



Weekender

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SURFSIDE GARAGE SALE

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Debbie Richmond and Merri Johnson pricing items!

The annual garage sale will be Memorial Day Weekend Friday and Saturday May 28 and 29th 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Stop by Surfside Office and find a treasure!



Be sure and visit our web site
at
<http://www.surfsideonline.org/>

SUMMARY
REGULAR BOARD MEETING
May 15, 2010 – 9:00 am

Board Members Present: Jim Flood (President), Grant Murrell (Secretary), Martin Jenkins (Treasurer), Chris Hanson, Larry Nelsen, Debbie Richmond, John Williams and George Miller.

Board Members Absent: Gary Williams (Excused)

Old Business:

General Manager, Barbara Robinson announced that State Representative Brian Blake has agreed to be the guest speaker at the Surfside Annual Membership meeting on July 10th.

An update on status of the Board 2010 goals was provided by the General Manager. The majority of the goals identified by the Board have been met, with the end of June anticipated for the date of completing all goals that have remaining timelines.

New Business:

George Miller provided an agenda for the upcoming flag and veteran plaque dedication at the 306th Pedestrian Bridge site on I Street. The dedication ceremony will be held June 14th at 11:00 am. George has put a lot of work into the project and will have the US Coast Guard Color Guard from Air Group Astoria, an invocation and benediction by local pastor Marty Cole, the flag presentation by the Boys Scouts Troop 28 and Cub Scout Pack 29 and music by Celsa Johnson and Blake Kukula. Refreshments will be served following the dedication ceremony at the site.

Debbie Richmond introduced a new RV Committee Charter to the Board for review and approval. With one minor change the charter was approved. This new committee will work to plan improvements or upgrades to the current storage site, plus work with the Land & Buildings Committee on completing the proposed improvements or upgrades.

Debbie Richmond, as Chair of the Nomination Committee, provided information on the candidates running for the four vacant positions to be voted on at the annual membership meeting in July. Currently we have four incumbents running for the four positions. These include Jim Flood, Gary Williams, Grant Murrell and George Miller. They will be formally introduced at the June 19, 2010 Board meeting, with a short “meet the candidates” event following the regular board meeting for questions of each. We encourage people to attend.

Staff & Committee Reports:

The Water/Field Services Department staff reported that the Potassium Permanganate Saturator water treatment system is in place and operating. It is anticipated that with this new system and other upgrades that will work in coordination with the existing system, we will continue to improve the water quality in Surfside. With the help of a water distribution system consultant and a water distribution engineer we have hired to work with current staff, we are confident we can resolve the current water issues.

Martin Jenkins reported that we have invested our funds in Bank of the Pacific and they will be dispersing the funds as needed in CD's and operating accounts. We received confirmation that the accounts are secured for up to \$250,000 through 2013.

Other committee reports were presented and discussed then all accepted by the Board.

NOTES FROM THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The July 4th Float entry is underway for the Parade; the theme is 'Surfside Honors Our Veterans'. The Float Committee is inviting all Surfside men & women who have served in the Armed Forces to participate with us, either to ride, drive or walk. You can call, write, or email us with your ideas, names & contact numbers. We thank you!

The Garage Sale is upcoming next week. We need cartons & boxes to transport the items from the Compacter to the Office beforehand. Please drop off at the Compacter, no later than Monday May 24th. Thanks!

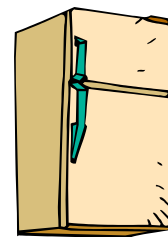
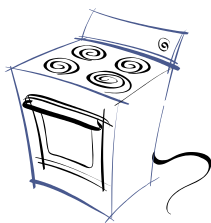
FREE APPLIANCE DROP-OFF DAYS

Pacific County DCDE along with the Long Beach Transfer Station and Royal Heights are offering two free appliance disposal days. These events allow residents to clean out old appliances that may otherwise end up along side of the road, in illegal dump sites, or languishing in the basement. The items must be taken to the local transfer station during the time of the event. Items accepted include: washers and dryers, hot water heaters, ovens and stoves, refrigerators, dishwasher, microwaves, and freezers.

