



## State of the Pueblo

Frank Bangs, President

Balmy days and brisk nights—hard to beat, dear neighbors. That’s one of the reasons we live in Catalina Pueblo and Tucson.

Besides the weather, your Board appreciates all of you who returned your annual meeting ballots and assessment payments on time. The smooth running of our self-managed association depends on everyone’s cooperation.

And a special thanks to those of you who returned their surveys indicating ways in which you would like to participate in, and your concerns about, our governance. If you haven’t completed the survey, please take the time to do so. It will be a big help to your Board.

A few owners have asked if the extensive patching the County recently performed on Avenida de Posada constituted the repaving project announced in the January newsletter. We’ve checked with the County, and they’ve confirmed that the timing of the interim repairs was coincidental. The complete milling and repaving of Posada (and all other streets in the Catalina Foothills Estates No. 6 subdivision east and west of Campbell) will occur before June 30, 2022. Hooray!



Photo by Lucinda Frenz

## The Practical Pueblo

Pat Weigand

### Speaking of Money: Light Bulb News

As you walk or drive around the Pueblo in the evening, you may notice a slight change in the light bulbs in some lampposts.

In an effort to reduce our carbon footprint, and your electric bill charges, we have identified an LED light bulb that consumes only 4.5 watts, rather than the 40 watts of our current bulbs. Using the energy calculator referenced at the end of this message, my calculations (I was not a math major, so please forgive any errors...) are as follows:

Bulb Type	LED	Incandescent
Watts/bulb	4.5w	40w
kWh/day	0.05	0.48
Cost/year/home	\$1.97	\$17.52
Cost/108 homes	\$212.76	\$1,679.40

The % Reduction for the Pueblo in both energy use and energy cost is approximately 87%.

While the actual cost savings per year for a household may seem negligible, think of it as a free pizza.

Meanwhile, back to the lightbulbs, the color is as close as we could find to the existing color, and the new bulbs do not burn off their color as they get older, which the current ones do. However, we were not lucky with the shape. Hopefully in the future, we will find a flame-shaped LED that is not outrageously expensive.

The Light Bulb Gang will soon be replacing old burned-out bulbs with the new ones.

Thanks go to Jean Paine for tracking down a sufficient number of new bulbs to get this change started. In addition, she will continue as Light Bulb Queen, managing the supply as well as the Pueblo Volunteers.

[https://energyusecalculator.com/electricity\\_incandescent.htm](https://energyusecalculator.com/electricity_incandescent.htm)

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## Information from your Landscape Committee

# NATIVE? EXOTIC? INVASIVE? NUISANCE?

What is the difference, and why should we care? Everywhere are these categories of plants (and animals); and our perspective is shaped by these plants when we live here in the Sonoran Desert.

Native plants are those that occur naturally in the local Sonoran Desert. They evolved and they flourish here without human intervention, and they support many forms of characteristic Sonoran fauna. An illustration of native plants that everyone will recognize is our giant Saguaro cactus. It occurs naturally nowhere else in the world. Other Sonoran natives include several kinds of mesquite, palo verde, shrubby acacia, and creosote bush, as well as the gold poppies of spring.

Exotic plants are those introduced by human activity from elsewhere. Sometimes these are obvious, but some exotics are easily mistaken for natives, such as gopher plant (from the Mediterranean and Middle East), firesticks (Euphorbia tirucalli from east Africa and Arabia), and shrubby senna (Senna artemisioides from Australia).

Desert adapted are a category of exotics that can do well in our hot dry climate with slight human nurturing. These include the examples cited in the previous paragraph plus the senna shrub (from Australia), firesticks or pencil plant (from eastern Africa), pyracantha (from southwest Europe and southern Asia), and many others.

Invasive plants are a category of exotic plants that spread easily and become naturalized in the local environment without human tending. Familiar examples are the African sumac tree (from sub-Saharan Africa), buffel grass (from Africa, the Middle East and parts of Asia), and fountain grass (from northern Africa and arid

western Asia). Once invasive species escape into the wild they are here to stay and their spread can't be restrained. They compete with our native plants for scarce moisture and nutrients, and ultimately they choke out the natives. Additionally, the few cited above are a serious fire hazard. Native Sonoran plants are not adapted to fire: invasives, especially the grasses, grow back quickly after fire.

