

DORIS DUKE CHARITABLE FOUNDATION  
*Environment Program*



Rocky Fork, North Carolina. Greg Hutson.

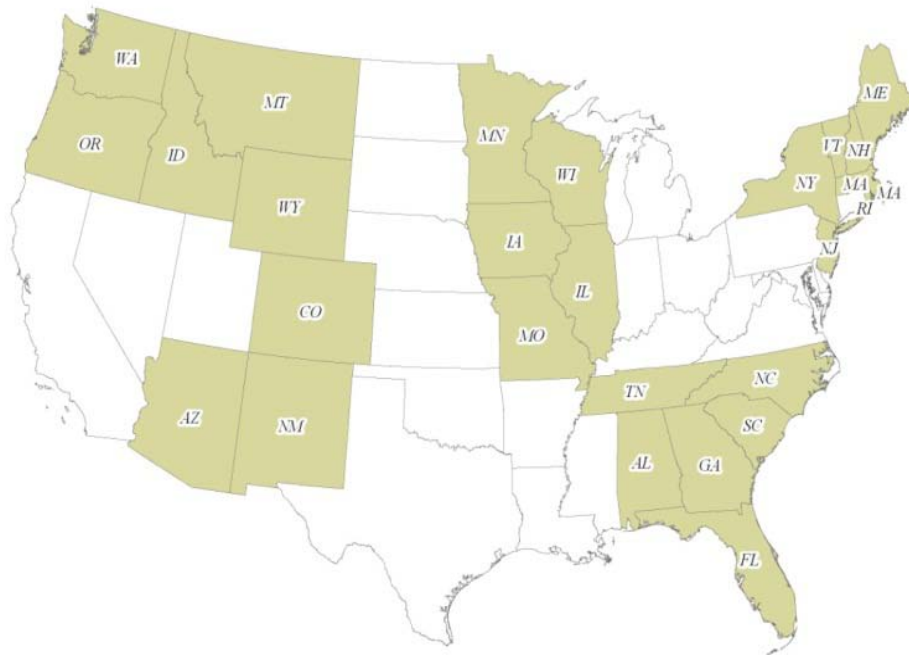
ACHIEVEMENTS IN LAND CONSERVATION:  
*Thirteen Years of Land Capital Grants*

*September 2011*

*Prepared by Lyme Timber Company, Mary McBryde and Peter R. Stein*

The Doris Duke Charitable Foundation awarded its first capital grant for land conservation in 1997. The \$5M grant was part of a historic public-private partnership to protect one of the most important blocks of forested land in the state of New York, the Sterling Forest. With the \$5M grant from the foundation, partners were able to close a \$55M transaction that conserved 15,280 acres of the Sterling Forest which today remains a treasured resource that provides significant wildlife, scenic, recreational, and clean water values for the public.

Since that debut in 1997, the foundation's impact on land conservation has been enormous. The Environment Program has awarded land conservation grants totaling \$108 million and helped facilitate the protection of over 2.5 million acres of land in 26 states nationwide (see below). These lands hold significant ecological value and provide critical habitat for some of the nation's most threatened and endangered species.



**Doris Duke Charitable Foundation  
Land Capital Grants, 1997 – 2009**

It is important to note that the foundation is one of only a handful of land conservation funders that awards grants for land conservation acquisition on a nationwide basis. Consequently, a

decision by the foundation to invest in a specific region signals a significant ‘vote of confidence’ and often presents grantees with a unique opportunity to build momentum for land conservation and to attract additional financial resources from both public and private entities.

**Case Study: Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee and Alabama**

**There are many landscapes that reveal a similar story, but the Cumberland Plateau may be one of the places that best illustrates the catalytic impact of the foundation’s long term investment. For this landscape, the foundation provided support for a range of conservation activities that led to tremendous organizational growth among local and national land trusts, unprecedented collaboration between conservation partners and with public agencies, extensive conservation planning that led to landscape scale prioritization of individual parcels of land and ultimately, the permanent conservation of high priority lands. In fact, of the 26 states in which foundation land capital funds have been used, Tennessee ranks among the top five states for conserving the most acreage. Together with the existing network of publically protected lands, these transactions have created a vast, unfragmented landscape of conserved lands totaling over 175,000 acres.**

**History of Land Capital Grants**

The core focus of the Environment Program has remained constant – the protection of flora and fauna – but over the years, the program has applied different lenses to determine where to invest its capital.

