The desired outcome for the next two meetings:
To determine the process to identify important agricultural lands (IAL)

A System to Identify IAL

I. Role of State/Legislature
   • Legislature should establish standards and criteria for identifying important agricultural land
   • At this broad policy stage, refrain from using maps
   • Standards and Criteria for identifying IAL may include:
     o Existence of viable ag enterprises (what is viable changes over time) Consider historical context?
     o County General and Community Plans
     o State plans
     o Land based and non-land based
     o Availability of support infrastructure (i.e. water at the right cost, forested watersheds)
     o Availability of Water
     o Natural assets/resources (soils, etc.)
     o Examine past studies (such as ALISH, LESA, etc.) and select most applicable criteria
     o Unique, traditional and non-traditional uses
     o Ag uses that additionally provide other important services (waste water use, energy creation)
     o Favorable conditions of land tenure
     o Contiguous ag land
     o Margin for the future
     o Meet current and future needs of ag
   • Standards and criteria also must address planning process at county level, i.e. public involvement, issues to address, etc.
   • Need to clear up definitions for Rural and Ag Districts
     o Specify ag uses allowed in Rural District
     o Change Rural District requirements (minimum lot sizes, uses, etc)
     o Clarify permissible uses in Ag District

II. Role of Counties
   • Based upon adopted State standards and criteria, counties identify and map IAL
     o Allow flexibility for counties to apply to their kuleana
Customization important because ag today is site specific unlike 25 years ago, (rather than “customization”, this refers to range of options or knowledge of options for diversified and niche ag)

- Land use analysis at county level through county plans, general plans, community and development plans, future growth, etc. Needs to be part of overall plan for lands between conservation and urban. Should be part of county-led planning process.
  - Counties need to plan for ag lands considering where successful ag is, potential future ag, buffer or transition zones, infrastructure.

- State DOA and other agencies need to participate in county IAL process offering technical assistance

- Counties need good information base—all affected stakeholders including local farm bureaus need to participate in a community-based process

- Develop deadlines, provide money (effective date, date to act) and other incentives

### III. Role of State/LUC

- Review and approve county mapping of IAL
  - Check if counties met standards and criteria in identifying and mapping IAL

- ENFORCEMENT—once IAL established and adopted; no residential-style subdivisions allowed

- Constitution provides process for reclassifying lands identified as IAL

- The identification of IAL per the Constitution raises the bar for the conversion of IAL to non-ag uses

What happens to land that isn’t IAL?