

# BIENNIAL STATE LAND ACQUISITION PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT 2025

## HABITAT AND RECREATION LANDS COORDINATING GROUP



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April 2026

# INTRODUCTION

## State Habitat and Recreation Land Acquisitions

The percentage of public, natural resource land owned by Washington State accounts for 9 percent of all land in the state, according to a 2015 study of the economic impact of public land by the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee. This natural resource land includes land used for recreation and habitat and as trust land.

State agencies buy land to protect important state resources such as habitat for threatened and endangered species and outdoor recreation opportunities. As population increases, so does the need to preserve land and its resources for future generations. The land can serve multiple state objectives, such as protecting habitat and supporting working farms.

State habitat and recreation land acquisitions are strategic and flexible. They are strategic because each acquisition must meet priorities identified in an agency's plan to compete for grants. They also must meet detailed grant program evaluation criteria. These state agency and grant program priorities ensure that the best state habitat and recreation land is acquired.

State agencies must be flexible because the purchases are from willing sellers.

Landowners may have a variety of motivations for selling, including price and a desire to protect the land into the future. Agencies have some tools to make purchase offers more desirable, such as purchasing conservation easements that allow the seller to remain on the property or to continue using the land for farming or ranching. Some constraints, such as the law against offering more than fair market value, limit agencies' flexibility.

Buying land comes with an obligation to maintain it. While acquisitions and land management are budgeted separately, this report provides information on both costs to show how the capital investment to buy land relates to the impact on the operating budget for managing the land.

Open, visible, acquisition processes help make strong public investments. As agencies work to protect natural resources under increased scrutiny, transparent land transactions help inform local and state decision-makers.

## Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group

The Legislature created the Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group in 2007 to improve the visibility and coordination of state habitat and recreation land acquisitions. The Legislature wanted to see better coordination by state agencies with the goal of working toward a statewide strategy for land acquisitions. Local governments and citizens wanted more information about state projects in their areas.

The lands group is comprised of representatives from the following state agencies:

- Conservation Commission
- Department of Ecology
- Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Transportation
- Puget Sound Partnership
- Recreation and Conservation Office
- State Parks and Recreation Commission

The lands group also includes representatives of nonprofit organizations, local governments, the Legislature, private interests, and others.

The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) provides staff support and hosts the [lands group's website](#).

The lands group has created a structure for improving the visibility and coordination of state land acquisitions. It has three components:

- The **Annual State Land Acquisition Coordinating Forum** brings together state agencies, local governments, non-government organizations, landowners, Tribes, and citizens to learn about and share ideas on proposals for state habitat and recreation land purchases and disposals.
- The **Biennial State Land Acquisition Forecast Report** and interactive map gives information about the state land purchases and disposals that are being planned around the state.
- The **Biennial State Land Acquisition Performance Monitoring Report** shows whether state agencies achieved their initial project objectives.

BACKGROUND

## Biennial State Land Acquisition Performance Monitoring Report

This is the eighth *Biennial State Land Acquisition Performance Monitoring Report*. Its goal is to monitor the success of state habitat and recreation land acquisitions by examining whether state agencies achieved their acquisition objectives. Data from the report may be used to identify strengths and weaknesses in state acquisition processes and to inform decisions made by state agencies, the Legislature, local governments, and others.

The focus is on land acquired by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources, and the State Parks and Recreation Commission. The report does not focus on land bought primarily for non-habitat or non-recreation purposes, such as infrastructure or state-owned trust land.

### State Agency Profiles

This section describes the habitat and recreation land acquisition missions and processes of the Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources, and State Parks and Recreation Commission.

State agency acquisition goals are based on recreation and conservation needs

expressed by the public, and on state and federal legal requirements to provide recreational opportunities and protect threatened and endangered wildlife. Each agency has distinct missions directed by legislation designed to meet those needs. Agency acquisition plans establish criteria for identifying priority purchases that will best fulfill the agency mission, and processes for pursuing the priorities.