**1997 – 1999: Geographies Associated with Doris Duke**

In the early years, land capital grants were awarded in geographies with a connection to Doris Duke, specifically, New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island. As described above, the initial grant was project-specific and helped to protect the Sterling Forest, which is an important public water supply for dozens of communities in New Jersey.

**2000-2004: Ecologically Rich Geographies of National Significance**

The Environment Program completed a comprehensive national scoping and analysis process that evaluated the following criteria: biodiversity, species diversity, corridor/connectivity, threat, existing protected land, land use and smart growth, and leverage. From this analysis, 22 potential focus regions were identified. After an extensive national, expert panel review and additional screening by Environment Program and its consultants, six landscapes were identified as highest priority: Coastal South Carolina, the Cumberland Plateau, the East Gulf

Coastal Plain, Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, Florida, and the Northern Forest of New England. Capital funds were targeted to those landscapes.

2005-2009: Geographies Featuring Strong State Wildlife Action Plans

The State Wildlife Action Plans, which were required by Congress, provided the lens for this period of grant-making. States that produced a spatially explicit map identifying the highest priority areas for protection as part of their plans were eligible for funding (not all states produced such a map). A series of meetings were held with pre-selected wildlife agencies to discuss these map products and to assess the on-the-ground support and utility of these plans. Grants were awarded to land trust partners only in states where the wildlife agencies had produced or were in the process of producing such a map and intended to use it to guide land conservation actions.

**DDCF: Historical Lens for Land Capital Grants**

Years	Focus	Geographies
1997-1999	Doris Duke Affinity Locations	- Sterling Forest in NY - New Jersey - Rhode Island
2000-2004	Ecological Richness	- Coastal South Carolina - Cumberland Plateau (AL, GA, NC, TN) - East Gulf Coastal Plain (AL, GA, TN, FL) - Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (ID, MT, WY) - Florida and Massachusetts - Northern Forest (ME, NH, NY, VT)
2005-2009	State Wildlife Action Plans	- Southeast (AL, GA, NC, TN) - Upper Midwest (IA, IL, MN, MO, WI) - Rocky Mountains (AZ, CO, NM, MT, WY) - Pacific Northwest (ID, OR, WA) - New England (MA, ME, NH)
2011	Climate Change Resilience	- To be determined

Curated Grant making and Core Analysis

In addition to the screening described above, the Environment Program, with its consultants, has designed a specialized process for soliciting land capital grants. This process, or curated grant-making, falls between an open approach (request for proposals) and an invitation only approach. After the initial vetting in which the DDCF lens is applied and specific landscapes are identified as high priorities, an ‘on-the-ground’ assessment begins. Specifically, a rigorous

“core” due diligence is applied to determine the feasibility of putting land capital to work in a specific region and to evaluate the likely success of potential grantees.

**Core Criteria**

<i>Organizational Capacity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Do strong non-governmental partners (land trusts) in the region exist?</li> <li>- Is there strong leadership within potential grantee organizations?</li> <li>- Do potential grantee organizations and/or its partners have the significant transaction experience?</li> </ul>
<i>Transaction History/Future Opportunities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Does the conservation community have a proven track record in successfully completing fee and conservation easement transactions?</li> <li>- Does a pipeline of future deals exist and is there a critical mass of deal density in the coming years?</li> </ul>
<i>Public Funding</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Do stakeholders have a successful track record for securing federal and state funding?</li> <li>- Track record for private fundraising?</li> </ul>
<i>Conservation Planning</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Do spatially explicit habitat conservation plans exist?</li> <li>- Are new science based planning efforts in progress/expected?</li> </ul>
<i>Leverage Potential</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Do state or local funding programs for land conservation exist? If yes, what are historic and expected funding levels?</li> <li>- Is other private philanthropy (foundations or individuals) interested in this region?</li> </ul>
<i>Political Leadership</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Does support for land conservation at the state and local levels exist?</li> <li>- Are there any “champions” for land conservation?</li> </ul>

