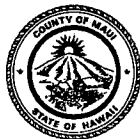


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**COUNTY COUNCIL**  
COUNTY OF MAUI  
200 S. HIGH STREET  
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793  
[www.MauiCounty.us](http://www.MauiCounty.us)

July 19, 2018

Mr. Kaala Buenconsejo, Director  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
County of Maui  
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Dear Mr. Buenconsejo:

**SUBJECT: GREENPRINTING AND STRATEGIC CONSERVATION  
PLANNING FOR OPEN SPACE, NATURAL  
RESOURCES, CULTURAL RESOURCES AND SCENIC  
VIEWS PRESERVATION (PRL-41)**

I intend to schedule this matter for discussion at the Parks, Recreation, Energy, and Legal Affairs Committee meeting of July 31, 2018, and will be requesting that you or a representative of your Department attend the meeting.

The Committee will receive a presentation about greenprints from representatives of The Nature Conservancy. The Committee will also discuss the enclosed 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 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 interests for land conservation purposes pursuant to Chapter 3.88 of the 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.

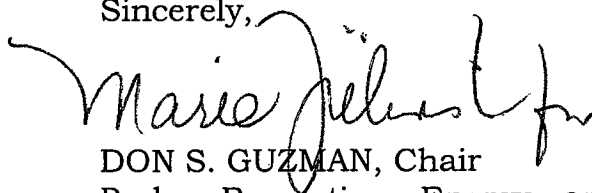
A good resource to learn about greenprints is available at [greenprintheub.org](http://greenprintheub.org). Enclosed is a printout of the introductory page to that website and the link, "Learn About Greenprints." I would also recommend the link to "Locate A Greenprint" available on the site. The link provides access to greenprints across the United States, including two in Hawaii.

Mr. Kaala Buenconsejo  
July 19, 2018  
Page 2

May I request that you review the enclosed proposed bill and be prepared to provide any comments you may have on the bill at the meeting?

Thank you for your assistance with this matter. Should you have any questions, please contact me or the Committee staff (Carla Nakata at ext. 7659, or Pauline Martins at ext. 8039).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Don S. Guzman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "D" and "G".

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

prl:ltr:041apr01:cmn

Enclosures

cc: Mayor Alan M. Arakawa

ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_ (2018)

A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A NEW CHAPTER 2.82, MAUI COUNTY CODE, RELATING TO OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY OF MAUI:

SECTION 1. Title 2, Maui County Code, is amended by adding a new chapter to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

**“Chapter 2.82**

**OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT**

- 2.82.010 Purpose.
- 2.82.020 Definitions.
- 2.82.030 Administration.
- 2.82.040 Conservation planning committee.
- 2.82.050 Greenprint.
- 2.82.060 Land acquisition and management.
- 2.82.070 Rules.

**2.82.010 Purpose.** The purpose of this chapter is to guide decision making for purchasing or otherwise acquiring lands or property interests for land conservation purposes pursuant to 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.

**2.82.020 Definitions.** Whenever used in this chapter, the following words shall have the meaning indicated:

“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 landscapes, as described in section 2.82.050 of this chapter.

“Mayor” means the mayor of the County of Maui.

**2.82.030 Administration.** Unless otherwise specified, the mayor or mayor's designee shall administer the provisions of this chapter and shall provide administrative support to the committee.

**2.82.040 Conservation planning committee.** A. There is established a conservation planning committee consisting of the following nine voting members and three ex-officio non-voting members:

1. One representative: Office of the mayor.
2. Managing director or director's designee.
3. Director of public works or director's designee.
4. Planning director or director's designee.
5. Director of parks and recreation or director's designee.
6. One representative: Hawaii-based conservation group or land trust.
7. One council member.
8. Two representatives: general public.
9. 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.

C. Additional stakeholders may be involved as resource persons on an ad hoc basis, including subject matter experts, cultural practitioners, and stakeholders for specific lands, including lineal descendants, but shall not be considered members of the committee.

D. The committee shall assist with and oversee the creation of the Countywide greenprint, as well as provide advice and recommendations to the mayor, council, and departments related to the purposes of this chapter.

**2.82.050 Greenprint.** Utilizing public outreach, the general plan, and other community and documentary resources, including land conservation organizations, a comprehensive conservation

plan, also known as a 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 preservation purposes, and help to identify lands 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.

**2.82.060 Land acquisition and management.** A. The committee shall review and provide its recommendation on acquisition of land or property interests to the mayor and council within 120 days of transmittal of a request for review consistent with the purposes and values identified in the greenprint or this chapter.

B. At the request of the mayor or the council, the committee shall prepare plans for management of lands acquired pursuant to chapter 3.88 of this code. Plans shall be submitted to the council for review and approval within 180 days of the council providing notice of the acquisition of the land to the committee. Plans shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. 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 vision for the land.
2. Maintenance.
  - a. Description of necessary maintenance.
  - b. Detailed outline of maintenance plans, schedules, and entity responsible for each task.
  - c. Estimated annual cost to the County for maintenance.
3. Safety and security.
  - a. Plans for addressing safety and security concerns.
  - b. Estimated annual cost to 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.
4. Signage.
  - a. Description and verbiage for necessary signage, approved by the department of the corporation counsel.
  - b. Estimated cost to the County to produce, install, and maintain signage.

c. Timeline for production and installation of signage by the department of public works.

5. Designated entities. All plans for land management and maintenance shall identify the County department or private entity responsible for each component of plan implementation.

**2.82.070 Rules.** The committee may adopt administrative rules of practice and procedure pursuant to chapter 91, Hawaii Revised Statutes.”

