Town Board Workshop Meeting
November 11, 2026 – 7:00 pm
Sand Lake Town Hall
AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
ROLL CALL

____Deputy Supervisor Nippes
____Councilman Glasser
____Councilwoman Mason
____Councilman Baker
____Supervisor Clemens
____Town Attorney Danaher
____Town Clerk Barbara Hansen

Approval of Meeting Minutes: October 28 Town Board Meeting

Town Clerk's Report
Supervisor's Report
Board Member's Reports
Public Works Commissioner's Report

Public Comment: NOTE – Each speaker must step to the microphone and may choose to state their name and address prior to addressing the Board and shall be granted the floor for up to five minutes. The Board thanks everyone in attendance for their understanding and for their desire to actively participate in the decision-making process. All speakers will conduct themselves in a civil manner.

Business:

____1 Resolution Adopting the Natural Resources Inventory Report *(Resolution #2026-11-176)*

____2 Authorizing Revisions to the 2027 Preliminary Budget Following the Public Hearing (*Resolution #2026-11-177)*

____ 3 Adopting the Amended 2027 Town Budget (*Resolution #2026-11-178)*

____4 Resolution Establishing Updated Permit and Application Fees (*Resolution #2026-11-179)*

____ 5 **Resolution Authorizing A Professional Services Contract With Laberge Engineering For A Sewer Rate Assessment** (*Resolution #2026-11-180)*

____ 6 Resolution Authorizing Execution Of A Confidential Personnel Settlement Agreement (*Resolution #2026-11-181)*

____ 7 Resolution Authorizing Town Matching Funds For A Courtroom Walk Through Metal Detector (*Resolution #2026-11-182)*

____ 8 Budget Transfers/Amendments (*Resolution #2026-11-183)*

Adjournment of the Meeting

SAND LAKE TOWN BOARD WORKSHOP MEETING
October 28, 2026

RESOLUTION #2026-11-176

Resolution Adopting the Natural Resources Inventory Report

	Nippes:	Y	N	A
Moved By: _____	Glasser:	Y	N	A
Seconded By: _____	Mason:	Y	N	A
	Baker:	Y	N	A
	Clemens:	Y	N	A

WHEREAS, the Town of Sand Lake recognizes the value of its natural resources in protecting water quality, supporting wildlife, reducing flood impacts, and preserving the community's rural character and quality of life; and

WHEREAS, a Natural Resources Inventory provides a reference for informed municipal planning, conservation, and consideration of climate resilience; and

WHEREAS, the report entitled Natural Resources Inventory dated 10/27/26 prepared together with its accompanying maps and appendices (the "Inventory"), has been presented to the Town Board for consideration; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board wishes to adopt the Inventory as a municipal reference document and support the Town's efforts under the New York State Climate Smart Communities program;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town Board of the Town of Sand Lake hereby adopts the Inventory identified above, including its accompanying maps and appendices, as a reference document for municipal planning and conservation

NATURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

TOWN OF SAND LAKE

2026



Prepared by Sand Lake.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by the Planning and Zoning Coordinator, Anna Rizzo with the help of the Sand Lake Climate Smart Committee consisting of Mike Styne, Brenna Sambrook, Sally Lawerence, Mindy Fowler, Jake Miller, and Valerie Kavanaugh.

Photo credit: Created by Town Planner, Anna Rizzo using ArcGIS® Pro by Esri.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Natural Resources Inventory (NRI) provides an overview of the natural resources present in Sand Lake and their importance to the community. The report compiles existing data and mapping to support informed land use planning, environmental review, and conservation efforts.

Key findings include significant amount of farmland in the western part of town, steeper slopes on the eastern side of town, and low intensity development mainly occurring in the north-western portion of town. Topography changes on either side of NY Route 66 with the eastern side being steeper and higher in elevation and the western side being flat, lowlands ideal for farming and development. Consequently, there is extensive forest cover on the eastern side of NY Route 66. Sand Lake is also home to many water bodies such as lakes, ponds, and streams. The floodplain and wetland areas tend to be located around these main water bodies. These resources contribute to environmental quality, community character, and long-term resilience.

The NRI identifies opportunities to protect and manage natural resources while supporting sustainable development.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

DEM – Digital Elevation Model
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
GHG – Greenhouse Gas
HUC – Hydrologic Unit Code
NLCD – National Land Cover Database
NRI – Natural Resources Inventory
NWI – National Wetlands Inventory
NYARA – New York Amphibian and Reptile Atlas
NYBBA – New York Breeding Bird Atlas
NYCDEP – New York City Department of Environmental Protection
NYNHP – New York Natural Heritage Program
NYS DEC – New York State Department of Conservation
NYS ITS – New York State Office of Information Technology Services
SEQR – New York State Environmental Quality Review
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
USGS – United States Geological Survey

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS AN NRI – HOW TO USE IT

A Natural Resources Inventory (NRI) is a compilation of information that identifies and maps the natural resources within a municipality. This NRI provides a foundation for informed land use planning, environmental review, and policy development in Sand Lake.

The NRI is intended to be used by local boards, municipal staff, and community members to better understand natural systems and to support decisions that balance growth and conservation. This document is not a regulatory tool and should not be used in place of site-specific analysis.

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Sand Lake is located in Rensselaer County, New York, and includes approximately 37 square miles. The municipality is characterized by suburban neighborhoods, forested areas, and waterfront features.

The natural resources of Sand Lake, including its water systems, habitats, and open spaces, play a key role in defining the community's character and supporting ecological and economic functions.

DATA AND METHODS

The mapping and data compilation for the Sand Lake Natural Resources Inventory (NRI) were completed using the regional NRI data platform developed by the Capital District Regional Planning Commission (CDRPC). The platform provides access to a consistent set of natural resource datasets for municipalities across the region.

The maps included in this inventory were generated using data available through the CDRPC NRI Mapping Tool, which integrates information from federal, state, regional, and local sources. These datasets include information related to water resources, soils, land use, habitats, and environmental features.

All maps were produced using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software and are intended to support planning-level analysis. The data used in this inventory were developed at different times, scales, and levels of accuracy, and were originally created for a variety of purposes. Many datasets are derived from remote sensing sources such as aerial imagery or satellite data or digitized from existing maps.

As a result, mapped information should be considered approximate and is not a substitute for site-specific investigation or survey. Any resource identified in this inventory should be verified as needed for regulatory or legal purposes, including environmental review.

The NRI is intended to serve as a baseline for existing conditions and may be updated over time as new data becomes available or as local conditions change.

REFERENCES

Sand Lake Comprehensive Plan 2019

CHAPTER 2. PHYSICAL SETTING

BEDROCK GEOLOGY

The geologic foundation of Sand Lake is defined by its underlying bedrock, which consists primarily of sedimentary formations. These rock units formed over long geologic periods and continue to influence both the structure and function of the landscape.

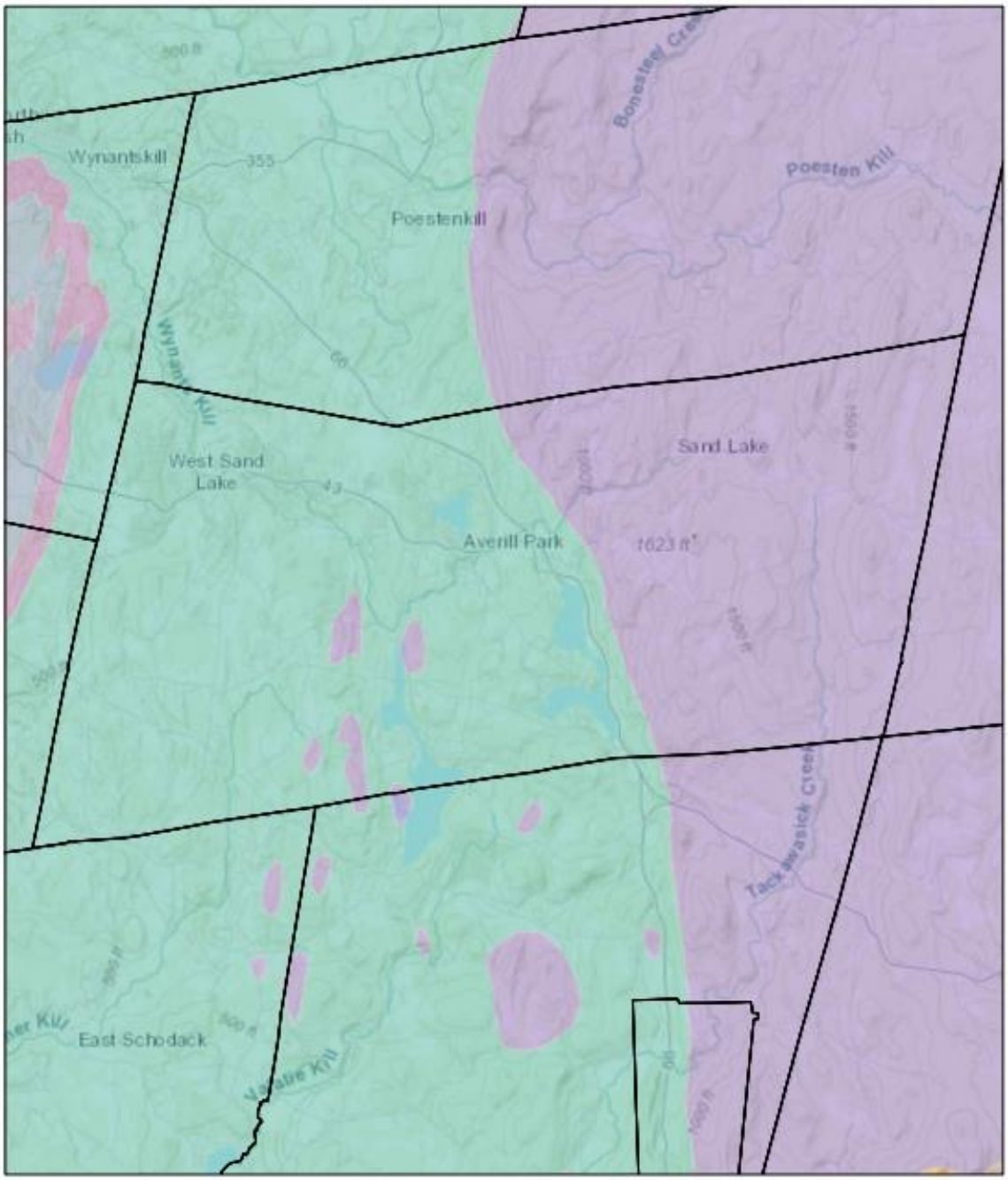
Variations in bedrock composition are often reflected in local topography. More resistant formations tend to form ridgelines and higher elevations, while less resistant materials weather more easily and contribute to valleys and lower-lying areas. In some locations, bedrock may be exposed at the surface as ledges or outcrops, which can affect vegetation patterns, drainage, and development potential.

Bedrock also plays an important role in groundwater movement. Fractured or porous rock formations can store and transmit groundwater, supporting wells and baseflow in streams, while less permeable formations may limit infiltration and contribute to surface runoff. These conditions can influence both water availability and water quality.

Although bedrock is not always visible, it is a critical factor in land use planning. It can affect excavation, foundation design, infrastructure placement, and the long-term sustainability of water resources.

Local formations in Sand Lake consist of the Rensselaer Graywacke, and the Nassau Formation. The Rensselaer Graywacke is predominantly to the east while the Nassau Formation is predominantly on the west side of town. The Rensselaer Graywacke sits above the Nassau Formation to form the Rensselaer Plateau which sits approximately 900 feet above the lowlands. (Vaughan and Wilson, 1934)

Sand Lake Bedrock Geology



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

The surface of Sand Lake reflects a history of glacial activity that deposited a variety of unconsolidated materials across the landscape. These include glacial till, sand and gravel deposits, clay, and alluvial sediments, which vary in depth and distribution throughout the municipality.

These surficial materials strongly influence how water moves across and through the landscape. Coarse-grained deposits such as sand and gravel tend to allow for infiltration and groundwater recharge and are often associated with aquifers. In contrast, finer-grained materials such as clay can limit infiltration, leading to slower drainage, surface ponding, and increased runoff.

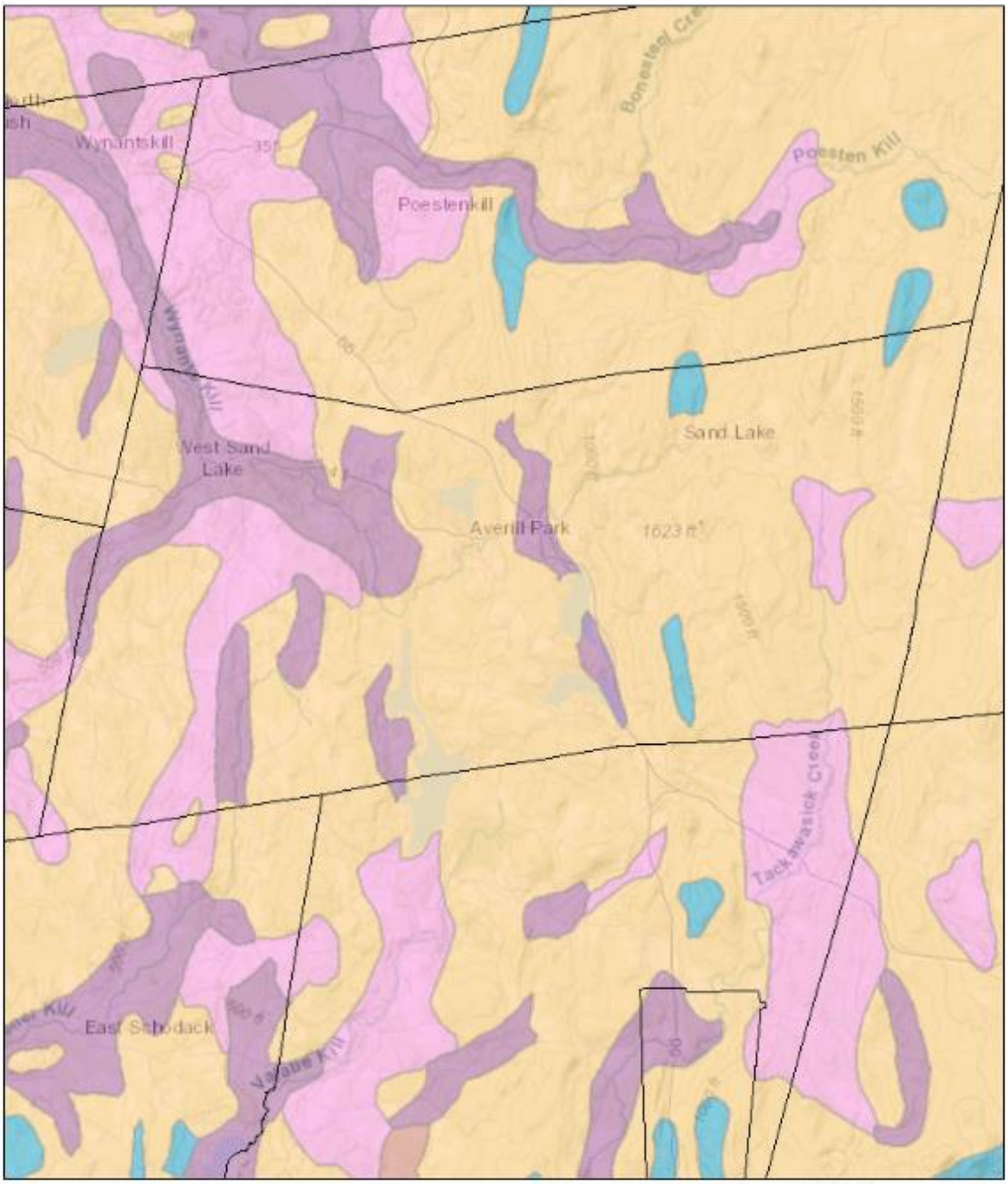
These patterns are closely linked to the distribution of wetlands, floodplains, and stream systems, and help explain differences in soil characteristics across the municipality. In some areas, surficial deposits may also influence slope stability and susceptibility to erosion.

Understanding surficial geology is important for evaluating development constraints, managing stormwater, and protecting water resources.

The geology of Sand Lake is dominated by glacial till, interspersed with substantial kame deposits and outwash sand and gravel. Additionally, isolated bedrock exposures can be found along the eastern portion of the town.

Sand Lake is home to a highly significant network of localized unconsolidated aquifers and bedrock aquifers. Unconsolidated aquifers are highly permeable and located around West Sand Lake and the Wynants Kill valley. As you move towards the eastern, more mountainous part of town, the soil transitions into a harder, clay-rich glacial till overlying solid bedrock. Most residents rely entirely on private wells tapping into these aquifers, making local groundwater protection a critical priority for the community.

Sand Lake Surficial Geology



PRIME FARMLAND

Soils are a fundamental natural resource that influence land use, agricultural productivity, water infiltration, stormwater management, vegetation communities, and ecosystem health. The characteristics of a soil, including its texture, drainage capacity, depth, permeability, and composition, affect how land can be developed, farmed, conserved, or managed. Because soils form over long periods through the interaction of climate, topography, vegetation, and underlying geologic materials, they vary significantly across the landscape and provide valuable information about the environmental conditions of an area.

Soils classified as prime farmland in Sand Lake represent some of the most productive agricultural soils in the region. Identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), these soils have a combination of physical and chemical properties, such as favorable texture, drainage, and fertility, that make them well suited for sustained crop production.

In many municipalities, prime farmland soils extend beyond areas that are currently farmed and may include open land, forest edges, or parcels under development pressure. As a result, mapping these soils provides an important way to identify areas with long-term agricultural potential, regardless of current land use.

