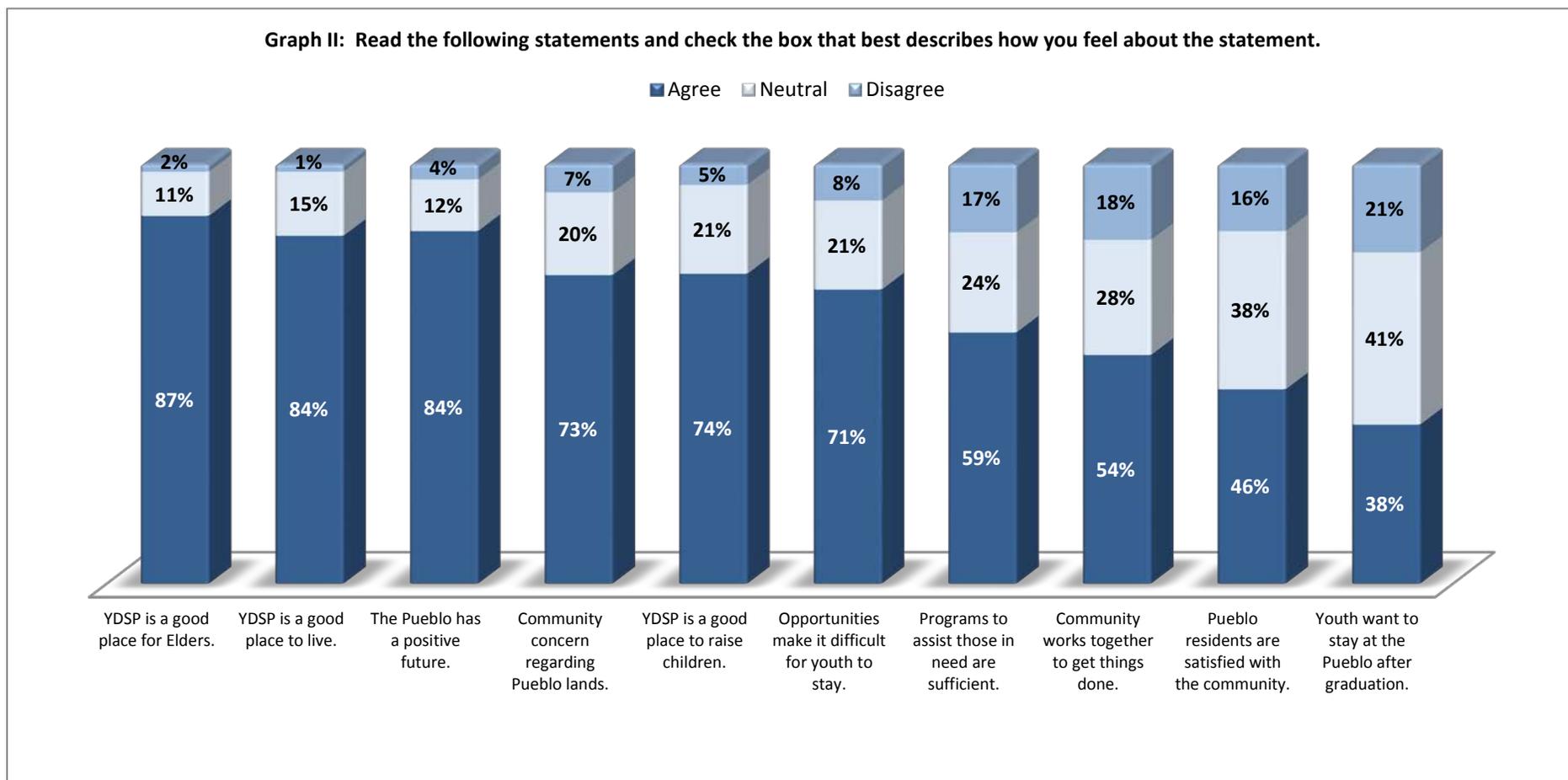
As noted on Graph I to the left, 96% of the respondents are YDSP Community Members; which includes Tribal Members, Tribal Descendants and Tribal Spouses. Fifteen percent (15%) are Tribal Employees; 8% are Elders, 5% are YDSP Directors; 5% are Members of the Wildlife Committee, 2% are members of the Youth Council and 1% is on Tribal Council. Four percent (4%) are Non-Tribal YDSP Directors.

## Quality of Life

Overall, respondents believe that the Pueblo has a positive future and that it is a good place to live; especially for elders. With regards to youth, respondents agree that the Pueblo is a good place to raise children but that the lack of opportunities (career and salary) make it difficult for youth to stay; although 21% of the respondents disagree that youth want to stay at the Pueblo after graduation.

Fifty nine percent (59%) of the respondents feel that there are sufficient programs to assist those in need; even if 17% disagree.

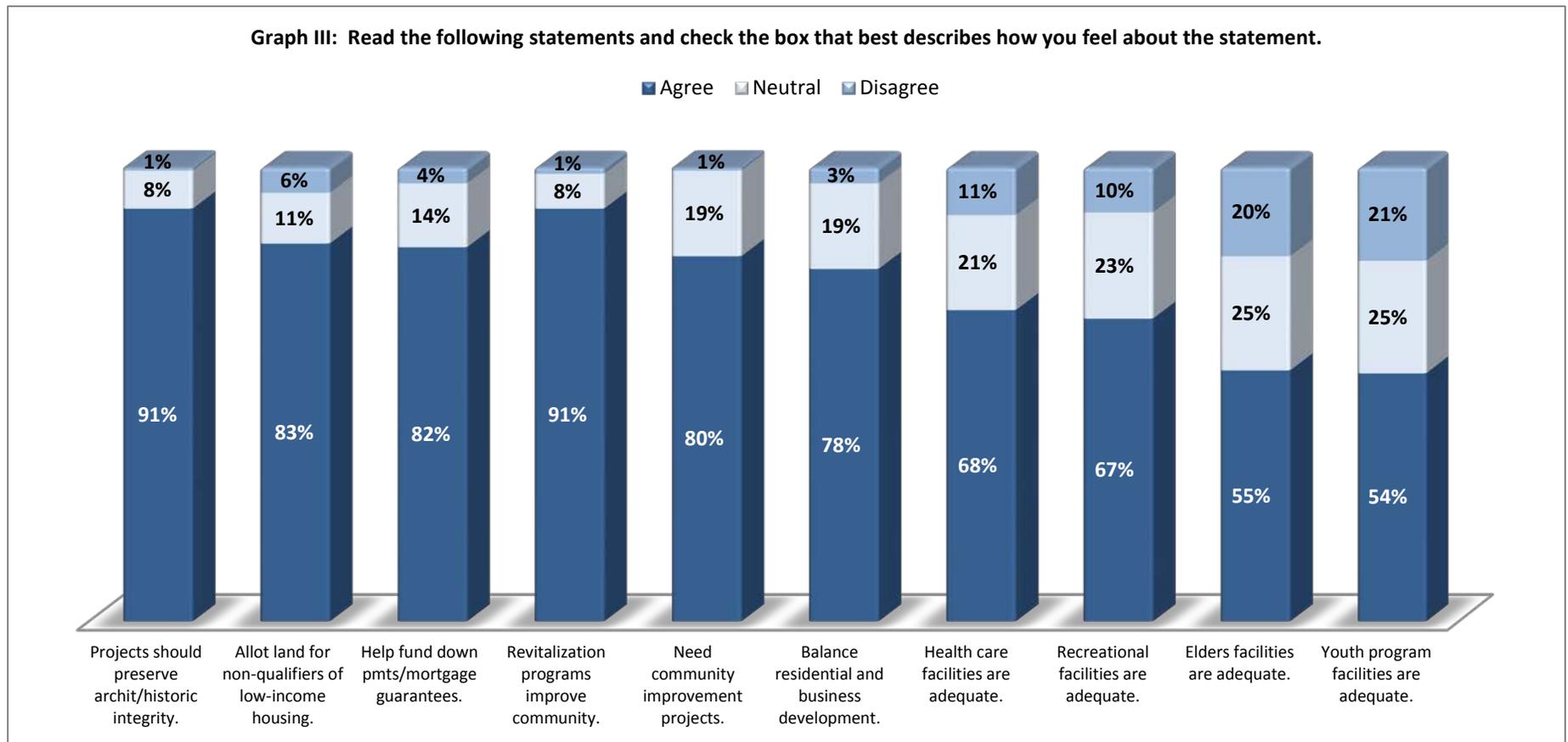
While 54% of the respondents agree that the Pueblo Community works together to get things done, only 46%, less than half, agree that Pueblo Residents are satisfied with their community and 73% communicated a notable concern regarding Pueblo Lands.

