Welcome to the Summer 2017 Edition of the Foothills Club West e-Magazine

Table of Contents

Fred Says 2
A Message from the President 3
Comments from the Editor 3
Pecos Road Closure 3
Club West Golf Course Summer 2017 Update 4
Crime Alert – Be Aware 4
Summer Bermuda Grass Care Tips 5
South Mountain Freeway Lawsuit Summer 2017 Update 6
Tips for Rattlesnakes Unexpected Encounter 7
Coyotes in Area 8
Wall Painting and Repair Reminder 10
Pet Policy Reminder 10
Architectural Process 11
Payment Option for Assessments 11

Fred Says

So you think English is easy??

1. The bandage was wound around the wound.
2. The farm was used to produce produce.
3. The dump was so full that it had to refuse more refuse.
4. We must polish the Polish furniture.
5. He could lead if he would get the lead out.
6. The soldier decided to desert his dessert in the desert.
7. Since there is no time like the present, he thought it was time to present the present.
8. A bass was painted on the head of the bass drum.
9. When shot at, the dove dove into the bushes.
10. I did not object to the object.

A Message from the President

By Paul Moroz

As the summer months and the Monsoon season is fast approaching the Board over the last years has completed various projects throughout the community to help with preventing the major damage from the high winds and rains that the monsoon brings with it. We have thinned and will continue to thin our trees throughout the community along with completing various projects to prevent erosion to help us minimize the damage that the heavy winds and rains bring. We are keeping our fingers crossed that we minimize the damage that the heavy winds and rains bring. We are keeping our fingers crossed that we don't have a season like the last few years where we encountered damage throughout the community.

We had to cancel our movie in the park in May due to high winds that night. Our second movie night of the year is scheduled for October, if you have suggestions for a movie selection please send them to Vision Community Management, FCW@WeAreVision.com.

One of the big issues the Board is still addressing is the status of the Foothills Club West golf course. There has been a lot of activity over the last year with the HOA filing a law suit, an update to the status of where we are in the process is included in this newsletter. But I want to assure our residents that the Board is fully engaged with the owners to ensure they will maintain a level of maintenance required by their legal tract declarations and that the golf course will be maintained as a golf course in the future. This is a long process and we will continue to provide updates in our newsletters. If you have any questions regarding the golf course, please do not hesitate to contact Vision Community Management at FCW@WeAreVision.com and we will do our best to answer your questions.

Your Board is continuing to strive to make this community one of the best places to call home and we look forward to your feedback. Board Members represent a group of volunteers who live in and care deeply about our community and who have chosen to participate in the oversight of this amazing community. Our purpose and charter is to preserve, protect and enhance the property values within Club West. Be assured that all decisions made will align with that purpose. Sometimes we must make decisions that may not be popular; but are made in the best interest of the nearly 2500 homes making up our community. This Board works together as a team and even though we may not see eye to eye on all issues, the community always comes first. If you have suggestions for projects or, just want to provide feedback, please email Vision Community Management at FCW@WeAreVision.com.

We want to wish everyone an enjoyable summer and please watch out for children throughout our community.

Comments from the Editor

By Martha Neese

It is Summer time in Phoenix and the traffic has thinned as the population has decreased for the forthcoming hot months ahead. Many of our residents will use this hot season to travel to a cooler destination, a cabin, a beach, or a trip to visit friends and relatives in the Northern regions. For those of us remaining in the Valley of the Sun, our main objective is to just stay cool.

I wanted to reach out to all residents and ask them for either articles to include in our next newsletter or ideas for articles. I wrote the article about rattlesnakes because my husband had gotten bitten and we were much uninformed as to what to do and how much of an emergency it was for him. He survived and is fine but was very lucky. Perhaps, you have had an experience that has taught you a lesson which would be valuable to our residents. If so, send us your ideas for an article topic. Also, feel free to write an article for the newsletter or promote a community project or event. If a resident has received an award or a special acknowledgement, please let us know and we can include an acknowledgement in our newsletter. Send your contributions to FCW@WeAreVision.com.

Committee still need help. Please contact us if anyone is interested in serving on a committee. To become more involved and volunteer, please contact Vision Community Management by phone 480-759-4945 or by email FCW@WeAreVision.com. Also, please notify Vision of any address or e-mail changes.

Enjoy your summer and stay cool!!!

