HOUSE BILL 19-1264

A BILL FOR AN ACT

CONCERNING PROGRAMMATIC EFFICIENCY OF THE CONSERVATION EASEMENT TAX CREDIT PROGRAM, AND, IN CONNECTION THERewith, INCREASING THE TRANSPARENCY OF THE PROGRAM AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

A conservation easement is an agreement in which a property owner agrees to limit the use of his or her land in perpetuity in order to protect one or more specified conservation purposes. The instruments

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment. Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing statute. Dashes through the words indicate deletions from existing statute.
creating the conservation easement are recorded in the public records affecting the ownership of the property. The conservation easement is held by a third party (holder), which monitors the use of the land and ensures that the terms of the agreement are upheld. A state income tax credit is currently allowed for a portion of the value of a donated conservation easement.

The statutes establishing the conservation easement oversight commission and the program to certify conservation easement holders in the division of conservation are currently set to repeal on July 1, 2019. The bill extends the repeal dates for each to July 1, 2026. In addition, the bill would:

- Eliminate a requirement that the board of real estate appraisers establish education and experience requirements for conservation easement appraisers;
- Relocate and modify certain provisions governing the creation and valuation of conservation easements;
- Allow the division of conservation to use an alternative method acceptable to the division and the conservation easement oversight commission to value a conservation easement;
- Modify provisions governing a conservation easement working group convened to address specified issues relating to claiming a state income tax credit for the donation of a conservation easement;
- Require the owner of property who is granting a conservation easement to execute a disclosure form developed by the division of conservation and the conservation easement oversight commission regarding the easement;
- Modify provisions governing when a conservation easement may be extinguished;
- Prohibit a conservation easement for which a state income tax credit has been allowed from being released, terminated, extinguished, or abandoned by merger, which occurs when the same entity holds both the easement and the land subject to the easement;
- Increase the percentage of the value of a conservation easement that may be claimed as an income tax credit and the total amount that may be claimed for the easement, while limiting the amount of credits that may be issued per year; and
- Make an appropriation to Colorado state university to facilitate the provision of public access to the Colorado ownership, management, and protection (COMaP) service which maintains a database and corresponding map of...
conservation easements and other protected lands in Colorado.

Additionally, the bill makes conforming amendments to certain statutory sections contained in HB 19-1172, which recodifies title 12, to ensure that the provisions of the bill will be effective if HB 19-1172 becomes law.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-61-704, repeal (1)(k) as follows:

12-61-704. Powers and duties of the board - rules. (1) In addition to all other powers and duties imposed upon it by law, the board has the following powers and duties:

(k) To establish classroom education and experience requirements for an appraiser who prepares an appraisal for a conservation easement for which a tax credit is claimed pursuant to section 39-22-522. The requirements must ensure that appraisers have a sufficient amount of training and expertise to accurately prepare appraisals that comply with the uniform standards of professional appraisal practice and any other provision of law related to the appraisal of conservation easements for which a tax credit is claimed. A tax credit certificate for a conservation easement shall not be given in accordance with sections 12-61-1105 and 12-61-1106 unless the appraiser who prepared the appraisal of the easement met all requirements established in accordance with this subsection (1)(k) in effect at the time the appraisal certification is signed.

SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-61-1101, amend (1)(e)(II) and (1)(e)(III); and add (1)(e)(IV) as follows:

12-61-1101. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly finds, determines, and declares that:
(e) Establishing the division of conservation to administer the conservation easement tax credit program will:

   (II) Allow the conservation easement oversight commission to advise the division of conservation and the department of revenue regarding conservation easements for which a tax credit is claimed and to review applications for conservation easement holder certification; and

   (III) Ensure that the division of conservation and the department of revenue are sharing relevant information concerning conservation easement appraisals in order to ensure compliance with accepted appraisal practices and other provisions of law; AND

   (IV) ENSURE THAT THE FEES PAID BY TAXPAYERS ARE ADEQUATE TO PAY FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THE DIVISION OF CONSERVATION AND THE CONSERVATION EASEMENT OVERSIGHT COMMISSION IN ADMINISTERING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS ARTICLE 61, BUT NOT SO HIGH AS TO ACT AS A DISINCENTIVE TO THE CREATION OF CONSERVATION EASEMENTS IN THE STATE.

SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-61-1103, amend (8) as follows:

12-61-1103. Conservation easement oversight commission - created - repeal. (8) This section is repealed, effective July 1, 2019.

SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-61-1104, amend (7) and (13) as follows:

12-61-1104. Certification of conservation easement holders - rules - definition - repeal. (7) The division shall promulgate rules to effectuate the duties of the commission pursuant to article 4 of title 24. Such rules shall specifically address the following:
(a) Allowing for the expedited or automatic certification of an
entity that is currently accredited by national land conservation
organizations that are broadly accepted by the conservation industry; AND
(b) A streamlined and lower-cost process for conservation
easement holders that do not intend to accept new donations of
conservation easements for which tax credits would be claimed that
focuses on the holder's stewardship capabilities.
(c) The fees charged pursuant to subsection (3) of this section or
section 12-61-1106(6), specifically ensuring that the fees are adequate to
pay for administrative costs but not so high as to act as a disincentive to
the creation of conservation easements in the state; and
(d) The adoption of best practices, processes, and procedures used
by other entities that regularly review conservation easement transactions,
including a practice, process, or procedure deeming qualified
conservation easement appraisals approved by these entities based on
their independent reviews as credible for purposes of the conservation
easement tax credit.
(13) This section is repealed, effective July 1, 2019 JULY 1, 2026.
SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-61-1106, amend
(2)(a)(II), (3)(b)(II), (13)(c) introductory portion, and (15); repeal
(3)(b)(IV); and add (14.5) as follows:
12-61-1106. Conservation easement tax credit certificate
application process - definitions - rules. (2) (a) The division shall
establish and administer a process by which a landowner seeking to claim
an income tax credit for any conservation easement donation made on or
after January 1, 2014, must apply for a tax credit certificate as required by
section 39-22-522 (2.5) and (2.7). The purpose of the application process
is to determine whether a conservation easement donation for which a tax
credit will be claimed:

(II) Is substantiated with a qualified appraisal prepared by a
qualified appraiser in accordance with the SUBSTANCE AND PRINCIPLES OF
uniform standards of professional appraisal practice OR AN ALTERNATIVE
METHOD ACCEPTABLE TO THE DIVISION OF CONSERVATION AND THE
CONSERVATION EASEMENT OVERSIGHT COMMISSION; and

(3) For the purpose of reviewing applications and making
determinations regarding the issuance of tax credit certificates, including
the dollar amount of the tax credit certificate to be issued:

(b) The director has authority and responsibility to determine the
credibility of the appraisal. In determining credibility, the director shall
consider, at a minimum, compliance with the following requirements:

(II) The appraisal conforms with THE SUBSTANCE AND PRINCIPLES
of the uniform standards of professional appraisal practice promulgated
by the appraisal standards board of the appraisal foundation and any other
provision of law;

(IV) The appraiser meets any education and experience
requirements established by the board of real estate appraisers in
accordance with section 12-61-704 (1)(k):

(13) (c) The director is authorized to share publicly available
information regarding conservation easements with a third-party vendor
for the purpose of developing and maintaining a registry of conservation
easements in the state with a corresponding map displaying the
boundaries of each easement in the state relative to county boundaries and
other relevant mapping information. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION
(13)(c), "PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION" MEANS ANY DOCUMENT
SHOWING EVIDENCE OF ITS RECORDATION IN THE RECORDS OF A COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER OR OTHER INFORMATION READILY AVAILABLE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC. Prior to sharing the information, the director shall consult with the commission regarding the appropriate types of information and the methods used for collecting the information. The department of regulatory agencies shall annually report on the information contained in the registry as a part of its presentation to its committee of reference at a hearing held pursuant to section 2-7-203 (2)(a) of the "State Measurement for Accountable, Responsive, and Transparent (SMART) Government Act". The information to be shared shall include the following:

