Albany County Policy for the Design of County Facilities and the Coordination of Green Infrastructure Elements to Reduce Stormwater Pollution

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ALBANY COUNTY
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In 2010, the Stormwater Coalition of Albany County received a Water Quality Improvement Grant through the NYS Environmental Protection Fund to develop model green infrastructure local laws and policies. The Coalition hired a team consisting of the engineering firm Barton & Loguidice P.C. and law firm Young & Sommer. The team researched green infrastructure laws and policies in place in other municipalities across the United States, developed a scorecard for existing policies, completed a gap analysis to identify opportunities for improvement within existing legal frameworks, and drafted language to be considered for adoption by all participating Albany County MS4s. This document is one of the end products of that process. The Stormwater Program Technician within the Albany County Department of Public Works, with support from the Office of Natural Resources Planning, will be responsible for review of projects to evaluate compliance with this policy.

1.0 Purpose and Objectives

This document seeks to establish a clear policy to the respective Albany County Departments and Agencies that have design and construction authority over County-owned facilities and roads so that they reduce the amount of impervious surfaces and reduce the amount of stormwater runoff. Albany County is a *Traditional Non-Land Use Control MS4* pursuant to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems, (Permit No. GP-0-10-002). The aforementioned permit requires the County to undertake various measures during the design and construction of new facilities and the redevelopment of existing facilities to reduce the discharge of stormwater pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, and to consider the use of green infrastructure in drainage retrofits at existing facilities. Compliance with this mandate can be achieved by incorporating the principles of Low Impact Development, Better Site Design and other Green Infrastructure measures in the design of county facilities and roads. This document sets forth the measures that must be considered in the design process. It is intended that the appropriateness of these guidelines be evaluated within the context of individual sites and projects, and that practices be utilized to the extent feasible where the opportunity exists and conditions allow.

As a Traditional Non-land Use Control MS4 the County has a legal obligation to assure that all of its activities comply with the requirements of the SPDES General Permit. Failure of a County agency or department to comply with this policy may result in significant penalties imposed by the State of New York on the County. All agency and department heads are responsible for assuring that their respective agency or department fully complies with this policy and as provided in Sec. 3.5 below, no project may proceed to requesting construction bids, award contracts or commence construction until a project has been approved in accordance with this policy.

2.0 Applicability

This policy applies to all projects at County-owned facilities that will result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre whether work undertaken involves new construction or retrofits of existing facilities.

This policy also applies to all projects taking place on County roads that will result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. As per NYSDEC regulations, this policy also applies to all road reconstruction projects that involve removing the roadway to the bottom 6" of road subbase.

Projects resulting in disturbance of less than one acre are also covered under this policy if by nature of the work undertaken, the opportunity exists to reduce the quantity of runoff and/or mitigate impacts to natural resources.

A list of the County-owned facilities and roads is attached as Appendix A and will be updated as necessary. For the purpose of this policy, "project" refers to any construction activity at any of the facilities or roads listed in Appendix A.

Whenever any agency, department or commission is undertaking the design of a project as described above, it shall incorporate the design guidelines set forth herein to the maximum extent practicable.

3.0 Administration

3.1 The Stormwater Program Technician (SWPT) residing within the Department of Public Works is responsible for completion of work related to the implementation of the Albany County Stormwater Management Plan, and as such shall perform the functions referenced in this policy to ensure that it is administered.

3.2 The SWPT shall convene meetings, on at least a quarterly basis, of representatives from each County agency, department and commission having the authority to contract for the construction of County facilities and roads to coordinate integration of the design principles in this guidance and review compliance with the SPDES General Permit. Regularly held infrastructure cluster or capital projects meetings may be used as a forum to accomplish this task. A list of the covered County agencies, departments and commissions is listed in Appendix B.

3.3 All facilities and stormwater control measures shall be designed in accordance with the most recent New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.

3.4 Where completion of a SWPPP is applicable, no agency, department or commission shall commit to a project, request construction bids on a project or commence construction until the project has been reviewed by the SWPT and the SWPPP has been approved.

3.5 The stormwater design documentation shall describe any exceptions to this policy, including explanation of which policies could not be met and why, as well as alternate measures taken.

