

**PARKS, RECREATION, ENERGY, AND LEGAL
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**
Council of the County of Maui

M I N U T E S

Council Chamber

July 31, 2018

CONVENE: 1:30 p.m.

PRESENT: Councilmember Don S. Guzman, Chair
Councilmember Alika Atay
Councilmember Robert Carroll
Councilmember Stacy Crivello
Councilmember Yuki Lei K. Sugimura

EXCUSED: Councilmember Kelly T. King, Vice-Chair
Councilmember Elle Cochran
Councilmember Riki Hokama
Councilmember Mike White

STAFF: Carla Nakata, Legislative Attorney
Pauline Martins, Committee Secretary

Ella Alcon, Council Aide, Molokai Council Office (via telephone conference bridge)

Denise Fernandez, Council Aide, Lanai Council Office (via telephone conference bridge)

Dawn Lono, Council Aide, Hana Council Office (via telephone conference bridge)

Aiden Velasco, Executive Assistant to Councilmember Guzman

ADMIN.: Richelle Thomson, Deputy Corporation Counsel, Department of the Corporation Counsel
Keith A. Regan, Managing Director, Department of Management
Joseph Alueta, Deputy Director, Department of Planning
Kaala Buenconsejo, Director, Department of Parks and Recreation
David C. Goode, Director, Department of Public Works

OTHERS: Alison Cohan, Maui Nui Forest Program Director, The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii
Liz O'Donoghue, Director of Infrastructure and Land Use, The Nature Conservancy's California Chapter (via telephone conference bridge)
Carrie Schloss, Spatial Data Scientist, The Nature Conservancy's California Program (via telephone conference bridge)

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Mark Fox, External Affairs Director, The Nature Conservancy of
Hawaii (via telephone conference bridge)
Plus (2) other people

PRESS: *Akaku Maui Community Television, Inc.*

CHAIR GUZMAN: . . . *(gavel)* . . . Hi, good afternoon. I'm Don Guzman, Chair of the Parks, Recreation, Energy, and Legal Affairs Committee. Welcome to today's meeting. I'd like to introduce our Members that we have here in the meeting. We have Alika Atay.

COUNCILMEMBER ATAY: Good afternoon.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Good afternoon. Yuki Lei Sugimura.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Good afternoon, Chair.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Bob Carroll.

COUNCILMEMBER CARROLL: Good afternoon, Chair.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Good afternoon, and Stacy Crivello.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Aloha, Chair.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Good afternoon. Excused is Chair Mike White, Riki Hokama, and absent is Elle Cochran. Before we begin, I'd like to check in with our District Offices. In Lanai District Office, are you there?

. . . BEGIN PUBLIC TESTIMONY . . .

MS. FERNANDEZ: Good afternoon, Chair. This is Denise Fernandez on Lanai, and there is no one waiting to testify.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay, thank you. On Molokai District Office?

MS. ALCON: Good afternoon, Chair. This is Ella Alcon on Molokai, and there is no one here waiting to testify.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay, thank you. In Hana District Office?

MS. LONO: Good afternoon, Chair. This is Dawn Lono at the Hana Office, and there is no one waiting to testify.

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CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you. Turn our attention to the Chambers, is there anyone signed up to testify?

MS. NAKATA: Mr. Chair, no one has signed up to testify in the Chamber.

. . . END OF PUBLIC TESTIMONY . . .

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you. That being said, without any objections, Members, I'd like to close public testimony.

COUNCILMEMBERS VOICED NO OBJECTIONS.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you. Public testimony is now closed. Moving on to the first item on today's agenda.

PRL-41 GREENPRINTING AND STRATEGIC CONSERVATION PLANNING FOR OPEN SPACE, NATURAL RESOURCES, CULTURAL RESOURCES AND SCENIC VIEWS PRESERVATION (CC 18-200)

CHAIR GUZMAN: We have the County Communication 18-200, from myself, relating to greenprinting and strategic conservation planning for open space, natural resources, cultural resources and scenic views preservation. Number 2, the correspondence dated July 18, 2018, from myself, regarding a revised proposed bill entitled "A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A NEW CHAPTER 2.82, MAUI COUNTY CODE, RELATING TO OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT." The purpose of the revised proposed bill is to establish a new chapter in the Maui County Code to guide decision making for purchasing or otherwise acquiring lands or property interest for land conservation. Purpose is pursuant to Chapter 3.88 of the Maui County Code and to establish procedures for long-term conservation planning and management for lands with open space, natural resources, cultural resources, and scenic view values. The Committee may receive a presentation on the greenprints from the representatives of The Natural [sic] Conservancy and consider whether to recommend passage of the revised proposed bill on the first reading, with or without revisions. The Committee may also consider the filing of the County Communication 18-200 and other related actions. Members, we, I have today The Natural [sic] Conservancy and its representatives that will briefly discuss what a greenprint is. In other jurisdictions they use these greenprints as guidance in their legislation and as well as tools to guide them through...

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: . . .(inaudible). . .

CHAIR GUZMAN: Excuse me. You got that covered there, Carla? Okay. So, a little bit of background, Members, of The Natural [sic] Conservancy. It's a global nonprofit

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dedicated to conserving the lands and waters upon which all life depends. There are conservancy chapters in all 50 U.S. states and international programs throughout Asia Pacific region, China Central, and South America, Africa, and the Caribbean. The Natural [sic] Conservancy is also partners with the Trust of Public Lands, and the conservation fund have developed greenprints around the United States, published, and has also published the greenprint hub, www.greenprintheub.org, as a resource. Greenprints are plans and tools to help planners, policymakers, and public identify strategic conservation opportunities in their communities. The Natural [sic] Conservancy's Hawaii program is the Hawaii State Chapter of the Natural [sic] Conservancy. It was established in 1980. The Hawaii program manages a statewide network of 14 nature preserves--7 of which are on Maui Count--totaling more than 40,000 acres. The Conservancy works with 19 coastal communities, including 7 in Maui County to help protect the coral reefs and near shore waters of the main Hawaiian Islands. The Conservancy works closely with the government agencies, private parties, and communities on cooperative force and marine conservation management projects Statewide, as well as south of the Hawaiian Islands. We have today, which is we're very fortunate to have Ms. Alison Cohan, the director of Maui Nui Forest Program and we also have three other representatives from The Natural [sic] Conservancy who will be participating by phone. Two of the representatives are joining us from California, Ms. Elizabeth O'Donoghue, and Ms. Carrie Schloss, and they will be providing us and the Committee a presentation on greenprints as we will see today. Also joining us from their Hawaii Chapter is Mark Fox, who is participating from Oahu. I would like to also provide some brief bios of the representatives. Ms. Cohan is the director of The Natural [sic] Conservancy of Hawaii's Maui Nui Forest Program. She has a masters of applied science degree in environmental policy and management from the University of Denver which focuses on natural resources management and a bachelor's degree in animal behavior from Southwest University. Alison's master's thesis focused on climate change adaptation of East Maui's wet forest. Alison also has been involved in the conservation activities on Maui for almost 20 years working for the preservation and conservation of both marine and terrestrial ecosystems. She is also currently focused on threat abatement across 100,000 acres on East Maui and 50,000 acres on West Maui, leveraging resources through watershed partnerships and other strategic collaborations. She's originally from Texas, but drawn to the ocean at an early age and she is happy to be in nature whether 100 feet below the surface or 10,000 feet above. I'd like to thank you for joining us today, Ms. Cohan. Also, by phone on Oahu, we have Mark Fox. He's the external affairs director of The Natural [sic] Conservancy Hawaii Program. Mark was raised in Hilo and on the island of Hawaii. Mark received his undergraduate degree and law degree from Santa Clara University in California. Mark practiced law since 1989 to 1993 with the Carlsmith law firm in Honolulu. He joined the Washington staff of U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye in 1994, and has been handling issues related to agriculture and the environment. In 2004, Mark joined The Natural [sic] Conservancy Hawaii Program and has been working with the Conservancy on government and agency relations, public policy, and advocacy with communications. Also, by phone from California is Liz O'Donoghue. Liz is Director of the Interstructural [sic] and Land