As part of the leverage assessment, the Environment Program and its consultants closely evaluate potential opportunities to build on existing philanthropic efforts and/or to attract new philanthropic dollars to specific geographies where a common interest exists. Because of the foundation’s nationwide focus, there are a number of foundations whose support has repeatedly provided significant leverage for projects in which the foundation has also supported. Though not an exhaustive list, those foundations include: the Wyss Foundation, the Richard King

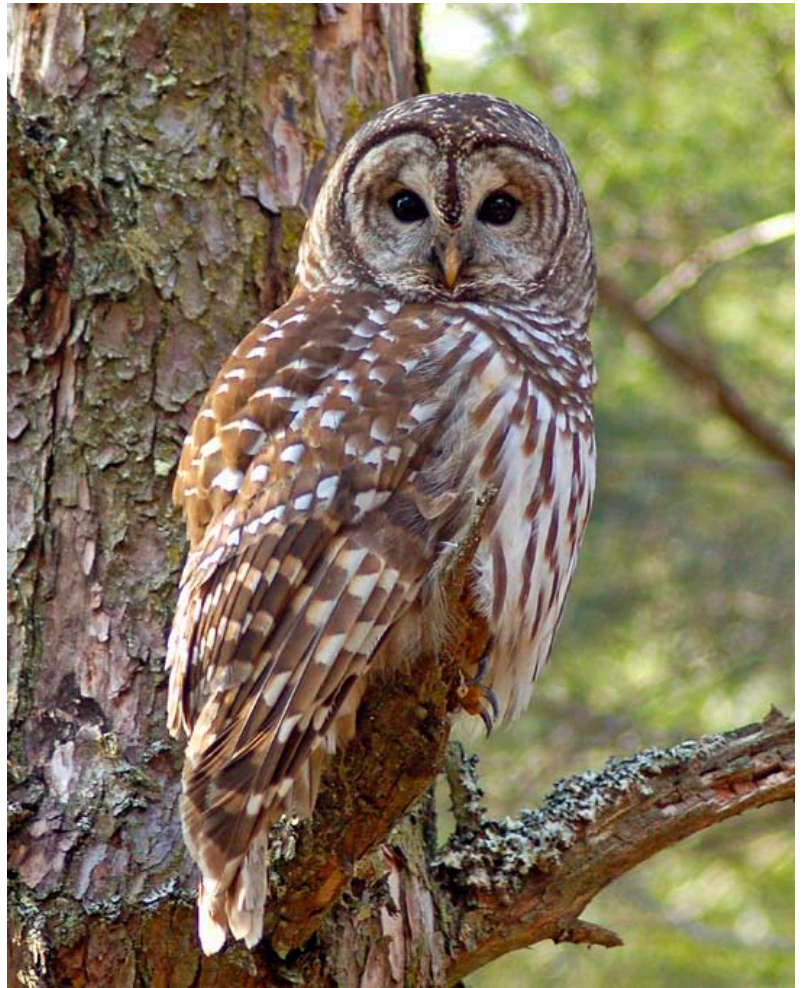
Mellon Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the Merck Family Fund and the Lyndhurst Foundation.

### DDCF Land Capital Grants: Accomplishments

The impact of the foundation's land capital grant-making over the past 13 years is truly remarkable. The foundation has helped to protect over 2.5 million acres of land with exceptional conservation values through 578 individual transactions. Below are several highlights – both generally and specifically – that *begin* to describe the far ranging and profound impact of the foundation's investments.

*Generally speaking, the land capital grants have achieved the following:*

- Building wildlife corridors across large landscapes to facilitate species movement (for example, Bismark Meadows in Idaho is part of a 1,100-acre wetland meadow complex within the US Fish and Wildlife Service's 2,200 square mile Selkirk Grizzly Bear Recovery Zone);
- Creation of buffers for national and state forests and parks and national wildlife refuges by conserving private lands that are adjacent to these existing protected lands (for example, a 6,733 acre inholding in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area and Imnaha Wild and Scenic River or the Lieber property in Loess Hills Iowa);
- Protection of working lands - forests and ranches – that provide critical habitat for wildlife (for example, Black



Rocky Fork, North Carolina. Greg Hutson.

