



**PINECREST VILLAGE
IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**
A Covenant Controlled Community
Website: www.pinecrestvillage.org
Facebook: [Pincrest Village](#)
Homeowners, Denver, CO



- PVIA Board Members**
President..... Cara Meeker
 928-814-2756
Vice Pres. Katrina Reed
 720-237-9292
Secretary..... Randy Verble
 720-883-7774
Treasurer..... Nancy Polak
 303-986-9334
Parks Christie Rewey
 303-359-8647
Safety Roger Feldkamp
 303-359-8647
Social Courtney Mann
 303-720-5717
Island Com Rob Collins
 303-935-8508
Membership/Directory.....
 John Polak
 303-986-9334

- Arch. Control Committee ..**
Mike Schuh ..303-980-5828
Dave SussmanNot Listed
Dan Brannan 303-986-2068
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@earthlnk.net

All entries are subject to the approval by the President of PVIA.

PVIA Meetings: Regular Monthly meetings - Sabin Elementary School, Dartmouth & Vrain
First Tues. of the month at 6:30 pm

PVIA 2018 Social Events
 TBA

Trash Schedule 2018
 9-6 Trash
 9-12 Trash & Recycle
 9-19 Trash & Extra Trash
 9-26 Trash & Recycle

Denver Street Sweeping
 April thru November
 Times will be posted by the Denver Public Works.

NEXT PVIA HOMEOWNERS MEETING
Tuesday, Sept. 4, 2018 at 6:30 p.m.
at Sabin Elementary School

MEMBERSHIP WELCOME TO PINECREST VILLAGE

- 5510 W. Milan Pl.Jeffrey & Christine Gravina
 3830 S. Ames St.James Crain
 3793 S. Benton WayKyler Carje

ISLAND COMMITTEE The Parks and Rec crew found a problem with a circuit board in their system that was failing and not watering as it was scheduled. City ordinance's state that there are "No Signs allowed in the city right of way". That means there are no garage sale signs, no real estate signs and or political signs placed in the right of way. We have installed water and electrical lines in the ground within the brick border of the island. If any of these lines are damaged, we will pursue the violator for damages.

IN SYMPATHY We are sorry to hear that our long-time resident, Carl Frick, has passed away on August 1, 2018. Our condolences to his wife Doris and the family members.

FOUND A set of keys was found in the vicinity of 3836 So. Harlan St. Please call **303-986-7995** to claim them.

LATE MAIL DELIVERY##!

Even by the U.S. Postal Service's (USPS) own recently lowered standards, mail delivery has become unacceptably slow, according to a federal inspector general.

In fact, the number of letters being delivered late has increased by 48% in the 6 months since January 1, 2015, USPS Inspector General (IG) Dave Williams noted in a Management Alert sent to the Postal Service on August 13, 2015.

In his investigation, IG Williams found that, "Mail was not being processed timely throughout the country."

Why Is the Mail Slower? On January 1, 2015, the Postal Service, in yet another attempt to save money it doesn't have, lowered its own mail delivery service standards basically allowing mail to be delivered over a longer period of time than before. For example, where 2-day delivery of First-Class mail had been required before, 3-day delivery is now the acceptable standard. Or, "slow" is the new "normal."

The U.S. Postal Service lost money in six out of the 10 years from 2001 through 2010, according to its financial reports. By the end of the decade, the semi-independent government agency's losses had reached a record \$8.5 billion, forcing the Postal Service to consider seeking an increase in its \$15 billion debt ceiling or face insolvency.

Though the Postal Service is bleeding money, it receives no tax dollars for operating expenses and relies on the sale of postage, products, and services to fund its operations. The agency blamed the losses on the recession that began in December 2007 and significant declines in mail volume as a result of changes in the way Americans communicate in the age of the Internet.

The move also paved the way for the Postal Service to go ahead with the closure of some 82 mail sorting and handling facilities across the nation, an action 50 U.S.

Newsletter Distribution

Anson Mark -Coordinator
303-986-7995

Block Reps:

So. Ames

Karyn Berres 720-217-7979
K. Mindenhall 303-985-5157

So. Benton Way

Laura Conway 303-523-8009

So. Chase

Greg Hastings 303-985-8439
Mary Snow... 720-298-5309

So. Depew

Mike Barela ... 303-934-2520

So Eaton St.