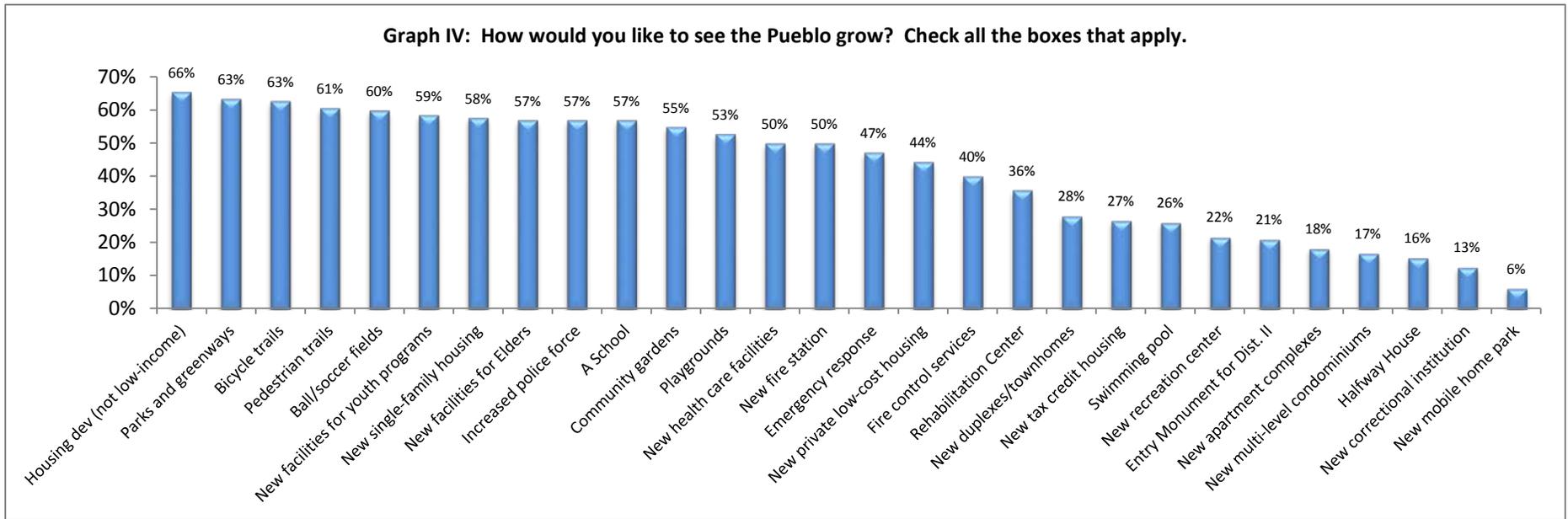


## Housing/Community

Respondents agree that housing and community improvement projects should preserve Pueblo architectural and historical integrity. They also agree that Tribal Members who want to build their own homes on the reservation and who do not qualify for low-income housing, should be allocated Tribal land for housing development. And there is steadfast agreement that Tribal Members need a program to help fund down payments and mortgage guarantees for mortgage loans such as Section 184.

Respondents feel that community and housing revitalization programs are effective ways to improve the community and they agree that the Pueblo needs new community improvement projects. They also support a balance in residential growth with business development. Less agreement exists among respondents as to the adequacy of facilities for health care, recreation, elders programs or youth programs.