Pecos Road Closure

SRP is closing Pecos Road this weekend in both directions from Desert Foothills Parkway to 32nd Street. The closure will begin Friday night at 10 p.m. and will be open by Monday morning at 5 a.m.

Club West Golf Course Summer 2017 Update

Historically, litigation moves slowly and it often takes many months and sometimes years or more for a lawsuit to be resolved. The lawsuit of the Foothills Club West Community Association ("HOA") brought against the owner/operator of the Club West Golf Course to enforce contractual rights mandating that the golf course be maintained to certain contractual standards is progressing slowly and still remains in the litigation discovery phase. The discovery phase involves document sharing which allows each side to learn about the facts that form the basis of the other sides' claim. Depositions are also taken of witnesses to allow a deeper understanding of the facts supporting each party's contentions.

This current discovery phase is expected to continue throughout the summer and into the fall of 2017. Settlement negotiations between the parties are and will continue to happen and if a settlement between the HOA and the Golf Course is not reached the lawsuit will continue to trial. A court ordered mediation will also be scheduled in attempt to negotiate a settlement. A mediation is a form of alternative dispute resolution where each party presents their side of the case to an independent mediator who works to bring the parties together in a settlement of the case. A trial setting conference will be held on October 17, 2017 with a probable actual court date in front of the Judge to be set sometime in late summer/early fall of 2018. Depositions of parties and lay witnesses shall be completed by December 29, 2017. All discovery and expert deposition will be completed by February 23, 2018 with final supplemental disclosure by March 23, 2018.

One of the main issues in the lawsuit has been the lack of sufficient watering to the golf course. The HOA was proactive last year and through the HOA's lawyers, and with the help of Judge Robert Oberbillig, the parties made a deal which facilitated the payment of the water bill and golf course watering was resumed.

Currently, there are discussions between the HOA and the golf course owner's lawyers to address the summer watering of the golf course and other maintenance issues because the golf course owner unilaterally decided, over the HOA's objections, to close the golf course during the summer.. Whether such an action is allowed under the governing documents is also one of the main issues in the lawsuit which the HOA will bring before the judge and/or jury next year. In the meantime, the HOA is proactively working with the golf course owner to avoid harm to the course during the closure and to avoid the need for another emergency injunction hearing like what was done last year. Interested homeowners requesting additional information may contact the management company at ClubWest@wearevision.com or 480-759-4945.

Crime Alert – Be Aware

By Michael Hinz

As reported in the Ahwatukee Foothills News, on the evening of April 26, there were no Police in all of Ahwatukee. Not one. Ahwatukee is woefully short of Police Officers. Neighbors have complained about response time and upticks in crime.

This is in stark contrast to the commitments made to our community. At the Annual Meeting in March, we were told that there was not a problem with Police staffing in our community. Clearly, that statement was not true.

It is up to us, here in Ahwatukee and particularly in Club West to contact the Police and the City whenever needed. If you are not satisfied please escalate this issue to City Hall, not just the councilman, but the Mayor's office.

Please be mindful of unusual or undesirable activity in the neighborhood. DO NOT HESITATE, please call the Police if you suspect trouble. Clearly the increase in out of area traffic brought on by construction will increase opportunity for crime and criminal elements to take advantage.

With the shortage of Police Officers we must be more observant and engaged.

Summer Bermuda Grass Care Tips

By LandCare

Grass in the desert provides an island of cool in our scorching heat. But it also requires more water and care than desert-adapted plants. So here are some water-efficient tips for keeping your turf healthy and beautiful. Most homeowners have some form of Bermuda grass, a grass that goes dormant in the fall and starts growing again in May. This life cycle means Bermuda does not need to be replanted each year and can handle the over seeding of a winter lawn. In May, when high afternoon temperatures kill the winter rye grass, Bermuda grass will reappear. Most of us think that once the daytime temperatures hit 80 on a regular basis the Bermuda should start to green up. Yes and no. A year like this one – when the temperatures go into the 90s for a week or so, may see the grass turn green. But it may stop when temperatures decrease. That's because for Bermuda to be in full-scale growth mode, soil temperatures need to be in the mid 60's plus on a regular basis. In years' past when we were blessed with a long spring with mild daytime temperatures – mid-70s to mid-80s – the nighttime temperatures were in the 50s and 60s and the Bermuda stopped growing. Despite the nice warm spring days, the soil was too cold for the Bermuda season to kick in. Soil temperature at a depth of 3 1/2 inches is basically the average of the daytime high and nighttime low. Therefore, you won't see Bermuda start to grow until the nighttime temperature is in the mid-60s for a week or two straight. Bottom line: Don't waste fertilizer on Bermuda until you see new growth, and don't aerate or dethatch until you see vigorous growth of your Bermuda or you may hurt the plant.

