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PREFACE

A GUIDE FOR PUEBLO WEST AND SURROUNDING AREAS

GENERAL INFORMATION

FORMATION: The Pueblo West Metropolitan District was created on September 16, 1969, pursuant to the Metropolitan District Law adopted in 1947 by the Colorado Legislature, Article 3 of Chapter 89, Colorado Revised Statutes. The Metropolitan District Law and certain other statutes of the Colorado Legislature are applicable to the District. The District is a quasi-municipal political subdivision.

The Pueblo West Metropolitan District is organized so that its boundaries coincide with those of the unincorporated community of Pueblo West. It is located approximately 7 miles due west of the City of Pueblo. It is a planned community with covenants, which are enforced by the Committee of Architecture. A Board of Directors of 5 persons elected by the qualified electors of Pueblo West governs the District's operations. An appointed District Manager manages the District.

The District provides the following services: 1) Streets and Roads – improvement and maintenance; 2) Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services; 3) Parks and Recreation – operations, maintenance, and support; 4) Water – Supply, treatment and distribution; 5) Wastewater collection and treatment; and 6) the necessary administrative activities to operate and coordinate the services provided.

SCHOOLS:

Pueblo County School District 70 provides the primary and secondary education services for residents of the District. Pueblo West Elementary School opened in September 1974 and Pueblo West Middle School opened in April 1982. Sierra Vista Elementary opened in September 1996, and

Pueblo West High School opened in September 1997. Desert Sage Elementary School and Skyview Middle School opened in September, 2001. The School year beginning in 2004 brought with it two new Elementary Schools. These are Prairie Winds Elementary School and Cedar Ridge Elementary School. All Elementary Schools serve children in grades K through 5 and Middle Schools serve those in grades 6, 7, and 8. Swallows Charter Academy serves Pueblo West children, grades K through 8.

LOCATION:

The area of the District, with inclusions, contains about 26,830 acres or 49.10 square miles of contiguous lands extending west by northwest from points approximately 1.5 miles west of the limits of the City of Pueblo. The District is located immediately north of the Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, which is a part of the Fryngpan-Arkansas Water Project. The United States Bureau of Reclamation constructed the dam in 1975.

Pueblo West is located along the southern edge of the State’s major growth corridor. It is situated approximately 7 miles west of Pueblo and 38 miles from Canon City on Highway 50. Pueblo West is bisected by east-west U.S. Highway 50 and its eastern border is touched by north-south Interstate 25, which is the major route North to Colorado Springs, Denver and South to Santa Fe New Mexico. The Denver and Rio Grande Western and the Atchison, Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroads have tracks conveniently located in areas adjacent to Pueblo West with a rail spur into the Industrial Park located in the Northeast Quadrant.

POPULATION:

On the date of its creation, the area of the District was uninhabited; however, as of March 31, 2008, the population of Pueblo West was estimated at approximately 32,000. This is based on an average of 2.80 residents per unit built.

CLIMATE:

The average annual precipitation in Pueblo West is 11.91 inches. The average daily high is 68 degrees with an average daily low of 37. Although Pueblo West receives an annual snowfall of 31 inches, the moderate temperatures do not allow snow to stay on the ground for long.

RECREATION:

In addition to the availability of recreation land and facilities around the Pueblo Dam and Reservoir, Pueblo West itself features a wide variety of outdoor activities. Approximately 4,600 acres have been reserved for equestrian trails, neighborhood parks, playgrounds and open greenbelt areas. Based upon current land utilization studies, the natural terrain of Pueblo West will accommodate approximately 65 miles of equestrian trails. 21-acre Lovell Park on Hahns Peak and Hanover Drive includes a 25-meter-long, 13-meter-wide heated outdoor swimming pool, 2 lighted ball fields, soccer fields, horseshoe pits, a paved basketball court, a sand volleyball court, an equipped playground for children, two lighted tennis courts, and picnic pavilion with stage, barbecue facilities and public restrooms.

Desert Hawk Golf Course at Pueblo West is a top attraction, and includes a driving range and pro-shop.

An equestrian center is located on a 30-acre site with stables, hay storage and barn facilities, and is privately owned. North of Highway 50 there is the National Horseman's arena with 49 acres, also offering stables, hay storage and barn facilities. This facility also has a campground and tavern, and is privately owned.

INTRODUCTION

It is important to know that life in the country is different from life in the city in many ways. Many people feel the need to move to a place where there is "elbow room," but with that decision there are certain facts of life, which need to be recognized and accepted. The atmosphere of Pueblo West is still that of a small town in many ways. However, it offers the best of both worlds because there are areas that greatly resemble the residential neighborhoods that one might find in a city, but at the same time there is still "elbow room" for those who feel the need for a "less crowded" lifestyle.

This publication is designed to be a guide for those contemplating moving to Pueblo West as well as those who already reside in the Community. Information included here is gathered from sources within the community, including staff personnel of the Pueblo West Metropolitan District, as well as outside sources and other publications and reports. Thanks are due to all who contributed to this endeavor.

Larimer County Planning Division has a publication called "Code of the West," written by John Clarke, Larimer County Commissioner – District 1. The information in this publication is intended as a guide for those living, or considering moving to Larimer County. Information has been incorporated from this publication as well as the "Rural Living Handbook" compiled by the Turkey Creek Soil Conservation District, Pueblo, Colorado. These two publications have been important sources of information.

FLAG AND MOTTO HISTORY



In January 1985, to generate community interest and pride, a theme of "Pueblo West Pride" was proposed and generally accepted by Pueblo West. It was further proposed that a community flag be designed and a community motto be specified. This "Community Awareness" program was furthered by the Pueblo West Pride Committee by initiating a contest under the title of "A Flag for Pueblo West." Pueblo West residents were encouraged to submit recommended mottoes and flag designs.

The motto submitted by Mr. Ken Kramer, "Where the Eagles Soar" was modified to "Where Eagles Soar" and adopted by Resolution No. 667 by the Pueblo West Metropolitan District Board of Directors on May 16, 1985.

Thirty recommended flag designs were submitted for consideration. A "Flag Design Judging Committee" consisting of Mrs. Myrtle Howard, Mrs. Judy Mo, and Mr. John Ohse was selected and given the task of selecting the winning flag design. The winning design, our flag today, was

submitted by Mr. Rick Kramer. The Motto, "Where Eagles Soar," was incorporated into the flag design together with the mountain skyline and a beautiful setting sun.

The new flag was first flown in Pueblo West in Lovell Park following a ceremony which was part of the 12th Annual Pueblo West Fourth of July celebration. The flag was officially adopted by Resolution No. 672 by the Board of Directors of the Pueblo West Metropolitan District on July 9, 1985.

In July 1986, a full-sized Pueblo West flag was presented to former President George Bush, then Vice-President, in Washington, D.C., by Mr. Tom Ebling of Pueblo West.