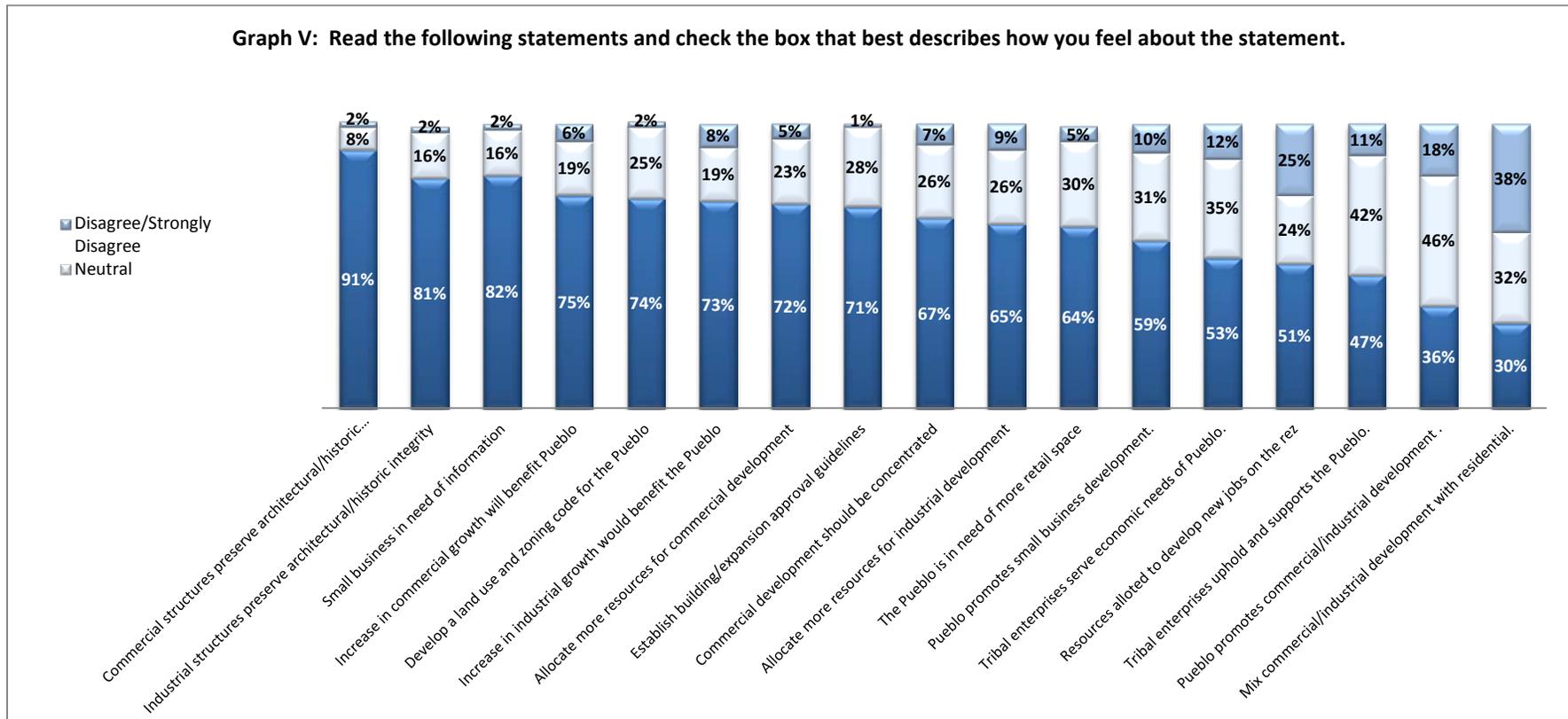
Graph IV, above ranks proposed initiatives by level of support. Initiatives supported by 50% or more of the respondents, include:

- Housing development other than low-income
- Parks and greenways
- Bicycle trails
- Pedestrian trails
- Ball/soccer fields
- New facilities for youth programs
- New single-family housing
- New facilities for Elders
- Increased police force
- A School
- Community gardens
- Playgrounds
- New health care facilities
- New fire station

With regards to services, a majority state that they have proper, year round access to all of the services that they use or need which indicates that the Pueblo is doing a good job of reaching out to the typical person. Nonetheless, 22% of the respondents do not agree. When asked to elaborate on their unmet needs, responses fell into three general categories. The first group speaks to maintaining an inclusive, client focused culture that is sensitive and respectful of persons with illness or disabilities who are trying to access health care services. “Tribal employees at HHS need better ways to communicate proper procedures and answer questions for services needed. Employees need to be properly trained and need to return calls. They should have continuing education for their positions and offer advancement opportunities to encourage a better attitude and atmosphere.” Some replies indicate that hours of operation “don’t always accommodate working adults.” A second concern is with emergency response services. “We rely on the outside for fire and EMS.” A different respondent agreed, “[We] need to build a fire station.” Lastly, there is a sense of alienation among some tribal members, living off the reservation, who feel that “there are no programs that teach and welcome those not living in the Pueblo. . . . There are not enough programs for youth to grow up knowing the tribal culture unless they live in the area.”

## Business

Graph V documents feedback on commercial and industrial developments or related issues with the potential to provide opportunities for the Pueblo. A leading concern is preserving the architectural and historic integrity of commercial buildings and industrials structures followed by a call to establish building and expansion approval guidelines and develop land use and zoning codes. Clear-cut support also exists for providing small business with needed information and allocating resources for commercial and small business development.

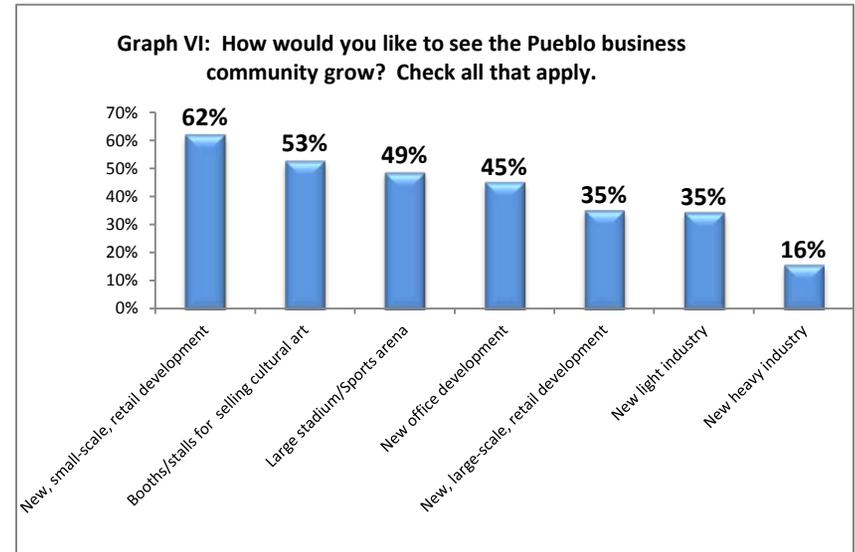


The response rates show that only 30% want commercial and industrial development to be mixed with residential development. When asked differently, 67% agreed that commercial development should be concentrated. The over-riding message is one of keeping commercial and industrial development outside of residential areas regardless of the close access that mixed development would afford. Less than a third of the respondents believe that the Pueblo promotes commercial and industrial development; however, support for large-scale retail development, new light industry, and new heavy industry is lacking. In as much, Pueblo decision makers are acting in accordance with the wishes of the respondents.

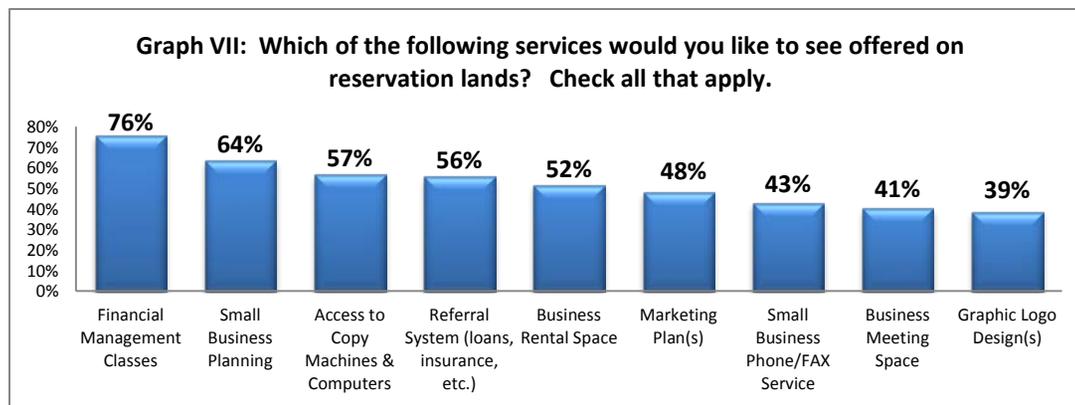
With regards to Tribal Enterprises, 53% of the respondents believe that these operations serve the economic needs of the Pueblo however, only 47% believe that Tribal Enterprises are growing in a way that upholds and supports the Pueblo.