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Use for The Nature Conservancy's California Chapter focusing on innovative mitigation approaches, sustainable land use patterns, and transportation policy. She serves as the Policy Advisory Committee and also that is in the Bay, the Bay Area Open Space Council's Advisory Council and ClimatePlan's Steering Committee. Prior to joining The Nature Conservancy, Liz was a public affairs director at Amtrak West and before that she was a legislative assistant for transportation in nature, natural resources policy for U.S. Senator Frank Lautenberg, and prior to that, a policy associate at the consulting firm of New Jersey focusing on environmental, health, and healthcare and transportation issues. She also holds a B.A. and also a certificate in business administration from U.S. [sic] Berkeley. Let's see, and then also we have via phone in California Carrie Schloss is a spatial data scientist in The Nature Conservancy's California Program. She focuses on multi-benefit conservation planning and climate change adaptation. She uses data analytics and creates decision support tools to encourage the integration of conservation values across sectors. She explores how natural resources and social sciences information can be combined to reveal new opportunities to advance the conservation of natural lands in an urbanizing landscape. She also conducts Statewide assessments that identify how landscape can enhance resilience and adaptation to climate change to support climate smart conservation decisions. Before the Conservancy she was contracted with the United States Geological Survey to apply spatial conservation prioritization tools to offset siting...mitigations. She holds an M.S. from the University of Washington, and, where she analyzed the ability for mammals to keep pace with climate change and explored methods for incorporating climate change adaptation and resilience into conservation planning. So, Members, given the specialized expertise of these representatives and The Natural [sic] Conservancy, without objections I would like to have them designated as resources persons to participate in this presentation and when questions and answers come forward, they be authorized to respond as somewhat expertise in the areas pursuant to Rule 18A of the rules of the Council.

COUNCILMEMBER ATAY: No objections.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you, Members. And so at this time, do we need to take a brief recess to set? We're good? Okay. So, Ms. Cohan, you can start us off and, Members...we'll give you our full attention and the floor is yours, Ms. Cohan.

... **BEGIN PRESENTATION** ...

MS. COHAN: Mahalo.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you.

MS. COHAN: Aloha, Committee Chair Guzman and Councilmembers. I really appreciate you having me here today. I might look familiar. I've talked to you before. My name is Alison Cohan. I'm the director of the Maui Nui Forest Program here on Maui with The

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Nature Conservancy. I have been in the position for about three years and prior to that also worked for the Maui program for another seven or eight years. I am not an expert in the greenprinting process which is why I have my esteemed colleagues on the phone, but did want to be here to introduce the topic to you and let you know that I do think it's a really great framework for addressing Maui County's open space needs and helping to guide decision making around open space needs. So, really it's a, it's just a tool for you folks to be able to have public input, stakeholder analysis and have some hard science and guidance behind it. But I'm not the expertise, so if you ask me hard questions I probably will defer to the folks on the phone so hopefully they can hear, and Councilmember Guzman did a great job of introducing us all so I probably won't belabor on everyone's qualifications. And I will go ahead and pass it over to Liz and Carrie to talk about greenprints for strategic conservation investments. Mahalo.

MS. O'DONOGHUE: Okay. Thank you, Alison. Can everybody hear us well?

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes.

MS. O'DONOGHUE: Okay. Great. This is Liz O'Donoghue on the phone and thank you, Councilmember Guzman and Members of the Committee. We will walk through this presentation which will be a, Carrie and I will go through it. Carrie is the science expert and I am sort of a project director. So, today we're talking about the concept of greenprints which is the tool and a model that allows for strategic conservation investments and other uses for communities and regions to reflect community needs. So next slide, what is a greenprint? So, there are many definitions of a greenprint, but the one that we have worked on is a strategic conservation plan or assessment tool that reveals the economic, social, and health benefits that parks, open space, and working lands provide to communities. This is not a new idea. Greenprinting have been developed all over the country, including a few in Hawaii, but they look very different and they take different forms and this is a screenshot from the greenprint hub that the Chair mentioned, and you can see the distribution around the country. Next slide. So why would anybody develop a greenprint? From The Nature Conservancy's perspective, a greenprint allows nature to be revealed in a landscape and in a changing region either a region that is growing a lot or has, is transitioning or really just continues to exist with everyday needs and pressures, nature is often an afterthought. You see the photo on the left-hand side; this is a photo in San Diego County in California where there is a lot of sprawl and very, in very fragile hills. And on the right side, where we're calling from in Los Angeles, is a photo of the Los Angeles River and this river was channelized decades ago to try to prevent flooding of the communities. Next slide. We also know that when this happens, nature that provides essential services for human health and well-being, economic vitality and resilience is often locked. And so nature provides services including clean water, food production, carbon sequestration, habitat for animals, recreation. Next slide. And so instead of losing nature forever, a greenprint enables us to plan for and invest in nature and its many benefits before it is lost forever. Next slide. Often when people think about a landscape, they see this map. This map is a picture of the San Francisco Bay Area,

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the nine counties. They see roads, they see the cities, there are a couple protected areas in the form of parks, or regional parks, but from The Nature Conservancy's perspective we see some other things. Instead of that white space that you see--next slide, next tab--we see a map that shows water. We see a map that shows, in the next tab, carbon sequestration for climate change. And then the next tab, we see movement quarters for wildlife and habitat connectivity. So, if you can see the two maps on the left side and on the right side, they are often opposite. One shows white space, the other side shows a lot of color. So, what a greenprint allows us to do is to reveal those colors on the landscape so decision makers can understand what nature is providing to communities and to people and to animals and plants and make those decisions with that information fully relevant and available. Next slide. Do you see a train? I just want to make sure we're on the same slide.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes. Yes, there's a train.