### Department of Fish and Wildlife

#### Mission

The Department of Fish and Wildlife has dual mandates to protect hunting and fishing opportunities and to protect fish and other wildlife. The agency is charged with sustaining all wildlife species other than plants, including invertebrates, fish and marine invertebrates, amphibians and reptiles, and birds and mammals. The agency has authority to acquire critical habitat to fulfill its missions.

The 2011 Department of Fish and Wildlife strategic plan includes the following principles for land management:

- Conserve and restore biodiversity.
- Ensure the health of our ecosystems.
- Ensure sustainable social and economic utilization of Washington's fish, wildlife habitat, and natural resources.

#### Plan

The intent of the Lands 20/20 policy is to ensure that future land acquisitions are consistent with the agency's mission statement: Preserve, protect and perpetuate fish, wildlife, and ecosystems while providing sustainable fish and wildlife recreational and commercial opportunities.

In addition, land acquisition projects are to be consistent with the Conservation Initiative Strategic Acquisition Priorities and evaluated through the Lands 20/20 process, which provides more detail for implementing foundational values.

#### Acquisition Principles

- Optimize, pursue, and use partnerships to identify and prioritize land acquisitions, nurture collaborative support, and leverage capacity.

Evaluate whether acquisition is the best conservation alternative to achieve the desired result. Evaluate alternative tools before acquisition (e.g., incentives, different land stewardship by current owner, or education). If acquisition is the best alternative, then evaluate options to acquire the real property interests (e.g., easement, fee title, donation, exchange).

- Pursue land that provides long-term opportunities for public recreation or that creates access to existing public land.
- Pursue land that will provide long-term ecological value in light of climate change impacts, such as sea level rise and possible range shifts.
- Place a higher value on acquisitions that create blocks of ownership that increase function, value, and resiliency to disturbance, and make management more efficient.
- As we move, spatially, further away from existing public holdings, particularly with smaller tracts, pursue easements or other non-fee title protection.
- Prioritize land that is ecologically or socially important and that is at risk to loss in the near-term.

### Land Acquisition Process

The department assesses species and landscape conservation needs using species recovery and management plans, habitat conservation plans, biodiversity conservation framework, habitat connectivity analyses, and other data.

Based on the information above, department staff and conservation partners identify potential conservation sites in a

geographic envelope. Internal policy and the Lands Evaluation Tool screen projects for grant categories.

The agency evaluates compatibility with statewide and regional conservation initiatives including the Governor's priorities and multi-state, federal, city, county, and non-government organization initiatives.

Staff applies for grants and when awarded, works with willing sellers to acquire conservation easements and fee interest.

### Department of Natural Resources

#### Mission

Habitat and recreation land purchased by the Department of Natural Resources is managed by the Natural Areas Program. The primary mission of the Natural Areas Program is to protect outstanding examples of the state's biodiversity. The program manages land under two natural area designations: Natural Area Preserve and Natural Resources Conservation Area. Some sites are given dual designations to provide for low-impact public access while providing greater protection for sensitive features.

Natural Area Preserves protect rare plant and animal populations and ecosystems that are rare or that are representative of healthy, functioning native habitat. The preserves contain some of the most uncommon and sensitive plant and animal

communities native to Washington, including several species that are found nowhere else in the world. Some preserves also include intact ecosystems that may be used as reference sites of natural ecological function. While public access to Natural Area Preserves generally is limited to research and education, low-impact recreation is allowed in appropriate areas on some sites.

The Natural Resources Conservation Areas are similar to Natural Area Preserves, with important distinctions. The conservation areas have a broader mission by including as priorities, land with outstanding natural scenic values, geological or archaeological significance, or environmentally significant sites under threat of conversion to other uses. Natural Resources Conservation Areas provide opportunities for low-impact recreation.

#### Plan

Washington's *Natural Heritage Plan* establishes the criteria for natural area selection and the approval process. The plan lists the statewide conservation priorities for ecosystems and rare species, which are established by the Natural Heritage Program in consultation with others. The conservation priorities listed in the plan drive the selection of areas for Natural Area Preserve or Natural Resources

Conservation Area designation or a combination of the two.