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect on January 2, 2019.

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:



Department of the Corporation Counsel  
County of Maui

paf:mcc:17-245c  
LF2018-0855



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## GREENPRINT RESOURCE HUB

### Make the case for conservation with a greenprint

The Greenprint Resource Hub is intended to help planners, policymakers, and the public learn about greenprints and how they can be utilized to identify strategic conservation opportunities in their communities.

This resource is brought to you by The Nature Conservancy, The Conservation Fund, and The Trust for Public Land.

Locate A Greenprint

Learn About Greenprints

Explore Case Studies

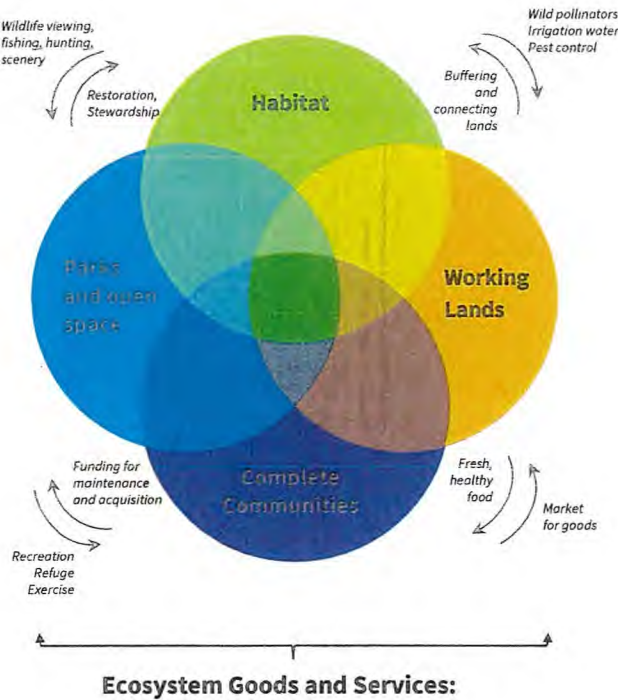
Review Best Practices

Examine Funding And Policies

Start A Greenprint

Add A Greenprint

A greenprint is a strategic conservation plan and/or tool that reveals the economic and social benefits that parks, open space, and working lands provide communities. Land uses, ecosystem goods and services, and conservation values are all recognized and represented in greenprints. Hover over the graphic below to learn more about the interconnection of the elements of a greenprint.



### FEATURED GREENPRINTS

[Emerald Necklace](#)

[Bay Area Greenprint](#)

[West-Fork San Jacinto](#)

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## LEARN ABOUT GREENPRINTS

### WHAT IS A GREENPRINT?

A greenprint is a strategic conservation plan and/or tool that reveals the economic and social benefits that parks, open space, and working lands provide communities. Such benefits include recreation opportunities through the use of parks and trails, habitat protection and connectivity, clean water, agricultural land preservation, and increased resilience to climate change.

Through the development of a greenprint, stakeholders help to identify, map, and prioritize areas important to the conservation of plants and wildlife, water resources, recreational opportunities, and working landscapes. A greenprint reflects local shared priorities and culture. Greenprints can be created largely through technical and scientific input, though they usually involve engagement from the general public and local conservation groups or local government.

In its initial form, a greenprint can be a map-based representation of the open space assets with natural resource and community-based values across the region. The map and associated data can help landowners, local governments, land trusts, and public agencies focus development away from important natural areas and working lands, prioritize conservation areas, and help the public understand the tradeoffs of various land use decisions.

The schematic below is a visual representation of what a greenprint can incorporate. The figure shows the interconnection between various land uses and conservation values in the landscape. Physical and ecological processes support and maintain the delivery of these benefits over time.

### WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF A GREENPRINT?

Greenprints have a wide range of benefits. Fundamentally, a greenprint can create more opportunities for protection of open space and working lands by linking them to a community's economic and social values. Conservation investments can help a community improve water quality, provide healthy recreational opportunities, preserve the agricultural economy, and protect the heritage and character of a region.

Greenprints also enable decision-makers to prioritize areas that maximize benefits or minimize conflicts. This can help leverage funding and build a broader base of political support for conservation. For example, if an area is important for groundwater recharge and is located near a city's greenbelt, it may be eligible for funding to protect the water supply while also providing recreational opportunities.

At a minimum, a greenprint that includes multiple values allows interested stakeholders to understand and communicate about providing a range of benefits. For example, an organization focused on agricultural land may want to promote the habitat value of certain crops to increase the support for protecting farmland. Similarly, the greenprint process allows local officials to develop a coordinated strategy for channeling development to the most appropriate locations to avoid conflicts while protecting important natural resources.

Greenprints are an effective and actionable way to connect the contributions of natural and agricultural values to the ecosystem, the economy, and local communities to benefit people and nature.

### WHAT A GREENPRINT IS AND WHAT IT ISN'T

WHAT IT IS	WHAT IT ISN'T
	An acquisition map or regulatory plan that dictates land use for any public or private entity

A document and framework to advance the pace and scale of voluntary conservation in a region	
An initial assessment that identifies features on the landscape that are important to participants including recreation, habitat, water resources, agriculture, climate change resiliency, and other community values	A complete inventory of everything important within an area or a new data set
An analysis that illustrates how conservation values may work in concert with one another	A comprehensive solution for natural resource protection
A resource that helps stakeholders understand shared priorities and facilitates collaboration	A requirement that stakeholders engage in projects
A statement of support that addresses the needs and opportunities for keeping working agricultural lands viable	An effort to subvert private property rights

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