MS. O'DONOGHUE: Okay good. So, also, in California and perhaps in the county, there are a lot of pressures to grow and so from California's perspective, we realized that the data, the environmental data that needs to be taken into account early as infrastructure is built, trains, roads, housing, can really benefit from that information early in the process. Sometimes years in the process, years ahead of the process. But it's very hard to get that data. What data from the environment is relevant, what is available, and how do you interpret it? Next slide. So, The Nature Conservancy and our partners considered this problem. In the San Francisco Bay Area where we produced a greenprint and we'll go through, we'll walk through some of that, some of the greenprint opportunities in a moment, we saw the problem being this. The conservation of our natural resources and working lands is not considered early enough in the planning and project development process. There is confusing access to data and how do you use it? There is silo'd planning processes that are inefficient and ineffective so transportation plans for transportation, water plans for water, housing plans for housing, conservation plans for conservation. And so this opportunity to do integrative planning where you can look at all the sectors together is really important. And then the last problem that we saw was there are a lot of conservation needs and opportunities but there was limited funding, and so how do you use a tool that helps you invest strategically in conservation opportunities? So, next slide. So, we pursued the development of greenprint in the San Francisco Bay Area and we hope that this greenprint would incorporate natural resource conservation early in the infrastructure planning processes. It would supply land use planners with a one-stop shop for natural resource data and assessments. So, you know that when you go to Bayareagreenprint.org, you have all the information at your fingertips. We hope that it will provide a common analysis for funding opportunities and fundamentally raise awareness about nature and its benefits to community members and to planners. So, next slide. One interesting thing about a greenprint model is that it can take different forms and we'll walk through some of those forms, but fundamentally a greenprint has to reflect local values, local considerations, local pressures, and local needs. So, we just walked through a problem statement for the San Francisco Bay Area which has

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seen tremendous growth, population growth, and infrastructure development and is a biodiversity hot spot. And so we developed the problem statement and the problem...then the solution. So, when you think of that, I just want you to ponder what is your problem statement and how can a greenprint provide value? We'll come back to these questions later in presentation. Next slide. In thinking about a greenprint, you want to think about what the goal of the greenprint could be. And so here are some goals that may be relevant. A goal could help protect and restore environmental services. It could enhance human health and quality of life. It could direct conservation investments. It could help incentivize balanced growth, and also help educate on nature's values. In the San Francisco Bay Area we landed on the balanced growth because we saw these pressures and the importance of natural lands and farm land and so we saw that the goal for the Bay Area greenprint was to help develop a balanced growth strategy that accommodated growth while protecting natural and working lands. So, next slide. Given all that, you can start thinking about what would be the goal of the greenprint for Maui County. So, next slide. Who uses the greenprint? There could be many users of a greenprint. One of the processes that we honed in on is the development of the greenprint in the Bay Area was really trying to get specific to what problem are we trying to solve, it's who would use the greenprint. And so this was the range of the groups that we considered. Conservation organizations, land use planners, elected officials, consultants who service all of us, farmers and ranchers, community members, infrastructure agencies, developers, and funders. Next slide. You can start to think about what is your problem statement, what are your goals, and now who will use the greenprint for Maui County. So, next slide. What is in a greenprint? As I had mentioned it can take many different forms. It could be a plan, it could be a tool, but there are a couple things that are consistent through all of them. One is, it provides multiple benefits of open space. So, we see on the right, you can, if this is one way of looking at the landscape, you can see habitat, working lands like farms and ranches, parks and open space, urban conservation and complete communities. And underpinning all of that are nature's goods and services, and they don't exist in a vacuum, they all feed each other. So, how can we see a greenprint as providing that context for these integrative sectors and these integrative planning? So, it provides the multiple benefits of open space, contains data and a narrative, what story are you trying to tell, and as I mentioned before, it's specific to local values and needs. So, you reflect on what is important in your landscape and how do you incorporate those, that data and that narrative into a greenprint. I'm going to hand it over to Carrie to go a little bit deeper into how...into the San Francisco Bay Area greenprint and the components there.

MS. SCHLOSS: So, we framed all of the information in the San Francisco Bay area greenprint around nature's values and benefits, and this came directly from our users from outreach in framing the information around the benefits that nature could provide to the community and these were food production, carbon storage, outdoor recreation, water yield, water quality, water hazard risk reduction, compensatory mitigation, prioritized habitats, and habitat conductivity. And then woven throughout these nine nature's values and benefits, we wove in climate change. So, instead of just

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revealing if the climate is projected to change by a degree hotter or have less precipitation, we showed what the effect of climate change will be on each of these nature's values and benefits. How they might be threatened by climate change and also what opportunities still exist to protect those resources even given the changing climate. And then we also wove policy information throughout each of these nine nature's values and benefits so planners can see what policies are in place to protect each of these benefits or where policies are missing in certain jurisdictions for these. And then right now we're adding an urban greening component to look at where we can add some green infrastructure to help with urban heat island effects, to help with air pollution, and provide different services to the urban environment. Next slide. So, what would a greenprint in Maui County look like? Some questions to consider when thinking about the different ways in which this information could be displayed--tab down for the next bullet point--is what is the goal of the greenprint and will the product support the goal. So, as Liz was saying, not only do greenprints have different information, but there's, that information that served in different ways and tying the way that you serve that information to the goal and to the users so it will be useful for those purposes is really important. Tab down one. The next question to think about is, what are the decisions confronting users, and will the products support them in making those decisions? Hit one more tab. Who needs to support or buy into the greenprint and will that product serve those users? The next slide. So, I'm going to walk through like a menu of different greenprint styles so we can take a look at the different types of greenprints there are, and they're sort of, they vary in a lot of different ways in terms of static plans to more interactive tools. So, this first one is a greenprint in Connecticut and this a map of discrete priorities for specific resources and actions. So, it still contains the multiple benefit data. It has forests, water, and food production, but what it provides is a discrete map of parcels that are, indicate which parcels provide that specific benefit. And you can see there are some white space on this map, so it really identifies these priority areas, but in a pretty static way and maybe lacks a little bit of the flexibility because there are some places where there isn't information and it's hard to tell if you get multiple benefits from action at one discrete place. But it's also really understandable and easily implementable for a specific purpose. Next slide. The next type of greenprint identifies priorities for multiple resources. So, this a greenprint that exists in California in Santa Clara County and what is in that brown color is a wall-to-wall heat map of conservation value. So this adds in a little flexibility because it really characterizes the conservation value across multiple benefits, all integrated across the different themes and wall to wall across the county. So, next slide. Another example is the Bay Area greenprint. So we've seen a little about it, but the way that the greenprint is served, it has use-defined priorities and reporting and so if you tab there is some animation. So, it serves those nine nature's values and benefits. Next. And it has a wall-to-wall conservation assessment just like the greenprint that we just looked at in Santa Clara County, but in this case there's a little additional flexibility because, as you can see on the left-hand side of this image, there are sliders, and this allows users to adjust the different values. They've done what's important to them. So, for example, if there was a user group that focused on biodiversity and they were looking with, to partner with a

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water agency, they might dial up the biodiversity and water resources and dial down the other ones to see where there could be synergies between these two values. So, where they could work together or to leverage funding sources that were specific to perhaps the water resource that could also gain biodiversity benefit. So, this one doesn't really give us one discrete answer like you saw in the Connecticut greenprint or even in the Santa Clara County greenprint, but allows for a little more flexibility, but also a little harder to have one implementable, like static plan. Then, if you tab to the next one it also provides a web map and data download, so it's more of an interactive tool. And the next tab, that it provides a report. So, even though the user has complete flexibility to dial those areas to see where those hot spots are of multiple benefit, it does provide a static report once you decide on what area you would like a report for. That reporting is standardized across areas so it allows for comparison of two different areas in a standardized framework. The next tab. The last type of greenprint is a future scenario assessment and reporting tool. So, this is really specific to planning for built environments. They're often used, scenario planning tools that come with a suite of metrics that are specific to a built environment. And an assessment and reporting tool could add in those multiple benefits. For example, carbon habitat, water resources, and agriculture, and show what different land use changes would have for those benefits. So, if you go to it, the next tab I'll show a little example. This kind of tool allows you to ask the question what if. So, what if this natural area that we're looking at, if you see the image of the hilly grassland, and then the next tab, what if that's converted to a subdivision? What does that mean for changes in carbon stocks stored in the landscape or habitat and wildlife movement or water resources? And then the next tab. Or what if a farm land was restored to a forest? What does that mean for the additional carbon sequestration or the additional habitat gained or water quality? Next.

