NEW YORK STATE | Department of Environmental Conservation

Rogers Rock Public Campground Unit Management Plan PUBLIC DRAFT

TOWN OF HAGUE, WARREN COUNTY, NY

OCTOBER 2026

Kathy Hochul, Governor | Amanda Lefton, Commissioner

ROGERS ROCK PUBLIC CAMPGROUND
SITE SPECIFIC - VOLUME II
UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

NOTE: Unit Management Plans (UMPs) for the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) operated campgrounds and day use areas located in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks are composed of three (3) volumes. Volume I is a generic plan and contains an overview, environmental setting, goals, policy, management, and impact assessment criteria which pertains universally and in common to all Adirondack and Catskill public campgrounds and special day use classified Intensive Use areas. This document is Volume II. It is a site-specific management document containing inventories of physical, biological, and human-made features, together with specific management actions for the individual site. Volume III contains support data in the form of an appendix to Volumes I and II.

The DEC prepares UMPs to cover the next five-year management period. The final UMP is completed according to guidelines and criteria set forth in the Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan (APSLMP).

Central Office staff, in conjunction with Region 5 staff, prepared this UMP. Any comments and/or information may be forwarded to Oliver Miller, Division of Operations, Albany. For information, contact Jessica McBride, Campground Program Manager, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233, telephone 518-457-2500.

SUMMARY
ROGERS ROCK PUBLIC CAMPGROUND
UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

In keeping with constitutional provisions, criteria set forth in the *Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan* (APSLMP), the Generic Unit Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for Campgrounds and Day Use Areas (GUMP/EIS) and DEC Management Policy for Forest Preserve state-owned lands, DEC has established a management plan for the five-year operation of Rogers Rock Public Campground.

Goals of this UMP include managing recreation programs to ensure protection of the natural resources according to Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), offering recreational opportunities for the enjoyment of state residents, ensuring that revenues equal operating costs for that portion of the program covered by user fees, and managing the program to enhance economic benefits to local communities and the state.

To help meet these goals, contingent upon funding, the following 11 management actions are being proposed:

Proposed Management Actions*

- Rehabilitate and Update Water System. *
- Construct Two New Shower Buildings. *
- Classification and Reclassification of Lands. *
- Construct Two Small Playgrounds.
- Rehabilitate the Trailer Dump Station.
- Replace the Composting Toilet on Waltonian Island with Pumpable Privies. *
- Rehabilitate all Roads and Parking Surfaces.
- Bury Electric Lines.
- Rehabilitate the Wastewater System.
- Tree and Shrub Plantings.
- Campsite Restoration.

* Prioritized projects to be completed either when funding becomes available or as soon as possible.

Beneficial effects of these proposed actions include: protection of the Forest Preserve; compliance with state health codes; maintenance of physical plant investment; modernization of facilities to enhance a satisfactory recreational experience by users; improve ADA accessibility; upkeep facilities to contribute to public health and safety; protection of natural resources including water quality and environmental compliance; and to provide conditions in a setting and scale that is in harmony with the character of the Adirondack Park.

APSLMP conformance includes determining whether proposed activities avoid alterations of wetlands; minimize extensive topographic alterations; limit vegetative clearing; preserve the scenic, natural, and open space resources of the area; meet the requirements for UMPs outlined in the UMP Development section; and contain an adequate assessment of actual and projected public use.

Mitigation measures to minimize environmental impacts have been considered. Proposed modernization projects will be designed when funding allows and will comply with Commissioner's Policy 78 for Forest Preserve Work Plans. These work plans will seek to limit tree removal to reduce clearing and maintain the facility's wooded appearance. Architectural designs will be selected to blend with the character of the recreation area and surrounding forest. Seeding and mulching of construction sites will reestablish vegetation, which effectively stabilizes soil. Adjacent forest cover will not be altered. Proposals will concentrate on improving and updating facilities to accommodate present peak-use periods rather than accommodating increased population projections.

Various alternative actions to those favored and selected were considered. Public dissatisfaction, an adverse effect on local communities, and uncontrolled use of state lands would sharply increase should recreation planning and management efforts be reduced or dissolved. Existing care, custody, and control practices preclude choosing these alternatives at this time.

Contents

I. INTRODUCTION 6
A. Overview 6
1. Location 6
2. History 1
II. INVENTORY of FACILITIES, SYSTEMS and RESOURCES 2
A. Inventory of Existing Facilities 2
1. Camping and Day Use (Picnic) Areas 2
2. Roads and Parking Areas 3
3. Buildings 3
4. Barriers 4
5. Sewage System 5
6. Solid Waste 6
7. Telephone 7
8. Signs 7
9. Electric System 7
10. Potable Water System 7
11. Fuel Systems 8
12. Trails 8
13. Boating 9
14. Swimming 9
B. Inventory of Systems 9
1. Staff 9
2. Fee Schedule 2026 10
3. Permits 10
4. Off-season Use 10
5. Nature Recreation and Interpretive Program 10
C. Inventory of Natural Resources 11
1. Physical 11
2. Biological 12
III. INVENTORY of ISSUES and CONSTRAINTS 15
A. Article XIV, New York State Constitution 15
B. Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan 15
C. Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) 16

D. Recreation Program Goals 16
E. Campground Generic Plan/EIS 16
F. Public Use 16
1. Inventory of Public Use 16
2. Carrying Capacity 18
a. Physical Carrying Capacity 18
b. Biological Carrying Capacity 19
c. Social Carrying Capacity 20
d. Visitor Use Management 20
e. Historical Assets 27
f. Adjacent Lands 28
g. Invasive Species 29
h. General Operations 30
i. ADA Accessibility Guidelines 30
j. The Climate Act and Climate Mitigation Efforts on Forest Preserve Lands 32
IV. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS 35
1. Rehabilitate and Update Water System. 36
2. Construct Two New Shower Buildings. 36
3. Classification and Reclassification of Lands. 37
4. Construct Two Small Playgrounds. 38
5. Rehabilitate Trailer Dump Station. 39
6. Replace Composting Toilet on Waltonian Island with Pumpable Privies. 39
7. Rehabilitate all Roads and Parking Surfaces. 39
8. Bury Electric Lines. 40
9. Wastewater System Rehabilitation. 40
10. Tree and Shrub Plantings. 41
11. Campsite Restoration. 41
V. EXHIBIT INDEX 43

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Overview

Rogers Rock Campground is located in DEC Region 5, in the Town of Hague, and operated by DEC. This recreation facility offers camping, swimming, picnicking and large boating opportunities on the west shore in the northern part of Lake George. Lake George is 32 miles long, with a maximum width of three miles, maximum depth of 190 feet and contains a total area of around 28,200 acres.

Rogers Rock Campground also includes the Waltonian Island Group. The four islands, Waltonian Island, Asas Island, Flirtation Island, and Temple Knoll Island are managed by Rogers Rock Campground staff and are only accessible by boat, with the most common launch point being in the Town of Hague Beach Park Public Launch. Waltonian Island, Flirtation Island and Temple Knoll Island have campsites that can be reserved online or at the main ticket booth in Rogers Rock Campground. Asas Island is a day use island, with tickets sold at the main ticket booth in Rogers Rock Campground. There are 11 campsites between all islands (except Asas) and one day use area available to the public on Asas Island.

The nearby towns of Hague and Ticonderoga offer a variety of restaurants, gift and antique stores, shopping areas, and golf. There are also many hiking trails in the vicinity of the campground. Guidelines for the management of the campground are based on its classification as an Intensive Use Area in the APSLMP.

1. Location

The campground is located approximately six miles south from the town of Ticonderoga on State Route 9N, in the town of Hague, Warren County. This facility is part of DEC Region 5- Crown Point Office. The Intensive Use Area classification consists of 310.3 acres.

According to real property records, the area of Rogers Rock consists of seven lots and one patent. The Caldwells 600 Acre Patent in Warren County – Town of Hague

is the largest. The rest consists of the Dillion Stevens Lot (eastern portion), Jackson Lot (northeastern portion), Cook Home Lot, Stevens Lot, Lot 49, Rich Lot (eastern ½ File Ellice Patent) and Lot 1 (southern part Title File No. 130-16).

2. History

The land on which the campground is situated was purchased by the State in 1936. The construction was started by the Federal Civilian Conservation Corps and completed by the State. The campground was opened in 1947. The land that the Campground is on is part of the ancestral territory of Mohawk Nation and Stockbridge Munsee Community. Both Indigenous groups used the area for hunting, fishing, gathering materials, and built settlements in the areas nearby. The campground derives its name from an English colonial fighter in the American theater of the Seven Years' War named Robert Rogers. Local history says that Major Rogers fled from his pursuers to the top of what was called Mt. Pelee, around the area of Trout Brook, where a cliff sloped abruptly into the waters of Lake George hundreds of feet below. One story is that he slid down the precipice to safety, a legendary feat. Another is that he backtracked on reverse snowshoes so that his pursuers thought he made a fatal leap, and descending a nearby path, picked up his pack and escaped. The hill is now known as Rogers Rock, and its steep face, Rogers Slide, is part of Lake George Wild Forest.

Year	Rogers Rock Campground Improvements
1939-1946	Bathhouse, Pumphouse, Lift Station, and #2 Restrooms constructed.
1947	Campground opened to meet demand for public campsites in the area.
1947	#1 Restrooms, #3 Restrooms, #4 Restrooms, #8 Restrooms, #11 Restrooms, #12 Restrooms, #14, Restrooms, #15 Restrooms constructed.
1953	Beach Lift Station, existing Assistant Caretaker's Cabin constructed.
1958-1959	Lifeguard Cabin, 7 Restroom, #13 Restrooms, #17 Restrooms constructed.
1960	Garage constructed.
1962	#6 Restroom constructed.
1967	#18 Restroom constructed.

1975-1976	Existing Caretaker's Cabin, 1 Shower Building and Ticket Booth constructed.
1989	#9 Restroom constructed.
1992	Recycling Building constructed.
2004	#5 Shower Building, 10 Shower Building and Waltonian Island Restroom constructed.
2019	Firewood Storage Building and Boat Inspection/Decontamination facility constructed.

II. INVENTORY of FACILITIES, SYSTEMS and RESOURCES

A. Inventory of Existing Facilities

1. Camping and Day Use (Picnic) Areas

Camping Area	Day Use Area
301 Campsites	44 Picnic Tables
301 Picnic Tables	15 Hibachi Grills
310 Fireplaces/Rings	15 Fireplaces
59 Water Spigots	10 Water Spigots
Design capacity – 1,806 persons (301 x 6/site)	Design capacity – 264 persons (44 x 6/table)
Waltonian Group Camping Area	**Waltonian Group Day Use Area**
11 Campsites	3 Picnic Tables
11 Picnic Tables	3 Hibachi Grills
11 Fireplaces/Rings	2 Fireplaces
11 Pit Privies	
1 Restroom	
Design capacity – 66 persons (11 x 6/site)	Design capacity – 18 persons (3 x 6/table)

2. Roads and Parking Areas

There are two entrance roads, both off Lake Shore Drive. One entrance road services the main campground and one services the western loop. There are 3.7 miles of paved roads in total to accommodate one-way and two-way traffic patterns based on need in the interior of the campground. The average road width is 18 feet for two-way roads and 10 feet for one-way roads. All roads are paved except 285 feet of gravel road to the Association Area Campsite in the eastern portion of the campground. All roads are in poor condition.

Parking Lot Location	Approximate Capacity
Boat Launch	24 cars
Day use Area	23 cars
Ball Field	8 cars

3. Buildings

Bldg. #	Bldg. Name/Function	Location/Description/Use	Size Sq. ft	Condition	Year Built
(001)	Shower Bldg #1	Near site 251	802	Fair	1975
(002)	Bathhouse		735	Fair	1939
(003)	Assistant Caretaker's Cabin	Near site 178	611	Fair	1953
(005)	Pumphouse	Near site 33	100	Fair	1944
(007)	Beach Lift Station	Near lifeguard cabin	144	Fair	1953
(009)	South Lift Station	Near site 45	88	Fair	1937
(010)	Lifeguard Cabin	Near unsupervised swim area	364	Fair	1959
(011)	Caretaker's Cabin	Near entrance	1,986	Fair	1975
(012)	Ticket Booth	Near entrance	80	Fair	1976
(013)	Garage	South of Caretaker's Cabin	910	Fair	1960
(014)	Restroom #1 Male	Near association sites	143	Fair	1947
(015)	Restroom #1 Female	Near association sites	143	Fair	1947
(016)	Restroom #2 Male	Near site 281	143	Fair	1940
(017)	Restroom #2 Female	Near site 281	143	Fair	1940

(018)	Restroom #3 Male	Near ballfield site	143	Fair	1947
(019)	Restroom #3 Female	Near ballfield site	143	Fair	1947
(020)	Restroom #4 Male	Near site 17	143	Fair	1947
(021)	Restroom #4 Female	Near site 17	143	Fair	1947
(024)	Restroom #6	Near site 114	143	Fair	1962
(025)	Restroom #7	Near site 7	143	Fair	1959
(026)	Restroom #8 Female	Near site 244	143	Fair	1947
(027)	Restroom #8 Male	Near site 244	143	Fair	1947
(031)	Restroom #11 Male	Near site 203	143	Fair	1947
(032)	Restroom #11 Female	Near site 203	143	Fair	1947
(033)	Restroom #12 Male	Near site 223	143	Fair	1947
(034)	Restroom #12 Female	Near site 223	143	Fair	1947
(035)	Restroom #13 Female	Near site 255	143	Fair	1958
(036)	Restroom #13 Male	Near site 255	143	Fair	1958
(037)	Restroom #14 Female	Near site 27	143	Fair	1947
(038)	Restroom #14 Male	Near site 27	143	Fair	1947
(039)	Restroom #15	Near Group B site	143	Fair	1947
(040)	Restroom #16	Near site 281	143	Fair	1949
(041)	Restroom #17 Female	Near site 262	143	Fair	1959
(042)	Restroom #17 Male	Near site 262	143	Fair	1959
(043)	Restroom #18	Near Pavilion	176	Fair	1967
(044)	Restroom #9	Near site 148	300	Fair	1989
(045)	Recycling Building	Near site 155	672	Fair	1992
(046)	Shower Building #5	By site 99	1,120	Fair	2004
(047)	Shower Building #10	By site 172	884	Fair	2004
(048)	Firewood Storage Building		192	Fair	2019
(049)	Boat Inspection Building	By trailered launch	120	Fair	2019
(2219-001)	Waltonian Island Composting Restroom	Center of Waltonian Island	195	Fair	2004

The building condition rating is from the (MMS) building inspection report conducted March 2024.

4. Barriers

Barriers are used to control campground use and are periodically opened or closed for this purpose. DEC policy provides for the design and safety considerations of in-place barriers.

5. Sewage System

The sewage system at Rogers Rock Campground is in poor condition. All sewage disposal in the campground uses a septic system, including septic tanks, effluent collector mains, pneumatic lift stations, and remote leach fields. The leach fields are located across the main road within Lake George Wild Forest. This area is proposed to be reclassified as Intensive Use. The existing pumphouse was constructed in 1944; there is no construction date for the leach field. However, one may infer that the age of the wastewater treatment system is the same age as the pumphouse or older. The area immediately surrounding wastewater treatment system components should have been classified as intensive use rather than wild forest when the APSLMP was drafted in the 1970s. Management action #3 proposes a reclassification to address this error.

Septic tank content is periodically removed by a septic tank pumper, with effluent transported by permitted waste transporters to permitted treatment facilities. (See exhibit 5a-5c.)

A DEC State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit #NY 0239356 was issued in 1991, and is renewed and reviewed on a periodic basis. The permit covers the systems noted below:

Building Type/Number	Toilets (T), Sinks (S) Showers (SH)	Septic Tank Size (gallons)	Leach Field/Seepage Pits	Construction Date
Caretaker Cabin (11)	1T, 1SH, 2S	500	Leach Field	1975
Dumping station	n/a	1000	Leach Field	n/a
Assistant Caretaker Cabin (3)	1T, 1SH, 2S	600	Leach Field	1953
Shower Building (1)	1T, 4SH, 2S – 1T, 4SH, 2S – 2AT, 2ASH, 2S	2x2000 grey water 1000 sanitary	Leach Field	1975
Bathhouse (2)	10SH, 4T, 6S	n/a	Leach Field	1939
Lifeguard Cabin (10)	1T, 1SH, 2S	1000	Leach Field	1959
Garage (13)	n/a	n/a	Leach Field	1960
Restroom 1 M (14)	3T, 1U, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 1 F (15)	4T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 2 M (16)	3T, 1U, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1940
Restroom 2 F (17)	4T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1940

Restroom 3 M (18)	3T, 1U, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 3 F (19)	4T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 4 M (20)	3T, 1U, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 4 F (21)	3T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 6 (24)	2T, 1S; 2T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1962
Restroom 7 (25)	2T, 1S; 2T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1959
Restroom 8 F (26)	4T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 8 M (27)	3T, 1U, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 11 M (31)	3T, 1U, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 11 F (32)	4T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 12 M (33)	3T, 1U, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 12 F (34)	4T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 13 F (35)	4T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1958
Restroom 13 M (36)	3T, 1U, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1958
Restroom 14 M (37)	3T, 1U, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 14 F (38)	4T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 15 (39)	1T, 1U, 1S; 2T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1947
Restroom 16 (40)	1T, 1U, 1S; 2T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1949
Restroom 17 F (41)	4T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1959
Restroom 17 M (42)	3T, 1U, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1959
Restroom 18 (43)	2T, 1U, 1S; 2T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1967
Restroom 9 (44)	3T, 1U, 1S; 4T, 1S	3000	Leach Field	1989
Recycling Building (45)	1S	n/a	Leach Field	1992
Shower Building #5 (46)	2T, 1U, 2S – 3T, 2S – 1AT 1AS, 4SH		Leach Field	2004
Shower Building #10 (47)	2T, 1U, 2S – 3T, 2S – 1AT, 1AS, 4SH		Leach Field	2004
Waltonian Island Composting Restroom (229-001)	n/a		n/a	2004

Numbers in parentheses are building numbers assigned in the Building Inventory of Minor State Structures. All facilities in the main campground connect to 4 lift stations that flow into 2 leach fields.

6. Solid Waste

Annual refuse, including recyclables, generated by the facility is estimated to be 38.16 tons. This estimate is based on 2023 amounts. Currently solid waste is transported from the facility by a private company.

This campground has a staffed, centralized recycling and refuse disposal facility. The Recycling Center is tied into the water and sewage systems.

All day use areas are carry-in, carry-out and appropriate signage has been erected to inform the public.

7. Telephone

The main phone number for the campground is (518) 585-6746, and calls are answered only when the campground is open.

8. Signs

The messages conveyed to public users by means of standard yellow on brown signs include directions and information for the following: entrance, supervisor's office, bulletin board, traffic control, regulations, dumping sites, recycling centers, restrooms, and camping sites.

9. Electric System

The main campground has three miles of overhead primary electrical distribution with overhead and underground secondary distribution. National Grid Power Corporation provides electricity to the campground's primary lines. Average yearly electric consumption is 49,205 kWh. As part of DEC's regular maintenance, the right-of-way receives annual hazardous tree removal and brushing, with the right-of-way given to utilities being 25 feet. (See Exhibit #7a-c.)

10. Potable Water System

Three wells serve the campground. All three wells were installed and drilled in 1993. The three wells are all connected at the water pumphouse, where chlorination takes place. From the pumphouse, water is pumped across a road to a 64,000-gallon cement water tank, which is within the Lake George Wild Forest. There is no confirmed age for this tank, but according to documentation it was constructed prior to 2007. The water

Well	Capacity
Well #1	298 feet depth 12 gallons per minute (gpm) yield capacity 8 gpm pump capacity (2 horsepower (hp))
Well #2	523 feet depth 12 gpm yield capacity 12 gpm pump capacity (5 hp)
Well #3	373 feet depth 8 gpm yield capacity 7 gpm pump capacity (2 hp)

tank was connected to an existing water system prior to the area's classification in 1972. The classification of wild forest in the area immediately surrounding the water tank was an error and should have been classified as intensive use. The water tank feeds water to 69 spigots (59 campers, 10 day use), 43 lavatories, three shower buildings, three staff cabins, the maintenance garage, the dumping station, and one wash basin at the recycling building (See exhibit #6-6c)

11. Fuel Systems

The chart below displays the permanent fuel system used at the campground.

