

**PINECREST VILLAGE  
IMPROVEMENT ASSOC.**  
*A Covenant Controlled Community*  
Website: [www.pinecrestvillage.org](http://www.pinecrestvillage.org)

**PVIA Board Members**

President ..... Rob Collins  
303-910-1470  
Vice Pres. ....Bob Johnson  
303-914-9906  
Secretary ..... OPEN  
Treasurer ..... Nancy Polak  
303-986-9334  
Parks..... Dave/Clorie Lovato  
303-989-5121  
Safety.....Rick Reed  
720-219-3183  
Social Com.....Loretta Schuh  
303-980-5828  
Island Com ..... Kay Reed  
303-988-0594  
Membership/Directory –  
John Polak ..303-986-9334  
Arch. Control Comm.  
Mike Schuh .303-980-5828  
Dave Sussman ...Not Listed  
Dan Brennan303-986-2068  
Village Editor .... Jane Brown  
303-988-7608

For announcements, errors or newsworthy events that you would like to appear in the newsletter e-mail:  
[jubdenver@earthlink.net](mailto:jubdenver@earthlink.net)  
All entries are subject to the approval by the Pres. of PVIA

**PVIA Meetings:** Monthly meetings are held at Sabin Elementary School, (Dartmouth & Vrain) on the: First Tues. of the month at 6:30 pm

**PVIA 2016 Social Events**  
Easter Egg Hunt – Mar. 19th  
Garage Sale – June 3 & 4

**Trash Schedule 2016:**

2/3 Trash, Recycle  
2/10 Trash, Overflow, LIP  
2/18 Trash, Recycle  
2/24 Trash, Overflow

Newsletter Distribution  
Anson Mark Coordinator  
303-986-7995

**Block Reps:**  
**West of Lehigh Ave.**  
Kay Reed..... 303-988-0594  
Loretta Schuh 303-980-5828

**South of West Lehigh**  
Anson Mark ..303-986-7995  
Dave Newman303-986-3481  
Bill/Lori Robirds..Not listed  
Helen Griffin.303-984-1311  
N. Mollerstuen303-986-3808  
K. Mindenhall303-985-5157  
**North of West Lehigh**

**HOA MEETING is Tuesday, February 2, 2016 at Sabin Elementary at 6:30 pm.**

**SOCIAL COMMITTEE Save the Date**

The Easter Egg Hunt will be held on March 19th at the park, the hunt will start at 12:00. The hunt is for children 8 years of age or younger.

**PARKS**

There has been an increase in dog owners still allowing their dogs to do their business on our residential lawns without cleaning up afterwards. PLEASE..... dog owners, this is your responsibility. **Do not burden other residents with your job as a dog owner.**

**ATTENTIN HOMEOWNERS**

With the recent burglaries in **December 2015** in our neighborhood, and the attempted robbery in **January** where the robbers broke a side window to gain entry, it is imperative that we all “become” aware of this activity and react accordingly. In the specific January attempt, the homeowner was home at the time and the robbers took off when they were discovered by the homeowner. The two men were later apprehended in another burglary attempt in another neighborhood and were arrested.

The Board is looking into an active **Neighborhood Watch Program**. We have signs throughout the neighborhood saying that we “do” have a Watch Program but it has never been defined or enforced.

In the meantime, we are asking all residents to be mindful in reporting anything out of the ordinary happening in our neighborhood. We rely on the kindness of our community in making other residents aware of suspicious behavior; slow moving cars or unfamiliar cars (if the case may be); opened garage doors, especially after dark; presence of strangers wandering the neighborhood; a stranger approaching a house; and/or unwanted solicitations.

It is important to take the time to get to know your neighbors, what they and their families look like, familiar cars on your street, etc. You can make a difference.

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The Iowa Caucuses  
(See DID YOU KNOW)



Doris Frick 303-988-4397  
Clorie Lovato....*Not Listed*  
Bonnie/Bruce Holman.....  
303-988-5009  
Greg Hastings.303-985-8439  
Jim Sanders ....303-986-0021  
Laura Conway 303-988-4849  
Karyn Berres .....*Not listed*  
Amy Sullivan .... *Not listed*  
Robert Holmes 303-988-4397

District 2 ... 720-337-2222  
Councilman Kevin Flynn  
Council Aide/ D. Montaño

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## **DID YOU KNOW**

### The Iowa Caucuses

More than 40 years ago, a scheduling quirk vaulted Iowa to the front of the presidential nominating process, and ever since most White House hopefuls have devoted enormous time and money to a state that otherwise would get little attention.