### **Land Acquisition Process**

Natural area boundaries initially are identified by scientists in the department's Natural Heritage Program and Natural Areas Program, primarily based on an assessment of the protection needs of the particular features (species and/or ecosystems) for which the natural area has been identified. Potential natural areas (and expansions of natural areas) are presented to the Natural Heritage Advisory Council. Upon approval by the council, the sites go through a public process including informational meetings, opportunities for landowners to meet with scientists and land managers, and a public hearing. Some Natural Resources Conservation Areas are designated by the department without review by the council. The recommendation from the Natural Heritage Advisory Council and information from the public hearing are forwarded to the Commissioner of Public Lands. The commissioner establishes the boundary within which department staff is then authorized to pursue acquisition.

Staff identifies potential funding sources and works with willing landowners.

### **Trust Land Transfer Program**

Information about the Department of Natural Resource's Trust Land Transfer Program is included in separate charts in this report.

The department manages more than three million acres of state trust forest, agricultural, range, and commercial properties. Trust land earns income to build schools, universities, and other state institutions, and helps fund local services in many counties. It also provides important habitat for fish and other wildlife, recreation, and educational opportunities for the public.

The department strives to improve returns from state trust land; however, not all trust land is best suited for income production. Some land has important social or ecological values that are desirable of protection for public use and benefit.

The program provides an opportunity to retain identified special trust land in public ownership while maintaining and improving economic return to trust beneficiaries.

Designated properties are appraised and transferred at market value. The value of the timber is deposited into the Common School Construction Account to provide immediate revenue for schools for kindergarten through high school students.

The land value is used to acquire replacement property better suited to generate future revenue for common schools.

The timbered property is transferred to another public agency to be managed and protected for public use and enjoyment. The legislation stipulates that the aggregate timber value of all transfers be at least 80 percent of the total appropriation. This high timber-to-land ratio ensures that most of the appropriation is directed to education in the current biennium.

The program provides an innovative means for the Washington State Legislature, through the department, to fund school construction, dispose of non-performing assets, acquire replacement properties with high revenue-generating potential, and protect and maintain in public ownership properties with important social or ecologic attributes.

### **State Parks and Recreation Commission**

#### **Mission**

The State Parks and Recreation Commission mission focuses on managing how people interact with natural, historic, and developed landscapes.

State Parks acquires land to protect and manage natural resources that are important for people.

State Parks additionally acquires land within and next to existing state parks to provide new or improved recreational opportunities to the public.

### **Plan**

Property acquisitions are prioritized through the Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) process. The commission adopts a biennial listing of priorities through the adoption of the agency's capital budget. The majority of funding used in acquiring land is provided by grants managed through the state Recreation and Conservation Office or through a variety of other grant sources.

### **Land Acquisition Process**

Properties are acquired from willing sellers after appraisal, in accordance with the priority rankings as provided through the CAMP process. State Parks occasionally acquires land through land exchanges, donations, or property transfers from other government agencies.