River Ranch in Washington, a 725-acre dairy farm located in the middle reach of the Black River) ;

- Protection of critical habitat for sensitive, threatened and endangered species (for example: sage grouse, grizzly bear, gopher tortoise, wolves, golden eagle, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, Blanding's turtle, owls, and many others);
- Conservation of unique and threatened ecosystems (for example, long leaf pine, cottonwood forests, tidal marshes);
- Facilitation of landscape scale conservation and the preservation of large intact ecosystems (for example, Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, Malpai Borderlands in Arizona and New Mexico, Northern Forest in New England, Cumberland Plateau in Alabama and Tennessee, and the Montana Legacy Project);
- Safeguarding areas with high biodiversity (for example, the Perdido River along the Florida/Alabama border which is one of the most important free-flowing black water rivers in the southeastern United States or property (2,000 acres) along the Coquille River in Oregon which is the second largest estuary in Oregon, with tidal influence extending 42 miles upstream and supporting the largest concentration of wintering waterfowl between San Francisco Bay and the U.S.-Canada border);
- Protection of coastal rivers, lakes, estuaries, and wetlands from rapid coastal real estate growth (South Carolina, Oregon, Washington);
- A focus on key watersheds to conserve lands that protect wildlife, habitat, working lands, and clean water (for example, the Flint River in Georgia, Paint Rock in Alabama and Tennessee, the Snake River in the Rockies, the Mississippi River, Henry's Fork in Idaho, and the Willamette in Oregon);
- Protection of inholdings in publically owned land (for example, the Milan Bottoms along the Mississippi River);
- Connecting existing public lands through a mixture of fee and easement acquisition (for example, the Northern Cumberlands);
- Spurring state and local investment in conservation activities in coordination with the foundation's Conservation Finance Initiative (for example, Iowa, Tennessee, Maine, and Montana);
- Building critical linkages for species including, but not limited to, wolves, bison, elk and deer to migrate between Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and the larger Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem;

*A few specific accomplishments include:*

- The protection of Rocky Fork, approximately 9,000 acres within the Highlands of Roan, North Carolina, an area defined as globally significant due to a high concentration of rare species (the Carolina northern flying squirrel, spruce-fir moss spider, spreading avens, Roan Mountain bluet, Blue Ridge goldenrod and rock gnome lichen) and significant high-elevation communities. Rocky Fork lies within Cherokee National Forest and abuts Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, creating a vast unfragmented haven for wildlife and providing a range of world-class recreational opportunities. It is adjacent to more than 22,000 acres of wilderness and roadless areas protected by the U.S. Forest Service, including the Sampson Mountain Wilderness, Sampson Mountain Inventoried Roadless Area (IRA) and Bald Mountain IRA.
- Help to secure the 320,000-acre Montana Legacy Project, one of the largest conservation projects in the nation's recent history, which protected core habitat and critical linkages that enhance the survival of several imperiled species within the larger Crown of the Continent region, including grizzly bears, Canada lynx, and bull trout. This transformational project generated hundreds of millions of public dollars for conservation including a unique \$250 million fund as part of the 2008 Farm Bill and passage of \$21 million in funding from the 2009 Montana Legislature by more than a two thirds vote. Not only did this project create unprecedented public funding support, it has also inspired national level foundations to make extraordinary gifts for wildlife conservation in the Rocky Mountain West. Most notably, these gifts include a \$35 million commitment from the Wyss Foundation and a \$15 million commitment from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation. The Packard Foundation is also supporting a \$30 million program-related-investment (PRI) loan at 2% for three years.
- Protection of land that completes critical parts of the Appalachian Trail at both the northern and southern ends:
  - One of the parcels in the Moosehead Forest Project, the Roach Ponds Parcel, is a critical missing link in the Appalachian Trail's 100 Mile Wilderness. The deal completes a two million-acre corridor of conservation land (the size of Yellowstone National Park) across the North Woods of Maine.
  - The Rocky Fork transaction North Carolina protected a property that is critical for the 250,000 acre Appalachian Trail Greenway and connects hundreds of thousands of contiguous acres of State of Tennessee owned lands.

- Protection of the headwaters of the Androscoggin River (over 30,000 acres) in New Hampshire which is part of a landscape-scale project that builds on and buffers the existing 26,000-acre Umbagog National Wildlife Refuge. The land also abuts and/or is proximate to a network of existing protected lands (13-Mile Woods Community Forest, Pingree Easement, and Maine BPL lands at Richardson Lake and Grafton Notch) that in total create a block of over 100,000 acres of conservation.



