Bat Conservation International

In a modern world, too often dominated by confrontation, Bat Conservation International is tenaciously focused on impartial, nonpartisan approaches that benefit humans and their quality of life. We take pride in conservation battles avoided, not won, and we welcome the participation of loggers, miners, oil drillers, ranchers, and hunters as partners in developing lasting solutions to difficult problems.

Illustrative of the power of such collaboration, BCI’s newest partners include 46 American pest control companies who have agreed to solve nuisances caused by bats in buildings by harmlessly excluding them into artificial roosts. These companies are now saving bats instead of killing them, and in turn, they and the public benefit from BCI’s referral service.

We also recognize the key importance of good science and clear communication. Over the past year, BCI has funded essential conservation-relevant research in 15 countries (see page 24) and has helped organize the first major collaboration of forest products companies to fund long-term research on how to manage American forests to better protect bats as allies. Our findings were communicated to millions of people worldwide through television, radio, magazine, and newspaper reports, as well as through our Web site, and next spring, our article on how farmers benefit from Mexican free-tailed bats will appear in *National Geographic*.

Through the North American Bat Conservation Partnership alone (see page 6), we funded 14 new projects this year, based on top priority rankings by outside peer reviewers. Member dollars were matched eight-to-one by those from federal, state, and private agencies, and corporations for a total of $400,000.

These are just a few of the outstanding results of partnership in addressing issues of immediate importance to safeguarding biodiversity and human economies. Thank you for your invaluable support!

Wilhelmina E. Robertson, Chairperson of the Board

Merlin D. Tuttle, President
Bat Conservation International’s mission is to protect and restore bats and their habitats worldwide, through:

**education**—teaching people to understand and value bats as essential allies,

**conservation**—protecting critical bat habitats and encouraging others to join in our efforts,

**research**—advancing scientific knowledge about bats, their conservation needs, and the ecosystems that rely on them, and

**win-win solutions**—relying on non-confrontational approaches that help both bats and people.

We understand that the needs of wildlife must be balanced with the needs of humans. We also believe that conservation of bats is an essential element in safeguarding human economies, healthy environments, and the benefits of our planet’s rich biodiversity for future generations.
In May 2000, BCI launched its 12th workshop season hosting five Bat Conservation and Management Workshops and two One-Day Educator Workshops in Arizona, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Virginia. More than 110 biologists, land managers, and educators, including participants from as far away as the Republic of China and Northern Ireland, learned research and management techniques that promote bat conservation.

One workshop participant, a wildlife outreach specialist with the University of Wisconsin, wrote us about her experience. “It was clear that the entire BCI team was working non-stop during our stay to assure that the workshop was a success. I am looking forward to developing a college-level course for educators on incorporating bats into their curriculum, and also to using my field experience to help me design local research programs here in southern Wisconsin.”

Every year, BCI also offers natural history tours, leading members into the field to learn more about bats and their conservation needs.

This year, Cullen Geiselman, BCI’s education programs assistant, and Peter Taylor, curator of mammals at the Durban Natural Science Museum and author of *Bats of Southern Africa*, led the BCI Field Study Safari to Kenya. Twelve participants from the U.S. and Canada joined with Kenyan bat researchers and guides to conduct the first bat inventory of the Taita-Kasegau Wildlife Corridor in East Africa. Participants also had an opportunity to view lions, zebras, elephants, and other wild animals on the legendary Masai Mara Plains. Proceeds from this trip supported the Global Grassroots Bat Conservation Fund (see page 15), which funds initiatives worldwide. The safari has sparked a renewed interest in bats by Kenyans, and in-country bat experts are now establishing working groups to sponsor education and conservation programs in that country.
BCI also coordinated the **BatSound-Acoustic Monitoring Workshop** in June 2000, in Portal, Arizona. Using the latest technology, 17 researchers, resource managers, and conservationists learned to conduct field surveys to record and analyze bat echolocation calls.

Lars Pettersson, long-time BCI supporter and developer of bat detectors and BatSound software, led the workshop, along with BCI Scientific Advisor Herman Limpens, who teaches bat-detecting skills to conservationists throughout Europe.

Since 1993, BCI has also hosted **Bats and Mines Workshops** for mining industry representatives, state and federal agencies, and private organizations. For more information on these workshops and the Bats and Mines project, see page 12.

In addition to the workshops, BCI’s outreach network includes **student interns**, numerous volunteers, the media, and the Internet. This past year, interns Julie Jenkins and Wendy Israel visited 68 Austin, Texas, area schools and educated 7,000 children. Teachers received a complimentary copy of *Kids Discover Bats*, an award-winning, kid-friendly video released in fall 2000. Interns at the Congress Avenue bridge continued to host tourists throughout the summer.

**Volunteers** also deliver educational programs on BCI’s behalf, reaching an average of 55,000 people annually through special events and lectures. More than 500 hours of service at BCI’s headquarters were logged last year, saving thousands of dollars in staff time and travel expenses.

BCI conservatively estimates that its articles and broadcasts have reached more than 54 million readers and viewers during the past year. BCI Public Information Manager Bob Benson received 168 **media requests** during the past year and has assisted 64 newspapers, 45 magazines, and 29 television stations.

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**Education**

Dr. Merlin Tuttle and National Geographic Photographer Jay Dickman photograph the bats at Bracken Cave from a mechanical lift. Watch for our next National Geographic article in May 2002.
sion broadcasts. *Audubon*, Ranger Rick, *National Geographic* (Spanish Edition), and *The New York Times* featured bats. The Associated Press also distributed stories, with a mention in Dave Barry’s popular weekly column. The new IMAX film, *Journey into Amazing Caves*, includes footage from Bracken Cave, while the accompanying coffee table book features an article on the importance of bats in caves by Dr. Merlin Tuttle. An additional 14 radio programs, 16 Web sites, and 33 special events helped promote bat conservation. Broadcasts included programs on National Public Radio, and Web features appeared on *Discovery, National Geographic*, and *ABCNews.com*.