## State Agency Acquisition Priorities

| Department of Fish and Wildlife   | Department of Natural Resources  | State Parks and Recreation Commission  |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Natural Area Preserves</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative examples of highest quality native ecosystems</li> <li>• Populations of endangered, threatened, sensitive, rare, or diminishing animal species</li> </ul>  | <p><b>Natural Area Preserves</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative examples of highest quality native ecosystems</li> <li>• Rare or diminishing plant or animal populations</li> </ul>   | <p><b>Natural Area Preserves</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative examples of highest quality native ecosystems</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Wildlife Areas</b></p> <p><u>Objective:</u> Focus on land that is necessary to recover, maintain, or enhance the integrity of priority species, habitats, and ecosystems.</p> <p><u>Criteria:</u> Priority species, habitat values, biodiversity, appropriate and accessible recreation, research and education, economics, fiscal accountability, stewardship, partnership, and citizen involvement.</p> | <p><b>Natural Resources Conservation Areas</b></p> <p><u>Objective:</u> Areas with high priority for conservation, natural systems, wildlife, and low-impact public use values</p> <p><u>Criteria:</u> Flora, fauna, geological, archaeological, scenic, or similar features; native ecological communities; connectivity between protected areas; protection of Natural Area Preserves core area; and opportunities for low-impact public use</p> | <p><b>Classification and Management Planning (CAMP)</b></p> <p><u>Includes:</u> Natural Area Preserves, Natural Areas, Natural Forest Areas, Resource Recreation Areas, Recreation Areas, and Heritage Areas.</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> Protect a view shed or stewardship of natural and cultural resources.</p> <p><u>Criteria:</u> Significance, popularity, experiences, uniqueness, flora and fauna, scenery size, condition, and revenue.</p> |
| <p><b>Recreation Land</b></p> <p><u>Objective:</u> Acquire property to provide fish- and other wildlife-related recreational opportunities for the public and for department administrative support.</p> <p><u>Criteria:</u> Need, site suitability and design, diversity and compatibility, performance measures, public benefit, and population proximity.</p>  | <p><b>Recreation Land</b></p> <p><u>Objective:</u> The Department of Natural Resources does not buy land primarily for recreation purposes.</p>  | <p><b>Recreation Land</b></p> <p><u>Objective:</u> Acquire parkland for outdoor recreational opportunities for the public.</p> <p><u>Criteria:</u> Significance, popularity, experiences, uniqueness, flora and fauna, scenery size, condition, and revenue</p>  |

## State Acquisition Practices

State land acquisition practices are guided by the statutes, rules, and policies of the agencies and the grant programs. The best practices are those that ensure the best public investment through public outreach and open grant competitions while also giving agencies flexibility to negotiate with willing landowners.

Agencies use a variety of mechanisms to purchase priority habitat and recreation land, including fee simple, conservation easements, and leasehold interests.

Conservation easements are used to place restrictions on how the land is used while allowing the landowner to continue holding title to the land. All purchases are from willing sellers, and a seller may prefer one mechanism over another.

When an agency cannot predict whether a landowner will be willing to sell a particular parcel, the agency may apply for a grant by identifying a project area with a number of potential high-priority parcels, intending to purchase only some of them. This strategy is designed to give clarity to elected officials, the public, grant evaluation teams, and the funding board about which properties are intended to be purchased, while giving agencies flexibility to acquire

viable, high-priority land. Sometimes agencies do not identify a specific site to comply with a landowner's desire to protect privacy.

When a project is evaluated and approved for a grant, the cost of the project is based on a best estimate. This is because agencies do not have appropriated funding to conduct appraisals. Most grants preclude reimbursement for work performed in advance of a signed grant agreement. Appraisals generally take place once a grant is approved.

Negotiations with the landowner may be challenging and lengthy because an agency's offer to buy may be less desirable than a private buyer's offer. The seller may not want to wait a year or more for the agency to secure a grant and may expect an offer above fair market value. Agencies cannot offer more than appraised value except under rare circumstances, and they are required to offer no less than appraised value (Title 8 Revised Code of Washington).

In the case of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, if an agency is unable to use the grant in the identified project area, the money may be returned to the grant program to be applied to the next alternate on the ranked project list or, at

the agency's request, the grant may be amended to change the location of the project.

Agencies typically expect to complete the acquisition within two years of funding approval. However, the time it takes to complete an acquisition may vary based on several factors, including unpredictable negotiations with the seller.

## Funding for State Acquisitions

State agencies purchase habitat and recreation lands using a variety of funding sources, including state and federal grants. Major state grant programs include the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, and Salmon Recovery Funding Board programs. Major federal grant programs include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Section 6, National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Act, North American Wetlands Conservation Act, Coastal and Estuarine Lands Conservation Program, and Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Grant program priorities are established in statute. A state agency requests funding based on how well the project meets the grant program priorities. For example, an agency may request funding through the

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program’s Urban Wildlife Habitat Category to acquire wildlife habitat close to an urban growth area or an agency may request Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account funds to buy aquatic land for public purposes, such as providing or improving public access to aquatic land.

