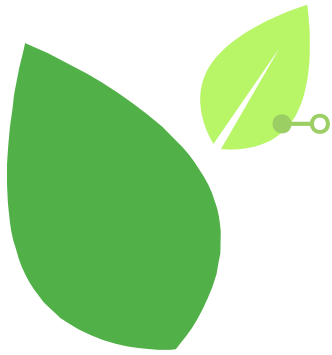


Alternative #4



The Town of Pelham completes annual Gypsy Moth infestation surveys and **sprays public properties and private properties, within or adjacent to the urban boundary** with moderate to severe infestation **with the cost of the spraying of private properties being equally distributed amongst the tax base within the urban boundary**. In this alternative the cost of surveying and spraying of public property would be funded by the general tax base while coordination and spraying of private property would be funded by only those property owners within the Urban Boundary.

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Targeted spraying for Gypsy Moth is the most efficient method for controlling populations.- Including properties adjacent to the Urban Boundary would reduce re-infestation from rural properties that do not attempt control measures.- No requirement for individual invoicing.- Cost of spraying up to 200 acres: this approach would require an estimated annual budget between \$20,000 and \$125,000 depending on the Gypsy Moth population and control measures required in a given year. Between infestations it is best practice to budget for annual surveys to monitor populations of Gypsy Moths and other defoliating pests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- It is difficult to estimate the annual budget for spraying based on infestation levels unless it is limited to a defined number of acres. This could mean that without additional budget allocation some properties could be excluded.- Rural property owners adjacent to the urban boundary may be included in the program while others are left to fund their own spraying.- Information regarding the tax base within the urban boundary would be required.