Scheduled Disposal Dates:

May 22, 2010 and September 25, 2010

10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.



**OFFICE CLOSED MONDAY, MAY 31, 2010 FOR
MEMORIAL DAY**

GARAGE SALE

**SURFSIDE MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND
GARAGE SALE
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MAY 28TH AND 29TH
9:00 AM TO 3:00 PM EACH DAY
Surfside Business Office
31402 H Street**

The proceeds from this sale will be used for the purchase of shrubs and landscaping materials at the 306th Street bridge site. The beautiful brass plaque to honor our veterans has arrived and has been set in a concrete base next to the flag pole.

Donated garage sale items are needed and can be left with Nancy at the compactor.

Norma Clark, long time peninsula resident, (surfside) died May 7, 2010. Norma and husband Lyle were instrumental in the operation of Ocean Park's first water works. Norma was a great historian of the Ocean Park area. Ms. Clark enjoyed golfing, bowling and in later years enjoyed playing cards and spent many happy hours at the Peninsula Senior Center in Klipsan Beach.

Clever Hints

For a cool brownie treat, make brownies as directed. Melt Andes mints in double boiler and pour over warm brownies. Let set for a wonderful minty frosting

Add garlic immediately to recipe if you want a light taste of garlic and at the end of the recipe if you want a stronger taste of garlic.

Heat up leftover pizza in a nonstick skillet on top of the stove, set heat to med-low and heat till warm. This keeps the crust crisp. No soggy micro pizza.

Expanding Frosting when you buy a container of cake frosting from the store, whip it with your mixer for a few minutes. You can double it in size. You get to frost more cake/cupcakes with the same amount. You also eat less sugar and calories per serving.

BATS



Figure 2. Bats are the only true flying mammals and they belong to the mammalian order Chiroptera, which means “hand-wing.” The bones in a bat’s wing work like those of the human arm and hand, but bat finger bones are greatly elongated and connected by a double membrane of skin to form the wing. (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.)

Bats are highly beneficial to people, and the advantages of having them around far outweigh any problems you might have with them. As predators of night-flying insects (including mosquitoes!), bats play a role in preserving the natural balance of your property or neighborhood.

Although swallows and other bird species consume large numbers of flying insects, they generally feed only in daylight. When night falls, bats take over: a nursing female **little brown bat** (*Myotis lucifugus*) may consume her body weight in insects each night during the summer.

Contrary to some widely held views, bats are not blind and do not become entangled in people's hair. If a flying bat comes close to your head, it's probably because it is hunting insects that have been attracted by your body heat. Less than one bat in 20,000 has rabies, and no Washington bats feed on blood.

More than 15 species of bats live in Washington, from the common **little brown bat** (*Myotis lucifugus*) to the rare **Townsend's big-eared bat** (*Corynorhinus townsendii*). Head to tail, bats range in length from the 2.5-inch-long **canyon bat** (*Parastrellus hesperus*), to the 6-inch long **hoary bat** (*Lasiurus cinereus*). The hoary bat has a body approximately the size of a house sparrow and a wingspan of 17 inches.

The species most often seen flying around human habitat include the **little brown bat** (*Myotis lucifugus*), **Yuma myotis** (*Myotis yumanensis*), **big brown bat** (*Eptesicus fuscus*, Fig. 1), **pallid bat** (*Antrozous pallidus*), and **California myotis** (*Myotis californicus*).