As the Pueblo continues to grow, Tribal Council, Departmental Directors and Tribal Community Members are constantly challenged by the need to balance culture, fiscal, social, economic, and environmental goals. One aspect of this challenge is, deciding how much and what types of new development the Pueblo can accommodate without compromising the day-to-day quality of life for its residents and providing for the needs of the community.

The Land Use Survey was designed to gain an understanding of the Pueblo's needs, values and concerns. This is an important first step to making decisions that promote long-term sustainability. Concerning business community growth, small-scale, retail development has the greatest level of support followed by booths and stalls for selling cultural art. New office development and new light industry is also supported by more than half of the respondents.



To support Business community growth, 76% would like to see classes in financial management and 64% would like to see small business planning. Respondents are also in favor of providing entrepreneurs with access to copy machines and computers, availability to a referral system for loans, insurance, etc. and making available rental space for business; as denoted on Chart VII below.

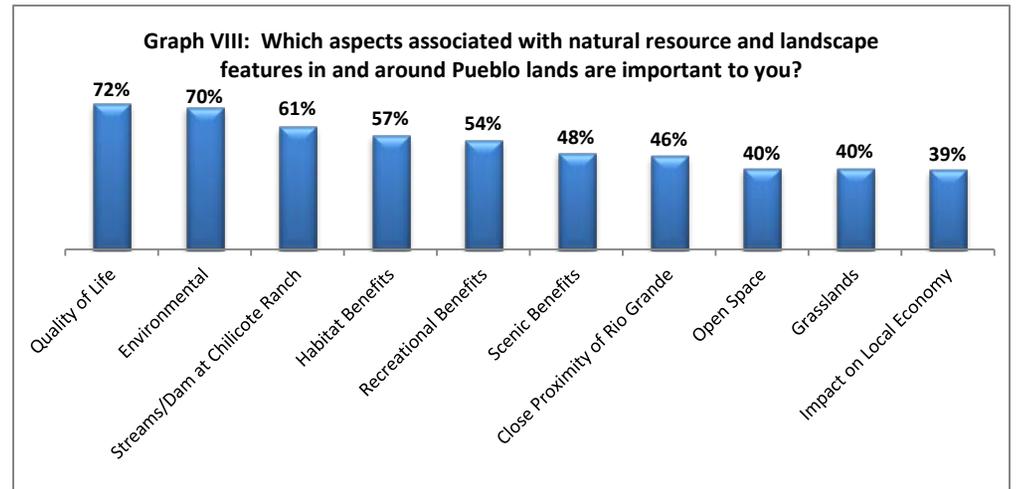


Some of the business initiatives that respondents do not want to see on Pueblo include:

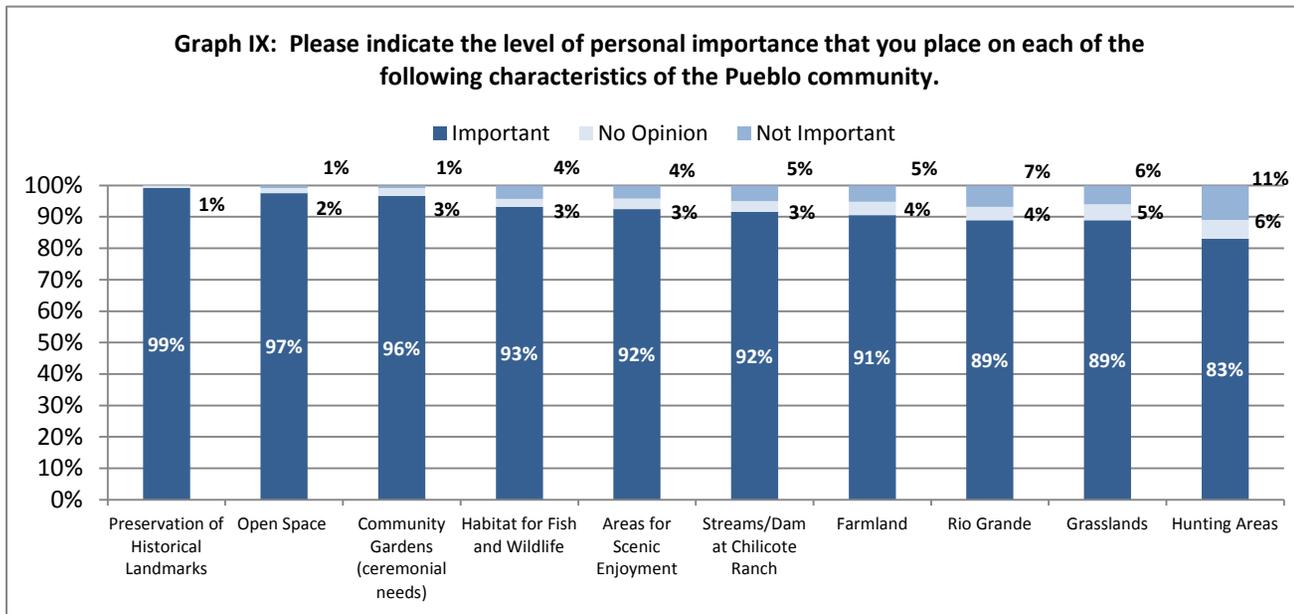
- Auto Service Garage/Auto Salvage
- Strip Mall/Business Park
- Warehousing
- Strip Joint/Adult Entertainment/Nightclub/Bar
- Large Industry/Manufacturing
- Polluting Enterprise/Hazardous Waste
- Sweepstakes on Tribal Residential Land
- Landfill
- Another Parking Lot

## Natural Resources

Graph VIII, to the right, shows that quality of life and the environment are the two significant aspects that respondents associate with natural resource and landscape features. This emphasis on quality of life and the environment are thematic and their influence is apparent in the responses to later questions in this section. Of peak importance to the respondents, are the streams and dam at Chilicote Ranch, followed by the close proximity of Tribal Lands to the Rio Grande; open space and grasslands are of lower importance. Respondents are more concerned with habitat benefits than with recreational benefits; and they place less worth on scenic benefits. The least compelling aspect, for respondents, is the impact on the local economy.



