

COMMUNITY SERVICES

12

12.1 STATEMENT OF INTENT

General services must be coordinated with land use and development in Albany County.

12.2 BACKGROUND/EXISTING CONDITIONS

Community services support us in our everyday lives. Some existing services are seen to be adequate, others less so. It is important to the health, safety, and welfare of our community that all services are sufficient and remain so in the future. It is also important to plan our services and infrastructure so they support the intention of this Comprehensive Plan.

Our community services include:

- ✧ Law enforcement/search and rescue,
- ✧ Fire protection and emergency medical services,
- ✧ Emergency and natural hazard management,
- ✧ Schools,
- ✧ Libraries,
- ✧ Water and sanitation,
- ✧ Solid waste,
- ✧ Telecommunications and other utilities (electricity, gas, etc.), and
- ✧ Highways and Roads.

Not all services are directly provided by the County. However, we can take a role in ensuring all are adequately provided to our community and that developers, not current residents, are responsible for providing infrastructure and services to new development.

New development creates demands for services and improvements, sometimes far in advance of the property taxes that help pay for them. This is referred to as the fiscal impact of development. An evaluation of these impacts is useful to judge whether the cost to service new growth will be balanced by the benefits that it provides. Albany County needs to ensure that development does not place an undue burden on its fiscal capability before the development project produces a self-sustaining revenue stream. Albany County should adopt a policy that growth should pay its own way, and that providing

services and infrastructure to support growth must not place a financial burden on current residents.

Development impacts can include administrative, professional, and plan review costs; needs to expand public services such as law protection, road maintenance, and utility extensions; and possible public facility expansion. To assure that new development pays its own way, Albany County should assess various impact fees. These fees are collected from new developments to fund infrastructure improvements required by these new developments. Often a developer has the option to dedicate land and/or install the facilities/improvements in lieu of paying an impact fee to the County or appropriate district or utility company.

12.2.1 LAW ENFORCEMENT/SEARCH AND RESCUE

The Albany County Sheriff's Department is the primary law enforcement entity within the unincorporated areas of the county. The City of Laramie has its own police force, and Wyoming Highway Patrol has a station in Laramie.

Although there was a deputy stationed in Rock River in the past, all deputies are currently stationed in Laramie. Northern Albany County residents have consistently expressed desire for additional law enforcement presence in their areas. However, the Sheriff's Department has experienced difficulty maintaining a deputy at this station.

The Sheriff's Department also runs a detention center in Laramie. The detention facility is a shared facility for local and state law enforcement departments. Built in 1994, it was intended to accommodate 64 detainees but routinely houses up to 80 people.

There has been discussion within the community about the need for a detoxification facility as individuals arrested for drugs or alcohol are currently incarcerated in the detention facility. Although they need to be housed in a secure location, they do not necessarily need to be incarcerated. It costs approximately \$65 per day to incarcerate these individuals, and their presence contributes to the detention facility's overcrowding.

Another concern is the absence of a juvenile detention facility. Since juveniles cannot be detained in the same facilities as adults, they are currently transported to a juvenile detention facility in Cheyenne, consuming personnel time and County resources.

12.2.2 FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Fire protection is provided by a number of different organizations and agencies in the county. Fire District #1 covers the southern part of the county and is governed by a 3-member board. Property owners within the district pay a tax for fire protection, and the District is obligated to provide fire protection for all persons and property within its boundaries. The District contracts with the City of Laramie Fire Department, the only paid professional fire department in the county, to respond to fires. To help compensate the City for fire service



provided to county residents, the Fire District #1 pays a contractually set amount. The Albany County Fire Warden coordinates fire protection efforts in the northern part of the county.

There are nine fire zones in the county—these are areas where residents have agreed to form a volunteer fire department to help respond to emergencies. There are five volunteer fire departments/zones in the southern part of the county: Centennial, Big Laramie, Little Laramie, Vedauwoo, and Tie Siding (these lie in the present boundaries of Fire District #1). There are four volunteer fire departments/zones in the northern part of the county: Rock River, Laramie Peak, Garrett, and Sybille. Rock River’s fire department, while volunteer, is associated with the incorporated town. Fire districts and stations are mapped in Map 12.1, Fire Protection Districts.

