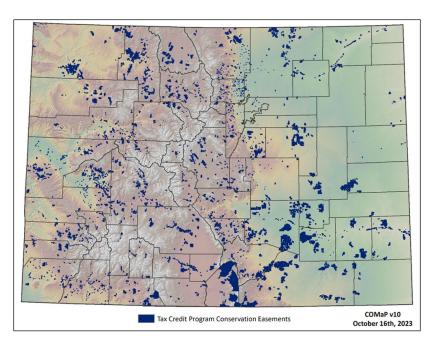


Summary of Public Returns to the Colorado Conservation Easement Tax Credit Program

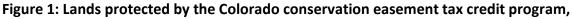
Andrew Seidl, Cole Crossett, Amy Greenwell, Drew Bennett, and Michael Menefee REDI Report – February 2024 https://csuredi.org/

- Colorado has invested substantially in voluntary adoption of conservation easements. One of the state's principal efforts, the Conservation Easement Tax Credit program, includes about 2.3 million acres (3.4%) of Colorado's lands.
- More than one third of private lands enrolled in the program are grasslands, with more than one-quarter in shrub or scrub land, about 14% in evergreen forest and 9% in deciduous forest ecosystems. In addition, the tax credit program has enrolled 17% of the state's wetlands and 9% of it is used for haying ground.
- We estimate total cumulative public benefits of conservation easement credits to Colorado taxpayers is between \$35 and \$57 billion, translating to \$31 and \$49 of public benefit associated with every dollar invested in the CE tax credit program. If this value were captured in market transactions it would represent about 9-15% of state GDP.

The state of Colorado has invested substantial financial resources assisting state agencies, local governments, and private nonprofit land trusts in the voluntary adoption of conservation easements from willing landowners. Conservation easements are voluntary agreements that are legally enforceable made between private landowners and nonprofit land trusts or government bodies to safeguard certain conservation values of a property. This includes protecting habitat for fish and wildlife, maintaining working farms and ranches, preserving scenic views, and ensuring spaces for outdoor education and recreational activities. One of the state's principal efforts to incentivize the



conveyance of conservation easements is the Conservation Easement Tax Credit program and the ecological and economic benefits to the public from this program are the focus of this report.





To assess the ecological benefits, we calculated the acreage or miles of conserved lands that overlapped with mapped conservation values of priority to the State of Colorado using a benefits-transfer approach across 13 ecosystem types. The analysis translates over 2.3 million acres of private lands protected since 2000 by conservation easement tax credits into 13 ecosystem types, then ecosystem service categories, and finally ecosystem service values (Figure 1). More than one third of private lands enrolled in the program are grasslands, followed by more than one-quarter in shrub or scrub land, about 14% in evergreen forest and 9% in deciduous forest ecosystems. The tax credit program has enrolled 17% of the state's wetlands and 9% of its hay ground. Benefit transfer estimates from the literature indicate that the state's wetlands generate the greatest public value per acre.

Although 3.4% of Colorado lands are under protection of conservation easements supported by the tax credit program, some 13% of Colorado's gold medal streams are within 250 meters of conserved working landscapes that are protected. More generally, investments in conservation easements have disproportionately favored ecologically important lands. More than 200,000 acres of private lands essential to the health of sage grouse and more than 1 million acres of seasonal ranges for elk and mule deer have been protected by the tax credit program and the landowners that manage them.

We estimate total cumulative public benefits of conservation easement credits to Colorado taxpayers is between \$35 and \$57 billion, or about \$20 thousand per acre conserved (Table 1).

Table 1: Public value of private lands conservation due to the Colorado conservation easement tax credit program						
Ecosystem Service (ES)	Low value	Avg value	High value	Low total	Average	High total
	ecosystem/ac	ecosystem/ac	ecosystem/ac		total	
(\$2022)				('000)		
Emergent Herbaceous	6,492	7,053	7,614	6,252,017	6,792,731	7,333,445
Wetlands						
Woody Wetlands	5,728	6,619	7,511	3,178,122	3,673,051	4,167,975
Developed, Low	3,997	5,905	7,814	166,433	245,888	325,349
Intensity						
Developed, Open Space	3,997	5,905	7,814	750,020	1,108,080	1,466,141
Deciduous Forest	3,522	3,587	3,651	8,459,751	8,615,181	8,770,636
Open Water	3,130	3,267	3,403	187,331	195,528	203,727
Cultivated Crops	635	3,048	5,462	758,379	3,641,888	6,525,409
Evergreen Forest	1,491	1,748	2,005	6,358,303	7,456,726	8,555,192
Mixed Forest	1,311	1,381	1,451	322,202	339,436	356,670
Grassland/Herbaceous	774	1,078	1,381	8,537,466		
					11,882,889	15,228,310
Hay/Pasture	573	575	576	483,335	485,049	486,298
Shrub/Scrub	2.53	222	442	18,956	1,665,152	3,311,348
Barren Land	1.37	1.37	1.37	170	170	170
	Total benefits			35,472,485	46,101,769	56,730,665
	Total costs			(1,156,149)	(1,156,149)	(1,156,149)
	Net benefit			34,316,336	44,945,620	55,574,516
	B/C ratio			31	40	49
Benefits/acre conserve		nserved		15,485	20,126	24,766
	Costs/acre conserved			(505)	(505)	(505)
	Net benefits/acre conserved			14,981	19,621	24,261



This translates to between \$31 and \$49 of public benefits associated with every dollar invested in the tax credit program using conservative assumptions. For perspective, this is about 9-15% of state GDP. The public value of conservation easements in Colorado is driven by the protection and stewardship of our forests, wetlands, and grasslands. Using a 2% discount rate and our average benefit estimation yields a present value of some \$217 billion of extending benefits for an additional 5 years and \$2.3 trillion in perpetuity. For a greater range and interpretation of public benefits estimates, we direct you to the full report. These estimates may appear large, but due to the cumulative effects of investments made over two decades and the extension into perpetuity of these benefits, the estimates are appropriately scaled.

Conservation efforts on private and working lands target ecologically important areas, provide a significant economic stimulus to the Colorado economy, and tangible benefits to its residents. We find the public benefits of the tax credit program exceed the costs to Colorado taxpayers by good measure and is therefore a good investment of taxpayer dollars. The cost of making such investments is lower now than it will be in the future.

Questions or comments on this report or other reports with author contributions by Andrew Seidl can be addressed to: andrew.seidl@colostate.edu

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