Androscoggin Headwaters, New Hampshire. Jerry Monkman.

- In Montana, the protection of key working ranches in two strategically located geographies:
  - The Taylor Fork (approximately 3,500 acres protected) which is a large valley of private land that abuts Gallatin National Forest and where conservation efforts prior to the DDCF grant had been stalled for over 10 years;
  - The Madison Valley (approximately 21,000 acres protected) in southwest Montana which is nestled between the Lee Metcalf wilderness area and the Gravelly and Tobacco Root mountains contains some of the most valuable wildlife habitat in the entire Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.
- Protection of Finch Pruyn lands in New York which spans a vast area from North Hudson to the southern tip of Long Lake, connecting hundreds of thousands of acres of “forever wild” Forest Preserve lands. Laced with 415 miles of rivers and streams, dotted with 70 lakes and ponds, and saturated with 16,000 acres of wetlands, this beautiful stretch of mountainous, temperate deciduous forest is vital not only to local ecology, economy and biological diversity, but also to global climate stabilization.

- Protection of the 9,500 acre Cloudt Ranch that straddles the AZ-NM state line and is located on the north-west side of the one million-acre Malpai Borderlands region in Arizona and adjacent New Mexico and extending south to the Mexican border. To date, the Malpai Group has protected 77,000 acres of private land which is in addition to 330,000 acres which has been protected on the Gray Ranch (now called the Diamond A) by the Nature Conservancy.
- The Moosehead Forest Project, along with the Plum Creek transaction in Montana, is among the largest conservation initiatives ever in the nation. The project includes four separate but linked transactions, all of which include acquiring land or conservation easements from Plum Creek Timber, LLC. The project will protect a combination of ecological reserves and working forests totaling 406,989 acres.
- Conservation of approximately 12,350 deeded acres (and 30,000 acres of public controlled land) in New Mexico that borders the northern edge one of the largest intact landscapes in the American southwest (an additional 220,000 acres), which contains functioning landscape-scale ecological processes, crucial wildlife corridors and linkages to the northern Sierra Madre Occidental of Mexico for species such as the jaguar, and provides resilience to climate change impacts by virtue of its size and topographic diversity.

### *Additional Activities*

Beyond capital for land or conservation easement transactions, the Environment Program has also awarded funds to support a wide range of conservation activities, including but not limited to:

- Producing first rate, science based conservation plans for parts of the country (for example, the Cumberland Plateau);
- Fostering collaboration among national, regional and local land trusts as well as other partners, such as state wildlife agencies (for example, the Rocky Mountains);
- Dramatically heightening local or regional awareness of conservation priorities (for example, the East Gulf Coastal Plain in the southeast);
- Building land trust capacity: hiring staff, opening an office, establishing an endowment fund (for example, the Northern Forest);

- Spearheading county-based land protection efforts (for example, Gallatin County, Montana).

These non-capital activities are often catalytic and combined with ‘doing deals’ helps land trusts function at a higher level, specifically, by becoming more financially sophisticated (e.g. meeting the required match, establishing loan funds), working at a landscape scale, conducting conservation planning, and collaborating with other entities – all which lead to a more strategic and proactive approach to land conservation.

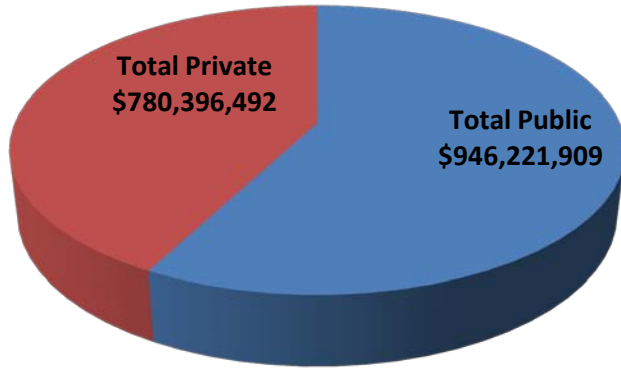
### Land Capital Grants: Financial Summary

Since 1997, the Environment Program has awarded roughly \$108 million in grants for permanent land conservation, of which approximately \$86.5 million was capital for land transactions (the acquisition of fee title or conservation easements). These funds helped to protect over 2.5 million acres in 26 states. Grantees secured over **\$1.7 billion** in match funding, including over \$900 million in public funding from federal, state and local programs that support land conservation and over \$780 million in private funds from other foundations, private individuals and landowners (donative value of fee and conservation easement transactions).

