
2. THE PLANNING PROCESS

THE PLANNING PROCESS INVOLVED THE FOLLOWING STEPS:

- 1) INVENTORYING AND ANALYZING COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND CONDITIONS.
- 2) SETTING COMMUNITY GOALS.
- 3) PREPARING THE PLAN.
- 4) DETERMINING MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN.

EACH STEP OF THIS PROCESS IS DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS. THROUGHOUT THE PROCESS IT WAS NECESSARY THAT THE CITIZENRY BE KEPT INFORMED AND GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRIBUTE. ONLY IN THAT WAY CAN THE PLAN HAVE MEANING FOR EACH TOWN AND FOR THE AREA AS A WHOLE.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONCEPTS TO REMEMBER FOR THOSE COMMUNITIES INVOLVED IN PLANNING IS THAT THE PLAN BECOME A WORKING DOCUMENT THAT SHOULD BE ADDED TO AND REVISED BASED ON CONTINUED USE AND EVALUATION. THE PLANNING PROCESS SHOULD BE ON-GOING, RESPONSIVE TO NEW NEEDS AND IDEAS.

The sequence followed in preparing the Plan is illustrated conceptually in the Diagrams on pages 5, 6 and 7. In stage one, physical limitations to development caused by the area's natural resources are analyzed. Stage two modifies the results of stage one by considering social and economic factors. Stage three then incorporates goals for the future.

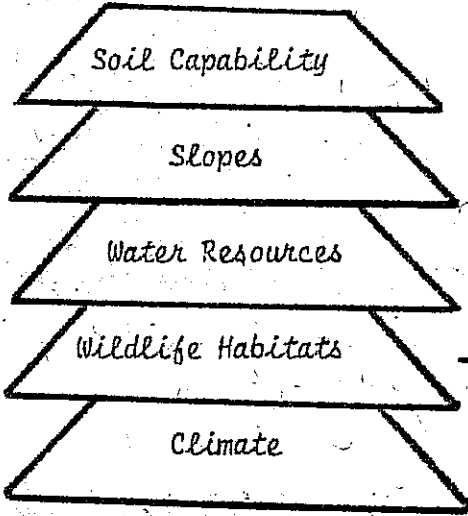
The Diagram on page 6 shows how natural resource maps were compiled to bring all the data together on one composite map and thus enable the Cooperative Board to identify areas of differing development capacity. These different capacities correspond to limitations one through five on the Limitations to Development Map at the bottom of the Diagram. The limitations themselves are based on evaluation of soils, steep slopes, wetlands, flood plains and wildlife habitat.

Once the natural resource basis for the Plan was established, the following social and economic considerations were incorporated as stage two: existing land use and community character, quality of road network, relation to service centers and community facilities, and proximity of other land uses. These represent human impacts on the natural environment, often in the form of capital improvements. A composite was developed as diagramed on page 8, incorporating existing land use and other social and economic information. This step serves to further define land use potential presented in stage one.

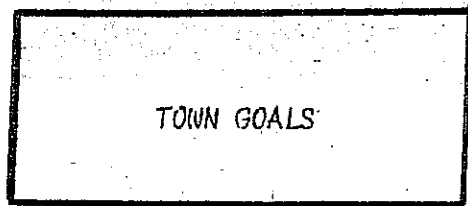
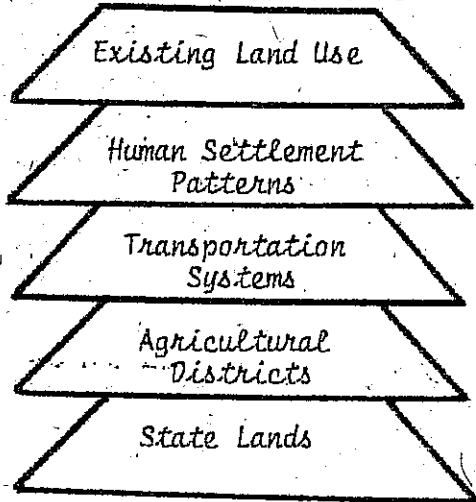
Stage three moves the process forward by applying the community's goals and objectives to the issue of land use potential. The statement "Keep Tug Hill like it is" has been voiced time and time again. The goals that appear in this document reflect a desire to maintain the existing character of Tug Hill and the way of life of its people.

The final product of the incorporation of these three stages is the Plan for management of Tug Hill's resources. The Plan in turn becomes the basis for a series of implementing programs designed to translate its proposals into actions and eventually into reality.