Product Type	Location	Annual Use (Gal)
Propane	Caretaker's Cabin	202
Propane	Assistant Caretaker's Cabin	81
Propane	Shower Building #5	323
Propane	Shower building #10	277
Propane	Boat Launch	103
Propane	Garage	99
Propane	Recycling Center	n/a

12. Trails

Inside the campground is the trailhead to Rogers Rock. It is a difficult 3.4-mile trail above the campground with excellent views of northern Lake George. In addition to the trail up Rogers Rock, there are other trails that provide the public with the opportunity to experience surrounding Forest Preserve. The Cook Mountain trailhead is a ten-minute drive north of Rogers Rock Campground outside the Town of Ticonderoga. Around ten minutes west is the Pharaoh Lake Wilderness Area, with 46,283 acres of state land. This includes the Bear Pond, Swede Mountain, Pharaoh Lake, Blue Hill, Goose Pond, and Spectacle Pond trails, among many others. In the town of Ticonderoga about 12 minutes north of the campground is also the LaChute River Walk Trail, a short walking trail with waterfall views.

Biking is another popular activity at the campground. Cyclists often ride the campground roads as well as miles of surrounding public roadways.

13. Boating

In 1989 a concrete boat ramp 50 feet wide and 83 feet long was constructed. The ramp pitches 9% for the first 8 feet, 4% for the next 53 feet, and 18% for the last 22 feet. Attached to the ramp abutments are two 8-foot-by-25-foot aluminum docks, removed annually for the winter. Included in the ramp construction was a 90-foot-by-210-foot (18,900 sq. ft) gravel surface to accommodate 24 cars with attached boat trailers. Two existing parking areas, one 30-foot-by-70-foot (2,100 sq. ft) paved surface and one 70-foot-by-120-foot (8,400 sq. ft) gravel surface, were constructed to accommodate 23 cars with trailers. Around the same time, a new boat holding tank pump-out facility was installed. The engineering design of the new boat launch ramp and parking areas incorporated stormwater runoff devices. This launch is located in the day use area in the northern portion of the campground.

In 1996, a boat inspection/decontamination station was constructed for campers and day use visitors to use when entering or exiting Lake George to curb the spread of Eurasian Milfoil, Zebra Mussels, Water Chestnut, and other aquatic invasive species.

Boat docks were constructed in 1996 to secure the DEC patrol boat anchored at the campground for the purpose of checking mooring buoys and campsites at the Waltonian Island Group and ensure camper safety. Thirty boat mooring buoys are needed to manage the anchoring of camper's boats along the shoreline.

14. Swimming

The unsupervised swimming area of approximately 4,000 square feet is located near the middle of the day use area on the west shore of Lake George. The sandy beach area is approximately 200 feet long, 50 feet wide (10,000 square feet). It has a capacity of approximately 285 people. The beach and swimming area are unsupervised and not staffed by lifeguards. There is an AED located in close proximity to the swimming area in accordance with state guidelines.

B. Inventory of Systems

1. Staff

Total	Position Title
1	Parks and Recreation Aide 7

1	Parks and Recreation Aide 6
1	Parks and Recreation Aide 4
6	Parks and Recreation Aide 2
1	Maintenance Assistant
1	Facility Operations Assistant
2	Conservation Security Worker

2. Fee Schedule 2026

Daily Fees 2026 Open Dates: May 15 – Sept 7	
Camping/night – NYS Resident	$22.00
Camping/night – Non-resident	$22.00
Day Use - Auto	$10.00
Day Use - Walk In	$2.00
Day Use - Motorcycle	$4.00
Day Use - Bus	$35.00

3. Permits

Generally, peddling permits may be issued annually for firewood, boat rentals, and camper supplies. A fee of $2.00 x number of campsites is charged for each vendor. In 2025, one permit was issued for firewood sales.

4. Off-season Use

DEC does not plow the facility in the winter. During the winter months, the roads leading from the south end of the campground are groomed by the town, through a memorandum of understanding with DEC, for the purpose of promoting snowshoeing and cross-country skiing. Hikers utilize the trail to Rogers Rock in the off-season as well. All the lights starting at site 19 and going to site 115 are left on all winter for these users.

5. Nature Recreation and Interpretive Program

The *Junior Naturalist Journal* is an activity book that gives children the opportunity to test their environmental knowledge while teaching them more about New York State's environment. Children who are five through twelve years old can request a *Junior Naturalist Journal* from campground staff. When the journal is completed,

children bring it to the appropriate DEC staff person, who reviews the journal and then gives the child a Junior Naturalist patch. This program is dependent on funding being available and may not be offered every year. Other programs and activities at the campground include the Campground Ambassador Program, which provides a campsite for a camper in return for aiding campground staff; the I Love My Park Day, a volunteer cleanup activity; and Outdoors Day. Additionally, in an effort to restore the former Nature Recreation program, Environmental Educators will be hired in the Albany and Regional offices and be dispatched to the campgrounds to provide scheduled programming and educational opportunities for campers. This program is also heavily dependent on funding being available. DEC provides free First-Time Camper weekends throughout the summer. New York families that have never camped before will have the opportunity to see if they enjoy the great outdoors before investing in their own gear by registering for a fully stocked campsite at a select NYS campground for a designated weekend this summer. New campers will be provided with a family tent, sleeping bags, sleeping pads, camp chairs, camp stove, lantern, and even firewood. A Camping Ambassador will meet families at the campsite and help them get camp set up with a camping 101 lesson.

C. Inventory of Natural Resources

1. Physical

a. Elevation

The elevation of the Rogers Rock Campground varies from 320 feet (where the campsites are) to above 1,000 feet on Rogers Rock itself.

b. Water

Lake George is approximately 28,200 acres with a maximum depth of 190 feet.

c. Wetlands

DEC and the Adirondack Park Agency (APA) inventory, map, and protect wetlands under Article 24 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), and APA has jurisdiction over wetlands within the Adirondack Park. A total of approximately two acres

of palustrine wetland has been identified within the campground. In the Adirondacks, these types of wetlands are dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent vegetation, emergent mosses or lichens. These wetlands are generally defined by their low gradient or flow and where the substrate is mud or sand.

Projects that may alter or adversely affect the wetlands, or any proposed sewage disposal system within 100 feet of the wetlands, require a permit from the APA. The APA will be consulted to determine whether a permit is needed prior to site disturbance in or adjacent to these designated wetland areas. (See Exhibit #8.)

d. Soils

Soil associations consist of 10 different types as follows:

BdC – Bice-very bouldery fine sandy loam, sloping

BdE – Bice-very bouldery fine sandy loam, steep

BeC – Bice-Woodstock very bouldery fine sandy loam, sloping

ElB – Elmridge dine sandy loam, 3 to 8% slope

HpC – Hinckley-Plainfield complex, sloping

LyA – Lyme very stony fine sandy loam, nearly level

Ra – Raynham silt loam, nearly level

Ro – Rock outcrop, generally steep

WoC – Woodstock-Rock outcrop complex, sloping

WoE – Woodstock-Rock outcrop complex, steep

See exhibits 9a-9b for greater detail.

2. Biological

a. Forest Type

Forest types present include white pine, mixed hardwoods, oak hardwoods, and hemlock. A number of trees are removed annually to eliminate them as hazards to the campground visitors. Replanting is necessary to replace trees removed in heavy use areas.

b. Unique Vegetation

The New York Natural Heritage Program keeps track of the status of the state's rare flowering plants, conifers, ferns and fern allies, and mosses. Both the endangered Northern Long-eared Bat and Peregrine Falcon have habitats in a specific undeveloped portion of Rogers Rock campground. Another undeveloped portion of the campground is home to a unique ecosystem of Langsdorff's Bluejoint Grass, an endangered vascular plant. Both of these areas are currently in the Intensive Use Area but occur in parts of the area that are currently without infrastructure or campground transportation. Part of the reclassification effort is to reclassify these areas to Wild Forest.

In a portion of the campground where infrastructure exists, there are threatened rare Ram's Head Lady's Slipper plant communities, as well as a designated community of Beech-Maple Mesic Forest threatened by beech bark disease. This area already contains campground infrastructure. One of the islands is also considered to contain endangered Pinedrop plants, in an Intensive Use setting.

In any of the previously listed areas, if new infrastructure or roads are to be constructed, surveys will be carried out to ensure there are no disturbances to any culturally significant or rare animal/plant communities in the area that could possibly threaten them.

Woodland Pinedrops (*Pterospora*), also known as Albany beechdrops locally, are tall purplish plants with sticky unbranched stems. It is a member of the Indian-pipe (*Monotropoideae*) family. These plants exist most of their lifespan as masses of brittle roots, but flower occasionally. They are considered endangered in New York State.

Ram's Head Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium arietinum*) is a very rare terrestrial orchid that only grows in soils composed with a significant amount of calcium carbonate. It is considered extremely rare in every environment in which it occurs and threatened in New York. It is a 4 to 16-inch purplish orchid flower with free side sepals, unique to all other North American orchid species in the genus *Cypripedium*.

Langsdorff's bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) is a variant of Canadian bluejoint grass that is native to very specific wetland regions in Essex County. Part of its habitat encroaches on the Rogers Rock campground, but it is considered S1 by the

New York Flora Atlas, meaning there are typically five or fewer occurrences, very few remaining individuals, acres, or miles of stream, or some factor of its biology making it especially vulnerable in NYS. Bluejoint grass generally is a reed grass with many varieties. It is a grass with a branching stem between 23 and 60 inches in height. It is widespread generally (although this variety is endemic to the region) and good for soil stability.

c. Wildlife

Wildlife communities found in and around Rogers Rock Campground reflect those species commonly associated with northern hardwood and mixed hardwood/softwood forests that are transitional to the boreal forests of higher latitudes.

Terrestrial fauna is represented by a variety of birds, mammal, and invertebrate species. Amphibians and reptiles also occur on the unit, although species diversity is relatively low compared with other vertebrates. Common species include white-tailed deer, turkey, black bear, bobcat, river otter, fox, Bald Eagle, Barred Owl, Osprey, and many other more common species to the larger Northeast region.

Peregrine Falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) are considered endangered by the state of New York, and parts of Rogers Rock campground are considered prime nesting location for them. They have a body length of around 13-23 inches and a wingspan of 29-47 inches. They feed mostly on medium-sized birds but also eat small mammals, reptiles, and other animals. They are considered unthreatened countrywide, but endangered in New York, with populations increasing due to conservation efforts to return them to their historical habitats. Their numbers decreased significantly initially due to the proliferation of harmful pesticides as well as poaching.

The Northern long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) is a native North American bat considered endangered under section 4d of the Endangered Species Act by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The status of this animal as endangered is due mainly to white-nose syndrome, a fungus that can kill 90-100% of bat communities. Across the range of the species, populations have declined 97-100%. Parts of the Intensive Use area proposed to be reclassified as wild forest at Rogers Rock

campground leading into the Lake George Wild Forest are considered habitats for these bats.

d. Fisheries

Many fish species can be found in the waters of Lake George. These species include: American Eel, Atlantic Salmon, Banded Killifish, Black Crappie, Blacknose Dace, Bluntnose Minnow, Bridle Shiner, Brook Stickleback, Brook Trout, Brown Bullhead, Brown Trout, Central Minnow, Chain Pickerel, Cisco, Common Shiner, Johnny Darter, Lake Chub, Lake Trout, Largemouth Bass, Longnose Dace, Northern Pike, Pumpkinseed, Rainbow Smelt, Rainbow Trout, Redbreast Sunfish, Rock Bass, Silvery Minnow, Slimy Sculpin, Smallmouth Bass, Spotfin Shiner, Tadpole Madtom, White Sucker, Yellow Bullhead, and Yellow Perch. Lake George is well known for its abundant populations of Lake Trout, Yellow Perch, Black Crappie, and Largemouth and Smallmouth Bass.

III. INVENTORY of ISSUES and CONSTRAINTS

A. Article XIV, New York State Constitution

Article XIV of the New York State Constitution provides in part that “The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the Forest Preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed.”

B. Adirondack Park State Land Master Plan

The APSLMP requires that all campgrounds and day use areas be of a rustic nature. Natural materials will be used to the fullest extent possible in construction so as to blend with the Adirondack environment. These constraints are further described in Volume I of the Final Generic Unit Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for Campgrounds and Day Use Areas (FGUMP/EIS)

C. Environmental Conservation Law (ECL)

This unit management plan has been developed within the constraints set forth by the ECL, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York, and established policies and procedures for administration of the lands involved.

D. Recreation Program Goals

- Manage recreation programs in a manner which ensures protection of the natural resources base in accordance with the ECL, Article XIV of the New York State Constitution and the Adirondack and Catskill Parks State Land Master Plans.
- Offer recreational opportunities for leisure-time enjoyment for the people of the state.
- Increasing ADA accessibility and providing a more equitable camping experience for all people of the state.
- Ensure that revenues equal operating costs for that portion of the program covered by user fees.
- Manage the program to enhance economic benefits to local communities and the state.

E. Campground Generic Plan/EIS

This unit management plan has been developed within the constraints set forth by the FGUMP/EIS and contains overview, environmental setting, goals, policy, management, and impact assessment criteria which pertain universally and in common to all Adirondack and Catskill public campgrounds and special day use classified Intensive Use Areas.

F. Public Use

1. Inventory of Public Use

a. Attendance Trends

Attendance numbers are a combination of camper days (the number of campers x the number of nights spent) and day use visitors (the number of people using the facilities or visiting but not staying overnight). Camping attendance numbers at this facility have been steady for the last five years with 57% of all campers visiting from New York State and the remaining 43% from all other states and countries.

Rogers Rock Attendance			
Year	**Camping**	**Day Use**	**Total**
2025	53,071	6,278	59,349
2024	57,184	2,282	59,466
2023	56,326	2,789	59,115
2022	62,940	3,934	66,874
2021	70,493	2,754	73,247
Avg	***60,002***	***3,607***	***63,608***

As one of the largest campgrounds on Lake George, Rogers Rock is utilized significantly more by non-NYS residents than the majority of DEC-run campgrounds. Day Use attendance at this facility has fluctuated during the last five-year period. Campground use during winter months occurs from passive recreational pursuits such as cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, birding, and ice fishing. Currently, there is no way of accurately tracking such usage as there are no permits required or issued for off-season use, nor staff on site to monitor use.

b. Revenue Trends

Revenues are used to offset annual operating costs of the campground. Operating budget allocations are based on revenues generated from camping fees, day use fees, temporary revocable permits (TRPs), peddler permits, sales of Empire Passports, and sales of firewood. Revenue reported from camping and day use follows the same trends reported above in the attendance trends.

Five-Year Revenue Totals for Rogers Rock			
Year	**Camping**	**Day Use**	**Total**
2025	$369,963	$7,932	$377,895
2024	$399,116	$6,950	$406,066
2023	$385,454	$7,072	$392,526
2022	$334,846	$8,236	$343,082
2021	$488,914	$9,549	$498,463
Avg	***$395,658***	***$7,948***	***$403,606***

Operating costs for Rogers Rock average $200,000 annually.

2. Carrying Capacity

All DEC campground facilities should be operated within the physical, biological, and social carrying capacity of the site. Operation within these limits will ensure continued character and integrity to intensive recreational use at this location and that public use is conditioned within the capacity of the physical, biological, and social resources to withstand such use.

a. Physical Carrying Capacity

The following is an analysis of existing design capacities as compared to NYS Department of Health codes and DEC design standards. The existing campsite design capacity is based on six persons per site, and the day use design capacity is six persons per picnic table.

The table below compares the calculated capacity needs for each campground with the currently available capacity, with deficiencies noted.

Facility Infrastructure Capacity Analysis				
Facility Description	**Design Standard***	**Calculated Need**	**Currently Available**	**Deficiency**
Campsites (321)	1,250 sf/site	1,250 sf/site	1,250 sf/site	None
Trailer dumping station	1 for every 100 sites	3	1	2
Potable water supply	55 gal/day/site	56,175 gpd	87,900 gpd	None
88 day use picnic tables	5 gal/day/picnicker	2,640 gpd	87,900 gpd	None
Water spigots	1/10 campsites	32	59	None
(within 250')	1/60 picknickers	9	10	None

Lavatories	1 for every 15 campsites	21	18	3
(within 500')	1 for every 60 picnickers	9	4	5
Toilets/Urinals	2 for every 10 sites	64	120	None
(within 500')	2 for every 60 picnickers	18	120	None
Utility sinks	Conveniently located	n/a	0	n/a
Showers	2 for every 25 sites	26	14	12

*DEC design standards meet or exceed NYS Health Department codes

To design an effective, environmentally acceptable onsite wastewater treatment system, it is necessary to evaluate the physical characteristics of a site to determine whether adequate conditions exist or can be created to safely treat and discharge wastewater on a long-term basis. Points to be considered when evaluating a site for location of an on-site wastewater treatment system include identification of flood-prone areas; proximity of structures; location of nearby utilities; proximity to surface waters, wetlands, and other environmentally sensitive areas; terrain and other surface characteristics; subsurface conditions; and area for system replacement and/or expansion. Final site-specific planning for new or replacement on-site wastewater treatment systems at Rogers Rock Campground will adhere to all requirements and guidance that should be met for treatment and dispersal systems.

b. Biological Carrying Capacity

Many of the 6,000 campsites operated by DEC have been in continuous use since the campgrounds opened. Depending on site design and level of occupancy, they are showing their age in terms of loss of vegetation screening, soil compaction, drainage issues and site amenity needs. To address these concerns, a campsite restoration project is underway to evaluate the condition and needs of each facility. Restoration work will include tree and shrub plantings, replacement of lost soils, regrading of sites, drainage improvements, evaluating the design and size of campsites, and replacement of deteriorated tables and fireplaces. In most cases, sites that require restoration work will be removed from inventory while work is being completed. Sites #36, 79, 81, 105, 147, 148, 153, 168, 171, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 246 and 249 are currently selected for restoration work and sites #27, 28, 50, 75, 80, 121, 127, and 132 have been selected for future restoration. Signs have been posted at the campground and reservations will not be taken for these sites.

Hazardous trees are regularly removed in accordance with established policy and, in addition to natural regeneration, growth of residual trees and plantings as noted above compensate for any losses.

c. Social Carrying Capacity

Annual camper surveys have been conducted since 1996. Campers have been asked to rate their camping experience on a scale from unacceptable to excellent. At current attendance levels, this campground is not operating at an acceptable social carrying capacity based on the expectations of our visitors. Most negative comments refer to the poor quality of the roads, showers, bathrooms, and campsites. Proposed management actions have been developed to address these areas of concern and are detailed in Section IV below.

Additional impacts associated with planned campground objectives and actions are identified and discussed in the Generic Unit Management Plan Volume I. The table below summarizes survey statistics over the past five years.

Year	Number of Responses	# Great or Excellent	% Great or Excellent
2025	298	145	49%
2024*	12	8	75%
2023	265	148	56%
2022	337	201	60%
2021	451	266	59%

**Due to an error most campers did not receive the survey in 2024.*

d. Visitor Use Management

Section 816 of the Adirondack Park Agency Act authorizes and directs DEC, in consultation with APA, to develop individual unit management plans that conform to the general guidelines and criteria set forth in the master plan. The APSLMP's guidelines for management and use of Intensive Use areas states that, "Any request for classification of a new acquisition or reclassification of existing lands from another land use category to an intensive use area will be accompanied by a draft unit management

plan for the proposed intensive use area that will demonstrate how the applicable guidelines will be respected." See APSLMP at 44.

One of the proposed management actions in the unit management plan is the classification and reclassification of land. The two areas requiring reclassification are 169 acres of land currently classified as Intensive Use proposed to be reclassified as Wild Forest, and 147 acres of land currently classified as Wild Forest proposed to be reclassified as Intensive Use. These are discussed below under Management Action #3.

A third area, the Waltonian Islands, which total approximately 7 acres, require classification because they are currently mapped as private lands classified as Moderate Intensity Use, which is a mapping error. Due to the size of the Waltonian Islands and the level of recreational use they receive, DEC and APA are implementing the Visitor Use Management Framework to guide natural resource protection and sustainable recreational use on the cluster of islands.

Sliding Scale of Analysis

The sliding scale of analysis seeks to match the investment made in analysis with the level of uncertainty and risk associated with the issues being addressed. Regardless of the project complexity, all framework steps still apply, and the process does not vary. The investment of time and resources does vary, depending on the complexity of the project.

DEC and APA staff considered the involvement of natural, cultural and social resources, the geographic extent and potential for the surrounding area to be affected, and other aspects pertaining to the recreational use of the Waltonian Islands. During the planning process, it was determined that a low level of analysis is appropriate at this time. Future monitoring of use levels and indicators will inform DEC staff if desired conditions are being met and whether management strategies should be implemented.

Assess and Summarize Existing Information and Current Conditions

The Waltonian Islands group consists of four named islands (Waltonian, Temple Knoll, Asas and Flirtation) and five smaller unnamed islands. The largest, Waltonian Island, is 3.13 acres; the smallest is 0.77 acres. Asas Island is managed as a day use area that can be reserved through Rogers Rock Campground. Flirtation Island, Temple

Island and Waltonian Island have 11 campsites in total that can be reserved. The island sites have a design capacity of 66 people (11 sites x 6 people per site). Special provision for the use of tent platforms and boat docks protect soil in and around the campsites. See FGUMP/EIS at pg. 61. There is one composting restroom, constructed in 2004, located at the center of the Waltonian Island. Each of the 11 campsites includes a pit privy. These campsites are managed by the campground's 13 seasonal staff. The five other unnamed islands combined are less than 1 acre in total size and do not have any existing facilities, infrastructure or improvements.