For every dollar awarded by the foundation, the total match was 20:1 (includes both public and private funds), 11:1 for public dollars and 9:1 for private funds - far exceeding leverage expectations. This outstanding leverage success is the result of a combination of factors including: 1) the rigorous due diligence conducted by the Environment Program; 2) experienced, highly motivated grantees; and 3) unique timing and political conditions that created several unique opportunities to match various sources of funding (for example, the Rocky Mountain Front and the Montana Legacy project in Montana, Cumberland Plateau in the Southeast, Connecticut Lakes in New Hampshire, Sable Highlands and Finch Pruyn in New York, and the Katahdin Forest, Moosehead Forest and the West Branch in Maine).

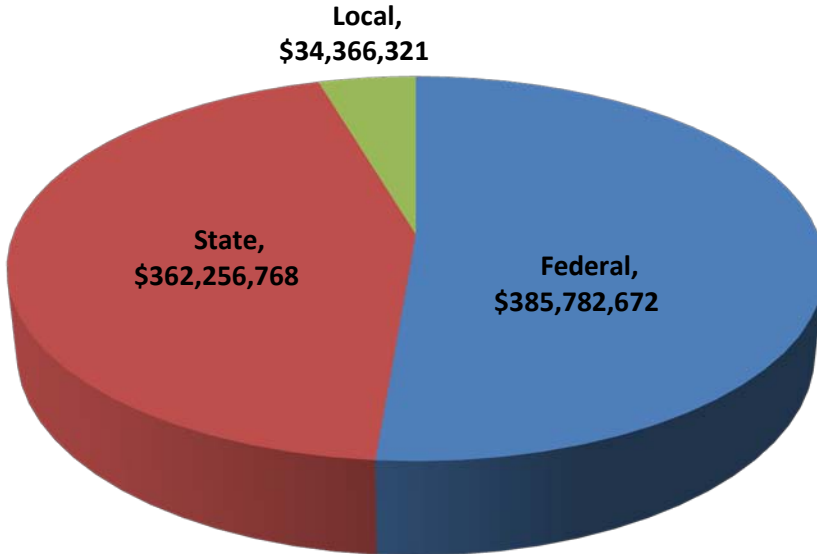
*Note: For data used to create these tables, please refer to Appendix C: DDCF Land Capital Grants Financial Summary*