Facts about Washington Bats

Food and Feeding Behavior

- Washington bat species eat vast quantities of night-flying insects, including moths, beetles, mosquitoes, termites, and flies.
- Most bats hunt in flight or hang from a perch and wait for a passing insect to fly or walk within range.
- The pallid bat captures crickets, grasshoppers, spiders, scorpions, and other prey on trees or on the ground.
- Bats locate flying insects primarily by using a radar system known as "echolocation." The bat emits high-pitched sound waves that bounce back to the bat when they strike a flying insect. A bat locates prey by interpreting the reflected sounds.
- Bats often capture insects when flying by scooping them into their tail or wing membranes, and then putting the insects into their mouth (Fig. 3). This results in the erratic flight most people are familiar with when they observe bats feeding in the evening.

Bats will fly 1/2 to 6 miles from their roost to a feeding site, using temporary roost sites there until returning to their main roost.

Bats

Hibernation Sites

- To cope with winter conditions, most bats use a hibernation site, called a "hibernaculum." Hibernation sites include cavities in large trees, caves, mine shafts, tunnels, old wells, and attics.
- The hibernaculum protects the bats from predators, light, noise, and other disturbances. Temperatures in the hibernaculum must be cool enough to allow bats to maintain a low body temperature but not freeze; humidity must be high and constant enough to prevent bats from dehydrating.

Bats hibernate alone or in groups, and enter hibernation sites in late September or October.

Nursery Sites

- Most Washington bats breed during late fall or winter at their hibernation site. Females store sperm until the following spring, when fertilization takes place after the females rouse from hibernation.

The young, called "pups," are born and raised in nursery colonies occupied only by breeding females and their young.

Viewing Washington's Bats

The safest way to view and enjoy bats is to watch them in action. Bats are fascinating flyers, zigging and zagging about as they chase and eat insects. Little brown bats and Yuma bats prefer to hunt over water. Big brown bats are often seen hunting along the margins of wooded areas, or silhouetted against the lighter sky as they twist and turn high above the tree canopy.

It's also fun to watch bats drink, which they usually do first thing after leaving their day roost. They scoop up mouthfuls of water with their lower jaws as they fly over lakes, streams, ponds, or water troughs. Most bats do not come out to eat or drink in heavy rain or when the air temperature remains below 50 degrees F.

To view bats, follow these tips:

Choose a warm summer evening and a place where you can sit and view the place where bats will emerge from a roost site or have been spotted in the air.

When waiting for bats to emerge from a roost site, such as an attic or bat house, remain still and quiet, and listen for the squeaks or clicks that many species make before emerging.

Some species of bats begin their night flights 20 to 30 minutes before dark—the common big brown bat may be out foraging earlier. The rare canyon bat from the arid regions of Washington emerges before the sun goes down, and has been seen foraging with violet-green swallows. Other species don't emerge until after dark.

The best places to see bats in flight are where night-flying insects abound, such as next to a stream, lake, or pond, over a meadow or large lawn, along a forest edge, or around bright streetlights or porch lights.

With the aid of an inexpensive, commercial bat detector, listen for the echolocation calls bats make when navigating and locating prey.



Figure 3. Bats often capture insects when flying by scooping them into their tail or wing membranes, and then putting the insects into their mouth. (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.)

Bats

Bats in the Winter

With few flying insects available to them during winter in Washington, bats survive by hibernating, migrating to regions where insects are available, or a combination of these strategies.

During hibernation, metabolic activities are greatly reduced—a bat's normal body temperature of around 100 degrees F is reduced to just one or two degrees higher than that of the hibernaculum, and their heart rate slows to only one beat every four or five seconds. A hibernating bat can thus survive on only a few grams of stored fat during the five- to six-month hibernation period.

Banding studies indicate that little brown bats will migrate 120 miles between hibernacula and summer roosts, and, if undisturbed, they occupy the same site year after year. They select areas in the hibernaculum where there is high humidity (70–95 percent), and the temperature is 34 to 41 degrees F. Still, there are some species, such as the big brown bat, that can hibernate in relatively exposed situations in buildings where there is considerable fluctuation in temperature. Hibernation lasts until April or early May, but in coastal regions bats may arouse in late winter—little brown bats have been found feeding in the Puget Sound region in mid-March.