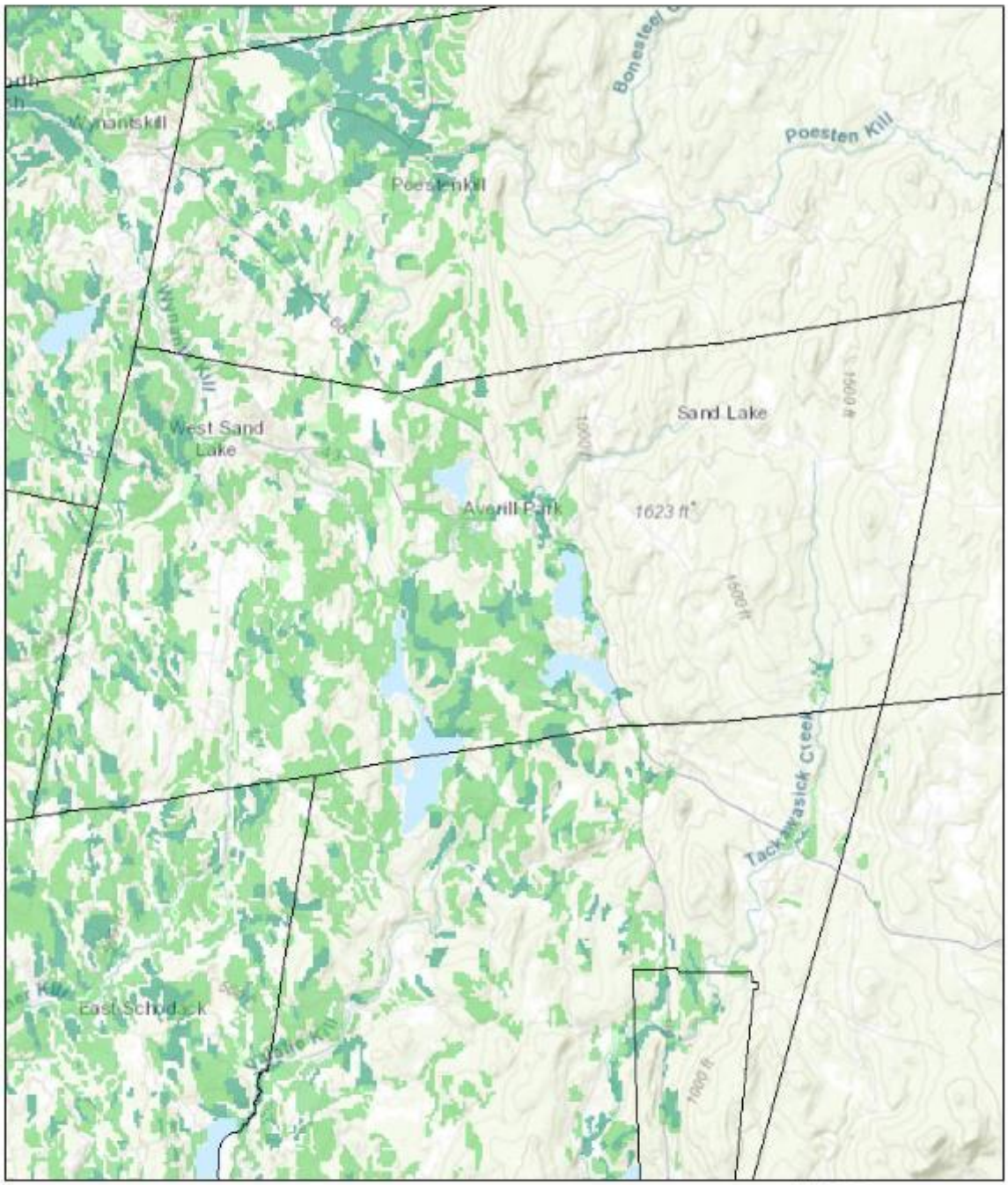
In Sand Lake, these soils are located primarily in the lowlands of town, west of Miller Hill Road, and may coincide with existing agricultural operations or undeveloped land. In some cases, these areas may also be vulnerable to conversion to residential or commercial uses.

The protection of prime farmland soils is often identified in NRIs as a key planning consideration, as it supports local agriculture, maintains rural character, and contributes to regional food systems.

The southwestern part of Sand Lake features all of its prime agricultural soils and statewide important farmland. Most of this area belongs to Rensselaer County's Agricultural District #6, which offers tax incentives and prevents farmland loss. Backed by a right-to-farm law, the Town strongly encourages and protects sound agricultural practices.

Additionally, the Rensselaer County Land Trust identified the are south of NY Route 43 at the North Greenbush town line as an agricultural conservation priority area.

Prime Farmland in Sand Lake



STEEP SLOPES

Areas of steep slope are a defining feature of the landscape in parts of Sand Lake, particularly along the east side of Miller Hill Road running north-south. For the purposes of this inventory, steep slopes are typically defined as areas with slopes greater than 15°.

These areas are often more vulnerable to environmental impacts, particularly where vegetation is removed or soils are disturbed. Steep slopes can contribute to increased runoff, erosion, and sedimentation in nearby water bodies, which can degrade water quality and alter natural systems.

In addition to environmental considerations, steep slopes can present practical challenges for development, including grading, access, and infrastructure installation. As a result, many NRIs identify these areas as locations where development should be carefully managed.

At the same time, steep slopes may contribute to scenic views and provide important habitat or ecological connections across the landscape.

The map illustrates that steep slopes become increasingly common toward the eastern side of town as the elevation rises. Steep slopes are also more common around lakes throughout town. Steep slopes are frequently found surrounding local lakes, as these water bodies occupy deep glacial basins characterized by highly eroded, steep-sided valley walls.

Sand Lake Steep Slopes



HILLSHADE

Hillshade mapping is used in this inventory to illustrate the three-dimensional form of the landscape in Sand Lake by simulating the effects of light and shadow across the terrain. This approach highlights variations in elevation and helps reveal features such as ridgelines, valleys, and drainage patterns.

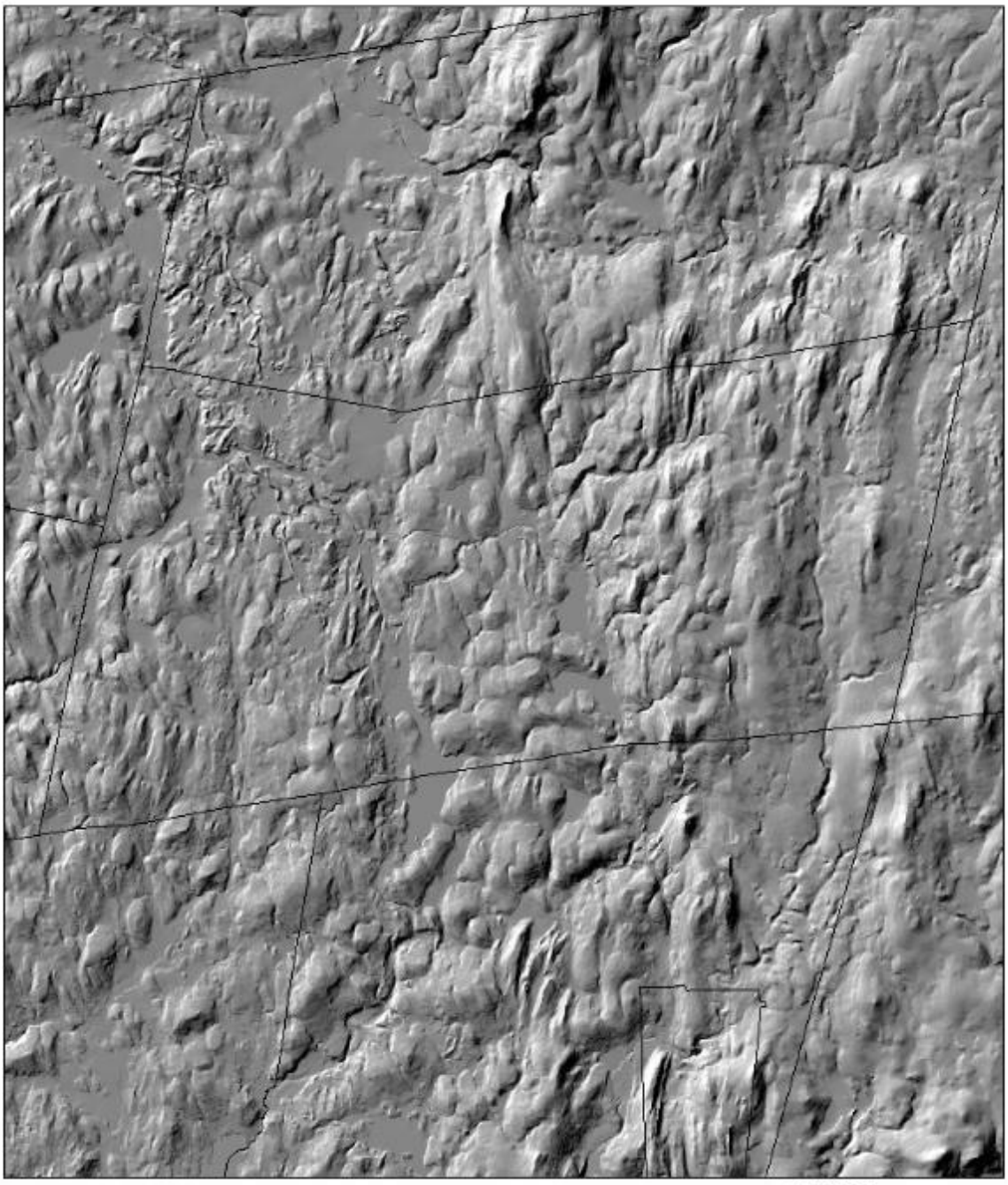
While hillshade does not represent a specific natural resource, it provides important context for interpreting other mapped information, including slopes, water flow, and land use patterns. It is commonly included in NRIs to help visualize how natural systems are organized across the landscape.

In Sand Lake, the hillshade map shows a major north-south ridge through the center-right of the map. Bright illumination on one side and darker shading on the opposite side indicate fairly steep slopes. Along the eastern third of the map are several elongated, subparallel ridges, most of which run NE-SW. The southwest quadrant of town contains shorter, irregular ridges. They are more rounded and discontinuous than those in the east. The terrain exhibits moderate local relief, with frequent elevation changes rather than broad flat areas.

Overall, the landscape of Sand Lake appears to consist of rolling to moderately rugged uplands, several prominent north–south-oriented ridges, and moderate elevation relief with no extensive flat floodplains.

This information can be useful in planning and design, particularly when considering how new development may interact with existing terrain or affect visually prominent areas.

Sand Lake Hillshade DEM



7/14/2026, 2:49:44 PM

1:120,039

0 0.75 1.5 3 mi

0 1 2 4 km

Community Boundary

Citations

10 Meter Hillshade

High : 254

Low : 0

NYS ITS, Geospatial Services, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS

CARBON STOCK

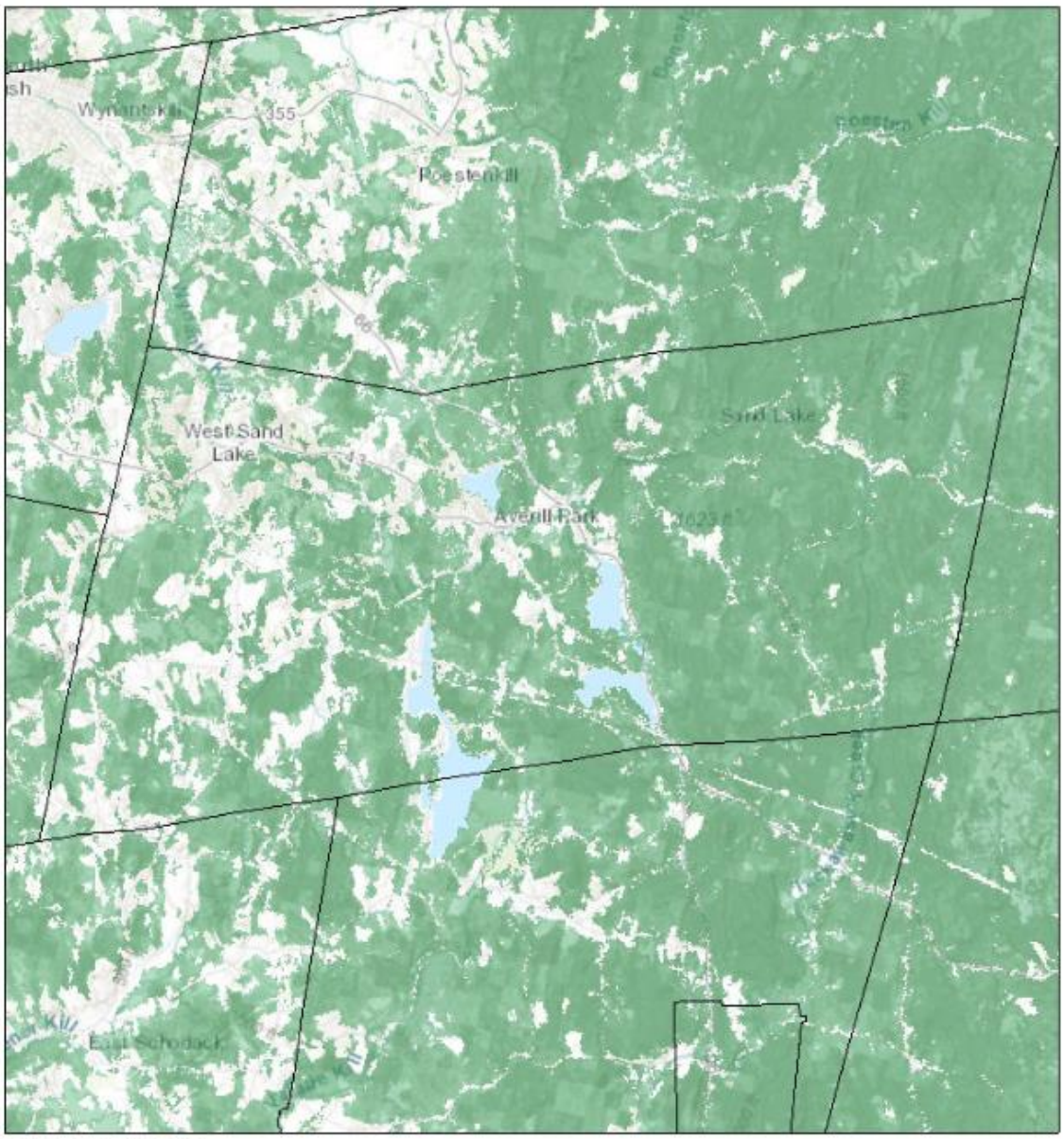
Carbon stock mapping in Sand Lake illustrates the amount of carbon stored within natural systems, including vegetation, soils, and organic matter both above and below ground. Areas with higher carbon storage are typically associated with forests, wetlands, and other relatively undisturbed landscapes that function as long-term carbon sinks.

Carbon storage plays an important role in climate regulation by helping remove and retain atmospheric carbon dioxide. The distribution of carbon-rich landscapes can also provide additional ecological benefits, including habitat support, water retention, and landscape connectivity.

In Sand Lake, areas with higher carbon stock are generally located in our Rural Residential Zoned area, on the east side of Miller Hill Road where forest cover, wetland systems, or undeveloped land remain relatively intact and population remains relatively lower. Areas with lower carbon density are more commonly associated with developed land, agricultural areas, or disturbed landscapes. This is demonstrated in Sand Lake where more densely populated areas, near the West Sand Lake Hamlet, have less carbon stock. Each hamlet center in town contains low carbon density.

Understanding the distribution of carbon stock can help inform land use and conservation planning by identifying areas where natural carbon storage may be maintained or enhanced. This information may also support local climate resilience and sustainability initiatives.

Sand Lake Carbon Stock



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1:119,823

Community Boundary

Total Ecosystem Forest Carbon Stock CO2 Equivalent per Acre 2020

413

146

Citations

0 0.75 1.5 3 mi

0 1 2 4 km

Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS

CHAPTER 3. WATER RESOURCES

SURFACE WATER AND WATERSHEDS

Surface water features in Sand Lake include streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, and other water bodies that form an interconnected drainage network across the landscape. These resources include perennial streams, which flow continuously during years of normal precipitation, although some may experience reduced flow or dry conditions during periods of drought; intermittent streams, which flow seasonally or after rain; and ephemeral streams, which flow only briefly in direct response to precipitation events.

While perennial streams are typically mapped, intermittent and ephemeral streams are often unmapped despite being widespread throughout many watersheds. Nationally, these smaller waterways are estimated to account for 59% or more total stream length. These small streams play an essential role in maintaining water quality, and overall watershed function or health.[1]

These surface water features are mainly part of the larger Wynants Kill, Moordener Kill, and Tackawasick Creek-Kinderhook Creek watersheds. Watershed boundaries define the area of land that drains to a common waterbody and provide an important framework for understanding how land use activities affect water resources. Activities occurring upstream can influence downstream water quality, flow conditions, and habitat quality.

In Sand Lake, surface waters are concentrated throughout the municipality. These systems support aquatic habitat, transport stormwater, and contribute to overall watershed health.

The condition of surface waters may be influenced by surrounding land uses, including development, agriculture, and infrastructure. In suburban and urban areas, watersheds and stream networks have often been altered over time through development. Many streams have been channelized, placed in culverts or pipes, or buried entirely. Stormwater and wastewater infrastructure can also modify the natural movement of water across the landscape by collecting runoff in one location and conveying it through underground systems to another. These changes may alter natural drainage patterns, affect stream flow and water quality, and modify sub watershed boundaries. Maintaining vegetated buffers, minimizing disturbance near water bodies, and incorporating practices that support natural hydrology are common strategies used to protect and restore surface water resources.

Sand Lake is characterized by a dense concentration of kettle lakes and surface water bodies. Major water bodies include Crooked Lake, Glass Lake, Crystal Lake, Burden Lake, Reichards Lake, Little Bowman Pond and Big Bowman Pond.

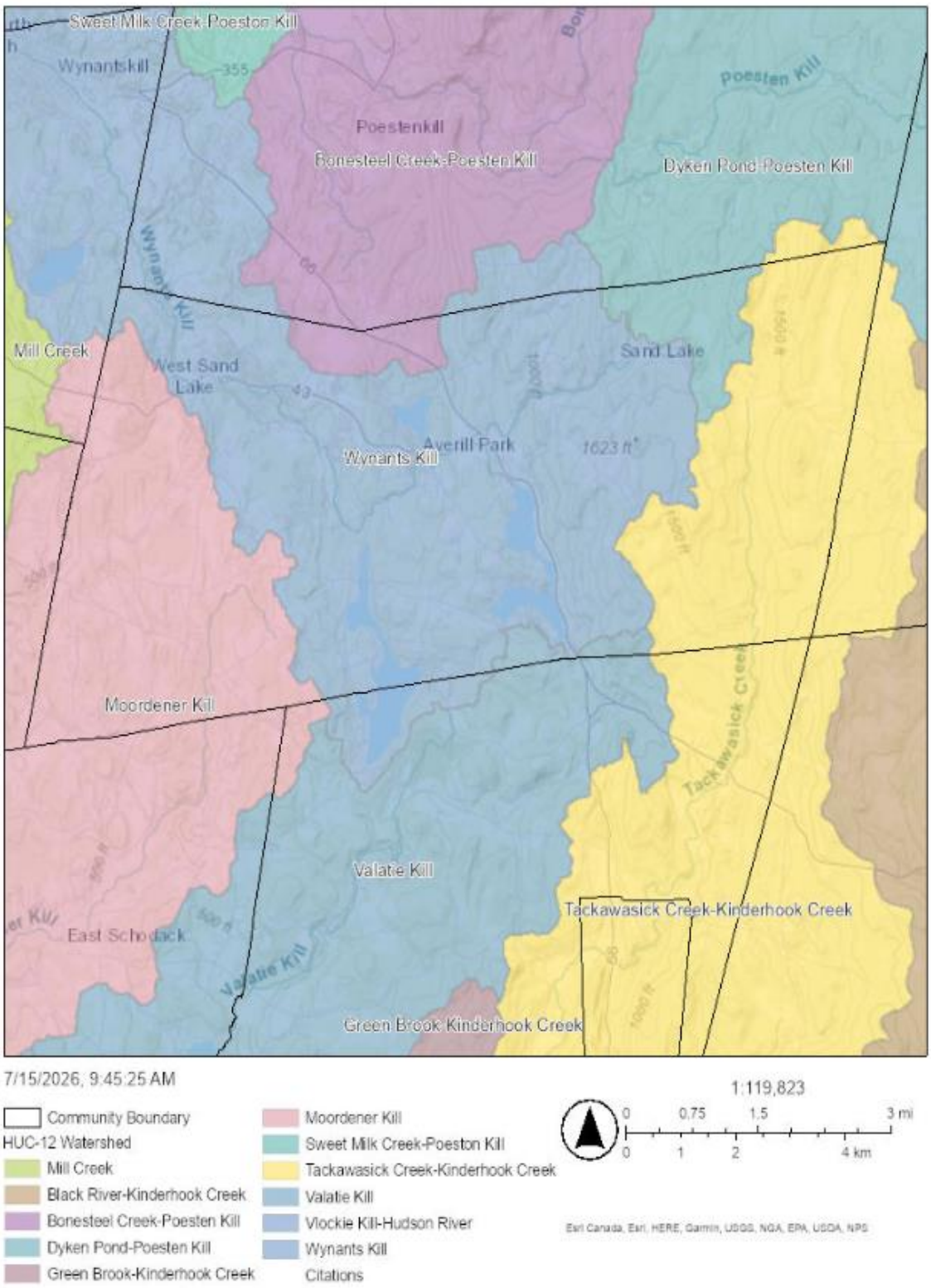
Covering the central, western, and southern portions of the town, the Wynants Kill originates at Crooked Lake and flows northwest through Glass Lake, receiving discharges from Crystal Lake and the interconnected Burden Lake chain (First, Second, and Third Burden Lakes) before flowing out of town toward the Hudson River. Minor portions of southern Sand Lake drain into southern sub-basins that flow toward the Kinderhook Creek.