ACCESS

Pueblo West is approximately 49.10 square miles in size with about 426 miles of roads. These roads are owned by Pueblo County, but maintained by the Pueblo West Metropolitan District Streets and Roads Department. These roads are composed of a variety of surfaces that include gravel, pavement, chip seal, and dirt. It is important to consider the ramifications of these surfaces. For instance, there will be more of a dust problem if you live on a gravel or dirt road than if your street is paved or chip seal. Rain and snow may cause dirt and gravel roads to become impassable. Make sure you know what type of maintenance to expect. If you choose to live on a road that is not currently maintained it is unlikely that it will be maintained until it becomes a priority and is approved by the Board of Directors. If your road is unpaved, it is highly unlikely that Pueblo West will pave it in the foreseeable future. Check carefully with the Pueblo West Streets and Roads Department when the seller of any property indicates that an unpaved road will be paved. You may reach this Department at (719)547-9801.

If you plan to build, it is a good idea to check out construction access. Many large construction vehicles cannot navigate small, narrow roads. Unpaved roads are not always smooth and are often slippery when they are wet. You are likely to experience an increase in vehicle maintenance costs when you regularly travel on these roads.

Snow removal is done in Pueblo West according to the following guidelines: At the accumulation of four inches of snow, with the expectation of more, operations to remove snow begin. The order of priority is 1.) Removal of snow from major arterial streets. 2.) After snow has stopped or after sufficient accumulation, the Fire Station and emergency vehicle drives will be cleaned. 3.) Primary streets and roads. 4.) Secondary streets and roads, to include school bus routes.

Gravel roads will be plowed only when conditions are such that plowing will do no damage. If these roads are frozen or not previously saturated with moisture, they will be plowed with secondary roads. Approaches on both sides of US 50 at the intersections of McCulloch Blvd, Purcell and all major intersections will be sanded. Any hazardous icy spots will be sanded when noticed.

School busses travel only on maintained roads that have been designated as school bus routes by School District 70. The School District provides bus service to the students residing within the District. It is always wise to know in advance the location of the nearest bus stop for your children, and which school they will be attending. This information is available at (719)542-0220.

Mail delivery is not available directly to the home in all areas of Pueblo West. Ask the postmaster to describe the system for your area.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Residents of Pueblo West are fortunate to live in a community that affords them the highest quality of Emergency services available. The Pueblo West Fire Department is a combination full service agency utilizing three stations strategically located in various areas of Pueblo West. Through both full time and volunteer firefighters, using the latest available apparatus and equipment the citizens and visitors of our community can be assured of a professional and quick response to any emergency situation. Firefighters receive many hours of training including Firefighter I, advanced rescue techniques, hazardous materials and emergency medical that include First Responder through Paramedic level. Ongoing training is required every month to ensure the most up to date information is received by the men and women we rely on to care for us.



The Pueblo County Sheriffs office provides law enforcement for the citizens of Pueblo West. The Pueblo County Sheriffs Department has a substation located within the District to take care of law enforcement and safety issues for the community. The Neighborhood Watch program is active in many areas of Pueblo West.

RECREATION

The Pueblo West Parks and Recreation Department has been in existence since 1972. The District currently offers the community a wide variety of programs. They range from youth and adult sports, summer programs, to educational classes for all ages. Some of the more popular classes we offer are dance, swimming lessons, children's art camp, and tennis lessons.

Besides the programs and activities, Pueblo West itself features a wide variety of outdoor activities. Approximately 4,600 acres have been reserved for equestrian trails, neighborhood parks, playgrounds and open greenbelt areas. Based upon current land utilization studies, the natural terrain of Pueblo West will accommodate about 65 miles of equestrian trails.



The Pueblo West Parks and Recreation has developed several locations over the years to fit the needs of the residents. The Recreation building located at 230 E. George Drive has an area of 1.75 acres. The facility includes a meeting room (60 capacity), kitchen and restrooms, a basketball court south of the building, and a landscaped area for family picnics. The facility

is used for some special events, group gatherings, and is also rented out to the public seven days a week when available.

Lovell Park, located at 362 Hahns Peak Avenue is our community park, which encompasses 21 acres. It was dedicated in 1976, and



named for one of the early community leaders. This park has a developed playground located between the park and the Pueblo West Elementary School, a heated outdoor swimming pool, three ball fields (softball, baseball), three soccer fields, a basketball court, horseshoe pits, a covered pavilion area with a stage (which may be rented), restroom facilities and a parking area. In the park you will find the Parks and Recreation Administrative Office which is open Monday – Friday, 7:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. They may be reached at (719)547-7400.

Pixie Park is a playground park that was completed in 1977. It is located at 355 E. Byrd Drive and has an area of 6.7 acres. It also has picnic areas, a drinking fountain and upgraded playground equipment.

There is also a 2.3 mile trail that runs west of McCulloch Boulevard, starting at Joe Martinez going south to Sweetwater. It is both Asphalt and crusher fine material. On Civic Center Drive, there are four tennis courts available to the public. In 2005 “Cattail Crossing” was opened to the public and is located at the beautiful pond near the Desert Hawk gold course. Cattail Crossing is open to anglers 15 and under, as well as the disabled.



Golden Guardian Cultural Park, located at 230 S. McCulloch Boulevard, has an area of 12 acres. This area, sponsored by the Pueblo West Business Association, and the many businesses and citizens of Pueblo West, was dedicated in 1990 for the purpose of craft and art shows, tourist attraction and for the enjoyment of the residents in Pueblo West. The landscaping includes a fountain, benches, greenery, and a lighted area for the flagpoles and the bronze eagle sculpture, which represents the Pueblo West Motto of, “Where Eagles Soar.” In addition, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 5812 have a dedicated memorial to all veterans which includes flags representing the five branches of the military service and the P.O.W. / M.I.A. flag.

UTILITIES

Water service is available in most areas of the District. Pueblo West owns and maintains its own water system and treatment facilities. Our primary water source comes from the 5,817 shares of Twin-Lakes water owned by Pueblo West. It is released from Twin Lakes on a demand basis, and flows down the Arkansas River to the Pueblo Reservoir. Our River Pump Station is connected to the manifold inside the concrete structure of the dam.

During a year with normal precipitation, these shares can yield approximately 2.084 billion gallons of water for our use. Pueblo West also owns 266 shares of Colorado Canal water, capable of producing 52 million gallons, 292 shares of other supplemental water rights, 18 water wells and has recently acquired the water rights from the Hill Ranch in Chaffee County. There are about 440 miles of potable water mains in the ground. Currently, water treatment facilities are capable of treating a maximum of 16 million gallons per day. About 10.5 million gallons of treated water can be stored in the District now. The river pump station can pump approximately 16 million gallons of water per day from Pueblo reservoir with a new 36 inch raw water pipeline. Pueblo West Water Department has always met federal, state and local water quality standards, using established treatment methods. All plant operators are licensed and certified by the State of Colorado to operate



both water and waste water plants. The water treatment plant is capable of being expanded and additional treated water storage tanks are being planned.