Whether an article is intended for a full magazine feature, a newsletter, or the Web, BCI’s Visual Resources Collection, led by Visual Resources Manager Kristin Hay, is a vital link between the media and positive conservation messages. BCI’s stock photo library houses more than 70,000 images that are used by educators, researchers, conservationists, publishers, and news media worldwide.

Many of BCI’s images are featured on www.batcon.org, one of BCI’s most valuable education tools. During the last year, we added a live “BatCam,” allowing Web visitors to view BCI’s flying fox colony, as well as new Spanish language resources and Web-based member services on a secure Web server. With an estimated 20,000 visits to the Web site each month, the Internet is an extremely cost-effective way to share bat information with members and non-members alike.

**Education Outreach and Workshops are funded in part by:**

Since 1997, BCI has helped organize and coordinate the North American Bat Conservation Partnership, a program that allows conservationists across the continent to identify mutual bat conservation priorities and share funding and other resources. The Partnership involves not only biologists and conservation organizations, but also government agencies, corporations, and foundations throughout Canada, the U.S., and Mexico, working together for common goals. BCI also provides funding for priority projects, and promotes development of state and national conservation plans.

In spring 2001, BCI awarded $50,009 in grants to Partnership applicants, supporting 14 projects. Partners matched this funding eight-to-one, bringing the total value of these programs to $387,754. Projects ranged from protection of roosts for endangered gray bats (Myotis grisescens) in Alabama to radiotracking studies to locate important bat hibernation sites in Washington.

The reports from last year’s grant recipients attest to the impact of this program. On Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Martin Davis’s studies of the rare Keen’s myotis (Myotis keenii) led to the designation of Weymer Caves as a permanent Wildlife Habitat Area, preventing imminent logging in surrounding forests. In Louisiana, Gypsy Gooding Langford worked in the D’Arbonne National Wildlife Refuge’s bottomland forests, studying bat roost requirements. Water tupelo trees were found to be especially important for bats, and the forest will now be managed to protect potential roosts in tupelo trees from disturbance and forest clearing. Jim Petterson studied the distribution and habitat use of bats in Mount Rainier National Park in Washington using bat detectors to record echolocation calls. He also inspected bridges, buildings and abandoned mines for the presence of bats. The park is now
using this information to guide its management decisions, and Pettersson is developing educational programs about bats for park visitors. Finally, Luis Gerardo Herrera Montalvo is working in Mexico in the Sea of Cortez to protect endangered Mexican fishing bats (*Myotis vivesi*). Populations of this little-known species appear to be decreasing, in part because these bats roost in rockslides where they are especially vulnerable to introduced predators. By studying their feeding and roost preferences, Herrera will be able to recommend actions to better protect them.

Affiliated with the North American Bat Conservation Partnership, the **Northwest Bat Cooperative**, is a collaborative group of timber industry representatives, biologists, and federal and state agencies formed to prioritize and fund management-oriented bat research in the Pacific Northwest. Drs. Michael Lacki and Michael Baker with the University of Kentucky are leading a team of five field technicians in the Cooperative’s first forest bat research project. Lacki and Baker will assess forest bat roost selection and use the data gathered to help federal and state forest managers and timber companies better incorporate bat conservation measures into their forest management plans and practices. Cooperative partners have raised more than $80,000 to support this study.

Researchers use wooden frames to survey roosting areas of the Mexican fishing bat in rockslides on Isla Partida in the Sea of Cortez. Pictured from left to right: Osiris Gaona Pineda, grant recipient Luis Gerardo Herrera Montalvo, Leticia Reyes, and Jose Juan Flores Martinez.

**Northwest Bat Cooperative Partners 2000-2001**

Plum Creek Timber Company, Inc.  
IP Pacific Timberlands, Inc.  
Willamette National Forest  
Potlatch Corporation  
Port Blakely Tree Farms, L.P.  
Boise Cascade Corporation  
Weyerhaeuser  
USDI Bureau of Land Management  
State of Washington, Department of Fish and Wildlife  
State of Washington, Department of Natural Resources  
National Council for Air & Stream Improvement, Inc.

![Gypsy Gooding Langford examines a water tupelo tree for the presence of bats. Several species of special concern, including Rafinesque’s big-eared bats (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*) and southeastern myotis (*Myotis austroriparius*) roost in the extra large hollows of mature trees.](image1)

LATIN AMERICAN INITIATIVES

More than 290 species of bats inhabit Latin America—the richest and most diverse bat fauna in the world. Throughout the region’s rain forests, savannas, and deserts, bats pollinate flowers and disperse seeds of many ecologically and economically important plants. They are also essential natural controllers of night-flying insect pests throughout the region.

In 1994, BCI established the Program for the Conservation of Migratory Bats (Programa para la Conservación de los Murciélagos Migratorios, PCMM), a partnership between BCI and the Institute of Ecology of Mexico’s National Autonomous University. Although the PCMM initially focused on migratory bats, the program now includes all 140 Mexican species and is supported by federal, state, and local governments, universities, industries, and environmental organizations in both countries.

Under the direction of BCI Scientific Advisor Dr. Rodrigo Medellin, the group has expanded its mission beyond protecting key roosts for migratory bats to addressing the needs of all endangered and endemic species of Mexico. PCMM researchers are currently monitoring 22 bat caves in 15 Mexican states, tracking population fluctuations and evaluating conservation needs.