(14.5) (a) THE DIVISION SHALL CONVENE A WORKING GROUP IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE TO DEVELOP PROPOSED STATUTES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

(I) AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD TO THE APPRAISAL PROCESS SET FORTH IN SECTION 39-22-522 (3.3) TO ESTABLISH THE AMOUNT OF TAX CREDITS FOR WHICH A QUALIFIED CONSERVATION EASEMENT CONTRIBUTION WOULD BE ELIGIBLE;

(II) A PROCESS TO PROVIDE RETROACTIVE TAX CREDITS, PAYMENTS, OR REFUNDS TO TAXPAYERS WHO CLAIMED CREDITS PURSUANT TO SECTION 39-22-522 BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 2000, AND DECEMBER 31, 2013, AND WHOSE TAX CREDITS WERE DENIED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR RECEIVING SUCH RETROACTIVE TAX CREDITS, PAYMENTS, OR REFUNDS; AND

(III) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADMINISTERING ORPHANED CONSERVATION EASEMENTS.
(b) The working group shall consist of eight members. The president of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the minority leader of the House shall each appoint two members to the working group prior to June 1, 2019. In making appointments, consideration should be given to appointing individuals who are certified easement holders, taxpayers who have considered conveying a conservation easement or conveyed a conservation easement and claimed a tax credit, conservation easement appraisers, and conservation attorneys. The working group shall convene its first meeting in a hearing room at the State Capitol building at 9:00 a.m. on June 25, 2019. The working group shall select a chairperson at the first meeting. At each meeting of the working group, it shall designate the date, place, and time of its next meeting.

(c) The working group shall submit a report to the Rural Affairs and Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives and the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee of the Senate by no later than December 1, 2019. The report must include any recommendations for legislation or rule making to address the issues addressed pursuant to this subsection (14.5).

(15) The division may promulgate rules to effectuate the purpose, implementation, and administration of this section pursuant to article 4 of title 24. The authority to promulgate rules includes the authority to:

(a) Define further in rule the administrative processes and requirements, including application processing and review time frames, for obtaining and issuing an optional preliminary advisory opinion.
pursuant to subsection (14) of this section; AND

(b) ADOPT BEST PRACTICES, PROCESSES, AND PROCEDURES USED BY OTHER ENTITIES THAT REGULARLY REVIEW CONSERVATION EASEMENT TRANSACTIONS, INCLUDING A PRACTICE, PROCESS, OR PROCEDURE DEEMING QUALIFIED CONSERVATION EASEMENT APPRAISALS APPROVED BY THESE ENTITIES BASED ON THEIR INDEPENDENT REVIEWS AS CREDIBLE FOR PURPOSES OF THE CONSERVATION EASEMENT TAX CREDIT.

SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-30.5-103, add (6) as follows:

38-30.5-103. Creation of conservation easements in gross.

(6) ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 2020, PRIOR TO CREATING A CONSERVATION EASEMENT IN GROSS, THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY WHO IS GRANTING THE CONSERVATION EASEMENT SHALL EXECUTE A DISCLOSURE FORM THAT INCLUDES, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT THE CONSERVATION EASEMENT IS BEING GRANTED IN PERPETUITY. THE DIVISION OF CONSERVATION IN COOPERATION WITH THE CONSERVATION EASEMENT OVERSIGHT COMMISSION SHALL DEVELOP THE DISCLOSURE FORM AND PUBLISH THE APPROVED FORM ON ITS WEBSITE. THE SIGNED DISCLOSURE FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE DIVISION OF CONSERVATION AS PART OF THE TAX CREDIT APPLICATION.

SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 38-30.5-107 as follows:

38-30.5-107. Release - termination. Conservation easements in gross may, in whole or in part, be released, terminated, extinguished, or abandoned by merger with the underlying fee interest in the servient land or water rights or in any other manner in which easements may be
lawfully terminated, released, extinguished, or abandoned. If it is
determined that conditions on or surrounding a property
encumbered by a conservation easement in gross change so that
it becomes impossible to fulfill its conservation purposes that
are defined in the deed of conservation easement, a court with
jurisdiction may, at the joint request of both the owner of
property encumbered by a conservation easement and the
holder of the easement, terminate, release, extinguish, or
abandon the conservation easement. If condemnation by a public
authority of a part of a property or of the entire property
encumbered by a conservation easement in gross renders it
impossible to fulfill any of the conservation purposes outlined
in the deed of conservation easement, the conservation
easement may be terminated, released, extinguished, or
abandoned through condemnation proceedings. A conservation
easement in gross for which a Colorado state income tax credit
has been allowed may not in whole or in part be released,
terminated, extinguished, or abandoned by merger with the
underlying fee interest in the servient land or water rights.
Any release, termination, or extinguishment of a conservation
easement under this section must be recorded in the records of
the office of the clerk and recorder in the county where the
conservation easement is located.

SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 39-22-522, amend
(2.7), (3.3), and (4)(a)(II.5); and repeal (3.8) as follows:

39-22-522. Credit against tax - conservation easements.
(2.7) Notwithstanding any other provision, for income tax years
commencing on or after January 1, 2014, no claim for a credit shall be allowed unless a tax credit certificate is issued by the DIVISION OF REAL ESTATE PRIOR TO MAY 30, 2018, OR BY THE division of conservation ON OR AFTER MAY 30, 2018, in accordance with sections 12-61-1105 and 12-61-1106 and the taxpayer files the tax credit certificate with the income tax return filed with the department of revenue.

(3.3) The appraisal for a conservation easement in gross donated prior to January 1, 2014, and for which a credit is claimed shall be a qualified appraisal from a qualified appraiser, as those terms are defined in section 170 (f)(11) of the internal revenue code. The appraisal shall be in conformance with the uniform standards of professional appraisal practice promulgated by the appraisal standards board of the appraisal foundation and any other provision of law. The appraiser shall hold a valid license as a certified general appraiser in accordance with the provisions of part 7 of article 61 of title 12. C.R.S. The appraiser shall also meet any education and experience requirements established by the board of real estate appraisers in accordance with section 12-61-704 (1)(k), C.R.S. If there is a final determination, other than by settlement of the taxpayer, that an appraisal submitted in connection with a claim for a credit pursuant to this section is a substantial or gross valuation misstatement as such misstatements are defined in section 1219 of the federal "Pension Protection Act of 2006", Pub.L. 109-280, the department shall submit a complaint regarding the misstatement to the board of real estate appraisers for disciplinary action in accordance with the provisions of part 7 of article 61 of title 12. C.R.S:

(3.8) (a) The division of conservation shall convene a working group in conjunction with the department of law the department of
and regulatory recommendations that do not conflict with federal law for
the following:

(I) An alternate method to the appraisal process set forth in
subsection (3.3) of this section to establish a baseline property value,
using agreed upon publicly available datasets for rural and agricultural
properties. The baseline valuation would then be subject to different
levels of restriction including, but not limited to, a most restrictive,
medium restrictive, and least restrictive easement to arrive at a final
determination established through public policy from which the amount
of a tax credit could be calculated pursuant to this section. The alternate
method should work across the state of Colorado:

(II) A recommendation for a process to petition a court of
competent jurisdiction consistent with federal laws and regulations to
extinguish a conservation easement, including proposed definitions for
the terms "impossible" and "impracticable" as they are applied for
purposes of determining whether an easement may be extinguished under
state and federal law;

(III) A process to provide retroactive tax credits to taxpayers who
claimed tax credits pursuant to this section between January 1, 2000, and
December 31, 2008, and whose tax credits were denied in whole or in
part, including the development of eligibility criteria for such retroactive
tax credits; and

(IV) The development of a written form to warn landowners who
have conservation easements on their property of the legal and other
consequences of terminating an easement on their property:

(b) The working group shall submit a report to the transportation
and energy committee of the house of representatives, the agriculture, livestock, and natural resources committee of the house of representatives, the agriculture, natural resources, and energy committee of the senate, and the transportation committee of the senate no later than December 1, 2018. The report must include any recommendations for legislation or rulemaking to address the issues addressed pursuant to this subsection (3.8).