**Mistletoe  
Native Nuisance**

Once established, invasive plants diminish natural local plant diversity, this in turn reduces forage for native animals. There are places in the Sonoran Desert where invasive plants have completely displaced native plants and annihilated local biomes. So when choosing garden plants it's important to do your research! A plant that is not invasive elsewhere may be very invasive in the Sonoran Desert!

Nuisance plants are undesirable to humans, whether they are native or exotic. If you've lived in places where poison ivy is native, you know that, though it is native, it is unwelcome.

Some local nuisance plants get their reputation from being highly allergenic. The fruiting olive, a pretty and non-invasive exotic, was banned in Pima County for this reason (although there is some quiet debate about whether it is all that problematic). The canyon ragweed is native and thrives at the edge of washes and roads where there is extra moisture. This five- or six-foot tall, shaggy plant with greenish blooms doesn't get much notice. It is native, but it sheds an abrasive pollen so we try to cut it back and even root it out of our neighborhood to make outdoor life more pleasant.

And then there is Desert Broom. It produces lots of green whips. It is most noticeable from November through winter, when it bears masses of fluffy white down that carries away the seeds on the wind and produces many, many more Desert Broom plants. The conspicuous down is not allergenic. However, the spring pollen of the small white flowers is considered to be allergenic, though science is reevaluating this popular notion.

And then there is Mistletoe. It is neither exotic nor invasive. This native, however, is considered a nuisance because it is a parasite that sucks moisture and nutrients from trees. Native trees can withstand a few clumps, and the berries do feed the birds. But the birds spread the seeds, and eventually mistletoe can completely overwhelm a tree and kill our most prized mature specimens. So, we encourage residents to keep an eye on it and please remove mistletoe.



**Saguaro  
Native Plant**



**Buffel Grass  
Invasive Plant**



**Firestick  
Desert Adapted**



## Architectural Committee Chair

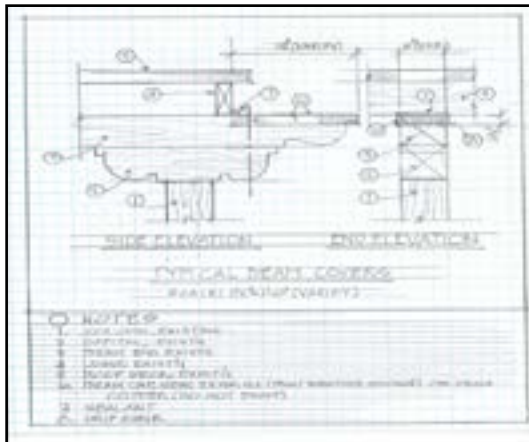
Milo Meacham, AIA LEED<sup>AP</sup>

HELLO CatPueblicans, as we watch the eastern half of the country shiver in the Winter of '22, we may feel a little smug with our choice of (at least part-time) place to live. But, come June, July and August we (those of us that don't go away during that time) may not feel so smug. Winter weather (snow and ice) is very hard on building materials but we have challenges of our own with the effects of the sun and rain. Southern Arizona has some of the highest Ultraviolet Radiation (UV) in the world. When I was in Architecture School, DuPont had just developed a rubberized synthetic sheet roofing called Hypalon. Several years after its introduction, degradation problems due to UV caused DuPont to cancel offering a warranty to that product in Southern Arizona!

The sun here isn't just brutal for roof membranes; it, along with water, destroys wooden members on the exterior of buildings as well...in fairly short order. Another building material that is also vulnerable to the effects of water is adobe, either in mud adobe (unfired) or in burnt (fired) adobe form. This brings me to two of the more serious topics represented in many of the property reviews that the Architecture Committee Members performed in the fall of 2021 and the winter of 2021 and 2022: 1.) Proper maintenance and protection of the wooden members of our patio trellises, roof and trellis joists and roof deck framing members; and, 2.) Proper maintenance and repair of our burnt adobe walls, both as garden/courtyard walls.