The boundaries of some of the fire zones overlap each other. If a fire occurs within the boundaries of Fire District #1, the City of Laramie Fire Department provides response, with assistance from the volunteer fire departments. Fires occurring within zones in the northern part of the county outside of Fire District #1 are responded to solely by the volunteer fire departments, unless they call for mutual aid support. All of the volunteer fire departments and the Laramie Fire Department are working to put formal mutual aid agreements in place. There are large areas in the northern part of the county that are not within the boundaries of any fire zone or district, and thus receive limited county fire response. Several large-lot (35+ acres) developments created through exemptions in the state subdivision regulations are not within any fire zone. There are also large portions of federally-owned land in the county which receive fire protection through those respective agencies (Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management).

Emergency medical service is provided to the entire county by the City of Laramie Fire Department, under a joint powers agreement between the Iverson Memorial Hospital District and the City of Laramie. The hospital pays the salaries of 6 firefighters and half the salary of a division chief. Emergency response to the northern part of the county has often been difficult because ambulances dispatching from Laramie may need to drive up to 100 miles on unpaved roads to reach victims. Although many residents in the northern part of the county are closer to emergency response centers in neighboring counties, Albany County has thus far been unable to coordinate response with these agencies due to complications with insurance. It is important to keep in mind that although the same organization (City of Laramie Fire Department) provides both fire protection and emergency medical services, the boundaries of their jurisdiction for these services differ. Volunteer fire departments typically do not have certified EMTs on hand. However, the State EMS Department does hold periodic training sessions, and interested individuals in remote locations could become certified as an EMT- Basic. Within the county, the only training for EMT- Intermediate certification is the training provided by the hospital for City of Laramie firefighters. Firefighters wishing to obtain paramedic certification typically train in Denver.

Poor response time due to distance, roads, utilities, and addressing and lack of adequate fire flow, the amount and pressure of water necessary to fight fires, have been identified as issues for the county.



Figure 12.1:
Rock River Fire Department



12.2.3 EMERGENCY AND NATURAL HAZARD MANAGEMENT

In 2004, Albany County completed the Hazard Mitigation Plan, which outlines strategies for reducing risk and preventing loss from floods, landslides, severe winter storms, tornadoes, thunder and windstorms, wildfires, earthquake hazards, mined-out areas, and hazardous materials spills. Much of the information contained in this document is still timely, and the County is making strides to follow through on the recommendations identified in the plan.

One major hazard that may not be adequately addressed in this plan, however, is the potential for contamination of the Casper Aquifer, a major source of drinking water for residents of Laramie and Albany County. The City and County have worked cooperatively on the Casper Aquifer Protection Plan (CAPP) for the last decade. After completion of initial drafts of the CAPP, the City and County adopted mirror ordinances establishing an Aquifer Protection Overlay Zone that restricts certain types of development within the zone. Recently the CAPP and protection ordinances have come under scrutiny, requiring possible updates and revisions. Recommendations from the most recent CAPP should be followed.

Additionally, a major concern is that a hazardous material spill along Interstate 80 could potentially contaminate the Casper Aquifer. Groundwater movement occurs very rapidly within the Casper Aquifer. A study was conducted in which dye was put in the groundwater in Telephone Canyon. Within 8 minutes the dye had reached city wells. Contamination could occur well before response teams arrived at the scene of an accident along Interstate 80. (Source: Albany County Comprehensive Plan Stakeholder Meetings) Although spill clean-up is the responsibility of the transporter, contamination of the Casper Aquifer would have tremendous implications with unknown remediation requirements.

12.2.4 SCHOOLS

Public education in Albany County is provided by a unified school district, Albany County School District #1. The school district administers 14 elementary schools, 3 junior high schools, and 3 high schools. These schools include K-12 at Rock River School, Centennial, Harmony, K-9 at the Lab School, Snowy Range Academy, and rural schools (Valley View, Cozy Hollow, River Bridge, Cottonwood, and Sibylee). Map 12.2, Schools, displays the locations of county schools.

The rural schools are opened when children are present in the surrounding area, and the school district provides the school house and a teacher. The Sibylee School is located in Platte County and is run through a cooperative agreement with Platte County School District #1. The school district is governed by a 9-member elected board.