Through an open, competitive evaluation process, the agency must show how well the proposed project meets specific criteria. The agency must show, for example, how well the project is coordinated with other state or local plans, whether it is a regional priority, and how it fits with the broader landscape or watershed.

Grant programs are competitive and managed to ensure the projects that best meet the program objectives get funding priority. State grant programs use citizen evaluation committees made up of experts in recreation and conservation issues. The evaluation committees score projects based on criteria established by the funding board and submit ranked lists to the funding board for consideration. For most state agency acquisition grants, the funding board submits a prioritized list of projects to the Governor and Legislature for approval.

Most state habitat and recreation land acquisition grant programs are on a biennial

**Example**

| Criteria                                  | Evaluation Elements   | Possible Points |
|---|---|-----------------|
| Project Information                       | Locate the project on statewide, vicinity, and site maps.<br>Brief summary of the project goals and objectives.   | Not scored      |
| Ecological and Biological Characteristics | The bigger picture<br>Uniqueness and significance of the site<br>Statewide significance<br>Fish and other wildlife species or communities<br>Quality of habitat | 40              |
| Planning and Community Support            | Plan support<br>Public engagement<br>Threat to the site<br>Level of protection  | 15              |
| Community Benefits and Public Access      | Public access, health, recreation, or cultural opportunities<br>Education and citizen science<br>Underserved communities<br>Multiple benefits                   | 35              |
| Management and Stewardship                | Management and stewardship plan<br>Restoration needs<br>Organizational capacity   | 15              |
| Growth Management Act                     | Growth Management Act preference  | 0               |
| Population of Urban Area                  | Population of nearest urban area  | 5               |
| Proximity to Urban Area                   | Proximity to nearest urban area   | 5               |
| <b>Total Possible Points</b>              |   | <b>53</b>       |

cycle that coincides with the biennial state capital budget cycle. State grants are typically approved about a year after the agency applies for a grant.

## Major Funding Sources for State Land Acquisitions

| Grant Program   | Fund Source   | Administering Agency   | Eligible Receiving Agencies   | Purpose  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program                                | State bonds   | Recreation and Conservation Office   | Department of Enterprise Services<br>Department of Fish and Wildlife<br>Department of Natural Resources<br>State Conservation Commission<br>State Parks and Recreation Commission | Habitat, ecosystem, and species conservation; farmland preservation; riparian protection; and outdoor recreation |
| Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account   | Aquatic land leases   | Recreation and Conservation Office   | Department of Ecology<br>Department of Fish and Wildlife<br>Department of Natural Resources<br>State Parks and Recreation Commission  | Shoreline preservation and public access enhancement   |
| Salmon Recovery Funding Board   | State bonds, Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, Climate Commitment Act | Recreation and Conservation Office   | Department of Fish and Wildlife<br>Department of Natural Resources<br>State Parks and Recreation Commission   | Salmon recovery  |
| Land and Water Conservation Fund  | Federal offshore oil and gas resources                                    | Recreation and Conservation Office   | Department of Fish and Wildlife<br>Department of Natural Resources<br>State Parks and Recreation Commission   | Public outdoor recreation and conservation   |
| National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Act                                | Taxes on fishing equipment, motorboat, and small engine fuel              | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service   | Department of Ecology<br>Department of Fish and Wildlife<br>Department of Natural Resources<br>State Parks and Recreation Commission  | Coastal wetlands acquisition or restoration  |
| Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program                           | Appropriated by Congress annually   | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Ocean Coastal Resource Management to Department of Ecology | Department of Ecology (Padilla Bay)<br>Department of Fish and Wildlife<br>Department of Natural Resources<br>State Parks and Recreation Commission                                | Coastal and estuarine land protection  |
| Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (Endangered Species Act) | Appropriated by Congress annually   | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service   | Department of Fish and Wildlife<br>Department of Natural Resources  | Habitat conservation on non-federal lands  |

| Grant Program                                | Fund Source                       | Administering Agency           | Eligible Receiving Agencies  | Purpose                                      |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Northwest American Wetlands Conservation Act | Appropriated by Congress annually | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | Department of Fish and Wildlife<br>Department of Natural Resources | Wetlands conservation for migratory wildlife |

