Headwaters Lake Association Needs Assessment: Strengthening Communication, Management, Funding, and Partnerships

I.   Introduction:

Lake associations play a critical role in the stewardship of the lakes they are formed to protect. Frequently, these associations are volunteer-staffed and led, often with little support or direct assistance from public agencies like the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and Adirondack Park Agency (APA). To effectively address water quality challenges such as aquatic invasive species (AIS) and to promote community resilience, it is essential to understand the specific needs and priorities of these associations. This needs assessment aims to identify key areas for improvement in communication, management, funding, and partnerships among the Headwaters Lake Associations (HWLAs): the Blue Mountain Lake Association's Water Watch Committee, Raquette Lake Preservation Foundation, and Long Lake Association, which are collectively situated at the headwaters of the Raquette River.

II.   Background:

The Headwaters Campaign was launched in 2023 with a $50,000 grant provided by the Great Lakes Sub-Basin Small Grants program, which is funded by New York Sea Grant and the DEC. The campaign was launched collaboratively by the Adirondack Council (the Council) and Northern Forest Canoe Trail (NFCT), along with the HWLAs. The grant made possible the addition of a part-time Headwaters Coordinator to work directly with the HWLAs and assist in convening a "core team" of project collaborators. A steering committee of organizational collaborators was also invited to meet on a quarterly basis, providing more macro-scale guidance and strategic visioning for the project.

The Headwaters Campaign was a result of a year and a half of conversations, observations, and strategy discussions with the HWLAs (particularly the Raquette Lake Preservation Foundation). It was initially launched to expand the reach of these lake associations' messaging; identify new ways to collaborate across traditional boundaries; and to encourage the sharing of information to inform a formal policy agenda (and eventually a watershed management plan) for the headwaters region. This needs assessment attempts to begin providing a foundation for much of that work to continue, identifying the most pressing needs facing these HWLAs at present, and recommending a path forward.

III.   Methodology:

The needs assessment represents a culmination of a variety of data inputs collected while working with the HWLAs over the last 3 years. The needs assessment combines survey results, interviews, and dialogue with representatives from the three HWLAs. Much of this data was formally collected through survey responses; however, additional context and detail was added

to this report based on observations, conversations, and/or dialogue with HWLAs gathered informally from various forums (board meetings, core team meetings, one-on-one meetings, etc.). Some of these datasets, inputs, and processes referenced are detailed in Appendix I. The data collected was used to identify common themes that emerged during the synthesis of these inputs. The authors of the study have become deeply familiar with the perspectives of the HWLAs over the course of this project and were entrusted with capturing these insights in the following pages. The needs assessment is a summary of themes including challenges and opportunities related to communication, management, funding, and partnerships. The document needs assessment concludes with a series of recommendations for addressing these challenges by proposing next steps for the Headwaters Campaign.

IV. Themes:

Theme I: Communication

Communication is critical to connecting lake associations to the public, their membership, and other audiences. Messaging strategies and content that the lake associations employ are extremely important to ensuring their continued presence and keeping their members, partners, and communities informed of and engaged with the important work they are doing, as well as showing the challenges they face.

Amongst the HWLAs, there are structures in place for internal communication, partly as a result of the Headwaters Campaign; however, we have observed a spectrum of external communication capacity that spans from a narrow, local, physical readership audience to a broadly populated digital audience. Our aim is to reduce that span to help provide the same communication opportunities and resources for the headwaters collectively.

One of the major benefits of the Headwaters Campaign is to provide a platform for the HWLAs to come together and discuss core issues that each association is facing. These forums bring the LAs to the same page and the dialogue is used to develop consistent messaging and planning between stakeholders.

A centralized repository for shared messaging, funding opportunities and other resources would be useful. These resources might encompass environmental regulations, lake assessments, best practices for lake management, event announcements, and educational materials categorized by topic (e.g., water quality, wildlife preservation, community events) or by audience (e.g., board members, volunteers, residents). Such a repository will help ensure ease in finding and accessing content, as well as foster a sense of shared accountability and will encourage members to add their own resources and messaging to the platform. Ultimately, effective communication, whether through traditional methods or an enhanced digital approach, contributes to raising awareness. Compiling shared messaging and resources for lake associations in an easily accessible manner promotes highly effective communication.

