



Adrian Zamarripa, a volunteer with an Oregon State University-Cascades study of spotted bats, waits at dusk in the Badlands just east of Bend while listening for sounds of the elusive creature.

Bats

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"They're going after the big critters, calling from 20 or 40 meters away, getting a bounce and chasing it down. People with undamaged hearing can hear a spotted bat more than 60 meters away," he added.

Sara Rose, one of the organizers of the project and a biologist for OSU-Cascades Northwest Bat Hub, helped to recruit volunteers to listen for the bats.

"Most of the volunteers expressed a specific interest in bats," said Rose. "For them, this was a rare opportunity to experience bats firsthand without disturbing them. Others were university students who wanted some field experience to add to their resumes."

The OSU-Cascades researchers are studying the spotted bat to formulate a protection plan for this sensitive species. Rodhouse said the research showed the spotted bat species is much

more widespread than previously thought.

The project "confirmed that Central Oregon is a hotspot for this species, regionally, and should be a place of study and conservation, even providing long-term refuge as other habitats decline," said Rodhouse, also an ecologist with the National Park Service.

Because they are active at night, the spotted bat is challenging to see and more difficult to capture, said Rodhouse, so the researchers relied on listening for the bat's distinctive "clicking" sound.

Volunteers were dispatched to several spots around the High Desert around dusk to listen for the bats. Rodhouse said it was a unique opportunity to enjoy the sounds of nature while also contributing to valuable scientific data.

"The volunteers we heard from really enjoyed the experience. It was a great way to have an excuse to go out and do

something outdoors in a different way," said Rodhouse.

While listening for the spotted bat on his surveys, Rodhouse reported hearing covotes, a barn owl and crickets, among other sounds of the desert nights.

"Sounds that we are often too busy to really hear and enjoy," he said.

There are no plans to conduct another round of research due to a lack of funding, said Rodhouse. But if interest in the project persists, Rodhouse hopes another organization will continue the work that has been started.

"We definitely could take it on the road and recruit across the region, scale it up, generate even with just one or two more summers a truly extraordinary dataset for this elusive animal, to open up that black box of how it is faring," said Rodhouse. "That is my dream." Reporter: 541-617-7818,

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Lottery

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"We have more surprises in the works that you'll hear about soon," Brown said. "So if you haven't yet been vaccinated, now is the time. You never know, you may just walk into a vaccine clinic or a pharmacy to get your vaccine and find out you're a winner."

Oregon is among one of at least nine states — including Washington last week - drumming up lotteries in hopes of elevating immunization numbers that have plummeted in the late spring nationwide. Most are offering to make at least one person in each of their borders a millionaire — but only if they're vaccinated against COVID-19.

New Mexico has taken it a step further by putting up the largest-in-the-nation prize: \$5 million.

Brown announced May 21 that Oregon is offering a \$1 million jackpot, three dozen awards of \$10,000 doled out to one person in each of the state's counties, and five scholarships of \$100,000 for youth for college or vocational school.

But unlike other states that started their drawings within a week or two of their announcements and that are holding drawings weekly or even daily, Oregon will draw all its winners on one day, June 28, which is more than five weeks after Brown announced the lottery's

Officials estimate it could be another week beyond that date before they announce the

State officials seem to have acknowledged that delayed timeline might have put a damper on the initial zeal and urgency to go out and get vaccinated as soon as possible.

"The 'Take Your Shot Oregon' campaign was designed for simplicity, so that there would be a significant period of time to incentivize vaccinations prior to June 28," said Boyle, before adding that the state might tweak that strategy to award some new prizes

The lottery, he cautioned, is one of many strategies the

1.9 million+

The number of fully vaccinated people reported in Oregon, with another 300,000-plus people partially vaccinated against COVID-19. But vaccination rates have recently declined. Source: Oregon Health Authority

state is using to increase inoculations.

"No individual strategy is expected to have a singularly massive impact or to wholly reverse vaccination rate trends," Boyle said. "Each strategy adds a little energy to the overall ef-

So far, the day-to-day number of newly vaccinated people in Oregon has been disappointing.

While Oregon was administering about 17,000 shots as of midweek last week — about half of the number it was administering when Brown announced the lottery — that includes shots for people who already opted to get vaccinated and are receiving a second dose.

The key metric to watch to gauge the lottery's performance is the number of unvaccinated people receiving their first shots.

The seven-day average of adults receiving their first shots has gone from about 9,000 the day before Brown announced the lottery to 6,700 nearly two weeks later. (Because state officials say it can take up to five tered into the system, The Oregonian did not use the last five days of data.)

The decline in newly vaccinated people stands at about 25%. And that drop-off means it's taking longer for Oregon to hit a separate benchmark established by Brown to lift nearly all coronavirus restrictions, including wearing masks in most settings.

States across the country launched similar lotteries in the face of declines, and none has yet seen stellar results.

Ohio was the first state to announce a lottery, on May 12, and Gov. Mike DeWine later hailed the effort as a success.

Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and analyzed by The Oregonian show initial stability compared to Oregon.

Ohio had been newly vaccinating about 19,500 adults, on average, the day before the lottery announcement. Two weeks later, the average number of people being newly vaccinated had fallen only 4%, although it's since declined further.

The newspaper reviewed vaccination data for other states with lotteries, tracking the number of newly vaccinated adults and also accounting for the shrinking pool of residents in need of inocula-

Maryland, with its daily drawings, and New York, with its weekly drawings, appear to have held relatively steady overall and even made some very modest gains, after factoring in fewer people needing

California saw a slight dip in vaccination in the first several days after Gov. Gavin Newsom announced the state's lottery but also saw a spike in residents getting vaccinated this past weekend immediately after Newsom drew the first 15 \$50,000 winners Friday on livestreamed video. The state recorded more than 115,000 newly vaccinated people Saturday, the highest daily total in nearly a month.

Dr. A. Mark Fendrick, a public health professor and director of the University of Michigan Center for Value-Based Design who has studied what incentives or disincentives motivate people to make smart choices in their health care, said it's too early to tell how much this vast experiment of COVID-19-vaccination lotteries influenced individual decision-making. He will be studying the stateby-state data for months to come, including how the duration between drawings and the amounts of prize money offered affected human behavior.

"What we're really happy about is that the next time around that we need to do this, we're going to know the best way to do it," Fendrick said. "We have this great natural experiment of no lotteries versus lotteries and types of lotteries

versus other types of lotteries." Fendrick said if the lotteries

do turn out to be a significant influence, it could help the health care system figure out how to better motivate pregnant women to get prenatal care of certain groups to get screened for breast, cervical or colon cancers.

David Baden, chief financial officer at the Oregon Health Authority, said even though

vaccination rates have decelerated, there is some data to suggest that the state's "Take Your Shot" campaign might be having some positive effect: Oregon's vaccination rates aren't decelerating as swiftly as other states, boosting the state's rankings.

A few weeks ago, Oregon was 23rd nationally for the percentage of its population at least partially vaccinated,

Baden said. On Monday, it stood at 17th.

The end result? Baden said because there's still a few weeks left before the June 28 drawing, he's holding off on reaching conclusions about the lottery's success.

"The simple answer is, 'I don't know because we don't ask everyone who comes in," Baden said, "Why did you get vaccinated?"

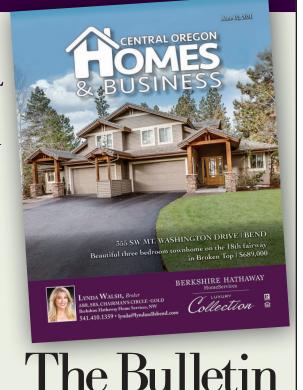


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