The island group is approximately 2.5 miles south of Rogers Rock campground and not more than .25 miles from private lands classified as Moderate Intensity Use. The island cluster has historically had camping and day use since the late 1900s.

Beginning in 1996, the Rogers Rock Public Campground staff began managing camper registrations for the Waltonian Islands. Prior to 1996, campers wishing to obtain a permit to camp on the Waltonian Islands had to go to the Narrow Island Headquarters located 7 miles away. Campground visitation numbers have been steady for the last five years. A thorough photo inventory of the islands was completed in September 2025.

Desired Conditions

The Interagency Visitor Use Management Council (IVUMC) defines desired conditions as, "statements of aspiration that describe resource conditions, visitor experiences and opportunities, and facilities and services that an agency strives to achieve and maintain in a particular area." (IVUMC VUMF page 30)

Natural resource protection:

- The island's vegetation, shoreline, soil, and surrounding lake waters remain healthy and minimally impacted.
- Vegetative management is limited to what is necessary to support safe recreational use while preserving the Forest Preserve character of the islands.
- The islands are free from litter.

Wild character and open space resource protection:

- The relatively wild and undeveloped character of the Waltonian Islands is preserved.

Visitor experience and use:

- Visitors experience and enjoy the rare opportunity to access small public islands on one of the most scenic lakes in New York.
- The area accommodates concentrated use and highly social conditions, providing visitors with a sense of togetherness and places to gather with a group for the day or overnight.
- Visitors should expect to encounter others during their visit while feeling safe, healthy, and free from conflict between users.

Facilities, structures, and improvements:

- Facilities, structures and improvements are located, designed and managed to blend with the surrounding environment; constructed with natural materials to the fullest extent possible; provide reasonable access; and cause the least effect or intrusion on the surrounding environment.
- Structures and improvements are in good repair and at a scale that is in harmony with the relatively wild and undeveloped character of the Adirondack Park.
- Structures and improvements are compliant with applicable health standards.
- Structures and improvements are compliant with applicable accessibility standards as access is a positive improvement for all people of the state.
- Facilities, structures, and improvements are designed and maintained to withstand climate change vulnerabilities, including flooding, extreme weather, and shoreline instability.

Define appropriate visitor activities, facilities, and services.

The APSLMP identifies two types of intensive use areas (IUAs), campgrounds and day use areas, and outlines the appropriate visitor activities, facilities and services that are provided therein. The primary management for IUAs is to "provide the public opportunities for family group camping… and similar outdoor recreational pursuits in a setting and on a scale that are in harmony with the relatively wild and undeveloped character of the Adirondack Park." APSLMP at 43. Day use areas do not provide overnight camping or other overnight accommodations for the public. Campgrounds are to be of a rustic nature without utility hookups and other elaborate facilities and will

retain the natural character of the surrounding forest. Individual sites will contain only a fireplace or fire ring, picnic table, and appropriate sites. The 1990 Final Generic Unit Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for Campgrounds and Day Use Areas also identifies tent platforms as structures to be used to preserve soils at campsites on small islands on Lake George.

Indicators & Thresholds

"Indicators are specific resource or experiential attributes that can be measured to track changes in conditions so that progress toward achieving and maintaining desired conditions can be assessed…. Indicators must be capable of being assessed objectively over time…." IVUMC Monitoring Guidebook at 9.

Indicator: Campsites, pumpable privies and associated structures meet setback criteria.

- Threshold: New buildings or structures, other than docks, other similar water related facilities, and pumpable privies, are less than 150 feet from the mean high-water mark of Lake George.
- Threshold: New, reconstructed, or relocated campsites are less than 100 feet from the mean high-water mark of Lake George.

Indicator: Campsites, pumpable privies and associated structures must blend with the surrounding environment. *

- Categories: **Well screened**: campsites, privies, structures and improvements are not visible; **partially screened**: campsites, privies, structures and improvements are somewhat visible; **screening needed**: campsites, privies, structures and improvements are prominent and visible.
- Threshold: Campsite, privies, or associated structures and improvements are not primarily natural colors (i.e. forest browns and greens) or not reasonably screened upon visual inspection.

Indicator: Erosion at the campsite (visually inspect and assign a condition class for erosion within the campsite boundary).

- Condition classes: **None**: no visible erosion present; **Light**: fine material (e.g. sand) movement, sheet flow; **Moderate**: channeling, moving moderate size

material (larger than sand but not as big as a marble) offsite; **Severe**: gullying, ditching, water is moving significant material (larger than size of marble) off site.

- Threshold: Soil erosion category changes from Moderate to Severe.

Indicator: Tent platform condition class.

- Condition classes: **Good:** no damage to tent platform; **Some damage:** tent platform has minor damage; **Repair/Replace:** tent platform is damaged and not functional.
- Threshold: Condition class changes from Some damage to Damage/repair.

Indicator: Campsite condition class (visual inspection within the campsite boundaries).

- Condition classes: **No issues:** Ground vegetation present. Soil is stable, not migrating off-site. Site is adequately screened. **Minor degradation:** Ground vegetation present. Some soil is migrating off-site. Signs of off-site vegetation or screening degradation. **Major degradation:** Soil erosion obvious. Visual erosion channels, carrying sediment off-site. Surrounding site vegetation limited or absent.
- Threshold: Condition class changes from minor degradation to major degradation.

Indicator: Fireplace condition class. (visual inspection)

- Condition classes: **Poor:** Damaged, needs to be replaced; **Fair:** Some degradation of surfaces, damage more visible and may affect useability; **Good:** Some minor damage but still completely functional; **Excellent:** Recently replaced, no issues.
- Threshold: Condition class changes from Fair to Poor.

Indicator: Privy condition class. (visual inspection)

- Condition classes: **Poor:** Damaged, needs to be replaced. **Fair:** Some degradation of surfaces, damage more visible and may affect useability. **Good:** Some minor damage but still completely functional. **Excellent:** Recently replaced, no issues.
- Threshold: Condition class changes from Fair to Poor.

Indicator: Picnic table condition class (visual inspection)

- Condition classes: **Good:** Some minor damage but still completely functional. **Fair:** Some degradation of surfaces, damage more visible and may affect useability. **Needs Repair:** Structural element broken, needs repair. **Needs Replacement:** Condition or construction concerns warrant replacement.
- Threshold: Condition class changes from Fair to Needs Repair.

Monitoring & Adaptive Management

The DEC's Campsite Restoration Program was established in 2015 to monitor and adaptively manage campsites in Intensive Use settings to protect natural resources and visitor experiences. At Rogers Rock campground (which includes the Waltonian Islands), 2.5% of campsites are to be identified to be closed for restoration each year. At the Waltonian Islands specifically, the recreational use and associated impacts will be monitored through the existing campsite restoration assessment process to track changes to the natural and social resources of the Islands over time. On an annual basis at the beginning of the camping season, each site will be visited and visually assessed for the indicators and thresholds presented in the previous section. DEC Caretakers and staff are responsible for analyzing site conditions and choosing the sites that need to be restored based on site conditions and occupancy rates.

If campground staff find that threshold has been met, the Regional Office is notified. At the Regional Office, a determination is made on how to address the identified issue. Should the campsite be elected for the Campsite Restoration Program, Central Office staff are notified, the campsite is added to the Restoration Program inventory and is then closed to the public. Once Facility Supervisors determine which campsites should be restored, Campsite Project/Change Forms are submitted to the Regional Office and then Central Office for review. Upon approval, campsites are closed for occupancy. This closure is reflected in Reserve America, the reservation system utilized by DEC for camping, and in the campground database.

DEC Operations staff maintain an ESRI ArcGIS database with campsite conditions, photographs, and other site-related information. Information is updated to reflect campsite conditions upon re-opening, after restoration work is completed. When

a site has been restored, a site visit is conducted to update existing campsite conditions and photographs. The campground database is updated with the information and photographs collected on this site visit. Restored campsites are then re-opened and can be reserved by the public again. Sites are only reopened after they have been restored based on identified indicators and thresholds. Campsites will not be taken off the restoration list until restored.

The DEC may use other management strategies and actions to address visitor use management concerns, including but not limited to modifying use or modifying the site in conformance with the APSLMP.

e. Historical Assets

Cultural resources are a holistic term encompassing all categories of human-created resources including buildings, structures, objects, and archaeological sites. The DEC is required to include such resources in the range of environmental values that are managed on public lands pursuant to the New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA) (Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law Article 14), the State Environmental Quality Review Act (ECL Article 8) Article 9 of Environmental Conservation Law, 6 NYCRR Section 190.8 (g) and Section 233 of Education Law. For more information on protection of historic and cultural resources, please see the Strategic Plan for State Forest Management (SPSFM) page 157 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

To inventory known cultural resources within or near Rogers Rock Campground, the DEC searched the archaeological site and historic building inventories maintained by the New York State Museum and the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. The two inventories overlap to an extent but do not entirely duplicate one another. The purpose of this effort was to identify known cultural resources that might be affected by actions proposed within the unit and to assist in understanding and characterizing past human use and occupation of the unit.

Archaeological site locations, names, and inventory numbers are protected information and cannot be included in a public Unit Management Plan. This information must be protected consistent with Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and NY State Historic Preservation Act (PRHPL Article 14) and 9 NYCRR Part 427.8,

Public Access to Information, which provides that information about the location, character, or ownership of a cultural resource shall not be disclosed to the public and shall only be disclosed pursuant to an appropriate protective order.

Precontact archaeological sites have been identified in this area. Before undertaking any projects which involve ground disturbance in Rogers Rock Campground, an archeological survey will be conducted to assess and investigate the nature and extent of archeological resources in the area. No National Register eligible or listed properties are reported within or near Rogers Rock Campground. Rogers Rock includes built resources which are at least fifty years old and have not been formally assessed for National Register eligibility. These resources must be assessed before undertaking projects which directly affect them, excepting general maintenance, the nature and extent of archaeological resources in the area. If it appears that any aspect of the project will cause any change, beneficial or adverse, to a historic or archaeological property, all feasible and prudent alternatives will be considered together with reasonable plans to avoid and/or mitigate adverse impacts to cultural resources.

The historic and archaeological sites located within this land unit as well as additional unrecorded sites that may exist on the property are protected under the New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA - Article 14 PRHPL), Article 9 of ECL, 6 NYCRR Part 190.9(g), and Section 233 of Education Law. Should any such actions be proposed in the future which would impact these sites they will be reviewed in accordance with SHPA and, when appropriate, in consultation with the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe and Stockbridge-Munsee Community. Unauthorized excavation and removal of materials from any of these sites is prohibited by Article 9 of Environmental Conservation Law and Section 233 of Education Law. In some cases, additional protection may be afforded these resources by the federal Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).

f. Adjacent Lands

Rogers Rock Campground is bounded by private lands to the north, Lake George to the east, Lake George Wild Forest to the south, and private lands to the west. Lake George offers boating, canoeing, water skiing, fishing, and swimming. Area attractions

include the historic Fort Ticonderoga, golf courses, antique shops, craft and gift stores, many restaurants, a shopping mall, and many state hiking trails.

Campers can purchase an assortment of goods from shopping at various stores in the immediate region.

g. Invasive Species

DEC is concerned about the threat of invasive species at campgrounds, both for their destructive effect on our environment and the associated financial drain on revenue and resources.

One common way insect pests are moved around the country—beyond their natural spread based on biology and flight potential—is on firewood carried by campers, hunters and other users of our forests. This firewood may come from trees killed by insect pests and taken down wherever visitors originated. DEC regulation 6 NYCRR Part 192.5 is in effect prohibiting the import of firewood into New York unless it has been heat treated to kill pests. The regulation also limits the transportation of untreated firewood to less than 50 miles from its source. Staff share this information with registering campers.

DEC's goal, in collaboration with other agencies and interested groups, is to establish a documented inventory of species by location within the campground and to implement an active invasive species management program to help contain and possibly eradicate further growth of these species. It is through these continued efforts that a collaborative initiative among DEC, the Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program and the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry developed the *Adirondack Park State Campground Terrestrial Invasive Plant Management 2023 Program Report*. According to the Lake George Land Conservancy and its partners (including DEC, Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program, and NYS Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management) the plants that pose the most significant risks to Lake George and its surrounding areas are shrubby honeysuckle, garlic mustard, purple loosestrife, Japanese Knotweed, and Common Reed. The hemlock wooly adelgid is a new invasive threat to Lake George, an aphid-like bug with no predators that feeds exclusively on Hemlocks. Eastern hemlocks make up approximately 60% of all tree cover in the Lake George watershed. These trees not only

provide shade and biodiversity but also stabilize streams through their roots, preventing erosion and reducing sediment and excess nutrients that would otherwise run off into Lake George and significantly impact water quality. These insects are currently being monitored through initiatives helping to curb the spread and educate the public on invasives.

In Lake George, data indicates that most invasives come from the Hudson River, Saratoga Lake, Lake Champlain, and Great Sacandaga Lake, among others.

Alongside the previously mentioned invasives, Lake George is currently infested with communities of Eurasian watermilfoil, Curly-leaf pondweed, Zebra Mussels, Asian Clams, Spiny Water Fleas, and Chinese Mystery Snails. All of these species are present in Lake George and efforts to monitor and prevent the spread have been taken.

h. General Operations

Rogers Rock Campground is a popular facility used during the spring through fall seasons for camping, fishing, and hiking. The rest of the year, this campground experiences some visitation for hiking, fishing, snowshoeing, birding, and cross-country skiing. Continued maintenance and upkeep of these facilities help ensure safe operation of the campground for both visitor and employee use. Day-to-day operations of these campgrounds are guided by documents in the *DEC Campground Guidance Manual*. The subject index of the manual is referenced in Volume III, Appendix D of the 1990 Generic Unit Management Plan.

i. ADA Accessibility Guidelines

Application of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), along with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (ABA) and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title V, Section 504, has a profound effect on the manner by which people with disabilities are afforded equality in their recreational pursuits. ADA is a comprehensive law prohibiting discrimination against people with disabilities in employment practices, use of public transportation, use of telecommunication facilities, and use of public accommodations. ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in all services, programs, and activities of state and local governments.

Consistent with ADA requirements, DEC incorporates accessibility for people with disabilities into siting, planning, construction, and alteration of recreational facilities and assets supporting such facilities. DEC continues to improve and make new accessible opportunities through our planning processes across the state.

In addition, Title II of the ADA requires, in part, that services, programs, and activities of DEC, when viewed in their entirety, are readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. DEC is not required to take any action which would result in a fundamental alteration to the nature of the service, program or activity, or would present an undue financial or administrative burden. When accommodating access to a program, DEC is not necessarily required to make each existing facility and asset accessible, as long as the program is accessible by other means or at a different facility.

This Plan incorporates an inventory of all the recreational facilities and assets on the unit or area, and an assessment of the programs, services and facilities provided to determine the level of accessibility. In conducting this assessment, DEC employs guidelines which ensure that programs are accessible, including buildings, facilities, and vehicles, in terms of architecture and design, and the transportation of and communication with individuals with disabilities.

In accordance with the U.S. Department of Justice's ADA Title II regulations, all new DEC facilities, or parts of facilities, that are constructed for public use are to be accessible to people with disabilities. Full compliance is not required where DEC can demonstrate that it is structurally impracticable to meet the requirements [28 CFR § 35.151(a)]. Compliance is still required for parts of the facility that can be made accessible, to the extent that it is not structurally impracticable for people with various types of disabilities. In addition, all alterations to facilities, or part of facilities, that affect or could affect the usability of the facility will be made in a manner that the altered portion of the facility is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. [28 CFR § 35.151(b)(1-4).]

DEC uses the Department of Justice's 2010 Standards for Accessible Design in designing, constructing, and altering buildings and sites. For outdoor recreational facilities not covered under the current ADA standards, DEC uses the standards

provided under the ABA to lend credibility to the assessment results and to offer protection to the natural resource (ABA Standards for Outdoor Developed Areas; Sections F201.4, F216.3, F244 to F248, and 1011 to 1019).

A record of accessibility determination is kept with the work planning record. Any new facilities, assets and accessibility improvements to existing facilities, or assets proposed in this plan, are identified in the section containing proposed management actions.

For further information, please contact the DEC Statewide ADA Accessibility Coordinator at accessibility@dec.ny.gov

Based on a facility accessibility evaluation, the only facilities that meet accessibility standards are shower buildings #5 and #10, and restroom #9. There is also an accessible beach access route. There are approximately 9 accessible campsites (1, 100, 110, 113, 145, 165, 172, and 257) of 301, only about 3% of total on-land campsites. One restroom meets the required accessible standards as well. For a very popular campground this is a large disparity in terms of accessible infrastructure. The proposed management actions seek to address this disparity and increase accessible infrastructure and recreational opportunities.

The construction of two new shower buildings allows for accessible features to be installed. Both playgrounds that will be constructed will have ADA surfaces. The roads and parking surfaces will be made accessible when rehabilitated. All new public infrastructure will be ADA conforming.

j. The Climate Act and Climate Mitigation Efforts on Forest Preserve Lands

In the 2019 Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (Climate Act), New York State committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the state and to ultimately achieve net zero emissions. In accordance with Section 7(2) of the Climate Act, DEC's CP-49 Climate Change and DEC Action, and the New York State Climate Action Council Scoping Plan (Scoping Plan), the management actions proposed in this UMP have taken climate change, greenhouse gas emissions, and the entirety of the Climate Act into consideration.

A key element of the Climate Act is achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions across New York State by 2050. Section 7 of the Climate Act requires all New York State Agencies to consider climate change in management decision making and approvals processes. The Scoping Plan, which was based on strategies developed by sector-specific advisory panels, forms a framework for how the State as a whole would address the Climate Act's objectives. Following best management practices on Forest Preserve lands helps continue to ensure that management actions release minimal greenhouse gas emissions, and that the Forest Preserve continues to effectively sequester and store carbon – contributing to climate mitigation and the Climate Act's 2050 requirement of 85% reduction in GHG emissions from 1990 levels, with a goal of net-zero emissions. The Scoping Plan's Chapter 15 on Agriculture and Forestry continues by mentioning, "Management of New York's forests, to promote tree health, recreation, wildlife habitat, and wood products, among other reasons, also has many implications for long-term carbon storage and sequestration" (pg. 274). Forests are the only natural, large-scale, and continuous means (on land) for removing CO2 from the atmosphere; and they have the greatest potential for storing that carbon long-term, as the sequestered carbon stays locked up in the standing trees and the durable wood products that come from the timber harvested from non-Forest Preserve lands. The value of carbon sequestration and storage is additive – it is a benefit that forests naturally provide, in addition to all other social, health, environmental, and economic benefits. This means the total value of healthy forests are strategies for maintaining carbon sequestration and storage. Protecting the long-term health of the Forest Preserve will continue to be critical for adapting to climate change, mitigating its effects, producing resilient ecosystems and fulfilling the objectives of the Climate Act. DEC will continue to look for ways to maintain and expand the forest cover across the State through public landownership and supporting responsible forest management practices on private lands and the State Forest system outside the Adirondack and Catskill Parks.

Section 7(3) of the Climate Act requires the APA to consider whether its decisions disproportionately burden identified disadvantaged communities (DACs). Furthermore, DEC shall prioritize actions that look to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and co-pollutants in DACs. Since DEC does not expect overall greenhouse gas

emissions or co-pollutants to change due to the implementation of this plan, and the plan overall benefits users of the Forest Preserve by providing increasing access to safe outdoor recreational spaces, drinking watershed protection, and healthier overall ecosystems through the removal of invasive species, there should be no disproportionate impacts to DACs expected. New York's Forest Preserve will continue to provide various and invaluable services to the ecosystems and communities across a diverse landscape.

While the climate trends and projections for the Adirondack region paint a clear picture of a changing climate, they do not require DEC to significantly modify the nature of recreational opportunities and facilities it provides on Forest Preserve lands. Natural resource preservation has and will continue to be of utmost importance, and recreational uses should be encouraged as long as they can occur in harmony with existing and projected site conditions, including seasonal fluctuations.

Although long-term use projections are challenging, we can expect that the popularity of cooler northern tourist and recreation destinations such as the Adirondacks will increase due to warming temperatures at lower elevations and southern latitudes.

If anything, the combined likelihoods of growing use and higher rainfall events underscores the importance of developing recreational infrastructure that can withstand extreme weather conditions, particularly rainfall, in combination with heavy public use. Trails, bridges, roads, and parking areas (to name a few) should be designed in a manner that reduces annual maintenance that arises from high use and/or high rainfall events. Design standards for these types of facilities have existed for some time and should become the standard when DEC constructs or upgrades facilities. Where facilities cannot be built or maintained to these standards in certain locations, alternative locations will be sought or the need for recreational use in these locations will be reconsidered.