It is important not to disturb hibernating bats. If a bat rouses early from hibernation, it must use its fat reserves to increase its body temperature. A single disturbance probably costs a bat as much energy as it would normally expend in two to three weeks hibernating. Thus, if disturbed multiple times, hibernating bats may starve to death before spring.

It is important not to disturb roosting bats at any time of the year. In the spring, disturbing a maternity colony when flightless young are present may cause young bats to be dropped to their deaths, or abandoned, by panicked females. Because some bats hibernate in buildings during the winter months, batproof a building only when you are sure no bats are hibernating in it. If bats are found hibernating inside after October 15, they should be left alone until early spring (prior to the birthing period in May) after the weather has warmed enough for insects to be out regularly. Meanwhile, seal all potential entry points into human living spaces, and develop a plan so the exclusion process can be accomplished effectively in spring.

Bat Houses

Some bat species prefer man-made structures to their natural roosts, whereas others are forced to roost in buildings when natural roosts, such as caves and hollow trees, are destroyed.

Two bat species that frequently use bat houses are the little brown bat and the big brown bat.

A well-designed, well-constructed, and properly located bat house may attract these and other bats if they live in or pass through your general area.

For bats living in Washington, especially west of the Cascades, bat houses should be painted with multiple coats of flat black exterior latex paint and placed where they will receive full sun. A house baking in the sun is what our bats need and seek—a nice warm place to raise their young, and that lets them decrease their metabolic needs during roosting.

Build or buy a bat house that is at least 2 feet tall and 14 or more inches wide. Bigger is better. A roughened or screen-covered landing platform measuring 3 to 6 inches should extend below the house.

The house can be single-chambered or multi-chambered, but chambers should be $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch wide—a variety of sizes is good to provide for the needs of different species.

The houses should be caulked during construction and preferably be screwed together. The idea is to create a tight microclimate inside the house capable of trapping both the heat captured during the day and the warmth generated by the bats.

Place the house in full sun, preferably on its own pole; the next-best location is on the southern side of a building in full sun. The optimal temperature range is between 85 and 104 degrees F. Don't put it on a tree, as it will be in too much shade and too close to perch sites used by hawks and owls. Keep the area around the entrance clear of obstructions for 20 feet.

Don't worry that adding a bat house to your property will encourage bats to move into your attic or wall space. If bats liked your attic or wall spaces, they would probably already be living there.

BATS

Preventing Conflicts

For some people bats don't present a problem. For others, bats can be a worry, especially when they become unwanted guests in an attic, inside a wall of a home, or inside the home itself.

Unlike rodents, bats only have small teeth for eating insects, so they do not gnaw holes in walls, shred material for nests, chew electrical wiring, or cause structural damage to buildings. Damage caused by bats is usually minimal, but they can be noisy and alarming, and the smell of bats and their droppings can be offensive. It is possible to learn to coexist with bats, and to benefit from their presence.

If a conflict arises, first make sure bats are the cause by observing the following:

Bat droppings: Bats defecate before entering buildings and places where they roost. In buildings where there is an attic roost or a roost in a wall, an accumulation of droppings may fall through cracks and stain ceilings and walls. Insects associated with bat droppings rarely bother humans.

Droppings are usually the size of a grain of rice, crumble easily between the fingers, and contain shiny, undigested bits of insects. The droppings of mice are much harder and more fibrous.

Excluding Bats

The best way to get rid of bats is also the safest—both for the bats and the humans involved. This is to humanly exclude them. However, because old buildings offer many points of entry it may be impossible to completely exclude bats from them, or from those with shake or cedar shingle roofs that have no underlayment.

A wildlife damage control company experienced in excluding bats can be hired, or you can do the exclusion work yourself (see WDFW link, this is a short one and I can send it to ASAP if needed). In attics and areas where large numbers of bats have been roosting for years, it is safer for you to hire a professional to do the work, including the cleanup of accumulated droppings.