### 1. Proper maintenance and protection of the exterior wooden members:

1. Replacement or repair of wooden components of posts, beams, and beam ends, joists and trellis members:
  1. Should match as closely as possible the characteristics of the original members.



1. End detail should match the original member being replaced
2. Surface finish of the original member should match the original (Note: the surface finish of many of the members were what's called "re-sawn" timbers that were given a pass thru a band-saw to impart a rustic looking (and feeling) finish.



3. The posts typically have a chamfered edge that "runs out" about 5~6" from the top and bottom of the post.
4. Some existing trellis members appear to have been replaced with thinner members than the original. An example would be existing trellis members made of 1x lumber (1" thick in one dimension.) These members are typically warped and twisted and can even break under their own weight due to the deleterious effects of the sun "baking" the lignin out of the member. Lighter members should be minimum 2x (2" thick in one dimension.)

2. Repair of the beam ends (corbels) have been successfully done by replacing a section of the damaged member without having to replace the entire member. When replacing a portion of a member, care should be taken to match the original decorative profile. Several deteriorated beam ends have been repaired using an epoxy product, generally with poor results as they don't match the surface finish of the original and eventually, water gets in behind the patch and forces it out.

2. While it is common for these wooden members to be painted, I believe it is better on new replacement members and existing members that have been stained and haven't been painted, to apply a wood preservative stain (tinted to match Dunn Edwards "Weathered Brown" as the oil based preservative stain seeps into the wood grain and protects it, even if the member is checked and cracked while the paint film tends to stay on the outer surface and is vulnerable to water trapped in the wood grain trying to get out and causing paint film failure.

### 2. Proper maintenance and protection of our burnt adobe walls, both as garden/courtyard walls and as building exterior cladding:

*Please see next month's article on the proper maintenance and protection of burnt adobe walls.*

## President Frank Bangs

### Know Your CC&Rs: Notice of Lot Sales, Transfers

Last year saw an unusually large number of home sales. We welcome our new neighbors, but the change does require some work by your Board.

Before a sale is completed, we are required by state law to respond within 10 days to a title company's notice of sale, providing the escrow officer with information about Catalina Pueblo's governing documents and the conformance of the lot in question with them. Following a sale, we must update our mailing lists and neighborhood directory. We also provide to the new owner a welcome notebook containing copies of the CC&Rs, Rules, By-Laws, and other useful information about the community.

Because of the title company notice, we are almost always independently alerted to a sale. But occasionally there have been lot sales or transfers of title between persons by recorded deed for which no escrow is opened with a title company. This usually comes to the Board's attention through a violation of the CC&Rs and we discover that the person we thought was the owner is not.

Our CC&Rs, Section 9.7, and the Rules, Section 11, require each owner to "promptly notify the Board of any sale or transfer" of a lot, and to provide the Board with the name and address of the new owner. The same sections of the CC&Rs and Rules authorize the Board to charge "a reasonable transfer fee to compensate the Association for changing its records and providing the new Owner with copies of all Association documents." Our current transfer fee is the same as that authorized by state law: \$400.



Four Seasons of the Pueblo  
Photos by Mark Sammons  
Layout by David Scott Allen

# Saturday Morning Garden Walk

**March 5, 2022  
10:00 A.M.**

**You're all invited !!!  
We'll meet at the Adelita Pool at 10:00.**

**Purpose: To share the beauty of desert gardening and maintenance in our unique neighborhood.**

**This is your opportunity to meet with landscape committee members and neighbors to discover more about the desert gardens of Catalina Pueblo.**

**Are you interested in gaining information about desert plants, wildflowers, and what will work in your garden?**

**Learn Together: Plants that work, pruning the right way, rainwater harvesting, and what to avoid in your landscape.**

**Ask Questions and propose topics for further discussion.**

**Bring: Water, hat, mask and enthusiasm!**



**From the Catalina Pueblo Landscape Committee**

## Garden Gallimaufry

Mark Sammons

Mark J. Sammons  
[cookfarm@comcast.net](mailto:cookfarm@comcast.net)  
520-615-6019