The proposed management actions, when taken together, assess and plan for climate change vulnerabilities. Rehabilitation of the water and wastewater systems will update them to designs more prepared to withstand flooding and high precipitation events. Burying electrical lines will create more resilient campground infrastructure and reduce maintenance. Reclassification of land from Intensive Use to Wild Forest will

increase protections for intact forests. The rehabilitation of the roads and parking surfaces will improve stormwater management/erosion and reduce maintenance. The construction of two new shower buildings will be more energy efficient. Tree and shrub plantings will assist in healthy forest maintenance, and campsite restoration will address stormwater management and erosion.

IV. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The management actions below are being proposed for the forthcoming five-year period and will be completed as staff and funding allow.

Proposed Management Actions		
	Management Actions	**Cost**
1.	Rehabilitate and Update Water System.	$1,100,000
2.	Construct Two New Shower Buildings.	$4,000,000
3.	Classification and Reclassification of Lands.	$0
4.	Construct Two Small Playgrounds.	$200,000
5.	Rehabilitate Trailer Dump Station.	$600,000
6.	Rehabilitate Composting Toilet on Waltonian Island with Pumpable Privies.	$60,000
7.	Rehabilitate all Roads and Parking Surfaces.	$2,500,000
8.	Bury Electric Lines.	$1,200,000
9.	Rehabilitate Wastewater System.	$4,000,000
10.	Tree and Shrub Plantings.	$25,000
11.	Campsite Restoration.	$25,000

These actions reflect the need to modernize facilities to comply with health and safety codes and user needs. They will also provide universal access and increase the efficiency of the campground management. The details for proposed projects will be developed through DEC's work planning process and will be consistent with Commissioner's Policy 78. New buildings will blend with the Adirondack environment and use natural materials where possible. Using the footprint of existing infrastructure and areas disturbed by past management will be a priority over construction in

undisturbed areas. Prioritization of previously disturbed areas will assist in limiting the need for additional vegetative impacts, minimizing topographic alterations and preserving the scenic, natural, and open space resources of the campground. Site-specific plans will be developed to include erosion and sediment control components and will address stormwater runoff.

Construction activities disturbing more than one acre will require a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). These plans will be prepared in accordance with the NYSDEC's SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges, to inform construction personnel of measures to be implemented for controlling runoff and pollutants from the site during and after construction activities. Implementation of the proposed actions will reduce operating costs and generate revenues for DEC. Prioritization of management actions is based on the availability of funding and health and safety concerns.

1. Rehabilitate and Update Water System.

The current water system at Rogers Rock campground is in need of upgrades. The whole system is outdated and in need of repairs, but during a recent screening, the area from the pumphouse to the reservoir is in the most drastic need of renovations. In recent years, small portions of the water lines have been replaced, but a whole rehabilitation of all lines needs to be conducted to bring all infrastructure up to proper and consistent standards. This management action proposes to rehabilitate the existing water system to meet current design standards and Department of Health codes.

2. Construct Two New Shower Buildings.

Currently, the two shower buildings adjacent to sites 172 and 251 are consistently overcrowded during peak season, as they are utilized by the majority of people in the whole northern section of the campground. As such, the two buildings essentially support close to 200 sites, almost 1,200 people using the standard of 6 people per site. Overcrowding is a major problem as a result of this. As such, the goal is to construct two new shower buildings: one serving the northern loop (sites 195 – 244) and one serving the western loop (sites 261 – 301) across the road. For the western loop, the building can be put near site 264, adjacent to already existing water lines. The

northern loop shower building can be constructed by demolishing the northern restrooms by site 221 and replacing it with the shower building, as the building will contain restrooms as well. In terms of design, see exhibit #15. This will be a net gain of one shower building.

In conjunction with the building replacement, associated wastewater systems will be evaluated for adequacy and code compliance. If found deficient, systems will be replaced and modernized as part of the shower building replacement. The new building will be constructed to meet modern design standards, comply with all codes, provide ADA accessibility and accessible parking, and be more energy efficient and environmentally sustainable. Standards for erosion and sediment control will be met in conformance with the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated November 2016.

3. Classification and Reclassification of Lands.

Currently, 310.3 acres of Rogers Rock campground is classified as Intensive Use. The current classification does not accurately reflect the existing facilities and management of the unit due to a mapping error. Approximately 147 acres of Lake George Wild Forest that neighbors the Intensive Use area should be reclassified as Intensive Use as it contains existing campsites, electric, wastewater, water lines, and infrastructure that has been historically and is currently managed as part of Rogers Rock campground. Rogers Rock has been managed as a campground since 1947, and the only reason these 147 acres are not already a part of the Intensive Use Area is due solely to mapping errors. Additionally, approximately 169 acres currently classified as Intensive Use in the northernmost part of the campground should be reclassified as Wild Forest to more accurately reflect the area's character, capacity to withstand use and present natural resources.

The Waltonian Islands group, which is managed as part of Rogers Rock campground, requires a map correction. Due to mapping errors, the islands are inaccurately mapped and classified as private land on the APA's Adirondack Land Use and Development Plan Map and State Land Map. The Waltonian Islands group consists of nine islands. Asas Island is managed as a day use area that can be reserved through

Rogers Rock Campground. Flirtation Island, Temple Island and Waltonian Island all have campsites that the public can reserve as part of Rogers Rock campground. The five others combined are less than 1 acre in total size and do not have any existing facilities, infrastructure or improvements. The island group is approximately 2.5 miles south of Rogers Rock campground and not more than .25 miles from private lands classified as Moderate Intensity Use. Asas Island, Flirtation Island, Temple Island and Waltonian Island should be classified as Intensive Use. The island cluster's capacity to withstand use is demonstrated through its historic camping and day use and existing conditions. Special provisions for the use of tent platforms and boat docks have and will continue to protect soil in and around the campsites.

4. Construct Two Small Playgrounds.

Currently there are no playground areas at the campground, and the only recreation structure is an informal volleyball court, with sand and a net. There are presently two cleared locations which provide the opportunity to install small to medium-sized playground infrastructure that will be centrally located. The first is an existing cleared area near site 155 which presently has a volleyball net. The second is the day use area, in a section that is already clear of trees and screened adequately from the water. Both sites are already cleared of trees and would require limited topographic alterations. The location by site 155 will not require any topographic alteration or vegetative clearing as it is already a flattened area without woody vegetation. It will be set back a minimum of 150 feet from the mean high-water mark and will be located so as to be reasonably screened from the shoreline. The playground in the day use area will be located in the already cleared area near the existing road and parking area. The playgrounds will be of rustic nature to blend in with the primitive nature of forest preserve facilities and maintain the existing vegetative buffer so as to be reasonably screened from the water. Both playgrounds will meet existing ADA standards and be accessible. This management action also includes the construction of interpretive elements like tactile displays in this day use area for ADA accessibility. DEC policy provides for offering rustic playground equipment in a campground on a case-by-case basis. This policy fits ongoing objectives to carry out programs which meet user needs and desires and encourage new park entries and visitor returns (GEIS 1990 pt. III B 1e).

5. Rehabilitate Trailer Dump Station.

The current trailer dump station is in poor condition, and there is an already existing deficiency in the number of trailer dump stations based on facility size. As a result, this management action exists to utilize pre-existing septic systems and expand the size of the trailer dump station footprint to include two more dump stations, increasing it to three lanes to meet the expected need based on facility size. The location will be the same. This will help address deficiencies as well as alleviate traffic for dumping.

6. Replace Composting Toilet on Waltonian Island with Pumpable Privies.

The only toilet on Waltonian Island needs replacement. In its current state, the toilet needs to be fully rehabilitated. When this toilet is eventually replaced, it will be replaced with individualized pumpable privies rather than a centralized composting toilet like exists currently. There are also 11 pit privies throughout the islands currently. As part of this management action, these existing pit privies will be removed and replaced with pumpable privies as well. Future plans for the management of the islands include the inclusion of boats capable of pumping these privies to the Rogers Rock facility. Once these boats are available the transition to pumpable privies will occur. There is no plan to rehabilitate the composting toilet currently, as the goal is its eventual replacement with privies rather than continuing to use the composting toilets.

7. Rehabilitate all Roads and Parking Surfaces.

To ensure proper campground maintenance, roads within the Rogers Rock Campground will be rehabilitated. The current condition of roads and parking areas throughout the Campground are poor and in need of rehabilitation. Much of the campground road system rehabilitation will be within the existing road footprint or within the existing impacted road shoulders requiring little additional vegetative clearing and limited topographic alterations. In addition, the rehabilitation will improve vehicular and pedestrian safety, assist in reducing impacts to wetlands, and help alleviate stormwater erosion and sedimentation issues. The road rehabilitation will assist with addressing stormwater management through: 1) road crowning to maintain sheet flow to appropriate sites to avoid resource impacts, 2) adding check dams, where needed, to

existing cross drainage, 3) providing adequate road and shoulder surface to limit adjacent soil compaction, 4) supplying permeable, granular shoulders, 4) adding vegetation as part of the campsite restoration project (detailed in Sec III.F.2.b). Other stormwater management techniques may be incorporated as part of final detailed plans developed for the campground road rehabilitation. When rehabilitated, these roads will also conform to ADA standards for surfacing.

8. Bury Electric Lines.

All 3.0 miles of overhead primary and secondary electric lines should be buried to minimize recurring maintenance needs, safety concerns and to bring electrical infrastructure up to current code. Burying these lines will minimize safety issues and fire risk from downed electric lines and ensure that there is significantly less damage to electricity infrastructure after storms. Transformers and other associated electrical infrastructure will be transferred from pole to ground mount pads and utility poles will be removed. As part of this management action co-located telecommunications lines will be buried wherever possible. Currently there are approximately 300 feet of overhead line.

9. Wastewater System Rehabilitation.

The goal of this management action is to redirect groundwater and surface water away from the treatment fields. The current treatment system is in a narrow, flat area over 100 feet above the lowest point of the wastewater system that has a 1,500+ foot long slope draining into it, which could result in potential drainage and overflow problems. This issue can be addressed by adding a cutoff to divert groundwater and surface water from the current treatment fields to a nearby deep ravine. This would likely be a curtain drain with the intent of minimal topographic alteration / excavation to ensure that water doesn't overflow onto the leach fields.

Due to the patchwork nature of the existing wastewater system, surveying needs to be done to better determine exact locations of the wastewater system infrastructure. Portions in need of rehabilitation/construction are the control panel parts and pumps to the existing pump stations, construction of isolation valves to shut off necessary parts of

the system, and replacement of corroded wastewater piping. Many portions of the wastewater system are not within the current boundaries of Intensive Use. Management Action #3 seeks to address this, and all portions of the wastewater system will be included within the area proposed to be reclassified as Intensive Use.

10. Tree and Shrub Plantings.

DEC will continue efforts to plant trees and shrubs to replace vegetation lost to hazardous tree removal and to establish trees in high-traffic areas where natural regeneration is unlikely to occur. Species will be selected that are native to the area and will provide the needed shading and screening. This management action is an ongoing process and the work identified will be conducted over the life of the Plan.

11. Campsite Restoration.

Management of visitor use at Rogers Rock Campground began in the 1930s with the development of campsites to meet the increasing demand for camping accommodations in the Adirondacks. Today, the Rogers Rock Campground includes 312 camping sites (including the Waltonian Island Group) and is one of the largest and most popular campgrounds operated by DEC. With close to 60,000 camper days and day use visitors to Rogers Rock annually, striving to balance the protection of the physical, biological, and social resources with visitor enjoyment is a challenge. The APSLMP requires that campgrounds be of a rustic nature and each camping site retains the natural character of the surrounding forest. With proper planning and management, visitor enjoyment, resource protection and compliance with requirements can be achieved.

Until guidance and protocol for campsite restoration are finalized and approved, a minimum of eight campsites per year (see Section F.2b) at Rogers Rock will be selected for temporary closure for the purpose of rehabilitation to render the site's character similar to the surrounding forest. Rehabilitation work will include stabilizing shorelines; maintaining the campsite surface to reduce erosion, soil loss and soil compaction; revegetating the site (between sites and along shorelines); and replacing fireplaces and picnic tables. In situations where issues cannot be reasonably addressed an individual campsite may be relocated or closed. Furthermore, work to upgrade sites

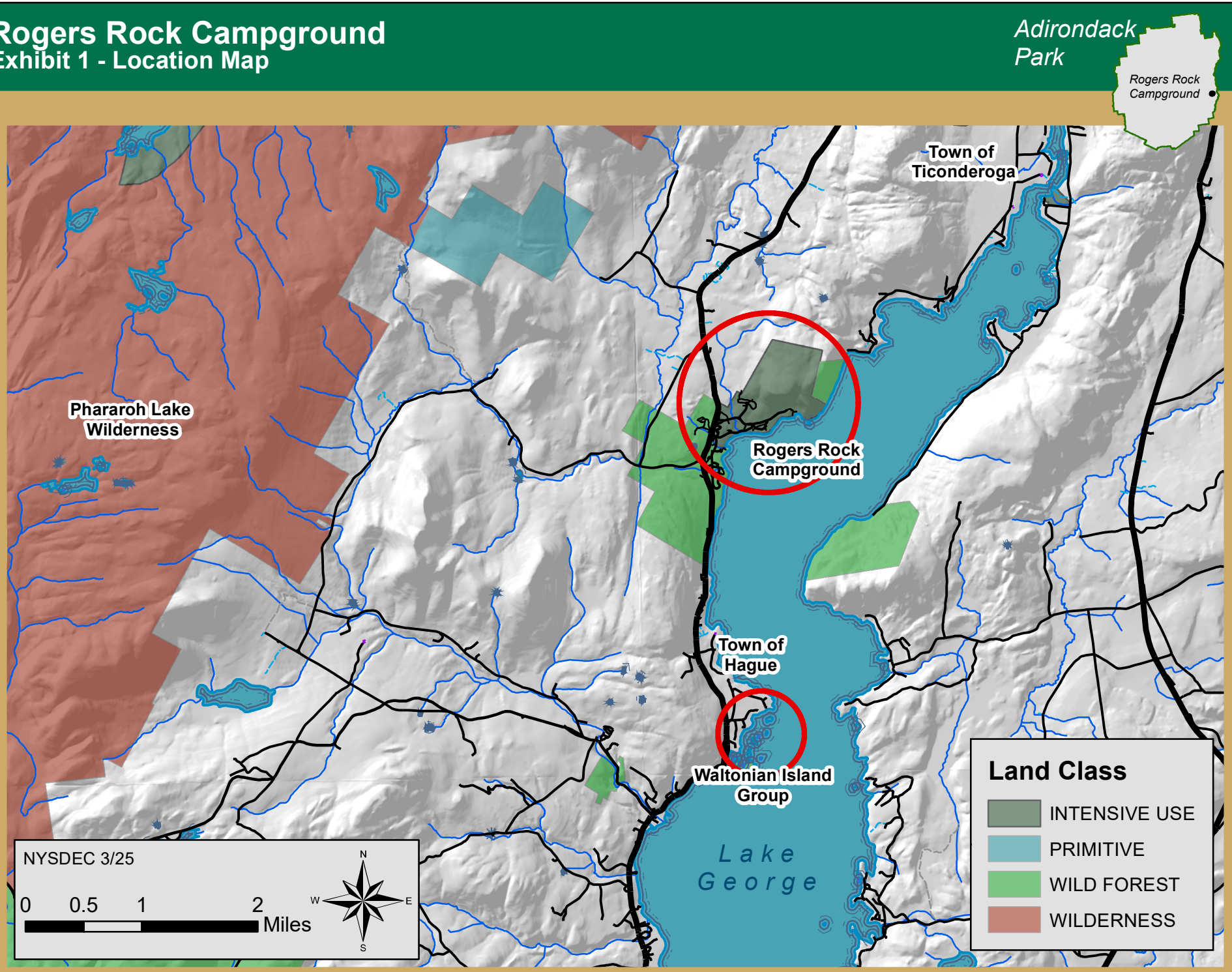
to meet current accessibility standards will be given priority to meet program goals. This management action is an ongoing process and the work identified will be conducted over the life of the plan.

For more information on the Campsite Restoration project or which sites at Rogers Rock Campground are currently being restored please visit https://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/100146.html.

V. EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Index	
Exhibit #1	Adirondack Park Location Overview Map
Exhibit #2	Topography & Trail Map
Exhibit #3	Orthoimagery Map
Exhibit #4a-4d	Existing Facilities Maps
Exhibit #5a-5c	Sewer System Maps
Exhibit #6a-6c	Water System Maps
Exhibit #7a-7c	Electric System Maps
Exhibit #8	Wetlands Map
Exhibit #9a-9b	Soils Map and Chart
Exhibit #10	Campground Demographics Map
Exhibit #11	Campground Occupancy Map
Exhibit #12	Management Action Map
Exhibit #13	Reclassification Lands Map
Exhibit #14	Campground Photos
Exhibit #15	Typical Drawings
Exhibit #16	Public Comments

Rogers Rock Campground
Exhibit 1 - Location Map



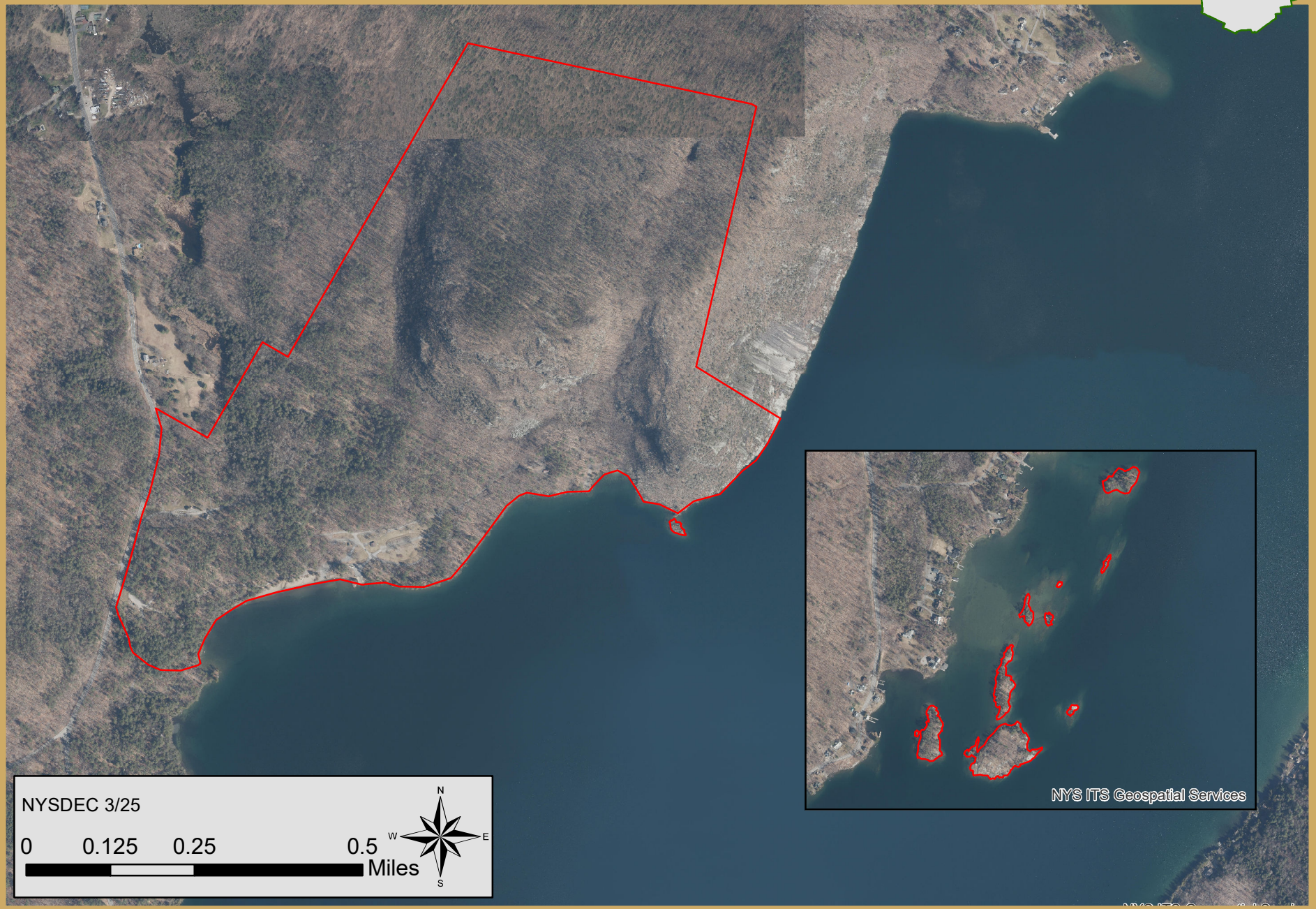
Rogers Rock Campground
Exhibit 2: Topography