(4)(a)(II.5) For a conservation easement in gross created in accordance with article 30.5 of title 38 C.R.S., that is donated on or after January 1, 2015, to a governmental entity or a charitable organization described in section 38-30.5-104 (2), C.R.S., the credit provided for in subsection (2) of this section shall be an amount equal to seventy-five percent of the first one hundred thousand dollars of the fair market value of the donated portion of such conservation easement in gross when created, and fifty percent of all amounts of the donation in excess of one hundred thousand dollars; except that in no case shall the credit exceed one million five hundred thousand FIVE MILLION dollars per donation.

CREDITS SHALL BE ISSUED IN INCREMENTS OF NO MORE THAN ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS PER YEAR. CREDITS FOR EASEMENTS Donated in a prior year shall be eligible for tax credit certificates in subsequent years in order of application and before new applications and those credit applications, if any, on the wait list.

SECTION 9. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 23-3.3-103, add (4) as follows:

23-3.3-103. Annual appropriations - repeal. (4)
PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION CONCERNING APPROPRIATIONS FOR STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER THIS ARTICLE 3.3 SHALL NOT APPLY TO APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING A FEE-FOR-SERVICE CONTRACT TO PROVIDE PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE COLORADO OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND PROTECTION (COMAP) SERVICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 23-18-308 (1)(d). THIS SUBSECTION (4) IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020.

SECTION 10. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 23-18-308, amend (1)(b) and (1)(c); and add (1)(d) as follows:

23-18-308. Fee-for-service contracts - limited purpose - repeal.

(1) Subject to available appropriations, the department shall enter into fee-for-service contracts for the following purposes:

(b) The inclusive higher education pilot program pursuant to section 23-75-104; and

(c) Cybersecurity and distributed ledger technologies, such as blockchains, as set forth in sections 24-33.5-1904 and 24-33.5-1905; AND

(d) THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE COLORADO OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND PROTECTION (COMAP) SERVICE THAT IS MANAGED BY THE COLORADO NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM AND THE GEOSPATIAL CENTROID AT COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY. THIS SUBSECTION (1)(d) IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE JUNE 30, 2020.

SECTION 11. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-10-604, repeal as relocated by HB 19-1172 (1)(k) as follows:

12-10-604. Powers and duties of the board - rules. (1) In addition to all other powers and duties imposed upon it by law, the board has the following powers and duties:

(k) To establish classroom education and experience requirements
for an appraiser who prepares an appraisal for a conservation easement for which a tax credit is claimed pursuant to section 39-22-522. The requirements must ensure that appraisers have a sufficient amount of training and expertise to accurately prepare appraisals that comply with the uniform standards of professional appraisal practice and any other provision of law related to the appraisal of conservation easements for which a tax credit is claimed. A tax credit certificate for a conservation easement shall not be given in accordance with sections 12-61-1105 and 12-61-1106 unless the appraiser who prepared the appraisal of the easement met all requirements established in accordance with this subsection (1)(k) in effect at the time the appraisal certification is signed.

SECTION 12. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-15-101, amend as relocated by HB 19-1172 (1)(e)(II) and (1)(e)(III); and add as relocated by HB 19-1172 (1)(e)(IV) as follows:

12-15-101. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly finds, determines, and declares that:

(e) Establishing the division of conservation to administer the conservation easement tax credit program will:

(II) Allow the conservation easement oversight commission to advise the division of conservation and the department of revenue regarding conservation easements for which a tax credit is claimed and to review applications for conservation easement holder certification; and

(III) Ensure that the division of conservation and the department of revenue are sharing relevant information concerning conservation easement appraisals in order to ensure compliance with accepted appraisal practices and other provisions of law; AND

(IV) ENSURE THAT THE FEES PAID BY TAXPAYERS ARE ADEQUATE
TO PAY FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THE DIVISION OF 
CONSERVATION AND THE CONSERVATION EASEMENT OVERSIGHT 
COMMISSION IN ADMINISTERING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS ARTICLE 15, 
BUT NOT SO HIGH AS TO ACT AS A DISINCENITIVE TO THE CREATION OF 
CONSERVATION EASEMENTS IN THE STATE.