There is a minimum charge known as “Readiness to Serve,” which is billed each month. This fee is based on the size of the water tap being used on each premise. Another fee known as “Water use” is based on the actual amount of water that goes through your water meter. The last fee, known as “Sewer use”, is based on the average of your January and February water usage (residential rate only.) For an updated rate schedule for each year, you may contact the receptionist at the Pueblo West Metropolitan District main office, (547-2000) or at the Water Department main office, (547-3554)

The wastewater collection system has approx. 115 miles of sewer lines and 1778 manholes. About 1/3 of Pueblo West is on the sewer system, with the remaining using septic tanks (see P. 12 ‘the on site sewage disposal system’.) Not all areas of Pueblo West are served by a sewer system. If you live in an area where sewer service is not available, you will need to construct an approved septic system. Inquire with the Pueblo County Health Department for information on requirements of these systems. The type of soil you have available for a leach field will be very important in determining the cost and function of your system. It is wise to require a soil and percolation test prior to purchasing land in these areas. The sewer treatment plant capacity is currently 1.8 million gallons per day in order to accommodate the recent and any future population increases. Pueblo West reclaims some of the treated wastewater that we return to the Arkansas River. (i.e. we can pump that much more from Pueblo Reservoir.) Information on the water and waste water system can be obtained by calling 547-3554.



Xeriscaping is and will be your best option for water conservation for this area. This involves using vegetation that thrives in this environment, using only water contributed by Mother Nature. Remember that water is our most precious commodity. Conserve this valuable resource wherever and whenever you can.

San Isabel Electric and Aquila Networks provide electrical service. For information regarding which electric company will service your needs, the staff at Pueblo West Metropolitan District, Committee of Architecture, or Community Development will be happy to answer your questions.

Electric service is not readily available to every area of Pueblo West. It is important to determine which electric company will serve the area where you will live as well as the proximity of electrical power. It can be very expensive to extend power to remote areas. This research should be done in all cases, even when you are assured that power is available to the property that you are considering purchasing. Misunderstandings may be avoided by taking this important step. If you have special power requirements, it is important to know what level of service can be provided. The cost of electric service is usually divided into a fee to bring service to the property, hook into the system and then a monthly charge for energy consumed. It is important to know what these costs are before making a decision to purchase a specific piece of property.

Natural gas service is also available in some areas of Pueblo West. Information regarding availability may be obtained from Excel Energy at 1-800-772-7858. Residences not served by

natural gas have the option of propane or electrical heating. There are several companies offering propane service.

Trash removal is available from private providers who service Pueblo West. It is illegal to create your own trash dump, even on your own land. It is good to know the cost for trash removal as you make the decision to move to Pueblo West.

LAND USE

Pueblo West is a planned community and is governed by covenants known as “Declaration of Reservations.” Pueblo West Committee of Architecture has the task of enforcing the covenants. The committee is made up of residents who have expressed a desire to serve and have been appointed to assure that the covenants are observed. A copy of the covenants can be obtained from the Committee of Architecture when planning to build in Pueblo West. Covenants for individual tracts are also available. The Declaration of Reservations will give a general idea of land use and restrictions throughout Pueblo West.

The following rules and regulations generally govern Land uses in Pueblo County:

- Pueblo County Zoning Resolution
- Pueblo County Subdivision Regulations.
- Flood Hazard Area Development Regulations, and House Bill 1041 Regulations.

All land areas within the unincorporated area of Pueblo County, which includes Pueblo West, are zoned and subject to the land use regulations and development standards of the Pueblo County Zoning Resolution. The following zones exist in Pueblo West: A-3, min 1 acre lot area, A-1, R-1, single family lots, R-3, Duplex, R-4, Multi family i.e.: four-plex, R-5 and R-6, multi family with some commercial applications. There are also commercial zoning such as B-1, B-4 and I-2 (Industrial).

Each zone district also contains standards to which development on the property must adhere. The standards generally address such issues as required setbacks for building from property lines, restrictions on the height of buildings, separation and location of accessory buildings such as storage buildings, garages and barns, and the location, height and type of fencing. For instance, barbed wire is never approved in Pueblo West. To determine how a specific parcel of land is zoned, what land uses are permitted, and the development standards of that zone district, you should contact the Committee of Architecture and the Pueblo County Department of Planning and Development. If there seems to be a conflict between the two standards on any given issue, the more restrictive will apply. A legal description of the property (Tract, Block, and Lot) will be necessary for Staff to assist you.

Pueblo County has also adopted rules governing some specific “areas and activities of state and local interest”. These rules are commonly referred to as House Bill 1041 regulations in reference to the legislation passed in 1974, which authorized counties in Colorado to regulate activities such as:

- Major new highways and interchanges,
- Site selection and construction of major new water and sewage systems, and
- Site selection and construction of major facilities of a public utility.

The Zoning Resolution establishes two categories of land use in each zone district; “uses-by-right” and “uses-by-review” (also referred to as “special uses”). A “Use-by Right” is a use, which can be established on the property simply by obtaining a building permit when required. A “Use-by-Review” is a use which must obtain approval by the Architectural Committee and the Pueblo County Planning Commission. There will be a public notice and hearing, before development or use is established on the property.

Zoning in Pueblo West is usually, but not always, designated by tract. It is important to know what the zoning restrictions are for your property as well as properties near you. Remember that if nearby properties are not currently developed, they will probably not remain undeveloped indefinitely. You should find out how they are zoned to see what potential developments occur. For instance, if you do not wish to live near a commercial area, then it is wise not to build or move into an area adjacent to a B-4 or I-2 zone. It is also wise to recognize that the view from your property may change as further development occurs. The vistas now seen from your property may be reduced or eliminated with the development of surrounding properties.

You may be provided with a plat of your property, but unless the land has been recently surveyed and pins placed by a licensed surveyor, you cannot assume that the plat or existing property pins are accurate. Many of the original property pins are still in existence on properties. They are made of rebar and can often be located with the use of a metal detector. If your pins cannot be located, then a survey may be necessary. Fences that separate properties are often misaligned with the property lines, so it is important to know where your property pins are located in order to avoid problems later.

COMMITTEE OF ARCHITECTURE

Any individual, company, or corporation intending to construct, alter, erect, repair or demolish any permanent structure in Pueblo West shall comply with the Declaration of Reservations recorded for the Tract in which he proposes to initiate construction. Approval of building plans must be secured from the Pueblo West Committee of Architecture, and a Building Permit obtained from Pueblo County Regional Building Authority.

It is strongly urged that those intending to build structures in Pueblo West seek professional help in the preparation of plans and specifications. This will usually result in saving money as well as time in securing a building permit.