4.0 Locating Projects in Less Sensitive Areas

The design of projects shall consider the existing conditions on the property and should be designed to minimize impacts on hydrologic soil groups and areas adjacent to wetlands and watercourses. Project design plans shall include a soil protection plan which identifies the areas of the various soil types on the property, hydrologic soil groups and soil erosion factors. The plan shall identify soil disturbance areas.

4.1 Design Plan Contents

To allow for proper evaluation of a proposed project, the site design plan must be reviewed with consideration of the following information:

a. All watercourses and water bodies, including classification information if available.

b. Unique geological features

c. State and federally designated wetlands and the 100' adjacent area for NYS regulated wetlands.

d. Locations of significant natural communities (including endangered, threatened or rare plant species; high quality forested areas)

e. Slopes equal to or greater than 15%.

f. 100-year floodplains.

g. A grading plan.

h. A tree conservation plan identifying all existing trees 12'' diameter at breast height (dbh) or greater within the Right-Of-Way of disturbance and within 25 feet of the disturbed area, and identifying the extent of tree clearing and preservation measures.

4.2 Site Design Standards

Selection of sites and the design of facilities shall incorporate the following standards to the maximum extent practicable:

a. Grading on slopes equal to or greater than **15**% should be avoided.

b. Redevelopment of previously developed sites containing grades equal to or greater than 15% should be limited to the areas of the site currently covered by impervious surfaces. Grading on the remainder of the site with slopes equal to or greater than 15% should be avoided.

c. Locating stormwater management control devices within the 100-year floodplain is strongly discouraged and should only be undertaken if there are no other practicable alternatives.

d. New development should not be located on highly erodible soils or clay soils prone to slippage, unless an engineering study determines the suitability of the soils for construction and the limitation of potential erosion.

(1). Erodible soils are those soils with an erosion factor (K or Kw) of 0.43 or greater as determined by the most recent Natural Resources Conservation Service survey data.

e. New impervious surfaces shall not be located on hydrologic soil groups A or B unless there are no other practicable alternatives.

f. All construction activities shall be shown on the site plan, be delineated in the field prior to commencing construction, and be limited to the following areas:

For Site Development Projects:

(1). Within **40** feet of the project footprint.

(2). Within **10** feet of surface walkways, patios, and surface parking.

(3). Within the designated County-owned right-of-way or easement for road curbs, road shoulders, drainage ditches and main trenches for utilities.

(4). Within **25** feet of areas constructed with pervious surfaces (including pervious paving materials, stormwater management facilities and playing fields).

(5) Within the perimeter of staging areas.

For Linear Projects:

(1). Within 15 feet of edge of pavement or within the ROW, whichever is less.

(2). Staging areas shall be chosen by the contractor unless included in the project plans, and shall comply with all applicable sections of this policy as well as the following criteria:

- To the extent practicable, construction staging areas should be limited to previously disturbed areas or areas with compacted or poorly infiltrating soils.
- Staging areas shall be sited to prevent damage to sensitive areas.
- Staging areas shall include stormwater protection practices such as stabilized construction entrances, and employ suitable erosion and sediment control practices to prevent pollution of runoff.
- Standard good housekeeping practices shall be used, including detection and containment of fluid leaks from vehicles and stored materials.
- Staging areas shall be restored at the end of the project, including decompaction and turf establishment of unpaved areas.

g. Unless there is no practicable alternative, vegetation beyond the disturbance areas set forth in Sec. 4.2(f) shall not be cleared or disturbed and all vegetation within the disturbance areas shall be replaced upon completion of construction.

h. To the extent practicable, construction staging areas should be limited to previously disturbed areas or areas with compacted or poorly infiltrating soils, and shall be located to avoid impacts to wetlands and riparian buffer zones. Construction staging areas and vehicular travel areas shall not be located underneath tree canopies. Trees identified on the site plan for preservation shall be marked in the field and their tree canopy area delineated.

i. Native, non-invasive vegetation shall be maintained on all slopes equal to or greater than 15% and for all areas within 50 feet of watercourses and drainage swales.