Note: Never trap flightless young or adult bats inside a structure; this is needlessly cruel to the bats inside and can create a serious odor problem. Trapping and relocating bats is not recommended. Traps can be fatal to bats if left unattended and can quickly become overcrowded. In addition, bats have excellent homing instincts and, when released, they may simply return to the capture area. Yuma myotis bats released 240 miles from their roost have found their way back.

Prior to excluding bats, consider partitioning bats off from the area where they are in conflict with humans, and allowing them to roost elsewhere in the structure. An effective partition can be made from construction grade plastic sheeting and wooden battens. Another consideration is to provide an alternate roost site, such as a properly designed and installed bat house mounted close to one of their exits. Install the bat house before excluding the bats.

Figure 5. Common entry points used by bats.

Down chimneys and where chimneys and other masonry meet the side of a house

Joints between window frames and house siding

Joints around large exterior beams

At building corners

Where pipes or wires penetrate the ceiling or walls in attics

Between porches or other additions and the main house

At roof edges, ridge caps, soffits, and fascia boards

Where walls meet eaves at the gable ends of an attic

In gaps under shingles.

(Bat Conservation International.)



BATS

Public Health Concerns

Large accumulations of bat droppings may harbor histoplasmosis fungi spores, which when inhaled can result in a lung infection referred to as "histo." No histo cases have been reported in Washington, but precautions should be followed when cleaning or removing large accumulations of bat droppings. Call your local health department for recommendations.

Rabies

People are more often concerned about bats because of rabies, a virus that affects the nervous system of all mammals, including humans.

Rabies is spread when the saliva of an infected animal enters another body through a bite or scratch, or makes contact with their eyes, nose, mouth, or a break in the skin. There is little risk of contracting rabies from a bat as long as you exercise caution. People cannot get rabies from touching bat droppings, blood or urine, or fur.

Five to 10 percent of sick, injured, or dead bats tested by the Washington State Department of Health (WDH) have rabies; however, WDH estimates that probably less than 1 percent of the native wild bat population has rabies.

If a bat does contract rabies, it is unlikely to be a threat to humans as long as simple precautions are followed. Most bats infected with rabies become paralyzed and fall to the ground. (Note: Young bats also fall to the ground when learning to fly. They may also have hit a window and been stunned, or simply be cold and unable to fly.) This means a person may contract rabies from a bat only if they pick up a sick bat, which then bites the person in self-defense. Thus, if you do not handle bats, your odds of contracting rabies are extremely small.

If you think you have been bitten, scratched, or exposed to rabies via a bat:

- Wash any wound or other area that came into contact with the bat thoroughly with soap and water.
- Capture or isolate the bat, if you can, without risking further contact. The captured bat will be sent to a laboratory for rabies testing.

Call your doctor or local health department. An evaluation of the potential of rabies exposure and the need for follow-up treatment will be done. Arrangements to have the bat tested for rabies, if necessary, will also be made.

People usually know when a bat has bitten them. However, because bats have small teeth and claws, the marks may be difficult to see. Contact your local health department or your doctor in the following situations, even in the absence of an obvious bite or scratch. In such cases, the bat should be captured for testing:

- A bat is found in a room with a sleeping person.
- A bat is found in a room with an unattended child.
- A bat is found near a child outside.
- A bat is found in a room with a person under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or who has another sensory or mental impairment.

What About Rabies and Your Pet?

Once dogs presented the major domestic risk of rabies, but now cats do. Routine rabies vaccination is not as widely practiced with our domestic cats as with dogs. Yet cats often play or hunt in natural areas.

All cats should be vaccinated for rabies, even indoor cats. The National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians publishes the Compendium of Animal Rabies Control yearly. These guidelines are clear: An unvaccinated animal that comes in contact with a potentially rabid animal (bats in Washington) that cannot be tested should (1) be euthanized; or (2) be held in strict quarantine for six months. Few people are willing to do either.