Theme II: Partnerships

Partnerships are essential for lake associations to maximize their impact, improve efficiency, and achieve their mission more effectively. They are vital for lake associations because they allow for pooling of resources, greater expertise, and in many cases, superior influence and advocacy. By collaborating with local government, government agencies, environmental organizations, and local businesses, lake associations can more effectively tackle issues such as pollution, invasive species management, and education and outreach. Additionally, partnerships can enhance advocacy efforts and increase funding opportunities for conservation projects.

The headwaters lakes serve as major recreational and tourist destinations and are the heart of Hamilton County's economy. Partnerships have strengthened these lake associations' efficacy by supporting efforts to manage AIS and improve water quality. The HWLAs have made some of their most significant progress in managing AIS through partnerships with large, national NGOs like the Nature Conservancy, and regional organizations such as Adirondack Experience in Blue Mountain Lake, the Wild Center, the Adirondack Watershed Institute (AWI) at Paul Smith's College (PSC), and the Hamilton County Soil and Water Conservation District. AIS infestations in Long Lake, Raquette Lake, and Blue Mountain Lake are being exacerbated by a warming climate and a changing Adirondack landscape, necessitating an All-Hands-On approach in efforts to reduce potential harm to these lakes. In addition to managing AIS, enhanced engagement efforts through partnerships have promoted responsible recreation practices, such as boating safety, observance of fishing regulations, and shoreline preservation.

The Headwaters Campaign has started to close the communication gap by partnering with the University of Rochester's senior capstone in digital marketing. We were able to produce professional-level media content to engage a wide audience including community members, residents, and stakeholders, for promotion on social media platforms like Instagram and Facebook. The videos provide the HWLAs visually compelling content, such as photos and videos, showcasing the history and beauty of the headwaters' lakes and the importance of conservation challenges they are facing. This promotes a longer-term strategy of capturing the attention and interest of followers.

Perhaps the most pressing (partnership) issue that was expressed through dialogue with the HWLAs is the perceived exclusivity and lack of policy advocacy and local government disconnect they feel exists (with the exception of the partnership between the Adirondack Council and RLPF). Public engagement and awareness are essential elements in advocating for policies and regulations that support lake conservation and sustainable development in the headwaters of the Raquette River.

Theme III: Funding

Funding of the HWLAs occurs through a combination of membership dues, donations, grants, and sometimes limited government funding. The primary source of funding for lake associations often comes from membership dues paid by individuals or households that have an interest in, or close physical proximity to the lake. However, in the case of the HWLAs these dues vary widely. For instance, the Long Lake Association requires no dues for membership, while RLPF asks members for $30 annually and BMLA asks for $25 annually. An important source of funding for the HWLAs are AIS grants offered through the DEC and AWI at PSC as well as funding from local governments like the Town of Long Lake. These grants are in the form of in-person AIS stewardship, boat wash decontamination stations, and monetary funding paid directly to the associations and their partners.

Lake associations in the Adirondacks are faced with a unique set of funding challenges. While shore owners are passionate about the health of their lakes, a large portion of the shoreline is often owned by NYS; in the case of Raquette Lake, as much as 80% of the shoreline is owned by NYS. Although this protects the lake and community from development and contributes to the tax revenue of the Town of Long Lake, it also reduces possible donations and membership dues. The headwaters communities are also seasonal amenities economies, which means they have devoted a majority of their revenue to encourage tourism and investment in growing the outdoor recreation industry. Unfortunately, amenities economies also come with serious drawbacks such as increased development, pollution and opportunities for the spread of AIS, compromised wildlife habitat, and other human impacts.