Currently, there is not a perceived funding problem for the County. Collected tax revenues appear to keep pace with development and the associated increase in school-aged children. The County should monitor school enrollment and funding. If in the future the number of



children enrolled outpaces the funding available to provide quality education, the County should seek to implement an impact fee system to augment the tax revenue so that the new development that is responsible for the funding shortfall pays the increased expenses.

Advanced education is available in Laramie at the Laramie County Community College, Wyoming Technical Institute, and University of Wyoming. The Laramie County Community College is a branch of the main campus in Cheyenne, and provides a variety of programs leading to Associates degrees, certifications in occupational/technical programs, or transfer to 4-year universities. The Wyoming Technical Institute offers programs focused on automotive technology. The University of Wyoming is the state's only provider of baccalaureate and graduate education, research, and outreach, and provides over 180 programs of study.

12.2.5 LIBRARIES

The Albany County Public Library system has a main branch in Laramie, as well as branches in Rock River and Centennial. The library is governed by a 5-member board of trustees which is appointed by the county commissioners and is responsible for the library's maintenance, operation, and promotion. In addition, the Albany County Public Library Foundation supports the library by raising and managing funds to expand library services and programs, and the Friends of the Library helps support the library by paying for books, equipment, supplies, and programs. The Friends of the Library is primarily responsible for the annual book sale of donated and withdrawn books, a major fundraiser for the library.

12.2.6 WATER AND SANITATION

The County is not actively involved in providing water or sewer to any residents. The City of Laramie and Town of Rock River are the municipalities that provide water and sewer service to residents. Water is supplied to the City through a combination of well water and Laramie River water. Wells include Soldier Springs, Turner 1 and 2, Spur 1 and 2, and Pope 1-4; all collect water from the Casper Aquifer. The City also has access to undeveloped water resources on the Monolith Ranch, but would need to convert current agricultural use to municipal use. Surface water (from the Laramie River) is treated at a treatment plant approximately 20 miles southwest of the city along Highway 230. Ground water treatment is performed at the Wye, City Springs, and the Spur Wellfield.

Laramie's sanitary sewer system consists of approximately 82 miles of pipeline terminating at the City's treatment facility, which was completed in 1999. Rock River provides water from a source near Arlington and sewer service to approximately 90 households. In addition to these municipalities, there are several special districts in the unincorporated areas of the county that provide services. The Centennial Water and Sewer District is the only district providing both water and sewer. The South of Laramie Water and Sewer District, 9 Mile Water District, and 7 Mile Water District provide water to developments within their boundaries. Water supplied to these three districts originates from the City of Laramie water system and is piped to the districts.



Residences and businesses outside of the municipalities and districts typically drill water wells, which are permitted through the Wyoming State Engineer's office. However, in some cases recovery of potable groundwater through drilling is not feasible, and residents haul water to their homes (for example, in the Big Hollow area west of the City of Laramie).

Developments that are not serviced by sanitary service typically install small wastewater systems (septic systems for less than two thousand gallons per day of domestic effluent). These are permitted through the Albany County Planning Office under a delegation agreement with the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality. Applications are reviewed and inspections completed by the County Water and Wastewater Engineer. Larger septic systems or systems connected to more than one structure are permitted through DEQ.

12.2.7 SOLID WASTE

Currently the only landfill in the county is the City of Laramie landfill, located north of the city. It is a Type I permitted landfill composed of unlined disposal trenches. This landfill serves the entire county; county residents can pay to bring their trash to the city landfill, and the Town of Rock River transfers trash to the City of Laramie landfill. Non-city residents pay fees for disposal at the city landfill.

In 2005, the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality issued the city a preliminary groundwater contamination notice, and permit renewal will likely require landfill trenches to be designed for containment (preventing liquids from contaminating the ground water). The capacity of the landfill may also be an issue and a new landfill may need to be established during the horizon of this plan. New state regulations adopted in 2006 (W.S. 35-11-19) require all landfill operators to prepare an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWM) for waste generation in their jurisdiction. Operators are encouraged to cooperate with other jurisdictions within their region. The City of Laramie is cooperating with the Town of Rock River and Cheyenne to develop a regional ISWM, which will include Albany County. Although Albany County is not statutorily required to participate in the plan, it would be in the best interests of our citizens to participate. Many concerns about solid waste disposal have been voiced through this comprehensive plan process. In addition to the current difficulties the city is having with their landfill, there has been concern that residents in remote areas of the county may not be properly disposing of their trash because of the distance and expense of using the city's landfill. Lack of recycling opportunities has also been an issue.