j. Constructed or graded slopes may not have a slope greater than 2:1 (3:1 in weak or unstable soils) unless an engineering report and soil stability analysis demonstrate that a slope with a steeper grade has a safety factor of at least 1.5 for static loads and 1.1 for pseudostatic loads.

k. No clearing, excavation, stockpiling of materials or placement of fill shall occur on the slide block of unstable slopes or other unstable soil areas unless it can be demonstrated that the proposed activity will not increase the load, drainage, or erosion on the slope or increase the risk of damage to people, adjacent structures, properties or natural resources.

l. Proposed paved surfaces on previously undeveloped soils within Hydologic Soil Group A shall be constructed so at least **90**% of the surface is comprised of pervious materials (including porous concrete, porous asphalt, structural pavers and structural grass or equivalent materials), unless it is demonstrated that the pervious materials present a threat to public health or safety.

m. New buildings proposed on Hydrologic Soil Group A shall have a maximum footprint of **4,500 square** feet of continuous impervious surface, excepting covered pedestrian walkways with a maximum covered width of **10** feet. Building footprint area consisting of an approved Green Roof or decompacted courtyards or walkways shall be considered pervious surfaces and shall not be calculated as included in the **4,500 sf** maximum area.

n. Proposed paved surfaces on previously undeveloped soils within Hydrologic Soil Group B shall be constructed so at least **80**% of the surface is comprised of pervious materials (including porous concrete, porous asphalt, structural pavers and structural grass or equivalent materials), unless it is demonstrated that the pervious materials present a threat to public health or safety.

4.3 Natural Resource Buffers

a. To the extent practicable, natural area buffers shall be maintained in their natural state adjacent to watercourses, bodies of water, wetlands and areas shown on the site plan containing sensitive plant species.

b. The following distances shall serve as guidelines for buffer areas, with recognition that a different distance may be specified by applicable State or Federal permits. These distances may not apply to intermittent constructed drainage ditches along highways:

(1). 100 feet from the boundary of any state or federally designated wetland.

(2). 100 feet from the top of bank of any perennial watercourse or body of water.

(3). 50 feet from the top of bank of an intermittent natural watercourse or body of water.

(4). 50 feet from the boundary of areas containing sensitive plant or animal species.

c. When designated, buffer areas shall be shown on the site plan and kept on file in the Department of Public Works. The delineation of the buffer areas shall be demarcated on site during construction.

4.4 Tree Protection

Minimizing the removal of trees and preserving mature trees protects the environment by reducing stormwater runoff, maintaining habitat, promoting clean air and reducing heat island effects. All projects shall minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, the removal of trees.

a. Projects clearing **0.5** acres or greater of undisturbed land. The site plan shall identify the location of all major vegetation including all trees larger than **12** inches dbh. In designing a project efforts shall be taken to minimize the loss of trees by identifying the following for preservation:

(1). Trees that are important to the site or neighborhood due to their size, age or rarity.

(2). Trees located in environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands.

(3). Trees that offer visual screening or noise buffers to adjoining uses and neighboring properties.

(4). Trees that shelter other trees from strong winds or are part of a continuous and mutually dependent canopy.

b. Nothing contained herein shall preclude Albany County from removing trees identified for preservation, which are diseased, severely damaged, are invasive species, or otherwise present a threat to public health, safety, or native ecology.

5.0 Facility Design Guidelines

All new County facilities shall incorporate the design guidelines of this section. When there is a substantial renovation of an existing facility or roads are reconstructed down the bottom 6" of subbase, these design standards shall be incorporated to the maximum extent practicable. For retrofit projects, where connection to combined sewer systems presently exists, disconnection incorporating these standards will be considered.

5.1 Stormwater Conveyance Design

a. Concrete or paved gutters should not be used in any stormwater conveyance measure unless site conditions significantly restrict the ability to use engineered vegetated swales or bioretention methods. Where conditions allow, vegetated swales and bioretention measures shall be placed between between roads and sidewalks. Swales and bioretention shall be designed to include safe emergency overflow provisions for large storm events.

b. Whenever vegetated swales and bioretention measures are utilized, provision shall be made for access to the areas for maintenance of the swales and bioretention measures, including if necessary, agreements with adjacent property owners to allow equipment to access the stormwater measures for maintenance activities.

c. When a new road is being designed or an existing road is reconstructed and sufficient space is available in the right-of-way and appropriate soil conditions are present, vegetated swales or bioretention methods should be used for stormwater conveyance and treatment and shall be designed to include safe emergency overflow events for large storm events. Concrete or paved gutters should not be used unless there are no practicable alternatives.

