

372 Charcoal Rd  
Stamford NY 12167

RECEIVED  
6/3/08

June 2, 2008

Town of Roxbury Planning Board  
PO Box 187  
Roxbury NY 12474

Dear Town of Roxbury Planning Board,

**Subject: Draft EIS**

I'm not going to list the issues that I presented at the 2 public meetings as they're a matter of record. In summary the Moresville Energy Project contradicts the Roxbury Comprehensive Plan and Roxbury's Heritage Tourism. It presents clear dangers to bats, birds and people as yet undiscovered. While wind energy may be useful it's inappropriately sited on a forested ridge in the Catskills, and again I urge every citizen to conserve energy as we cannot fill an insatiable demand. We MUST think ahead about who will be left with 400' structures that will inevitably become obsolete, will Invenergy even exist? Please consider the permanent and detrimental effects on our land and our community.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Griswold  
cc: Town of Roxbury Board  
Town of Stamford Board  
Village of Stamford Board

Received By  
LaBella Associates, P.C.

JUN 05 2008

Client: \_\_\_\_\_  
Proj.#: \_\_\_\_\_

DRAFT EIS COMMENTS PG 2 (GRISWOLD)

# Bat Conservation Times

A Bat Conservation International Inc., Publication

## Scientists Attack Urgent Threat to Bats

Return to Front Page



Scientists invited to the "White-nose Syndrome Science Strategy Meeting" in June will examine the latest evidence and try to identify the most urgent research needs for dealing with what may be the worst threat ever faced by bats. This mysterious malady has spread to five northeastern states in just two winters, killing hundreds of thousands of hibernating bats - and the cause remains unknown.

With mortality rates of up to 95 percent reported in some hibernation caves, entire bat species are at risk. If unsolved, this could become an ecological disaster, since bats consume enormous quantities of night-flying insects, including many of the nation's most costly crop pests.

The emergency meeting was organized by Bat Conservation International, Boston University, Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine, the New York Department of Environmental Conservation and the U.S. Geological Survey, in collaboration with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. BCI is the leading funder of the session, including travel expenses for participants, with generous support from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Geological Survey, Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund and National Speleological Society.

A wide range of scientists and agencies are working to discover the cause - or causes - of these die-offs. Twenty-five leading scientists, including specialists in wildlife pathology, infectious diseases, toxicology, climatology and bat ecology, behavior and physiology, are invited to the session June 9-11 in Albany, New York. Representatives from a number of federal and state

agencies will participate in discussions of current research and hypotheses and will independently develop management priorities.

With so much at stake, organizers hope the results will reduce duplication of effort and suggest the most efficient approaches for solving this critical puzzle before the damage becomes irreparable.

A disease-causing pathogen, pesticides or other toxins top the list of possible causes. One or a cascade of factors may be involved.

The malady is called "White-nose Syndrome" because many affected bats are found with a dusting of white fungus on their faces. The fungus' role in the die-offs, however, is unclear. Dead or dying bats typically are emaciated (with little or none of the stored fat that bats must have to survive months of winter hibernation) and often dehydrated. Large numbers of these bats are reported emerging from hibernation caves much earlier than normal, and dead bats are sometimes found on the ground near cave entrances.

Die-offs have been documented at caves and mines in New York, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and three possible WNS sites recently were reported in Pennsylvania. One affected species, the Indiana myotis, is on the U.S. Endangered Species List. Little brown myotis are hardest hit, while northern myotis, eastern small-footed myotis and eastern pipistrelles are also confirmed as WNS victims.

Return to Front Page

**You can help BCI and its partners seek solutions to this potentially devastating threat to bat by supporting BCI's Fund for White-nose Syndrome Research.**

© 2008 Bat Conservation International, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of Bat Conservation International, Inc.