The long-term viability of HWLAs raising the funds needed to combat the growing threat from aquatic invasive species and other animal and terrestrial invasive species is of equal concern. Government support for the growing financial burden of this threat, and for the environmental management of it, remains limited and sporadic. Lobbying local, state, and federal government agencies is an area that should be considered if the resources were available to help orchestrate such a campaign among the HWLAs.

There is a strong need for volunteerism among the HWLAs due to the structure and paucity of their available funding. This has been expressed as a high priority amongst the HWLAs and could prove critical in bridging this gap because:

- Volunteers provide their time and expertise without monetary compensation, which helps reduce operating costs for the lake associations. This allows more resources to be allocated towards essential projects and initiatives.
- Volunteers are often local residents who care deeply about their lake and surrounding environment. Their involvement fosters a sense of community ownership and encourages others to take an active role in lake conservation and management.
- Volunteers bring a diverse range of skills and knowledge to the table, including scientific expertise, legal knowledge, and project management skills, which enhances the capacity of the lake association to tackle complex issues and implement effective solutions.

This campaign was initially formed to identify and improve the areas within the HWLAs that lacked capacity. Understanding the funding and volunteer recruitment challenges facing the HWLAs as their responsibilities have grown has been an important specific driver of the Headwaters Campaign since its inception; the aim was to cultivate robust communities that place a premium on collective action and community collaboration while expanding their capacities as volunteer organizations.

Theme IV: Management

The proficient and effective management of the HWLAs plays a pivotal role in the overall financial and operational efficiency of these organizations. While volunteer-led organizations have the advantages listed above, those invested have interest in solving salient problems rather than organizational management. After careful and transparent deliberation and a thorough discovery process, we conclude that the HWLAs are in dire need of support in crucial areas of the day-to-day administrative duties that impose significant strain on their volunteers, impeding their ability to maintain operational continuity. These areas include:

- *Financial management*
- *Procurement and documentation (including agency reporting)*
- *Record keeping and data management*
- *Publications*

Financial Management:

Effective financial management is essential for any organization to sustain its operations and achieve its goals. It involves various aspects such as budgeting, accounting, and financial reporting. Within this context, financial management encompasses handling taxes, managing grants, municipal funding, procurement, recordkeeping, and the like.

- Taxes: Understanding tax obligations and compliance is crucial for any organization to avoid penalties and maintain financial stability. Proper tax planning can help optimize tax efficiency and minimize liabilities, ensuring that resources are utilized effectively for the organization's mission.
- Grant Management: Grants are critical sources of funding for lake associations. Effective grant management involves identifying suitable funding opportunities, submitting competitive proposals, managing grant funds efficiently, and meeting reporting requirements to ensure accountability to donors and stakeholders.
- Municipal Funding: Municipal funding refers to the financial support provided by local government entities. In this case, we include grants, subsidies, or other forms of assistance aimed at supporting operations of the lake associations, which primarily falls within the realm of AIS management. The HWLAs must navigate the application process

and subsequently comply with any stipulations attached to municipal funding to effectively utilize these resources.
- Paying for Goods and Services Procured: Procurement is the process of acquiring goods and services needed to support organizational activities. Managing payments for procured goods and services involves ensuring timely and accurate payments to vendors while adhering to budgetary constraints and financial policies.

Procurement and Documentation:

Effective procurement practices involve transparent processes, competitive bidding, and proper documentation to ensure accountability and mitigate risks such as fraud or mismanagement. Documenting procurement activities helps track expenditures, demonstrate compliance with regulations, and facilitate audits or evaluations.

- Work Plan: Developing a comprehensive inter-agency work plan often involves aligning objectives, defining roles and responsibilities, and coordinating activities to achieve common goals efficiently.
- Contracts: Contracts with divers, water quality testing and boat launches are an essential part of managing the finances for organizations involved in AIS management.

Record Keeping and Data Management:

Maintaining accurate records and effectively managing data are critical for organizational accountability, decision-making, and compliance with regulations.