MS. O'DONOGHUE: Okay, back over to me. Now we thought we could go into a use case question for the greenprint. Do you see the slide that has that? Are we on the same slide?

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes, we are.

MS. O'DONOGHUE: Great. Okay so what we thought we'd do is just run through for the Bay Area greenprint, a real-life example. And so the question is, how can the Bay Area greenprint help assess the benefits of investing in conservation areas. Next slide. So the context for this, is the association of Bay Area Governments which is the council of Governments that works with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission to look at and plan for growth scenarios over the long term and since it's a regional transportation agency, they also plan for transportation investments. The NPC and Association of Bay Area Governments have a program that's called priority conservation areas and that is a program where they both work with local governments to identify and to designate as well as invest funding and protecting natural landscapes, agricultural lands, urban greening, and regional recreational lands in the Bay Area. Next slide. So, one reason why the Metropolitan

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Transportation Commission is investing in the greenprint is that they will use the greenprint to approve priority conversation area designations and funding requests from local governance to fund conservation investments. This is a new use for the greenprint; one that we were hoping that the local agencies would adopt. So, we're really delighted that they're going to use the greenprint and require the greenprint by local agencies to assess and seek funding from the Association of Bay Area Governments and NPC for the PCAs. So, if you tab, I'm going to focus on two priority conservation areas. One in the north part of the bay area and one in the south part of the bay area. The next slide. I don't expect you to read all the details, but this will just give you an example of what you can get from the greenprint. So, you can see we ran both parcels through the greenprint. You can see one in the north part of the bay in red, and in the south part of the bay in blue. One is called the Tri City County Cooperative Planning Area and the other is called the Lexington Hills Planning...Priority Conservation Area. So, if you tab, you can see the beginnings of a report for the Lexington Hills. You can see in the overview that it's 10,000 acres. You can see where it's located in Santa Clara. This one is the blue. You can see that there are protections and threats and that's just the beginning of the report. If you tab another tab, you'll see the other priority conservation area. Each theme provides details and so with food production, I just pulled out the agricultural part, it allows for a report on how much, how many acres in this priority conservation area provides prime farm land, as well as suitable grazing land, and in this instance, it is mostly grazing land. And then if you tab down, we have a feature where you can compare the two for each metric. So, I pulled out the prioritized habitat, you can see one the Tri City County on the left side, the Lexington Hills on the right side, and you can see for each theme and each metric, what those priority conservation areas contain. And so in this way, you can run reports on your area of interest, it can show many different ways of looking at it, and you can also compare. So, the Priority Conservation Area Program will require local agencies who are seeking designation for priority conservation areas and then funding to run reports and the staff at the regional agencies will then be able to make decisions based on what those reports show. Next tab.

MS. SCHLOSS: So, I'm going to go through a little bit of the process about how we built the greenprint in the San Francisco Bay Area so you can have an idea about what might be involved in launching a greenprint. So, really started with partners. We worked with several other agencies and organizations to build the greenprint. Oh and tab. And then tab again. And then with our partners we worked on the defining and refining the goals to really hone in on what was our goal in producing a greenprint, what were we hoping to achieve. Next tab. And then we engaged the users. So, we really decided who those users were, honed in on a couple specific users, and then brought those goals to the users and asked them, do these goals makes sense, is this what we should be doing with the greenprint, and they gave us some advice and we refined those goals with a iterative process. So, we really matched the goals to the users that we hoped would use the greenprint. Hit tab twice. So, now we should be looking at an arrow to some data and the next step was, figuring out what data needed

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to be in the greenprint. So, what are the values of the greenprint to help us achieve that goal and what datasets can we collect to represent those values. Once we had a proposal--tab--we took that back to our users and they gave us some advice, they said you're missing some datasets or these are the right datasets and we really refined what information we were sharing. Next. And then we brought in conservation planning and science to build that conservation assessment. And we had a group of science advisors made of a lot of the scientists that are in the Bay Area that have a lot of local knowledge on this type of work and we brought that to our advisors and--tab, and then tab again--it was an iterative process. The whole thing is very iterative with the users and the stakeholders, and the advisors just to make sure that this is vetted. What we heard from our users is that they don't care that much about the data or the science, as long as they know that it is vetted. That it can be, point to a source that is credible in the Bay Area and so that's why we really vetted everything with those science advisors. Next. And then we started the tool development. Once we knew what we wanted to do with the tool through this outreach, and once we had a data version of the tool--next--we brought that to our users and we refined the tool and added enhancements and we're actually still adding enhancements as more people are using the tool. We try to be responsive to our users to make it a useful, living tool for them. Next. So, you can see that that's been an iterative process as well. So, next slide. So, in order to build a greenprint, there's a lot of different capacity needs and that's sort of why we had multiple partners with multiple different skill sets. So, one of the needed capacities is that stakeholder outreach. As you saw in the previous slide, everything came back to the user and so we did a lot of user outreach, user interviews, some surveys. The next piece, capacity need was the GIS science and planning. That data collection, the data analysis, the interpretation and the message and the creation of the conservation assessment and that we did with a smaller subset of our partners and then the tool development which we worked with a contractor who was really also a close partner, but who had the skill set to develop some software and applications and really designed for users. And with the stakeholder outreach we were really gathering information from our stakeholders so the flow of information was from our external network into our core team and then with the science and planning we were really working together to come up with the right data and the right methods. And then the tool development was primarily internal to the contractor that we worked with who really just took all our plans and made it happen. Next slide.

MS. O'DONOGHUE: So, given all this we just wanted to pose the question again, what resonated with you? What do you think a greenprint in Maui County would look like? And next tab. So, just to summarize. Why would you have a greenprint? What is the goal? Who are the users? What values and data would be in it and what would it look like? Would it be a tool, a map, a plan? Next slide. This is our concluding slide. So, thank you very much from Carrie and me and I think, Alison, you were going to wrap up?

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you very much, Liz and Carrie. Alison, did you want to conclude?

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MS. COHAN: Well thank you. Mahalo, Liz and Carrie, that was a great presentation. I can just help field questions. I think that the presentation kind of spoke for itself and you guys probably have a lot of questions and things to discuss from here so go ahead.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you. Do we have any comments from, Mr. Fox? Mark Fox?