5.2 Building Roof Drains

a. All new buildings shall be designed with rooftop stormwater conveyance systems that direct stormwater away from roads and parking lots and to vegetated areas, and to areas with hydrologic soil groups A and B and soils with an infiltration capacity of more than 0.5 inches/hour, if available or present on the site.

b. Consideration shall be made for diversion of rooftop runoff to: a series of rain barrels (or similar rainwater harvesting container); a grassed or vegetated area; a rain garden; a vegetated open channel; an infiltration trench, a pervious surface or a combination of the above or similar measures.

c. The design of all new buildings and covered structures shall consider installation of Green Roofs. Design proposals shall include an analysis of the feasibility and cost effectiveness of a Green Roof alternative compared to a conventionally designed roof.

d. Before committing to including a Green Roof on a building, a maintenance plan for the roof with provisions for periodic inspections shall be required to be on file with the SWPT. Annual reports on the maintenance of the roof shall be provided to the SWPT.

5.3 Parking Lot Design

a. Parking lots are a significant source of pollutants carried via stormwater. As the County undertakes the construction of new buildings and the renovation of existing facilities, it will need to assess the need and size of parking facilities and means of encouraging the

use of public transit. All projects that may increase the need for parking or involve the alteration of an existing parking lot shall consider the standards in this section to determine the appropriate number of parking spaces and the design of the parking lots.

b. Parking spaces within parking lots or structures may be installed with electric automobile charging stations, including models that charge by solar energy. Such spaces may count toward parking requirements.

c. For all uses, the County shall apply the standard for a specified use most similar to the proposed use as provided in the zoning law for the municipality where the facility is located with reference to the most current industry standards that incorporate the principles of Low Impact Development.

d. Upon a determination that there will be adjacent, on-street publicly available parking, and that such spaces are underutilized, the facility plan may include said spaces in the count for minimum required off-street parking.

e. Parking spaces in excess of the minimum number of spaces required in Sec. 5.3 shall be constructed of pervious materials (permeable pavers, porous asphalt, porous concrete, grass-crete or gravel-crete, structural grass or similar materials). Consideration should be given to using pervious materials throughout the parking lot.

f. In order to maximize the absorption capabilities of landscaped areas, utilities shall not be located within landscaped areas unless it can be demonstrated that avoidance of landscaped areas will result practical difficulties that outweigh the benefits of locating utilities outside landscaped areas.

g. All parking lots shall include snow storage and disposal areas that provide for snow melt over vegetated areas or into green infrastructure areas.

h. Parking stalls shall have a maximum width of 9’ and a maximum length of 18’ with the exception of a limited number of stalls designated for buses or delivery trucks not using loading docks.

i. All parking lots shall be designed to minimize the area needed to provide the required parking spaces. Angled parking and one-way traffic aisles may be considered to achieve this objective in situations where site geometry makes them a practical option.

j. Where practicable, facility plans should include internal connections to adjacent businesses and roads to facilitate easier pedestrian and vehicle access.

5.4 Shared Parking

The County encourages consideration of innovative proposals to propose shared parking arrangements with other land uses in sufficient proximity if it can be demonstrated that the peak use periods for the respective land uses are complementary and will maximize the use of the parking lots while reducing excessively large parking lots. The County may decide to undertake

a shared parking arrangement and determine the size of the parking lot based upon consideration of the following:

a. A demonstration of complementary timing of the use of the parking lot so that adequate space is available for each designated use and the proximity of the parking lots to each respective use.

b. Written binding agreements between the County and the landowners of adjacent sites for the use of the parking lots and the maintenance thereof and such agreements shall be recorded as deed restrictions.

c. A determination of the appropriate number of parking spaces for the new development.

d. Where the approval of a local municipality of non-County owned parking lots is required, the approval of the appropriate entity in the municipality for the shared parking plan.