Cave-dwelling bats in Mexico received greater protection this past year when Mexico’s Federal Law of Wildlife was amended to encompass all caves and crevices as de facto protected areas. Management plans will now be designed and implemented for critical caves. In addition, the governor of Nuevo Leon announced that the state is establishing a natural area that will include Mexico’s largest bat cave, Cueva de la Boca, and the surrounding mountains. Thanks to local PCMM education efforts, the population of Mexican free-tailed bats (Tadarida...
CONSERVATION

The PCMM also promotes conservation of wild agave plants, which provide nectar and pollen essential for the survival of endangered greater long-nosed bats (Leptonycteris nivalis) and lesser long-nosed bats (L. curasoae). In fall 2000, BCI and the PCMM initiated a study in northern Mexico and Texas’s Trans-Pecos region (see page 20) to identify roosts and protect foraging areas for greater long-nosed bats. Due to the huge demand for tequila and mescal liquor, bootleggers in the Mexican states of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas are illegally harvesting hundreds of thousands of agaves each year, seriously jeopardizing the bats’ food supply and this unique desert ecosystem. BCI Scientific Advisor Dr. Arnulfo Moreno has worked closely with government agencies in these states to address the loss of agave plants along the migratory corridor of the Sierra Madre Oriental, and has convinced officials to begin planting agaves to prevent soil erosion, instead of relying on previously used exotic tree species. This strategy provides food resources for the bats and is actually more effective at stabilizing soils. Moreno selected locations along the bats’ migratory routes and coordinated the planting of more than 70,000 agaves last year. Both states are now experimenting with a variety of methods to improve agave germination, including aerial seed dispersal, and the program is expected to expand rapidly to other parts of Mexico.

Mexican free-tailed bats are especially important for farmers on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border, because they consume vast numbers of insects that damage crops. In November 2000, BCI sponsored the second AgriBats Workshop in Monterrey, Mexico. Eleven researchers from seven U.S. and Mexican universities began developing biologic and economic models to document the bat impacts in controlling corn earworm moths. These will play an essential role in promoting bat conservation.

Vampire control course instructors Drs. José R. Ochoa and Luis Caballero played bat games with children of the indigenous village of Yekuana de la Boca del Rio Nichare in Venezuela to introduce them to the essential species that share their tropical home.

PCMM researchers are currently monitoring 22 bat caves in 15 Mexican states.
by emphasizing the enormous economic benefits of bats to agriculture.

The PCMM has served as a model for other countries throughout Latin America including Costa Rica, Chile, Venezuela, and Bolivia. Only 20 percent of Costa Rica’s rain forest remains intact, much of which has now been set aside in national parks and biological and forest reserves. In order to protect bats inside and outside these preserves, the Program for the Conservation of Costa Rican Bats (Programa para la Conservación de los Murciélagos de Costa Rica) was established in May 2001. It is led by Dr. Bernal Rodriguez in partnership with Dr. Richard LaVal, BCI, the PCMM, the National Museum of Costa Rica, the Ministry of Environment and Ecology, Simón Bolívar Zoological Park, and Tirimbina Biological Reserve.

Costa Rica is home to 109 bat species, including the striking white fruit bats (Ectophylla alba) and D’Orbigny’s round-eared bats (Tonatia sylvicola). It is also home to vampire bats, and as in Mexico, misguided vampire control efforts threaten millions of beneficial bats. Using educational materials developed by BCI and the PCMM, the group conducts workshops in rural communities to teach people how to control vampire bats, as well as how to protect beneficial species. They will emphasize the important roles bats play in insect control, pollination, and seed dispersal. Other programs will protect important bat caves and provide educational activities for elementary school children in classrooms throughout the country.

In Venezuela, in July 2000, BCI’s Executive Director Steve Walker and Scientific Advisor Dr. José Ochoa led a workshop to evaluate and reduce the impacts of vampire bats on indigenous communities of the Caura River Watershed in the remote Guyana Region of southern Venezuela. Dr. Ochoa, President of the Venezuelan Association for the Conservation of Natural Areas, coordinated the workshop with the Kuyujani council, an oversight group dedicated to improving the health and welfare of these communities. The workshop cadre also included Veterinarian Dr. Luis Caballero, who vaccinated all domestic pets in the village against rabies.

Community leaders learned how to distinguish vampire bats from beneficial species, and how to solve problems. BCI also donated field equipment necessary for the newly trained “para-biologists” to manage future problems. The highlight of the workshop was a special bat education program for area children, including schoolyard games and a first-ever look at live bats that are essential allies in the tropical forests these children call home.

In Chile, unlike the rest of Latin America, vampires are not a problem. They live in a few sea caves along the northern coast and prey only on sea lions and marine birds. There are other problems, however. Large colonies of Mexican free-tailed bats can cause nuisances when too many attempt to live in buildings.

In October 2000, BCI Executive Director Steve Walker joined BCI Scientific Advisor Dr. Gary McCracken and Dr. Arturo Mann, a
professor of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Santo Tomas in Santiago in conducting workshops for biologists and public health officials. Participants learned to identify bats, techniques to safely exclude bats from buildings, and methods to provide alternative roosts for displaced bats.

Education, conservation, and research programs in Bolivia are lead by Luis F. Aguirre, coordinator of the Program for the Conservation of Bolivian Bats (Programa para la Conservación de Murciélagos de Bolivia, PCMB). The program focuses on La Paz, Santa Cruz, and Cochabamba, the country’s three largest cities as well as rural communities near fragile ecosystems, in savannas and mountain forests. Last year, 20 bat species were added to the country’s List of Threatened Species. “Through educational programs, PCMB members have taught more than 1,700 children about the benefits of bats to ecosystems and to humans,” said Aguirre.

During the past year, 7,000 people have viewed the permanent exhibit created for the Museum of Natural History of La Paz, and an interactive game about bats has been introduced at the Kusillo Interactive Museum, which hosts more than 400,000 visitors annually. BCI’s Aventuras al Vuelo, (Adventures in Flight) radio programs have aired in communities across Bolivia, teaching another 100,000 people about the values of bats. Such emphasis on public awareness is also paying dividends in new agreements with the National Service of Protected Areas, which enable the group to educate park rangers who, in turn, meet thousands of visitors each year.

In October, biologists and administrators from Chile’s Ministries of Public Health and Agriculture and Livestock received BCI-led training in current methods to survey bat populations, effective ways to manage bats in buildings, and construction and placement of artificial habitats for bats.