### FEBRUARY GARDEN CHORES

**Continue to watch for frost; cover as necessary.**

**Leave frost-damaged foliage to protect lower branches.**

**Around Valentine's Day fertilize citrus, fruit trees, iris, roses.**

**Prune dead, damaged and crossed branches.**

**Cut away and remove mistletoe in garden and wild areas alike.**

**You may still pot up seasonal annuals for a few months of color.**

**Harvest citrus.**

**Plant trees and shrubs.**

**Continue irrigation alternate weeks (monthly or less for succulents),**

When we hear the term “Sonoran Desert,” we are likely to imagine a certain uniformity across its landscape. But within the desert are several subdivisions called biomes. These areas are characterized by localized temperature and moisture patterns, which determine the variety of plants and their density of growth.

The dominant biome of the broad flat Tucson basin is called creosote flats. It is dominated by creosote bushes, with a sparse understory of white bursage, the two most drought-tolerant plants of all our southwest deserts. The most common cacti in this biome are paddle cacti and cholla. Noticeable by their relative rarity in creosote flats are saguaro cacti. Creosote flats are broad and stark. In Tucson this biome is mostly buried under urban development, but the accompanying picture of Old Main at UA under construction in 1889 shows it standing in creosote flats.

An easily-distinguished biome is the dry wash. These have a meandering flat sandy bottom, and plant growth mostly crowded at its edges. Dry washes are subject to summer monsoon flooding, sometimes tumultuous, followed by extremely prolonged drought. In Arizona's cities, most washes have been channelized and are periodically bulldozed to remove vegetation. If undisturbed, the dry wash biomes support plants such as desert willow, blue palo verde, ironwood, velvet mesquite, shrubby acacias, ragweed, and desert broom. There are even some wildflowers whose seeds have evolved to

require sandy scrubbing to germinate. When you fly over Tucson, dry washes are easily visible as meandering ribbons of green in the desert.

Our Catalina Pueblo falls in a biome called Desert Thornscrub. This biome is usually on a south-facing slope, is distinguished by fewer frosts and more rainfall than dry washes and creosote flats. This localized climate supports a great density of plants, most conspicuously the foothills palo verde and high concentration of saguaros. Thornscrub has dense undergrowth of thorny acacias, paddle cacti, numerous shrubs, durable perennials like brittle bush and triangle-leaf bursage, and many annuals. Thornscrub areas receive so few frosts and so much rain (relative to adjacent parts of the desert) that some scientists propose this biome should not be considered desert at all, but rather as a subtropical intermediary zone between true desert and tropical. Stay tuned.

What about wet areas in the desert like marshes, springs, seeps, and along permanent streams and rivers? Even when they occur in the middle of the desert, these riparian areas are not considered desert biomes. These wet areas are certainly distinctive, though, with their Fremont cottonwoods, sycamores, nut trees, various shrubby types of narrow-leaved willows, and sometimes the Mexican fan palm.

The Sonoran Desert extends deep into completely frost-free areas of northwest Mexico, where there are additional biomes we do not encounter in Tucson. Biome edges tend to blur and overlap in bands called ecotones, which share plants from adjacent biomes. Add all these biomes together – excluding mountain grasslands, oaks, and pine forests – and we find the Sonoran Desert has an astounding 2,000 kinds of native plants. These in turn support hundreds of species of animals including birds, insects, reptiles, and mammals, vastly more life forms than are characteristic of any other of the world's deserts. Here in the foothills, we are lucky to live within one of the richest of Sonoran biomes.