The majority of Sand Lake's residential and commercial properties rely on private groundwater wells or municipal/community groundwater wellfields tapping high-yield unconfined sand and gravel aquifers situated within stream valleys and lake basins. While surface water bodies within Sand Lake do not serve as direct surface intakes for the town's primary public water districts, surface water recharge directly interacts with underlying drinking water aquifers.

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[1] *Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence (Final Report)*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA/600/R-14/475F, 2015, Washington, DC. https://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/risk/recordisplay.cfm?deid=296414

Sand Lake Watersheds



AQUIFERS AND WELLS

Groundwater resources in Sand Lake are stored in aquifers, which are geologic formations capable of storing and transmitting water. These aquifers are an important source of drinking water, particularly in areas served by private wells.

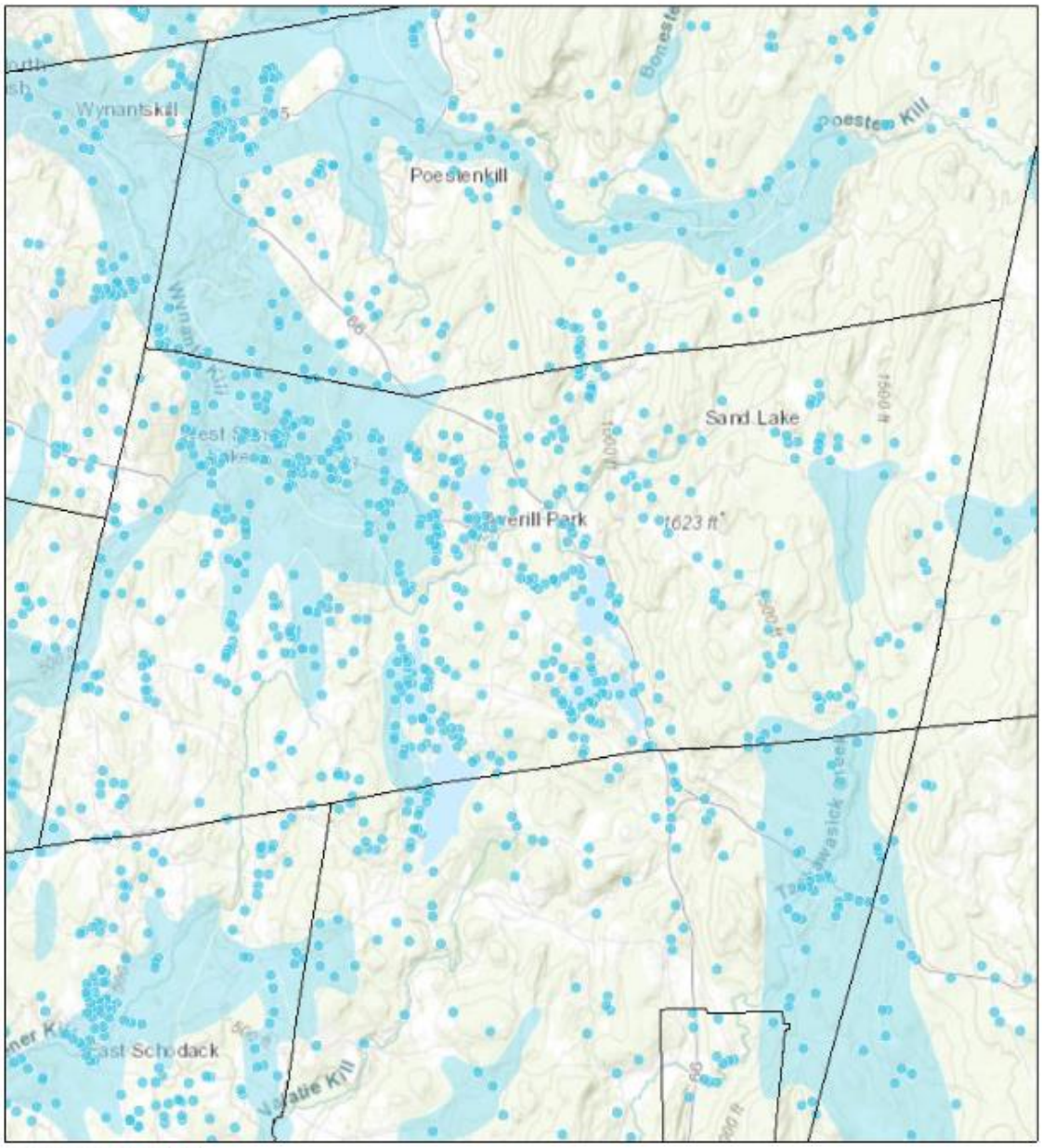
The characteristics of local aquifers are influenced by both bedrock and surficial geology. In some areas, sand and gravel deposits may support productive aquifers, while in others, groundwater availability may depend on fractures in bedrock.

Wells located throughout Sand Lake draw from these groundwater sources and may vary in depth, yield, and susceptibility to contamination. Areas with shallow groundwater or permeable soils may be more vulnerable to pollutants from surface activities.

Protecting groundwater recharge areas and maintaining water quality is an important consideration in land use planning, particularly in areas without centralized water systems.

Sand Lake does not have municipal water therefore, most residents use private wells to get water. Some residential subdivisions, mobile home parks, and denser developments are served by community water systems rather than individual wells. According to Chapter 225-30 of the Sand Lake Town Code, “Individual wells shall assure an average yield of five gallons per minute of potable water.” Community water systems are required over an individual water supply system in certain circumstances outlined in Chapter 225-30.

Aquifers and Wells in Sand Lake



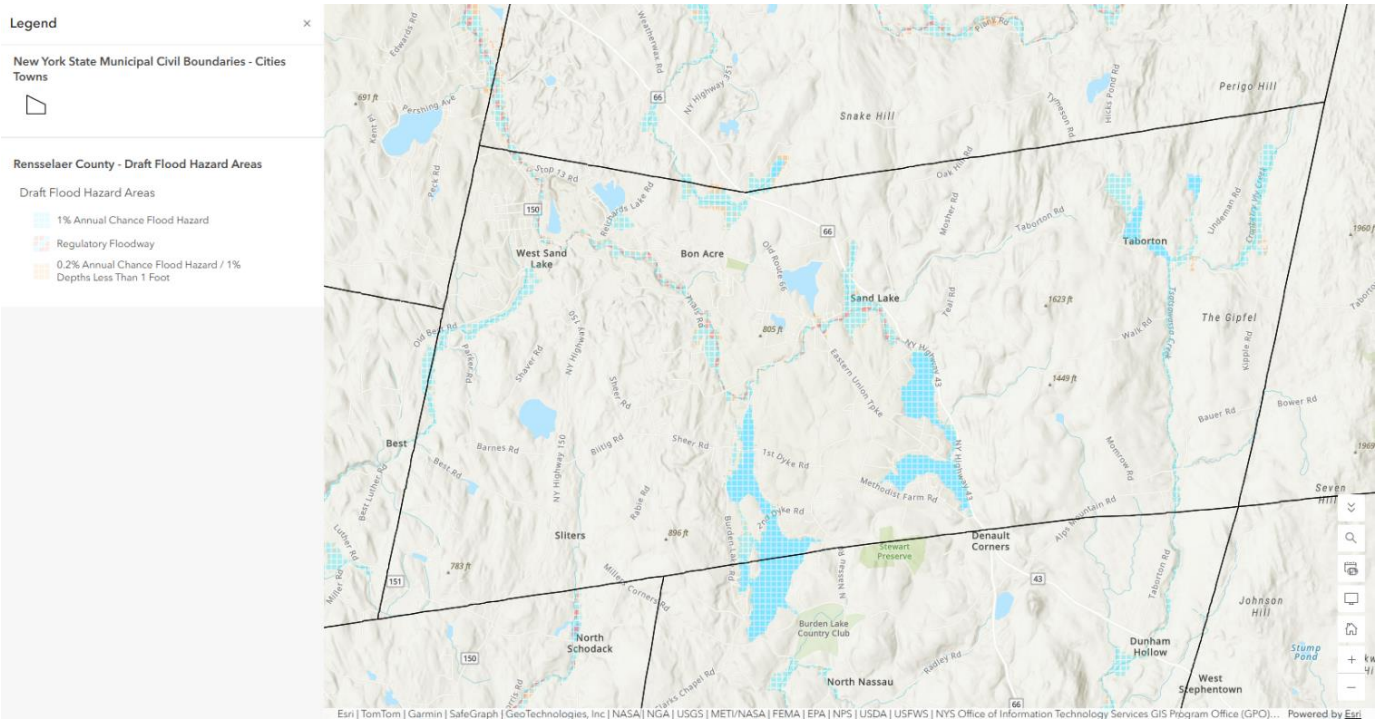
FLOOD HAZARD ZONES

Floodplains in Sand Lake are areas adjacent to rivers and streams that are subject to periodic flooding, typically defined by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) mapping. These areas play an important role in storing floodwaters and reducing downstream flood risk.

Development within floodplains can increase vulnerability to flooding and may alter natural flood storage capacity. As a result, these areas are often subject to specific regulations and should be carefully considered in planning and development decisions.

It is important to recognize that floodplain maps are estimates based on the best available data and modeling at the time they were developed. Some flood-prone areas may not be shown on mapped floodplains, particularly where local drainage conditions, smaller streams, or recent changes in land use affect flood risk. In addition, floodplain boundaries may change over time as new information, updated studies, or changing environmental conditions become available.

The map is a draft of FEMA Flood Hazard Areas (1% and 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard) for Sand Lake, NY as of 2/29/24.



WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATIONS

Surface waters in Sand Lake are classified by New York State according to their best intended use, such as drinking water supply, recreation, or aquatic habitat. These classifications provide a framework for managing water quality and determining appropriate standards for protection.

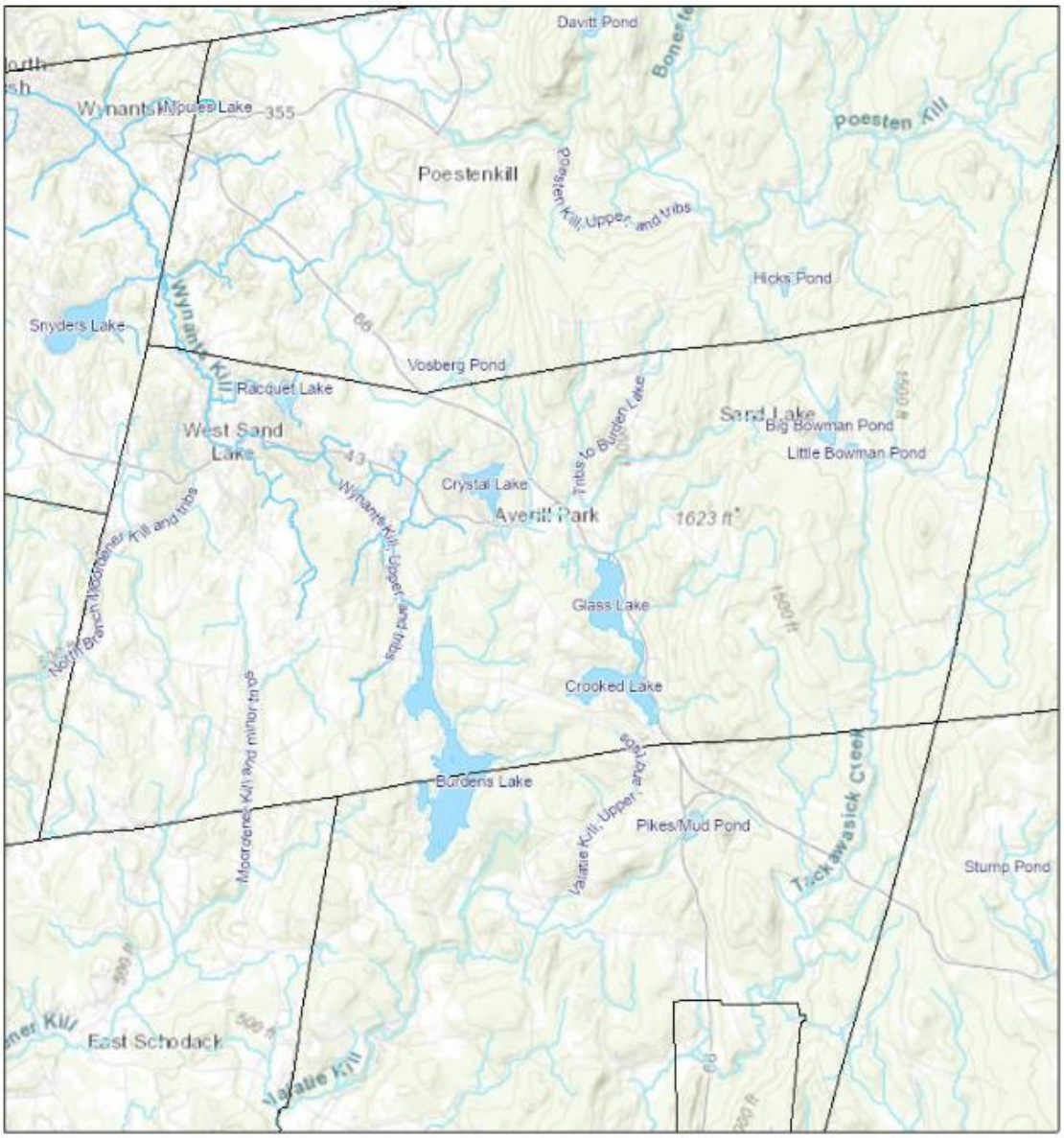
Waterbodies are classified by the letters A, B, C, or D for freshwater. The letter classifications and their best uses are described in regulation NYS regulation 6 NYCRR Part 701. For more information about classifications, see the DEC's webpage on Water Quality Standards and Classifications. For each class, the designated best uses are defined as follows:

- Class A, AA-water supply, primary and secondary contact recreation and fishing
- Class B-primary and secondary contact recreation and fishing
- Class C-fishing, suitable for fish propagation and survival
- Class D-fishing

Waterbodies classified as A, B, or C may also have a standard of (T), indicating they are trout waters, or (TS), indicating they are trout spawning waters. The Sand Lake Water Quality Classifications Map shows the water quality classifications of surface waters in the Town. Note that the waterbody classification does not necessarily indicate good or bad water quality – it relates simply to the designated “best uses” that should be supported. DEC recognizes that some waterbodies have an existing quality that is better than the assigned classification and uses an anti-degradation policy to protect and maintain high-quality streams. Note that not all waterbodies appear on classification maps. However, the missing waterbodies will always have a classification. Waterbodies that do not appear on classification maps and have flow all year (perennial flow) have the classification of the waterbody into which they flow. Waterbodies that do not appear on these maps and have seasonal or intermittent flow have a classification of “D.” DEC has the final authority to determine if a waterbody has perennial or intermittent flow.

In Sand Lake, major streams such as the Wynants Kill and its tributaries carry Class C, C(T), or C(TS) classifications, recognizing their value for supporting cold-water fisheries and trout spawning. Surrounding lake systems, including Burden Lake, Crystal Lake, and Glass Lake, generally carry Class B or C ratings, designating them for primary/secondary contact recreation and fishing. Maintaining water quality consistently with these classifications is an important consideration in land use planning and resource management.

Sand Lake Water Quality Classifications



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1:119,823

0 0.75 1.5 3 mi

0 1 2 4 km

Community Boundary

Lakes
- a
- c
- c(t)
- b
- b(t)

Streams
- c
- c(t)
- c(ts)
- b(t)

Citations

DOW, Bureau of Water Assessment and Management, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS

WETLANDS

Wetlands are a prominent feature of the landscape in many parts of Sand Lake and include areas where water is present at or near the surface for extended periods of time. These areas may include marshes, swamps, and other environments where water accumulates due to local topography, drainage patterns, or groundwater conditions.

Wetlands provide a range of important ecological functions, including water filtration, flood storage, groundwater recharge, and habitat for plant and animal species. They also play a role in maintaining water quality and reducing the impacts of stormwater runoff.