Latin American Initiatives are funded in part by: Beneficia Foundation, Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza, Houston Endowment, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Verne and Marion Read, USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, and Wray Trust.
BATS IN BUILDINGS

Due to loss of natural roosts in trees and caves, many bat species now live in buildings. Unfortunately, this sometimes creates a “nuisance” problem, and approximately 60 percent of calls received by BCI’s Conservation Information Specialist Barbara French are questions related to bats in buildings. In early 2000, BCI partnered with Laura Finn of Fly By Night, Inc., to establish the Bats in Buildings program and provide exclusion guidelines on how and when to safely exclude bats from buildings. The program also offers advice on providing bat houses for displaced bats. These guidelines, along with instructional diagrams, are now available on the Web at www.batcon.org/binb/index.html.

BCI’s Bats in Buildings project also benefits professional exclusion companies by providing certification for companies that use safe, humane, and effective exclusion methods. BCI provides phone referrals and/or Internet links for BCI-approved Bat Exclusion Professionals and distributes detailed information about bats and proper exclusion methods. Since the program’s inception, BCI has certified 46 companies in 23 U.S. states. Participants are reviewed and re-certified annually.

The Bats in Buildings program is funded by: BCI Members.

BATS AND MINES PROJECT

More than half of the 45 bat species found north of Mexico now rely on mines as refuges of last resort. In 1993, BCI and the USDI Bureau of Land Management founded the Bats and Mines Project to help conserve bat colonies that might otherwise have been destroyed during closures of abandoned mines. The program’s goals include educating people about bats and the need for preserving habitats in mines, providing funding to protect remaining colonies, and researching effective designs for bat-friendly gates that protect both people and bats. As a result, millions of mine-roosting bats have been protected.

In 1999, BCI and its partners launched the Great Lakes Initiative to gate and protect hundreds of miles of tunnels in abandoned copper mines. We have now installed 14 gates at 10 mines that are critical hibernation sites for little brown bats (Myotis lucifugus), big brown bats (Eptesicus fuscus), and other species. Another eight mines are scheduled for gating by 2002. While complete counts of the bats cannot be made due to the vast-
ness of these mines, gates now protect over 400,000 bats, and the miles of newly protected passages offer potential to shelter millions more.

In August 2000, BCI hosted representatives from the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, the U.S. Congress, federal, state, and local agencies, private foundations, and private landowners who visited Michigan’s Mass C and Quincy Mines to learn where bats spend the winter. The event was an important opportunity to view firsthand the project’s accomplishments, meet conservation partners, and plan future actions for bats.

Education has played an important role in the success of the Great Lakes Initiative as well as other Bats and Mines programs. Through workshops and conferences, BCI continues to teach industry representatives about the importance of mines as bat habitat and how to save money by closing mines with bat-friendly gates that protect both bats and people.

This year’s programs included the following:

- Delivered keynote address at British Columbia’s 24th Annual Mine Reclamation Symposium in British Columbia, Canada, in June.
- Hosted BCI’s 18th Bats and Mines Workshop for 45 participants in Grand Junction, Colorado, in July.
- Co-sponsored an interactive forum for 110 industry leaders with the Office of Surface Mining in St. Louis, Missouri, in November.
- Attended the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference and networked with partners in Washington, D.C., in March.

BCI continues to contract with private companies and government agencies to survey mines for bats prior to closure. This year, BCI and the National Park Service survey the Rainbow Talc Mine in Death Valley National Park. The passages house the largest known mine-roosting maternity colony of pallid bats.
BCI consulted with Homestake Mining Company in British Columbia, Placer Dome in Nevada, and the USDI National Park Service, among others. In western national parks, there are hundreds of abandoned mines—300 in Joshua Tree National Park alone. In the spring of 2001, BCI and National Park staff conducted joint surveys of 37 mines in Joshua Tree National Park, Death Valley National Park, and Mojave National Monument. BCI recommended bat-friendly gating of approximately 20 openings. These mines shelter at least 10 bat species, including the California leaf-nosed bat (*Macrotus californicus*), a species of special concern.

In Arizona, one of North America’s rarest bats, the lappet-browed bat (*Idionycteris phyllotis*), rears young in mines in the Black Hills near Union Pass. Surveys conducted by Dr. Patricia Brown (UCLA) in 1998 and 1999 identified seven sites in need of protection, and this year, BCI provided partial funding for construction of bat-friendly gates at all seven.

**BATS AND FORESTS INITIATIVE**

BCI introduced the Bats and Forests Initiative in the fall of 2000 to address the needs of government and private forest land managers in evaluating forests as bat habitat and incorporating timber harvest practices that promote bat conservation.

In November 2000, Project Director Dan Taylor gave presentations on the economic and ecological importance of forest bats to the American Forest and Paper Association in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, one of the leading trade associations for the wood products industry in North America, and to the Society of American Foresters National...
Convention in Washington, D.C., the world’s largest and oldest association for professional foresters. The American Forest and Paper Association also featured bats and BCI in their new publication, *Enhancing Wildlife Habitats Through Sustainable Forest Management*.

Fieldwork included habitat evaluations for the Anderson-Tully Company, the world’s largest producer of hardwood lumber. The company’s timber practices were found to be bat-friendly, and the company is considering ways to provide additional bat habitat by introducing artificial roost structures.

In addition, BCI established major artificial bat roost experiments on managed forest lands in Oregon and Minnesota in partnership with several state and federal agencies and timber companies. Testing of artificial roosts at 25 sites will help address how forest managers can enhance habitat for forest-dwelling bats, especially where natural tree roosts have been lost.

The Global Grassroots Bat Conservation Fund, launched in January 2000, allows BCI to dramatically increase its impact on bat conservation, research, and protection worldwide. Through small, low-risk grants to individuals and local nonprofit groups, BCI provides training, supplies, and educational materials to further bat conservation in communities throughout the world.