Here's how the caucuses work and a little history about the event:

### **HOW IT STARTED**

For most of Iowa's history, activists have gathered in the winter to deal with politics, but no one outside the state paid attention until 1972, when Democrats established their caucuses in January. That made the party's presidential preference vote the first in the nation, and candidate George McGovern, encouraged by his campaign manager Gary Hart, took advantage by campaigning in Iowa and finishing a stronger-than-expected second place. McGovern's showing helped propel him to the Democratic nomination, and four years later it did the same for a little-known governor from Georgia, Jimmy Carter.

The Republicans joined Democrats with the early caucus date in 1976. Since then Iowa has drawn more candidate visits and media attention with each campaign.

**HOW IT WORKS** The Democratic and Republican parties hold their caucuses at the same time — this year starting at 7 p.m. CST on Feb. 1 — at spots in all of Iowa's 99 counties.

Caucuses are held in each of the state's 1,681 precincts, but the number of meeting sites is smaller because some precincts share buildings. Democrats will meet at about 1,100 spots and Republicans will gather at nearly 900. Voters from some small precincts meet in homes, but most join in schools, veterans' halls and other large venues. The parties hold their caucuses simultaneously, but they operate differently and their results have different meanings.

**FOR DEMOCRATS** When Democrats attend a caucus, they break into groups that publicly declare their support for a candidate. If the number of people in any group is less than a 15 percent viability threshold of those attending the caucus, they typically can either choose not to participate or can join another candidate group. That leads to some intense wooing and sometimes confusion as candidate representatives try to persuade others to join them and prevent their supporters from switching to another top candidate.

Once the groups are determined, the number of "votes" is determined by running the number who support each candidate through a formula that determines final votes based on a county-by-county analysis of Democratic performance in the last governor and presidential elections. Besides determining which candidate wins the caucuses, the results are the first step in determining delegates who are expected to support candidates at the national convention.

**FOR REPUBLICANS** For Republicans, it's a much simpler matter of giving supporters of each candidate a chance to give a brief speech, then privately marking ballots. The ballots are counted, then communicated by a local caucus organizer to the state party via a new smartphone app, developed for both parties. Even though it's a vote, it's not binding for Republicans, who determine delegates at county and district conventions later in the year.

**WINNING ISN'T EVERYTHING** All the candidates hope to win the caucuses, giving them a boost of attention as they shift focus to the New Hampshire primary eight days later. But more than a win, the goal is to exceed expectations. Even if a candidate finishes second or third, he or she can claim a victory by noting they finished near the top and received more support than expected.

Presidential election primaries and caucuses are two very different methods of accomplishing the same basic thing. Simply put, they are both a means for each political party to let voters nationwide select their party's presidential nominee. More specifically, primaries and caucuses are means of selecting delegates (representatives of party members in each state) to send to the party's national convention.

At each party's national convention (held the summer before the presidential election), the party selects a presidential nominee based on how party delegates at the convention vote. The Republican and Democratic parties in each state select delegates based on either caucuses or a primary vote in that state -- the delegates are sent to represent voters in the state.

At the Democratic convention, the number of state delegates is proportional to the number of votes received in the state primary or caucus. The Republican Party uses a winner-take-all system in which the delegate or candidate with the most votes in a state's primary or caucus wins the right to be represented by all of the party's delegates at the national convention. The total number of delegates each party can send to the national convention is again dictated by party rules. Usually the party determines the number of delegates through a formula factoring in state population, the number of elected officials in office, and that state's past support of party candidates. Federal law doesn't dictate how states choose their delegates, so individual states decide what system to use. Most states use the primary system -- where voters statewide simply cast a vote for the candidate they support -- but some use the older caucus system.

The term caucus apparently comes from an Algonquin word meaning "gathering of tribal chiefs," and the main crux of the caucus system today is indeed a series of meetings.

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