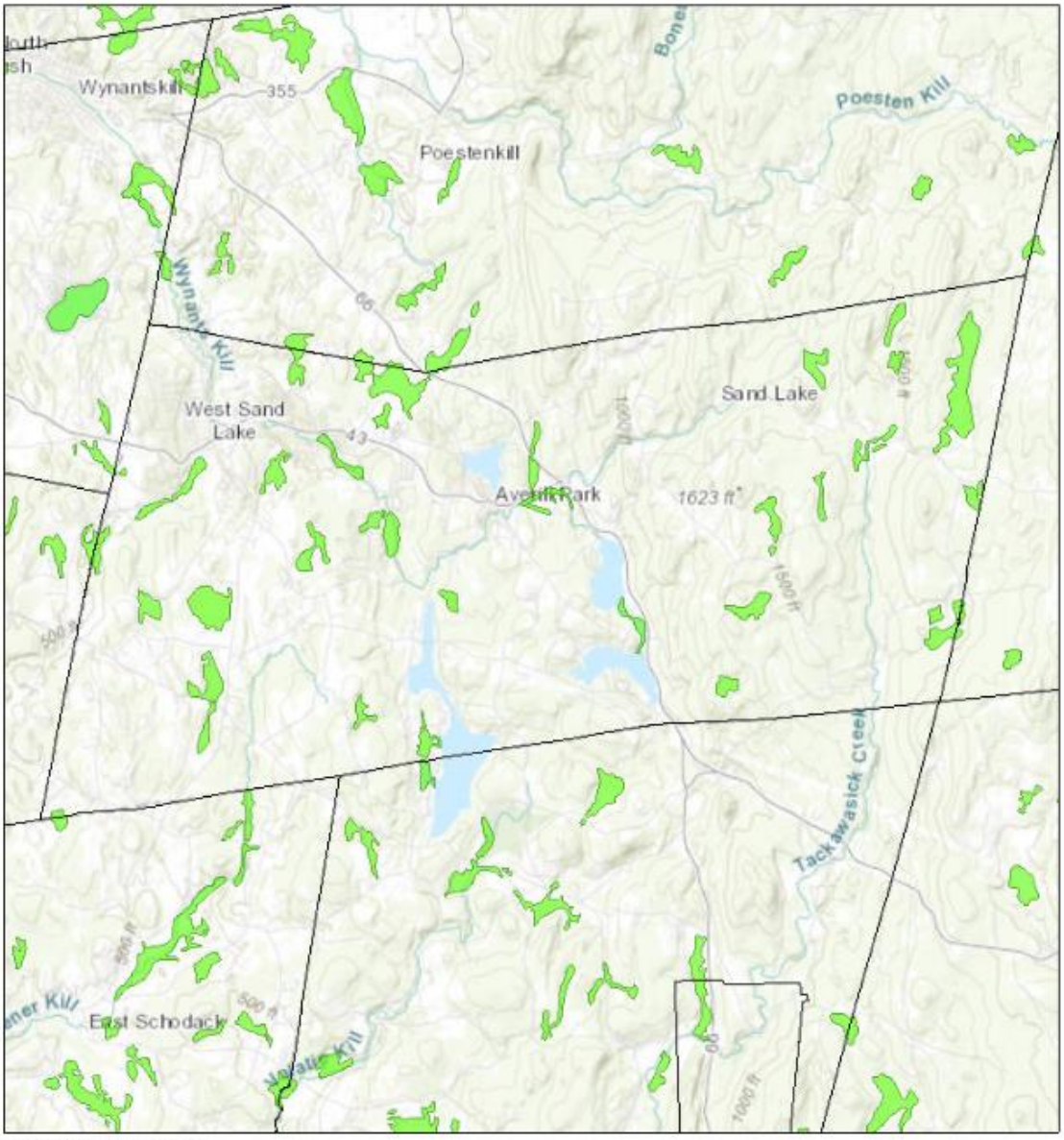
Wetlands may be regulated at the federal or state level, depending on size and classification, although smaller wetlands may not be subject to regulation. As a result, mapped wetlands may represent only a portion of the total wetland area within the municipality.

In Sand Lake, wetlands are widely dispersed throughout town, often associated with streams, floodplains, and areas of hydric soil. Most wetlands are small, isolated patches separated by uplands or developed land. Several wetlands appear clustered along low-lying terrain, suggesting drainage pathways or shallow depressions.

Identifying and understanding wetlands is important for land use planning, environmental review, and the protection of water resources and habitat.

Freshwater Wetlands Program - NYSDEC

State Regulated Wetlands in Sand Lake



HYDRIC SOILS

Hydric soils are an important component of the landscape in Sand Lake, occurring in areas where water is present at or near the surface for extended periods during the growing season. These conditions result in low oxygen levels in the soil, creating anaerobic conditions that support specialized vegetation and ecological processes.

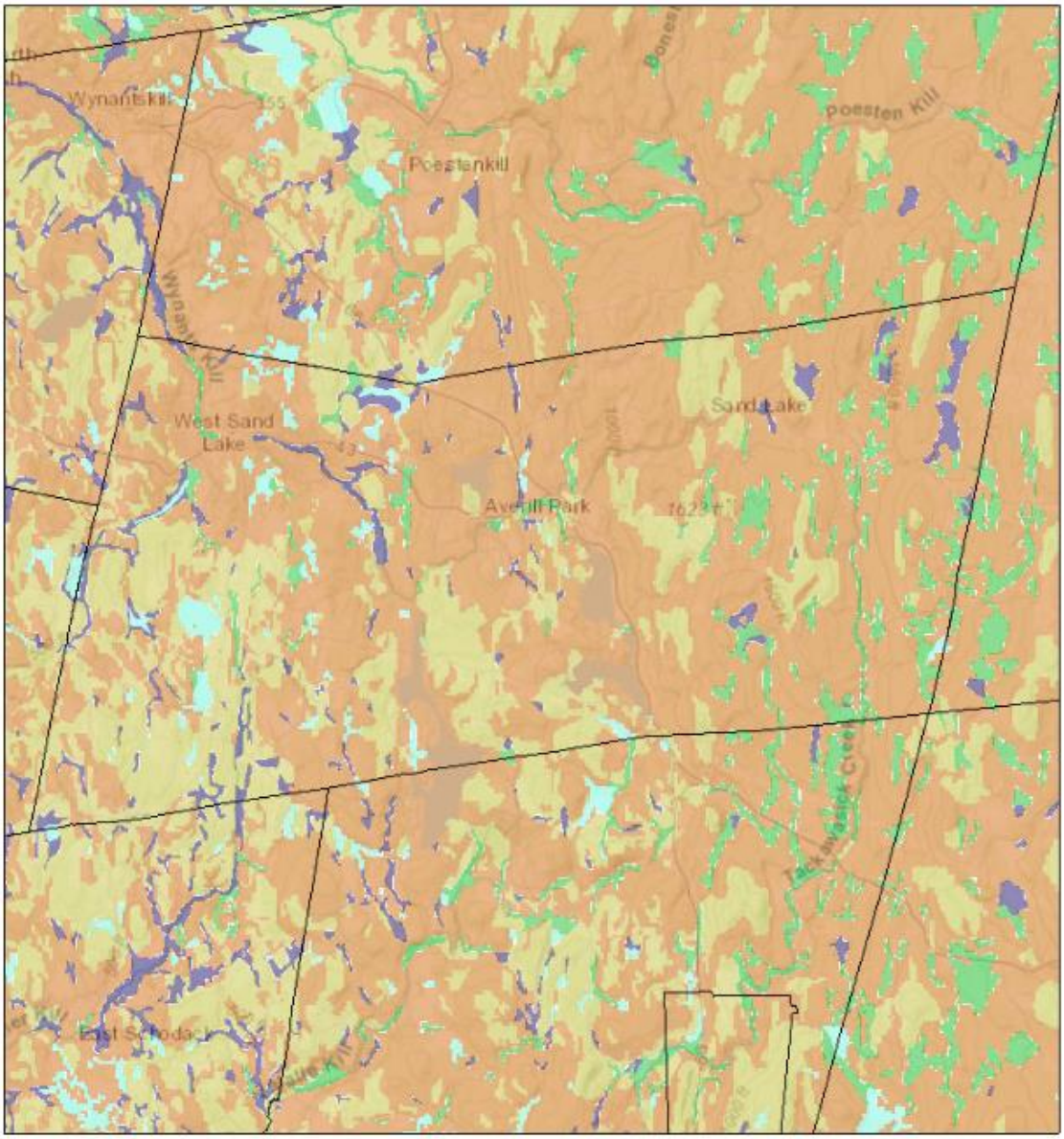
These soils are most commonly associated with wetlands, floodplains, and depressional areas, and are often used in NRIs as an indicator of potential wetland conditions. In some cases, hydric soils may identify areas that function as wetlands but are not formally mapped or regulated.

Hydric soils play a critical role in storing and slowly releasing water, filtering pollutants, and reducing flood impacts. They also provide habitat for plant and animal species adapted to wet conditions.

From a land use perspective, these soils may present constraints for development due to poor drainage, seasonal flooding, and soil instability. Their presence is often an important consideration in environmental review and site design.

In Sand Lake, hydric soils are generally found in lowlands, often corresponding with mapped wetlands and surface water features. Nonhydric and predominantly nonhydric soils are found in uplands or developed land.

Hydric Soils in Sand Lake



CHAPTER 4. HABITATS AND WILDLIFE

IMPORTANT AQUATIC HABITATS

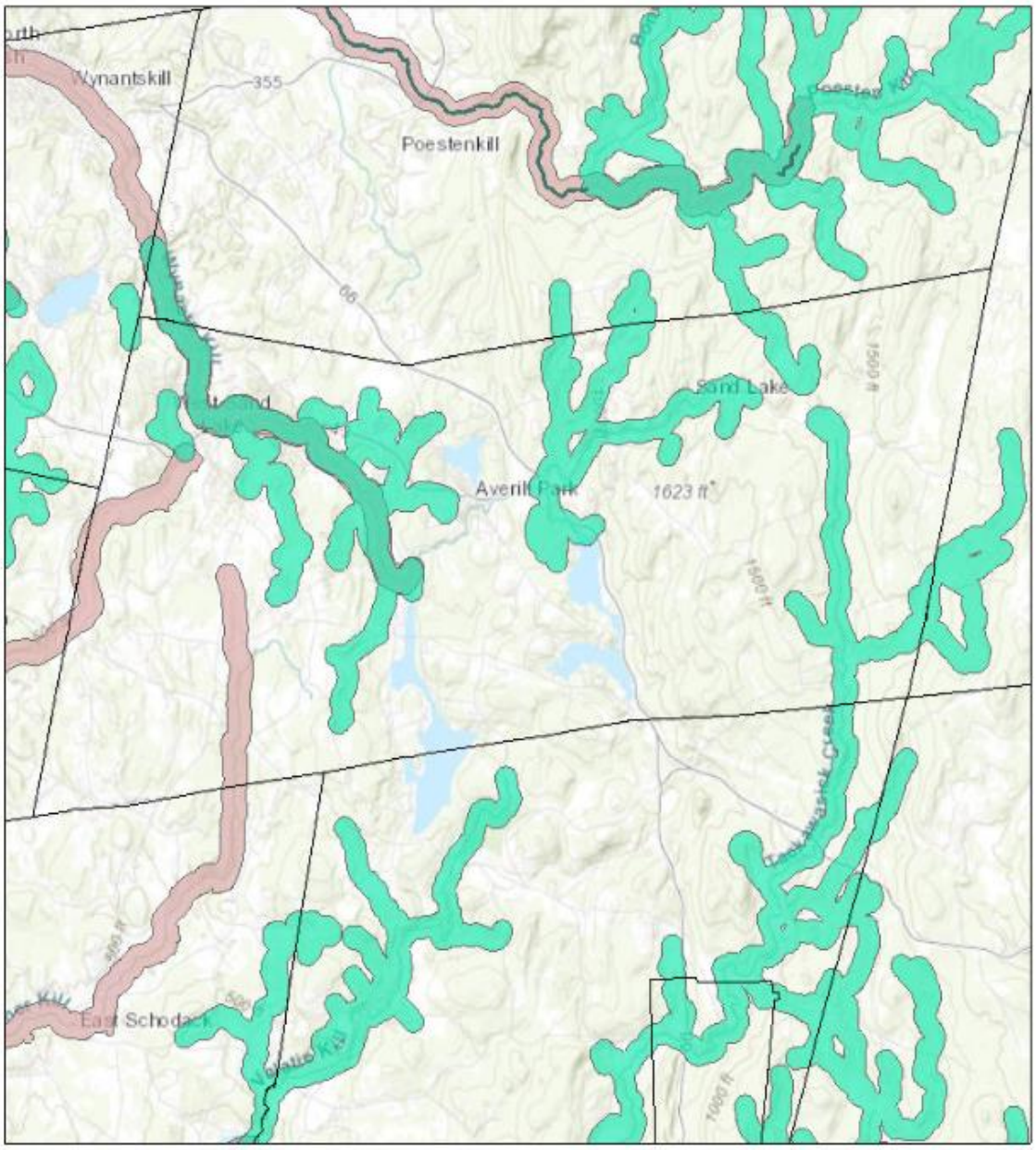
Certain areas within Sand Lake have been identified as having high ecological value based on the presence of significant natural communities, habitat diversity, or other environmental characteristics. These areas may include large, contiguous forests, wetlands, riparian corridors, or locations supporting sensitive species.

These ecological areas often provide multiple functions, including habitat connectivity, biodiversity support, and resilience to environmental change. In many cases, they represent relatively undisturbed portions of the landscape that contribute to overall ecosystem health.

The identification of these areas can help guide conservation efforts and inform land use decisions, particularly where development may impact sensitive or interconnected systems.

In Sand Lake, these areas are extended throughout much of town, rather than being concentrated in one location, and overlap with other natural resource features such as wetlands, steep slopes, or protected lands. The map below suggests that the Town of Sand Lake contains numerous healthy cold-water stream systems and high-quality aquatic habitat that likely supports trout and other cold-water fish.

Aquatic Wildlife in Sand Lake



7/17/2026, 9:39:40 AM

1:119,823

0 0.75 1.5 3 mi

0 1 2 4 km

Community Boundary

Inland Trout Stream Fishing

Stocked

Important Areas Coldwater Stream Habitat

Important Areas Diadromous Fishes

Citations

NYS DEC Division of Fish and Wildlife, New York Natural Heritage Program, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS

IMPORTANT ECOLOGICAL AREAS

Ecological patterns across Sand Lake extend beyond individual habitat types and reflect broader landscape systems that support biodiversity and ecological function. Certain areas stand out for their size, connectivity, or combination of natural features, and may be considered important ecological areas at the local or regional scale.

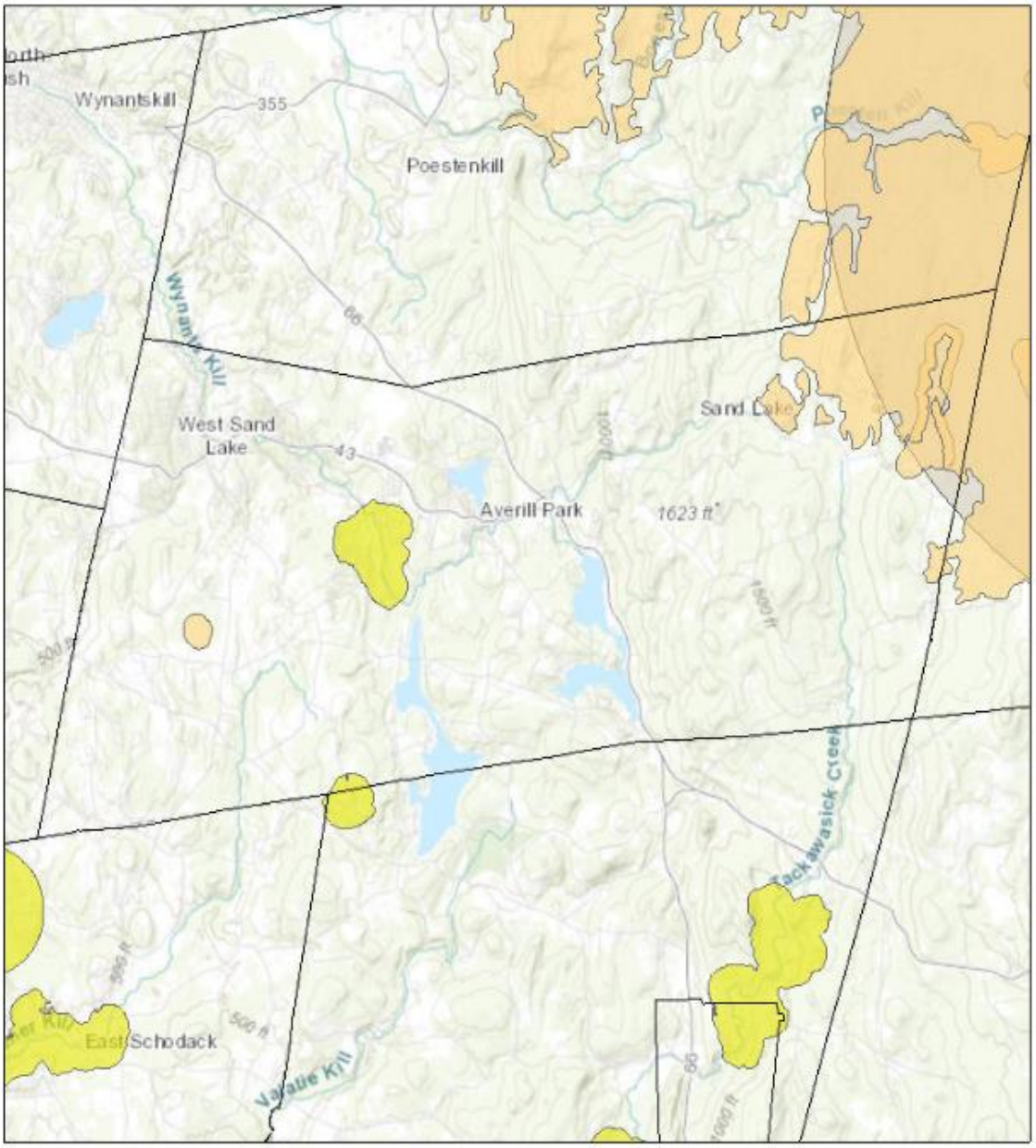
These areas often include large, contiguous forest blocks, linked habitat corridors, or landscapes where multiple natural resources intersect, such as wetlands, streams, and upland habitats. Their value is not only in the presence of individual species or features, but in how these areas function together to support wildlife movement, genetic diversity, and long-term ecosystem health.

In Sand Lake, important ecological areas are generally located in the north-east corner of town with a few smaller areas throughout town. Relatively intact landscapes provide opportunities for habitat connectivity and ecological resilience. In some cases, such as the north-east corner of Sand Lake, these areas may connect to larger regional systems, extending beyond municipal boundaries.

Fragmentation from roads, development, and land use change can affect the function of these areas by reducing connectivity and altering habitat conditions. As a result, identifying these areas provides important context for planning decisions, particularly where maintaining landscape continuity is a priority.

These areas may overlap with other mapped resources such as wetlands, floodplains, or protected lands, but are identified here based on their broader ecological role within the landscape.

Important Ecological Areas in Sand Lake



PROTECTED LANDS

Protected lands in Sand Lake include publicly owned lands, conservation easements, and other areas set aside for environmental protection, recreation, or resource management. These lands may include parks, nature preserves, wildlife management areas, and lands protected by land trusts or other organizations.

These areas play an important role in maintaining habitat, preserving open space, and supporting ecological functions such as water quality protection and wildlife movement. In many cases, protected lands contribute to larger networks of conserved areas across the region.

In Sand Lake, protected lands are scattered throughout town and overlap with other important natural features such as wetlands, forests, or steep slopes.