Applications must be complete and submitted to the Pueblo West Committee of Architecture by 4:00 p.m. on the deadline day (first and third Wednesday of the month). Complete applications include:

1. Six (6) complete sets of construction, utility plans and specifications. The plans should match your site plan exactly and include all structures to be approved, including storage buildings, fences, etc. Be sure that your building plans have elevations of all sides of the home. Plans must conform with the current UBC building code and the *Pueblo West Declaration of Reservations* Architectural guidelines (COA Resolution 97-3) and must consist of not less than the following:

- a. A plot/site plan showing the legal description and all dimensions of the property; the dimensions and location of structures to be located thereon; setbacks, side and rear clearances, street, easements, etc.
 - b. Construction plans showing in detail all elevations, floor plans, type and dimensions of materials to be used, and exterior color samples.
2. A Colorado Structural Engineer designed foundation plan. One (1) Colorado stamped foundation plan and soil test must be on file before excavation begins. (Need not be included with application.)
 3. The landscaping plans should be as detailed as possible, and show how the land disturbed by construction will be reclaimed. A landscaping plan must be submitted and can be changed at a later date if you decide to do any revisions. Applicants have one (1) year from the date of approval to comply with approved landscape plan.
 4. GRADING: If extensive grading is required to provide a building site for any structure, the applicant must submit a grading plan together with the other documents as outlined. Grading must be performed in such a manner as to preclude excessive runoff or ponding of water from any source from one property to another, whether public or private. It is illegal to significantly alter the drainage from your property.
 5. Proof of ownership of the lot is required. Check with the title company for this item.

The Committee of Architecture requires construction sites to place and maintain chemical toilets for their workers on each construction site. Dumpster must also be placed on the site, used and emptied when full. The Committee suggests that lids be placed and used on the dumpsters.

After approval by the Committee, the appropriate water and/or sewer tap fee may be paid. Building permits may be obtained from Pueblo Regional Building Authority. The routing procedure may then begin, with construction to follow.

The Committee will designate time parameters for the completion of your project. Any change in plan will negate the approval and must be submitted to the Committee for approval. The office staff of the Committee of Architecture will be happy to guide you in these matters. They are a valuable resource. Do not hesitate to take advantage of their expertise. Their office may be reached by calling (719)547-9661.

BUILDING CODES AND PERMITS

Building codes have been established to safeguard public health, safety, and welfare related to occupancy and use of buildings and structures. These objectives are met by regulating and controlling the design, materials, and construction criteria for all buildings and building service equipment.

The Uniform Building Code is used throughout Pueblo County. Building permits are required for all construction, installation, alteration, repairs, and demolition of any building or building service equipment in Pueblo County. Separate permits are required for electrical and plumbing work. Some

types of work may be exempt from permit requirements, but generally any and all construction or demolition activities will require a permit. You need to contact the Pueblo Regional Building Authority to determine permit requirements.

When applying for a permit, individuals need to provide a description of the type of activity, location and projected cost. If major construction or demolition is taking place, you may be required to submit plans, drawings and specifications. Fees are charged for plan reviews and permits. These fees must be paid prior to issuing of the permit. Fee schedules for plan reviews and permits are available from the Pueblo Regional Building Authority.

Once a permit is issued the activity is subject to inspection by county officials. The purpose of these inspections is to ensure that the applicable codes are being followed. Construction work shall remain accessible and exposed for inspection purposes until approved. The Pueblo County Building Inspector will make progress inspections of the structure at certain key points of construction, as specified within the Pueblo County Building Code. The individual contractors should make application to the City/County Health Department for plumbing inspections and to the Pueblo County Building Inspector for electrical and building inspections. It is the duty of the applicant or his contractor to advise the other appropriate agencies 24 hours in advance when the structure is ready for inspection.

All reputable contractors in South Central Colorado carry contractors' license and insurance. When selecting a contractor, make sure he is licensed and insured. Always ask for references, obtain bids from several sources, know the full cost of the finished job and never pay for services or materials that have not been provided.

Driveway access Permits

No person shall construct any access providing direct movement to or from any Pueblo West maintained roadway to or from property adjoining the roadway without an approved access permit issued by the Pueblo West Engineering Department.

Access permits shall be issued only in compliance with this Article. In no event shall an access be allowed or permitted if it is detrimental to the public health, safety or welfare.

Easements and Parcels

A large number of easements were set aside for the installation of utilities, drainage and equestrian use. Easements for installation and maintenance of utilities and drainage facilities are reserved as shown on the recorded plat. Within these easements, no structure, planting or other material shall be placed or permitted to remain which may damage or interfere with the installation and maintenance of utilities, or which may change the direction and flow of drainage channels in the easements, or which may obstruct or retard the flow of water through drainage channels in the easements. The easement area of each lot and all improvements in it shall be maintained continuously by the owner of the lot, except for those improvements for which the public authority or utility company is responsible.

Parcels were set aside for specific use by the District for uses benefiting the public. These uses included drainage, equestrian, utilities, buffers, parking in common, civic improvements and open space. These parcels may not be used by a property owner for their sole benefit.

Vehicle access is limited in these areas to maintenance vehicles and is not for the use of or by property owners to access their properties or travel between dedicated right-of-ways. There are a very limited number of alleys within the District. They are in the B-4 zoned areas.

Right-of-Ways

Each road within the district has a dedicated right-of-way, which is shown on the recorded plat. The width of each right-of-way varies with the classification of the street, from 50 feet to 110 feet. Within these right-of-ways no structure, planting or other material shall be placed or permitted to remain which may damage or interfere with vehicle travel, or which impedes the line of site, or installation and maintenance of utilities, or which may change the direction of flow of drainage channels in the right-of-way, or which may obstruct or retard the flow of water through the drainage channels in the right-of-way.

Excavation Permits are required for any excavation within the right of way by Resolution 1437. For further information regarding this, please contact the Pueblo West Engineering Department at 719-547-9801.

THE ON-SITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

If the location of your home in Pueblo West is zoned A-3, you will be responsible to build and/or maintain your own septic system. It is one of the home ownership responsibilities that can have environmental consequences far beyond the boundaries of your property.

The technology employed in traditional on-site sewage disposal systems has been in use for many decades. A septic tank provides a place for the wastewater flow to slow down so that the solids can settle out. The remaining wastewater flows into the leach field where it percolates through soil, which cleanses it. It's simple but only works if you follow the rules.

The State of Colorado has empowered local Boards of Health to enforce the rules of on-site sewage disposal systems through the county Health Departments. These rules are very important because septic systems, if not installed or maintained properly, have the capacity to contaminate ground water.

The most common cause of septic system failure is lack of proper maintenance. A professional engineer or the Pueblo County Health Department will consult with you on design and installation, but maintenance is strictly up to you the homeowner, and maintenance is critical! A good recommended interval for having the septic tank pumped is about every five years. The Pueblo County Health Department can provide a list of licensed septic pumpers, or check the yellow pages in your telephone book. Whatever the pumping process costs, it is cheaper than the major expense of replacing a failed system.