NATURAL RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS



SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS



PLAN DEVELOPMENT STAGES

Stage #1

Natural Resource Limitation Composite based on environmentally sensitive areas such as:

- severely limited soils
- steep slopes
- flood plains
- wetlands
- wildlife habitat
- climate



Stage #2

Existing land use opportunities based on social and economic considerations such as:

- existing land use commitments
- proximity to other land uses
- quality of transportation system
- relation of land use to service centers

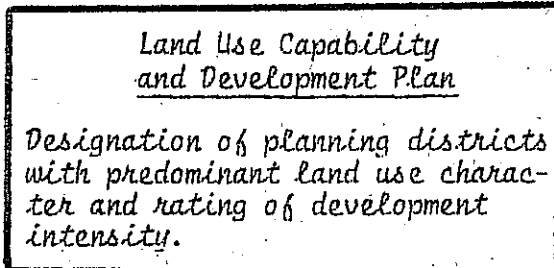


Stage #3

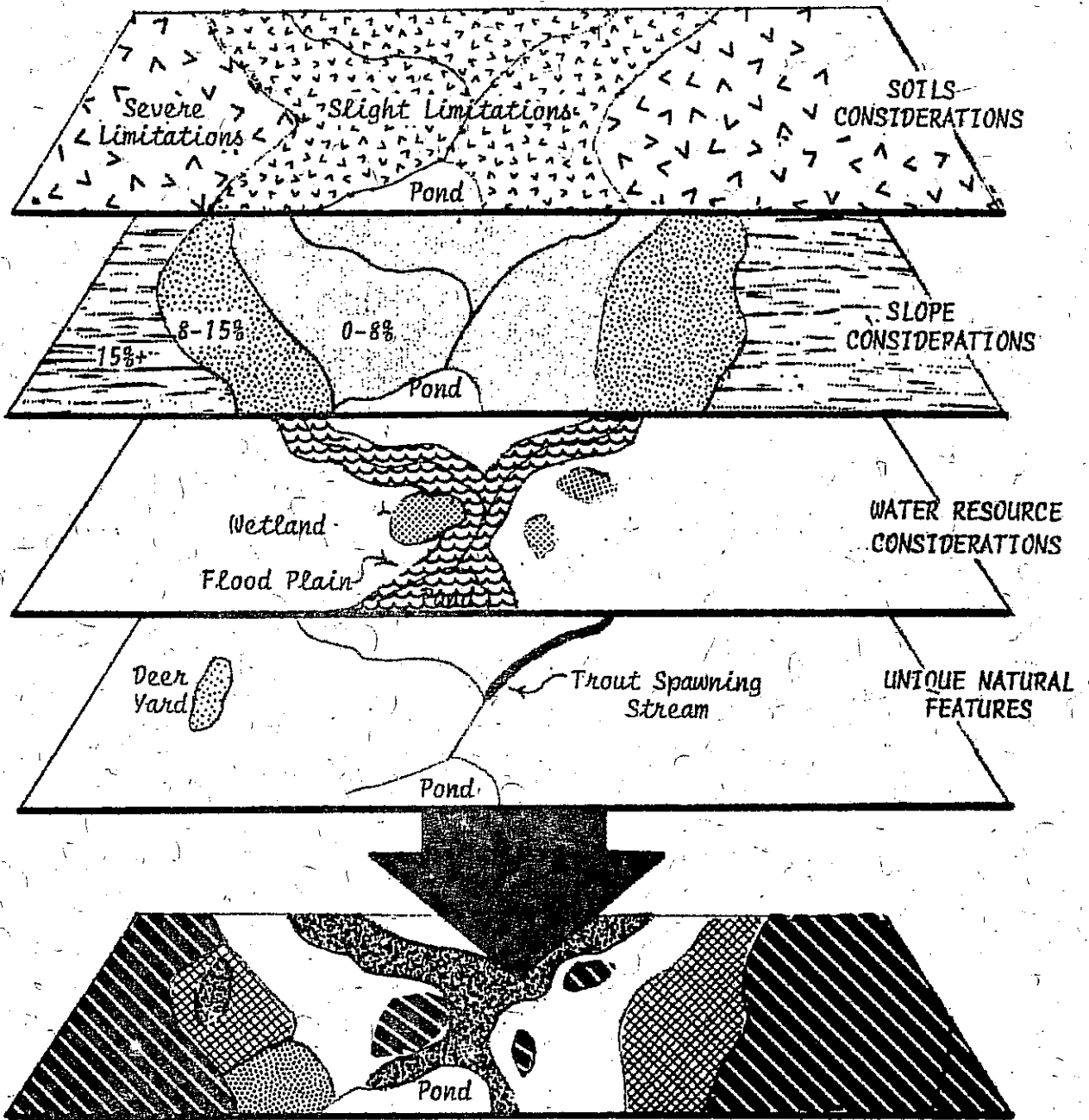
Based on stated community quality and character.

i.e.