5.5 Proximity to Mass Transit

a. Where a facility is located within **three** (**3**) miles of a CDTA bus stop, the facility plan should provide bike racks or lockers. If bike racks are proposed, the racks should be covered if practicable.

b. Where a facility is located within a **quarter of a mile** (0.**25** miles) from a CDTA bus stop, and covered bike racks are provided on-site, the facility plan may reduce the minimum number of parking spaces provided in Sec. 5.3 by **25**%.

c. Where a facility is located within a **quarter of a mile** (0.**25**) from a Park & Ride parking lot, the facility plan may to reduce the minimum number of parking spaces provided in Sec. 5.3 by **25**%.

d. Sections 5.5 (b) and (c) shall not be applied simultaneously to the same site without a feasibility analysis.

5.6 Bicycle Parking

Albany County encourages bicycle use as an alternative to personal cars and the design of new and renovated facilities should include bicycle parking in proximity to the buildings as set forth in this section.

a. All new and renovated buildings shall include a minimum of two bicycle parking spaces. 1 bicycle space for every 5000 square feet of floor area should be considered an appropriate goal in cases where the predominant use of the building constitutes office working space for employees.

b. Shower and locker facilities for bicyclists are recommended for all buildings. Lockers for clothing and other personal effects should be located in close proximity to showers and dressing areas to permit access to the locker areas by either gender. A minimum of one (1) clothes locker is required for each long-term bicycle parking space provided.

c. Location of Bicycle Parking Spaces

(1) The bicycle parking area should be convenient to building entrances and street access, but may not interfere with normal pedestrian and vehicle traffic. For passive security purposes, the bike parking should be well-lit and clearly visible to building occupants or clearly visible from the street.

(2) Bicyclists must not be required to travel over stairs or other obstacles to access bicycle parking.

(3) Short-term bicycle parking spaces should be located no more than **fifty** (**50**) feet from the principal building entrance and at the same grade as the sidewalk or an accessible route.

(4) Long-term bicycle parking spaces should be located in a covered area that is easily accessible from the building entrances. The area must comply with one (1) of the following secure locations:

(i) Enclosed in a locked room.

(ii) Enclosed by a fence with a locked gate.

(iii) Located within view or within **one-hundred** (**100**) feet of an attendant or security guard.

(iv) Located in an area that is monitored by a security camera.

(v) Located in an area that is visible from employee work areas.

d. Design of Bicycle Parking Spaces

(1) Required bicycle spaces should have a minimum dimension of two (2) feet in width by six (6) feet in length, with a minimum overhead vertical clearance of seven (7) feet. Each required bicycle parking space must be accessible without moving another bicycle. There must be an aisle at least (five) 5 feet wide between each row of bicycle parking to allow room for bicycle maneuvering.

(2) The area devoted to bicycle parking should be surfaced as required for vehicle parking areas.

(3) All long-term bicycle parking spaces should be covered, which can be achieved through use of an existing overhang or covered walkway, weatherproof outdoor bicycle lockers or an indoor storage area. Where bicycle parking is not located within a building or locker, the cover design must be of permanent construction, designed to protect bicycles from rainfall and with a minimum overhead vertical clearance of seven (7) feet.

(4) Bicycle parking facilities should provide lockable enclosed lockers or racks, or similar structures, where the bicycle may be locked by the user. Racks must support

the bicycle in a stable position and must be far enough from walls or obstructions to properly secure the bicycles. Structures that require a user-supplied locking device must be designed to easily allow a high-security U-shaped lock to secure the bike frame and one wheel while both wheels are still on the frame's brackets. All lockers and racks must be securely anchored to the ground or a structure to prevent the racks and lockers from being removed from the location.

(5) If required bicycle parking facilities are not visible from the street or principal building entrance, signs should be posted indicating their location.

