Introduction to Cellular Democracy

The [Federation](#) and [Phase II dominions](#) are organized as [cellular democracies](#). The cellular democracy is a representative form of government, with its power restricted to protecting rights and disbursing [Earth Dividend](#) funds.

Cellular democracy is formed to distribute the Earth Dividend. There is a strong monetary incentive to organize into a cellular democracy when a community enters [Phase II](#). This is independent of the current [legacy government](#) and the degree to which power will be shared.

In a cellular democracy, each cell elects a representative to the [next higher-level](#) or [parent cell](#). Those cells that elect a representative to the same parent cell are said to be [siblings](#). They are all "children" of the parent or [child cells](#). Representatives can be recalled at any time to any level that elected them. If recalled to level 1, they are out of office.

> Mathematically, a cell at level N recursively consists of a set of sibling cells at level N-1, if N > 1 and a set of individuals at level 0, if N = 1.

The term "Level N" refers to an arbitrary level of cellular democracy. When N = 0, it relates to an individual. Level N - 1 refers to the level directly below level N. Level N + 1 refers to the level directly above level N.

The amount of an Earth Dividend distribution allocated for a given level of cellular democracy is called a [tranche](#). There are [procedures for reallocating tranches](#).

Every cell has a [cellular council](#) tasked with protecting the [objective rights](#) of its residents. It is also charged with protecting [those rights, laws, contracts, and injunctions](#) ratified by a super-plurality of the [direct democracy](#).

A [cell's dominion](#) is primarily its land area, but it also refers to the totality of land area, cellular government, businesses, and residents. Dominion is a less technical-sounding synonym of cell or [district](#) (a collection of sibling cells). Levels of a cellular democracy are also called [levels of dominion](#) or federation.

Level-1 cellular dominions have about 100 residents. Level-1 cellular councils include all adult residents of the level-1 dominion. Cellular councils at levels 2 through 9 have 7 to 14 representatives, one each from the child cells at level N-1.

**Cellular Democracy
Levels 0 - 4**
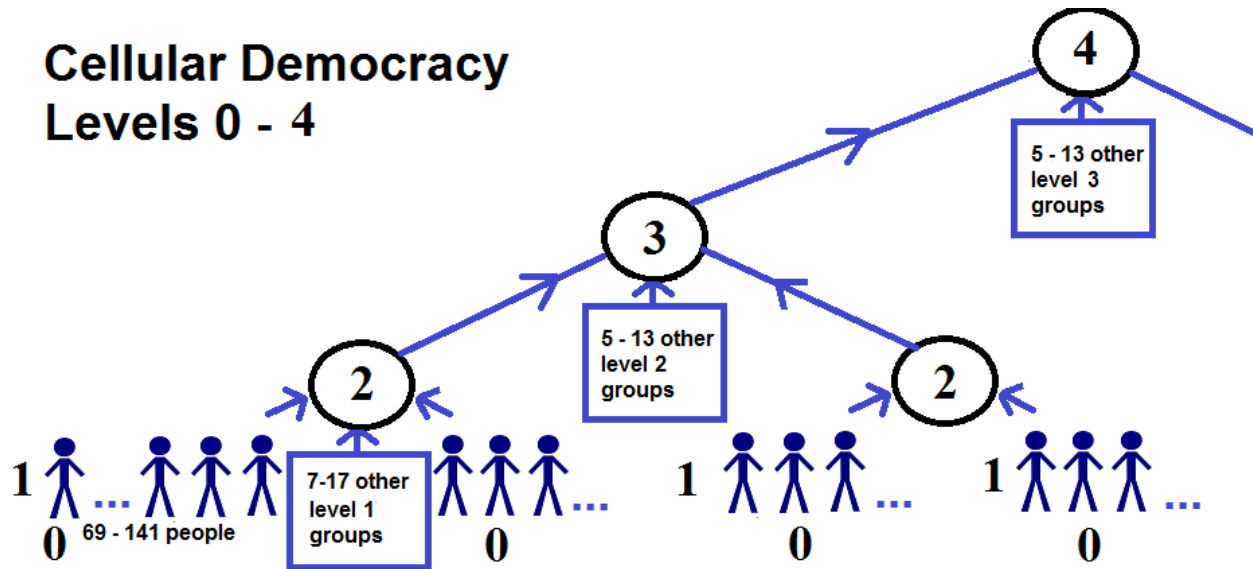
Cellular democracy is the underlying physical structure. However, cellular dominions are not a convenient way of describing cities, states, school districts, nations, and sanitation districts, to name a few. These dominions are created from political districts or simply districts.