## Land Conservation Funding By Source 1997-2009

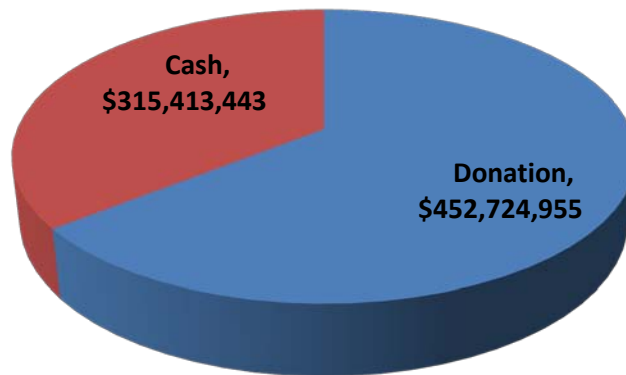


TOTAL FUNDS (Public and Private): \$1,726,618,402

## Public Funding: Federal, State and Local



## Private Funding: Cash and Donation



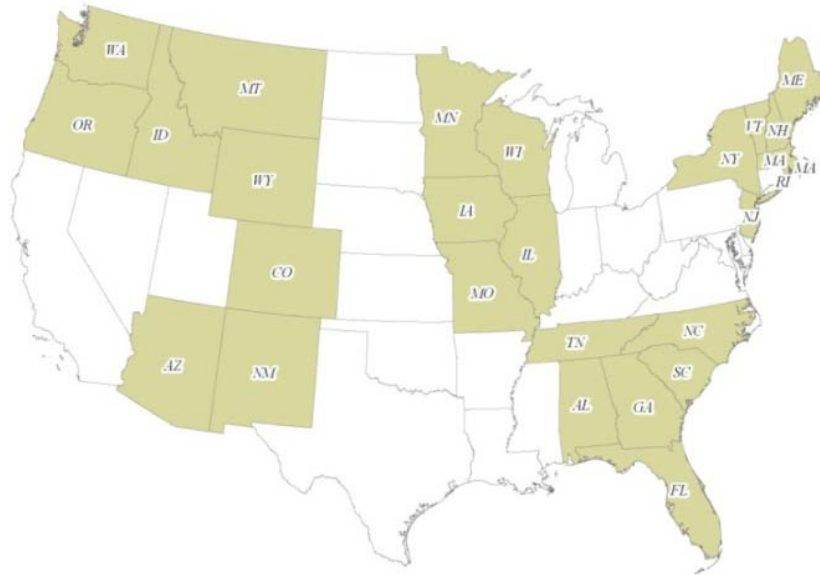
### Conclusion

The impact of the Environment Program’s land capital grant-making is staggering – over 2.5 million acres of ecologically significant land permanently protected and funds highly leveraged by a very capable pool of grantees. Beyond acreage and leverage metrics, however, the full impact of the foundation’s support must be viewed in light of the catalytic role that it has played in the regions in which it has funded. Grantees often describe the DDCF grant as “a transformative experience” – one that strengthens organizations, builds lasting partnerships between land trusts, public agencies and landowners, improves science based conservation planning and priority setting, and perhaps most importantly, accelerates land conservation in critical geographies across the country.

## APPENDIX A: LAND CAPITAL GRANTS SUMMARY, 1997-2009

<b>Year</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Geography</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Grant Size</b>
1997	The Trust for Public Land	New York	Conserve Sterling Forest	5,000,000
1999	The Nature Conservancy	Rhode Island	Conserve ecologically significant landscapes	4,391,000
1999	The Trust for Public Land	New Jersey	Protect land in Northern and Central New Jersey	8,400,000
2000	Open Space Institute	Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont	Conserve ecologically significant landscapes in the Northern Forest	10,550,000
2000	The Conservation Fund	Florida and Georgia	Conserve priority lands in the Red Hills of Northern Florida and Southern Georgia	3,500,000
2000	The Nature Conservancy	East Gulf Coastal Plain: Alabama, Georgia, and Florida	Conserve ecologically significant landscapes	6,300,000
2001	The Conservation Fund	Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem: Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	Conserve ecologically significant landscapes	2,140,000
2001	The Trust for Public Land	Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem: Montana and Idaho	Conserve ecologically significant landscapes	1,800,000
2001	The Nature Conservancy	Montana and Wyoming	Conserve ecologically significant landscapes	2,600,000
2001	The Conservation Fund	Southern Appalachia: North Carolina and Tennessee	Conserve ecologically significant landscapes	3,500,000
2001	The Nature Conservancy	East Gulf Coastal Plain: Tennessee and Alabama	Conserve ecologically significant landscapes	2,500,000
2003	The Nature Conservancy	South Carolina	Conserve ecologically significant landscapes	4,000,000
2004	The Nature Conservancy	East Gulf Coastal Plain: Tennessee and Alabama	Conserve ecologically significant landscapes	750,000
2004	The Nature Conservancy	Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem: Montana, Idaho and Wyoming	Conserve ecologically significant landscapes	1,500,000
2004	The Conservation Fund	East Gulf Coastal Plain: Georgia and Florida	Conserve ecologically significant landscapes	750,000
2004	Open Space Institute	Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont	Conserve ecologically significant landscapes	1,500,000
2004	The Conservation Fund	Southern Appalachia: North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama	Conserve ecologically significant landscapes	1,500,000
2005	Massachusetts Audubon Society	Massachusetts	Conserve critical wildlife habitat areas identified in State Wildlife Action Plan	1,000,000
2005	The Nature Conservancy	Florida	Conserve critical wildlife habitat areas identified in State Wildlife Action Plan	1,000,000
2006	The Conservation Fund	Southeast: Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee	Conserve critical wildlife habitat areas identified in State Wildlife Action Plans	7,500,000
2006	Conservation Resources, Inc.	New Jersey (Duke Farms vicinity)	Support the Raritan Piedmont Wildlife Habitat Partnership	1,051,318
2007	Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation	Upper Midwest: Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin	Conserve critical wildlife habitat areas identified in State Wildlife Action Plans	10,800,000
2007	The Nature Conservancy	Rocky Mountains: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming	Conserve critical wildlife habitat areas identified in State Wildlife Action Plans	13,000,000
2008	The Nature Conservancy	Pacific Northwest: Idaho, Oregon, and Washington	Conserve critical wildlife habitat areas identified in State Wildlife Action Plans	7,000,000
2008	Open Space Institute	New England: New York, New Hampshire, and Maine	Conserve critical wildlife habitat areas identified in State Wildlife Action Plans	6,000,000
2009	Conservation Resources, Inc.	New Jersey (Duke Farms Vicinity)	Support the Raritan Piedmont Wildlife Habitat Partnership	300,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>108,332,318</b>