This is key: Whether you care for your own lawn or have a service, it's important to watch over its maintenance. Some lawn services do the same thing with every lawn year in and year out. But it's important to watch the weather for so many reasons in keeping a healthy yard. As the Bermuda begins to grow, follow the guidelines below and you should be in good shape.

Water

The key to watering is to apply no more than necessary and to water deeply. Only water often enough to avoid wilt between watering's. During the hot summer months, water lawns no more than once every three days. Remember to water deeply. Water long enough to move water to a depth of 8 to 10 inches into the soil – you can use a probe or long screwdriver to check the depth. The probe moves easily through moist soil and is resistant where the soil is dry. An interactive lawn watering guide is available online at www.ag.arizona.edu/azmet/phx. The best time to water is during the cool morning hours between 2 - 5 a.m. This helps minimize evaporation and prevents the growth of fungus.

We recommend three applications of water an hour apart. For example, set the timer for 10 minutes, wait an hour and water another 10 minutes, and water 10 minutes an hour after that. This method allows the water to penetrate through our clay soils. You may need to adjust the times based on the size of your lawn, slope, shaded areas, etc. Also, learn to operate your watering system so you can turn it off after rainy days. There's no point in running a watering cycle in the days after a drench. That just wastes water and your money.

Tips

- If water runs off the turf and down your street, irrigate more often for shorter periods of time. This will help penetration.
- Adjust your sprinkler heads so they don't spray walls, driveways or sidewalks.
- Replace broken and missing sprinklers immediately.
- Water shaded areas about 30%-50% less than sunny areas.
- If it has rained, reduce irrigation accordingly.

Note: A typical residential lawn sprinkler system uses about 10 – 18 gallons per minute per valve or zone. If a lawn has two zones and waters for 15 minutes three times per week, the water consumption would range between 4,500 and 7,560 gallons per month.

Mowing

Avoid scalping the lawn (mowing too closely). Grass that is too short uses more water. Adjust mowers so the grass height is maintained within these ranges:

Hybrid Bermuda	1 inch
Common Bermuda	1 ½ – 2 inches

The mowing schedule also is important. During peak growing season (May – September for Bermuda) cut hybrid Bermuda grass kept at ½ inch in height every two to three days. If grass is kept at a height of 1", mow every 4 – 5 days. Mow common Bermuda grass to 1 ½ inches in height every five to seven days.

Fertilization

A healthy lawn begins with healthy soil. Your lawn requires a good source of nutrients to maintain its color and vigorous growth. Be careful not to over-fertilize, as this can cause excess growth, excess thatch build-up, and excess work for YOU! Too little fertilizer can leave your lawn thin, yellow, and slow to recover from wear. To keep it looking its best, your lawn requires a balanced diet, with the right amount of food on a consistent schedule—just like people do!

Lawns should be fertilized monthly with a complete fertilizer using an analysis similar to a 29-2-4 with iron, 28-0-4 with iron or 21-0-0. Feed the lawn monthly until the grass is thick and dense.

A lawn that is thick, dense, and dark green may only require fertilizing every 6-8 weeks, therefore a slow-release fertilizer is recommended. Slow release fertilizers slowly spoon feed the nutrients over time, allowing for a small constant feeding to the root system. This will allow for continued dark green color with slower growth. Slower growth means less thatch and less mowing!

HAPPY LANDSCAPING!

References:
Carlile, A. (2017, 4 25). Summer Bermuda Grass Lawn care. Retrieved from www.southwestgardner.com: southwestgardener.com/summer-lawn-care/
Lawn Care Summer. (2017, 4 25). Retrieved from www.evergreenturf.com: https://www.evergreenturf.com/lawn-care/summer-health.php#specialrequirements