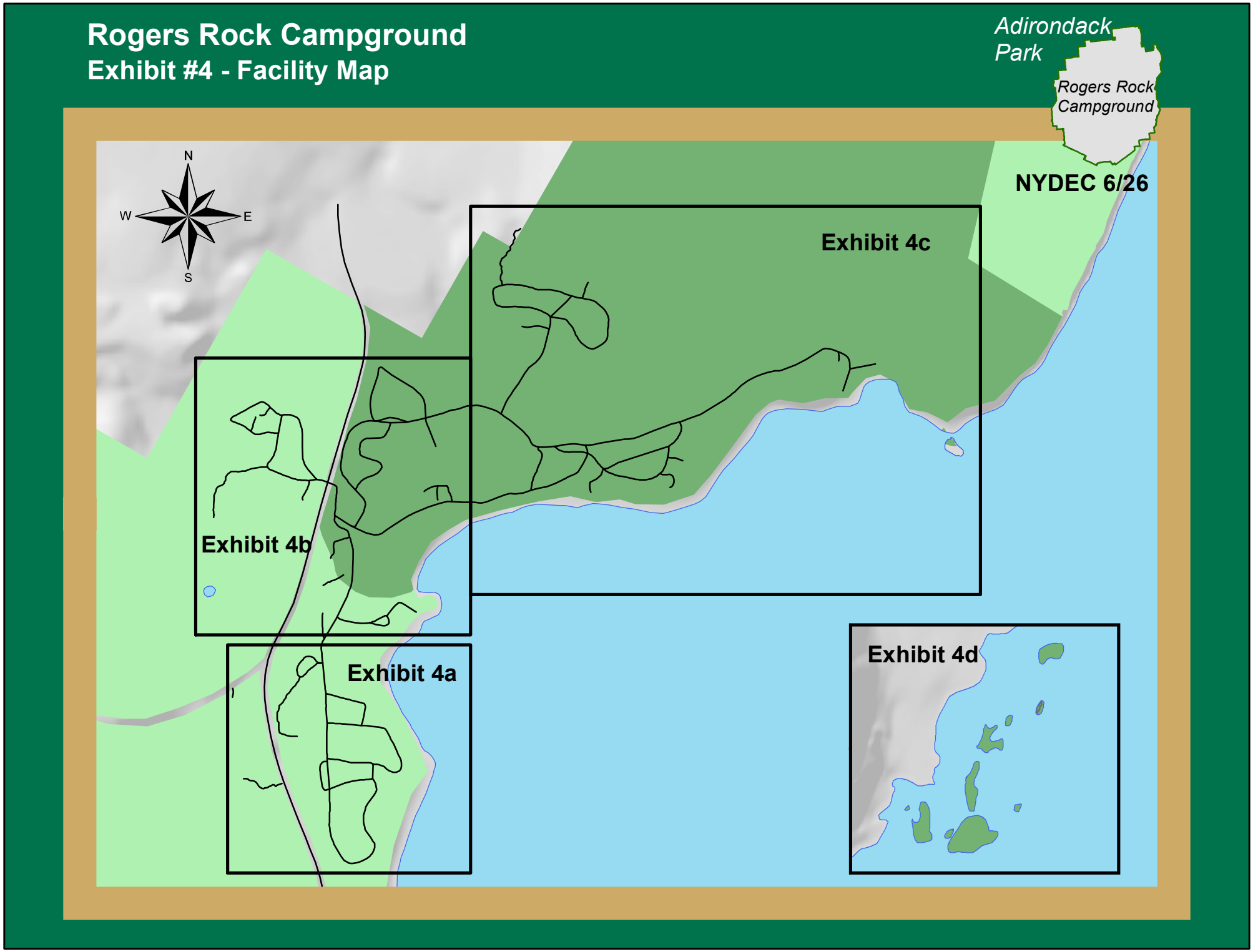
Rogers Rock Campground

Exhibit 3 - Orthographic Map

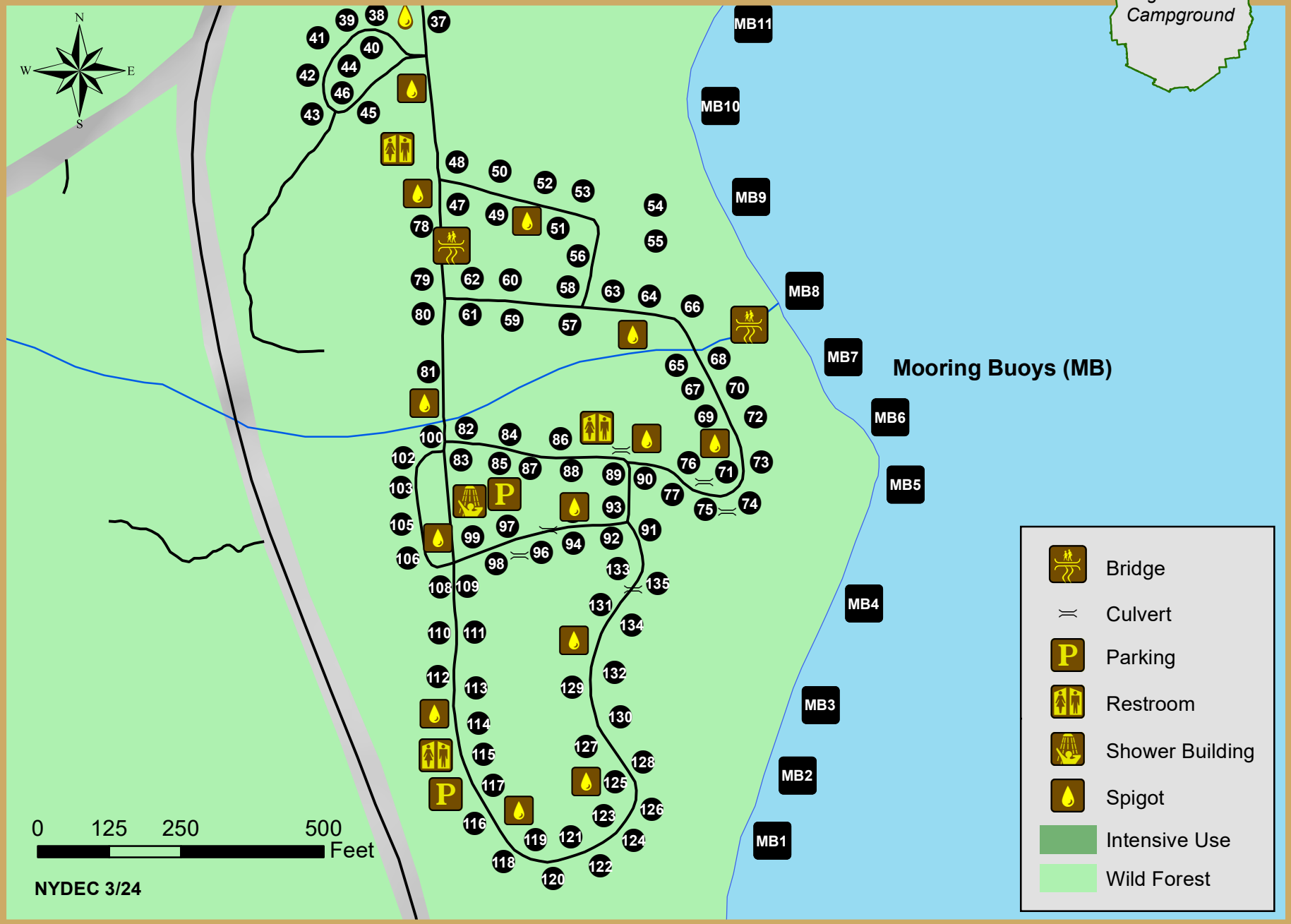




Rogers Rock Campground
Exhibit #4 - Facility Map

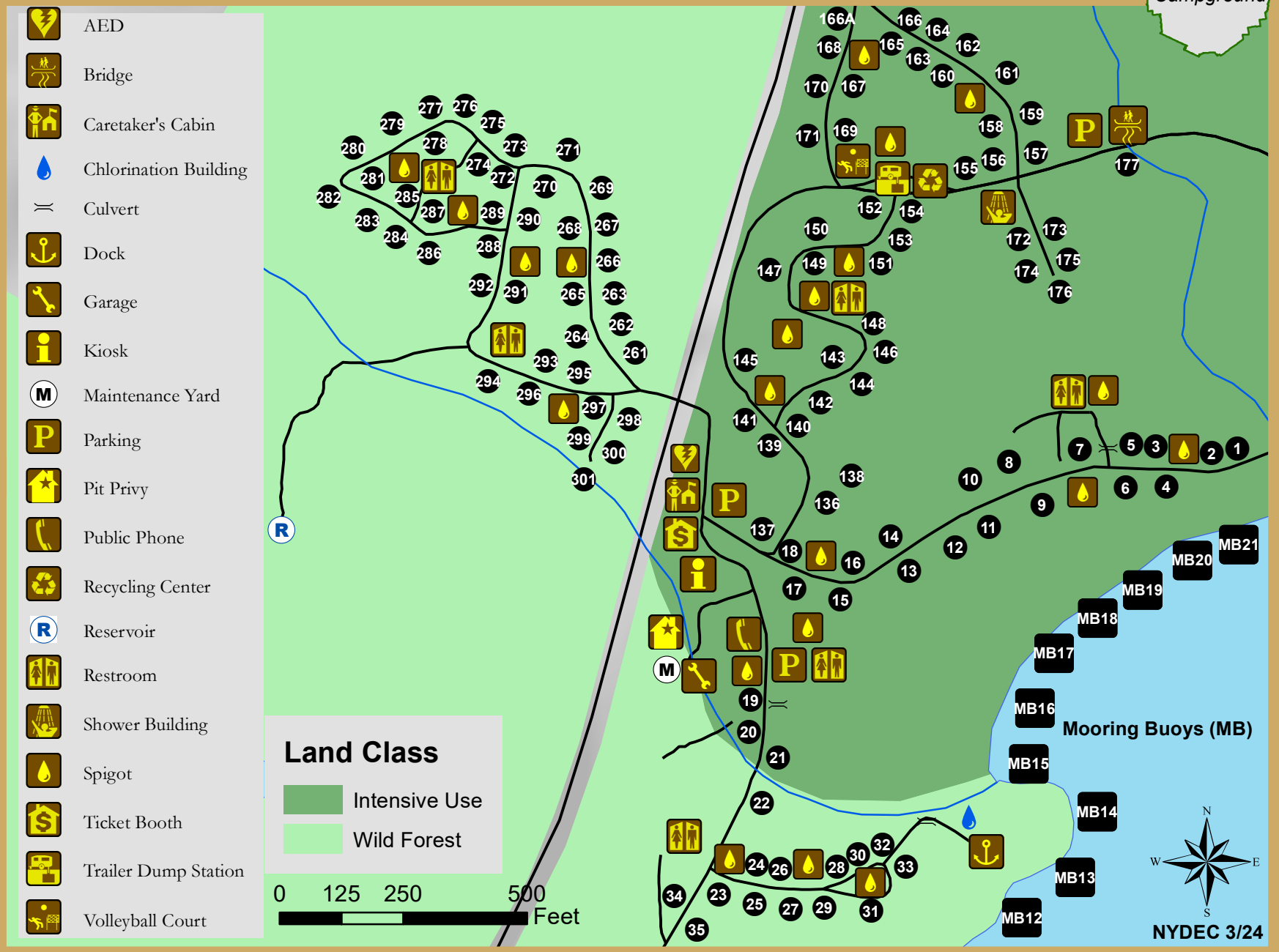


Rogers Rock Campground
Exhibit 4a - Facility Map



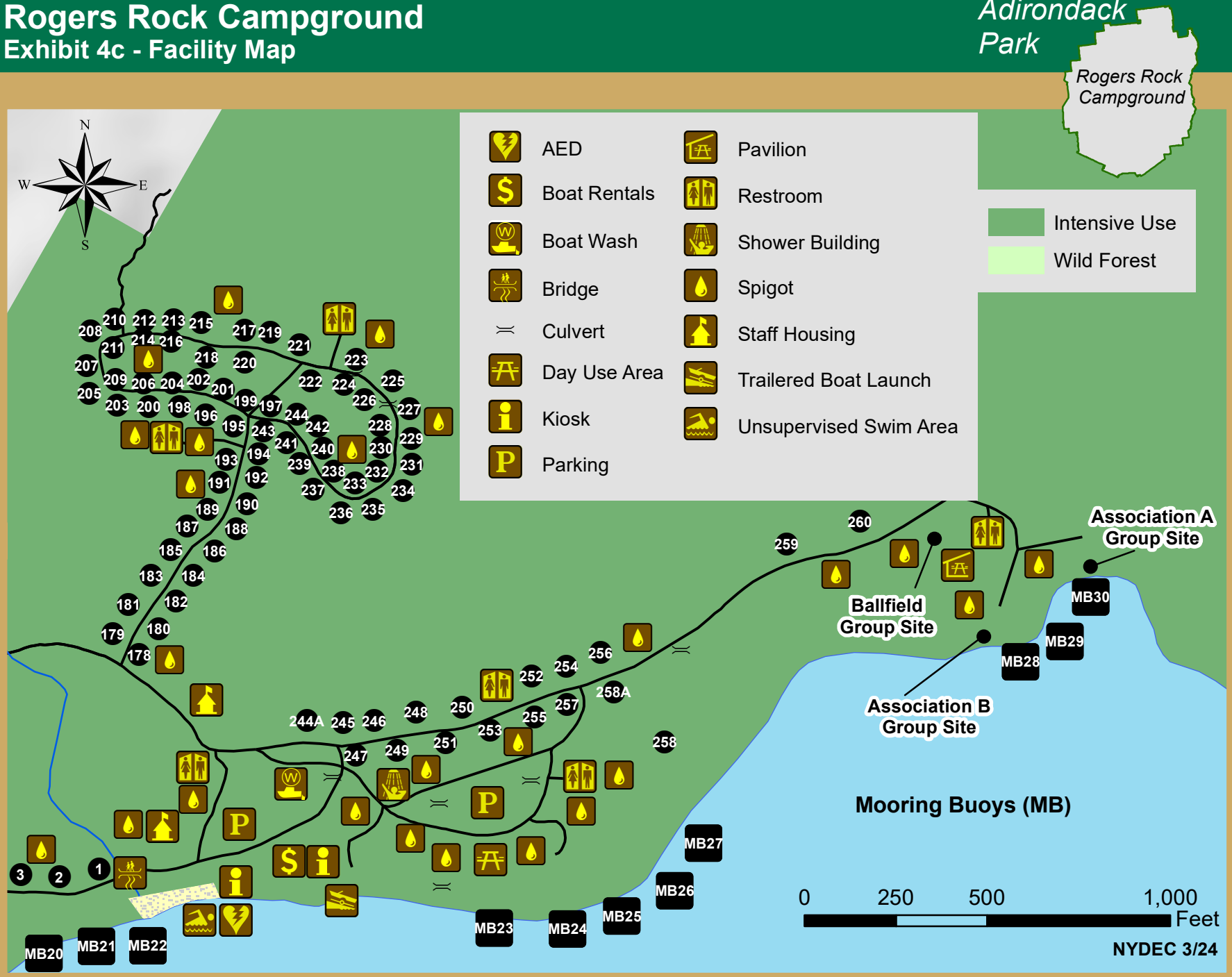
Rogers Rock Campground

Exhibit 4b - Facility Map



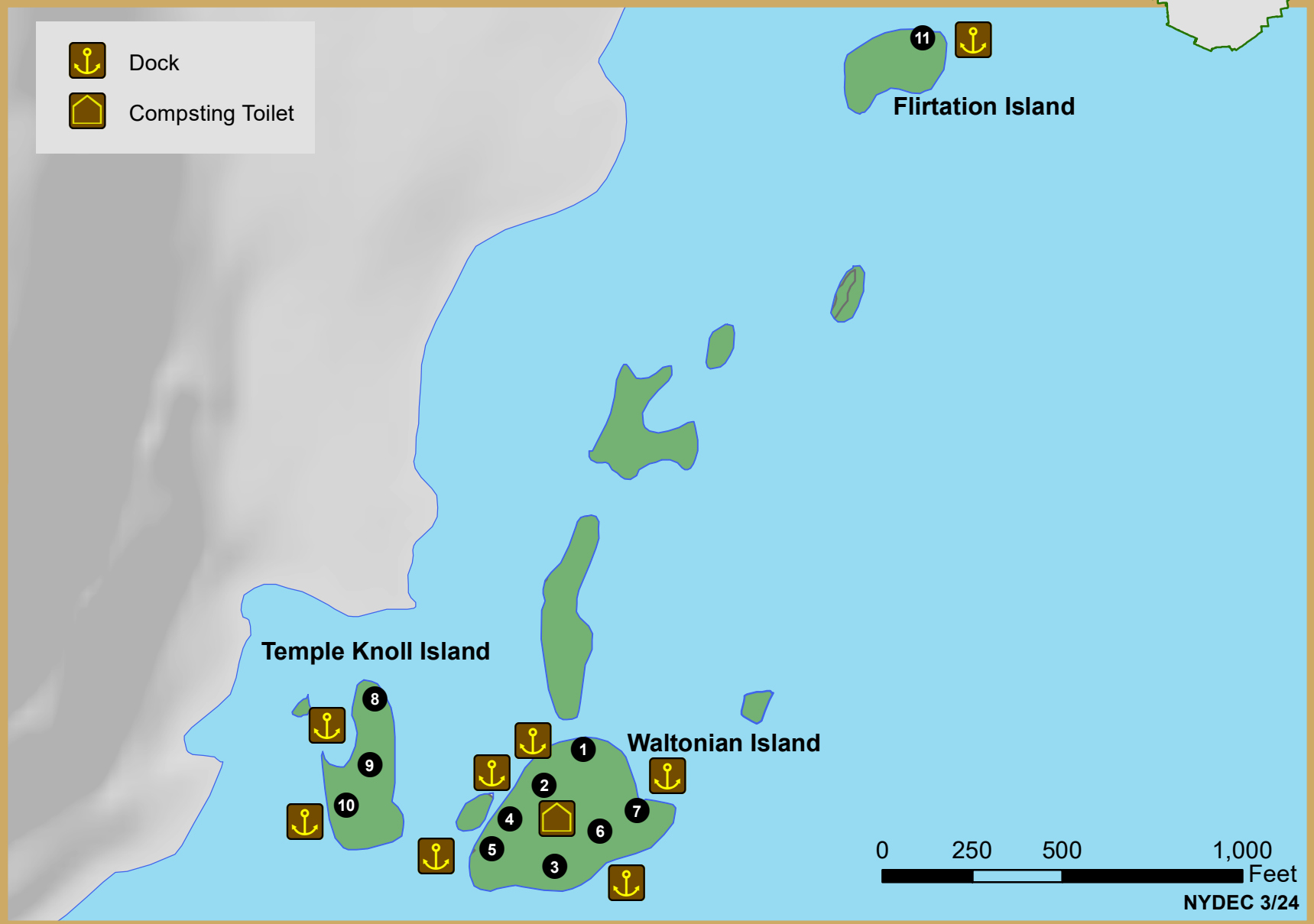
Rogers Rock Campground

Exhibit 4c - Facility Map



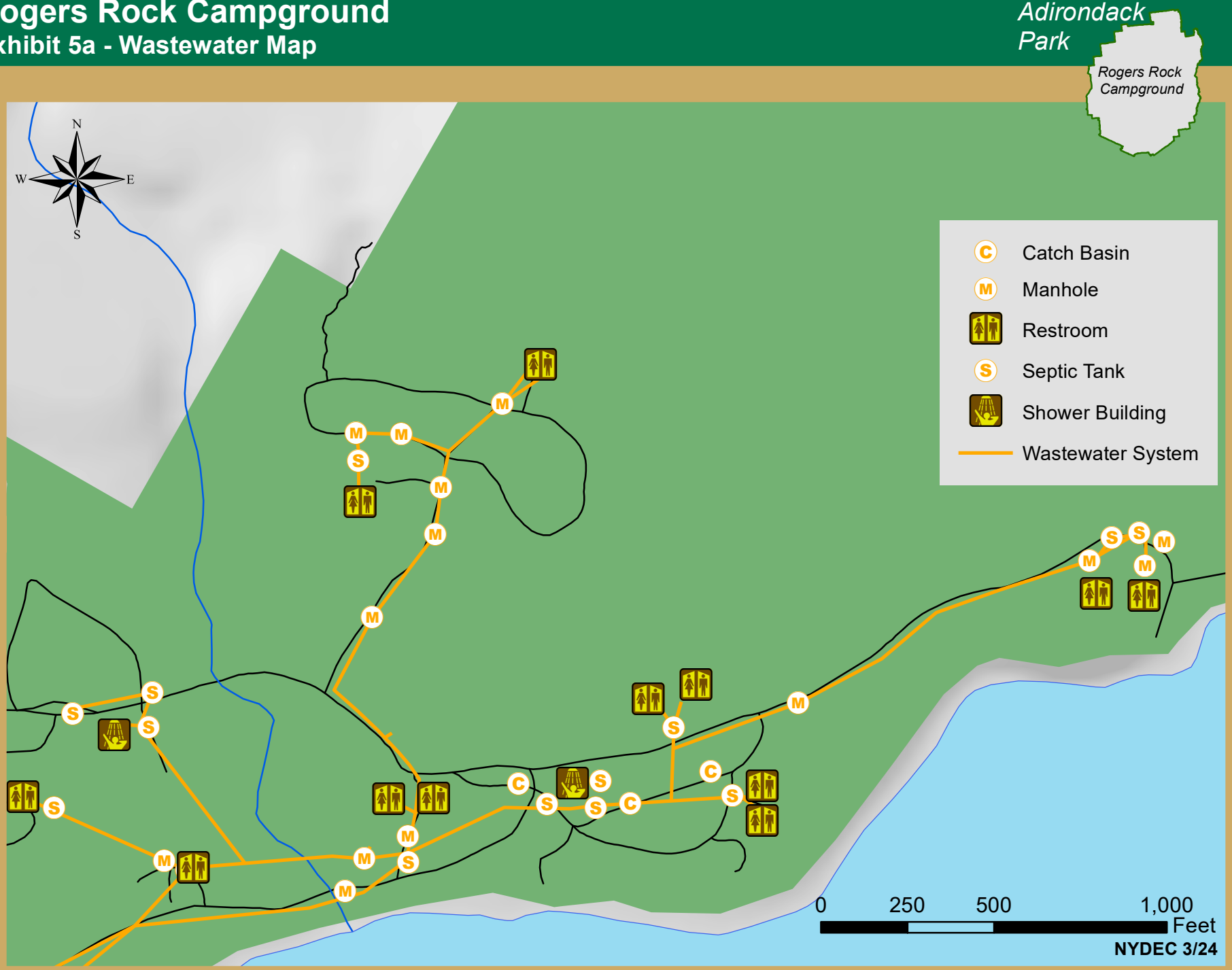
Rogers Rock Campground - Waltonian Group