## PROJECTS MONITORED FOR PERFORMANCE (2021-2023)

## Projects Monitored for Performance

This section summarizes data from state habitat and recreation land acquisition projects proposed for funding in the 2021-2023 biennium. Project details were provided by the purchasing agency.

This section compares each project from when it was awarded a grant to its status in April 2026. This section compares project information such as number of acres, project cost, location, acquisition type, and estimated future costs (where the agency had data to provide).

For some of the projects, the land has not yet been purchased and the grants are not closed. For these projects, the data shown are not final; final data will be available after this report is published.

For additional project details, including a location map of the project, please refer to the [Biennial State Land Acquisition Forecast Dashboard](#).

### How to Read the Data

**Agency**—State agency responsible for the acquisition or disposal.

**County**—County in which the project is located.

**Project Name**—Name of the project.

**Acres Proposed**—Number of acres that the agency agreed to purchase with state grant. Does not include acres proposed to be purchased with other funds unless indicated.

**Acres Acquired**—Number of acres acquired with state grant as of November 2023. Does not include acres acquired with other funds unless indicated.

**Type of Acquisition**—Type of real property interest that was transferred. May indicate fee simple, conservation easement, or leasehold interest.

**Acquisition Cost**—Amount of the state grant award and grant recipient match.

**Estimated Annual Future Costs**—Amount the agency estimates that the acquisition will cost to operate or maintain in future. Costs can include Payment In-Lieu of Taxes, annual operation and maintenance, future development costs, and others.

**Comments**—General information about what happened with the project and the acquisition process.

## Summary by Agency

The following table summarizes, by state agency, how state habitat and recreation acquisitions compare with their proposals as of November 2023.

| Agency                                | Acres Proposed | Acres Acquired | Acquisition Cost    | Estimated Annual Future Costs |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Department of Fish and Wildlife       | 8,300          | 3,181          | \$7,704,000         | \$415,382                     |
| Department of Natural Resources       | 6,386          | 3,845          | \$15,966,000        | \$174,750                     |
| State Parks and Recreation Commission | 471            | 298            | \$7,258,811         | \$187,500                     |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>15,157</b>  | <b>7,324</b>   | <b>\$30,928,811</b> | <b>\$777,632</b>              |

### Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group Monitoring Report

The table below also includes land acquisitions made by the State Parks and Recreation Commission that were not included in the 2017 forecast report.

| Agency   | Project                                    | Acres Proposed | Acres Acquired | Acquisition Cost | Type of Acquisition | Estimated Annual Future Costs | Note  |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Chelan County</b>                             |  |                |                |                  |                     |                               |   |
| Department of Natural Resources                  | Upper Dry Gulch Natural Area Preserve 2020 | 3,414          | 2,767          | \$2,901,000      | Fee Simple          | \$13,250                      | Grant expired: 87 acres acquired 3/13/23 and commissioner transferred 2,680 trust land acres to Natural Areas. Part of this acquisition was funded through a capital appropriation through the Trust Land Transfer program. |
| <b>Clallam</b>                                   |  |                |                |                  |                     |                               |   |
| Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | Miller Peninsula— Jones Trust Property     | 21             | 21             | \$310,000        | Fee Simple          | \$23,000                      | Completed 10/2/2023.  |
| Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife       | Twin Rivers Nearshore and West Twin        | 216            | 216            | \$1,950,000      | Fee Simple          | \$11,250                      | Completed. Land acquired 11/15/24.  |
| <b>Clark County</b>                              |  |                |                |                  |                     |                               |   |
| Department of Natural Resources                  | Lacamas Prairie Natural Area 2020          | 218            | 624            | \$7,147,000      | Fee Simple          | \$13,500                      | Active: 2 acres acquired 3/17/23 and 622 acres acquired 9/12/24. Purchase was larger because the project was merged with funding from past biennia.   |
| Department of Natural Resources                  | Washougal Oaks Natural Area Riparian 2020  | 149            | 0              | 0                | Fee Simple          | \$13,500                      | Landowner declined to sell and grant closed   |