If a septic tank fills up with solids, the solids will reduce the available tank volume to the point where solids are discharged in the outlet of the absorption field. Once in the leach field, the solids clog the soil openings (pores) and block the flow of liquid into the soil. This causes the system to fail and a major expenditure is required to replace the system.

There is really only one reason for building a new septic system – the building of a new residence where there was no residence before. Colorado State law 25-10-111 requires that before a person constructs, remodels, occupies or maintains any dwelling, building, or structure he must first complete a permit for an individual sewage disposal system.

This process begins at the Pueblo County Health Department. You will need to bring in a current soil percolation test (a perc test) done by a Colorado Registered Professional Engineer, and you will need plans showing the maximum number of bedrooms in the proposed dwelling. Due to the information that will be asked, you should have the engineer contact the Health Department for details.

As the property owner, you may install your own system or you must use a licensed contractor. A list of currently licensed contractors is available from the Health Department.

There are a variety of subtleties in this process. The County Health Department staff can make the intricacies of the process seem a little less intimidating.

MOTHER NATURE

Residents of the country usually experience more problems when the elements and earth turn unfriendly. Here are some thoughts for you to consider.

The physical characteristics of your property can be positive and negative. The topography of the land can tell you where the water will go in case of heavy precipitation. Pueblo West is known to experience very heavy rain in short periods of time. When property owners take it upon themselves to fill in ditches or ravines they have found that the water that drained through that ditch or ravine now drains through their house. Culverts are required in certain areas of Pueblo West in order to maintain drainage standards.

Nature can provide you with some wonderful neighbors. Rural development encroaches on the traditional habitat of eagles, coyotes, bobcats, mountain lions, rattlesnakes, prairie dogs and other animals that can be dangerous and you need to know how to deal with them.

Many people who move to the rural areas of Colorado consider free roaming wildlife one of the most important assets to their property. Indeed, the abundance of wildlife species is one reason we enjoy Colorado's rural areas. As we continue to share these areas with wildlife, the number of conflicts with our new neighbors increases. The key to "conflict resolution" is found in our ability to understand these animals and how we use that knowledge to reduce these tensions.

While most wildlife species are fascinating and may seem cute and friendly, they do not make good pets. Moreover, they tend to lose their survival edge when presented with opportunities that reward the animal for lessening its vigilance. Each year, well meaning individuals are injured or maimed by seemingly complacent or friendly wildlife that allow people to enter within the wild animals' "comfort" or "tolerance" zone. The best rule to follow is that wildlife is best viewed from a distance and to remember that most wildlife still considers humans as predators. Also, it is illegal to own or possess live wildlife as pets.

Most wildlife species are motivated by three natural instincts; these are a) survival, b) growth and c) reproduction. In order to accomplish any of the three, it must eat. Understanding this one simple fact should give humans the understanding needed to live and share similar habitats with wildlife. Handling your pets and trash properly may prevent problems for you and the wildlife.

Most human-wildlife conflicts are unintentional in nature and once understood, easily remedied. Through time, as wildlife species evolved, they learned how to make use of all available and consumable foods. New food sources, such as recently planted rose bushes or exotic trees will be sampled, and if palatable, consumed in a very short time. To a new landowner this may at first seem inconsequential or of little importance but in a short time may lead to the homeowners having to pay high replacement costs or giving up on a garden. Research and planning prior to planting may alleviate these problems. The best plants to use for landscaping purposes around a new home are those that are indigenous to the immediate area, are easily found by wildlife in the area near your home (if another source of the same vegetation is found in other places than immediately around your home, they won't have to eat yours) and which do not offer a new and delectable food source. In Pueblo West, favorite landscaping plants include Pinon Pine, Yucca, Gambels Oak and Common Juniper. A list of suggested plants can be obtained from sources that include the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the Colorado State University Cooperative Extension Service. Information is also available from the Committee of Architecture.

Small wildlife species can cause problems of their own, be it skunks burrowing under your house, squirrels, prairie dogs, or rabbits eating your favorite garden vegetables. Each of these animals poses its own peculiar problem and each has its own solution. The best protection for small shrubs or trees is to encircle them with a suitable length of chicken or mesh wire or to fence the garden with like material. A simple leather belt thrown into a garden helps to keep birds out because it resembles a snake sunning himself. There are usually alternatives to dealing with wildlife in Pueblo West short of killing them. The best advice before you take any terminal action on any wildlife species not causing life-threatening problems is to call the Division of Wildlife Office of the local District Wildlife Manager or Wildlife Technician.

Most people do not realize that their dog(s) have a natural instinct to run after wildlife. In winter month's dogs can run on top of crusted snow, but antelope and the occasional deer that may show up in Pueblo West break through, making them easy prey. Wildlife Officers and other law enforcement officers are empowered to shoot dogs chasing wildlife, and the fines for allowing a dog to harass wildlife can be substantial. The best place for your family pet is in a well-designed kennel or yard that allows plenty of exercise room. Pueblo County has a leash law, and it is enforced in Pueblo West. Maintaining control of your pets is good for everyone involved and for the wildlife as well.

Colorado's wildlife comes in various sizes, shapes and colors. Some you may never encounter or ever have a problem with. With proper planning and understanding, wildlife may never have a problem with you. Respecting their right to live in the area where you have now chosen to share with them can go a long way towards enjoying your piece of paradise.

WILDLIFE OF PUEBLO WEST



Cottontail Rabbit

Description: The cottontail rabbit is a long-eared, small to medium sized mammal of the family *Leporidae*. It hops when running, because its hind legs are longer than its front legs. The fur is brownish above and white below. It has a conspicuous two-inch-diameter white tail, and some individuals have a small white blaze on the forehead. Cottontails are 15-18 inches long and weigh two to three pounds, with females slightly heavier than males.

Habitat: Cottontails prefer open spaces with low ground cover of shrubs and herbaceous vegetation. Rabbits seldom dig dens, preferring to occupy abandoned burrows, briar patches, and brush piles which are needed for escape and cover. An individual rarely leaves its home territory, where it knows food sources, cover and escape routes thoroughly.

Diet: Succulent plants and dew provide the daily requirements for water. Although open water may be readily used, it is not a necessary element of their habitat. Cottontails consume a large variety of forest, forbs, grasses, shrubs, pasture, and agricultural plants such as dandelion dogwood, bark, fruit, seeds, and buds.

Interesting Facts: A rabbit possesses sharp hearing and a keen sense of smell. Their eyes are set well back on the sides of its head, providing a wide field of vision. They are basically nocturnal, feeding in the evening, at night and early morning. Rabbits rely on a burst of speed and a zigzagging running pattern to evade predators, but they cannot run steadily for long distances. The cottontail always runs away from an enemy in a path that makes a big circle back to the spot where it started running. They can swim if they have to. Only one in four rabbits is lucky enough to live over a year.