MR. FOX: Thank you, Chairman. Nothing for me.

. . . END PRESENTATION . . .

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes. Okay. Thank you. So, Members, just to put everything in context. So, currently a lot of jurisdictions create a greenprint for the justification in creating an open space fund, and in doing the research it is, you know, been told to me that we were ahead of our time. We created an open space fund, prior to any kind of guidance or greenprint creation. So, when we go into budget, we don't really know what is important or what is not out there in purchasing our properties, our open space. So this greenprint is a process and a, guidance for, to be established. So, how do we choose our open spaces? How do we utilize the Open Space Fund? And so although we were ahead of the, our time in creating a fund years ago, we don't really have any guidance in purchasing the properties. We go by shoot from the hip and purchase whatever we can without really having any type of greenprint of what is important to us in our values and has it been all mapped out. And if we do purchase one set of properties, does it affect another property? Does it also affect our water? Does it affect the climate change? These are all things that should have been mapped out and served for us as a guidance. So, this bill that is before you creates a committee that would be under the request of the Council, as well as the request of the Mayor, to provide studies on properties or certain investments that we may want to go into in properties and they would give out a report so that we can justify the purchase or the utilization of the Open Space Fund. They would provide you the data, but it's always the decision of the Council to whether or not purchase should be made or the utilization of the open space should be done. But at least we have vetted data, reliable data, worked with the, as part of the bill, is working with the community and getting more scientific report given to the Council in making that decisions. So, this is nothing new, Members. This is something that's been going on in other jurisdictions throughout the country. I just want to be able to incorporate this type of scientific community outreach committee and reports that would be then given to the Council as well as the Administration. Are there any questions before we go into the bill itself? We have the, we have also Corporation Counsel who's very knowledgeable about greenprints as well as the independent resources across the country that have, in fact, helped draft in various different municipalities and state jurisdictions, their greenprints in other states and counties. So, you have any questions, Members? Nothing? Ms. Sugimura, do you have any questions? I would like to also ask prior to that, I'll bring down the Administration. We have our Managing Director is also was given an opportunity to review the source information for other greenprints in the

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jurisdictions across the country and how in his opinion that would be incorporated. How would we use a greenprint and what is, would it be beneficial for the County to utilize such a type guidance mapping? Mr. Keith Regan our Managing Director.

MR. REGAN: Thank you. Good afternoon, Chair. Good afternoon, Members. Thank you very much for having me here this afternoon to speak to this. You know, in reviewing the proposal, you know, the Mayor asked me to convey that he is in full support of what it is that you are attempting to do here with regards to greenprinting. He understands that there is a tremendous benefit to having this tool and allowing us to be able to utilize that as part of our process in acquiring these lands which, you know, generally are open space and that we want to preserve in perpetuity. And so having reviewed the bill itself, Chair, you know, we have a couple of minor concerns and primarily deals with resources with regards to the specifics, but I think as we get into the bill itself, we can kind of talk about that. But all in all, Chair, we appreciate you bringing this forward. We appreciate the presentation from Nature Conservancy. And in discussing this with the departments that would be involved and impacted by this, we all feel that there is a, definitely a positive result from moving forward with this. So, that's all I have, Chair.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you. Any questions that the Members may have? We have the resource people from on the mainland as well as questions that could be posed to Administration as well as Corporation Counsel.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: So, Chair?

CHAIR GUZMAN: Ms. Sugimura?

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Will you go through the bill at the appropriate time?

CHAIR GUZMAN: Oh, yes. We will. I just wanted to make sure that everybody understands what a greenprint is and how other jurisdictions, because there's different types of greenprints you can...as was explained in the presentation, other states and other jurisdictions can, they modify their greenprint depending on what their goals are and so specifically, I'm tying this greenprint into our Open Space Fund so that we do have a process in determining and mapping out what is important for us in the County for these lands, these open spaces. And because of the different variables that they can put within the mapping you can clearly see whether or not that property has water, does it have climate change issues to it, will it affect other properties. I mean, it's a complete mapping of it and suggestions of cultural things and scenic value as well. So, I think we need these type of tools when we're deciding on utilizing the Open Space Fund and it just adds justification as to why we are going to spend X amount of money for open space money instead of shooting from the hip and saying oh yeah well the people want it, we should buy it. Well, we need more than that. We need the scientific part of it as well as the cultural aspects of it. So, if there is any other questions that the Members may have to the resource individuals, I'm opening up the

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floor. If not, we can then proceed to the bill itself. Members, are you still okay?
Mr. Atay?

COUNCILMEMBER ATAY: No questions.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay. Thank you. Ms. Crivello?

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: No questions.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay. Mr. Carroll?

COUNCILMEMBER CARROLL: No questions. You know, the concept has been around for a very long time, and we've had workshops before and everybody agrees that what we're talking about is a good thing and we'd like to implement more of the conservation measures on Maui, but the bottom line is that it comes down to the Council and policies and how much commitment we're willing to do and how much money we're willing to spend on it. And a lot of it depends on the constituents that we have. When I was, went up to mainland in the last trip I took, I came across some really nice conservation efforts and it's one of these that I'd just like to read this one paragraph if you would.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER CARROLL: In 1935, driven to action by the philosophy that we're talking about today, _____ Leopold purchased a sandy country farm worn out and then abandoned by our bigger-and-better society and selected it for its lack of goodness and lack of a highway. There the family spent 12 years of time and effort changing their 80 acres of desolation into a showpiece of native Wisconsin habitat complete with abundant wildlife and restored natural landscape. In doing so, he left us an inspiring example of land in action. And he agreed that unless the success of individuals felt that a strong personality from personal desire needs to be in the community to have people forward and do things like this. We have seen a few cases on Maui where individuals have bought land and proceeded to do things like this family and restored area into its natural habitat. I would like to see also as we pursue this that outside of government and he goes on further to explain that to have really successful operations and successful programs, programs outside of government usually are far more successful because people are more committed to them. But we can work, us, to make it easier for people like this to pursue activities like this man did, and I think we need to look at our policies more that we have existing policies now to try to encourage people especially with larger lots or philanthropists that want to do something for our environment to make it to where we can attract people like that or the people we have here, make it easier for them to go over there and do the things we'd like to do so we can see like this presentation over here our land improved and preserved. But it really needs to, they say it needs to start in the community, but it really needs to start right here with our policies, and our goals, and our objectives because we don't have to go

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out to the community and ask these questions. We know the community supports it. So, we need to take the leadership in this and try to see if we can sort of, and this is really the wrong term "pave the way," but you're really not...but we really need to lead the way and try to see what we can do and I thank you for having this, and it's never too late. It really isn't to try to save what we have --

CHAIR GUZMAN: Absolutely. And I...