The City of Laramie has a recycling program based at the landfill which collects steel, appliances, tires, wood, batteries, and waste oil. A private industry in Laramie, ARK Industries, performs recycling of paper, metals, plastics, and glass and sells the recycled materials on the open market. They collect materials using five drop-off centers located around the city. There is no equivalent recycling system in the county.



12.2.8 TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER UTILITIES

Private companies provide telecommunication services, both landline and wireless systems. Albany County is not directly involved in the provision of these services, but is often dependent upon the availability of these services for effective emergency response. Some ranchers in the northern part of the county are not serviced by either a landline or a wireless system and have to drive 20 miles to make a telephone call (Source: Comprehensive Plan Stakeholder Meeting, 2006).

12.3 COMMUNITY SERVICE OBJECTIVES

1. Provide orderly, efficient, cost effective services that result in a livable, healthy, attractive, and safe community.

12.3.1 LAW ENFORCEMENT/SEARCH AND RESCUE

- LE1. Effectively respond to law enforcement needs of the community.

12.3.2 FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

- FP1. Provide adequate coverage for fire protection and emergency response over the entire county.
- FP2. Improve cooperation between fire zones, Fire District #1, responders in the northern part of the county, and mutual aid responders in adjoining counties.
- FP3. Reduce wildland fire hazards and risk from wildfire ignitions through public education.
- FP4. Reduce the threat of fire in the wildland-urban interface by having homeowners apply Firewise practices.

12.3.3 EMERGENCY AND NATURAL HAZARD MANAGEMENT

- NH1. Protect citizens, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property, and the surrounding environment from natural and man-made hazards.
- NH2. Effectively respond to and mitigate emergencies.
- NH3. Direct development away from the Aquifer Protection Overlay Zone and other vulnerable recharge areas through regulations, incentives, purchase of lands, or establishment of easements with landowners.

12.3.4 SCHOOLS

- S1. Provide quality education for Albany County residents who request it.



12.3.5 *LIBRARY*

- L1. Meet the needs of the public by offering open access to a diverse collection of materials, a friendly environment, and community-based programs to encourage learning throughout life.

12.3.6 *WATER AND SANITATION*

- WS1. Direct development to locations that have adequate access to water and are suitable for sanitation facilities.

12.3.7 *SOLID WASTE*

- SW1. Provide for an effective means of solid waste disposal for county residents.
- SW2. Promote recycling and re-use of materials as an alternative to landfill disposal.

12.3.8 *TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER UTILITIES*

- TL1. Support an effective, coordinated network of telecommunications systems throughout the county.

12.4 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

12.4.1 *LAW ENFORCEMENT/SEARCH AND RESCUE STRATEGIES*

1. Increase Albany County law enforcement efforts. (2, 3)
2. Work with various County, City of Laramie, and State departments to obtain grants for a detox facility. (2, 3)
3. Construct a new jail or redesign the current facility to accommodate more inmates. Grants could be requested from the Wyoming State Loan and Investment Board. (2, 3)
4. Secure a site for a juvenile detention facility. Grants could be requested from the Wyoming State Loan and Investment Board. Funding from the City of Laramie and County will also be required as a local match for the state grant. In addition, there may be an opportunity to work with the Albany County School District and Big Brothers Big Sisters to provide temporary educational opportunities and make available valuable role models. (2, 3)
5. Require subdividers to show that financial capability and responsibility do exist to provide necessary services in proposed land development and to share, when appropriate, costs for increased public services required as a result of the project. (2, 3)