# pueblorecipes

recipes collected and edited by david scott allen • february 2022



## Cinnamon Cherry Cobbler

1 can red tart pitted cherries, in water  
 1/2 cup sugar  
 4 tablespoons cinnamon candy hearts  
 2 tablespoons cornstarch  
 1/2 cup water  
 1 1/2 cups flour  
 2 teaspoons baking powder  
 1/2 teaspoon salt  
 6 tablespoons brown sugar, divided

1/3 cup finely chopped pecans  
 4 tablespoons butter, chilled  
 1 slightly beaten egg  
 2-4 tablespoons milk  
 2 tablespoons butter, melted  
 1/4 teaspoon ground cinnamon  
 1/2 cup confectioner's sugar  
 1 tablespoon lemon juice

*Drain the cherries, reserving the cherry juice in the saucepan. Add the sugar, cinnamon candies, cornstarch, and water. Cook over medium heat, stirring occasionally, until the cinnamon candies are melted and the sauce thickens. It should coat the back of a wooden spoon. Stir in the drained cherries, and pour into 9-inch round baking pan. Set aside. Preheat the oven to 400°F. Whisk together the flour, baking powder, and salt in a large bowl. Add 3 tablespoons brown sugar and the pecans. Cut in chilled butter until particles are fine. Combine the egg and 2 tablespoons milk; add to flour mixture, mixing until all dry particles are moistened, adding a few more drops of milk if necessary to make a good dough. Roll out on a well-floured board to a 14-inch by 12-inch rectangle. Brush with melted butter. Combine the remaining 3 tablespoons brown sugar and cinnamon; sprinkle evenly over dough. Roll the dough up, starting with 12-inch side. Cut into 16 even slices, and arrange slices on top of the cherry filling. Bake for 25 to 30 minutes. While it is baking, whisk together the confectioner's sugar and lemon juice. Remove cobbler from oven and drizzle with the glaze while still warm. Serves 8.*

As we near Presidents' Day, I am reminded that my mother made my father this Cinnamon Cherry Cobbler every year for his birthday, which coincided with George Washington's birthday. George. Cherry tree. Axe. I think you get the picture. If you want to make it and need cinnamon candy hearts, I have pounds of them waiting to be used, and am happy to share them with you. Just email me and let me know. [cocoaandlavender@gmail.com](mailto:cocoaandlavender@gmail.com)

This recipe, and many more, can be found on David's blog.

**Cocoa & Lavender -**  
[www.cocoaandlavender.com](http://www.cocoaandlavender.com)

If you have any culinary questions for David, feel free to email him at [cocoaandlavender@gmail.com](mailto:cocoaandlavender@gmail.com).