COUNCILMEMBER CARROLL: --for all the people involved. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Carroll. And I think we were ahead of, we were really beyond our time in creating an open space fund. Like I said, a lot of the other jurisdictions create a greenprint prior to the funding source. So, it's like you're creating the justification, the data, why do we now then need a funding source to purchase or...and so it was told to me again, by the experts that we have present and on via the phone, was wow we were really ahead of our time to...and but we haven't been really utilizing our Open Space Fund to the best of its ability without the raw data that we need or the guidance. And so this, these type of greenprints actually go out to the community, figure out through the committee, through this greenprint committee that's in the bill will find the information, do the report, and it's up to the Council to make, up to the Council to decide whether or not based on the data, based on the information, based off the community whether it's justified to utilize the Open Space Fund to purchase. So, and...so as...is that...anything further, I can now start getting to the bill itself.

COUNCILMEMBER CARROLL: I'd just like to close with one thing. We did have a few years ago, Kealii Reichel came to us when he wanted to make the halau and then part of it was preserving the area over there --

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yeah, I remember.

COUNCILMEMBER CARROLL: --and the native plants and everything else. And that's a good example of somebody, a private entity, not government. But we did it. We made it to where he could do it.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER CARROLL: And so that's a path I'd like to see taken more and encouraged.

CHAIR GUZMAN: And I think this is really, the step that really gets us to that point. And so I can go...so, Members, if you all have a copy of the bill itself...so it's starting off the on the first page, and I'll just go through each provision as we get through it, and please stop me if you have any questions per provision so that we can dialogue it through and get some explanation. And if there are issues that arise we can note it and we can

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try to make adjustments to it. So, this would be a new chapter. It's Chapter 2.82. The title is Open Space Conservation and Land Management. Starting off with the first provision entitled, 2.82.010, the purpose of this chapter is to guide decision making for purchasing or otherwise acquiring lands or property interest for land conservation purposes pursuant to Chapter 3.88--now that's open space, yeah--of this Code. That's the Open Space Fund. Chapter 3.88 of this Code and to establish procedures for long-term conservation planning and management for lands with open space, natural resources, cultural resources, and scenic views values. Does anybody have any questions as to the purpose? Seeing none, I'll move to the next section. Two point eight two point zero two zero, this is definitions. Whenever used in this chapter the following words shall have the meaning indicated. "Committee," committee means the conservation planning committee. "Council" means the Maui County Council. "Greenprint" means a strategic conservation plan and tool based on local conservation priorities and grounded in science to meet the County's conservation goals of protecting important cultural, historical, agricultural, natural, coastal, and scenic landscape as described in Section 2.82.050 of this chapter. And so we will get to 2.82.050. It's in the bill. It's further down the row, down the..."Mayor" means the Mayor of County of Maui. Does anybody have questions in regards to the definitions?

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: I do.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay, Ms. Sugimura?

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: So, one of the things that I'm just wondering the impact of this in that because this relates to the Open Space Fund, I was wondering and I'm, you know, kind of sensitive as you are about agriculture lands and active agriculture lands, you know, we're going through that whole thing with the cluster bill in Mr. Carroll's Committee, but I just maybe want to have a discussion more about leaving agriculture in here in terms of definitions. And maybe I'm over thinking it, but in terms of, I would hate for the Open Space Fund now to be used to purchase 30,000 acres or, you know, do something like that if it's...

CHAIR GUZMAN: The Open Space Fund can purchase agricultural lands.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: It can?

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes, it can. Most of the purchases that we have done so far in the past has all been agricultural lands designated as agricultural lands, zoned under Agriculture. So, if you want to strike that word, then you're limiting the greenprint process to all lands other than agriculture and that is, now we're just talking about urban areas and we don't need a greenprint for urban areas. I mean, obviously we do. There are some areas, but, Ms. Thomson, did you want to chime in?

MS. THOMSON: Thank you, Chair. I just wanted to also add that the greenprint, not only would it inform the purchases using Open Space Fund, but it would identify all of

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these lands Countywide. So, both for potential purpose with...purchase with open space funds or preservation through public or private efforts. So, it's a broader use that would be made of the greenprint, not only just the purchase aspect through open space funding.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yeah. So, in reality, these greenprints are, they're looking at different components. If you saw the slide, they'll do layers of mapping yeah, and then you can actually see if it's, will this purchase then affect urban, will this purchase...will this land affect another portion of land? Will it affect birds, you know, things like...things that we, data that we should be aware of when we're looking at prioritizing conservation areas, yeah. So, it's just another tool that we would...that we need in order to make good decisions in utilizing the Open Space Fund.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Chair?

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes. Yes, ma'am?

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Thank you.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Ms. Crivello?

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Thank you.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Sorry.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: So when I, when I recognize open space funds to purchase, does this bill change stipulations on what we can do with the land?

CHAIR GUZMAN: No.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: So, with the ag lands, yes we are able to purchase ag lands and zoning, but that's about it. We leave it as open space, and in my mind, I would think ag lands we would want to utilize it to be productive for the purpose of farms and whatever reasons we're going to do it. So, I just wanted to get that kind of clarification.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yeah, I can clarify that, Ms. Crivello. Is it under the Open Space Fund...

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We have ag land.

CHAIR GUZMAN: No, under the Open Space Fund it has its own language --

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Right. Right.

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CHAIR GUZMAN: --and its purposes. And so, we are not, this bill does not touch that at all. All, what this bill does is create in an informational committee that upon, if the Council wants to buy property or the Administration wants to buy it, then a request goes down to this Committee and they are to create the mapping and the report so that there is justification, and you can read it all, you know, whether it or not it's your opinion as a Councilmember, it's a good decision to make or it's going to affect other environmental concerns of water and things like that. This is the data that we need before us on the Council level as well as on the Administration to make those decisions in moving forward in utilizing the Open Space Fund. So, the Open Space Fund has its own parameters. I'm just saying prior to even tapping into that money, we go through this kind of vetting process that other jurisdictions utilize, and so that's something that we need in terms of guidance because right now, we don't have anything, you know. How did I get Hamakualoa? I did it on the floor right? And what if, I mean, God bless we got it, but what if there's other properties that could have gotten, you know, I'm just saying there could have been others that may have had more priority, but I didn't, we didn't know that. We didn't have that type of information before us when we made those decisions. I'm just saying let's...you know, this is a process that would be great if we had at our fingertips and we had a committee that produced it.

COUNCILMEMBER CRIVELLO: Chair, I can appreciate your efforts to do this, but I'd like to also segue off from Councilmember Carroll's thoughts and prior to wearing, prior to coming here as Council and my community involvement, we formed the land trust, a Molokai Land Trust and we saw a means of utilizing the Open Space Fund to help us purchase a perennial watershed as well as that whole acreage, but before we could have come to the Council, we had to prepare the whole works. So, what I see what you're trying to do here is like the legacy monies that we have with the State, they have what you call a committee that vets through every application, and I really believe that the non-profit worlds or the others, other than government come in with a better understanding for the application and why there's value of identifying the purchase of these open space for a purpose. I've noted here that on Maui, we've spent a lot of monies for open space and that's all it is. There's no inoculation to wake up the story of the culture, the history. And what is it? Do we regrow the native plants or whatever so hopefully this Committee also can just expand on, yeah we want open space, but we want a purpose yeah?