- ALAP/APIPP Reporting: ALAP (Adirondack Lake Assessment Program) and APIPP (Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program) reporting involve documenting and reporting environmental data related to lake health and invasive species management in the Adirondack Park. Accurate reporting is essential for monitoring environmental trends, evaluating program effectiveness, and informing management decisions.
- Grant Reporting: Grant reporting entails providing detailed financial and programmatic information to grantors to demonstrate how grant funds were utilized and the impact achieved. Timely and accurate reporting is essential for maintaining grant compliance, building donor trust, and securing future funding opportunities.

Publications:

Publishing informative materials such as brochures, booklets, and newsletters is a valuable communication tool for organizations to engage stakeholders, raise awareness about their mission and activities, and disseminate important information to the public.

- Newsletters/brochures/pamphlets: The effectiveness of newsletters, brochures, and pamphlets lies in their ability to deliver targeted information to specific audiences. In this case, we consider the members of the HWLAs, volunteers, the general public, and local communities. They provide useful updates on events, achievements, local news, and changes in the association.

- Webpages: A webpage has the potential to reach a wider range of audiences due to its accessibility and versatility on the internet. Well done, professional webpages can effectively target specific groups through tailored content, user-friendly design, and search engine optimization (SEO) strategies. We believe among the HWLAs, this versatility makes them a more powerful tool for communication, information dissemination, and engagement across larger and more diverse groups than newsletters and brochures.
- Social media: Social media platforms reach a diverse array of potentially infinite audiences and groups due to their widespread usage and targeting capabilities. Its ability to target specific demographics and interests through advertising and content algorithms makes it a highly effective tool for reaching diverse audiences. The dynamic nature of social media allows for real-time interaction, engagement, and viral content dissemination, making it a powerful medium for communication and influence across various groups and demographics.

V. Recommendations:

These proposed strategic initiatives to address the identified themes demonstrate the thoughtful and constructive approach taken by the core team. Implementation of these recommendations has the potential to significantly enhance the operational efficiency of HWLAs, broaden community involvement, and ensure sustainable stewardship. This, in turn, could lead to more effective conservation efforts and advocacy for policies supporting improved conservation across various levels of engagement.

The overarching recommendation of this assessment is the development of a long-term, shared paid coordinator housed in an umbrella organization who could help facilitate better management function and communication, freeing volunteers to do what they are passionate about on their local waters. Based on comprehensive insights gathered, there are actionable steps to address critical areas of communication, partnerships, funding, and operational management. Effective communication is pivotal in connecting HWLAs with the public, members, and stakeholders. Collaborations with local government, environmental organizations, and businesses are indispensable for maximizing impact and securing resources. Diversifying funding sources is essential for financial sustainability and to alleviate administrative burdens on volunteers, we recommend implementing streamlined management practices.

Theme I: Communication

To move lake associations from their current state to an ideal state for messaging and communications, several recommendations and resources are needed. The early communication strategy effectively targeted goals, audiences, social media channels, and focused on key messages unique to each water body. To address remaining gaps, additional technology, tools, and personnel should be implemented. By realizing these recommendations

and leveraging the necessary resources, lake associations can move towards a more uniform approach to messaging and communications, ultimately strengthening collaboration and engagement among members.

Recommendation	Action
Utilize Technology and Tools	Continue to invest in communication technology and tools that facilitate collaboration and streamline communication processes.
Encourage Collaboration, Knowledge Sharing and Provide Support	Foster a culture of collaboration and knowledge sharing amongst lake associations. Encourage members to share successful communication strategies, resources, and best practices with each other. Establishing online forums or discussion groups can facilitate this exchange of ideas.
Benchmark Against Peer Lake Associations	Continue to research what other peer lake associations are doing well in terms of incorporating communications. Look for case studies, success stories, and best practices that can serve as inspiration and guidance for improving communication efforts within the HWLAs.