Exhibit #4d - Facility Map



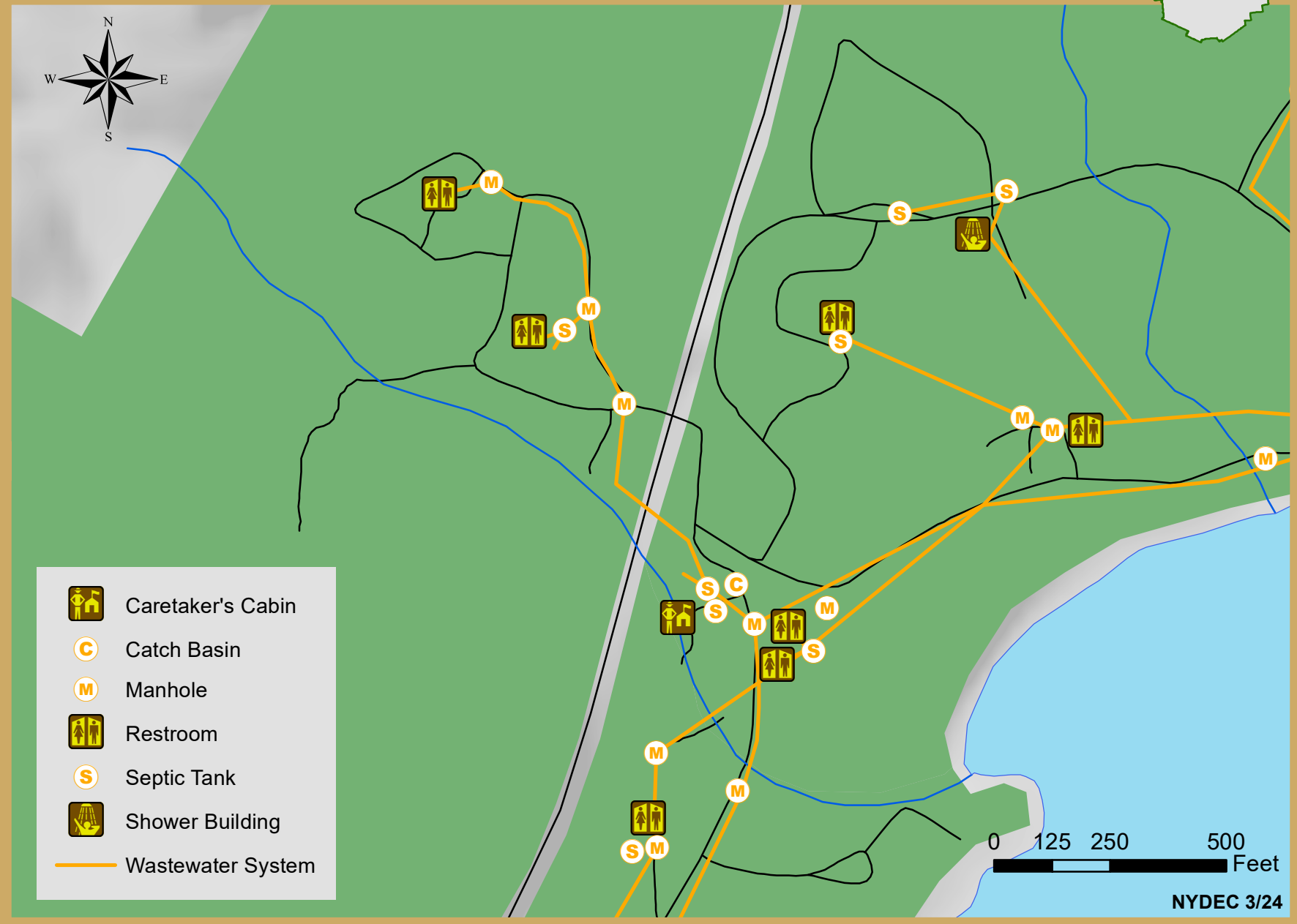
Rogers Rock Campground

Exhibit 5a - Wastewater Map

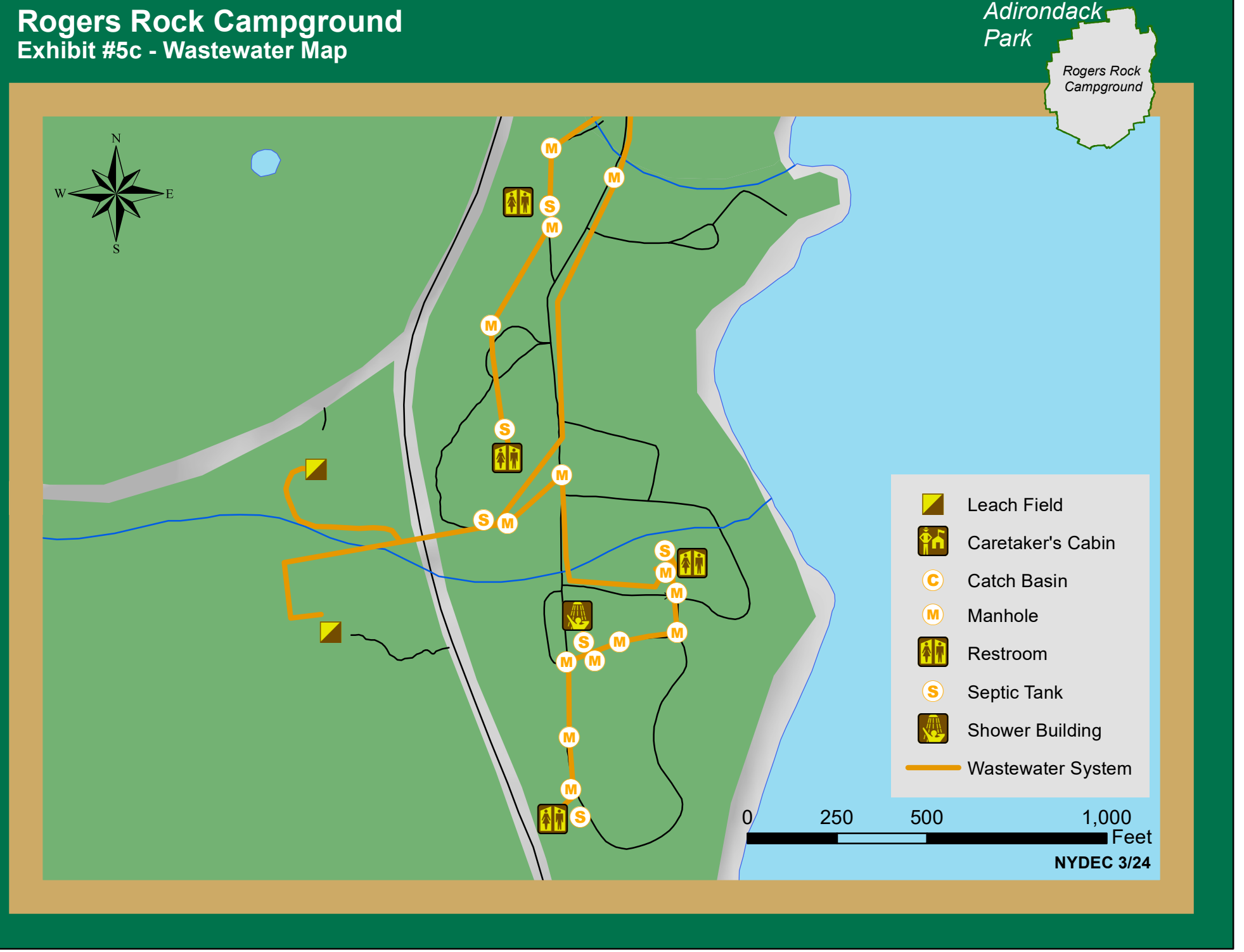


Rogers Rock Campground

Exhibit #5b - Wastewater Map

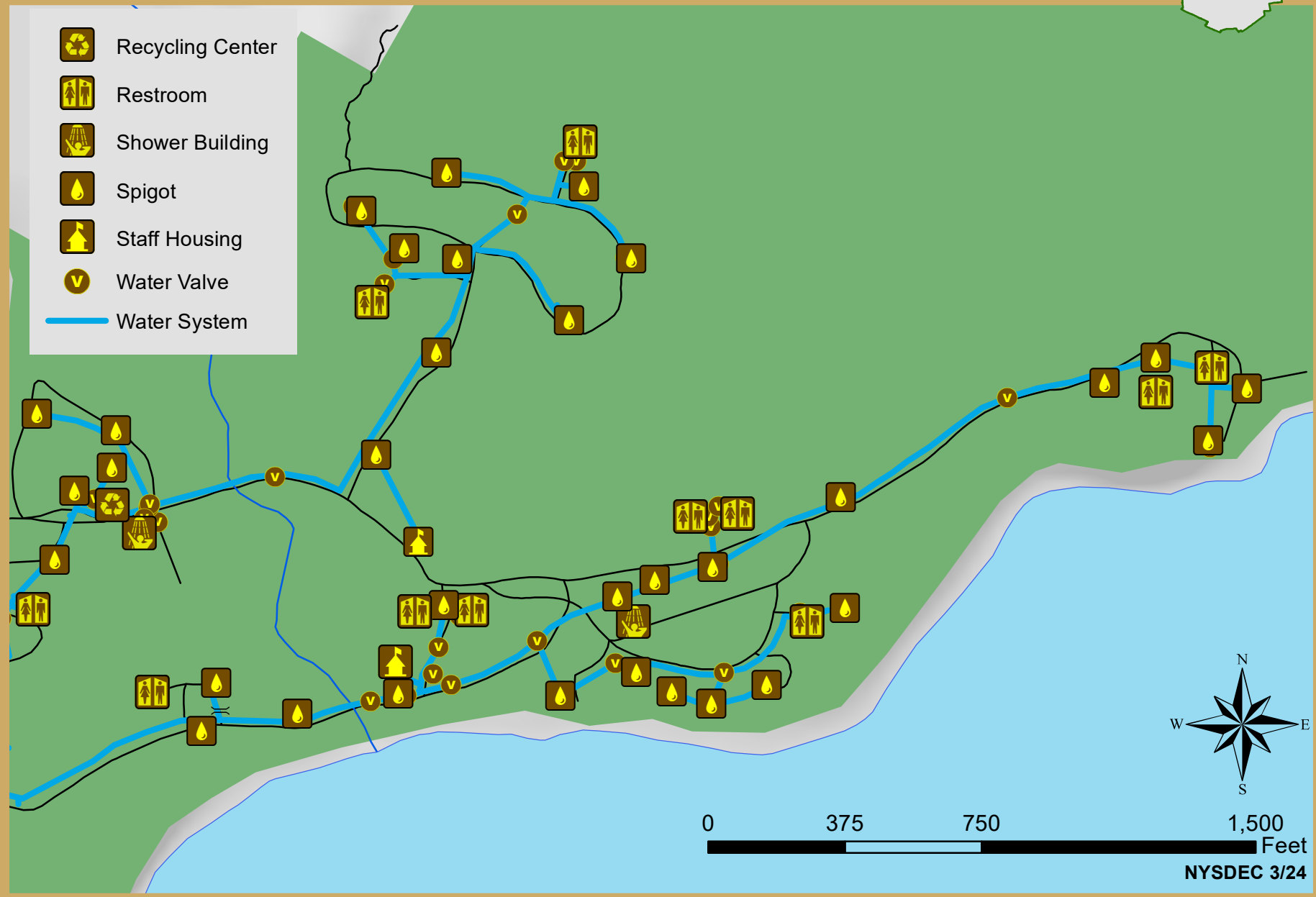


Rogers Rock Campground
Exhibit #5c - Wastewater Map



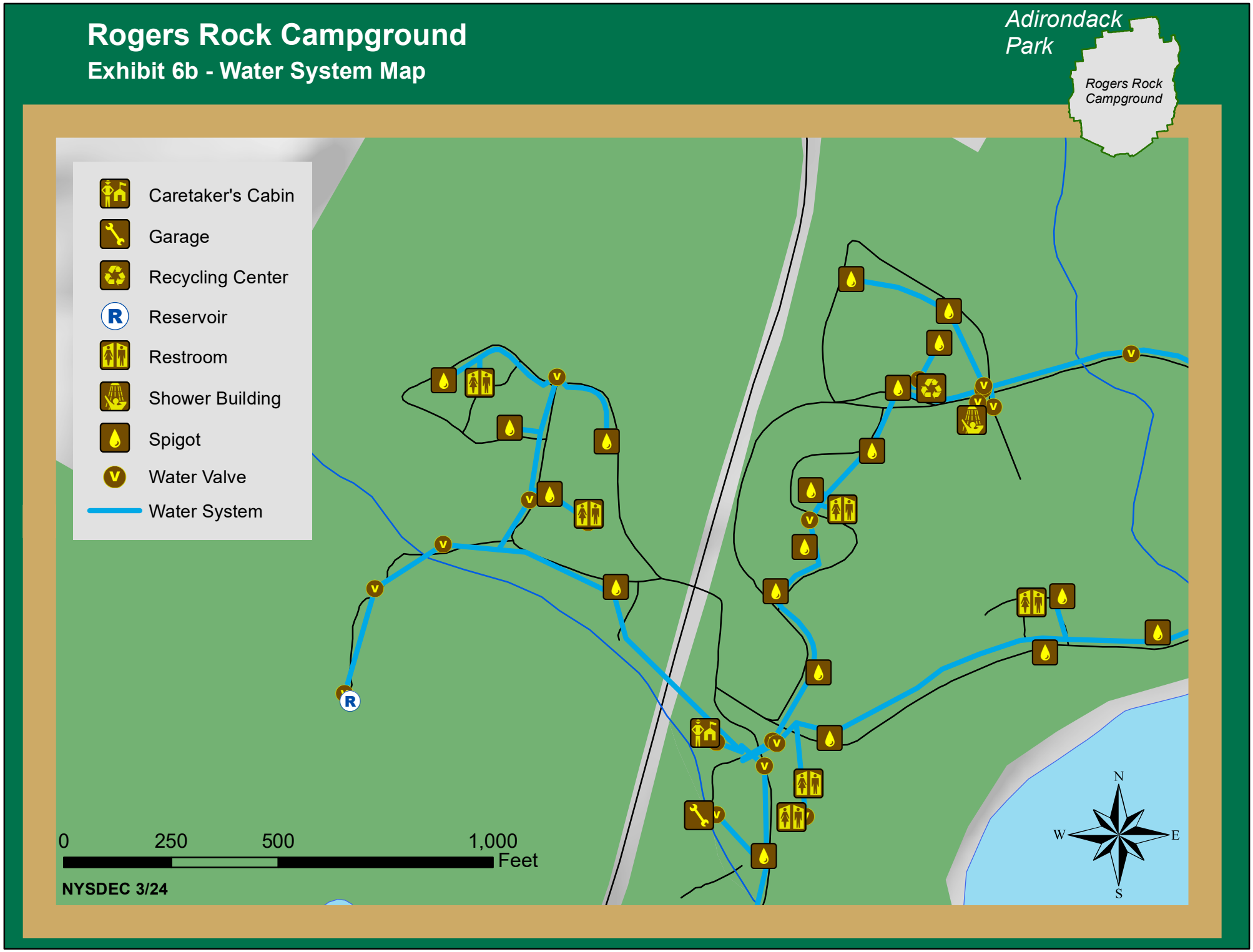
Rogers Rock Campground

Exhibit 6a - Water System Map



Rogers Rock Campground

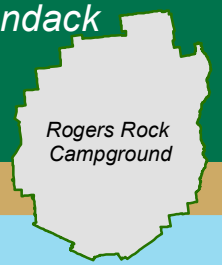
Exhibit 6b - Water System Map



Rogers Rock Campground

Exhibit 6c - Water System Map





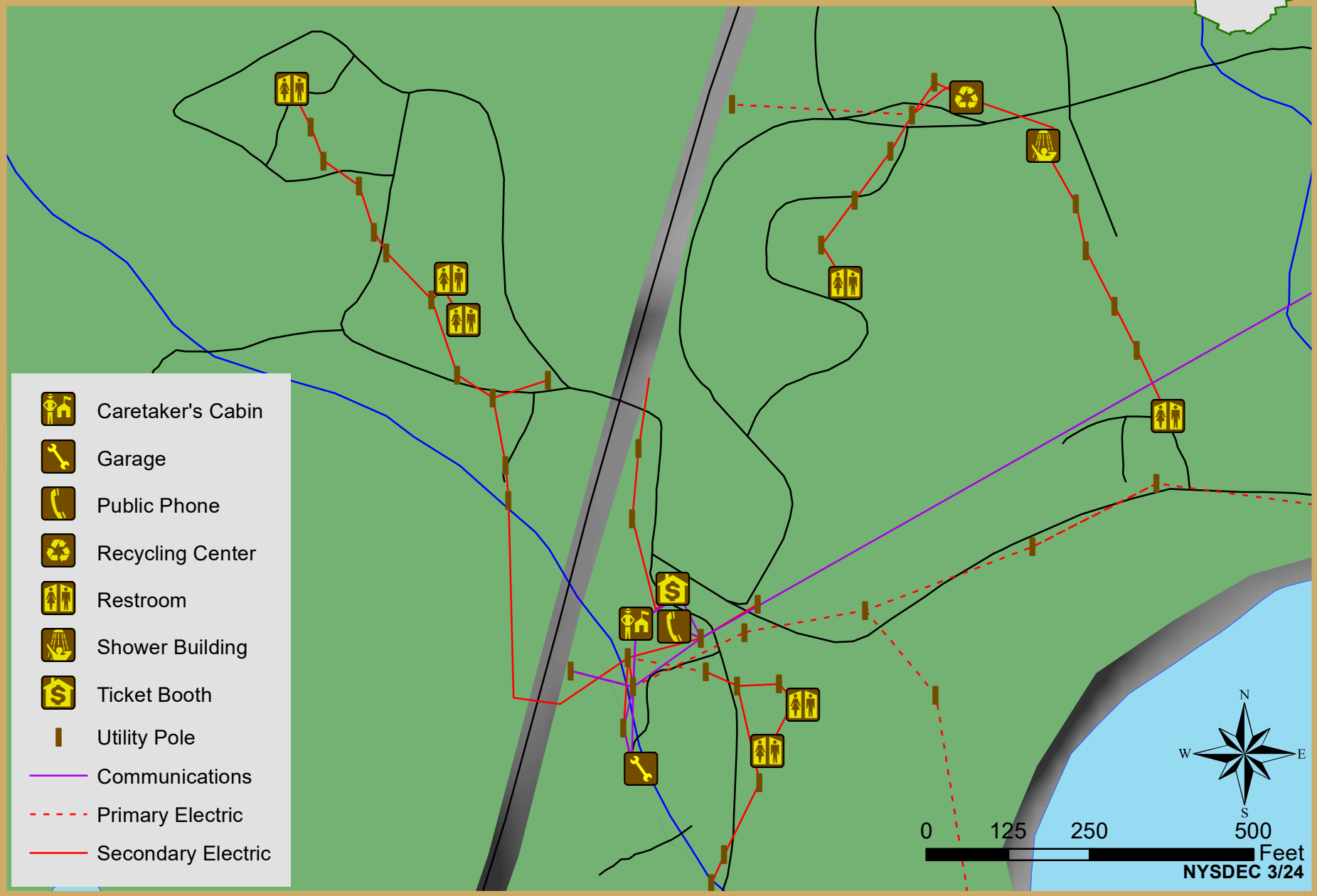
Rogers Rock Campground

Exhibit 7a - Electrical Systems Map



Rogers Rock Campground

Exhibit 7b - Electrical System Map



Rogers Rock Campground

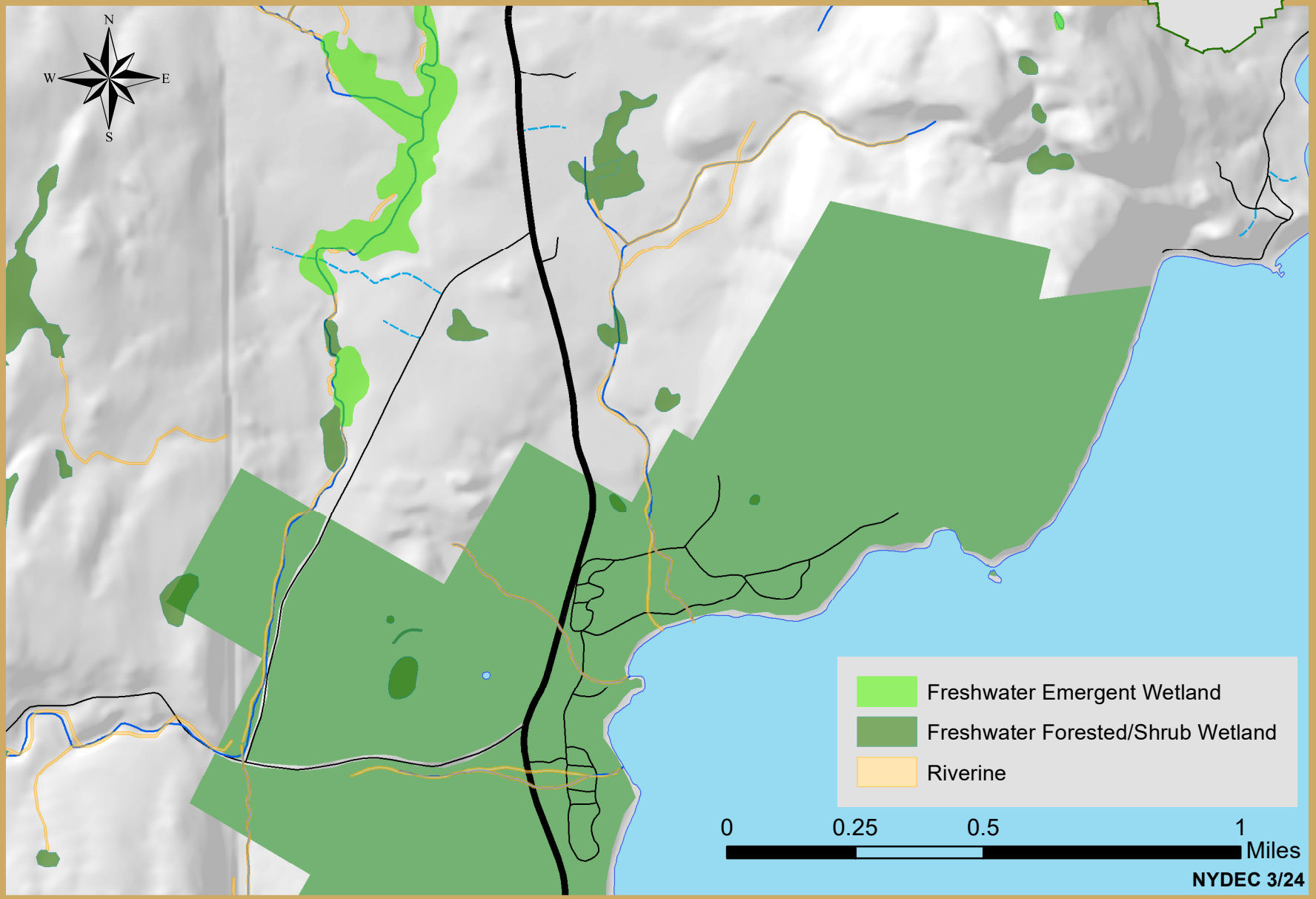
Exhibit 7c - Electrical System Map





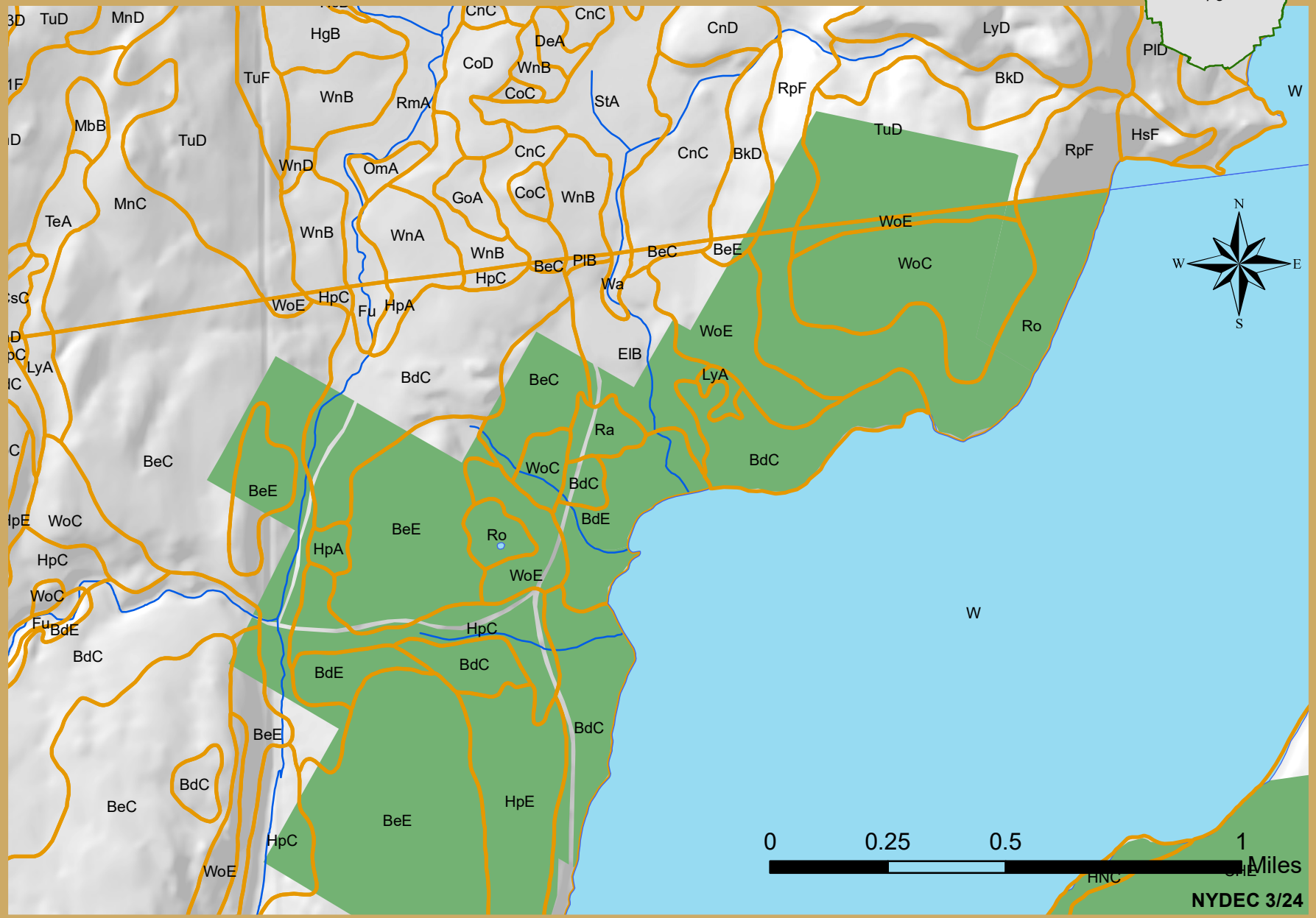
Rogers Rock Campground

Exhibit #8 - Wetlands Map



Rogers Rock Campground

Exhibit #9a - Soil Map

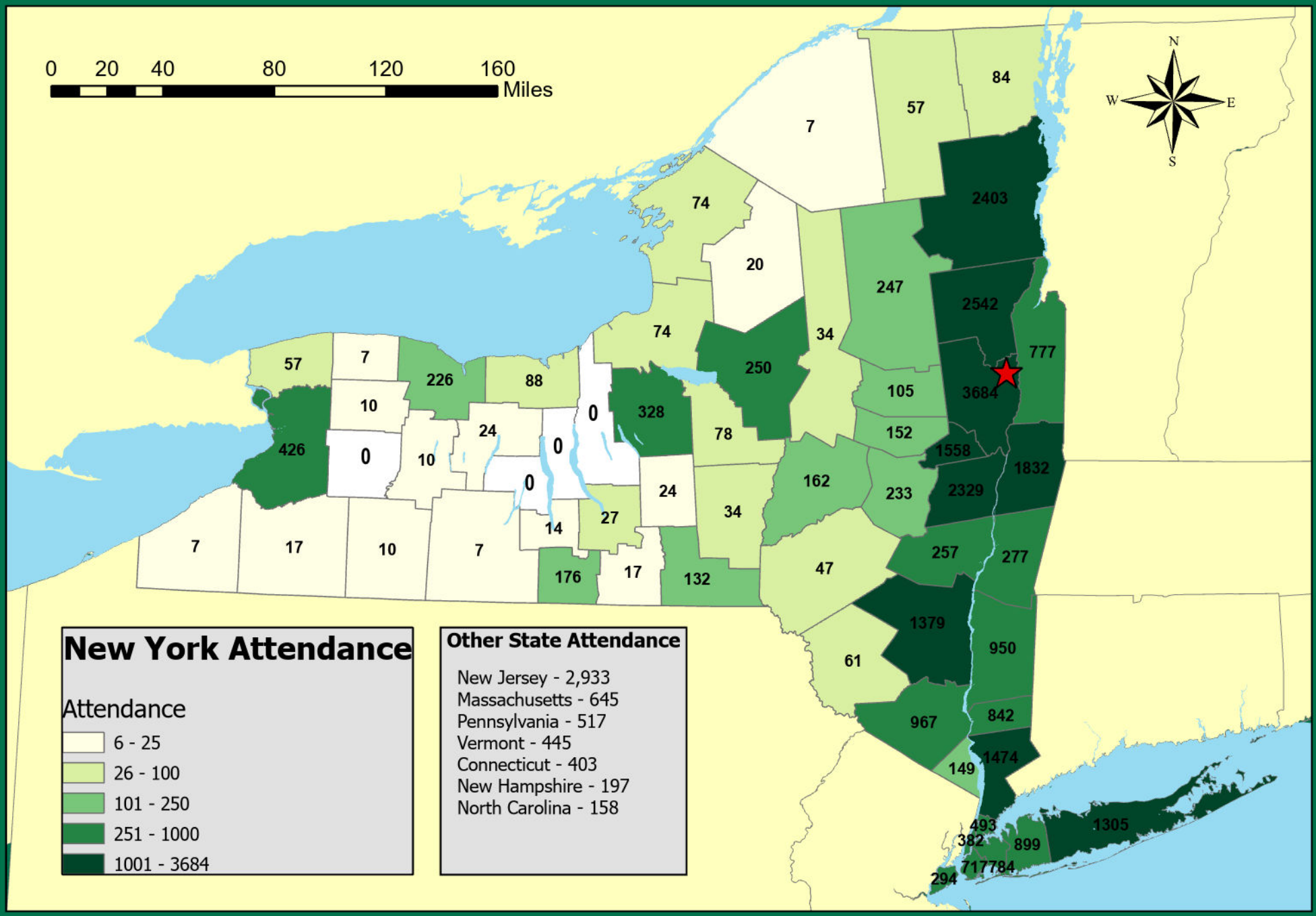


Rogers Rock Campground