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yeah, and that's what a lot, why we call it greenprint because it's like a blueprint, and you know, and a blueprint and a greenprint, a greenprint is like okay we have a plan. What are we going to do? We identify the priority areas and we understand what affect, what affects are going on. And so what is the plan of, for that land that we purchased and there should be a report or...and according to this bill, I do require that to happen, a long-term plan for what is going to happen. And that all needs to be envisioned prior to us even putting a cent or a dollar of our taxpayer money into purchase, yeah. So, is there any other questions? Then I can get...I'll just go through the whole bill and then we'll just...and like I said, if you have any

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questions, Members, just feel free. And the Administration, Mr. Regan and also as well as the resource individuals they had an opportunity to review the bill and they are satisfied and are supportive of the bill. So, if there any other questions from the resource individuals from California or here or in Oahu, please feel free to just jump in, and so we'll go, we'll move forward on into the bill further. So, we're on the second page and we're going to 2.82.030, this is entitled the Administration, and unless otherwise specified, the mayor or mayor's designee shall administer the provisions of this chapter and shall provide administrative support to the committee. So, it is the Mayor's responsibility to provide administrative support to this committee. Two point eight two point zero four zero, this is the Conservation Planning Committee, and this is what the bill's about. A, there is established a conservation planning committee consisting of the following nine voting members and three ex-officio non-voting members. Number one, one representative: Office of the mayor; number two, managing director or director's designee; number three, director of public works or director's designee; number four, planning director or director's designee; number five, director of parks and recreation or director's designee; number six, one representative: Hawaii-based conservation group or land trust; number seven, one council member; number eight, two representatives from the general public; and number nine, ex-officio non-voting members: one representative each from the State department of land and natural resources, the Sustainable Science Management program at the University of Hawaii Maui College, and the County information technology division. B, the council member shall be appointed by the council for a term concurrent with the council member's term of office. The representative from the office of the mayor shall be appointed by the mayor without approval by the council for a term concurrent with the mayor's term in Office. The general public and land trust/conservation members of the committee shall be nominated by the mayor, approved by the council, and serve staggered terms of five years. And number C, letter C, additional stakeholders may be involved as resource persons on an ad hoc basis, involving subject matter expertise [sic], cultural practitioners, stakeholders for specific lands, including lineal descendants, but shall not be considered members of the committee. D, the committee shall exist with and oversee the creation of the countywide greenprint, as well as provide advice and recommendation to the mayor, council, and departments related to the purpose of this Chapter. And so I'm going to go into the actual greenprint. So, 2.82.5050, Greenprint, entitled Greenprint, utilizing public outreach, the general plan, the community and documentary resources, including land conservation organizations, a comprehensive conservation plan, also known as the greenprint, shall be created which includes a geographic information systems map. The greenprint shall guide land acquisition by the County for open space, natural resources, cultural resources, and scenic views preservations purposes, and help to identify land suitable for voluntary private-sector conservation. The greenprint shall be adopted by the committee and submitted to the council by January 1, 2021. The committee shall oversee the review and update of the countywide greenprint which shall be submitted to the council every five years thereafter. I'll move on to the next section, 2.82.060 Land Acquisition and Management. A, the committee shall review and provide its recommendation on acquisitions of land or property interest to the

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mayor and council within 120 days of transmittal of a request for review consistent with the purpose and values identified in the greenprint or this chapter. So, if there's ever an opportunity that the Council on its own initiative wants to purchase or look at lands, then they send down a request to this committee and vice-versa the Administration. The committee will then, according to letter A here, will have 120 days to transmit back to the Council or Mayor their report. B, at the request of the mayor or council, the committee shall prepare plans for management of lands, acquired pursuant to Chapter 3.88 of this code. So, after the purchase, you also, prior to the purchase they also need to prepare plans or their after plans of the management of the lands. Plans shall be submitted to the council for the acquisition of the lands to the committee. Plans shall include, but not limited to the following. So, in these plans, these management plans, you need to have number one, a long-term vision. A, detailed plan and vision for the use of the land, whether passive or active including economic or social benefits. B, outline of community partnerships for carrying out the vision for the land. Number two, as part of the plan you need to have maintenance provisions yeah. So, maintenance A, description of necessary maintenance. B, detailed outline of maintenance plan, schedulers, and entity responsible for each task. C, estimated annual cost for the county for maintenance. Number three, safety and security, and of course, I had issues with this one because of Hamakualoa, we needed the fencing and stuff. So, we need to have a plan for that. Safety and security: A, plans for addressing safety and security concerns; B, estimated annual cost for the County to address safety and security concerns; C, safety and security plans shall be reviewed and approved by the department of police and department of fire and public safety. Number four, signage. We have to have proper signage. That's another experience I've had. A, description or verbiage for necessary signage approved by the department of corporation counsel; and B, estimated costs the county to produce, install, and maintain signage. Number C, as part of the plan, we also need to have a timeline for production and installation of signage by the department of public works; and number five, designated entities. All plans for land management and maintenance shall identify the County department or private entity responsible for each component of the plan implementation. And last but not least is 2.82.070, the Rules. The committee may adopt administrative rules of practice and produce...and procedures pursuant to chapter 91, Hawaii Revised Statutes. And this ordinance shall take effect January 2, 2019. So, that is the bill. It's very straightforward, there's no curveballs. This has been implemented throughout the nation and I just want to have some guidance set forth by ordinance, not by policy or some kind of magic book out there. I want it codified so that we have something to follow, a guidance, and later down the road, if there's things that we need to change, we can always amend it, but at least we have a framework in place. So, Members...

COUNCILMEMBER CARROLL: Chair's recommendation?

CHAIR GUZMAN: Chair's recommendation. Oh, one more question.

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COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: I have a question.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Ms. Sugimura?

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: I mean this is really good so --

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes, thank you.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: --but these are the questions that I'm coming up with --

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: --is basically, because it sounds like you're establishing a board of commission or committee, right?

CHAIR GUZMAN: It's just a committee.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Yeah, committee. So, on that, is it Sunshine'd? I mean, would the public be, you know, notified when this is going to be discussed or is it, I'm not sure how this committee would be transparent to the community.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: That's one question I had, and it sure sounds like you need staff to administer this. So, that's another question that I'm not sure how this, how you're going to implement it unless if Keith Regan has some free time. I don't know how he would fit this in, but it sounds like a big job, and important. And the other question I had is Esri or the GIS system --

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: --which I know that our Budget and Finance Committee has been implementing for RPT, but it sure sounds like a natural fit into what they're already doing so I'm not too sure if you want to send this over to RPT or, I'm not sure who it would go to but to discuss it further to get the current information.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay. Are there more?

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: No that's kind of it.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay. So first of all, I'm going to, you have Sunshine, you have staffing --

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Staffing.

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CHAIR GUZMAN: --/funding source and you have finance as GIS. I believe as part of the committee we do have finance as part of the committee. Let's see. If not, we can add them. Planning, directors, ex-officio...let's see. No, we do not have financing. We do not have finance. Ms. Thomson?

MS. THOMSON: We don't have finance but we have one of the ex-officio members is from MIS.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Oh MIS. Yes, which is mapping, which is the GIS mapping. So, we do have that. So, that would cover number three. So, going back to Sunshine, Ms. Thomson, I'm going to refer that question to you, and whether or not this committee is I guess, under Sunshine Law and --

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Is it required or I'm not sure.