Theme II: Partnerships

Mobilizing community members and working with conservation partners, we can raise awareness about pressing environmental issues, and lake associations and their partners may be able to exert greater influence on local decision-makers, advocate for protective legislation at higher governmental levels, and ensure that the interests of lake communities are represented in planning decisions. Partnerships promoting public engagement, awareness, and preparedness for funding opportunities can strengthen community bonds and help to advocate for policies that safeguard the headwaters of the Raquette River. Forging new partnerships and collaboration, emphasizing complementary lake management goals, and developing a diverse portfolio of lake management tactics will increase the effectiveness of HWLAs' efforts.

Recommendation	Action
Measure and Evaluate Impact	Establish metrics and indicators to track the effectiveness of public engagement efforts, such as website traffic, social media engagement, event attendance, volunteer participation, and changes in community attitudes and behaviors.
Partner With Larger Lake Association and Conservation Organizations	Partnering with larger conservation groups can offer smaller organizations access to a wider array of opportunities for engagement as they typically have staff with specialized expertise in various areas of need, such as habitat protection, invasive species monitoring, and policy advocacy

Theme III: Funding

In line with the recommendations made for partnership actions, collaborative partnerships often involve knowledge sharing, training opportunities, and capacity-building activities that strengthen organizational capacity. This can include volunteer activities development, strategic planning, and implementing best practices in fundraising and project management. Greater exposure and engagement through enhanced digital presence could also contribute to increased funding opportunities.

Recommendation	Action
Increase Engagement with Community Members	Foster meaningful engagement with lakefront property owners, residents, businesses, recreational users, and local government entities to build broad support and collaboration.
Diversify Funding Sources	Identify diverse funding sources through research and discovery of available funding at local, regional, state and federal levels.
Access New Networks	Partnerships provide access to new networks of stakeholders, potential donors, policymakers, and community influencers who may have an interest in supporting HWLAs' conservation efforts. These connections can open doors to new funding opportunities and partnerships in the future.

Theme IV: Management

Improving the management of lake associations entails the enhancement of funding strategies, the establishment of effective partnerships, and the diversification of membership composition. By optimizing communication methods and digital capacity, organizations can foster increased social connectedness, ultimately leading to the expansion of their networks.

Recommendation	Action
Increase Organizational Capacity	Help to increase the degree to which HWLAs generate participation/involvement through size, social connectedness, perceived competence, organizational attachment and leadership by partnering with or forming a large umbrella group.
Increase Member Engagement	Use membership composition (ie; residency, place history, membership diversity) to determine what facilitates success.

Build New Organizational Networks	Develop MOU's and documentation of partnerships with successful organizations which will foster greater community perceptions of collaboration.

Appendix I: Detailed synopsis of methodology used to determine the critical themes.

a. *Needs Survey*
The initial needs survey was coordinated and authored by Blake Neumann (Clean Water Advocate, the Council) and Karrie Thomas (Director, NFCT) and presented to the HWLAs to establish a baseline of data for phase one of the grant. The initial survey focused on communication and volunteerism. The survey provided a platform for the LAs to identify areas where they could build capacity based on their organizational struggles and served to confirm some assumptions we would have otherwise been making as we focused our writing of the grant.

b. *Dialogue with Lake Associations*
The outcomes from the initial needs survey identified four main themes that we felt were critical to the success of phase one. The Core Team was created to bring the three LAs and the partners in the Headwaters Campaign grant together to collaborate. Once a month, the team met to discuss current projects and issues within the grant's purview. The HWLAs brought diverse viewpoints based on their roles, experiences, and relationships with their individual communities. Core Team meetings underlined the critical needs of the HWLAs, and their direct knowledge of the challenges and gaps within their organizations provided valuable insight to help uncover underlying issues that were not immediately apparent. Organizational capacity issues including all-volunteer management of internal operations, communications, and challenges with fundraising rose to the surface.