The importance placed on preservation and management of natural and cultural resources to protect and enhance tribal land holdings is shown below on Graph IX. These questions were designed to assist the Pueblo in its fight to preserve and manage its resources while taking into account Tribal Culture, notably the sacred relationship with the land. As documented below, each of the ten items addressed are considered important by



at least 80% of the respondents. However, the issue of greatest personal importance is the preservation of historical landmarks. Open space and community gardens also carry relatively high levels of personal importance followed by habitats for fish and wildlife; and the streams and Dam at Chilicote Ranch. The items with relatively lower importance are hunting areas, grasslands, the Rio Grande and farmland. Still it is crucial to emphasize that overall 80% or more of the respondents consider each of these items to be important to them.

**Cattle:** Thirty-nine percent (39%) of the respondents were unaware of the effect that cattle grazing has on existing ranch land and/or wildlife. Nonetheless, 49% feel that cattle's grazing has a positive effect. One respondent pointed out that "with effective grazing management, that considers the rate of growth and consumption of plants in a given area, the effect [of cattle grazing] can be very positive. Good environmental practices can conserve and improve natural resources and enhance land productivity." Again, this comment reflects an emphasis on protecting the environment through informed decision-making. Conversely, 13% uphold a view that cattle grazing will have a negative effect.



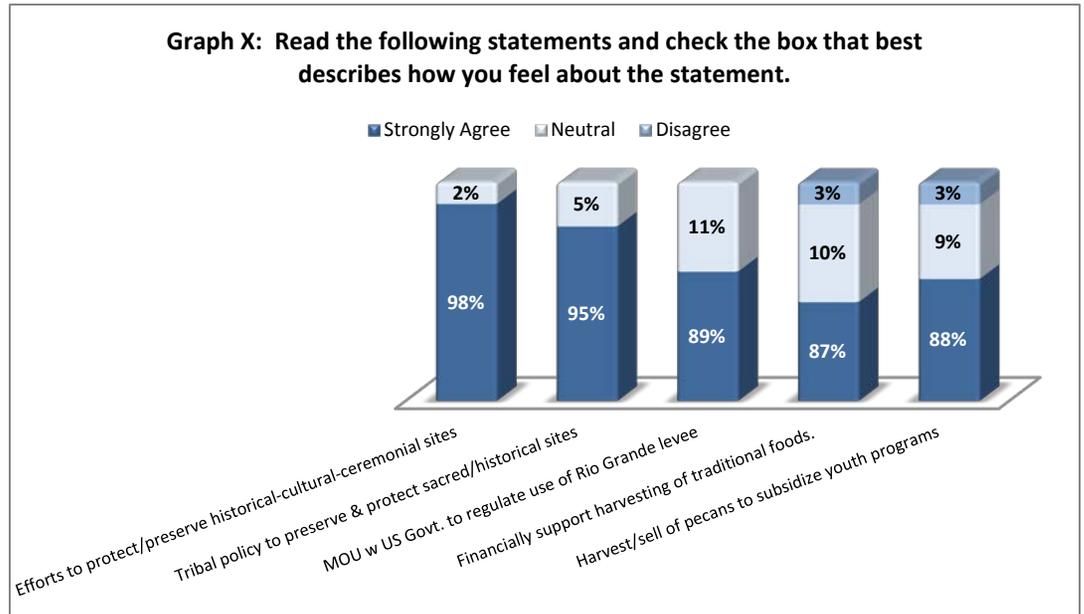
**Farmland:** Concerning the utilization of farmland, 71% stated that it was important to protect existing farmland, "Agriculture has played an important role in who Pueblo People are and who we need to be, traditional ceremonies evolve around the farming that occurred in the Pueblo back then and that should still be considered." Overall, comments suggest that the selected parcels in District II should be maintained for agricultural endeavors. One respondent would like land parcels "protected for agricultural entrepreneurs to promote a farmer's market within the reservation." One individual suggested reserving areas "close to cultural settings such as the mission and the cultural center" and one person was in support of "planting corn all around the Tuh-sla as a buffer or screen for traditional and ceremonial protection." Conversely, 10% stated that it is not important to protect existing farmland at the Pueblo. One respondent stated, "I don't believe we should continue with farmland." A couple of stipulations were put forward by other respondents who felt that farmland should be protected only if it is going to be farmed and another who felt that "unless we are in the farming business and turning a huge profit [no land should be protected for farming]." Regarding the effect of the loss of farmland for housing on the Pueblo's agricultural base, 37% felt that the effect was negative and 19% felt that the effect was positive; a notable 47% (almost half) did not know what the effect had been.



**Hunting:** More than half of the respondents (59%) felt that it was important to identify additional hunting areas on tribal land. One individual stated that the "Chilicote Ranch was purchased for that reason to keep traditional hunting available to those tribal members that still enjoy the traditional harvesting of an animal (deer, rabbit, etc.)." Overall, comments suggest that hunting should take place at the ranch in moderation and at Hueco Tanks if the hunt is for a traditional ceremony. One individual specified that no more than 25% of the parcels at Chilicote Ranch should be utilized for hunting. Conversely, 19% of the respondents felt that identifying additional hunting areas on tribal lands was unimportant. One of these individuals stated that "hunting is destructive and does not carry the same importance it did in the past."



**Resource Initiatives:** Survey respondents (98%) wholeheartedly agree that efforts to protect and preserve historical, cultural and ceremonial sites from development are critical. Concurrently, 95% approve of instituting tribal policy to preserve and protect sacred and historical tribal sites. Eighty nine percent (89%) accede that the Pueblo should develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Federal Government to regulate the use of the Rio Grande levee for ceremonial purposes and 87% concur with encouraging and financially supporting the harvesting of traditional foods, such as corn, by the Pueblo community. To finish, 88% of survey respondents support the harvesting and sale of pecans (behind Socorro Sweepstakes) and utilizing the proceeds to subsidize youth programs such as youth council.



Recognizing that the past cannot be changed but to help impact future decision-making efforts, respondents were asked to identify any site or structure that was demolished or lost but that they felt should have been preserved because of its historical significance. By far, the most distinguished observation is the “Old Pueblo Museum (Candelaria House), Wyngs, and the Cultural Center with the pottery and silver smith plant.” Some respondents noted that they would like to “bring back the old cultural center and relocate Speaking Rock.” Along these same lines, some respondents noted that “some of the parking lots used by Speaking Rock would have been nice open space.” Also noted are the “older homes that were part of the Pueblo a hundred years ago.” As stated by one individual, “We are losing our cultural identity by destroying them.” Locations of older homes include: the old home on the Salida Site, the potter home on Southside Street, houses on Old Pueblo Road or by the Tuh-sla, old houses where past Caciques have lived, older houses within the Barrio de Los Indios, and structures of the original pueblo dwellings near the church. One respondent made note of a “building that was located to the right as you are coming over the bridge on your way to Speaking Rock. That was the site of the Old Butterfield Stage Stop. Many of the accounts that were written concerning our Pueblo were written here by travelers.” Of less notoriety, but recognized nonetheless, is Hueco Tanks State Park. Another respondent identified the swimming pool at the Wellness Center. A different person suggested that “the name of our tribe should be designated as Tiwa, not Tigua. This would reflect linguistic unity with our Tiwa speaking brothers and sisters in the North.”