CHAIR GUZMAN: --yeah, required. And what are the, I guess, limitations or some of the issues that may arise?

MS. THOMSON: Thank you, Chair, and thanks for the question. So yes, this would be a new Sunshine Law committee, so, subject to the open meetings law. So, you'd have noticed any opportunity for the public to come and participate in these meetings. With the greenprint itself, what I would envision is that this committee would oversee the creation, but probably the actual work of putting together the greenprint may be farmed out to a consultant with expertise in this area and I think that The Nature Conservancy and Transfer of Public Lands have those contacts that we can take advantage of. But I wouldn't see that the actual members of this committee would be responsible for the creation, for the initial creation of the greenprint. I think we would go outside the county for that, but all of the meetings that the Committee would have would be subject to Sunshine Law.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yeah, we would have to get the expertise to create the...and there are a few firms out there that are doing them now. I wanted to have The Nature Conservancy participate, but they're, I guess, they're really loaded in terms of other jurisdictions asking them to do help, assist, but I was told, and maybe you can clarify that you can refer us to some other consultants that could help our jurisdiction. I know that a lot of states and municipalities are on board with this and that you guys are booked solid, but we would like to, at least according to this bill, would like to start off in 2019 and start planning.

MS. COHAN: Right. Yeah. So Liz and Carrie can provide a list and we can e-mail you guys some contacts for who are potentials that you can farm out the actual work too. Definitely the local Nature Conservancy office is too overloaded to take on, you know, creating that greenprint for you, but that's not to say that we wouldn't be available, you know, with mapping and data and just as a resource whether it's serving on the committee or being one of those expert ad hoc persons, and also I did speak kind of

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informally with Hawaiian Islands Land Trust and they might be interested in serving as well in some capacity. So they're really excited about this. I know Scott Fisher, he just couldn't be here today.

CHAIR GUZMAN: That's awesome, and plus we have our own long-range planners too and hopefully we, you know, we can collaborate and see what, how far we can, you know, what is our capacity and our expertise in creating a greenprint and then whatever is missing or we're limited to, we can ask the assistance of those conservancies or land trusts that are really expertise in mapping these different components. Oh, so that was the Sunshine, and number two is staffing.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Yeah.

CHAIR GUZMAN: In accordance to, since it's a regular ordinance in the creation of a committee, it would be up to the Council to, it's really this Committee's, the Council's discretion as to what you're going to appropriate during budget. The Administration, the new Administration that comes in can always put forth a budget amendment, but that budget amendment in 2019 still needs to be approved by the Council, and for the budget of 2020, that's going to be coming up in March of next year, you can also decide. I'm sure it's going to be in the budget, in the Mayor's Budget since it's a created committee via ordinance, it'll be there. So it's just a matter of how much the Mayor is going to put in the Mayor's Budget and how much of the, I guess, decrease or increase the Council will allow to happen on the final budget passage, yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: So, thank you --

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: --for letting me have all these questions, and so I noticed that we have David Goode here, and I saw Kaala here, but I just wondered what they might say about...

CHAIR GUZMAN: Yeah, yeah. They just like, if you had any other questions. Mr. Regan was representing all the departments and just in case he couldn't field the question specifically, he had his backup on. Mr. Regan, did you want to respond to that? I don't want to take up all your, usurp your answers.

MR. REGAN: No. Thank you, Chair. Yeah, so if there's any questions specific to the departments, I'd be happy to try to answer them for you. Unfortunately, the Parks Director had to leave for another meeting so he's not here at this time, but we have already met and discussed the legislation that's before you, and we have, you know, thought about the issues that might come up, and, you know, one of them is resources, that is one of the major concerns that we have and that the group had. And you know, making sure that as this goes forward, that the Council would be supportive of making sure that those resources are placed in whichever department is

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going to be tasked with providing administrative support to the committee and then ultimately managing those lands, right, because that is one of the big issues that we're dealing with right now. Is we've acquired all these lands, but in terms of actual, you know, long-term management of those lands, you know, this bill I think would help us address those concerns and issues.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: It ties to your Charter amendment.

CHAIR GUZMAN: I know. This was supposed to go in with the Land Management Division --

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Yeah.

CHAIR GUZMAN: --had it passed.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Right.

CHAIR GUZMAN: This was following its footsteps. Everything was sequenced, and so I had to create a Committee. This bill should have went to the Land Management Division Charter amendment, but since it failed, I had to create a Committee, and this is what the result of it. Okay. So, it's still effective. We can still do it, but please, Members, this is important, not, oh, it's, I don't have to be the Mayor. It's important for our future. It really is. Okay. So, my recommendation, Members, is the passage to full Council, and I will take a vote. Chair will entertain a motion to pass on, pass the...let me see. Where's the description? Then I get to file the County Communication too. Chair will entertain a motion to pass the proposed bill entitled "A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A NEW CHAPTER 2.82, MAUI COUNTY CODE, RELATING TO OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT."

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: So moved.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Do I need to file the Communication?

MS. NAKATA: Yes, Mr. Chair. Also the filing of County Communication 18-200, as well as just to clarify that the proposed bill is a revised version --

CHAIR GUZMAN: Oh, yes.

MS. NAKATA: --that was posted on today's agenda.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Okay. So, it's revised "A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A NEW CHAPTER 2.82, MAUI COUNTY CODE, RELATING TO OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT," and the filing of County Communication 18-200.

COUNCILMEMBER CARROLL: So moved.

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COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Second.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Moved by Mr. Carroll, seconded by Ms. Sugimura. Any further discussion?
Seeing none, all those in favor, say "aye".

COUNCILMEMBERS VOICED AYE.

CHAIR GUZMAN: All those opposed, say "no". We have five "ayes" and four excused. The motion carries.

VOTE: AYES: Chair Guzman, Councilmembers Atay, Carroll, Crivello, and Sugimura.

NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: None.

EXC.: Vice-Chair King and Councilmembers Cochran, Hokama, and White.

MOTION CARRIED.

ACTION: FIRST READING OF REVISED BILL AND FILING OF COMMUNICATION.

CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you, Members. That will conclude our, today's agenda. So, thank you very much.

COUNCILMEMBER SUGIMURA: Yay.

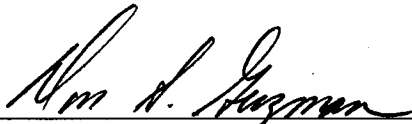
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CHAIR GUZMAN: Thank you for the resources and everything else. Okay. Meeting adjourned. Thank you. . . . *(gavel)* . . .

ADJOURN: 2:57 p.m.

APPROVED BY:



DON S. GUZMAN, Chair
Parks, Recreation, Energy, and Legal
Affairs Committee

prl:min:180731:jg

Transcribed by: Jaydee Giron

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CERTIFICATE

I, Jaydee Giron, hereby certify that the foregoing represents to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not in any way concerned with the cause.

DATED the 14th day of August, 2018, in Kahului, Hawaii



Jaydee Giron