Last year, BCI funded 21 projects in 12 countries. In Honduras, Educo, a conservation organization working in communities near San Pedro Sula, relied on BCI educational materials to conserve bats in agricultural areas. The group, led by Jaime Bustillo and Suyapa Dominguez, has now visited 26 schools, educating 915 students and 26 teachers about the value of bats and their conservation needs. They also have broadcast their conservation message via radio 1,050 times.

In Cambodia, BCI provided advice and partial funding in collaboration with the Wildlife Conservation Society and Mlup Baitong, a local conservation organization, to educate school children about the roles of bats in Cambodia’s ecology. The partnership...
Cattle ranchers in Honduras received posters and brochures that explained the difference between vampire bats and beneficial insect-eating bats. They also received bat houses to provide habitat for beneficial bats that live and feed near their ranches.

is also working to protect more than a million bats of four species roosting in the National Museum of Cambodia in downtown Phnom Penh. Although bat droppings have damaged treasured artwork in the past, sales of the guano as fertilizer are now paying salaries of the museum staff. Recent repairs to the museum's structure will ensure protection of both bats and artwork.

BCI funded other programs to:
• develop educational materials that identify Romania's mine and cave roosting species and explain their conservation needs,
• prepare conservation recommendations for Bulgaria's Ministry of Environment and Waters to include signage at important caves,
• implement bat population surveys in cooperation with high-school students in the Cayman Islands, and
• monitor fruit bat populations on Negros Island in the Philippines and design community awareness programs to protect them from unregulated hunting and habitat destruction.

**Legislation For Bats**

During the Texas Legislative Session in spring 2001, BCI teamed with the Sierra Club to gain legislation to protect Texas's bat colonies from exploitation by wild animal dealers. Bryan Sybert, natural resources director of the Sierra Club of Texas, worked with BCI's Barbara French, Bob Benson, and representatives from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department to write the bill. Co-sponsored by State Senator Jeff Wentworth and Representative Edmund Kuempel, the bill passed in May and prohibits hunting or selling bats, or disturbing their natural roosts, without a permit.

Texas's House of Representatives also passed a resolution honoring BCI Founder and President, Dr. Merlin Tuttle. Representative Elizabeth Ames Jones introduced House Resolution No. 1008 on May 16, 2001, recognizing his many years of bat conservation efforts in Texas.

**Texas law now prohibits hunting or selling bats, or disturbing their natural roosts, without a permit.**

The Mexican free-tailed bat, a species of extraordinary value to farmers, is among those to benefit from new legal protection gained in 2001.
**Featured Bats**

- **Mexican fishing bat** (*Myotis vivesi*), Conservation, page 7
- **Rafinesque’s big-eared bat** (*Corynorhinus rafinesqui*), Conservation, page 7, and Research, page 19
- **big brown bat** (*Eptesicus fuscus*), Conservation, page 12
- **D’Orbigny’s round-eared bat** (*Tonatia sylvicola*), Conservation, page 10
- **brown big-eared bat** (*Plecotus auritus*), Research, page 24
- **little brown bats** (*Myotis lucifugus*), Conservation, page 12
- **Indiana bat** (*Myotis sodalis*), Research, page 21
- **white fruit bat** (*Ectophylla alba*), Conservation, page 10
- **Keen’s myotis** (*Myotis keenii*), Conservation, page 6
ARTIFICIAL HABITAT

Through expansion of human populations, vast numbers of snags, caves, and other natural roosts have been lost, making development of artificial roosts essential for the recovery of many species. Through the *Bats in American Bridges* program, BCI has worked since 1994 to provide roosting spaces in bridges throughout the U.S. and beyond.

Texas Department of Transportation Engineer Mark Bloschock, a former BCI workshop participant, has developed special bridge and culvert designs that serve as bat roosts at no extra cost to taxpayers. In May 2000, the Texas Department of Transportation received the U.S. Department of Transportation's Design for Transportation Award 2000, recognizing Bloschock's innovative, bat-friendly culvert design near Laredo in south Texas. Bloschock accepted the award in Washington, D.C., along with Melissa Montemayor, Laredo’s district environmental coordinator. The project also received Texas’s state award for environmental excellence in December 2000.

While the formal project concluded last year, following completion of the resource publication *Bats in American Bridges*, BCI has forged lasting relationships with transportation departments across America. We continue to advise researchers and engineers on bat-friendly bridge designs and facilitate cooperation among transportation departments on an international scale.

The North American Bat House Research Project began in 1993. Through our continent-wide network of volunteer Research Associates, BCI has been able to extensively test bat house design and placement needs to better understand bat requirements. This year, program leaders Mark and Selena Kiser received 657 reports from Research Associates in 36 states, Washington, D.C., three Canadian provinces, and the Cayman Islands. Bat house research has led to a 38 percent increase in success since 1995, and nursery houses at least 25 inches tall are now achieving 85 percent occupancy. Improvements in designs and placement techniques have contributed to this increase and greatly benefited bats. For a full report on year 2000 results, please visit BCI’s Web site, [www.batcon.org](http://www.batcon.org).

This year, we completed the new video, *Building Homes for Bats*, which features people who have successfully used bat houses to reduce yard and crop pests, outlines the keys to attracting bats, and dispels greatly exaggerated public health concerns.

BCI initiated an innovative new research project in June to assist species requiring extra large tree hollows that are now extremely scarce. Thanks to the special assis-
Rangers at South Mountains State Park in North Carolina supervise construction of an experimental culvert designed to mimic natural roosts in large tree cavities.

In the absence of BCI Founder’s Circle member Walter Sedgwick, three concrete culverts were mounted vertically on concrete foundations in his Bar M Plantation swampland in Georgia. The culverts mimic natural roosts in hollow tupelo trees and are designed to attract Rafinesque’s big-eared bats (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*) and southeastern myotis (*Myotis austroriparius*). Similar roosts have also been constructed at two sites in North Carolina state parks. Other installations are in progress.