## APPENDIX B: DDCF Capital and Acreage Protected By State, 1997-2009



State	Acres	DDCF Capital
Alabama	10,449	4,272,675
Arizona	10,381	1,938,366
Colorado	10,506	1,938,366
Georgia	60,249	7,002,206
Florida	52,731	3,541,153
Iowa	6,929	2,995,129
Idaho	32,277	4,688,896
Illinois	4,562	2,180,233
Massachusetts	4,554	1,910,906
Maine	1,040,690	6,889,106
Minnesota	59,708	1,754,091
Missouri	7,389	983,326
Montana	252,062	5,988,497
North Carolina	16,497	2,489,906
New Hampshire	226,673	5,257,466
New Jersey	7,529	3,755,321
New Mexico	52,690	1,938,366
New York	262,700	7,578,906
Oregon	11,637	2,040,310
Rhode Island	6,075	4,238,745
South Carolina	94,795	2,471,191
Tennessee	220,274	3,799,906
Vermont	3,764	168,906
Washington	9,756	1,693,906
Wisconsin	4,698	1,495,756
Wyoming	47,838	3,488,366
<b>TOTAL ACRES PROTECTED</b>	<b>2,517,413</b>	<b>\$86,500,001</b>

## APPENDIX C: DDCF LAND CAPITAL GRANTS FINANCIAL SUMMARY, 1997- 2009

<b>DDCF Land Capital Grants</b>	<b>\$108,332,318</b>
DDCF Acquisition Capital	\$86,500,001 (awarded)
DDCF Acquisition Capital	\$84,759,001 (allocated)
DDCF Non-acquisition funds	\$21,832,318
Acres Conserved	2,517,413
Number of Projects	578
Fee	264 (see notes below)
Conservation Easement	290 (see notes below)
Non Duke Capital/Matching Funds	\$1,726,618,402
Public Funds	\$946,221,909
Federal	\$385,782,672
State	\$362,256,768
Local	\$34,366,321
Private Funds	\$780,396,492
Cash	\$315,413,443
Donation	\$452,724,955

1. There is one active grant and the remaining capital (approximately \$1.7M) for that grant is not included in the allocated capital figure (see table below).
2. Many grantees created loan funds that recycled DDCF dollars through multiple projects prior to leaving the funds 'in-the-ground' which means that the total amount of DDCF capital allocated to transactions is higher than what will be reported in this analysis.
3. Non acquisition funds includes: conservation planning, capacity building, staff time, and amplification.
4. For several projects, information was unavailable regarding whether it was a fee or conservation easement transaction, and as a result, the number of fee and conservation easement projects does not match the total number of projects.
5. The breakout for both the public and private does not match up to the totals. Not all grantees tracked and/or reported breakout by type of funding so the total private and total public is higher than the breakout. This is also why the leverage numbers do not add up.

<b>Open Space Institute Grant #2008009</b>	<b>\$6,000,000</b>
Acquisition Capital Grant	\$5,000,000
Acquisition Capital (completed transactions)	\$4,996,160
Acquisition Capital (pending transactions)	\$1,741,000
Acres Conserved (completed)	13,736
Acres (pending transactions)	6,474
<b>For Pending Transactions (approximate \$):</b>	
Public Funds	\$18,746,100
Federal	\$11,185,100
State	\$6,511,000
Local	\$650,000
Private Funds	\$3,067,675
Donations	\$268,000
Cash	\$2,799,675