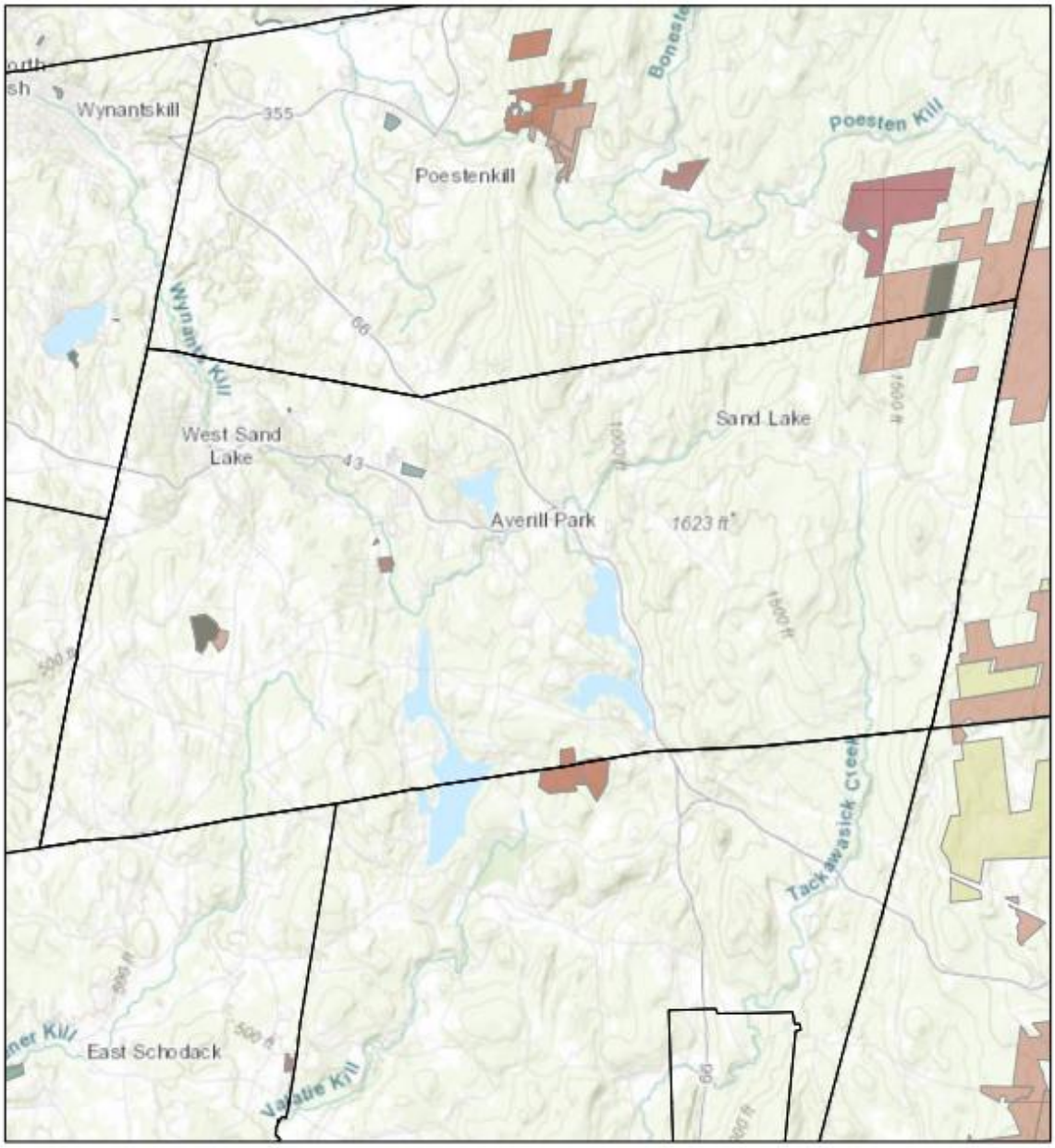
Identifying these lands provides context for understanding existing conservation efforts and opportunities for expanding or connecting protected areas.

Most protected lands are managed by state, local, or other government agencies. The highest concentration of protected land is located along the eastern boundary of the town (extending northeast toward Poestenkill and east into neighboring municipalities). This region features large, contiguous blocks of protected open space, indicating a strong focal area for regional conservation.

In contrast, the central and western sections of Sand Lake (around West Sand Lake and Averill Park) show significantly lower protection density, characterized by smaller, isolated, and highly fragmented parcels.

A visual spatial breakdown of these land categories, community boundaries, and regional connections is provided in the accompanying map.

Sand Lake Protected Lands



CHAPTER 5. LAND USE

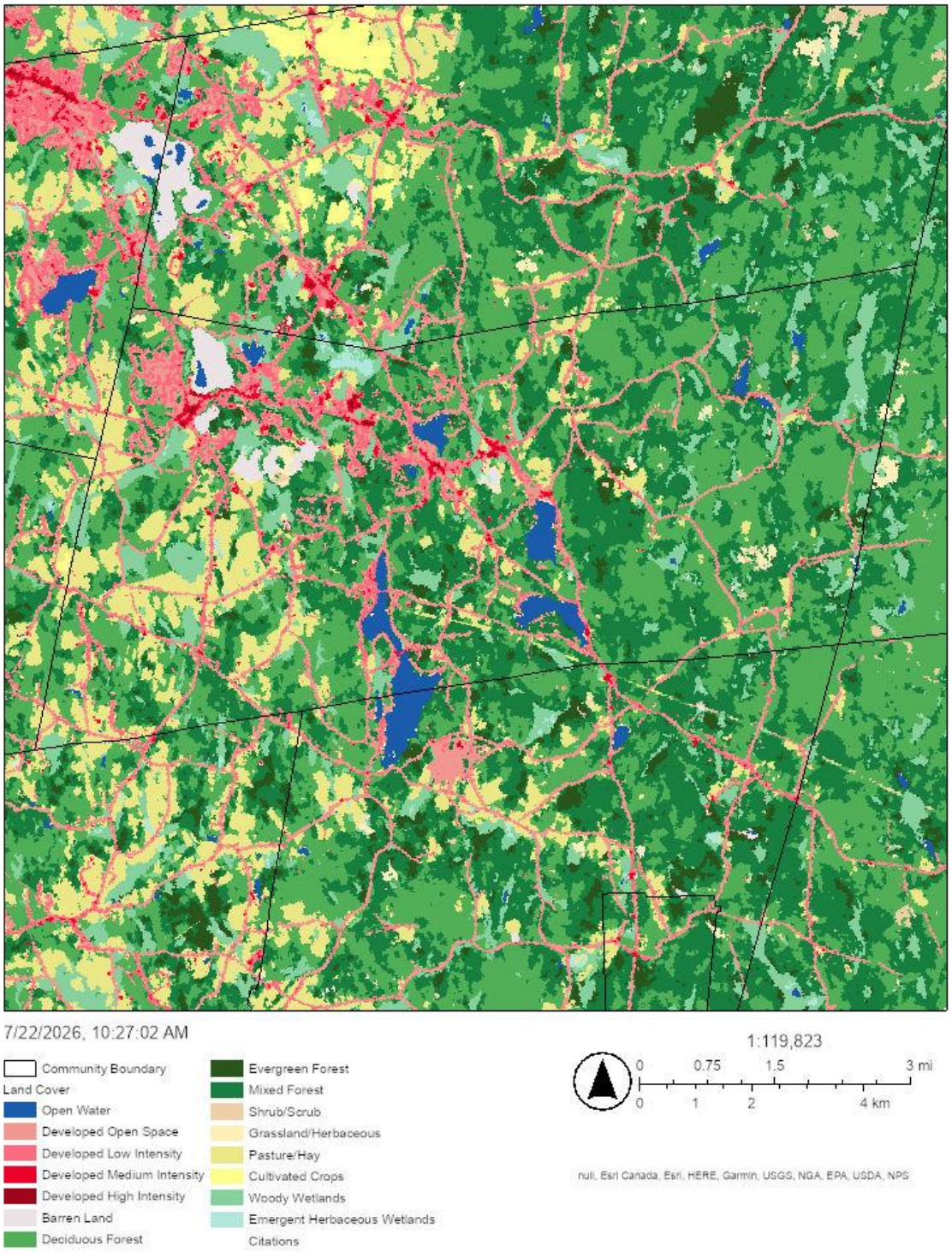
EXISTING LAND USES

Land use within Sand Lake reflects a combination of historic development patterns, infrastructure availability, and environmental factors. Existing land uses include a mix of forests, pastures, and developed areas along the main roads and around the hamlets. These patterns are often influenced by transportation corridors, zoning regulations, and natural features.

Residential is the primary land use in Sand Lake. According to the 2019 Sand Lake Comprehensive Plan, 52% of the town is considered residential, which accounts for 11,592 acres. The second largest category of land use is vacant land which makes up about 33% of Sand Lake. This is likely due to a lack of municipal water and the topography which is not ideal for developing. Agricultural lands are the third largest category, occupying 8% of Sand Lake. Agricultural lands and forested areas generally occupy larger, less developed portions of the municipality. Commercial use only takes up about 1% of the town, which is a result of lacking commercial zoned areas. The Route 43 corridor and a few smaller spots around town are zoned for commercial.

The current distribution of land uses provides important context for understanding how the built environment interacts with natural systems. In particular, it can help identify areas where development may affect water resources, habitat, or agricultural land, as well as areas where existing conditions support conservation or resource protection.

Sand Lake Land Cover



IMPERVIOUS SURFACE

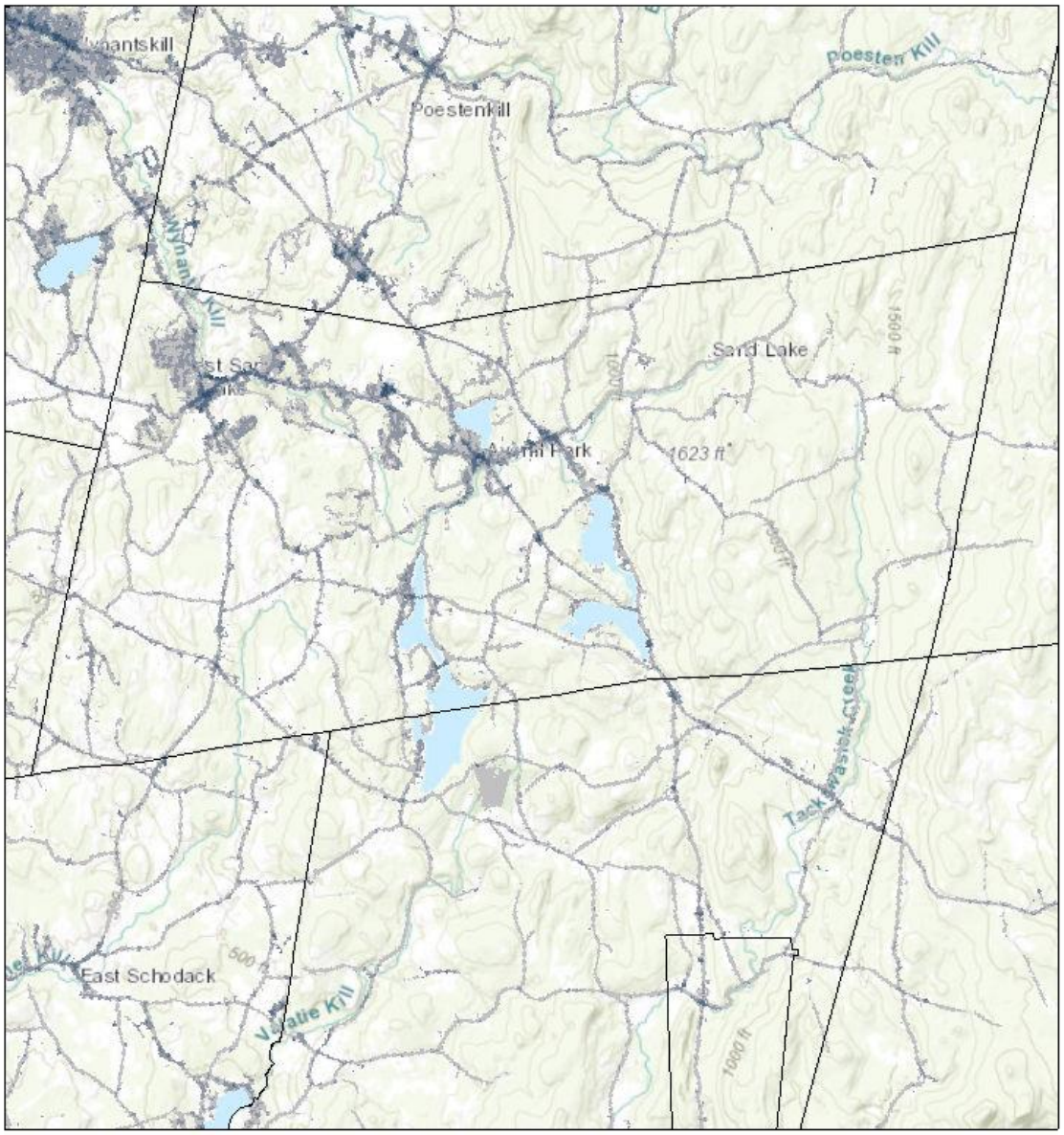
The extent of impervious surface in Sand Lake reflects the intensity of development and its influence on natural hydrologic processes. Impervious surfaces, such as roads, rooftops, parking areas, and other built features, limit the ability of water to infiltrate into the ground and instead generate surface runoff.

Areas with higher concentrations of impervious cover are typically associated with more developed land uses and can contribute to increased runoff volumes, reduced groundwater recharge, and changes in stream flow patterns. These conditions may also affect water quality by transporting pollutants into nearby streams, wetlands, and other water bodies.

In Sand Lake, impervious surfaces are most prevalent in West Sand Lake and along Route 43, corresponding to more densely developed portions of the community, while lower levels of impervious cover are found in rural or undeveloped areas.

Understanding the distribution of impervious surfaces can help inform stormwater management strategies and identify areas where additional measures may be needed to reduce runoff impacts.

Sand Lake Impervious Surfaces



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Community Boundary

Impervious Surface

< 1%

1-19%

20-49%

50-79%

80-100%

Citations

0 0.75 1.5 3 mi

0 1 2 4 km

null, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS

AGRICULTURE DISTRICTS

Portions of Sand Lake are located within New York State Agricultural Districts, which are established to support the continued viability of farming and to protect agricultural lands from conflicting land uses. These districts include actively farmed land as well as areas with agricultural potential.

Properties within an agricultural district may benefit from certain protections, including limitations on local regulation of farm operations and eligibility for agricultural assessment programs. These districts are intended to reduce pressure on farmland from non-agricultural development and to support long-term agricultural use.

In Sand Lake, agricultural districts are generally located in rural areas of town and overlap with prime farmland soils and existing agricultural operations. These areas represent an important component of the local landscape and economy.

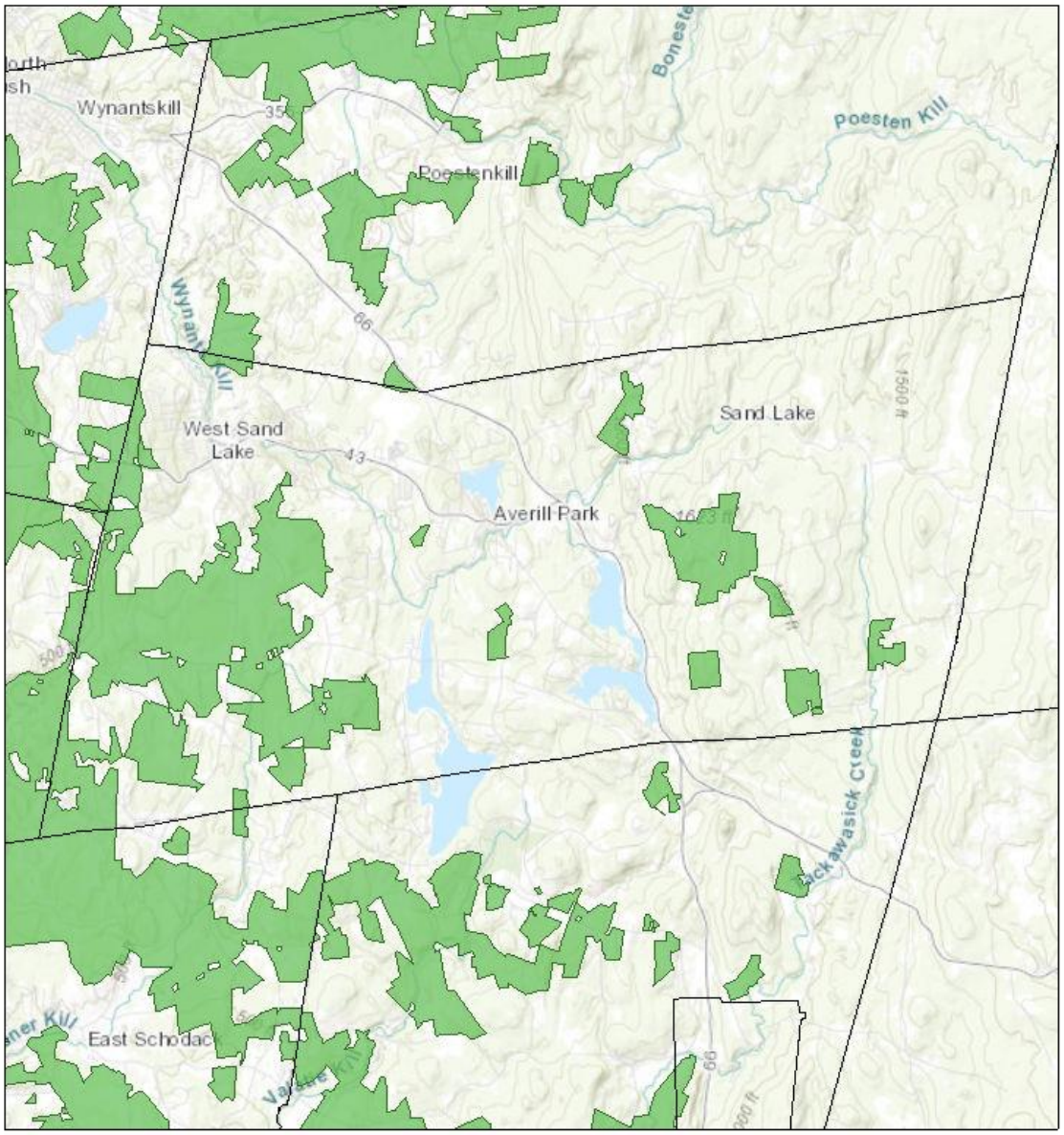
Agriculture Districts are largely located in the south-west part of town with a few parcels dispersed on Taborton Mountain, around the hamlet of Sand Lake and heading south towards Tackawasick Creek.

Notable agricultural clusters border major watercourses including Wynants Kill in the west, Poesten Kill to the north, and Tackawasick Creek in the southeast. These stream corridors likely align with flatter valley floors, fertile alluvial soils, and historical farm settlement patterns.

There is a distinct absence of Agricultural District parcels around the Averill Park hamlet center, as well as around the central water bodies. This clear spatial gap reflects higher-density residential/commercial settlement and topological or water features in the central core, keeping farmland largely relegated to outlying rural corridors.

Identifying agricultural districts helps provide context for land use planning decisions, particularly where development pressures may affect agricultural viability.