ACTIONS

1. Station a deputy in Rock River. Alternatively, deputize a citizen or create a volunteer sheriff's posse. (2, 3)
2. Develop a training program for sheriff's deputies so they are more familiar with the northern part of the county and better able to respond. Schedule regular sheriff and/or deputy visits to the northern part of the county to achieve greater visibility of the Sheriff's Department. (2, 3)
3. Develop an education or shadowing program to expose northern Albany County youth to law enforcement occupations with the potential to encourage residents to return to the northern part of the county to serve. (2, 3)
4. Implement levels of service for law enforcement and monitor services over time to ensure levels of service do not decrease. (2, 3)
5. Develop a monitoring/tracking system to track service levels in order to determine if funding is adequate. (2, 3)
6. Place adequate funds in the capital improvement plan to pay for additional services, education programs, staffing, and facilities. (2, 3)
7. Provide staff training for grant writing skills to broaden potential funding sources. (2, 3)
8. Amend the zoning resolution to include fiscal impact review criteria and require a fiscal impact analysis for land use proposals, particularly rezonings, in order to identify potential costs and revenues associated with proposed project. (2, 3)

12.4.2 FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES STRATEGIES

1. Coordinate with response agencies, dispatchers, and ranchers to identify and collect GPS locations for potential helicopter landing zones in the northern part of the county so responders can more efficiently respond to emergencies. (2, 3)
2. Coordinate with fire protection and emergency medical services to address properties and name roads to reduce response time of emergency services. (2, 3)
3. Refer new development proposals to the County Fire Warden to evaluate potential impacts of those developments to existing levels of service and determine if additional building code standards need to be applied. (2, 3)
 - * Expand educational efforts to inform wildland-urban interface residents of the need for defensible space around their homes. (2)
 - * Adhere to strategies outlined in the Albany County Wildfire Hazard and Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan (2004) and any subsequent amendments. (2)



4. Develop mutual aid response agreements with response agencies in neighboring counties, particularly to more efficiently respond to medical emergencies in the northern part of the county. (2, 3)

ACTIONS

1. Adopt engineering design standards that include standards for minimum road widths, grades, and turnarounds suitable for effective fire protection, and which are applicable to all roads in the county, including roads within subdivision-exempt developments. (2, 3)
2. Adopt building codes based on the Urban-Wildland Interface Code (1997), a model code developed by the International Fire Code Institute, either in whole or part, based on the recommendations of the Albany County Fire Warden. (2)
3. Develop standards for construction of fire-resistant dwellings or upgrading of existing dwellings in wildland-urban interface areas to be more fire resistant. This should include restrictions of all homes or home sites from being built in locations with more than 30% slope, within “fire chimneys,” or located by heavy fuels. Building permits could be dependent upon a code inspector’s determination of adequate defensible space surrounding the structure. (2)

12.4.3 EMERGENCY AND NATURAL HAZARD MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

1. Mitigate possible hazards. (2)
 - * Work cooperatively with the City of Laramie to update the Casper Aquifer Protection Plan as necessary, and enact subsequent regulations to achieve groundwater protection in the county based on recommendations in the plan. (2)
 - * Protect wellhead locations during the review of subdivisions and development proposals. (2)
 - * Adhere to strategies outlined in Albany County, Wyoming Hazard Mitigation Plan (2004). (2)

ACTIONS

1. Identify locations on Interstate 80 where impact would be greatest if a hazardous material spill occurred (e.g., fractures), and perform preventative mitigation measures at those specific locations. For example, a staging area for hazardous material clean-up equipment could be created in identified locations of highest traffic accidents along Interstate 80 (for example, between mile markers 327 and 331). (2)
2. Adopt the International Building Code (IBC). (2)
3. Amend the land use regulations to require the delineation of hazardous areas which include but are not limited to slope movement, seismic faults, aquifer re-



charge areas, steep terrain, mined lands, unstable soils, high ground water, hazardous waste deposits, and flood plains. Adopt and enforce standards which assure safe development and construction in hazardous areas unless methods, supported by scientific data, which lessen or eliminate the hazard, are approved on a site specific basis. (2)

12.4.4 SCHOOLS STRATEGIES

1. Require measures to ensure that adequate public educational facilities are provided concurrent with new development. (2, 3)
2. Identify opportunities for adult education. (2)
3. Refer new development proposals to the school district to determine if adequate facilities exist to accommodate the development. (3)

ACTIONS

1. Amend platting and subdivision regulations that include land dedication requirements, cash-in-lieu of sites, or innovative school agreements to facilitate financing of school construction and additions to existing schools if enrollment exceeds the ability to provide quality education. (2, 3)