Pronghorn

Description: They are smaller than the white-tailed deer or about the size of a goat. The mature buck weighs from 100 to 130 pounds, and the female from 75 to 100 pounds. The male develops large pronged horns which average about 12 inches and are shed each year. They stand about 3 ft. at the shoulders. The coat is light brown with two white throat stripes, a white rump, and white under parts. Both sexes have horns. The male develops large pronged horns which average about 12 inches and are shed each year

Habitat: The Pronghorn antelope, sometimes referred to as the prairie ghost, is found only on America's Great Plains in the Western United States, including Colorado and New Mexico. They live in small bands on the open plains.

Diet: Chiefly browsers, they feed on shrubs such as sagebrush, but also eat grass. Pronghorns also consume poisonous and injurious plants, including larkspur, loco weeds, rubber weed, rayless goldenrod, cockleburs, needle-and-thread grass, yucca, snakeweed, Russian thistle and saltbush. For this reason, wise range managers encourage pronghorns to use their rangeland to discourage the increase of undesirable plant species.

Interesting Facts: The pronghorn is extremely fast, with a top speed of about 60 miles per hour, and can easily outrun any other animal that tries to catch it. An antelope has large eyes that protrude from the side of its head and provide wide-angle vision believed to be about the same as that of a man looking through 8-power binoculars. By the beginning of the twentieth century over hunting nearly exterminated the pronghorn, but because they are now protected on reservations they have made a strong recovery. Due to its highly developed social nature, they are generally found in small family groups to large wintering herds. The antelope's unique ability to erect patches of its bristle-like stiff body hair allows it to release body heat in the hot summer, while the hollow air-filled hair insulates it against sub-zero temperatures in winter. It also uses the erectile hair patches on its rump to signal to the herd the possibility of approaching danger. There seem to be sentinels within the herd that stand guard when the group feeds or rests.



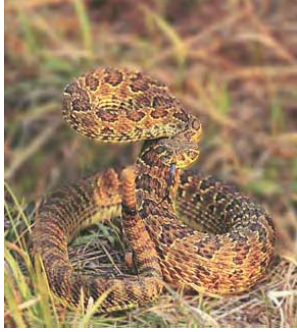
Scaled Quail

Description: The scaled quail "*Callipepla squamata*" are a small stocky quail 10-12 inches in length that looks gray-brown with a white crest. Bluish gray feathers with black edges create the scaled affect. They are sometimes referred to as blue racer quail, blue quail, cottontop quail, or scaled partridge. The sexes are similar in appearance. They are bluish gray with extensive markings on the back, breast and abdomen with blackish "scaly" markings. The crest varies in color from buff in females to more whitish in males. Juveniles have poorly colored patterns and resemble California quail.

Habitat: Semi deserts such as yucca flats and canyon bottoms: S.E. Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Southern Colorado, and parts of Texas.

Diet: Generally seed eaters, scaled quail usually feed in the early morning and late evening. Throughout their lives, seeds remain a large part of their diets, but they are known to consume green herbage and insects. Young plant shoots are important to quail preparing for the breeding season and are an important source of moisture. Insects supply the high nutrition necessary for the growth and development of young quail but they are also an important nutrition and water source for adult quail.

Interesting Facts: Scaled quail are like other quail, monogamous ground-nesting birds. Though they are birds of arid habitats, they must have a source of water they can visit regularly. They nest in the rainy season and will not breed if the weather is extremely dry.



Prairie Rattle Snake

Description: The Prairie Rattlesnake is one of the largest subspecies of *Crotalus viridis*. These snakes are often found in dense populations. Their size ranges from 35-45 inches at the largest. The snake is usually greenish gray, olive-green, or greenish brown in color, but sometimes light brown or yellowish. The 33-35 dark brown blotches are narrowly bordered with white. The number of rattles varies between males and females. The number in males is 6-15 (avg. 9.8) and females have 4-11 (avg. 7.4). The two or three most recent rattles that were formed are black.

Habitat: The Prairie Rattlesnake lives in grassland, but retreats in winter to dens in rocky outcrops and ledges. It also ascends into mountains, but only rarely above 8000 ft (2400m). Other places where Prairie Rattlesnakes have been encountered are in prairies, cultivated land, brush, sandy areas, woodland, forest, rocky slopes, along streams, caves; avoids true desert.

Diet: Prairie Rattlesnakes eat rodents, some ground nesting birds, and sometimes—other snakes.

Interesting Fact: These rattlesnakes will travel short distances while continuously “tasting” the air with their fork tongues, picking up scents, and stopping at areas that have a heavy odor of mice – their preferred food. Here, they will find a “rodent runway” – a path that is consistently used by rodents – and coil and wait for a rodent to come within striking range. Prairie rattlesnakes enjoy the water. They can be found swimming in lakes and rivers. Prairie rattlesnakes cannot strike while in the water.



Mature Bald Eagle

Description: The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), or national bird, is the only eagle unique to North America. The scientific name signifies a sea (halo) eagle (aetos) with a white (leukos) head. At one time, the word “bald” meant “white,” not hairless. The bald eagle is found over most of North America, from Alaska and Canada to northern Mexico. It can also be observed here in Pueblo West and at the Pueblo Reservoir, located just south of Pueblo West. It can have a wing span of up to eight feet and can weigh up to 15 pounds. Young (immature) Bald Eagles are dark brown in color when they fledge the nest at about 12 weeks of age, and the head and tail feathers turn predominantly white in their fourth or fifth year.

Habitat: It inhabits areas near large bodies of water where there are plenty of fish to eat and places to roost. It prefers high trees for roosting.

Diet: The Bald Eagle is predominantly a fish eagle.

Interesting facts: Bald Eagles are monogamous and remain faithful to their mate until death. Females lay one to three eggs annually in the spring time, and the incubation period is approximately 35 days. While migrating, eagles ride columns of rising air called thermals and can average speeds

of 30 mph. An eagle can circle in a strong thermal to high altitudes when migrating, and then glide long distances until it finds the next column of rising air. As lakes and streams freeze over, bald eagles must go south to find open fresh water, or head to the coast.



Golden Eagle

Description: The Golden Eagle (*Aquila Chrysaetos*) is a large brown and golden colored booted eagle. An immature Bald eagle may be mistaken for the Golden Eagle, but the true Golden eagle has the golden colored boots. This bird of prey can weigh up to 15 pounds and can have a wing span of up to eight feet.

Habitat: It ranges throughout the Western hemisphere, Europe and Asia. It builds nests on mountain rocks and ledges.