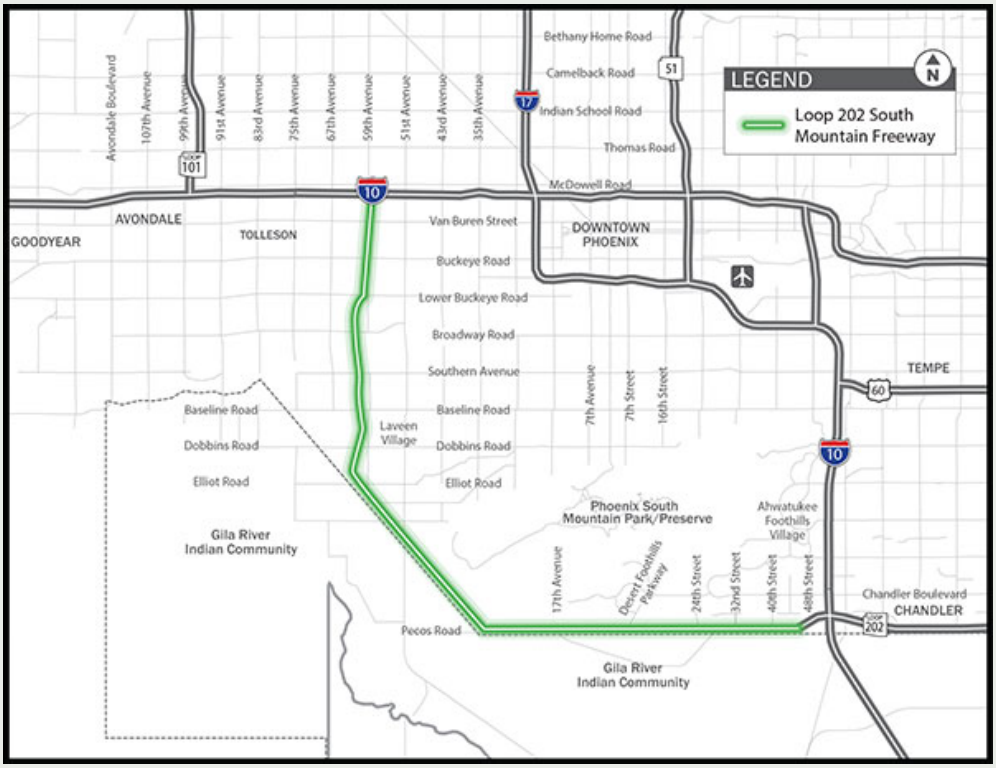
South Mountain Freeway Lawsuit Summer 2017 Update

The South Mountain Freeway lawsuit is still pending in the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. Both the Gila River Indian Community (GRIC) and PARC, (Protecting Arizona's Resources and Children) brought a lawsuit attempting to stop the construction of the 202 South Mountain Freeway. Arizona U.S. District Judge Diane Humetewa ruled against PARC and GRIC. The Federal Highway Administration and the Arizona Department of Transportation are asking the appellate court to affirm the lower court's ruling.

The proposed 22-mile freeway expansion will connect Interstate 10 from Phoenix to Chandler through part of the South Mountain Preserve bypassing downtown. The land where the freeway will be built borders the Gila River Reservation and the Ahwatukee Foothills neighborhoods. The $1.77-billion highway project is the most expensive in Arizona history.

Freeway opponents, contend that the freeway desecrates South Mountain, which Native Americans consider a sacred site, and poses significant health risks, especially to children attending 17 schools within a half-mile of the freeway.

If the Ninth Circuit rejects this appeal, the only recourse is to hope for a re-hearing or appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. Neither is a guarantee. The Ninth Circuit will hear arguments on the appeal later this year and make a decision.



Tips for Rattlesnakes Unexpected Encounter

By Martha Neese

The Arizona Game and Fish Department contends that Arizona is home for 13 different species of the global 36 species of rattlesnakes. Many of these species are secretive and reside in remote forests away from civilization. The Western Diamondback Rattlesnake resides along hiking trails, in golf courses, and in back yards. Rattlesnakes are dangerous, venomous, and their bite creates a medical emergency. Arizona reports approximately 150 rattlesnake bite cases annually.

The type of rattlesnake, the age of the rattlesnake, and the degree of venom injected impact the degree of danger and the level of the medical emergency. Small children and individuals with weakened immune systems are more susceptible to bites that the average healthy adult. Few people die from a rattlesnake bite but severe tissue damage is not uncommon.

The first defense to a rattlesnake is to not go near them. If you see one on a hiking trail, avoid any contact and let them go on their way. They are fearful of humans and will not seek them out to attack. If a rattlesnake is coiled, stay far away because they can spring about 2/3rds of their size to inject their venomous bite as an act of self-protection.