12.4.5 LIBRARY STRATEGIES

1. Monitor community needs to effectively provide services. (1, 3)
2. Improve the library collection, as well as library-provided services and programming. (2)
3. Identify new funding sources for library materials and services. (3)
4. Provide consistent continuing education for library staff. (2)

ACTIONS

1. Assess whether remodeling or a new building of the main library branch in Laramie would be a better option. (3)
2. Adopt a 5-year capital improvements program. (3)
3. Consider the feasibility of creating a mobile library to reach remote residents. (2)
4. Develop a disaster plan for the library. (2)

12.4.6 WATER AND SANITATION STRATEGIES

1. Support the efforts of municipal and special district water and sanitation service providers to assure adequate facilities and services can be provided in the future. Refer subdivision and development proposals to the appropriate water

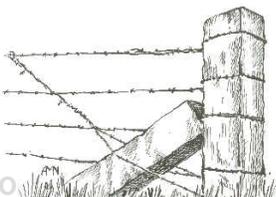


district so that the district can evaluate impacts, determine line locations, and ascertain if the development can be adequately serviced. (2, 3)

- * In development review, consider the impacts of increased numbers of wells on groundwater supplies for agricultural users in the area. (2)
 - * Require all new development that proposes a non-public groundwater source and on-site sewage disposal to demonstrate adequacy of the water supply and sewage disposal method. Require new developments to demonstrate adequate water supply and sewer prior to issuance of a building permit. (2)
 - * Require all new development that plans to use private on-site sanitary sewer disposal to conform to the Design and Construction Standards for Small Wastewater Facilities and Regulations for Permit to Construct, Install or Modify Small Wastewater Facilities, as amended from time to time. (2, 3)
 - * Refer all major developments to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for review of sewage disposal and water supply proposals. The County should consider waiving this requirement for minor developments, but should also consider identifying criteria defining problematic soil and geologic considerations where referral to DEQ will still be necessary. (2)
 - * Refer subdivision and development proposals to appropriate water district. (2, 3)
 - * Amend the zoning resolution to include fiscal impact review criteria and require a fiscal impact analysis for land use proposals, particularly rezonings, in order to identify potential costs and revenues associated with proposed project. (3)
 - * Include a water district representative in pre-application meetings for development and subdivision proposals occurring in that district. (2)
2. Implement recommendations found in the Casper Aquifer Protection Plan. (2)
 3. Discourage non-agricultural land uses that consume high amounts of water from locating in areas where the groundwater supplies of municipal water systems would be significantly depleted. (2)

ACTIONS

1. Study, develop, and adopt impact fee structures to apply to new development that assure that new development pays its own way. (3)
2. Develop a monitoring/tracking system to track service levels in order to determine if funding is adequate. (3)
3. Identify areas that do not have adequate access to water or suitability for sanitation facilities. (2)



12.4.7 SOLID WASTE STRATEGIES

1. Participate in ISWM planning efforts with the City of Laramie, Town of Rock River, and other parties to develop solid waste plan for the region, including a suitable system and location for solid waste disposal. (2)
2. Establish a County recycling program that is economically self-sustaining. (1)

ACTION

1. Establish an Albany County clean-up program. (1)

12.4.8 TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER UTILITIES STRATEGIES

1. Work with service providers to achieve better access and coordination of telecommunications for emergency service provision. (1, 2)
 - * Ensure that adequate utilities are provided with new development. (1, 2)
 - * At the time of development review and/or the building permit process, require developers to install utility lines or coordinate with providers for that installation. (1, 2, 3)
 - * Promote the extension of communication systems to provide access to remote users in the northern part of the county. (1, 2)
2. Work with utility providers to identify and remedy areas of the county that have inadequate services. (1, 2)
 - * Study where current inadequacies are in the county, i.e. northern region, and devise strategies to better service the areas. (1, 2)

ACTION

1. Establish a GIS project to map and address all properties in the county and coordinate use of the data with dispatch centers. (1, 2)

12.5 RELATED DOCUMENTS

Casper Aquifer Protection Plan: delineates Casper Aquifer Protection Area, threats and mitigation actions (2002, update in progress 2007)

Albany County, Wyoming Hazard Mitigation Plan: prepared by the Albany County Emergency Management Agency (2004)

Albany County Wildfire Hazard and Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan: plan to mitigate risk in the wildland urban interface (2004)