Agriculture Districts in Sand Lake



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0 0.75 1.5 3 mi

0 1 2 4 km

Community Boundary

Agricultural Districts

Citations

Cornell IRIS maintains the county produced Agricultural District maps on file under contract with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. In 1995 the maps on file at Cornell IRIS (then CLEARS) were scanned at the NYSDEC as the initial step in creating a digital database of Ag District Boundaries., Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA,

DAMS

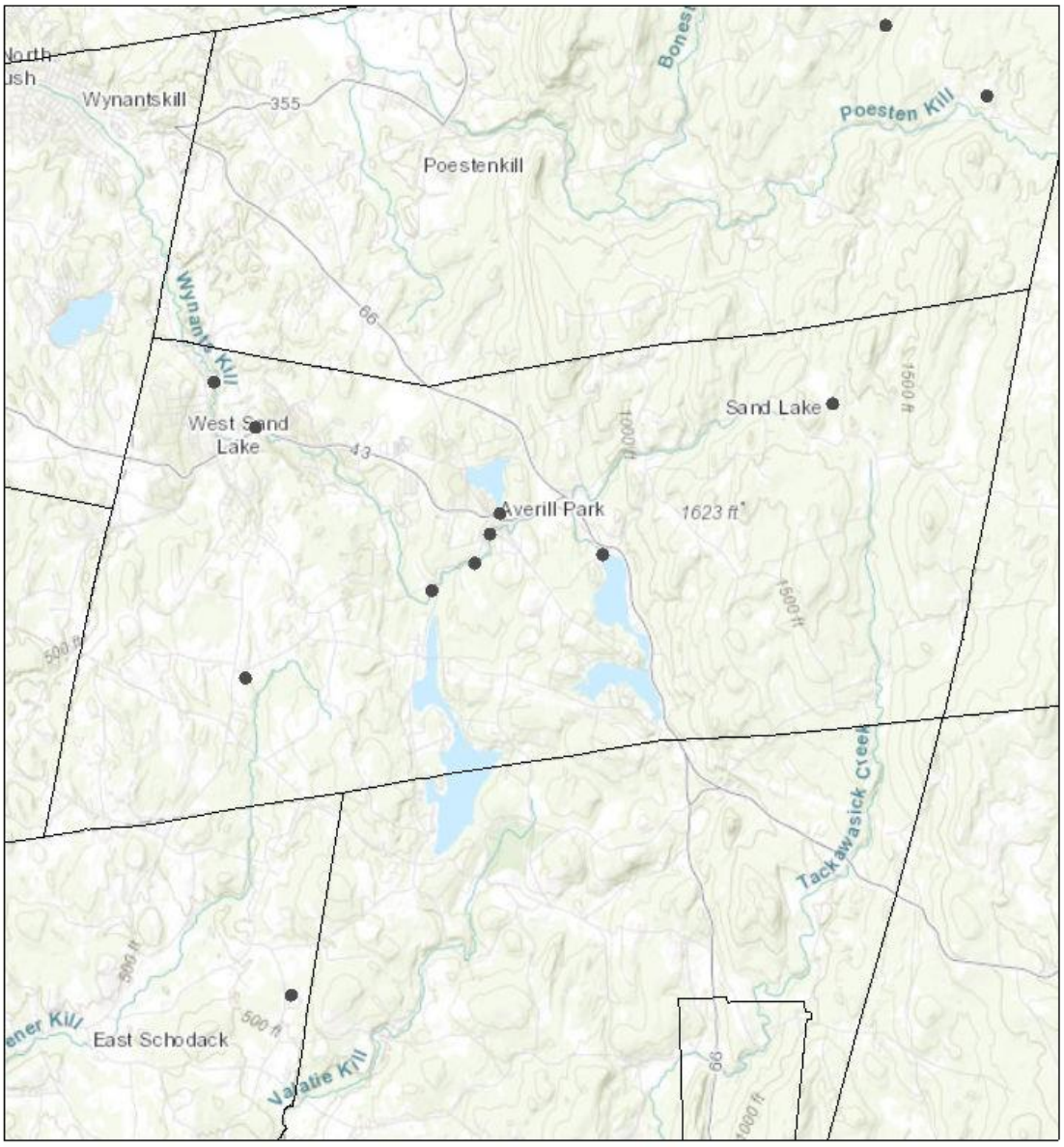
Dams located within or upstream of Sand Lake can influence surface water flow, water levels, sediment transport, and flood dynamics. Depending on their size, design, and condition, dams may provide benefits such as water supply storage, flood attenuation, hydropower generation, recreation, and ecological or flow regulation functions. At the same time, dams can alter natural stream processes by impounding water, changing downstream flow regimes, and affecting aquatic habitat connectivity.

The condition and maintenance of dams are important factors in assessing potential risk. Older or undersized structures, as well as those with compromised spillways or structural integrity, may present safety concerns under high flow or extreme precipitation events. In some cases, dam failure or controlled releases can contribute to downstream flooding. Dams are regulated by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

Given the abundance of waterbodies across Sand Lake, numerous dams are distributed throughout the town. Each of these dams is privately owned.

Because every dam is privately owned—often by individual property owners, lake associations, or private corporations—maintenance responsibility, structural repairs, and emergency action plans (EAPs) fall outside direct municipal ownership.

Sand Lake Dams



MINERAL RESOURCES

Mineral resources within Sand Lake may include deposits of sand, gravel, crushed stone, or other materials associated with local geologic and surficial conditions. These resources are often located in areas with specific soil or geologic characteristics, such as glacial outwash deposits or bedrock formations suitable for extraction.

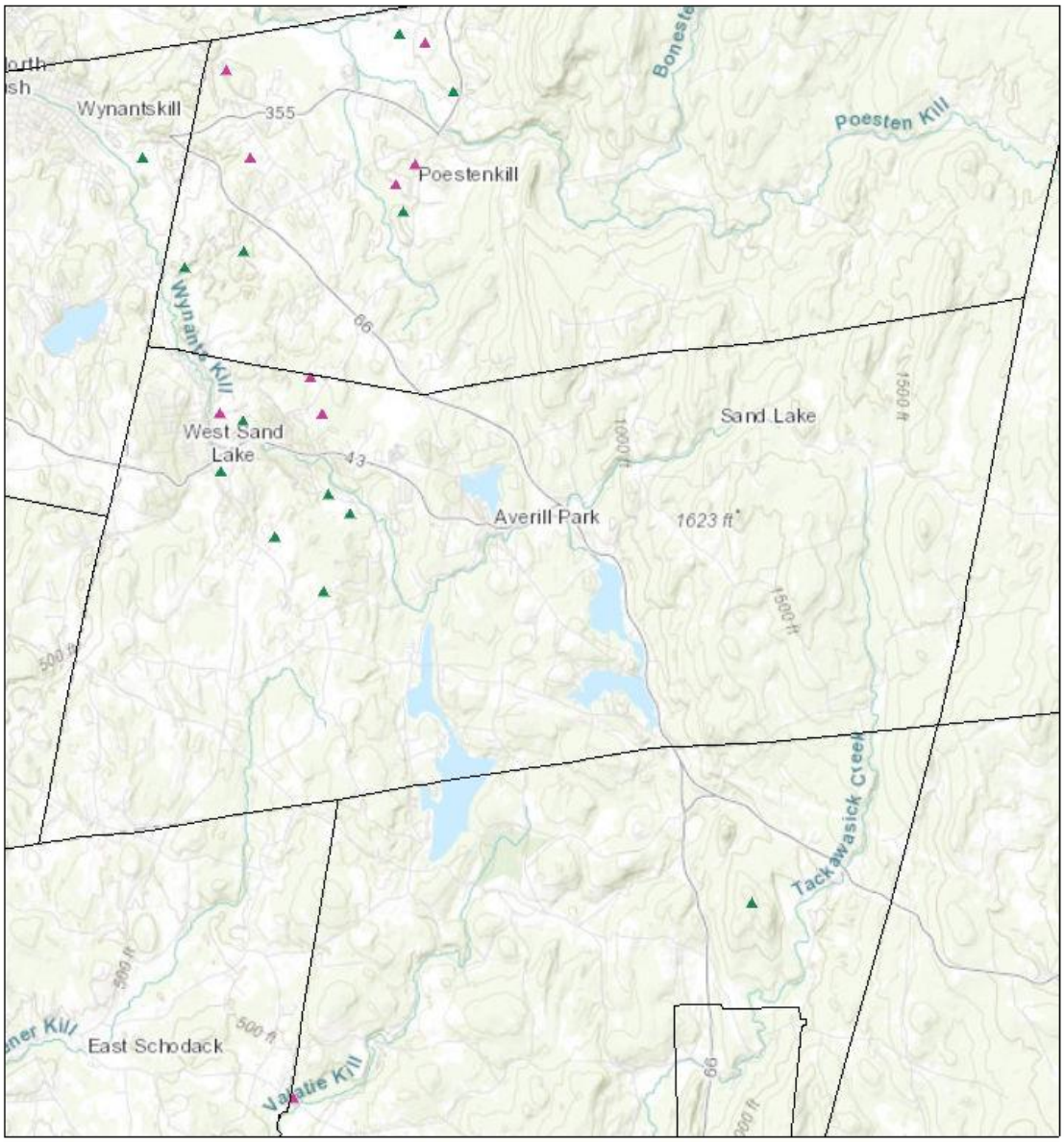
In some cases, these resources are actively mined or have been historically extracted, while in other areas they may represent potential future sources of construction materials. Extraction activities can influence land use patterns and may introduce considerations related to traffic, noise, groundwater, and land disturbance.

The identification of mineral resource areas provides additional context for understanding how geologic conditions intersect with land use and where potential conflicts between extraction, conservation, and development may arise.

Mines are located on the western side of town in the hamlet of West Sand Lake. There are 6 active mines in Sand Lake and 3 reclaimed mines. The Town Highway Department operates a mine at their facility on Springer Road. According to the Sand Lake Comprehensive Plan there are over 130 acres of mining and quarry land in Sand Lake. As a result, mining is a main contributor to the economy in town.

The Town has implemented a Mining Advisory Committee to monitor the impacts of extraction.

Sand Lake Mineral Resources



REMEDIATION SITES

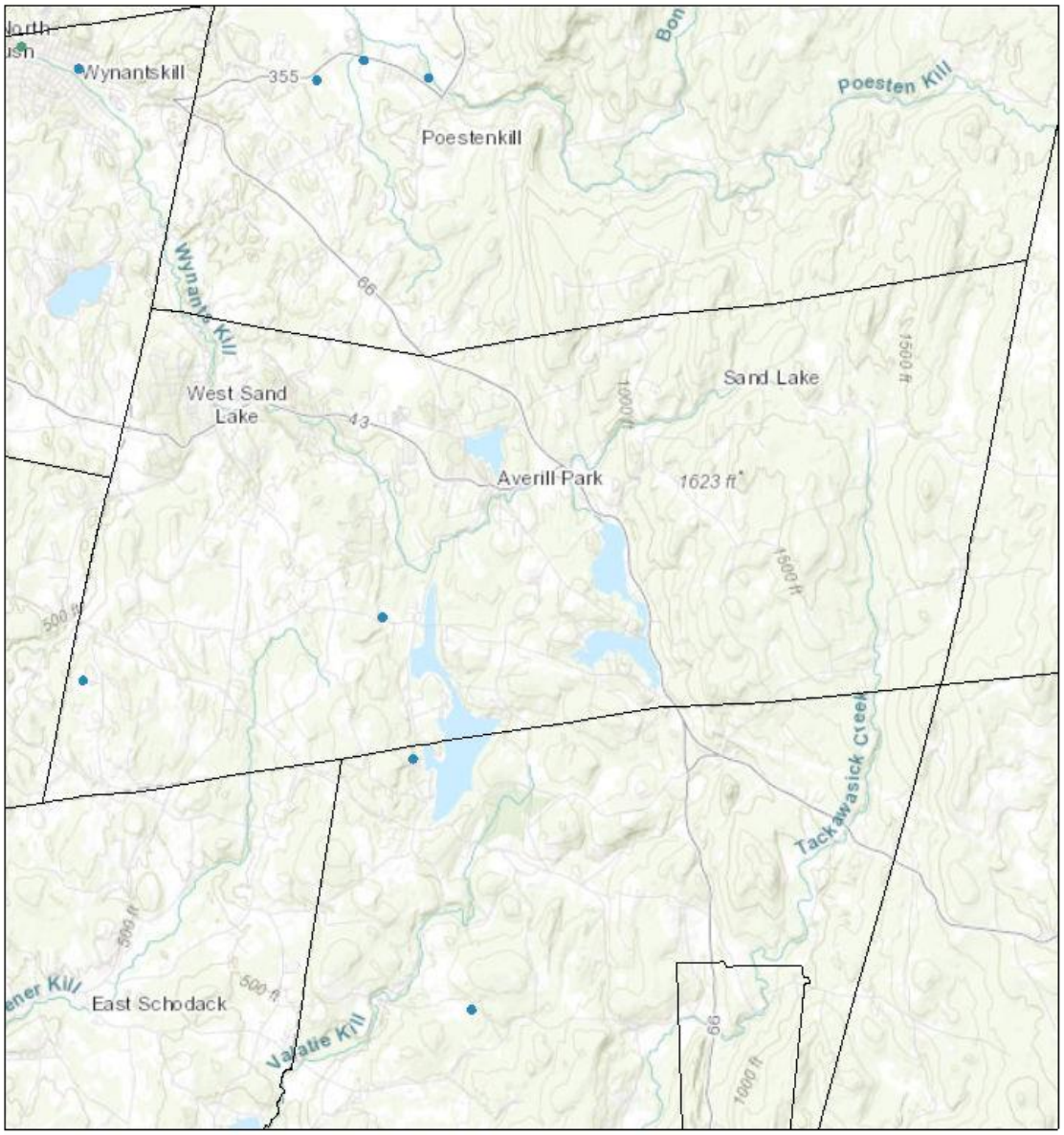
Remediation sites in Sand Lake include properties where environmental cleanup efforts are underway or have been completed to address contamination. These may include brownfield sites, state Superfund sites, or other locations enrolled in environmental remediation programs.

These sites represent both environmental challenges and opportunities for reuse. While remediation can restore properties for productive use, some sites may require ongoing monitoring or may be subject to land use restrictions depending on the level of cleanup achieved.

Understanding the location and status of remediation sites provides important context for redevelopment planning and can help identify areas where coordination with regulatory agencies may be necessary.

The Town of Sand Lake manages a closed municipal landfill on Chamberlin Hill Road, which has been converted to the town transfer station and recycling facility. Historical land-filling operations at the facility are monitored under NYSDEC oversight to ensure proper containment, post-closure management, and groundwater monitoring. No Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal (State Superfund) or Brownfield Cleanup Program sites are currently identified in the immediate vicinity but continued monitoring of solid waste infrastructure remains essential for local natural resource protection.

Sand Lake Remediation Sites



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0 0.75 1.5 3 mi

0 1 2 4 km

Community Boundary

Remediation Sites

- State Superfund Program
- Voluntary Cleanup Program

Citations

NYSDEC Division of Environmental Remediation, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources in Sand Lake reflect the historical and social development of the community and its relationship to the landscape. These may include historic buildings, districts, archaeological sites, and other features of cultural significance.

In many NRIs, cultural resources are included to provide context for how land has been used over time and how natural features have shaped settlement patterns.

These resources often contribute to community identity and may overlap with scenic areas or natural features.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The historic landscape of Sand Lake reflects patterns of early settlement, economic activity, and land use that have developed over time. Historic resources may include individual buildings, districts, structures, and archaeological sites that are recognized for their cultural, architectural, or historical significance.

These resources are often located along early transportation routes, near water bodies, or in areas that supported agriculture, industry, or commerce. As a result, they provide insight into how the community has evolved and how natural features influenced development patterns.

In Sand Lake, historic resources may be identified through local inventories, state or national registers, or other documentation efforts. These designations can inform planning decisions and may influence land use, redevelopment, and preservation strategies.

The protection and recognition of historic resources can help maintain community character and support cultural continuity.

Sand Lake has 2 historic buildings and 1 state historic district.

RECREATION RESOURCES

Recreational resources in Sand Lake include parks, trails, open spaces, and other areas that provide opportunities for outdoor activities and public use. These resources may be publicly owned, privately managed, or protected through conservation easements.

Access to recreational areas contributes to community health, supports tourism, and enhances overall quality of life. Many recreational resources are closely linked to natural features such as waterways, forests, and open space, and may also support conservation goals.

In Sand Lake, recreational opportunities are provided through the Sand Lake Town Beach, walking trails at both our Eastern Union and Biittig Road parks, and Butler Park. The distribution and accessibility of these resources may vary across the municipality.

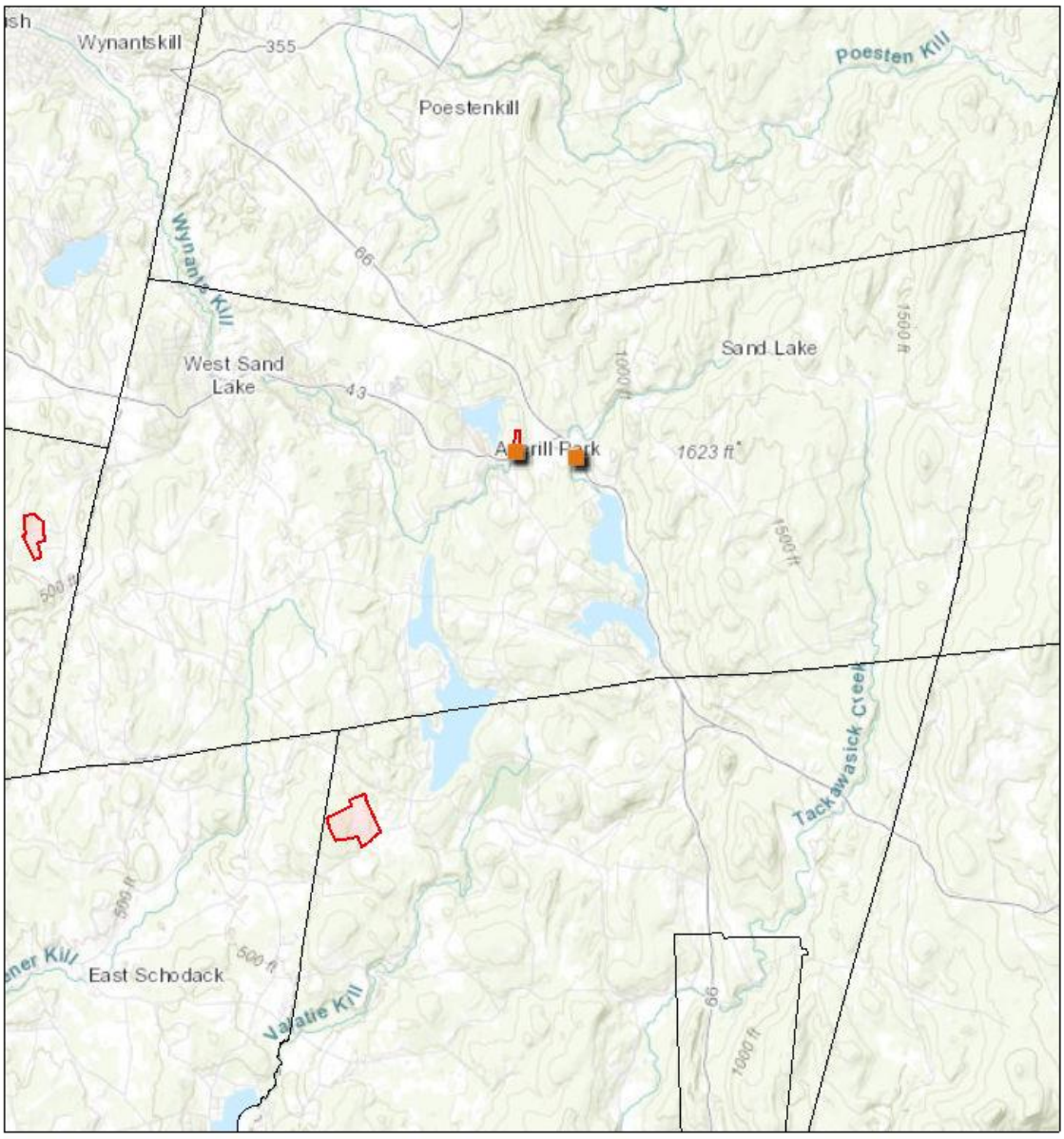
The Town of Sand Lake just finished a project at the beach awarded by the New York State Consolidated Funding Application Program. The project included upgrades to the pavilion, expanded beach, boat launch, new benches and fences, and expanded parking. In consequence, the Town received funding from the DOT Transportation Alternative Program to build sidewalks from Route 43 to the Town Beach. This is part of a greater effort to make public amenities more accessible for residents.