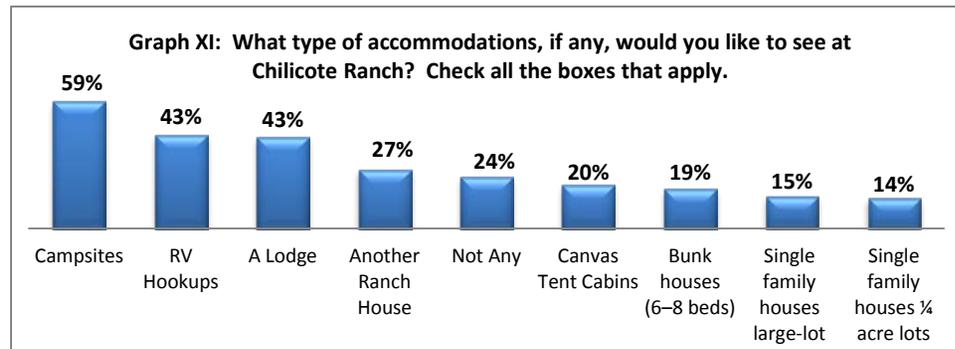
When asked to identify any existing sites or structures that they felt should be preserved as historical buildings or landmarks, respondents listed:

- ❖ Hueco Tanks: any cliff dwellings or pictographs should not be disturbed
- ❖ Any natural rock formations, grasslands for habitat, and natural waterways
- ❖ Ysleta Mission: old church and church grounds
- ❖ Houses in the Barrio de Los Indios
- ❖ Colmenero house on Old Pueblo Road
- ❖ Candelaria House
- ❖ The home that belonged to Ramon Paiz
- ❖ Old Housing on original old reservation
- ❖ Old buildings on Old Pueblo Road
- ❖ Any home that is designated as historical
- ❖ Building across from the church
- ❖ All Ceremonial Sites
- ❖ Site of the Tuslah
- ❖ Site of the Kiva
- ❖ Salida Property
- ❖ Old County Site (4 cardinal directions)
- ❖ Historical sculptures
- ❖ Chilicote Ranch and ranch houses
- ❖ Cultural Center
- ❖ Wellness Center with the swimming pool
- ❖ The entire area of Reservation housing
- ❖ Speaking Rock
- ❖ Traditional gathering grounds located within irrigation district areas and levees
- ❖ The yellow home next to the Tuh-sla, which is supposed to be knocked down to make a parking lot
- ❖ Old houses within the proximity of the Tuh-sla that may have been owned by Pueblo tribal members

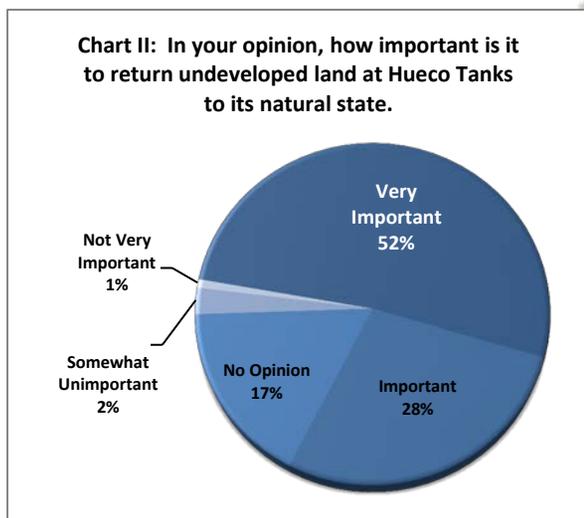


In summary, a respondent noted, “The past is the past and I don’t dwell on it. However, we need to identify current facilities and make sure that they are identified and preserved to the best of our ability.” Another individual said, “Some things can never be replaced so a parking lot is not important to me.”

**Chilicote Ranch:** As previously stated, the quality of life and the environment are the two most important aspects associated with natural resource and landscape features. Evidence of this orientation is confirmed in the perspectives for future development at the Chilicote Ranch. The promotion of renewable energy and the designation of hunting areas is encouraged but mineral extraction and building single-family houses at the ranch is discouraged. In relation to accommodations at the ranch, 59% of the respondents were in favor of campsites; 43% would like to see RV hookups and another 43% support building a lodge. Backing for the construction of bunk houses (6-8 beds) and single family houses, whether large-lot or ¼ acre lots, is lacking. A marginal 27% approve of building another ranch house and only 20% support the use of canvas tent cabins. Aggregately, 24% prefer not to see any added accommodations. Please refer to Graph XI above.



**Hueco Tanks:** The resources at Hueco Tanks form a cultural landscape that consists of structures, pictographs, petro-glyphs, shrines and sacred sites that are of particular importance to the Pueblo. Tigua oral history is rich with references to the everyday use of the Tanks including campsites, hunting and gathering, food processing and preservation. Tigua oral tradition attributes many of the sacred pictographs found at the Tanks to their ancestors who created them. In as much, the Tigua regard Hueco Tanks with extreme sacredness. The sacredness of the area for the Tigua is discernible in their creation narrative that speaks to the Tigua emergence from a cave at Hueco Tanks.

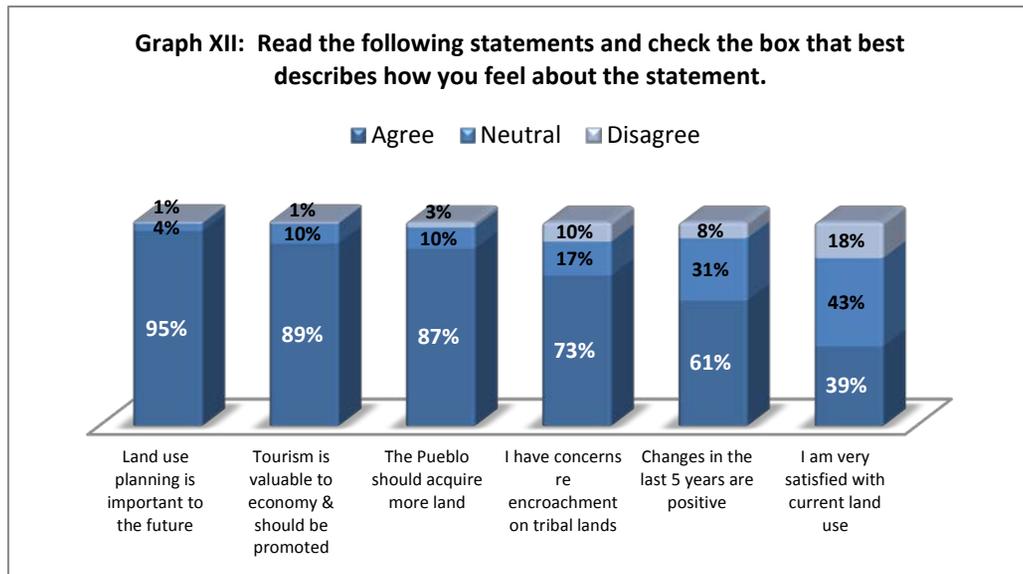


In the past, Tigua religious sites and sacred shrines at the park, while under the stewardship of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, have been subject to vandalism, destruction, and desecration. Survey respondents unreservedly agree that efforts to protect and preserve historical, cultural and ceremonial sites from development are critical; and they enthusiastically approve of instituting tribal policy to preserve and protect sacred and historical tribal sites. Their answers distinctly identify the Hueco Tanks cliff dwellings and pictographs, as requiring special protection.