"Keep Tug Hill like it is"



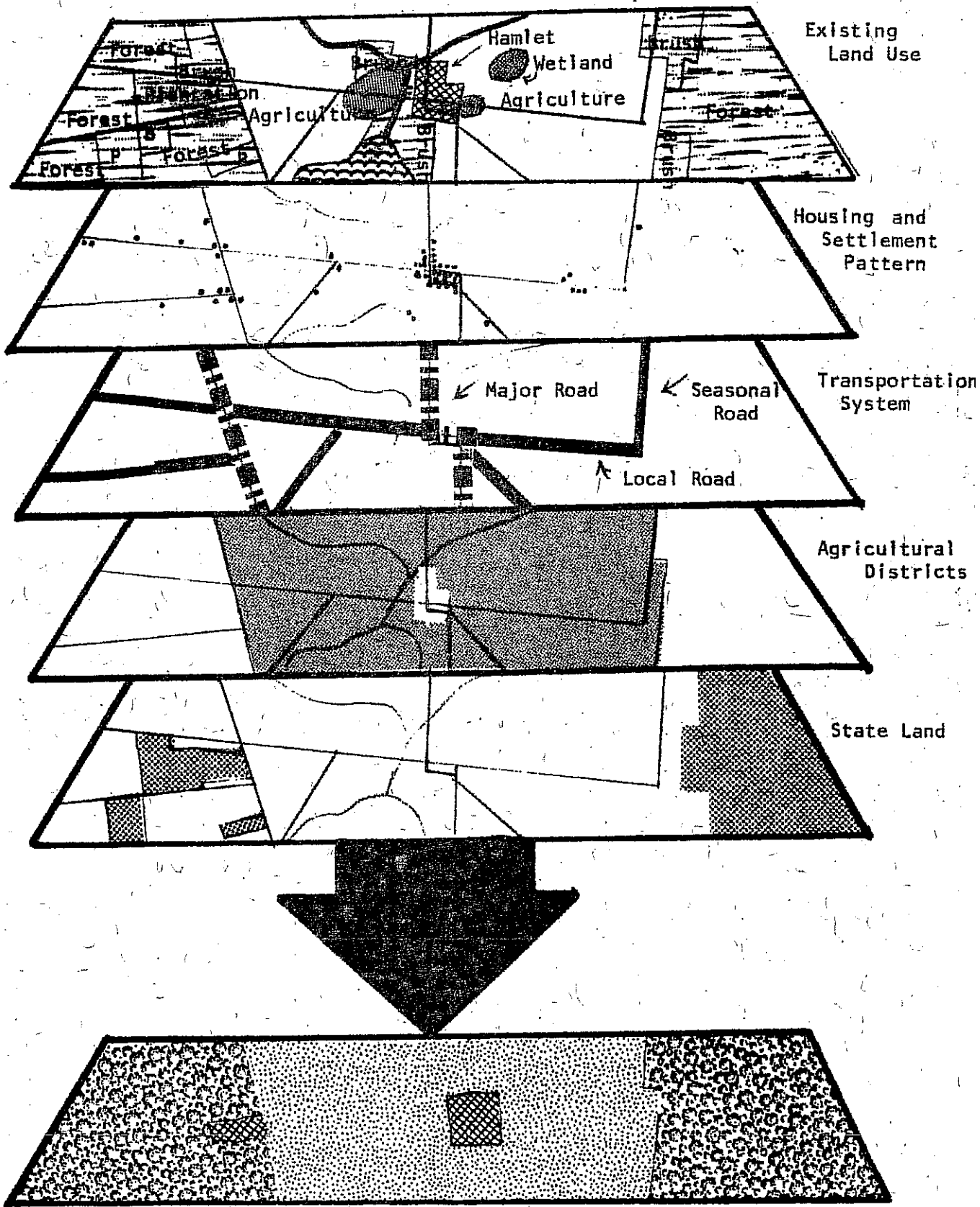
NATURAL RESOURCE LIMITATIONS COMPOSITE



LIMITATIONS TO DEVELOPMENT MAP



SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS COMPOSITE



Forest Uses



Agricultural Uses



Residential Uses