c. *Validating Findings*
The dialogue within the core team validated the accuracy of findings from the needs survey and other planned projects. Continued input ensures that the needs assessment reflects the realities on the ground and provides a more accurate basis for planning interventions or improvements. From the outset, the Core Team dialogue was essential to designing solutions that are more likely to be sustainable. The dialogue within the core team validated the accuracy of findings from the needs survey and other planned projects. Continued input ensures that the needs assessment reflects the realities on the ground and provides a more accurate basis for planning interventions or improvements. From the outset, the Core Team dialogue was essential to designing solutions that are more likely to be sustainable. Insights from the lake associations into factors such as

local context and community dynamics are essential for the long-term success of the project. They ensure that the needs assessment is comprehensive, grounded in reality, and aligned with the priorities and capacity needs of the Headwaters communities. They transform the assessment from a purely analytical exercise into a collaborative effort aimed at driving meaningful change.

d. *Developing Themes*

Utilizing a variety of data collection methods including initial surveys, meetings, and Adirondack Lake Alliance (ALA) discovery analysis, we gathered comprehensive information and identified areas of concern in the Headwaters lakes, and engaged in public events and meetings to gauge participation levels and public interest. We then ranked each with a level (0-3) with zero identifying no information to three identifying optimal conditions. These rankings were used in the discovery process. Involving key stakeholders such as local tourism planners, conservation partners, and community leaders as board members provided valuable qualitative insights into the challenges and opportunities beyond the headwaters. The core team reviewed and discussed the critical themes identified, making informed comparisons with peer lake associations from across the four counties that are members of the ALA. (Appendix 1)

A simple logic analysis was performed using MS Excel and "IF/THEN" formula for each of the four themes. This simple test was performed on the numerical rankings of 0-3 for each lake association from Hamilton County that is a member of the Adirondack Lakes Alliance. The intention of performing this simple test was to review the themes and their effects on each other, if present. We started with establishing conditions, assigning them a rank (0-3) and comparing individual conditions to the other three themes. For example, "If partnerships increase by 10%, then revenue (funding) will rise accordingly." (Appendix III)

Appendix II: Example Spreadsheet for Hamilton County Lake Association Themes With Ranks

Hamilton County Lake Associations (Region D)	Comm	Funding	Mgt	Partnering
6th & 7th Lake Improvement Association – Region D	3	3	3	3
Big Moose Property Owners Association (BMPOA) – Region D	1	1	1	1
Blue Mountain Lake Water Watch – Region D	2	3	1	2
Canada Lakes Conservation Association - Region D https://www.canadalakesconservation.com/	3	3	3	3
Indian Lake Association ADK - Region D www.ilaadk.org	3	3	3	3
Lake Abanakee Civic Association – Region D	3	2	2	3
Long Lake Association - Region D www.longlakeassociation.org	2	2	3	3
Lake Pleasant Sacandaga Association – Region D www.lpsa-ny.org	3	3	3	3
Morehouse Lake Club - Region D	0	0	0	0
Piseco Lake Association – Region D www.pisecolake.org	3	3	3	3
Raquette Lake Preservation Foundation – Region D www.rlpf.org	1	3	3	3

Appendix III : If-Then Scenarios for the Four Themes

Communication and Digital Capacity

Hamilton County Lake Associations	CDC/Management	CDC/Partnering	CDC/Funding
	Comm/Dig Cap/Mgt (is management greater than or equal to comm/dig cap)	Comm/Dig Cap/Partnerships (is partnership greater than or equal to comm/dig cap)	Funding/Comm Dig Cap (is funding greater than or equal to CDC?)
6th & 7th Lake Improvement Association – Region D	yes	yes	yes
Big Moose Property Owners Association (BMPOA) – Region D	yes	yes	no
Blue Mountain Lake Water Watch – Region D	yes	yes	no
Canada Lakes Conservation Association - Region D https://www.canadalakesconservation.com/	yes	yes	yes
Indian Lake Association ADK - Region D www.ilaadk.org	yes	yes	yes
Lake Abanakee Civic Association – Region D	no	yes	no
Long Lake Association - Region D www.longlakeassociation.org	yes	yes	yes
Lake Pleasant Sacandaga Association – Region D www.lpsa-ny.org	yes	yes	yes
Morehouse Lake Club - Region D	yes	yes	no
Piseco Lake Association – Region D www.pisecolake.org	yes	yes	yes
Raquette Lake Preservation Foundation – Region D www.rlpf.org	yes	yes	yes