Along these same lines, survey respondents were asked to relay the importance of returning undeveloped land at Hueco Tanks to its natural state (vegetation, grasslands, etc.). Eighty percent (80%) feel that this is important; 3% feel that this is not important; and 17% did not have an opinion. These percentages are illustrated on Chart II on the previous page.

## Land Use, Transportation & Tourism

**Land Use:** Taken as a whole, answers by survey respondents underscore the paramount importance of the land to almost all aspects of Pueblo life. Respondents agree (95%) that land use planning is important to the future of the Pueblo and their sovereignty; and they agree (89%) that tourism should be promoted given its value to the Pueblo's economy. Eighty-seven percent (87%) are of the opinion that the Pueblo should acquire more land and 73% express concerns regarding the Cities of El Paso and/or Socorro encroaching (intruding) on Tribal lands. While the majority (61%) concur that changes that have taken place at the Pueblo in the last five (5) years are positive and compatible with the changes that are taking place in their personal lives, only 39% agree that they are very satisfied with current land use at the Pueblo. Response rates are illustrated above on Graph XII.



When asked, specifically, if they are concerned about future land use in their community, two thirds (66%) replied “yes.” Individuals who expressed concern were asked to supply further details. For the most part, comments can be grouped into three major areas. The first grouping is concentrated on specific initiatives such as:

- ❖ Develop industrial or commercial building away from the tribal housing community
- ❖ Need to preserve land for profit generating business sites, farming, etc.
- ❖ Not using water rights properly and not promoting agriculture land use
- ❖ Putting a new sweepstakes center in the recreation center is asking for trouble
- ❖ Afraid of too much development
- ❖ Need affordable housing for Tribal Members
- ❖ Concern with urban sprawl
- ❖ Too many parking lots and increased traffic
- ❖ Need to use the Ranch for wind and/or solar development
- ❖ Smart development should include mixed area development

Two items from the above listing, which raise persistent distress, are the “building of too many parking lots” and putting a sweepstakes center in the recreation center which they fear will increase crime and vandalism in District II.

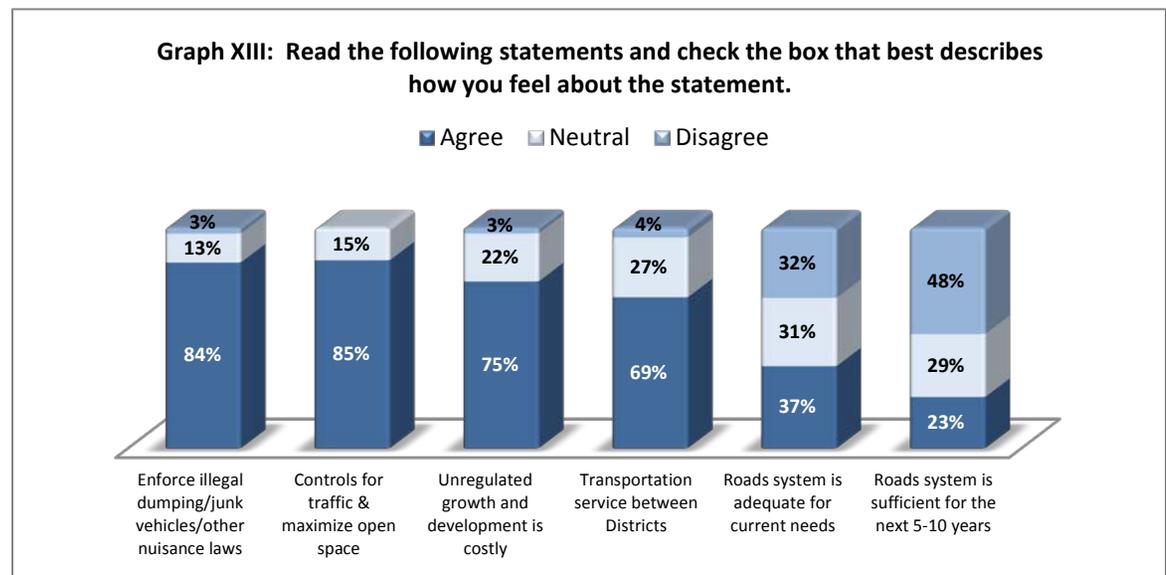
A second area of concern focused on having “a limited land base and need[ing] to take care of what we have.” Other respondents stipulated that “land is a scarce resource that should not be wasted” and that “growth should have a basis in self-sufficiency for the community affording access to basic human needs within the Pueblo to the extent possible.” There is an overarching concern centered on how land is “designated and managed” coupled with a sense that poor decision-making in the past has led to a “loss of land”, the building of “wrong” structures and “expensive waste”. In addition, respondents feel that, “there must be a balance of residential, commercial and government building construction to ensure meeting

Tribal population needs, always with the consent of the Pueblo as a whole.” “There needs to be a "Master Plan" when discussing and deciding on how to develop existing tribal land as well as a plan on acquiring adjacent properties so one true master plan that looks 20-50 years in the future.”

The third concern speaks to a prevailing belief that Tribal land is sacred and part of the rich tapestry that binds the Tribal Community together. “It is important for our land use to reflect the integrity of our identity as a Pueblo Indian community and to preserve respect for our Pueblo way of life.” “Land is valuable to establish a connection to mother earth—not a virtual reality.” “It is important to manage growth in a balanced manner to prevent over-development of one area over another and that cultural practices and traditions remain guarded and preserved.” Several comments spoke to an underlying concern about the future and how current decisions, regarding land development, will affect future generations. “We need to make sure that there is abundant land for future generations to make decisions with. We need to be careful not to leave them with their future already pre-determined.”

**Transportation:** Four out of five survey respondents (84%) would like to see tribal leaders do more to enforce existing laws regulating illegal dumping, junk vehicles and other nuisances. In addition, 85% agree that controls designed to minimize traffic congestion, maximize open spaces and provide aesthetically pleasing living areas should be implemented to improve quality of life at the Pueblo. Sixty-nine percent (69%) agree that Tribal supported transportation service between District I and District II would improve quality of life at the Pueblo.