Mike Barela ... 303-934-2520
Helen Griffin . 303-984-1311

So. Fenton

Bill/Lori RobirdsNL
Clorie Lovato. 303-989-5121

So. Golden Ct

Robert Holmes.303-988-4397
N. Mollerstuen.303-986-3808

So. Gray St.

Dave Newman.303-986-3481

So. Harlan St.

Doris Frick..... 303-988-4397
Anson Mark... 303-986-7995

D. Newman.... 303-986-3481

W. Kent Pl

Mike Barela ... 303-934-2520

W. Lehigh to Eaton St.

Loretta Schuh 303-980-5828

W. Lehigh to Harlan

Loretta Schuh 303-980-5828

W. Milan Pl

N. Mollerstuen.303-986-3808
Dave Newman...303-986-3481

District 2 720-337-2222

Councilman Kevin Flynn
Council Aide/ D. Montaño

POLICE - Non-emergency
phone number...

303-913-2000

PINECREST PARK

CLOSES AT 10:00 PM

FYI Join Us On
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**Pinecrest Village
Homeowners, Denver, CO**



Senators had recommended against.

“The impacts on customer service and employees have been considerable,” Williams wrote of the lowered delivery standards and facility closures. The IG also noted that the delays had been “compounded” by two other factors: winter storms and employee scheduling issues.

How Slow is the Mail Now?

IG Williams’ investigation showed that letters classified and paid for as 2-day mail took at least three days to arrive from 6% to 15% of the time from January to June in 2015, a service decline of almost 7% from the same period in 2014.

During the first six months of 2015, 494 million pieces of mail failed to meet delivery time standards, a late delivery rate 48% higher than in 2014, investigators concluded.

Remember when local First-Class letters were usually delivered the next day? Well, the Postal Service eliminated that service in January 2015 in preparation for its mail-handling facility closures. For all classes of mail, the new “relaxed” delivery standards have allowed the Postal Service one extra day to deliver as much as 50% of all mail traveling outside the Zip Code in which it was mailed, according to the IG’s report.

WHAT!!!! Once-upon-a-time, it was legal to mail a baby in the United States. It happened more than once and by all accounts, the mailed tots arrived no worse for wear. Yes, "baby mail" was a real thing.

On January 1, 1913, the then Cabinet-level U.S. Post Office Department — now the U.S. Postal Service — first started delivering packages. Americans instantly fell in love with the new service and were soon mailing each other all sorts of items, like parasols, pitchforks and, yes, babies.

Smithsonian Confirms Birth of "Baby Mail" As documented in the article, “Very Special Deliveries,” by curator of the Smithsonian’s National Postal Museum Nancy Pope, several children, including one “14-pound baby” were stamped, mailed and dutifully delivered by the U.S. Post Office between 1914 and 1915. The practice became affectionately known by letter carriers of the day as "baby mail."

According to Pope, with postal regulations, being few and far between in 1913, they failed to specify exactly “what” could and could not be mailed via the still very new parcel post service. So in mid-January 1913, an unnamed baby boy in Batavia, Ohio was delivered by a Rural Free Delivery carrier to its grandmother about a mile away. “The boy’s parents paid 15-cents for the stamps and even insured their son for \$50”. Despite a “no humans” declaration by the Postmaster General, at least five more children were officially mailed and delivered between 1914 and 1915.

Baby Mail Often Got Very Special Handling If the very idea of mailing babies sounds sort of reckless to you, don’t worry. Long before the then-Post Office Department had created its “special handling” guidelines for packages, children delivered via “baby-mail” got it anyway. According to Pope, the children were “mailed” by traveling with trusted postal workers, often designated by the child’s parents. And fortunately, there are no heartbreaking cases of babies being lost in transit or stamped “Return to Sender” on record.

The longest trip taken by a “mailed” child took place in 1915 when a six-year-old girl traveled from her mother’s home in Pensacola, Florida, to her father’s home in Christiansburg, Virginia. According to Pope, the nearly 50-pound little girl made the 721-mile trip on a mail train for just 15 cents in parcel post stamps.

According to the Smithsonian, its “baby mail” episode pointed out Postal Service’s importance at a time when traveling long distances was becoming more important but remained difficult and largely unaffordable for many Americans.

The End of Baby Mail The Post Office Department officially put a stop to “baby mail” in 1915, after postal regulations barring the mailing of human beings enacted the year before were finally enforced. Even today, postal regulations allow the mailing of live animals, including poultry, reptiles, and bees, under certain conditions. But no more babies, please.