TIPS TO AVOID RATTLESNAKES

- Rattlesnakes are most active in the evening and a night. Don't hike at night.
- Hike with a walking stick and keep it forward to let snakes know you are approaching.
- Wear hiking boots and loose-fitting pants to deflect fangs.
- Never hike alone and have a cell phone.
- Do not leave the hiking trail. Avoid high grassy areas and areas where you have limited visibility.
- Watch were you walk and avoid stepping on logs.
- If you hear the "rattle", sound, do not move and look for the rattlesnake and once found move away from it carefully.
- Do not touch a dead rattlesnake because it can bite by a reflex and inject its venom.

If you or your pet is bitten by a rattlesnake, seek urgent emergency medical care.

If a Rattlesnake bites, do the following:

- Remain calm and quiet and slowly move away from the snake.
- Call 911. You will either receive help or get directed to a health care facility with the anti-venom. Not all health care facilities have anti-venom.
- Swelling around the bite wound is usually the first symptom. If you are alone, keep the affected limb lower than your heart and immobile.
- Shock could set in. Try to preserve body heat.
- If possible, wash the wound with soap and water.
- Exertion will stimulate circulation of the venom, so try not to move.
- Get to an emergency room.
- If bitten, try and identify the type of snake. Rattling sounds means it is most likely a rattlesnake.
- If in doubt, assume it was a rattlesnake.
- Call Arizona Poison Control immediately for treatment advice. **Poison Control Center 1-800-222-1222.**
- Do not cut the wound open or attempt to suck out the venom with your mouth. This will actually make the toxins spread. If you have a snake bite kit, a suction cup can be used from a snake bite kit.
- Do not apply a tight tourniquet.
- Do not apply ice or cold compress to the wound.

Coyotes in Area

There has been an increase in reported coyote sightings this year. In our area most of the animals come into our neighborhoods because their environment is under stress. The lack of rain this year means they are on the prowl for additional food.

There have been no reports of sick or rabid animals, but wild coyotes making contact with humans or domestic animals is a serious issue and almost never ends well, especially for a pet. Even casual physical contact will require verification from your doctor or a vet that you or your animals have not been exposed to a disease.

Below is a print from The Town of Paradise Valley web site. They graciously permitted our use of their article when we asked them about their coyote information. The town has a similar environment and the web site provides some good basic information.

Coyotes (Reprinted with the permission of the Town of Paradise Valley)

Diet & Characteristics

Coyotes are generally not a threat to human health and safety. Coyotes are among the most commonly seen wild animals in Arizona. They occur throughout the community wherever substantial open areas remain (mountain preserves, golf courses, larger blocks of undeveloped land, etc.).

Coyotes have varied diet including rodents, rabbits, deer fawns, antelope fawns, snakes and lizards, other small wild and domestic animals, mesquite beans, fruits and vegetables, pet food, and any garbage they can find. Adults weigh between 20 and 30 lbs and measure 18-21 inches tall and 42-50 inches in length. Their ears are usually carried more erect than a dog's and the distinct black patches at the base and tip of the tail also help distinguish coyotes from dogs. Coyotes have dark fringes on coat, generally gray with a rusty tint on the neck and flanks. Tail is carried lower than a dog's. An average litter contains four to five pups.

Coyote Habitats

Coyotes are born in dens which, in an urban environment, can include inside storm drains, under storage sheds, in holes dug in vacant lots, parks or golf courses, or any other dark, dry place. They typically den where thick, dense vegetation obstructs view of the entrance and makes human entry difficult. The young are fairly independent at one month old.

Food requirements increase dramatically during breeding season. They tend to travel and hunt singly or in pairs. They may form groups as the population density increases or where food is abundant. Family groups remain together during the summer and into the early fall.

Frequently Asked Questions

What should I do if a coyote approaches me?

The most successful methods of frightening a coyote away from a person are for that person to appear as large and threatening as possible. Making aggressive gestures towards the animal (moving arms and legs), shouting in a low voice, throwing rocks, sticks or objects at the coyote, maintaining eye contact and moving towards active or populated areas are proven techniques of either making the coyote flee, or ending the encounter.

What should I do if the coyote keeps approaching me?

Even if the above methods do not appear to be working, continue to exaggerate them. Do not turn away or run. Keep constant eye contact with the coyote and continue to move towards other people, a building, or an area of activity.

Coyotes are moving through my yard a lot recently. Why?