5.7 Sidewalks

a. Sidewalks should be designed so as to minimize impervious area to the extent possible while complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and supporting a level of use appropriate to the area in which they are located.

b. Where conditions allow and sufficient space is available, sidewalks shall be graded such that they drain to vegetated areas in front of buildings, except in areas where the introduction of additional groundwater may be undesirable (building foundations, Hydrologic Soil Group C or D soils) or determined to be physically impracticable.

c. Sidewalks constructed in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) utilizing compliant porous pavement or an alternative porous surface are encouraged. Permeable sidewalks are strongly encouraged and may be required in lieu of impermeable sidewalks where soils are within Hydrologic Soil Group A or B, unless determined to be physically infeasible or waived due to verified safety concerns.

d. Where motor vehicle volume and speeds are low enough that crossing the street is not difficult for people with disabilities and children, sidewalks should only be placed on one side of the street with appropriate and safe pedestrian access provided to cross the street.

e. If sufficient space is available, a continuous permeable strip shall be located between the sidewalk and the curbside or edge of pavement. The permeable strip shall be 3 feet wide or 1/3 the width of the sidewalk, whichever is greater and shall extend for the length of the sidewalk. On multi-lane roads, wider strips should be provided if possible for snow storage.

f. Where right-of-way widths and terrain contours allow, vegetated buffers should be used instead of curb to separate sidewalks from vehicle lanes, and sidewalks may be constructed at street level to reduce channelizing of stormwater flow. The minimum width of the vegetated buffer should be **4 feet** unless physical constraints preclude the design, and should be wider on roads with higher traffic speeds or volumes. Crossings of the vegetated area should be incorporated only where necessary for driveways and pedestrian access to the continuous sidewalk. Protective buffers and/or markings may be necessary to enhance pedestrian safety.

5.8 Curb Design

a. Curbs should generally be restricted to areas where advantages exceed the effects of concentrated flow. Examples include traffic calming schemes, where reduced vehicle speeds and volumes can justify reduced roadway widths, locations where adequate vegetated buffers (Sec. 5.8(d)) can't be provided, and overpass bridges.

b. The option to omit curbing should be considered along any new or reconstructed roads or driveways in situations where use of curbing would interfere with the opportunity for stormwater infiltration, although this evaluation must also take into account engineering and safety considerations as well as the impact on adjacent properties.

c. Where possible, curbs along roads, parking lots and driveways shall include curb cuts to allow for diversion into green infrastructure practices, including stormwater planters, bioretention areas, tree pits and filter strips. Curb cuts should incorporate trash racks to prevent trash from entering the green infrastructure measures.

5.9 Landscaping and Permeable Strips

a. To the extent practicable, landscaped areas in a project site plan, including in parking lots, shall be lowered and incorporate curb cuts or other diversion devices to divert stormwater to the landscaped areas as part of the stormwater management plan.

b. Where the opportunity exists, permeable strips between sidewalks and roads and parking lots may be utilized as linear bioretention areas with curb cuts that divert the stormwater into the bioretention areas.

c. To the extent practicable, parking lot runoff should be allowed to flow through any planted area that may be available in order to cool runoff temperatures before entering the storm drain system.

Appendix A. Albany County Roads and County-Owned Properties.

Albany County Roads

County Route No.	Road or Street Name	Location
CR 1	Switzkill Road	Towns of Berne/Westerlo
CR 2	Cole Hill Road	Town of Berne
CR 3	Willsey Road	Town of Berne
CR 6	Ravine Road/Shulfelt Road	Towns of Berne/Rensselaerville
CR 9	Canaday Hill Road	Town of Berne
CR 10	Huntersland/Crystal Lake Road	Towns of Berne/Rensselaerville
CR 11	North Road	Town of Berne
CR 12	Rapp Road/Garvey Hill	Towns of Berne/Rensselaerville
CR 13	Sickle Hill Road	Town of Berne
CR 14	Joslyn School Road	Town of Berne
CR 52	Elm/Elm Ave. Ext./Cherry Ave.	Town of Bethlehem
CR 53	Albany So. Road/Jericho Road	Town of Bethlehem
CR 54	Bell Crossing Road	Town of Bethlehem
CR 55	Creble Road	Town of Bethlehem
CR 101	Undercliff Road	Towns of Bethlehem/Coeymans
CR 102	Starr Road	Towns of Bethlehem/Coeymans/ New Scotland
CR 103	Blodgett Road	Town of Coeymans
CR 106	Tompkins Road	Town of Coeymans
CR 108	Copeland Hill Road	Town of Coeymans
CR 109	Lawson Lake Road	Towns of Coeymans/ New Scotland
CR 111	Alcove Road	Towns of Coeymans/Westerlo
CR 112	Staco Road	Town of Coeymans
CR 151	Albany Shaker Road/ Dalessandro Blvd.	Town of Colonie
CR 152	Old Niskayuna Road	Town of Colonie
CR 153	Old Wolf Road	Town of Colonie
CR 154	Osborne Road	Town of Colonie
CR 155	Everett Road	Town of Colonie