Diet: It feeds on small mammals and reptiles

Interesting Facts: The Golden Eagle is still listed as “threatened” throughout the entire United States. It is illegal for anyone to collect eagles and eagle parts, nests, or eggs without a permit. Possession of a feather or other body part is a felony with a fine of up to \$10,000.00 and/or imprisonment, although federally recognized Native Americans are able to possess these emblems which are traditional in their culture.



Red-Tailed Hawk

Description: The Red-tail (*Buteo jamaicensis*) is the largest hawk, usually weighing between 2 and 4 pounds. As with most raptors, the female is nearly 1/3 larger than the male and may have a wing span of 56 inches. The adult has a rufous-colored tail that may or may not have a black terminal bar. Adults are dark brown on the back and the top of their wings. The underside of the bird is usually light with a dark belly band, and a cinnamon wash on the neck and chest.

Immatures resemble the adults except their tail is brown with dark bars. The adult Red-tailed Hawk is easily identified, for when it leaves its perch on slow, measured wing beats, or turns while soaring overhead, the broad, rounded tail shows a rich, russet red, hence the name. Its frequent soaring and loud voice are a good pointer.

Habitat: The Red-tailed Hawk is usually found in grasslands or marsh-shrub habitats, but is very adaptable, being equally at home in deserts and forests, and at varying heights above sea level.

Diet: The Red-tailed Hawk is a most opportunistic hunter. Its diet is varied, but there is conclusive evidence now that 85 to 90% is composed of small rodents, with rabbits, snakes and lizards included. Like all hawks, its talons are its main weapons.

Interesting facts: The Red-tailed Hawk is a carnivore who belongs to the category of birds known as raptors. It is the most common member of the buzzard hawk family. It has a hoarse and rasping 2 to 3 second scream that is most commonly heard while soaring. They are loudest when

defending their territory, especially during the winter months when hunting is difficult. The eyesight of a hawk is 8 times as powerful as a human's. Mating and nest building begin in early spring, usually in March and continue through May. This is accompanied by spectacular aerial displays by both males and females. Circling and soaring to great heights, they fold their wings and plummet to treetop level, repeating this display as much as five or six times.



Burrowing Owl

Description: "*Athene cunicularia*", is a small ground-dwelling Owl with a round head and no ear tufts. They have white eyebrows, yellow eyes and long legs. The Owl is sandy colored on the head, back, and upper parts of the wings and white-to-cream with barring on the breast and belly and a prominent white chin stripe. They range in length from 8 ½ to 11 inches with a wingspan of 20 to 24 inches. Burrowing Owls fly with irregular, jerky wing beats and frequently make long glides interspersed with rapid wing beats. They hover during hunting and courtship. These owls are comparatively easy to see because they are often active in daylight, and are surprisingly bold and approachable.

Habitat: Burrowing Owls are found in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands and desert habitats often associated with burrowing animals, particularly prairie dogs, ground squirrels and badgers. They can also inhabit grass and shrub stages of pinion and ponderosa pine habitats. They commonly perch on fence posts or on top of mounds outside the burrow.

Diet: Burrowing Owls feed on a wide variety of prey, changing food habits as location and time of year determine availability. Large beetles and grasshoppers comprise a large portion of their diet. Small mammals, especially mice, rats, gophers, and ground squirrels are also important food items. Other prey includes reptiles and amphibians, scorpions, young cottontail rabbits, bats, and birds such as sparrows and horned larks.

Interesting facts: Its preferred nest site is an abandoned mammal burrow which it sometimes enlarges by kicking out dirt. The nest, constructed by both the male and female, is lined with cow chips, dry grass, weeds, and feathers. The Burrowing Owl is declining over much of its range due to habitat loss. It is also an unintended poisoning victim in ground mammal eradication campaigns. They are listed as endangered, threatened, or a species of special concern in most states where they occur.



Black Tailed Prairie Dogs

Description: The prairie dog is a stout, burrowing ground squirrel that gets its name from its high-pitched-dog-like bark. This is a large prairie dog. They may grow to be between 14 to 16 inches in length and weigh between 32 to 48 ounces. They are pinkish brown above; whitish or buffy white below with a slim, sparsely haired tail with black tip unique among prairie dogs. They have short, rounded ears; large black eyes. They mate from February-March with 1 litter per year of usually 4 or 5 young born after gestation of about 30 days.

Habitat: Shortgrass prairies.

Diet: Green plants, including various kinds of grasses, such as grama grass, bluegrass, bromegrass. It occasionally eats a few insects, especially grasshoppers, and may rarely eat meat. It habitually consumes all the green vegetation around its burrow, not only because it is convenient, but also to clear away protective cover that might shield predators.

Interesting facts: Among the most gregarious of mammals, the Prairie Dog lives in “towns.” The town is divided into territorial neighborhoods, or “wards,” which in turn are composed of several “coteries,” or family groups of one male, one to four females, and their young of up to two years of age. Sociable animals, Prairie Dogs approach each other, touch noses, and turn their heads sideways to touch incisors; this “kissing” is not part of courtship, but a gesture of recognition and identification among ward members. They groom one another and cooperate in building of burrows. They are highly vocal with a sound spectrogram that indicates that it has nine distinctive calls. In July 1998 the National Wildlife Federation petitioned the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to list the species as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.



Red Fox

Description: Coloration of red foxes ranges from pale yellowish red to deep reddish brown on the upper parts and white or ashy on the underside. The lower part of the legs is usually black, and the tail usually has a white or black tip. The average weight is 8 to 10 pounds. The eyes of mature animals are yellow. The nose is dark brown or black.

Habitat: The red fox utilizes a wide range of habitats, including forest, tundra, prairie and farmland. They prefer habitats with a diversity of vegetation.

Diet: The red fox is essentially an omnivore. It mostly eats rodents, lagomorphs, insects and fruit. It will also eat carrion. Red foxes have a characteristic manner of hunting mice. It stands motionless, listening and watching intently for a mouse it has detected. It then leaps high and brings the forelimbs straight down forcibly to pin the mouse to the ground.

Interesting facts: Red foxes are solitary animals and do not form packs like wolves. Individual adults have home ranges that vary in size depending on the quality of the habitat. They have scent glands that switch on or off depending on the fox’s activity level. They are no threat to humans.



Kit Fox

Description: Kit foxes (*Vulpes macrotis*) belong to the family Canidae, which also includes wolves, coyotes, red foxes and Gray foxes. It is the smallest member of the canid family in North America. Mature adults measure 15 to 20 inches in length with a 9 to 12 inch long tail. They stand 11 to 12 inches high at the shoulder, and adults weigh from 3 to 4 pounds. The color of the kit fox is pale gray, tan or sandy with a slightly darker back. It has a cream colored

throat, belly and inner ears. A black or brown patch is always located up each side of the muzzle, and the tail has a dark tip.

Habitat: Kit fox habitat is usually sparsely vegetated flat areas in the desert or prairie. The low growing shrubby communities provide excellent cover for the kit fox. Being nocturnal, kit foxes emerge from their dens at sundown to hunt. Moving in irregular pattern, they hunt in thick vegetation. Rolling hills and gully washes offer additional cover for both travel and hunting.