SECTION 13. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-15-103, amend 
as relocated by HB 19-1172 (8) as follows:

12-15-103. Conservation easement oversight commission - 
created - repeal. (8) This section is repealed, effective July 1, 2019 JULY 
1, 2026.

as relocated by HB 19-1172 (7) and (13) as follows:

12-15-104. Certification of conservation easement holders - 
rules - definition - repeal. (7) The division shall promulgate rules to 
effectuate the duties of the commission pursuant to article 4 of title 24. 
Such rules shall specifically address the following:

(a) Allowing for the expedited or automatic certification of an 
etity that is currently accredited by national land conservation 
organizations that are broadly accepted by the conservation industry; AND 

(b) A streamlined and lower-cost process for conservation 
easement holders that do not intend to accept new donations of 
conservation easements for which tax credits would be claimed that 
focuses on the holder's stewardship capabilities.

(c) The fees charged pursuant to subsection (3) of this section or 
section 12-61-1106 (6), specifically ensuring that the fees are adequate to 
pay for administrative costs but not so high as to act as a disincentive to 
the creation of conservation easements in the state; and
(d) The adoption of best practices, processes, and procedures used by other entities that regularly review conservation easement transactions, including a practice, process, or procedure deeming qualified conservation easement appraisals approved by these entities based on their independent reviews as credible for purposes of the conservation easement tax credit.

(13) This section is repealed, effective July 1, 2019 July 1, 2026.

SECTION 15. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-15-106, amend as relocated by HB 19-1172 (2)(a)(II), (3)(b)(II), (13)(c) introductory portion, and (15); repeal as relocated by HB 19-1172 (3)(b)(IV); and add as relocated by HB 19-1172 (14.5) as follows:

12-15-106. Conservation easement tax credit certificate application process - definitions - rules. (2) (a) The division shall establish and administer a process by which a landowner seeking to claim an income tax credit for any conservation easement donation made on or after January 1, 2014, must apply for a tax credit certificate as required by section 39-22-522 (2.5) and (2.7). The purpose of the application process is to determine whether a conservation easement donation for which a tax credit will be claimed:

(II) Is substantiated with a qualified appraisal prepared by a qualified appraiser in accordance with the SUBSTANCE AND PRINCIPLES OF uniform standards of professional appraisal practice OR AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD ACCEPTABLE TO THE DIVISION OF CONSERVATION AND THE CONSERVATION EASEMENT OVERSIGHT COMMISSION; and

(3) For the purpose of reviewing applications and making determinations regarding the issuance of tax credit certificates, including the dollar amount of the tax credit certificate to be issued:
(b) The director has authority and responsibility to determine the credibility of the appraisal. In determining credibility, the director shall consider, at a minimum, compliance with the following requirements:

(II) The appraisal conforms with THE SUBSTANCE AND PRINCIPLES OF the uniform standards of professional appraisal practice promulgated by the appraisal standards board of the appraisal foundation and any other provision of law;

(IV) The appraiser meets any education and experience requirements established by the board of real estate appraisers in accordance with section 12-61-704 (1)(k).