CR 156	Fuller Road	Town of Colonie/City of Albany
CR 157	Karner Road/ Watervliet Shaker Road	Towns of Guilderland/Colonie/Village of Colonie/City of Albany
CR 160	Sicker Road	Town of Colonie
CR 163	Old Albany Shaker Road/ Hockey Lane/ Heritage Lane	Town of Colonie
CR 201	Main St./No. Main/Depot Road	Village of Voorheesville/Town of Guilderland
CR 202	Meadowdale Road	Towns of Guilderland/New Scotland
CR 203	Normanskill Ave/Johnston Road	Village of Voorheesville/ Town of Guilderland
CR 204	Russell/Krumkill/ School House Roads	Towns of Guilderland/Bethlehem/ City of Albany
CR 208	School Road	Town of Guilderland
CR 252	Knox Cave Road	Towns of Knox/Berne
CR 253	Bozenkill Road/Maple Ave. Ext.	Towns of Knox/Guilderland/ Village of Altamont
CR 254	Pleasant Valley/Rock Road	Town of Knox
CR 255	Knox Gallupville Road	Town of Knox
CR 256	Ketchem Road	Town of Knox
CR 259	Beebe Road	Town of Knox
CR 260	Witter Road	Town of Knox
CR 261	Bell Road	Town of Knox
CR 262	Middle Road	Town of Knox
CR 301	Tarrytown/Monkey Run/ Cedar Grove Roads	Town of New Scotland
CR 303	Pinnacle Road/Beaver Dam Road	Towns of New Scotland/Berne
CR 306	Voorheesville Ave/Krumkill/ Font Grove Roads	Village Voorheesville/Town of New Scotland
CR 307	Picard Road	Town of New Scotland
CR 308	New Scotland So./Feura Bush/ Unionville Roads	Town of New Scotland
CR 311	Beaver Dam Road	Town of New Scotland
CR 312	Clarksville So. Road	Towns of New Scotland/ Westerlo/Coeymans
CR 351	Medusa Road	Town of Rensselaerville
CR 352	Fox Creek Road	Town of Rensselaerville

CR 353	Delaware Turnpike	Town of Rensselaerville
CR 354	Potter Hollow Mt. Road	Town of Rensselaerville
CR 357	Fox Creek Road	Town of Rensselaerville
CR 358	Baitsholts Road	Town of Rensselaerville
CR 359	Kropp Road	Town of Rensselaerville
CR 360	Crow Hill Road	Town of Rensselaerville
CR 361	Albany Hill/Town Line Road	Towns of Rensselaerville/Westerlo
CR 362	Scott Patent Road	Town of Rensselaerville
CR 401	Westerlo/So. Westerlo Road	Town of Westerlo
CR 402	Westerlo/Medusa Road	Town of Westerlo
CR 403	South Westerlo-Medusa Road/ Marks Road	Towns of Westerlo/Rensselaerville
CR 404	Bear Swamp Road	Town of Westerlo
CR 405	Sunset Hill Road	Town of Westerlo
CR 406	Kuster Road	Town of Westerlo
CR 408	Fancher Road	Towns of Berne/Westerlo
CR 409	McNaughtons Road	Town of Westerlo
CR 410	Thayers Corners Road	Town of Westerlo
CR 411	Newery Road	Town of Westerlo
CR 412	Airport Road	Towns of Westerlo/Berne
CR 413	Chapel Hill Road	Town of Westerlo
CR 414	Horseshoe Bend Road	Town of Westerlo

County Owned Properties

City of Albany

Albany County Office Building **112 State St.**
Dept of Social Services **162 Washington Ave.**
Mental Health Dept. **260 South Pearl St.**
Health Dept. **175 Green St.**
Probation **60 South Pearl**
Times Union Center **51 South Pearl St.**
County Court House **16 Eagle St.**
County Justice Building **6 Lodge St**
South Sewer Plant **Church St.**
Hall of Records **95 Tivoli St.**
County Garages –

Howard St.
Times Union Center Garage 100 Beaver St.
Green St. (Lot)
Spruce St. 3 Spruce St.