Regular coyote presence in your backyard is a result of a nearby food source. The coyote may be finding a meal in your yard, your neighbor's, or at a house down or across the street from you. Like it or not, someone in your neighborhood is feeding coyotes. Talking with your neighbors about recognizing and removing the following coyote attractants will reduce the potential of having coyotes in your backyard:

- Pet food stored or fed outside
- Accessible garbage bins and composts
- Fruit fallen from trees

Coyotes are very adaptable and though the majority of their diet consists of small rodents they enjoy apples, berries and other fruit, birds, eggs, fish and small crustaceans. The above food sources attract rats and mice as well, which is the mainstay of urban coyote meals. Even a poorly maintained bird feeder will attract wild mammals.

How can I discourage them from my backyard?
It is crucial to understand the importance of a unified neighborhood effort. If there is a regular coyote food source in one yard on your block, there will be coyotes active throughout the neighborhood. Therefore, the elimination of any potential food source is essential. High fences flush to the ground discourage them from entering yards. It is of equal importance to recognize that an indifferent attitude towards a coyote in your yard has a similar effect as feeding.

If a coyote is in your yard it is imperative that you make the animal aware it is not welcome there. Coyotes are most likely to be frightened by aggressive gestures, loud noises and large forms. Coyotes have been scared off properties by people waving hockey sticks or brooms at them, people throwing stones, balls or tins at them, people clanging pots and pans in their direction, or by having the following homemade coyote deterrents thrown or moved in their direction

Coyote Shaker: A juice tin containing forty pennies, wrapped in aluminum foil and sealed with duct tape.

Can Clanger: A group of different sized tins and cans connected to each other by string.

The combination of the light reflecting on the foil and tin, the noise made by the clanging of the tins and the aggressive gesture of shaking / throwing the tins provide several deterrents which effect the coyote's visual [reflective light], aural [sound of metal] and motion [fear of being struck] senses simultaneously, thereby scaring the animal to move on. Don't stop at your property line. A coyote in your neighbor's yard is the same thing as having one in your own.

How can I keep my cat safe?
The only way of ensuring that your cat is safe from coyotes is to keep it indoors permanently. The more time your cat is outdoors the greater the risk it faces, not only from coyotes, but from raccoons, cars, domestic dogs, feline AIDS, leukemia, parasites and other illnesses and diseases as well.

How can I keep my dog safe?
The most common conflict between coyotes and dogs is with cat-size or smaller dogs. To ensure your pet is safe the best action is to supervise it at all times it is outside and make sure your pet is off leash only in enclosed areas.

There have been reports of coyotes taking small dogs from not only the direct vicinity of their owner, but directly off the leash. If you notice a coyote when walking your dog, either gather your dog in your arms if possible, or keep it as close to you as possible while using some of the deterrents noted above and move towards an active area.

If your dog [of any size] is off leash, ensure your dog has immediate recall response, not only to eliminate potential contact or conflict with coyotes, but other dogs and people as well.If there is a den with coyote pups nearby, even large dogs may be attacked.

How can I keep my small dog safe on leash?
As mentioned above there have been occasions when coyotes have taken small dogs [less than cat size] directly from the leash. If there are regular coyote sightings in your neighborhood, in addition to the advice and deterrents mentioned above, the following precautionary measures can be adopted to reduce the risk of injury to your pet:
If you are uncomfortable making aggressive gestures or throwing objects at a coyote keep a shrill whistle handy when walking your dog. The whistle may not scare the coyote directly] coyotes hear the same daily sirens, car alarms, horns etc. as we do], but it will alert other pedestrians in the area of your need for help.

Walk your dog [on leash] in high pedestrian traffic areas such as relatively busy streets, jogging trails and park paths where help is nearby.

Coincide the walks with times and locations of activity such as around schools at arrival, dismissal, break or lunch periods, along transit routes or transit connection routes as the work day begins or ends or around parks when activities / sporting events [nightly softball or soccer games] are held.
Dog walk with friends and family.

Avoid long stretches of bushy areas or paths and roads along abandoned properties.

Make sure your dog is ahead of you while walking. If it stops to sniff or scratch behind you while on an extendable leash, keep an eye on it.

How can I prepare my child for potential coyote encounters?
Responsible parenting means keeping your children informed about all the dangers of living in an urban society. Coyotes do pose a risk to children, and kids should be made aware of what behavior [see above] has proven effective if they come into contact with a coyote. It is also important to keep the risk coyotes pose in its proper perspective.

