Community must:

1. Understand the relationships of time used to meet needs and the resources used
	* 1. Identify the boundary of needs they are going to use – all people within a sustainable community are not precluded from having all of their needs met.
		2. Identify the activities used to meet needs
		3. Identify the symptoms of unmet needs within the community.
		4. For each need, determine the time used at those activities, for people who have their need met, and also for people who do not have their need met. Record this with the household per-capita ecological footprint.
		5. For all needs, determine the relationship between time used to meet needs and ecological footprint. Find the slope of resource/time curve at the community managed biocapacity.
		6. For all needs, determine the relationship between effectiveness of the population at meeting their needs and ecological footprint.

2. Set aside for resilience

Communities must ensure that ecological, economic, and social resiliency are increased simultaneously. This means maintaining:

* + 1. a non-declining portion of the biomes that they manage as ‘wilderness’ that is neither a source for resources nor a sink for wastes;
		2. a financial reserve in the individuals, families, business, and government to be able to address financial shocks. Restocking the reserve must be quick, but not to create a hardship;
		3. that all of the people can meet all of their needs in something less than 24 hours per day per capita. Not all of the people must have all their needs met all the time, only that it must not be impossible for them to meet them all.

3. Determine the allowable resource extraction rates

* + 1. Identify the ecological footprint and biocapacity of all of the biomes being managed by the community
		2. Identify the rate of extraction, rate of internal consumption, and known reserves of all renewable and non-renewable resources used within the community to support the activities used to meet needs.
		3. Identify the rate at which consumption of each non-renewable resources must decline
		4. Identify the expected timing of when all extraction of each non-renewable resource must be limited to only community consumption.
		5. Identify the non-declining portion of the biomes being managed that will be retained as ‘wilderness’ that is neither a source for resources nor a sink for wastes.
		6. Identify the community managed biocapacity, as the minimum of the ecological footprint and the biocapacity of each biome, on a per-capita basis.

4. Determine scale of regionalization

* + 1. If the community does not have enough biocapacity to support each part of the ecological footprint, the analysis must be expanded to include the adjacent land to allow the analysis of the region.
		2. When checking the region, the needs analysis of each community is super-imposed, so that there isn’t an identifiable subset of the community that has been ignored. The symptoms of unmet needs is expanded to include the symptoms of all of the communities. Individual communities are added one at a time to the region, with all of the values recalculated: the list of activities expected to meet needs,
* the list of symptoms of unmet needs,
* the time spent at activities expected to meet needs
* the effectiveness of how people use their time to meet their needs
* Community Managed Biocapacity
* Slope of the Resource/Time curve at capacity
* Potential Quality of Life and Actualized Quality of Life of the population
	+ 1. At some point, adding additional adjacent communities to the region does not further improve the median quality of life of the region.
		2. The planning between regions would include deciding if the median quality of life of any community would be increased more by being part of one region or the other, and if the median quality of life of the regions would be increased. The decision must also consider how the existing cultural and trade relationships work.

5. Determine the trade-offs for co-management

* + 1. Where Biocapacity exceeds Ecological Footprint of the region, the excess is surplus and available for trade and/or co-management.
		2. Where Ecological Footprint exceeds Biocapacity for the region, the excess must be reduced and/or acquired from the surplus of other communities.
		3. Determine the available co-management relationships with the communities that have available and required surpluses.
		4. Determine the AQoL assuming the CMBC without co-management relationships.
		5. Determine the AQoL assuming the different possible co-management relationships.
		6. Determine the period of time that these surpluses will be available. Within that period of time, determine how to reduce demand for the resources affected and what the impact on the AQoL would be.
		7. Determine the impact on the AQoL that would be caused by the various terms and conditions of the potential co-management arrangements.

6. Implement policies to:

* + 1. Set the amount of NRR being used to meet needs that is extracted in a manner that is based on the available reserve, and will thus be available in perpetuity, including how to transition away from using the NRR at the rate it’s use is declining.
		2. Set the amount of RR being used to meet needs, and the amount that is available to meet needs. As conditions change, the use of the RR produced will fluctuate to ensure natural capital is not being consumed.
		3. Set the amount of each biome that will be set aside as wilderness, to be neither a source of resources nor a sink for wastes.
		4. Identify and remove obstructions within the community that prevent people from being able to meet their needs.
		5. Identify and restrict patterns of consumption that would exceed the capacity of the community to be able to provide in perpetuity.
		6. Ensure skills that will be required as critical NRR become unavailable are developed at a sufficient rate to be available as required.