| Agency   | Project   | Acres Proposed | Acres Acquired | Acquisition Cost | Type of Acquisition               | Estimated Annual Future Costs | Note   |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Department of Natural Resources                  | Washougal Oaks Natural Area 2020                | 149            | 194            | \$2,218,000      | Fee Simple                        | \$13,500                      | Completed: 38 acres acquired 2/28/23 and 156 acres acquired 9/29/23. Agency removed a home and outbuildings.                     |
| <b>Greys Harbor</b>                              |   |                |                |                  |                                   |                               |  |
| Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | Twin Harbors State Park Residential Acquisition | 4              | 1              | \$585,000        | Fee Simple                        | \$59,000                      | Originally planned for Twin Harbors but acquisition was completed at Grayland Beach. Completed 1/30/2025.                        |
| Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife       | Chehalis River—Davis Creek Expansion            | 416            | 96             | \$565,000        | Fee Simple                        | \$21,632                      | Completed. Holst South property acquired 6/30/2022. Other landowner decided not to sell.   |
| <b>Jefferson County</b>                          |   |                |                |                  |                                   |                               |  |
| Department of Natural Resources                  | Dabob Bay Natural Area Riparian 2020            | 304            | 78             | \$1,770,000      | Fee Simple                        | \$16,250                      | Grant expired. First property acquired 6/11/24. Second property acquired 6/27/25. Agency's offer on third property was rejected. |
| <b>King County</b>                               |   |                |                |                  |                                   |                               |  |
| Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | Green River Gorge—Icy Creek Ridge               | 44             | 54             | \$2,415,000      | Fee Simple                        | \$11,000                      | Completed 10/18/2023. Bought nine different parcels.   |
| Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | Olallie State Park: Mount Washington            | 150            | 0              | \$0              | Fee Simple                        | \$21,000                      | Landowners decided not to sell. Grant returned.  |
| Department of Natural Resources                  | Rattlesnake Mountain Scenic Area 2020           | 167            | 167            | \$1,245,000      | Fee Simple, Conservation Easement | \$16,250                      | Grant expired. Agency acquired land in fee simple 6/25/25. King County acquired conservation easement 6/25/25.                   |

| Agency                                     | Project  | Acres Proposed | Acres Acquired | Acquisition Cost | Type of Acquisition | Estimated Annual Future Costs | Note  |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Kitsap County</b>                       |  |                |                |                  |                     |                               |   |
| Department of Natural Resources            | Stavis Natural Resources Conservation Area 2020                        | 179            | 10             | \$215,000        | Fee Simple          | \$16,250                      | Grant expired. Agency acquired 5 acres 10/30/2024. Agency removed an outhouse. Agency acquired 5 acres more 5/31/2023. Efforts to contact more landowners have been unsuccessful. |
| <b>Klickitat County</b>                    |  |                |                |                  |                     |                               |   |
| Department of Natural Resources            | White Salmon Oak Natural Resources Conservation Area-Natural Area 2020 | 494            | 0              | \$0              | Fee Simple          | \$13,250                      | Not funded.   |
| Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife | Simcoe 2020  | 5,112          | 598            | \$580,000        | Fee Simple          | \$250,000                     | Active. Agency acquired 598 acres 7/27/23. Landowner initially planned to offer more than 5,000 acres, but would sell only 598 acres.   |
| <b>Mason County</b>                        |  |                |                |                  |                     |                               |   |
| Department of Natural Resources            | Kennedy Creek Natural Area 2020  | 4              | 5              | \$470,000        | Fee Simple          | \$16,250                      | Completed 1/5/22.   |
| <b>Okanogan County</b>                     |  |                |                |                  |                     |                               |   |
| Department of Natural Resources            | Methow Rapids Natural Area Preserve-Natural Area 2020                  | 569            | 0              | \$0              | Fee Simple          | \$16,250                      | Active. Neither landowner could get all the vested property owners to agree to sell.  |
| Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife | Golden Doe   | 110            | 73             | \$510,000        | Fee Simple          | \$5,750                       | Grant closed: 73 acres acquired 11/21/2023. Other acres with house sold to a private party.   |