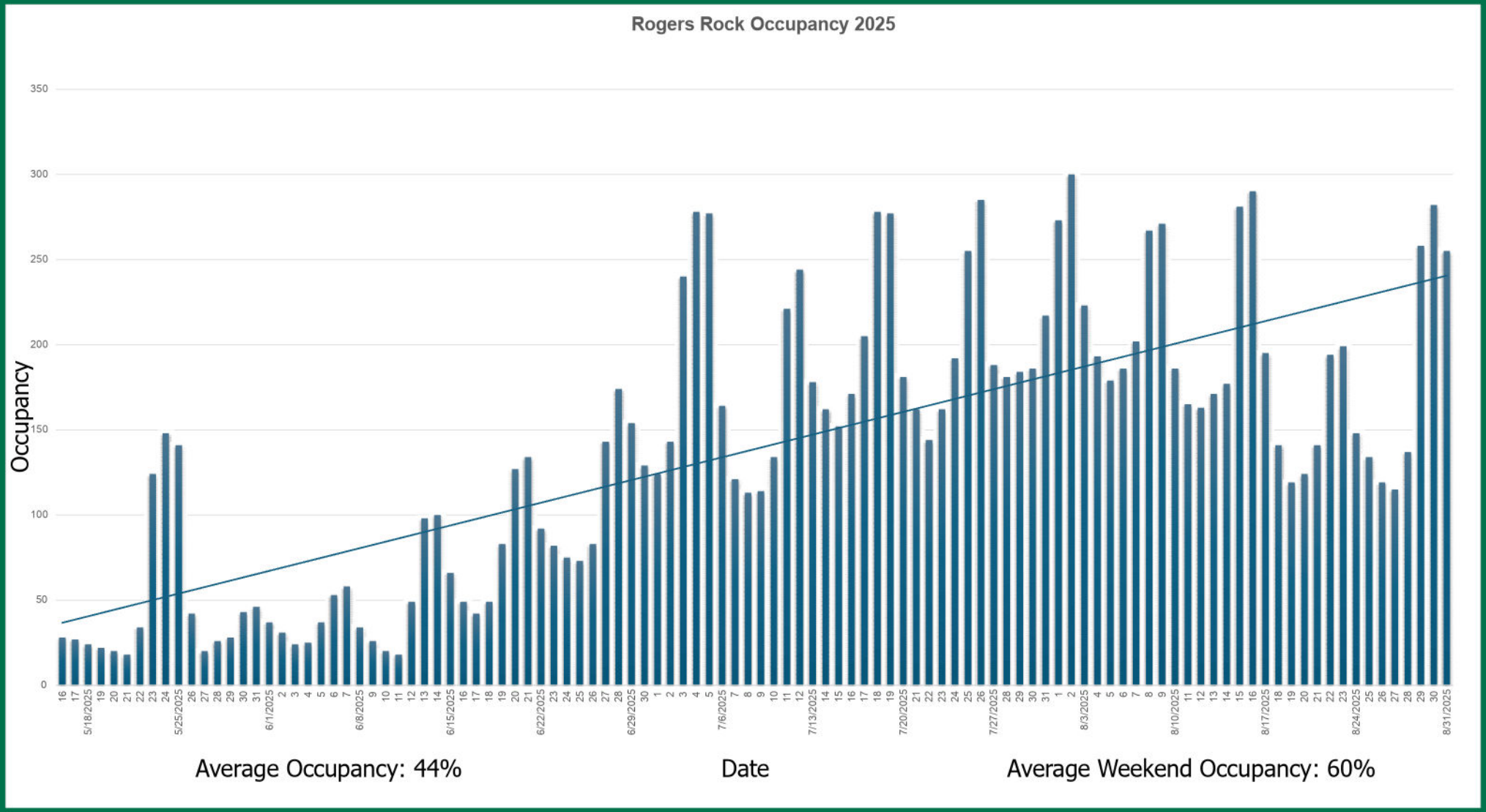
Exhibit 9b - Soil Chart

Publication Symbol	Map Unit Name	Slope Range	Depth to Bedrock	Drainage Class	Other Notes
BdC	Bice-very bouldery fine sandy loam	8-15%	More than 80 inches	Well drained	Not prime farmland
BdE	Bice-very bouldery fine sandy loam	25-35%	More than 80 inches	Well drained	Not prime farmland
BeC	Bice-Woodstock very bouldery fine sandy loam	8-15%	More than 80 inches	Well drained	Not prime farmland
ElB	Elmridge-fine sandy loam	3-8%	20 - 38 inches	Moderately well drained	Prime farmland
HpC	Hinckley-Plainfield complex	8-15%	More than 80 inches	Excessively drained	Not prime farmland
LyA	Lyme-very stony fine sandy loam	0-3%	More than 80 inches	Poorly drained	Not prime farmland
Ra	Raynham-silt loam	0-3%	More than 80 inches	Poorly drained	Prime farmland if drained
Ro	Rock outcrop	High slope	0-10 inches	Excessively drained	Not prime farmland
WoC	Woodstock-rock outcrop complex	8-15%	10-20 inches	Well drained	Not prime farmland
WoE	Woodstock-rock outcrop complex	25-35%	10-20 inches	Well drained	Not prime farmland