Partnerships

Hamilton County Lake Associations	Partnering/Management	Partnering/Funding	Partnering/CDC
	Partnering/Management (is partnering greater than or equal to Management)	Funding/ Partnering Logic. Is funding less than partnering) (Does good partnering mean good funding, or no relationship?)	Comm/Dig Cap/Partnerships (is partnership greater than comm/dig cap)
6th & 7th Lake Improvement Association – Region D	yes	no	yes
Big Moose Property Owners Association (BMPOA) – Region D	yes	no	no
Blue Mountain Lake Water Watch – Region D	yes	no	yes

	Partnering/Management	Partnering/Funding	Partnering/CDC
Canada Lakes Conservation Association - Region D https://www.canadalakesconservation.com/	yes	no	yes
Indian Lake Association ADK - Region D www.ilaadk.org	yes	no	yes
Lake Abanakee Civic Association – Region D	yes	yes	yes
Long Lake Association - Region D www.longlakeassociation.org	yes	yes	yes
Lake Pleasant Sacandaga Association – Region D www.lpsa-ny.org	yes	no	yes
Morehouse Lake Club - Region D	yes	no	no
Piseco Lake Association – Region D www.pisecolake.org	yes	no	yes
Raquette Lake Preservation Foundation – Region D www.rlpf.org	yes	no	yes

Funding

Hamilton County Lake Associations	Funding/CDC	Funding/Mgt	Funding/Partnerships
	Funding/Comm Dig Cap (is funding greater than or equal to CDC?)	Funding/Management Logic (is management less than funding. If no then funding doesn't effect Mgt. If yes, then why?)	Funding/ Partnering Logic. Is funding less than partnering) (Does good partnering mean good funding, or no relation)?
6th & 7th Lake Improvement Association – Region D	yes	no	no
Big Moose Property Owners Association (BMPOA) – Region D	yes	no	no
Blue Mountain Lake Water Watch – Region D	yes	yes	no
Canada Lakes Conservation Association - Region D https://www.canadalakesconservation.com/	yes	no	no
Indian Lake Association ADK - Region D www.ilaadk.org	yes	no	no
Lake Abanakee Civic Association – Region D	no	no	yes
Long Lake Association - Region D www.longlakeassociation.org	yes	no	yes
Lake Pleasant Sacandaga Association – Region D www.lpsa-ny.org	yes	no	no
Morehouse Lake Club - Region D	yes	no	no
Piseco Lake Association – Region D www.pisecolake.org	yes	no	no

Raquette Lake Preservation Foundation – Region D www.rlpf.org	yes	no	no

Management

Hamilton County Lake Associations	Mgt/Partnering Management/Partnering (is management greater than or equal to partnering)	Mgt/Funding Management/Funding (is management greater than or equal to funding)	Mgt/CDC Management and Comm Dig Cap.(is management greater than or equal to comm dig cap?)
6th & 7th Lake Improvement Association – Region D	yes	yes	yes
Big Moose Property Owners Association (BMPOA) – Region D	yes	yes	yes
Blue Mountain Lake Water Watch – Region D	no	no	yes
Canada Lakes Conservation Association - Region D https://www.canadalakesconservation.com/	yes	yes	yes
Indian Lake Association ADK - Region D www.ilaadk.org	yes	yes	yes
Lake Abanakee Civic Association – Region D	no	yes	no
Long Lake Association - Region D www.longlakeassociation.org	yes	yes	yes
Lake Pleasant Sacandaga Association – Region D www.lpsa-ny.org	yes	yes	yes
Morehouse Lake Club - Region D	yes	yes	yes
Piseco Lake Association – Region D www.pisecolake.org	yes	yes	yes
Raquette Lake Preservation Foundation – Region D www.rlpf.org	yes	yes	yes