Additionally, Sand Lake has applied to add Soccer Fields to the Eastern Union Turnpike park to add to our recreational facilities and make youth soccer more available to community members.

Butler Park hosts many different recreational programs throughout the year. It is also home to Sand Lake's concert series every Thursday throughout the summer.

Understanding the location and extent of recreational resources can help inform planning decisions related to access, connectivity, and the protection of open space.

Cultural Resources in Sand Lake



CHAPTER 6. IDENTIFYING LOCAL CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

The identification of conservation priorities in Sand Lake is based on the combined analysis of natural resources described in previous sections, including water resources, habitats, soils, topography, and land use patterns.

Rather than considering each resource in isolation, areas of particular importance are often those where multiple resources overlap or where ecological functions are especially strong. These areas may include locations where wetlands, floodplains, forests, and habitat corridors coincide, or where prime farmland and agricultural districts align.

In Sand Lake, priority areas for conservation are generally located around our water bodies, where the concentration of natural resources contributes to ecological function, water quality protection, or landscape connectivity. In some cases, these areas may also be subject to development pressure, making their identification particularly important.

The main takeaway is to limit development, where possible, to protect Sand Lake's resources. Development is naturally limited in the eastern part of town due to the topography. Most development occurs in the Hamlet of West Sand Lake, likely due to the flatter topography and closer proximity to other developed areas such as North and East Greenbush. The most crucial resource is groundwater as Sand Lake does not have municipal water. Most residents, if not all, have a well. Impervious surfaces play a role in preventing runoff from infiltrating back into the ground. Therefore, impervious surfaces should be avoided, where possible. Sand Lake CSC also questioned how new wells impact current wells that are in close proximity to new development.

These priority areas provide a basis for future planning decisions and may be used to guide land conservation efforts, zoning considerations, and environmental review.

CHAPTER 7. CONSERVATION MEASURES

NON-REGULATORY MEASURES

Non-regulatory approaches provide opportunities to protect natural resources through voluntary actions, education, and collaboration. These measures do not require changes to local laws but can support conservation efforts at the community level.

In Sand Lake, these approaches are particularly relevant in areas where voluntary conservation can help maintain open space, protect habitat, protect waterbodies, or preserve agricultural land throughout town.

As part of Sand Lake's Climate Smart Communities initiative, the Town coordinates public education and stewardship programs. These include community outreach through the Sand Lake Climate Smart Committee, on watershed protection, invasive species management, lawn alternatives, and public education surrounding natural resource inventories (NRI). Most of the Climate Smart Committee's outreach takes place through their monthly newsletters and tabling at community events. Because surface water and ecological corridors cross municipal boundaries, Sand Lake actively collaborates with neighboring Climate Smart Committees in Stephentown, New Lebanon, and East Nassau to coordinate regional public education, invasive species management, and watershed protection efforts.

REGULATORY MEASURES

Regulatory tools provide a framework for managing land use and protecting natural resources through local laws, zoning regulations, and development standards. These measures are typically implemented through the municipality's zoning code or other regulatory mechanisms.

Examples of regulatory approaches may include the establishment of overlay districts, protection of wetlands and watercourses, requirements for vegetated buffers, and standards related to steep slopes or floodplains. Conservation subdivision design and clustering may also be used to reduce impacts on sensitive resources.

In Sand Lake, regulatory measures can be used to guide development in a way that avoids or minimizes impacts on natural resources while maintaining flexibility for growth.

Chapter 250 of the Town Code establishes a Scenic Preservation Overlay along major waterbodies. The SPO requires Planning Board review for structural alterations, grading, and tree removal/clear-cutting within 100 feet of mean high water, providing baseline protection for shoreline character and water quality.

Sand Lake's Rural Residential (RR) and Agricultural/Residential (AR) zoning districts establish lower development densities and flexible lot configurations in sensitive ecological areas, such as the eastern forest blocks on the Rensselaer Plateau, helping limit overall impervious cover.

While clustering is conceptually permitted in select residential zones, updating Chapter 250 to establish clear, mandatory Conservation Subdivision Design performance standards would allow developers to maintain lot yields while permanently setting aside 50% or more of a parcel as contiguous open space, protecting active farmland, steep slopes, and wetland complexes.

Formally establishing steep slope development standards would reduce erosion, landsliding, and heavy sediment loads entering local stormwater networks during high-intensity rainfall

events. This would involve restricting or placing strict engineering controls on clearing and grading on slopes greater than 15% to 25%.

MEASURES TO ENHANCE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Environmental review processes play an important role in evaluating potential impacts of development on natural resources. In Sand Lake, these processes may include review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR), complying with the New York State MS4 program, as well as local review procedures.

Strengthening environmental review can help ensure that natural resources are consistently considered in development decisions. This may include the use of the Natural Resources Inventory as a reference document during project review, improved data collection, or more detailed assessment of site-specific conditions.

Additional measures may include requiring applicants to identify natural resources on project sites, evaluating cumulative impacts, and incorporating mitigation strategies where impacts cannot be avoided.

These approaches can support more informed decision-making and help align development with community goals related to environmental protection.

Sand Lake Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals applicants submit Environmental Assessment Forms (EAFs) to evaluate potential impacts on local waterbodies, wetlands, steep slopes, and historic resources. For site disturbances exceeding threshold limits, the Town enforces New York State SPDES General Permit standards and local MS4 stormwater regulations. This ensures stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs) are submitted, reviewed by municipal engineering staff, and monitored for erosion and sediment control during construction.

CHAPTER 8. CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS

The Natural Resources Inventory for Sand Lake provides a consolidated view of the natural systems that shape the landscape, including water resources, habitats, soils, and land use patterns. Together, these features contribute to environmental quality, community character, and the long-term sustainability of the municipality.

The analysis presented in this report highlights areas where natural resources are concentrated, where ecological functions are particularly important, and where development and environmental considerations may intersect. These findings provide a basis for identifying priorities and guiding future planning efforts.

Moving forward, the information contained in this inventory can be used to support a range of local actions, including updates to comprehensive plans, zoning regulations, and environmental review processes. The inventory may also inform land conservation efforts, infrastructure planning, and resource management strategies.

In Sand Lake, next steps may include integrating NRI map layers into upcoming Comprehensive Plan updates and Planning Board checklists, refining zoning code standards for conservation and steep slopes, expanding land trust partnerships for voluntary conservation easements, and updating our municipal GIS geodatabase to include this NRI data. The inventory will also support participation in programs such as the New York State Climate Smart Communities (CSC) Certification Program, where the development and use of a Natural Resources Inventory can contribute to certification actions and associated points.

Ongoing coordination among municipal staff, boards, and partner organizations will be important to ensure that natural resources are consistently considered in decision-making. Periodic updates to the inventory may also be needed as new data becomes available or as conditions change over time.

This inventory is intended to serve as a working resource that can be used to support informed planning and to guide future efforts to balance growth with the protection of natural systems.

CHAPTER 9. REFERENCES

SOURCES

Vaughan, Henry, and T. Y. Wilson. "The Age of the Rensselaer Graywacke." *American Journal of Science*, vol. 27, 5th series, 1934, pp. 460–62.

Town of Sand Lake. *Town of Sand Lake Comprehensive Plan*. Town of Sand Lake, 2019.

Code of the Town of Sand Lake, New York, Town of Sand Lake, § 225-30. *eCode360*.

DATA SOURCES

Name of Source Layer	Location in Natural Resource Inventory	Source & Link
Bedrock Geology	Physical Setting → Bedrock Geology	U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), accessed via Esri Hosted Feature Layer

Surficial Geology	Physical Setting → Surficial Geology	NYS Museum, accessed via Capital District Regional Planning Commission, last updated March 2026
Prime Farmland	Physical Setting → Prime Farmland	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), accessed via Capital District Regional Planning Commission, last updated March 2026
Steep Slopes	Physical Setting → Steep Slopes	Derived from New York State's Digital Elevation Model (DEM), accessed via Capital District Regional Planning Commission, last updated March 2026
NYS Statewide Hillshade	Physical Setting → Hillshade	New York State Office of Technology Services (ITS)
NFMCS Total Ecosystem Forest Carbon Stock CO2 Equivalent per Acre (2020)	Physical Setting → Carbon Stock	Clarkson University
HUC-12 Watershed	Water Resources → Watershed	U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Watershed Boundary Dataset, accessed via Capital District Regional Planning Commission, last updated March 2026
NYS Aquifers	Water Resources → Aquifers & Wells	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC)
Water Wells	Water Resources → Aquifers & Wells	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC)
Flood Hazard Zones	Water Resources → Flood Hazard Zones	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List (WI/PWL) Layer	Water Resources → Water Quality Classifications	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Previously Mapped Freshwater Wetlands	Water Resources → Wetlands	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Hydric Soils	Water Resources → Hydric Soils	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), accessed via Capital District Regional Planning Commission, last updated March 2026
Natural Heritage Important Areas NYNHP	Habitat & Wildlife → Important Aquatic Habitat &	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)

	Important Ecological Areas	
Inland Trout Stream Fishing	Habitat & Wildlife → Important Aquatic Habitat	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Critical Environmental Areas	Habitat & Wildlife → Important Ecological Areas	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
PAD-US Manager Name	Habitat & Wildlife → Protected Land	U.S. Geological Survey
USA Annual NLCD – Land Cover	Land Use → Land Cover	Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium (MRLC), accessed via ESRI Hosted Feature Layer
USA Annual NLCD – Fractional Impervious Surface	Land Use → Impervious Surface	Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium (MRLC), accessed via ESRI Hosted Feature Layer
NYS Agricultural Districts	Land Use → Agriculture Districts	NYS Department of Agriculture & Markets
Dams	Land Use → Dams	New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Oil Gas and Other Regulated Wells	Land Use → Mineral Resources	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Permitted and Reclaimed Mines	Land Use → Mineral Resources	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities TSDFs	Land Use → Hazardous Sites	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Wastewater Facility	Land Use → State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Remediation Sites	Land Use → Remediation Sites	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Scenic Areas of Statewide Significance	Land Use → Cultural Resources	New York State Department of State (DOS)
NYS Urban Heritage Sites	Land Use → Cultural Resources	New York State Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Building District USN Polygons	Land Use → Cultural Resources	New York State Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
National Register of Historic Places – Points	Land Use → Cultural Resources	National Parks Service, accessed via ESRI Hosted Feature Layer
NYS Tax Parcel Centroid Points	Land Use → Parcel Centroids	New York State Office of Technology Services (ITS)

NYS Building Footprints	All Categories	New York State Office of Technology Services (ITS)
NYS Streets	All Categories	New York State Office of Technology Services (ITS)
NYS Hydrography	All Categories	New York State Office of Technology Services (ITS)
Community Boundary	All Categories	US Census Tiger Lines, accessed via Capital District Regional Planning Commission

CHAPTER 10. APPENDICES

Appendix A: Code & Regulatory References

Chapter 250 (Scenic Preservation Overlay)

Chapter 225-30 (Well Yield Standards)

CHAPTER 11. TABLES

Table 11.1: Town of Sand Lake Existing Land Use Distribution

(Source: Page 32 of The Sand Lake Comprehensive Plan, Rensselaer County Bureau of Research and Information Services – 2017 Real Property Data)

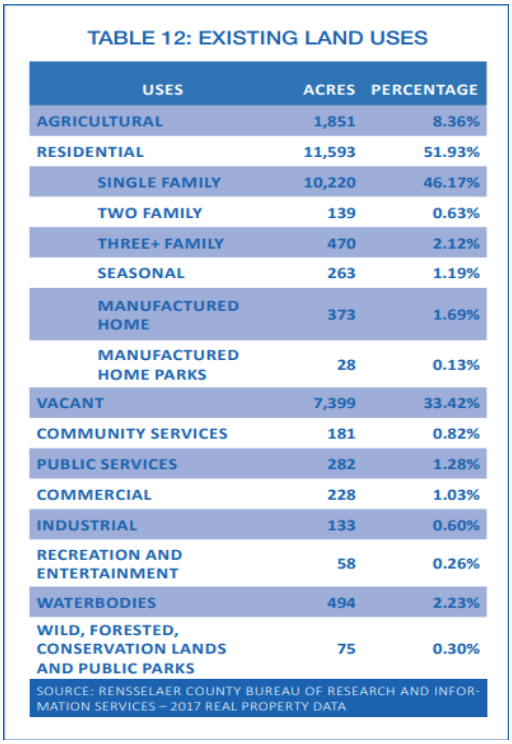


TABLE 12: EXISTING LAND USES

USES	ACRES	PERCENTAGE
AGRICULTURAL	1,851	8.36%
RESIDENTIAL	11,593	51.93%
SINGLE FAMILY	10,220	46.17%
TWO FAMILY	139	0.63%
THREE+ FAMILY	470	2.12%
SEASONAL	263	1.19%
MANUFACTURED HOME	373	1.69%
MANUFACTURED HOME PARKS	28	0.13%
VACANT	7,399	33.42%
COMMUNITY SERVICES	181	0.82%
PUBLIC SERVICES	282	1.28%
COMMERCIAL	228	1.03%
INDUSTRIAL	133	0.60%
RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT	58	0.26%
WATERBODIES	494	2.23%
WILD, FORESTED, CONSERVATION LANDS AND PUBLIC PARKS	75	0.30%

SOURCE: RENSSELAER COUNTY BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SERVICES – 2017 REAL PROPERTY DATA

SAND LAKE TOWN BOARD WORKSHOP MEETING
October 28, 2026

RESOLUTION #2026-11-17å7

Authorizing Revisions to the 2027 Preliminary Budget Following the Public Hearing

	Nippes:	Y	N	A
Moved By: _____	Glasser:	Y	N	A
Seconded By: _____	Mason:	Y	N	A
	Baker:	Y	N	A
	Clemens:	Y	N	A

WHEREAS, the Sand Lake Town Board has reviewed the Preliminary Budget for the fiscal year 2027 as filed by the Budget Officer on October 15, 2026; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board held a public hearing on the 2027 Preliminary Budget on October 28, 2026, pursuant to New York State Town Law §108, at which time members of the public were afforded an opportunity to be heard; and

WHEREAS, following the conclusion of the public hearing, the Town Board reviewed the preliminary budget and determined that certain changes, alterations and revisions should be made prior to adoption of the final budget; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board is authorized pursuant to New York State Town Law §109(1) to further change, alter and revise the preliminary budget following the public hearing, subject to the requirements of Town Law §107(1); and

WHEREAS, the Town Board has reviewed the proposed adjustments and finds that such revisions are in the best interests of the Town;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town Board of the Town of Sand Lake hereby authorizes and approves the following changes to the 2027 Preliminary Budget:

Budget Code	**Preliminary**	**Change To**	**Difference**

A 1490.1 Public Works Personal	$85,830		$84,830	($1,000)
A 1490.4 Public Works Contractual	$1,250	$2,250	$1,000	
A 3620.1 Safety Inspections Personal Code Enforcement Officer (30 Hrs)	$49,502		$53,500	$3,998

Budget Code	**Preliminary**	**Change To**	**Difference**
A 3620.1 Safety Inspections Officer Code Enforcement PT Officer (16 H	$19,552	$15,554	($3,998)

SAND LAKE TOWN BOARD WORKSHOP MEETING
October 28, 2026

RESOLUTION #2026-11-178

Adopting the Amended 2027 Town Budget

	Nippes:	Y	N	A
Moved By: _____	Glasser:	Y	N	A
Seconded By: _____	Mason:	Y	N	A
	Baker:	Y	N	A
	Clemens:	Y	N	A

WHEREAS, state law requires towns to prepare and adopt a budget as a condition precedent to collecting revenues and incurring expenses; and

WHEREAS, the Town published in the Town newspaper and placed on the Town Bulletin Board and Town Website the Notice of Public Hearing(s), listing the time and place of public hearing(s) to consider the 2027 Town Budget; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board conducted such Public Hearing(s) as Noticed; and

WHEREAS, after such public hearing(s), the Town Board considered the 2027 Town Budget and any applicable amendment(s) thereto; and

WHEREAS, having complied with the state requirements for notice, public hearing, and posting; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board proposes to amend its 2027 Town Budget and adopt such 2027 Town Budget as amended.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the 2027 Preliminary Town Budget be amended as indicated on the attachment hereto, and that such amended 2027 Town Budget is hereby adopted.