Taking into account traffic congestion, 32% feel that the road system is not adequate for current needs and close to half (48%) sense that the road system will not support anticipated growth for the next 5 to 10 years. In consequence, 75% agree that rapid, unregulated growth and development is costly to the Pueblo with respect to road maintenance, police and fire protection and other public services. Percentages are shown on Graph XIII to the right.



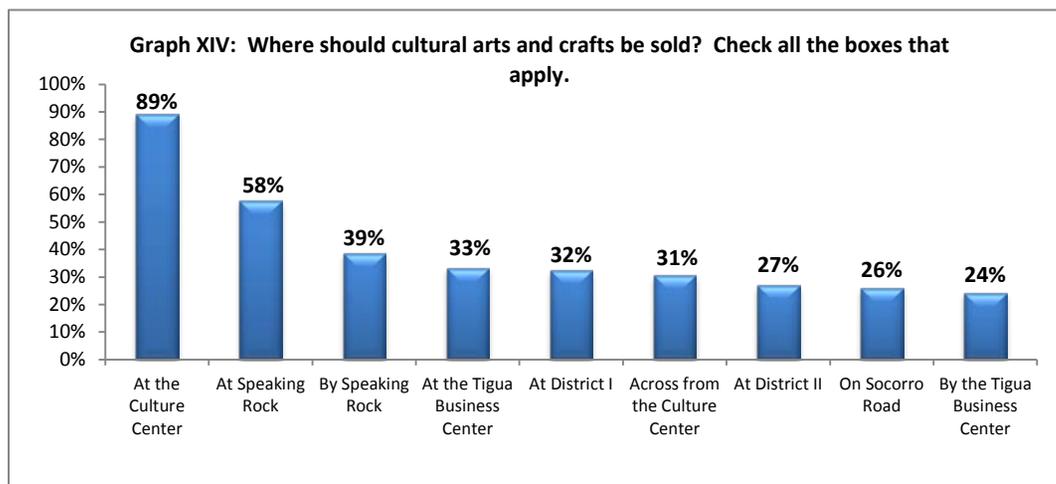
When asked to give suggestions for developing a public transportation system for the Pueblo, some of the respondents proposed a transportation system that runs at set times throughout the day; possibly on an hourly schedule. Suggestions include a monorail, a natural gas powered trolley, or

small shuttle busses (like those used by Speaking Rock) that provide reliable service to and from District I, District II, Administration, Speaking Rock, the Tribal Judicial Department, and Human and Health Services. Respondents see the advantages to such a service as cutting back on local driving, reducing air pollution and relieving personal stress. These respondents believe that such a system will make a big difference to tribal members lacking adequate means to daily transportation. Likewise, tribal members that work for Tribal Government and Speaking Rock stand to benefit.

Another approach, championed by respondents, is to work with Sun Metro to develop a system that is responsive to the needs of Pueblo residents, especially those lacking transportation. One respondent wrote, “I believe a mutual agreement between the City of El Paso, Socorro and YDSP should be drafted to provide essential [transportation] for tribal membership and the surrounding community who do not have their own reliable transportation [this] would greatly benefit all three neighborhoods.” Other suggestions include building another road to District II, instituting a carpooling system, developing safe bicycle paths between the two residential districts and supporting a taxi service founded by a tribal member.

With reference to safety concerns within the YDSP boundaries, some respondents would like to see the Pueblo enter into negotiations with TxDOT and the cities of El Paso and Socorro to: set up speed reducing features and pedestrian-friendly walkways, reduce speed limits, consider better lighting and plan for additional lanes on Socorro Road and Old Pueblo Road. These individuals feel that speeding on Pueblo lands is of concern coupled with people running stop signs. There is also concern with trespassers or people who should not be on tribal land (including: vendors, junk dealers, “people cruising around at all hours” and Border Patrol). Another worry is with “gang and drug related activity within reservation lands,” which some respondents would like to see “extinguished immediately so as not to allow it to fester and grow.” Others suggested hiring more tribal police and increasing police patrols on Pueblo lands. A final concern is with “selective law enforcement. Why issue tickets if the fine or fee is not enforced? That could be revenue used for the police and/or fire department, and a way to deter the violations.”

**Cultural Arts and Crafts** There is strong support among the respondents (92%) for expanding opportunities at the Pueblo for the sale of cultural arts and crafts. Of those who would like to see an expansion, only 34% personally knew of someone that needed a location to sell their arts. The most popular sites identified by survey respondents for the sale of cultural arts and crafts were at the Culture Center followed by Speaking Rock. Less popular sites included at or by the Tigua Business Center, District I, District II, or on Socorro Road. Please refer to Graph XIV on the right.



## 2032—A Glimpse into the Future

The following quotations, taken from various respondents, summarize expectations for future growth. “The Pueblo should be a self-sustainable community development that is blended with rich tribal history. It should be a place where people are friendly and have affordable housing coupled with natural green trails, parks and waterways. The Pueblo should also have an entertainment district with a casino, museums and restaurants.” I would like the Pueblo to be “a true Indian tourism land area—beautiful landscaping, streams (manmade of course), beautiful architecture depicting the culture. These [developments] can incorporate areas for ceremonies, shops for souvenirs, small food stands, interaction for children who visit.”

“I would like to see a more educated community in which we will indeed be a self-reliant community. With more education would come a better economy which would bring more businesses, which would bring a better quality of life all the way around.” “More culture classes for our youth living away from the Pueblo. We are neglecting them. There should be sort of an alumni system in place.” “I would like our community to have everything at our disposal. . . . Our library is great but not enough books for our children to do research.” “I’d love for the Pueblo to have a school, more children and youth activities and a lot more encouragement and funding for our children to continue their education and being able to come back to their Pueblo and work for the tribe.” “I would like for my children to learn the Tigua language. I would like to learn myself.”

“It would be great to have a market place for artists to display their wares, restaurants to provide traditional foods. Green space with tables and benches located within the market that would provide enjoyment for Tigua members of all ages and visitors to the Pueblo. Residential areas might have a local club house for neighbors to get together.” “I would like to see a community center for the Pueblo to attend functions in and our children to grow and learn our language and traditions.” “I would like to see the reservation be more green, as in harvesting corn. I would also like to see stores only for tribal residents on the reservation, like a small grocery store, it is greatly needed.” “Create job opportunities to keep young people here.” “I would like to see a community center for the Pueblo to attend functions in and our children to grow and learn our language and traditions.”

“Remove blood quantum”

“A strong, established Rez, with power”

For detailed findings, please refer to the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (YDSP), 2012 Land Use Survey Analysis. The analysis was completed in March of 2012 by Analinda Moreno, Statistical Information and Project Technician, under the management of Patricia Riggs, Director for the YDSP Economic Development Department. A copy of this document can be secured by contacting the YDSP Economic Development Department at (915) 859-8151. The YDSP Economic Development Department serves as the economic development arm for the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Reservation Community.