Why should I not feed coyotes?
A Fed Coyote is a Dead Coyote: Coyotes who associate people as a food provider invariably end up having to be shot for displaying aggressive behavior. After one incident involving the shooting of a coyote, as a result of the animal nipping a child, a post mortem revealed roast chicken in the animal's stomach.

Coyote Removal
Wildlife service permittees will remove animals for a fee.

Homeowners are not required to obtain permission from the Arizona Game & Fish Department to remove coyotes from property. However, self-help tactics should be attempted first in all cases involving property damage. If these remedies are not sufficient, lethal removal of the animal may be the only option available.

In an emergency, call the Arizona Game and Fish Department office at 602-942-3000 (8 a.m.-5 p.m., Mon. -Fri. excluding holidays). After hours and weekends, a radio dispatcher is available at (623) 236-7201. Also call Game and Fish if any of the following occur:

- There is a threat to public safety.
- The animal is injured or sick.
- Severe property damage has occurred.

Arizona Game & Fish Department personnel will not remove a free-roaming animal. However, they WILL respond 24/7 to an emergency situation.

If you or your pet are bitten or have any actual physical contact with a coyote, you must assume the animal is diseased and seek medical attention for you or your pet immediately.

Wall Painting and Repair Reminder

As just a friendly reminder to all owners who have walls that border common areas and side streets, per the CCRs, maintenance of these walls are owner's responsibilities because the owners own the walls. **The only walls that the Homeowners Association maintains are the grayish high walls that border major streets such as Chandler Blvd, S. 17th Ave., Desert Foothills Parkway, Central Ave, and Liberty Lane.** If there are any questions about maintenance responsibilities please contact Vision Community Management via phone at 480-759-4945 or via email at ClubWest@WeAreVision.com.

Pet Policy Reminder

Attention Dog Owners: Please be a responsible pet owner by doing your part to help keep Club West a pleasant, clean and safe neighborhood for all. "Scoop the poop", "latch the leash", and ban excessive barking. Thank you.

For those neighborhood pet owners who do pick up after their pets and follow the pet handling rules, **thank you** for your consideration, common sense and diligence in setting a good example for others.

Just a reminder: No pets are permitted in the 14th Avenue Park. Signs are posted at both entrances of the park.

Architectural Process

No exterior construction, alteration, addition, or renovation to any structure or improvements on a Lot; no modifications to patios, and no landscaping, hardscape, walls or fences will be allowed on any Lot, without application to, and written approval by, the Reviewer. Each Owner is responsible for removing or otherwise curing, at its expense, non-complying and/or unapproved improvements.

Any exterior modification made to a Foothills Club West property without prior written approval by the Architectural Review Committee will be subject to an initial fine of $100.00 beginning on the 11th day (second notice). The fine will increases to $200.00 for first failure to correct (third notice) (cumulative $300.00). The fine increases to $300.00 for the second failure to correct (fourth notice) (cumulative amount $600.00) and remains at $300.00 for every notice thereafter, until the modification is either approved or removed.

Please visit the community website for architectural documents at www.clubwestaz.com or contact Vision Community Management via phone 480-759-4945 or via email ClubWest@WeAreVision.com.

Payment Option for Assessments

ONLINE PAYMENT

e-Check and Credit Card transactions can be made online. Information contained in your billing statement is required to complete an online transaction. Visit www.wearevision.com and click on “Pay Your Assessment Online” to make a one-time online payment.

BILL PAY OR MAILING A PAYMENT

Bill Pay is an online banking service that is offered by most banks. Your choice of your checking or saving account will be debited. You may pay your assessments on a one-time occurrence or set up a recurring arrangement. Go to your bank’s website and follow instructions, or call your bank for assistance. Remember to include your association name, your account number, and the lockbox address below.

Checks and money orders can be mailed with your statement stub and should be made payable to Foothills Club West with your account number listed in the memo area of the check to:

Foothills Club West
P.O. Box 60516
Phoenix, AZ 85082-0516

AUTOMATIC WITHDRAWAL

Payments can be deducted from your checking or savings account automatically via ACH. There is no fee to sign up. Visit www.clubwestaz.com to download an ACH form.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding the community, your experienced team of professionals is ready to assist.

VISION
COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT

16625 South Desert Foothills Pkwy.
Phoenix, AZ 85048
Phone: 480-759-4945 or Fax: 480-759-8683
ClubWest@WeAreVision.com or FCW@WeAreVision.com