(13) (c) The director is authorized to share publicly available information regarding conservation easements with a third-party vendor for the purpose of developing and maintaining a registry of conservation easements in the state with a corresponding map displaying the boundaries of each easement in the state relative to county boundaries and other relevant mapping information. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION (13)(c), "PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION" MEANS ANY DOCUMENT SHOWING EVIDENCE OF ITS RECORDATION IN THE RECORDS OF A COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER OR OTHER INFORMATION READILY AVAILABLE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC. Prior to sharing the information, the director shall consult with the commission regarding the appropriate types of information and the methods used for collecting the information. The department of regulatory agencies shall annually report on the information contained in the registry as a part of its presentation to its committee of reference at a hearing held pursuant to section 2-7-203 (2)(a) of the "State Measurement for Accountable, Responsive, and Transparent (SMART) Government Act". The information to be shared
shall include the following:

(14.5) (a) The division shall convene a working group in conjunction with the department of law and the department of revenue to develop proposed statutes and regulations for the following:

(I) An alternative method to the appraisal process set forth in section 39-22-522 (3.3) to establish the amount of tax credits for which a qualified conservation easement contribution would be eligible;

(II) A process to provide retroactive tax credits, payments, or refunds to taxpayers who claimed credits pursuant to section 39-22-522 between January 1, 2000, and December 31, 2013, and whose tax credits were denied in whole or in part, including the development of eligibility criteria for receiving such retroactive tax credits, payments, or refunds; and

(III) Recommendations for administering orphaned conservation easements.

(b) The working group shall consist of eight members. The president of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the house, and the minority leader of the house shall each appoint two members to the working group prior to June 1, 2019. In making appointments, consideration should be given to appointing individuals who are certified easement holders, taxpayers who have considered conveying a conservation easement or conveyed a conservation easement and claimed a tax credit, conservation easement appraisers, and conservation attorneys. The working group shall convene its first meeting in
A HEARING ROOM AT THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING AT 9:00 A.M. ON JUNE 25, 2019. THE WORKING GROUP SHALL SELECT A CHAIRPERSON AT THE FIRST MEETING. AT EACH MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP, IT SHALL DESIGNATE THE DATE, PLACE, AND TIME OF ITS NEXT MEETING.

(c) The working group shall submit a report to the rural affairs and agriculture committee of the house of representatives and the agriculture and natural resources committee of the senate by no later than December 1, 2019. The report must include any recommendations for legislation or rule making to address the issues addressed pursuant to this subsection (14.5).

(15) The division may promulgate rules to effectuate the purpose, implementation, and administration of this section pursuant to article 4 of title 24. The authority to promulgate rules includes the authority to:

(a) Define further in rule the administrative processes and requirements, including application processing and review time frames, for obtaining and issuing an optional preliminary advisory opinion pursuant to subsection (14) of this section; and

(b) Adopt best practices, processes, and procedures used by other entities that regularly review conservation easement transactions, including a practice, process, or procedure deeming qualified conservation easement appraisals approved by these entities based on their independent reviews as credible for purposes of the conservation easement tax credit.

SECTION 16. Appropriation. (1) For the 2019-20 state fiscal year, $250,000 is appropriated to the department of higher education. This appropriation is from the general fund. To implement this act, the
department may use this appropriation for the college opportunity fund program to be used for limited purpose fee-for-service contracts with state institutions.

(2) For the 2019-20 state fiscal year, $250,000 is appropriated to the department of higher education. This appropriation is from reappropriated funds received from the limited purpose fee-for-service contracts with state institutions under subsection (1) of this section. To implement this act, the department may use this appropriation for the board of governors of the Colorado state university system for allocation to the Colorado natural heritage program and the geospatial centroid to facilitate the provision of public access to the Colorado ownership, management, and protection (COMaP) service.

(3) For the 2019-20 state fiscal year, $500,000 is appropriated to the department of regulatory agencies for use by the division of conservation. This appropriation is from the conservation cash fund created in section 12-61-1107 (1), C.R.S. To implement this act, the division may use this appropriation as follows:

(a) $464,926 for conservation easement program costs, which amount is based on an assumption that the division will require an additional 3.8 FTE; and

(b) $35,074 for indirect cost assessment.

SECTION 17. Effective date. This act takes effect June 30, 2019; except that sections 11 to 15 of this act take effect only if House Bill 19-1172 becomes law, in which case sections 11 to 15 take effect on October 1, 2019.

SECTION 18. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds,
determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.