At South Mountains State Park in North Carolina, Ranger Jeremy Harrill supervised placement of the first two culvert roosts on park property in early June 2001. Although the design is experimental, BCI and park staff are hoping that the hollow culverts will provide a safe, alternative roost for a colony of big-eared bats now living in an abandoned building that must be removed.

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The North American Bat House Research Project is funded in part by: Jeff and Helen Acopian, Island Foundation, Sue Ellen Young Knolle, Magnolia Charitable Trust, Organic Farming Research Foundation, Walter Sedgwick, Weyerhaeuser Foundation, and 1,300 Research Associates worldwide.

Mark Kiser, Coordinator for the North American Bat House Research Project, inspects a hollow tree on the Avalon Plantation in Florida for the presence of bats.
GREATER LONG-NOSED BAT HABITAT

The recovery plan for endangered greater long-nosed bats (*Leptonycteris nivalis*), issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1994, identified the need for locating and protecting roosts and foraging habitat along this species’ migratory route between northern Mexico and Texas’s Big Bend region. Greater long-nosed bats rely heavily on nectar and pollen from agave plants for food and, as pollinators, these bats help maintain the fragile desert ecosystem.

In January 2001, principal researchers Brian Keeley and Dr. Arnulfo Moreno, one of BCI’s scientific advisors, conducted aerial surveys in the Chisos, Chinati, Davis, Glass and other mountain ranges in West Texas. Assisted by Angela England, they found stands of agaves believed to be large enough to support summer populations of greater long-nosed bats, and based on these results, BCI began working with landowners to identify potential summer roosting habitat.

BCI staff and colleagues met with landowners along the Texas-Mexico border and provided information to help raise awareness about migratory nectar bats and their unique needs. As the study continues, researchers will locate and monitor bat roosts and make land management recommendations to help long-nosed bats recover.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

BCI Scientific Advisor Dr. Gary McCracken, a professor at the University of Tennessee, has been studying Mexican free-tailed bats (*Tadarida brasiliensis*) since 1981. In collaboration with Dr. John Westbrook, with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in College Station, Texas, McCracken has demonstrated that Mexican free-tailed bats consume massive quantities of cotton bollworm moths (also known as corn earworm moths) as they migrate at high altitudes from Mexico to the U.S. These moths cause approximately a billion dollars in crop damage each year. BCI continues to support McCracken’s research because of its significance in documenting the enormous value of bats to agriculture.

This year, Dr. Allyson Walsh, BCI’s science and research director, joined McCracken’s team in an agricultural region near Uvalde, Texas, where they used sophis-
ticated electronics to document bat and moth activity in corn and cotton fields. Preliminary findings indicate that moths avoid fields where ultrasonic, simulated bat calls are broadcast, and that healthy bat populations are essential in protecting agricultural crops. As the study continues, the research will contribute to larger-scale efforts to document the economic value of Mexican free-tailed bats (for more information see AgriBats Workshop, page 9).

**Agricultural studies are funded in part by:** Augusta Wallace Lyons, Potts and Sibley Foundation, and BCI Members.

**INDIANA BAT HIBERNATION ROOSTS**

The Federally endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) is one of the most rapidly declining species in North America. Originally numbering in the tens of millions, only about 350,000 remain. To survive winter, when food supplies are scarce, Indiana bats depend on hibernation sites in particularly cold and stable caves and mines. Unfortunately, most traditional hibernation caves have been negatively impacted by cave commercialization, saltpeter mining, and recreational visitation, causing dramatic population declines.

With a goal of reversing this trend, BCI began studying the hibernation requirements of Indiana bats in 1998, monitoring 15 caves and mines in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia. In collaboration with the USDA Forest Service, the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, and other wildlife biologists, BCI is working to determine the best roosting temperatures for hibernation, in hopes of re-establishing populations at key sites that have been altered by human use.

The study has expanded to 23 sites in nine states and now includes Arkansas.
The Indiana bat’s needs are so specialized that variations of only two to three degrees can have a serious negative effect.

Pennsylvania, and New York. Dr. Merlin Tuttle and Jim Kennedy, BCI’s cave resources specialist, have worked with biologists and land managers to compare temperature and humidity data at roosts of stable versus declining populations. Data analysis from more than 100 dataloggers has enabled BCI to characterize caves as “ideal” or “marginal” hibernation sites for Indiana bats. This information is currently providing a basis for restoration of caves with entrances or passages that have been altered by human activities.

The Indiana bat’s needs are so specialized that variations of only two to three degrees can have a serious negative effect. When Great Scott Cave, in Missouri, was first gated in 1978, 70,000 bats used the cave for hibernation. Unfortunately, a second, smaller entrance was sealed and temperatures inside rose more than 6°F (3.6°C) causing the bat population to plummet by 80 percent. After BCI identified the problem two years ago, the smaller entrance was reopened and required roost temperatures have been restored. Researchers now hope that the colony will recover.

Roost stains in Kentucky’s Saltpetre Cave suggest that hundreds of thousands of Indiana bats once overwintered there, but saltpeter mining and commercialization apparently destroyed most of its bats, while approximately 10,000 survived by moving into a less suitable cave nearby. Winter tours were cancelled in Saltpetre Cave during the 1999 and 2000 seasons, and the bats have increased from 475 in 1999 to 1,225 last winter.

Temperatures in Saltpetre Cave are stable, yet still slightly higher than ideal because of passage and entrance alterations. To determine how to restore the bats’ required tem-
temperatures, BCI contracted with Dr. Neville Michie, of Australia, to perform a complete study of the cave’s microclimate. Michie and Kennedy have just completed the most thorough study ever conducted of a cave microclimate in the U.S. The equations and models Michie develops will help resource managers make informed decisions regarding restoration of this and other cave habitats.