COCOA  
LAVENDER

## **Tried & True Trades**

### **Carpet Cleaning**

**Sea Breeze Floor Care (Cason) 520-546-2104**  
(carpet, stone, tile & grout)

Recommended by Bill & Lee Strang

### **Concrete, Masonry, Block, Adobe & Stucco Repair**

**Tony Gonzalez 520-250-6769**

Recommended by Joey Tanner Barbee

**Armando Pacheco - 520-338-3980**

Recommended by David Scott Allen & Mark Sammons

**Ed Carrillo (Stucco) 520-360-0405**

Recommended by John & Ann Berkman

**Tony Scott- (Tile & Stone Mason) 520-336-0634**

Recommended by John & Ann Berkman

### **Electrician**

**Joe McDaniel/Just Energize It 520-409-6096**

Recommended by Jean Paine

### **Facials**

**Lianae ZL Medaesthetics**

**520-204-1956**

Recommended by Jo Ann Marcus

### **Handyman**

**Carlson Eby 520-343-9348**

Recommended by Marianne Van Zyll & Deb Perry

**Jonathan Wilt 520-870-1572**

Recommended by Mike & Carolyn Rockwell

**Richard Floyd 520-404-5806**

Recommended by Olive Mondello

**Nailed It: Mark Confer 520-990-8823**

Recommended by Frank & Pamela Bangs

**John Landers 520-609-2530**

Recommended by John & Ann Berkman

**John Gordon 520-282-1725**

Recommended by Marti Greason

### **Home Checks & Caretaking**

**Catalina Concierge - Marco Manzo**

**520-628-0206**

Recommended by Ken Conant and Jim Sankey

### **House Cleaning Services**

**Fernando Mendez 520-445-1061**

Alex's Cleaning Service

Recommended by Jo Ann Marcus

**Elizabeth Padilla 520-304-6693**

Housekeeping, windows, patio & yard clean up

Recommended by Nanci Hartwick

### **HVAC**

**Temperature Control, Inc. -- Shawn Davis**

**520-544-KOOL (5665)**

Recommended by Marti Greason

### **IT Computer Technology**

**Sebastian Perez 520-989-4875**

Recommended by Jennifer Flores

### **Locksmith**

**Key One Inc 520-327-3432**

Recommended by Bill & Lee Strang

### **Landscaping/Gardeners**

**Amigo Landscape Samuel 520-443-0414**

Recommended by Deb Perry

**Jose A. Enriquez 520-975-9785**

Recommended by Gail Reich & David Holter

**Francisco Enriquez 520-405-8527**

Recommended by Bill & Lee Strang

### **Manicure/Pedicure, Gels - Waxing**

**Nails by Yen 520-638-8840**

Recommended by JoAnn Marcus

### **Massage Therapists**

**Intentional Grounding, massage by Colleen**

**cmavender @gmail.com - 520-577-4543**

Recommended by Marti Greason

**Brandy Rodriguez LMT - 520-256-5671**

Recommended by Jo Ann Marcus

**Ginger Castle LMT CKTP - 520-877-0038**

Recommended by Marianne Van Zyll

### **Painting**

**Dennis Detmering 727-244-0810**

Recommended by Jane Hamilton

**Luis Ramirez - 520-909-4140**

Recommended by Roy Langenberg

### **Pet/Dog Training & Walking**

**Kimble Palmer 407-694-3129**

Recommended by Jo Ann Marcus

### **Pet Grooming**

**Just Dogs by Jenni Vance -- 520-389-2269**

**Mobile Grooming**

Recommended by Jo Ann Marcus

### **Plumber**

**Beyond Plumbing -Mike Moyer 520-409-2549**

Recommended by Jo Ann Marcus

**Dependable Plumbing Services- David Solis**

**520-990-5437**

Recommended by Jean Paine

### **Real Estate**

**Patrice Anne Placencia 805-901-8727**

Recommended by Michael Lefebvre & Warren Edminster

**Russ Carden Long Realty 520-235-5411**

Recommended by Pat Weigand

**Stephanie Meigs Sinclair Assoc. 520-577-5120**

Recommended by Carol Sinclair

### **Remodel/Construction**

**Shawn Henderson 520-745-2169**

Recommended by Marti Greason

### **Roofing**

**Alan Bradley Roofing 520-885-3571**

Recommended by JoAnn Marcus

### **Window Cleaning**

**Better View Professional Windows &**

**Miniblind Cleaners 520-917-3333**

Recommended by David Scott Allen & Mark Sammons



# Treasurer Report

## Pat Weigand, Treasurer

Catalina Pueblo Association  
Statements of Cash Flows and Budget  
January 2022

	2022 YTD Actual	2022 Annual Budget	Budget YTD Remaining
<b>Income:</b>			
Association Dues	\$ 50,250.00	\$ 81,000.00	\$ 30,750.00
Title Transfer Fees		\$ 1,600.00	\$ 1,600.00
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>\$ 50,250.00</b>	<b>\$ 82,600.00</b>	<b>\$ 32,350.00</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>			
<b>Administrative:</b>			
Postage/Printing/Other	\$ 54.80	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 945.20
Website		\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Professiona Services (Bnkg/CPA/Atty)	\$ 60.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 3,540.00
Property Tax/Licenses		\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00