SURFSIDE HOMEOWNERS SHERIFF'S PATROL

PAUL JACOBSON

APRIL 2010

April was a busy month here in Surfside highlighted by several long clam digs. Criminal activity appeared to be minimal, and remains at a low rate. I believe the no speeding message has finally got to some of our younger residents, but only after receiving several thousands of dollars worth of infractions. Traffic complaints are down this month, and continue to be my primary focus. Following are the calls I handled for the month of April.

Agency Assist-7

New House Checks-17

Traffic Complaints-9

Traffic Citations-11

Traffic Warnings-5

Citizen Assist-8

Suspicious Circumstances-6

Theft-2

Malicious Mischief-3

Animal Complaints-2

Arrest-1

Domestic Violence-1

Burglary-1

Littering-1

HELP STOP VANDALISM!

Recently there has been incidents of vandalism at the Skating Lake Cabana. The walls were spray painted and the covers on the horseshoe stakes were thrown into the lake.

These are your valuable assets , if you notice suspicious activity, please call the office! (360)665-4171

WARNING!

Coyotes have become a problem in Surfside. Please do not feed any wildlife, and when feeding your pets outside do not leave food out over night. Alert your friends and neighbors!

BOOK SALE

Ocean Park Timberland Library: Friends Book Sale. Pick up some great reads at bargain prices! All money raised will be used to support the Ilwaco and Ocean Park Libraries.

Memorial Day Weekend: Friday, Saturday and Sunday

May 28, 29 and 30th

10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

1308 256th Place, Ocean Park, WA



Vickie Stanton pries out the message and a \$1 bill she found in a bottle on the shore at Long Beach.

A grandmother's message in a bottle drifted across oceans – and time – and finally washed up on the shoreline of our state. What happened next is a story in itself. Vickie Stanton says she was clam-digging not long ago at Long Beach when she found an old beat-up bottle in the sand. She thought nothing of it – until she looked closer and saw a \$1 bill rolled up inside – and an envelope.

Little did she know at the time that another woman had dropped the bottle in the ocean on May 28, 1994, hoping someone would find it. "The chances of finding something after 16 years is mind-boggling alone – let alone finding a note in a bottle," says Vickie.


The woman behind the message in the bottle, Diane Pool, now lives in the Philippines. Diane wrote the letter while sailing the world in a homemade boat with her husband, and dropped it in the ocean near the equator. It was a birthday message for her grandson – a boy she hardly knew. He was the son of a daughter Diane gave up for adoption at birth.

"I've gone to a lot of extent to try and find her, and it was really cool when we Googled and found her name," Vickie says. "It just sent chills up and down my spine because I had her name and her husband's – but I didn't have the full name of her grandson."

Vickie sent an e-mail saying, "Diane, I have found a bottle that you put in the ocean in 1994 for your grandson." She clicked the "send" button, hoping she had the right person. After almost deleting the message as spam, Diane finally saw it and wrote back, "Dear Vickie – I am astounded. ... It seems such a miracle after all these years! ... You finding the bottle is such a validation that nothing is lost and gone forever." "I can't thank you enough for what you have done." A forever friendship that started oceans apart continues. Vickie is mailing the bottle to Diane's grandson this week. Diane and Vickie exchange e-mails – and they hope to meet in person one day.

May 2010

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

16 Clam Digging 8:58 AM	17	18 Architectural Meeting 9:00 AM Float Meeting 1:00 Pm	19	20	21	22
23	24	25 Architectural Meeting 9:00 AM	26	27	28 Garage Sale 9-3 At the Surfside Business Office	29 Garage Sale 9-3 At the Surfside Business Office
30	31 					

June 2010

		1 Architectural Meeting 9:00 AM	2	3	4	5
6	7	8 Architectural Meeting 9:00 AM Bunco 6:30 PM	9 Newsletter Prep for mailing 10:00 A.M..	10 RV Committee Meeting 9:00 A.M. Lands and Buildings Committee Meeting 1:00 P.M.	11	12