Town of Colonie

Albany County Nursing Home **Heritage Lane**
Ann Lee Home **Heritage Lane**
White House **Heritage Lane**
Laundry Building **Heritage Lane**
Shaker Community Building **Heritage Lane**
Shaker Barn **Heritage Lane**
DPW Colonie **Heritage Lane**
Heritage Park **Heritage Lane**
Hill House **1 Hill House Lane**
U.S. Hockey Facility **Hockey Lane**
Albany County Jail **Old Albany Shaker Rd**
Juvenile Detention Center **Connector Rd.**
Albany International Airport **Dalessando Blvd.**
F.A.A Control Tower **Old Niskayuna**
Airport Industrial Park **Sickler Rd**
Airport Maintenance Center **Old Niskayuna**
Tobin First Prize Center **76 Exchange St.**
North Sewer Plant **1 Canal St. South**

Town of New Scotland

DPW Main Building **449 New Salem Rd**
DPW Guilderland Sub Station **449 New Salem Rd**
DPW New Salem Sub Station **449 New Salem Rd**
Cont.

Town of New Scotland

Cooperative Extension **24 Martin Rd.**
Weatherization Building **24 Martin Rd.**
9-1-1 Communication Building **449 New Salem**
Sheriff's Sub Station **339 New Salem**

Town of Berne

DPW Berne Sub Station **821 Cole Hill Rd County Rt. 2**

Town of Coeymans

DPW Coeymans Sub Station **156 County Rt. 111**
Lawson Lake Camp Ground - Upper Camp **County Rt. 109**

Lawson Lake Camp Ground · Lower Camp (Lake) **County Rt. 109**

Town of Westerlo

DPW Westerlo Sub Station **19 County Rt. 410**

Town of Rensselaerville

DPW Rensselaerville Sub Station **265 Medusa Rd.**

Town of Knox

DPW Knox Sub Station **1269 Township Rd**

Town of Bethlehem

DPW_Bethlehem Sub Station **355 Quarry Rd**

Appendix B. Albany County Departments and Corresponding Facilities of One Acre or More in Size.

County Departments and Corresponding Facilities of One Acre or More in Size			
Albany County Department of Public Works	**Albany County Department of General Services**	**Albany County Sheriff's Office**	**Albany County Sewer District**
Roads	Nursing Home Laundry	Albany County Correctional Facility	North Plant
Bridges	Laundry Facility (Ann Lee Home)	Youth Detention Facility	South Plant
Rights of Way	Hill House	Capital District Juvenile Secure Detention Facility	
Easements	Hall of Records	Albany County Court House	
Main Garage	Department of Health/Environmental Health	Albany County Judicial Center	
Ann Lee Pond	Hockey Facility	Albany County Sheriff Substation	
Lawson Lake	Sicker Road Facility	Albany County Office of Emergency Management	
Menands Bike Path	Social Services	Albany City Court	
Cohoes Bike Path	Department of Aging		
Beth Bike Path	Board of Elections (Russell Road)		
Heritage Park	112 State Street		
Substation/Berne	Times Union Center		
Substation/Knox	Spruce Street Garage		
Substation/Rensselaer	Green Street Parking		
Substation/Coeymans	Howard Street Parking		
Substation/Bethlemem	Cornell Cooperative Extension (24 Martin Road)		
Substation/Colonie			

Notes:

These departments noted herein are required to file the attached Facility Inventory and Planning Form (one per facility) to the County's Stormwater Management Officer

The Facility Inventory and Planning Form is required to be updated, by the overseeing department, once every three (3) years.

The Facility Inventory and Planning Form must be accompanied by a map/photo/plot plan of each parcel for each facility.