Insurance		\$ 3,200.00	\$ 3,200.00
Reimbursed Expenses			\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 114.80</b>	<b>\$ 9,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 8,885.20</b>
<b>Neighborhood Infrastructure:</b>			
Contracted Monthly Landscaping (12x\$700)	\$ 700.00	\$ 8,400.00	\$ 7,700.00
Landscaping Maintenance, Project & Design	\$ 495.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,005.00
Watershed Management Project		\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
Roads & Drainage		\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
Security - Covid-19	\$ 14.99	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,485.01
Security & Lightbulbs	\$ 297.25	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 702.75
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 1,507.24</b>	<b>\$ 25,400.00</b>	<b>\$ 23,892.76</b>
<b>Neighborhood Social Activites:</b>		\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
<b>Recreational - Pools:</b>			
Routine Services/Chemicals	\$ 1,070.45	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 8,929.55
3 Pools Maintenance, Replacement & Repairs		\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00
Southwest Gas	\$ 449.43	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,050.57
Tucson Electric	\$ 616.17	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 9,383.83
City of Tucson Water	\$ 282.71	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,717.29
Contracted Housekeeping Monthly (12x\$200)	\$ 200.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,200.00
Other (permits/termites/furniture)		\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 2,618.76</b>	<b>\$ 44,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 42,281.24</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$ 4,240.80</b>	<b>\$ 82,300.00</b>	<b>\$ 78,059.20</b>
<b>Reserve Transfer</b>		\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFER</b>	<b>\$ 4,240.80</b>	<b>\$ 82,600.00</b>	
<b>NET CASH FLOW (not including reserve transfer)</b>	<b>\$ 46,009.20</b>		

### Checking and Reserve Funds

	Reserve Balance		
	PFCU MM	PFCU Svgs	PFCU CD
Balance 1/1/2022	\$ 111,374.07	\$ 30.00	\$ 25,225.52
Transfer In/Out	\$ 26,464.25	\$ (25.00)	
Total Net Cash Flow	\$ 30.77 <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ -	\$ 16.00
Ending Balance 1/31/2022	\$ 137,869.09	\$ 5.00	\$ 25,241.52

	WF Checking	TOTAL
Balance 1/1/2022	\$ - <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 136,629.59
Transfer In/Out		\$ 26,439.25
Total Net Cash Flow	\$ 46,009.20	\$ 46,055.97
Ending Balance 1/31/2022	\$ 46,009.20	\$ 209,124.81

Please contact the  
Board via email:  
catalinapuebloboard@  
gmail.com

## 2022 Board of Directors

**Frank Bangs** — *President*

**Barbara Eckel** — *Vice President*

**Connie Church** — *Secretary*

**Patricia Weigand** — *Treasurer*

**Mike Wattis** — *Pools*

**Joey Barbee** — *Landscape*

**Milo Meacham** — *Architecture*

### Hughes Sanitation Services

is now Catalina Pueblo's official waste collection firm. As per our governing documents, everyone must use the company selected by the Association.

**Fridays** – both recycle and trash

Billing address:

P. O. Box 725, Cortaro, AZ 85652

520-883-5868

[hughessanitationservices@hotmail.com](mailto:hughessanitationservices@hotmail.com)

[www.tucsontrash.com](http://www.tucsontrash.com)

**Board of Directors Meetings  
will be held via Zoom  
on the Second Monday  
each month  
until further notice**

Our website, [www.catalinapueblo.com](http://www.catalinapueblo.com), has all our Catalina Pueblo information including our CC&Rs, complete Rules, past minutes, past newsletters, plant lists, remodel forms, HOA information and more.

## Committees:

Erosion & Water Harvesting: Frank Bangs, Chair  
Giuseppe & Annamaria Biagini  
JoAnn Marcus  
Gail Reich  
Jean Paine  
Deb Perry

Architecture: Milo Meacham Chair

Mark Sammons  
Lee Strang  
Jean Paine  
Jake Hurwitz  
Barbara Eckel

Landscape: Joey Barbee, Chair

Mark Sammons  
Jeannie Wager  
Lee Strang  
Gail Reich  
Doreen Frankel  
Mary Porter  
Bennett Porter  
Jean Paine

Pools: Mike Wattis, Chair

Eric Wager  
Mike Rockwell  
David Holter  
Marti Greason

Light bulbs:

Chair & Campbell: Jean Paine  
Pueblo: Terry Temple & Dan Bares  
Maria: Marti Greason & Olive Mondello  
Adelita & Cerrada Adelita:  
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Connie Church