Virginia’s Rocky Hollow Cave was once one of the most significant hibernation sites in the Appalachian Mountains, providing shelter for hundreds of thousands of hibernating Indiana bats. Popular with recreational visitors, the cave’s bats had nearly disappeared before a bat-friendly gate was provided at the entrance in 1999. Temperatures are currently ideal for hibernation, but future logging could inadvertently block critical surface openings and adversely alter the cave’s temperature. To guard against this, BCI has assisted the Virginia Speleological Survey in an intensive mapping project of the cave’s interior as well as surface surveys of the surrounding area to identify small openings that may be critical to the cave’s microclimate. The USDA Forest Service is actively pursuing purchase of this property to further ensure long-term protection.

In April, BCI, the USDA Forest Service, the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, the University of Kentucky, the Northeast Bat Working Group, and the Southeastern Bat Diversity Network jointly sponsored the Indiana Bat Symposium in Lexington, Kentucky—the first symposium ever to focus specifically on the causes of decline and recovery measures needed for this critically endangered species. At the symposium, Tuttle and Kennedy presented their findings on the key role of altered hibernation temperatures, and these will be published with the papers of other researchers in the symposium proceedings.
SCHOLARSHIPS

Since 1990, BCI has awarded 132 scholarships supporting students in conservation-relevant research in 33 countries. This spring, BCI awarded research scholarships to 23 students in 15 countries. Projects range from studies of bat dependence on old-growth redwoods of the U.S. to bat habitat needs in Panamanian cloud forests.

Last year’s recipients are already reporting many successes. Steffen Watzke is studying the pollination role of long-tongued fruit bats (Macroglossus minimus) in Peninsular Malaysia. A student at the Ludwig-Maximilian University in Munich, Germany, he is conducting fieldwork in Kuala Selangor Nature Park and in the mangroves along the Sungai Selangor River near the village of Kampong Kuantan. His research is helping document the critical role of these bats in maintaining the exceptional biodiversity of mangrove ecosystems, as well as their economic role as pollinators of Durian trees whose fruits sell for more than 120 million dollars annually.

Two-time scholarship recipient Ben Van der Wijden is a student at the University of Antwerp in Belgium. He is researching temperatures of natural roosts in tree cavities and experimenting with artificial cavity designs. Tree cavities are scarce in the most intensively managed western European forests, and he is using his research to design new, alternative roosts for displaced bats. His research benefits brown big-eared bats (Plecotus auritus), Daubenton’s myotis (Myotis daubentonii), and Natterer’s myotis (Myotis nattereri), and establishes a foundation for bat-friendly forestry practices.

In the Philippines, Tammy Mildenstein
is working with her husband, Sam Stier, to conserve the remaining populations of endangered golden-capped fruit bats (*Acerodon jubatus*) and large flying foxes (*Pteropus vampyrus*). By radio-tracking bats in Subic Bay’s lowland forests and documenting the bats’ roosting and feeding patterns, the couple is providing essential baseline data for future conservation efforts. They also have worked to educate local residents and businesses about the importance of the bats. As a result, a former bat hunter has begun bat education programs, Shell Oil has agreed to incorporate plants important to bats into an extensive habitat restoration project, and a local hotel has established a bat observation area to promote ecotourism.

Student scholarships are funded in part by: Bamberger Ranch Conservancy, John David and Signey Eaton Foundation, Merrill Foundation, Oracle Corporation, and Verne and Marion Read.

Tammy Mildenstein holds an orphaned large flying fox (the world’s largest bat) whose mother was killed by hunters. Former hunter Nonoy Morilao, who now conducts educational programs about bats, raised the orphaned baby.
Foundations, Corporations, and Agencies

$10,000 AND ABOVE
Anonymous
Bass Foundation
Beneficia Foundation
Boise Cascade Corporation
The Chapman and Merrill Foundations (Verne and Marion Read)
Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund
The George Gund Foundation
Houston Endowment
Island Foundation
Oracle Corporation
National Council for Air & Stream Improvement, Inc.
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
Potlatch
Plum Creek Timber
Schuetz Family Trust
The Turner Foundation
USDI Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USDI Fish and Wildlife Service
USDI U.S. Geological Survey
USDI Bureau of Land Management-Oregon
Wildlife Forever
Willamette National Forest
Wray Charitable Trust

$5,000-$9,999
Anonymous
Austin American-Statesman
Barkey Fund
The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation
Tim and Karen Hixon Foundation
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Michigan Nongame Wildlife Fund
Organic Farming Research Foundation
Pettersson Elektronik AB
Placer Dome Mining Company/Cortez Mines
The Potts and Sibley Foundation
Sierra Club Foundation (through the generosity of Dr. & Mrs. Edgar Wayburn)
USDI Bureau of Land Management-Oregon
Wildlife Forever
Willamette National Forest
Wray Charitable Trust

$1,000-$4,999
Anonymous
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Herb and Joan Kelleher Charitable Foundation
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The Leo Model Foundation
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Washington Fish and Wildlife
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Nike
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PG&E
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Verizon
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Charlie and Lael Chester
Mike Cook
John Curtiss
Augusta Wallace Lyons
Maria Porta
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$5,000-$9,999
Robert and Peggy Gerrie
Sue Ellen Young Knolle
Anton Schindler

$1,000-$4,999
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J. David and Margaret Ballard
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Gary F. McCracken, United States
Don E. Wilson, United States
José R. Ochoa, Venezuela
### Combined Statement of Financial Position

**BAT CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL, INC.**

As of May 31, 2001 (with summarized financial information as of May 31, 2000)

#### ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May 31, 2001</th>
<th>May 31, 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Cash Equivalents $1,325,191</td>
<td>$757,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketable Securities at Fair Value 430,854</td>
<td>599,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts and Grants Receivable 613,763</td>
<td>1,201,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory 69,321</td>
<td>65,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Assets 27,859</td>
<td>10,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Expenses 347</td>
<td>2,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong> 2,439,476</td>
<td>2,626,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note Receivable 14,208</td>
<td>14,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closely Held Stock 102,315</td>
<td>102,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, Plant and Equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of $422,009 and $398,646 558,598</td>
<td>601,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Real Property (Bat Habitat)</strong> 1,392,572</td>
<td>1,327,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Permanently Restricted Assets:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketable Securities at Fair Value 481,566</td>
<td>481,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong> $4,988,735</td>
<td>$5,153,955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May 31, 2001</th>
<th>May 31, 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liabilities:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable and Accruals $122,589</td>
<td>$130,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Revenues 42,639</td>
<td>19,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Deposits and Prepaid Rent 21,264</td>
<td>3,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Liabilities</strong> 186,492</td>
<td>153,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted 2,455,210</td>
<td>2,609,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily Restricted 1,865,467</td>
<td>1,909,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently Restricted 481,566</td>
<td>481,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Net Assets</strong> 4,802,243</td>
<td>5,000,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</strong> $4,988,735</td>
<td>$5,153,955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Combined Statement of Activities

**BAT CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL, INC.**

For the Year Ended May 31, 2001 (with summarized financial information for the year ended May 31, 2000)

#### PUBLIC SUPPORT AND REVENUE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May 31, 2001</th>
<th>May 31, 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grants</strong> $112,130</td>
<td>$964,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Memberships</strong> 655,998</td>
<td>663,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Donations</strong> 437,157</td>
<td>526,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catalog sales, net of cost of $181,204 and $195,733</strong> 52,336</td>
<td>64,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment Income</strong> 59,847</td>
<td>115,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous Income</strong> 35,886</td>
<td>87,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education/Workshops Income</strong> 42,465</td>
<td>91,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rental Income</strong> 62,991</td>
<td>56,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Royalty Income</strong> 21,217</td>
<td>19,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Public Support and Revenue</strong> 2,435,378</td>
<td>2,722,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets Released from Restrictions</strong> 955,381</td>
<td>(955,381)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Public Support and Revenue</strong> 2,391,046</td>
<td>2,722,195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### EXPENSES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May 31, 2001</th>
<th>May 31, 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program Services:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education 762,911</td>
<td>809,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and Conservation 1,468,510</td>
<td>1,139,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Program Expenses</strong> 2,231,421</td>
<td>1,948,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supporting Services:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative 181,210</td>
<td>178,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Raising 176,761</td>
<td>229,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Supporting Services</strong> 357,971</td>
<td>407,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong> 2,589,392</td>
<td>2,356,137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May 31, 2001</th>
<th>May 31, 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets</strong> 154,014</td>
<td>366,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets at Beginning of Year</strong> 2,609,224</td>
<td>4,634,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets at End of Year</strong> 2,455,210</td>
<td>5,000,589</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Complete, audited financials are available by writing to BCI at the address shown on the back cover.
**Revenues:**

- Grants 40.3%
- Memberships 27.4%
- Donations 19.0%
- Education/Workshops 1.9%
- Catalog Net Revenue 2.2%
- Investments, Royalties & Misc. 9.2%

**Expenses:**

- Education/Conservation 56.7%
- Administration 7.0%
- Fundraising 6.8%
- Science & Conservation 29.5%

**Staff**

**Executive Staff**
- Merlin Tuttle, Ph.D.
  President & Founder
- Steve Walker
  Executive Director
- Linda Moore
  Director of Administration & Finance
- Pat Ludden
  Executive Assistant

**Development**
- Nicole Daspit
- Denise Meikel

**Membership**
- Amy McCartney
- Mary Priddy

**Publications**
- Elaine Acker
- Elysia Davis

**Public Information**
- Bob Benson
- Rebecca Rooney

**Visual Resources**
- Sandra Forston
- Kristin Hay

**Education, Conservation, and Research Programs**
- John Bowles, Ph.D.
- Sheryl Ducummon
- Angela England
- Barbara French
- Cullen Geiselman
- Julie Jenkins
- Brian Keeley
- Jim Kennedy
- Mark Kiser
- Selena Kiser
- Dan Taylor
- Janet Tyburec
- Allyson Walsh, Ph.D.
- Faith Watkins

**Computers, Web Site**
- Bryan Ockert

**Administrative Support**
- Marianne Austin
- Darla Hogberg
- Carolyn Kelly
- Andrew Puntch
PHILANTHROPY 101

How do you describe yourself? Husband, wife, mother, father, friend, nature-lover, athlete, photographer, veteran, concerned citizen? How about adding philanthropist to the list? Most of us believe that to be a “real” philanthropist you have to have millions of dollars. Wrong.

The truth is you don’t have to be a Rockefeller to have a lasting impact on an organization or cause. Through planned giving, any of us can leave a legacy that helps the cause we believe in long after we’re gone.

At Bat Conservation International, we have a growing group of members in our Legacy Circle—people who are making a lasting commitment to protecting bats through planned giving. The majority of these folks don’t consider themselves rich, they just want to help create lasting solutions to long-term bat conservation challenges. Please consider joining them.

There are many planned giving options (too many to name here), including making a bequest to BCI in your will, establishing gift annuities and trusts, or making BCI the beneficiary of a life insurance policy. Your financial advisor can help direct you to the plan that best fits your needs for today and tomorrow.

Using planned giving, our Legacy Circle members are in control of how their gifts are used. Some choose to help build BCI’s Endowment, a carefully managed fund that permanently supports BCI education, conservation, and research. Others choose to support specific projects such as our Global Grassroots Bat Conservation Fund or student research scholarships. At BCI, we work with our planned giving donors to ensure that the legacy they create at BCI matches their vision.

BCI’s development staff would be pleased to confer with you or your financial advisor about planned giving. Please call or write for an information packet to help you get started. By joining the Legacy Circle, you are ensuring a healthy planet for generations to come.

For More Information Contact:
Bat Conservation International
Denise Meikel
Director of Development
P.O. Box 162603
Austin, TX 78716
512-327-9721 ext. 26
dmeikel@batcon.org