| Agency   | Project  | Acres Proposed | Acres Acquired | Acquisition Cost | Type of Acquisition | Estimated Annual Future Costs | Note  |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife       | Hunter Mountain                                  | 400            | 401            | \$401,000        | Fee Simple          | \$21,000                      | Completed 9/25/2025. Land acquired 6/6/2023.  |
| Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife       | McLoughlin Falls West                            | 730            | 339            | \$1,356,000      | Fee Simple          | \$38,000                      | Grant closed. Land acquired 2/23/23.  |
| Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife       | Rendezvous Additions                             | 210            | 221            | \$1,070,000      | Fee Simple          | \$10,500                      | Completed. Acquired 199 acres 8/29/22 and 21 acres 8/31/22.                                       |
| <b>Pierce County</b>                             |  |                |                |                  |                     |                               |   |
| Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | Inholdings and Adjacent Properties 2020          | 50             | 34             | \$907,906        | Fee Simple          | \$21,000                      | Completed 9/23/2025. Six different property transactions in five parks.                           |
| <b>Skagit County</b>                             |  |                |                |                  |                     |                               |   |
| Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | Deception Pass State Park—Nyberg Property        | 83             | 78             | \$1,751,905      | Fee Simple          | \$5,000                       | Grant closed 8/7/2024.  |
| Department of Natural Resources                  | Cypress Island Natural Area 2020                 | 21             | 0              | \$0              | Fee Simple          | \$13,250                      | Not funded.   |
| <b>Snohomish County</b>                          |  |                |                |                  |                     |                               |   |
| Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife       | Ebey Island Wildlife Area Addition               | 63             | 0              | \$0              | Fee Simple          | \$3,250                       | Landowner decided not to sell.  |
| <b>Spokane County</b>                            |  |                |                |                  |                     |                               |   |
| Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | Bear Creek                                       | 110            | 110            | \$1,289,000      | Fee Simple          | \$30,000                      | Completed 9/9/2025.   |
| Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission | Riverside-Little Spokane River Robinson Property | 8              | 0              | \$0              | Fee Simple          | \$17,500                      | Landowners decided not to sell. Possible future sale with a life estate and/or deed restrictions. |

| Agency                                     | Project   | Acres Proposed | Acres Acquired | Acquisition Cost | Type of Acquisition               | Estimated Annual Future Costs | Note  |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Stevens County</b>                      |   |                |                |                  |                                   |                               |   |
| Department of Natural Resources            | Onion Ridge Natural Area Preserve-Natural Area 2020 | 700            | 0              | \$0              | Fee Simple                        | \$13,250                      | Wildfires complicated due diligence and survey work. Agency terminate grant and will reapply in 2026.   |
| <b>Yakima County</b>                       |   |                |                |                  |                                   |                               |   |
| Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife | Wenas-Cleman Mountain                               | 1,043          | 1,237          | \$1,272,000      | Fee Simple, Conservation Easement | \$54,000                      | Complete. Bertelsen property acquired 5/23/25. Hoover Fee Addition acquired 12/12/23. Wenas Hoover Trust Fee acquired 8/24/22. Wenas Hoover Fee acquired 3/3/23. Hoover conservation easement acquired 1/14/25. |