Rogers Rock Campground
Exhibit 10: 2025 Attendance

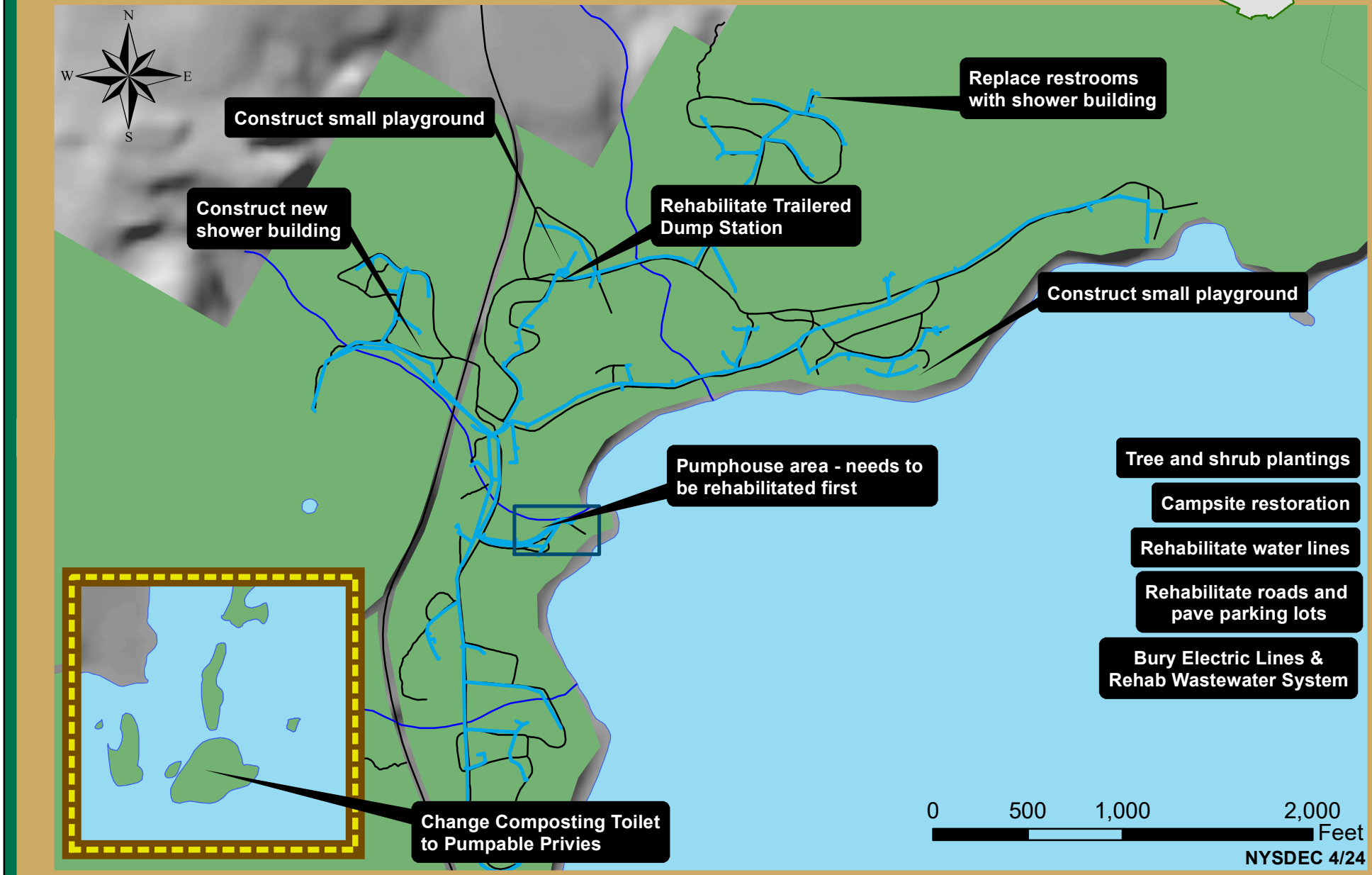


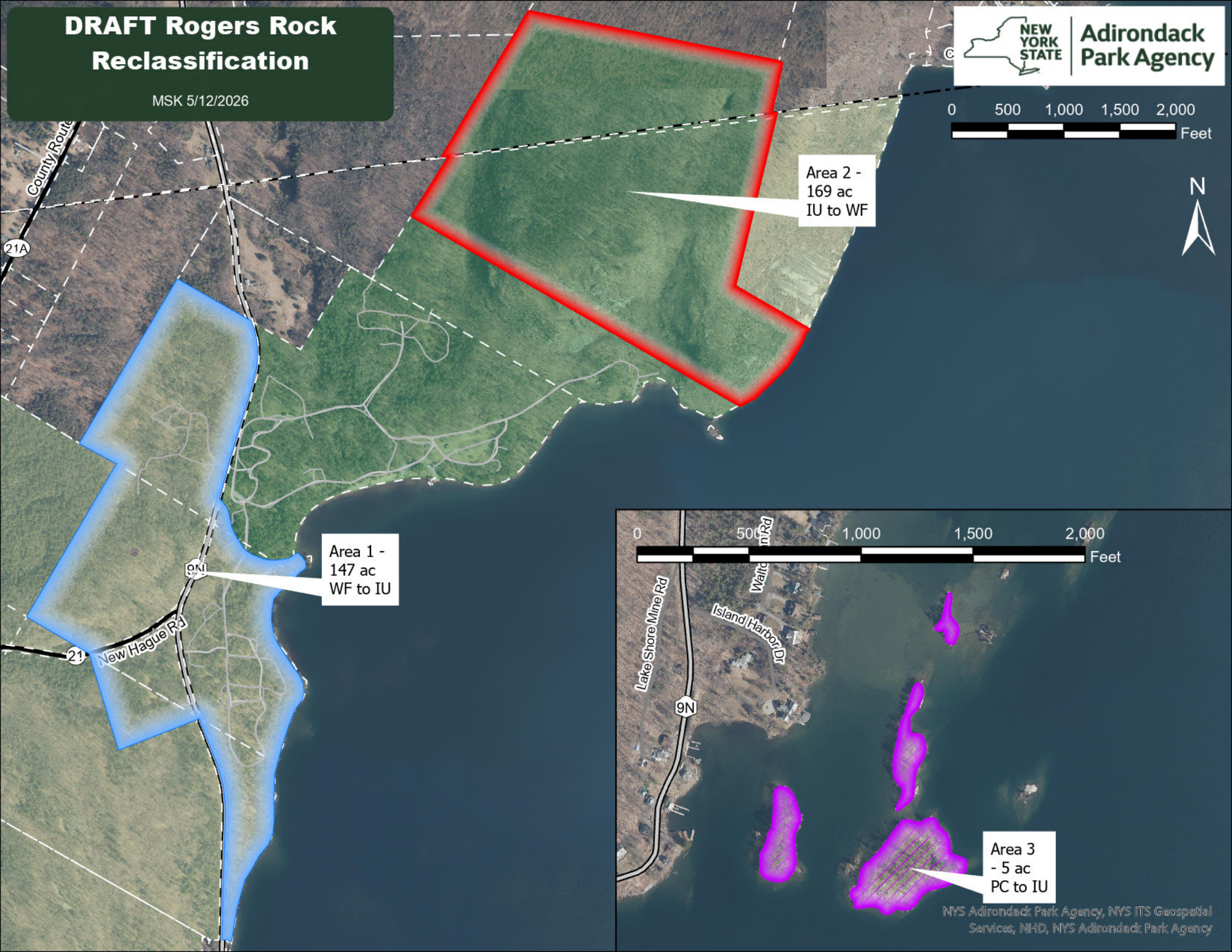
Rogers Rock Campground
Exhibit 11: 2025 Occupancy



Rogers Rock Campground

Exhibit 12: Management Actions Map




DRAFT Rogers Rock Reclassification
MSK 5/12/2026
NEW YORK STATE
Adirondack Park Agency
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
Feet
N
Area 2 - 169 ac IU to WF
Area 1 - 147 ac WF to IU
County Route
21A
9N
New Hague Rd
21
Lake Shore Mine Rd
Island Harbor Dr
Area 3 - 5 ac PC to IU
NYS Adirondack Park Agency, NYS ITS Geospatial Services, NHD, NYS Adirondack Park Agency


DRAFT Rogers Rock Reclassification Boundaries
MSK 5/12/2026
NEW YORK STATE
Adirondack Park Agency
9N
County Route 11
11
21A
One-eighth mile (660 ft) setback from parcel boundary
Line running perpendicular to New Hague Rd at intersection of road and parcel boundary
New Hague Rd
21
Line running perpendicular to NYS Rt 9N at intersection of road and parcel boundary
Martins Ln
N
0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
Feet
NYS Adirondack Park Agency, NYS ITS Geospatial Services, NHD, NYS Adirondack Park Agency

Exhibit 14: Rogers Rock Campground Photos



Unsupervised Swim Area



Boat Launch



Boat Launch Parking

Boat Wash Station





Entrance Sign



Ticket booth



Information Kiosk



Caretaker Cabin



Garage



Recycle Center



Trailer Dumping Station



Assistant Caretaker



Lifeguard Cabin



Chlorination Building



Lift Station



Public Phones



Restroom M



Restroom F



Restroom 2M



Restroom 2F



Restroom 3M



Restroom 3F



Restroom 4M



Restroom 4F



Restroom 6



Restroom 7



Restroom 8M



Restroom 8F



Restroom 9



Restroom 11M



Restroom 11F



Restroom 12M



Restroom 12F



Restroom 13M



Restroom 13F



Restroom 14



Restroom 15



Restroom 16



Restroom 17M



Restroom 17F



Restroom 18



Shower 5



Shower 10



Shower 19



Boat Launch Kiosk



Beach Kiosk



Beach Parking



Boat Launch Parking



Group Site Parking



Ticket Booth Parking



Day Use Area Parking



Staff Parking



Day Use Area



Association A Site



Association B Site



Ballfield Site

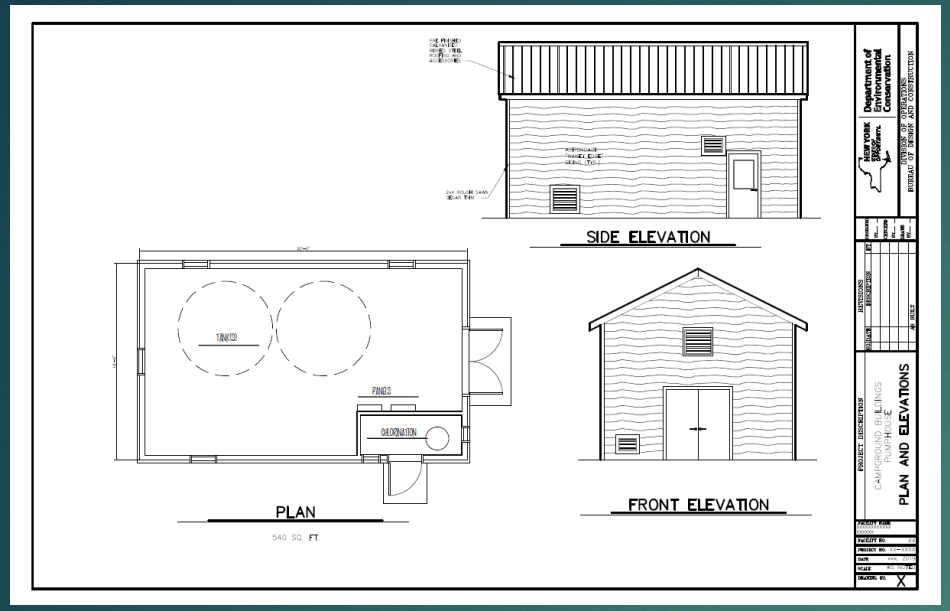


Example Dock

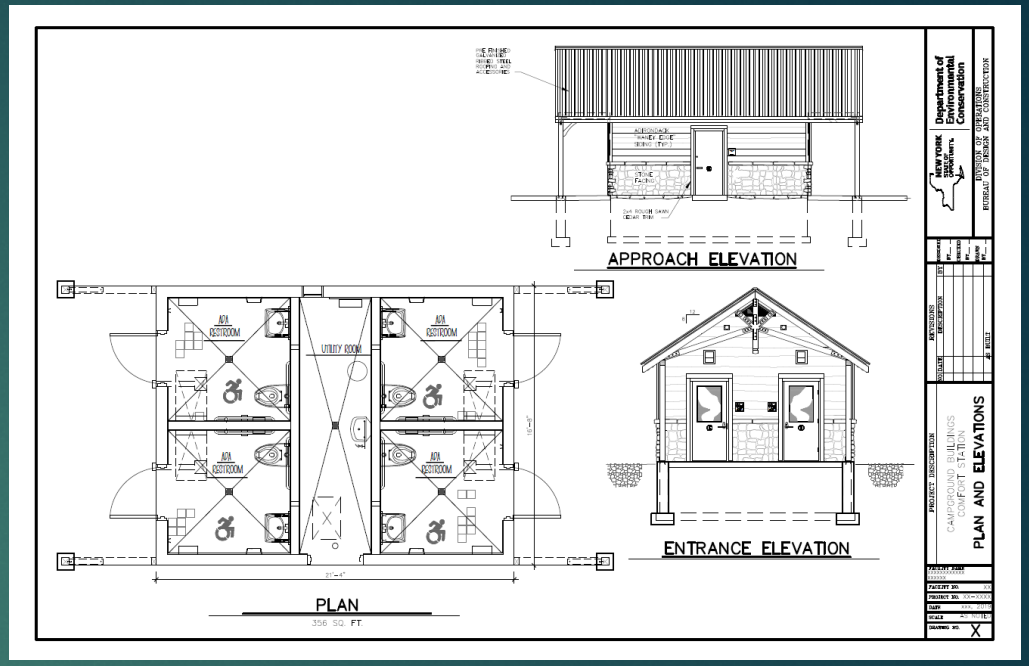


Spigot

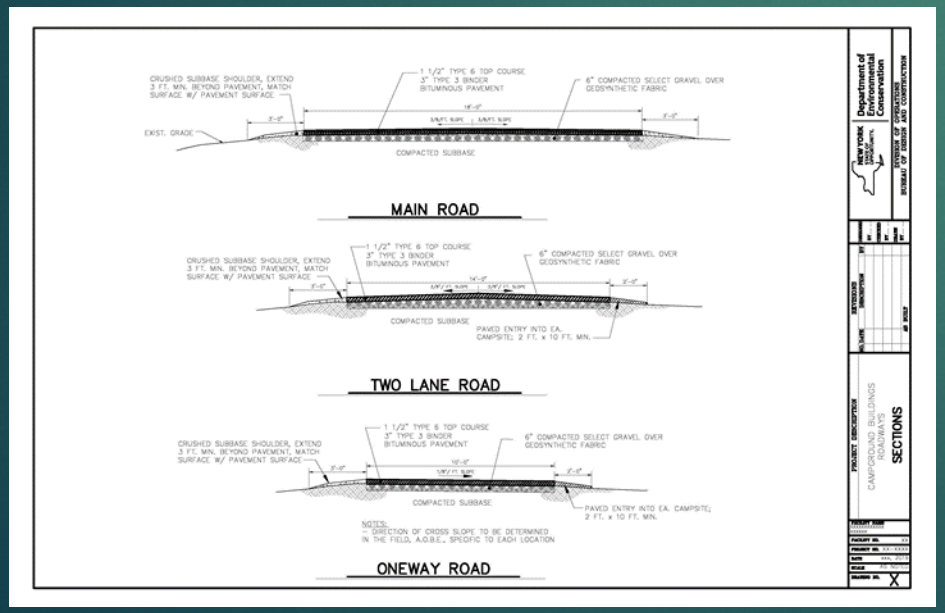
Exhibit 15: Typical Drawings



Water System Overhaul



Restroom Renovations for #00, 1, 8, 9, 10 and Utility Sinks in all Restrooms

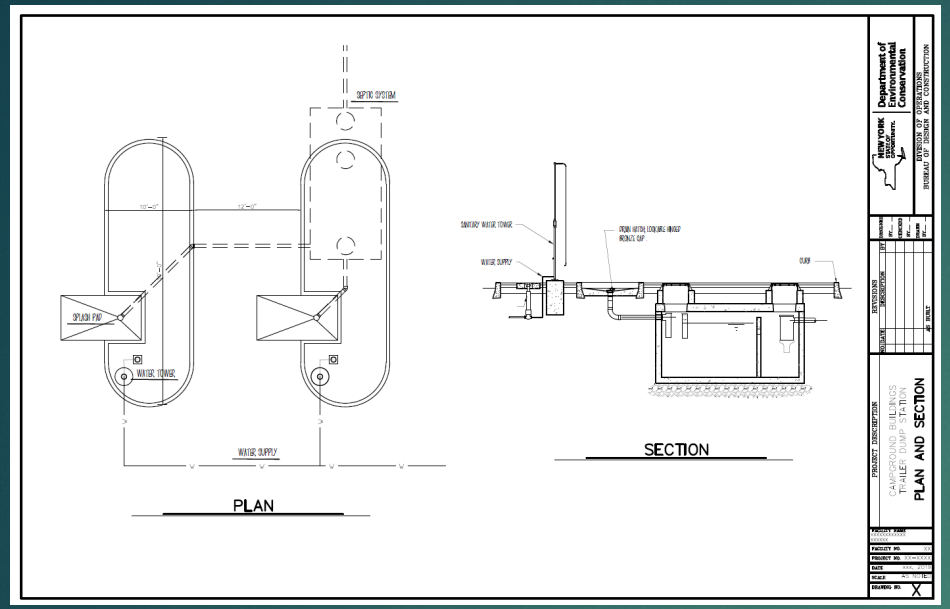


Road Section Profile – Camp Roads Renovation

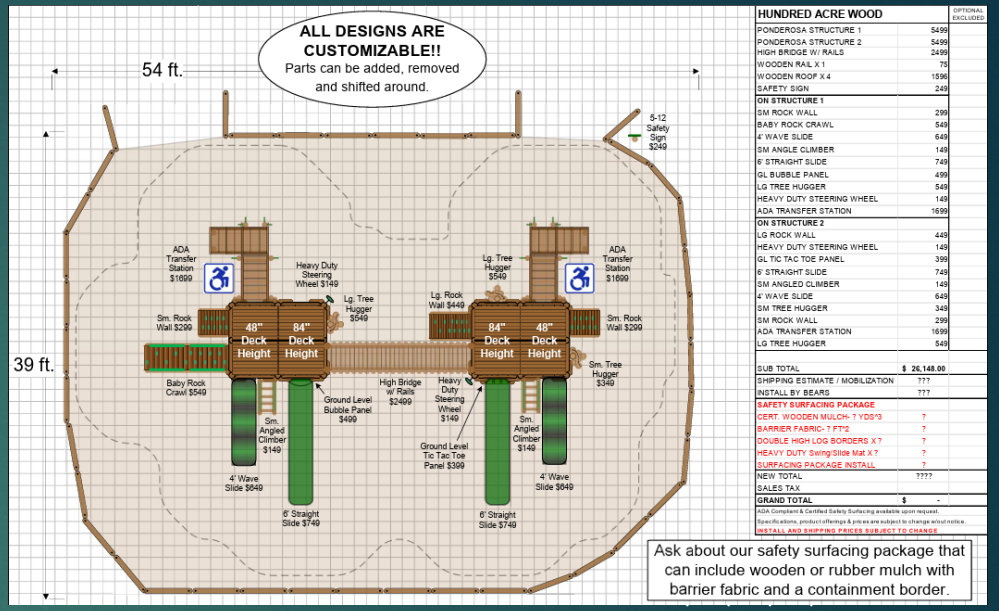


Restroom Renovations for #00, 1, 8, 9, 10 and Utility Sinks in all Restrooms

Exhibit 15: Typical Drawings #2



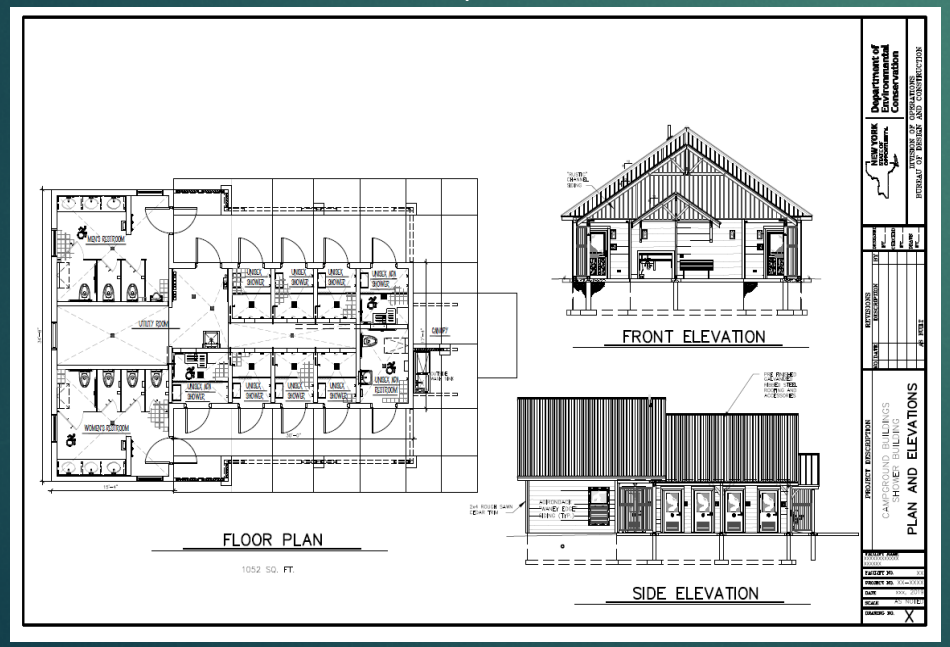
Trailer Dump Station



HUNDRED ACRE WOOD		OPTIONAL EXCLUDED
PONDEROSA STRUCTURE 1	5499	
PONDEROSA STRUCTURE 2	5499	
HIGH BRIDGE W/ RAILS	2499	
WOODEN RAIL X 1	79	
WOODEN ROOF X 4	1596	
SAFETY SIGN	249	
ON STRUCTURE 1		
SM ROCK WALL	299	
BABY ROCK CRAWL	549	
4' WAVE SLIDE	649	
SM ANGLE CLIMBER	149	
6' STRAIGHT SLIDE	749	
GL BUBBLE PANEL	499	
LG TREE HUGGER	549	
HEAVY DUTY STEERING WHEEL	149	
ADA TRANSFER STATION	1699	
ON STRUCTURE 2		
LG ROCK WALL	449	
HEAVY DUTY STEERING WHEEL	149	
GL TIC TAC TOE PANEL	399	
6' STRAIGHT SLIDE	749	
SM ANGLED CLIMBER	149	
4' WAVE SLIDE	649	
SM TREE HUGGER	349	
SM ROCK WALL	299	
ADA TRANSFER STATION	1699	
LG TREE HUGGER	549	
SUB TOTAL	$ 26,148.00	
SHIPPING ESTIMATE / MOBILIZATION	???	
INSTALL BY BEARS	???	
SAFETY SURFACING PACKAGE		
CERT. WOODEN MULCH- ? YDS^3	?	
BARRIER FABRIC- ? FT^2	?	
DOUBLE HIGH LOG BORDERS X ?	?	
HEAVY DUTY Swing/Slide Mat X ?	?	
SURFACING PACKAGE INSTALL	?	
NEW TOTAL	????	
SALES TAX		
GRAND TOTAL	$ -	

ADA Compliant & Certified Safety Surfacing available upon request.
Specifications, product offerings & prices are subject to change w/out notice.
INSTALL AND SHIPPING PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Construction of Playground with Natural Materials



Shower Building