Diet: Even though kit foxes are in the order Carnivora, they are opportunistic omnivores. Black-tailed jackrabbits, cottontails and kangaroo rats are the main food items eaten by kit foxes; but they also eat grasshoppers, horned toads, lizards, rodents, ground nesting birds, grasses and fruits. Water is obtained from the body fluids of their prey.

Interesting facts: Unlike myths that portray the kit fox as skittish, shy and wary, many observers report them to be curious and alert. This behavior frequently puts them at risk when they inhabit areas near human populations. Because their home range is typically dry and hot, water and energy conservation is a high priority. Kit foxes avoid high daytime temperatures by limiting most of their activities to the cool nights.



The Coyote

Description: The Coyote (*Canis latrans*) is a member of the dog family. In size and shape the Coyote is like a medium-sized Collie dog, but its tail is round and bushy and is carried straight out below the level of its back. Coyotes found in low deserts and valleys weigh about 20 pounds, and are light gray or tan with a black tip on the tail.

Habitat: The Coyote inhabits all life zones of the Desert Southwest from low valley floors to the crest of the Highest Mountains, but especially on open plains, grasslands and high mesas. Its natural habitat is open grassland, but will move to wherever food is available. It can be seen here in Pueblo West surviving in the prairie habitat.

Diet: It has a varied diet and seems able to exist on whatever the area offers in the way of food. The Coyote eats meat and fish, either fresh or spoiled, and at times it eats fruits and vegetable matter and has even been known to raid melon patches. Food habit studies reveal that its principle diet is composed of mice, rabbits, ground squirrels, other small rodents, insects, even reptiles, and fruits and berries of wild plants.

Interesting facts: Only 5-20% of Coyote pups survive their first year. The Coyote can run at almost 40 mph. Coyotes can breed with both domestic dogs and wolves. A dog-coyote mix is called a “coydog.” The Coyote is more likely afraid of you than vice-versa. Coyotes maintain their territory by marking it with urine. They have a lifespan of 15 years in the wild.

SAFETY TIPS

Life in a rural setting is much different than life in the city. There is a different set of dangers involved with life in the country. Following are a few suggestions for living a happier and safer life in Pueblo West.

1. Many people own a gas driven weed eater, power drill, skill saw, grinder, extension cord compressor, and many other kinds of laborsaving devices. What most people don't usually have are safety shoes, eye protectors, ear protectors, heavy gloves and user's manuals. If you don't want to test the response time of the Pueblo West Fire Department medics, it might be a good idea to get and use safety equipment and know how to use your power tools safely.
2. Insecticides, pesticides, and herbicides tend to collect on shelves in sheds, barns and basements. We read regularly about people (especially children) who run afoul of these compounds. The best advice is to get rid of them after you have used them, and to do it according to instructions printed on the label on how to safely dispose of them.
3. Do we need to say anything about firearms? People who move to the country sometimes think that they can turn the pasture into a firing range. Rural areas are getting more crowded all the time, and so plinking that tomato can in the back yard may not be a good idea. Knowing where your neighbor is and knowing where his horse, your horse, your children, his children and all of your pets are is always a good idea. Stray bullets tend to be non-discriminatory.
4. We need to consider other facts about snakes. Please remember that there are many species of snakes, both harmless and dangerous, all over South Central Colorado. The good news is that most of them are harmless to humans; however, it's not always easy to tell the difference. The best rule is to leave all of them alone. You should never put your hands where you can't see, and if you have a choice, don't kill snakes as they help control the rodent population which can be a definite problem if allowed to grow unchecked. Please be aware that there is already an ecosystem in place. Nature has its own set of checks and balances, and humans are not excluded from it. What we do with our environment can have a lasting effect on you and your neighbors. Please live at peace within this ecosystem and respect your neighbors, both human and non human. We all have a roll to fulfill.

SUMMARY

In summary, Pueblo West is a great place to live. The "vistas" of the great Rocky Mountains from the Spanish Peaks to Pikes Peak are breath taking. The sunrises and sunsets are awe-inspiring and gazing at the night without the "light pollution" is stress relieving.

If you're contemplating relocating to Pueblo West, take the time and ask a resident or business owner. Not only will you find the friendliest people here, you will find people who will speak candidly about how special Pueblo West is.

Pueblo West is the fastest growing community in Southern Colorado, and because of what it has to offer, will continue to grow. Be part of that growth. There's not a better place to live.

RESOURCE LIST

PUEBLO WEST

Pueblo West Metropolitan Dist.	109 E. Industrial	Pueblo West, CO	81007	719-547-2000
Community Development	109 E. Industrial	Pueblo West, CO	81007	719-547-5018
Committee of Architecture	109 E. Industrial	Pueblo West, CO	81007	719-547-9661
Parks & Recreation	340 E. Hahns Peak	Pueblo West, CO	81007	719-547-7400
Streets & Roads	280 E. McCulloch	Pueblo West, CO	81007	719-547-9801
Engineering Department	280 E. McCulloch	Pueblo West, CO	81007	719-547-9801
Water & Wastewater	20 W. Palmer Lake	Pueblo West, CO	81007	719-547-3554
Fire Department	51 E. Hahns Peak	Pueblo West, CO	81007	719-547-7337
Swimming Pool	362 E. Hahns Peak	Pueblo West, CO	81007	719-547-2288

PUEBLO CITY & COUNTY

Pueblo County Assessor	10 th & Main Streets	Pueblo, CO	81003	719-583-6000
Pueblo County Clerk	10 th & Main Streets	Pueblo, CO	81003	719-583-6000
Pueblo County Treasurer	10 th & Main Streets	Pueblo, CO	81003	719-583-6000
Pueblo Co. Road & Bridge	33601 United Avenue	Pueblo, CO	81001	719-583-6040
Pueblo County Planning	229 W 12 th Street	Pueblo, CO	81003	719-583-6100
Pueblo Regional Building	316 E. 15 th St.	Pueblo, CO	81003	719-543-0002
City/County Health Dept.	131 S. Main St.	Pueblo, CO	81003	719-583-4323

UTILITIES

Public Service of Colorado	615 West St.	Pueblo, CO	81003	800-772-7858
Aquilla Network	105 S. Victoria	Pueblo, CO	81003	800-303-0752
San Isabel Electric	Enterprise Dr & Aerospace	Pueblo, CO	81003	719-547-2160
ATT Broadband	807 N. Greenwood	Pueblo, CO	81003	719-546-1090
Qwest (Telephone Service)				800-244-1111

CREDITS

“Code of the West”

Larimer County Planning Division
John Clarke Larimer County Commissioner – District 1

“Rural Living Handbook”

Turkey Creek Soil Conservation District, Pueblo, CO

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