SAND LAKE TOWN BOARD WORKSHOP MEETING
October 28, 2026

RESOLUTION #2026-11-179

Resolution Establishing Updated Permit and Application Fees

	Nippes:	Y	N	A
Moved By: _____	Glasser:	Y	N	A
Seconded By: _____	Mason:	Y	N	A
	Baker:	Y	N	A
	Clemens:	Y	N	A

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Sand Lake wishes to update certain permit and application fees to support the administration, review, inspection, and enforcement activities associated with those permits and applications; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board wishes to establish an application fee for planned development districts and provide an updated fee schedule effective January 1, 2027;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town Board of the Town of Sand Lake hereby adopts the fees set forth in Schedule A, attached hereto and made a part of this resolution, effective January 1, 2027; and be it further

RESOLVED, that Schedule A replaces the existing fees for the categories expressly listed therein, and that all other duly established Town fees shall remain in effect; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the updated fees shall apply to applications submitted on or after January 1, 2027; applications submitted before that date shall remain subject to the fee schedule in effect at the time of submission; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the planned development district base application fee shall include the first five acres of the proposed district, with an additional fee of $125 for each additional acre or fraction thereof beyond five acres;

Permit and Application Fees Effective January 1 2027

Permit or Application Category	2027 Fee
Modular homes	$205.00 plus $0.128 per sq. ft.
Commercial buildings — first 1,000 sq. ft.	$500.00
Commercial buildings — over 1,000 sq. ft.	$200.00 per additional 1,000 sq. ft., in addition to the $500.00 fee for the first 1,000 sq. ft.
Commercial pole barns and garages over 900 sq. ft.	$200.00 plus $0.099 per sq. ft.
Porches, decks, garages under 900 sq. ft., and single-family home additions	$100.00 plus $0.099 per sq. ft.
Driveway permit	$100.00
Structural repairs	$250.00
Alteration — Level 2 of a structure or dwelling when work exceeds 50 percent of the aggregate area of the dwelling or structure	$450.00
Telecommunications — new tower	$5,000.00
Telecommunications — tower upgrades and repairs	$2,500.00
Planned development district — base application fee, including first 5 acres	$1,000.00
Planned development district — each additional acre or fraction thereof beyond 5 acres	$125.00

SAND LAKE TOWN BOARD WORKSHOP MEETING
October 28, 2026

RESOLUTION #2026-11-180

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING A PROFESSIONAL SERVICES CONTRACT WITH LABERGE ENGINEERING FOR A SEWER RATE ASSESSMENT

	Nippes:	Y	N	A
Moved By: _____	Glasser:	Y	N	A
Seconded By: _____	Mason:	Y	N	A
	Baker:	Y	N	A
	Clemens:	Y	N	A

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Sand Lake wishes to evaluate sewer rates and fees for Sewer District No. 1 and Sewer District No. 2, together with the financial obligations and rate provisions associated with the Sewer District No. 1 agreement with Nassau; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board desires professional engineering assistance to assess the existing rate structures, applicable operating costs and contractual obligations, and potential adjustments necessary to support the continued operation and financial stability of the sewer districts; and

WHEREAS, Laberge Engineering has proposed to provide these professional services for an amount not to exceed $7,600;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town Board of the Town of Sand Lake hereby authorizes proceeding with a professional services contract with Laberge Engineering, for a total amount not to exceed **Seven Thousand Six Hundred Dollars ($7,600)**, to assess sewer rates and fees for Sewer District No. 1 and Sewer District No. 2 and to review the rate and financial provisions associated with the Sewer District No. 1 agreement with Nassau; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the assessment shall include findings and recommendations for the Town Board's consideration regarding the sewer districts' rate structures and the Nassau agreement; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Town Supervisor is authorized to execute the professional services contract and related documents necessary to carry out this resolution, subject to review and approval of the contract as to form by the Attorney for the Town; and be it further

RESOLVED, that any services exceeding the authorized amount of $7,600 shall require prior approval of the Town Board

September 23, 2026
VIA EMAIL ONLY
sclemens@sand-lake.us

Stephen Clemens, Supervisor
Town of Sand Lake
P.O. Box 273
Sand Lake, New York 12153

Re: Professional Services Proposal
Sewer Rate Analysis
Town of Sand Lake, New York

Dear Mr. Clemens:

As requested, Artheon, Inc., parent company of Laberge Group, is hereby providing our professional services proposal to assist the Town of Sand Lake with an analysis for updating Sewer District Nos. 1 and 2 sewer rates, as well as the rates for the existing Transportation Agreement with the Town of Nassau. The following information will be needed for the analysis:

1. Sewer district maps.
2. Sewer district formation documents setting forth rate methodology.
3. Unit allocation for each parcel in the district, if applicable.
4. Outstanding debt for each district.
5. Schedule of debt service payments for each district.
6. Operation and maintenance budget(s).
7. Current rate schedule for each district (debt and O & M).
8. List of any anticipated extraordinary operating costs in district for next few years, if any.
9. Known issues in district that will require capital expenditures to repair or replace.
10. Transportation Agreement with the Town of Nassau.
11. Historical flow from Town of Nassau (last five (5) years).

Project Initiation Meeting. To perform an analysis that is consistent with the Town's intent, we believe that it is important to document the process to be undertaken at a project initiation meeting. We would recommend that the meeting consist of the Town Supervisor, as well as those department heads that touch upon the sewer rate structures. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss the proposed process and possible and desired outcomes.

Review of Sewer District Financials. Laberge Group will review the current sewer district financial information pertaining to the capital and O&M costs and make recommendations for any modifications to the existing rates. It is assumed the rate methodology will not be modified from that currently established by the Town. If alternate rate structure analysis is desired for the potential of district consolidation or other purposes, we will provide a revised or additional proposal for consideration. Recommendations will be provided in letter format.

Proposed Fee. We propose a lump sum fee of $7,600 plus reimbursable expenses to perform the scope of services identified above. If the Town requires our assistance to compile the necessary information listed

above, we can assist on an hourly rate basis. We have enclosed a contract addendum for your use in authorizing these services.

We look forward to this opportunity to be of further service to the Town of Sand Lake. Please feel free to call with any questions or comments you may have regarding the above.

Very truly yours,
LABERGE GROUP

By: _____
Ronald J. Laberge, P.E.
Executive Vice President

RJL: mae
Enc.

I:\Mktg\Business Development\Government Organizations\S\Sand Lake- Town\Proposals\2026 Sewer District Rate Analysis\2026 Sewer District Rate Analysis 9-23-2026.docx

CONTRACT ADDENDUM NO. 2025006-01

(SAND LAKE SEWER RATE ANALYSIS)

DATED: September 23, 2026

TO
Agreement for Professional Services
(Original Agreement: No. 2022018-00 Dated: February 10, 2022)

The original Agreement, between Town of Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, New York, the CLIENT and Laberge Engineering & Consulting Group, LTD., is hereby amended as follows:

The contract shall be modified for the provision of additional services related to the analysis for updating Sewer District Nos. 1 and 2 sewer rates, as well as the rates for the existing Transportation Agreement with the Town of Nassau. Based upon Exhibit A, the Laberge Group proposal dated September 23, 2026, the amount of contract amendment shall be $7,600 plus reimbursable expenses.

OWNER:

Town of Sand Lake

PO Box 273

Sand Lake,	New York	12153
City	State	Zip

BY: _____

Print Name: Stephen Clemens Title: Supervisor

ENGINEER:

LABERGE ENGINEERING & CONSULTING GROUP, LTD.

4 Computer Drive, West

Albany	New York	12205
City	State	Zip

BY: _____
Richard F. Laberge, P.E., Executive Vice President

SAND LAKE TOWN BOARD WORKSHOP MEETING
October 28, 2026

RESOLUTION #2026-11-181

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING EXECUTION OF A CONFIDENTIAL PERSONNEL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

	Nippes:	Y	N	A
Moved By: _____	Glasser:	Y	N	A
Seconded By: _____	Mason:	Y	N	A
	Baker:	Y	N	A
	Clemens:	Y	N	A

WHEREAS, the Town of Sand Lake (the "Town") has received a confidential Personnel Complaint concerning a Town Employee made by another Town Employee, and such complaint has been investigated by Special Town Counsel for Personnel Issues, and Special Town Counsel and Counsel for the Employee against whom the complaint was filed have negotiated a proposed Settlement Agreement that will resolve the complaint without any special cost or payment by the Town; and

WHEREAS, the Town Employee who filed the personnel complaint has approved the terms of the settlement, and such settlement of the matter appearing to be in the best interests of the Town; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to New York State Town Law and the applicable Policies of the Town of Sand Lake, the Town Board is empowered to approve any agreement to compromise and settle complaints of the type involved herein; and

WHEREAS, the terms and conditions of the proposed Settlement Agreement are confidential and have been presented to the Town Board for review by Special Counsel; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that, the Town Board hereby approves the proposed Settlement Agreement substantially in the form presented by Special Counsel and authorizes the Town Supervisor to execute the Settlement Agreement and any ancillary documents necessary to effectuate the settlement.

SAND LAKE TOWN BOARD WORKSHOP MEETING
October 28, 2026

RESOLUTION #2026-11-182

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING TOWN MATCHING FUNDS FOR A COURTROOM WALK THROUGH METAL DETECTOR

	Nippes:	Y	N	A
Moved By: _____	Glasser:	Y	N	A
Seconded By: _____	Mason:	Y	N	A
	Baker:	Y	N	A
	Clemens:	Y	N	A

WHEREAS, the Town of Sand Lake Justice Court has received a grant in the amount of $6,000 through the Justice Court Assistance Program (JCAP) toward the purchase of a walk through metal detector for the courtroom; and

WHEREAS, the metal detector will support security screening and help protect court personnel, litigants, and members of the public attending court proceedings; and

WHEREAS, the Town Board wishes to provide up to an additional $6,000 in Town funds to supplement the grant and complete the purchase;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town Board of the Town of Sand Lake hereby authorizes the expenditure of up to **Six Thousand Dollars ($6,000)** in Town funds as a local match to the $6,000 JCAP grant for the purchase of a walk through metal detector for the Town Justice Court; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the total authorized purchase expenditure shall not exceed **Twelve Thousand Dollars ($12,000)**, consisting of $6,000 in JCAP grant funding and up to $6,000 in Town funds, subject to applicable grant conditions and the Town's procurement requirements; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Town Supervisor is authorized to execute the purchase documents and related grant paperwork necessary to carry out this resolution, and payment shall be made upon submission and approval of properly documented claims; and be it further

RESOLVED, that any expenditure exceeding these authorized amounts shall require prior approval of the Town Board

STATE OF NEW YORK
UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM
EMPIRE STATE PLAZA
4 ESP, SUITE 2001
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12223-1450
(518) 453-8650

RECEIVED
FEB 23 2026
SAND LAKE
TOWN COURT

HON. JOSEPH A. ZAYAS
Chief Administrative Judge

HON. JAMES P. MURPHY
Deputy Chief Administrative Judge
Courts Outside New York City

February 19, 2026

Hon. John Paul
Sand Lake Town Court
PO Box 273
Sand Lake, NY 12153

Dear Judge Paul:

I am pleased to advise you that the Sand Lake Town Court has been awarded a grant under the 2025-26 cycle of the Justice Court Assistance Program (JCAP).

JCAP was established by the New York State Legislature in 1999, at the request of the Unified Court System, to help provide our State's town and village courts with the resources and equipment necessary to fulfill their critical role in our justice system.

The Sand Lake Town Court is one of 373 courts receiving JCAP funding this year. Details regarding your award are set forth on the enclosed 2025-26 Justice Court Assistance Program Award Reconciliation Report. Funds will be sent on or before April 1, 2026 to your municipality via direct deposit or check and must be spent within 180 days. If the amount you spend purchasing the items(s) approved on the JCAP Reconciliation Report is less than the amount awarded, leftover funds are not to be used to offset the cost of another grant item awarded at a set monetary amount. Please contact the Division of Grants, Contracts & Procurement at 518-480-6840 for further direction. The Reconciliation Report, along with paid receipts that certify total amount spent, are required to be returned to the Division of Grants, Contracts & Procurement via fax: (518) 471-4807 or e-mail: jcap@nycourts.gov.

Very truly yours,

Honorable James P. Murphy

cc: Division of Grants, Contracts & Procurement
Special Counsel

2025-26 Justice Court Assistance Program Award Reconciliation Report

Please fax this Report along with paid receipts to the dedicated JCAP Fax Number 518-471-4807, email jcap@nycourts.gov or mail to: Division of Grants, Contracts & Procurement, Attention: JCAP, 2500 Pond View, Suite 104, Castleton on Hudson, N.Y. 12033

In the space provided below, please sign and indicate the exact amount spent

***Funds to be spent within 180 days of receipt**

Sand Lake Town Court, Rensselaer County **District: 3**

Item Category	Item Name	Approved Quantity	Item Approved Total
Construction	Bullet proof glass window	0	$0.00
Security	Walkthrough metal detector		$6000.00
		Total Amount of Grant	$6,000.00

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING AWARD DISBURSEMENTS:

Your Town Supervisor or Village Mayor should receive a check for the amount of the grant or the grant amount will be sent via direct deposit to your municipality. All grant recipients are reminded that, as required by law, funds received hereunder may not be used for purposes other than the purchase of the item(s) set forth on the enclosed award form or used to offset the cost of another grant item awarded at a set monetary amount. Also, as stipulated in the municipal certification accompanying the application for your grant, "any goods and/or services purchased with any Justice Court Assistance Program funds shall be obtained in accordance with acceptable procurement practices established by the governing municipality including, but not limited to, competitive bidding and procurement policies and procedures."

*Please submit paid receipts indicating funds were spent on approved items along with this Reconciliation Report within 180 days from receipt. Remember to save your receipts for at least three years for audit and review purposes. **If the amount you spend purchasing the item(s) approved on this Report is less than the amount awarded, leftover funds are not to be used to offset the cost of another grant item. Please contact the Division of Grants, Contracts & Procurement at 518-480-6840 for further direction.**

Total Amount Spent: _____

By signing this form, I affirm that all the above approved items were purchased.

Date: _____ **Print Name:** _____ **Signature:** _____

FOR DPCS USE ONLY

Application # 6570 **Attachments** _____

Vendor ID# 1000002356 **AO Date** _____ **Approval Date** _____

Voucher# _____ **DN/SP** _____ **Grant Amt** _____

Submit Date _____ **Business Unit** _____ **Final Approval** _____

Invoice Details

SAND LAKE TOWN OF

Business Unit	UCS02
Invoice Number	25-26 JCAP Grant APP #6570
Invoice Date	02/18/2026
Due Date	03/20/2026
Discount End Date	
Approval Status	Approved
Payment Status	Paid in Full
Terms	

Phone

Invoice Total

Gross Amount	$6,000.00 USD
Discount	$0.00 USD
Net Amount	$6,000.00 USD

Invoice Line Details

1-1 of 1 | View All

Item ID	Description	Statistic Amount	UOM	Unit Price	Merchandise Amt	
	25-26 JCAP			0.00000	$6,000.00	USD

Payment Schedule

1-1 of 1 | View All

Scheduled to Pay	Payment Number	Gross Amt		Discount		Method	Status	On Hold	Wthd Hold	Payment Message
02/23/2026	0009946777	$6,000.00	USD	$0.00	USD	ACH	Paid	No	No	25-26 JCAP Grant APP #6570

Payments Made

1-1 of 1 | View All

Reference	Date	Amount	
9902593	02/27/2026	$6,000.00	USD

GARRETT®

Town of Sand Lake - GSA Pricing

Scott Paul
spaul@nycourts.gov
5184696529

Reference: 20251020-112051025
Quote created: October 20, 2025
Quote expires: January 18, 2026
Quote created by: Michael Womack
"Direct Sales Representitive"
michael.womack@garrett.com
+14693440344

Comments from Michael Womack

Town of Sand Lake
Attn: Hon. Scott A. Paul
8428 NY 66
P.O. BOX 273
Sand Lake, NY 12153

Freight is based on delivery of walk-through metal detector(s) and accessories to a (single) location. Customer must have a loading dock and the ability to unload the trailer. If a lift gate or inside delivery is required, additional charges could apply.

FOB Garland.

Products & Services

Item & Description	Item Number	Quantity	Unit Price	Unit Discount	Total
Paragon ADA GSA Package GSA Kit Includes: 32.5 in ADA compliant Paragon 8-10 Hour removable lithium battery Caster Set for mobility Quick-Q Cell Phone Elimination NFC Card Technology Transport Brace Remote Control 5 Foot Jumper Cable	1172031 - GSA	1	$6,813.32		$6,813.32
IC Module	1171600	1	$649.95	30%	$454.96 after 30% discount
SecureFlow Kiosk Garrett SecureFlow Kiosk includes: 1x display tablet, 2x 10' (3 m) ethernet cables 2x RJ45 ethernet couplers 1x tablet power cable 1x secure hardware 1x on/off button.	1174000	1	$2,400.00	30%	$1,680.00 after 30% discount
Inside Delivery	INSDDLV	1	$300.00		$300.00
Trip Charge	1101808	1	$2,000.00		$2,000.00
Assembly and Set-Up	1101801	1	$400.00		$400.00
			One-time subtotal		$11,648.28 after $914.99 discount
				Total	**$11,648.28**

Purchase Terms

Contract Number: GS-07F-025DA
Minimum Order: $50.00
Point of Production: Garland, TX 75042
Prompt Payment Terms: 2%-10 days, Net 31 days
Data Universal Number System (DUNS): 004996112

Freight price is included and based on delivery of walk-through metal detector(s) and accessories to a (single) location. Customer must have a loading dock and the ability to unload the trailer. If a lift gate or inside delivery is required, additional charges could apply.

FOB Garland.

All orders will be subject to appropriate sales tax. Sales tax is determined when the order ships and will appear on the final invoice.

To establish a Net 30 account or to have sales tax waived this form must be submitted prior to the order shipping:
New Account Information Sheet

All sales are pursuant to Garrett Terms and Conditions

Questions? Contact me



Michael Womack
"Direct Sales Representitive"
michael.womack@garrett.com
+14693440344

Garrett
1881 W. State Street
Garland, TX 75042
US

SAND LAKE TOWN BOARD WORKSHOP MEETING
October 28, 2026

RESOLUTION #2026-11-183

Budget Transfers/Amendments

	Nippes:	Y	N	A
Moved By: _____	Glasser:	Y	N	A
Seconded By: _____	Mason:	Y	N	A
	Baker:	Y	N	A
	Clemens:	Y	N	A

Be It Resolved the following transfers are made to the 2026 Budget:

From	**To**	**Amount**
A 1010.4 Town Board Contractual	A 1660.4 Central Storeroom Contractual	$1,000
A 1220.4 Supervisor Contractual	A 1670.4 Central Printing & Mailing Contractual	$1,000
A 3620.1 Building Inspector Personal	A 8160.1 Refuse and Garbage Personal	$3,000
A 7310.4 Youth Programs Contractual	A 1680.4 Central Data Processing Contractual	$6,500
A 7310.4 Youth Programs Contractual	A 8160.1 Refuse and Garbage Personal	$1,000
A 7310.4 Youth Programs Contractual	A 9060.8 Hosp & Med Ins Employee Benefits	$10,000
A 8160.4 Refuse and Garbage Contractual	A 8160.1 Refuse and Garbage Personal	$4,500

DA 5110.4 General Repairs Contractual	DA 5130.4 Machinery Contractual	$20,000
DA 5110.4 General Repairs Contractual	DA 5142.4 Snow Removal Contractual	$30,000
DA 5110.4 General Repairs Contractual	DA 9060.8 Hosp & Med Ins Employee Benefits	$3,000
DA 5142.1 Snow Removal Personal	DA 5110.1 General Repairs Personal	$30,000
SL1 5182.1 Street Light Personal	SL1 5182.4 Street Light Contractual	$2,000
SS 9040.8 Workman's Comp Employee Benefits	SS 8120.4 Sewer Collection Contractual	$2,000

Budget Amendments

None at this time