> ## A district consists of one or more sibling cells

A district is a cell at level N or a voluntary association of sibling cells at level N. The typical district is a governing district. It performs the functions of government and usually has a name. Other districts include school, transportation, park, and police districts.

Suppose three level-3 sibling cells form a level-3 governing district called Springfield. Springfield has a population of about 45,000.

There are about 33 level-3 cellular council members in the Springfield district. Each cell elects one member to the level-4 council and perhaps three additional members to the Springfield district council.

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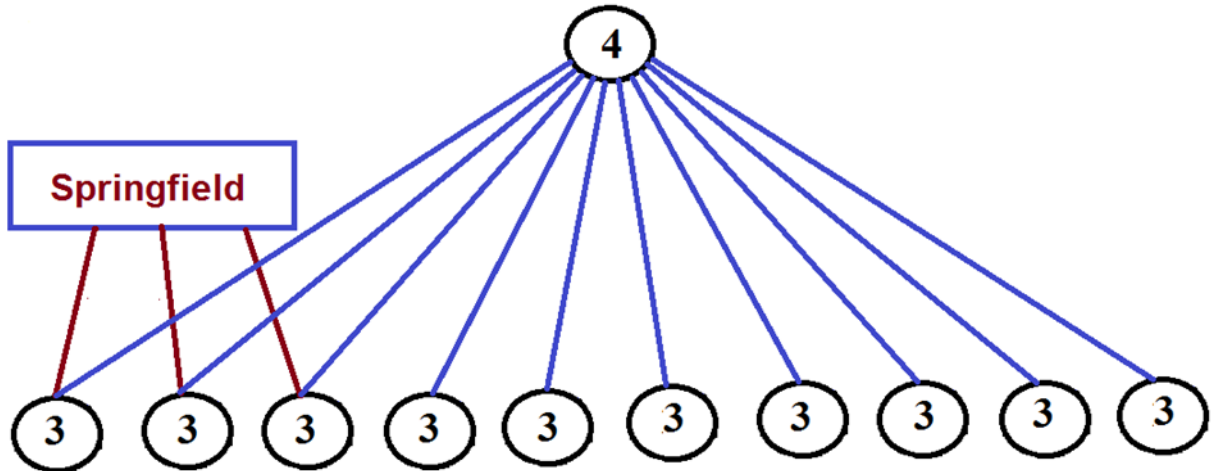
Districts are aligned with physical structures and material geography at the lowest level. A building cannot cross district boundaries. For instance, a building with 432 residents would be a level-1 district with 4 level-1 cells.

While [individual units in a condominium can be trebled](#), they cannot be [dominion trebled](#). Nor can a respective unit owner [switch allegiance](#) to a neighboring dominion outside the building. However, the building as a whole can be trebled or dominion-trebled.

Landed contiguity is required for all districts. No district can extend over a body of water unless it extends around it or through a bridge or tunnel. Nor can a district cross [untrebled commons land](#) unless it completely encloses it. Similarly, a district cannot cross property with no current resident and rent less than nominal unless it surrounds it.

These restrictions on districts create the conditions for [orphaned](#) districts. Consider that the United States and Canada, after federation, are both level-7 [non-sovereign](#) districts.

A lone building with 322 residents, a general store, and a dock is built on some island in Lake Superior. Although it is a level-1 district, it is orphaned, with its nearest ancestor being a North and Central American level-8 district. This orphaned district would receive all per capita distributions for levels 2 through 7.

A cell is considered an orphan if it has no immediate ancestors. For instance, 110 people setting up a community in the wilderness might be a level-1 community orphaned in a level-4 dominion.

All per capita Earth Dividend distributions for levels 2, 3, and 4 would go to the level-1 dominion. However, an orphaned cellular democracy cannot send a representative to a higher level. Orphaning will only rarely occur as a result of cellular democracy mechanics.

Districts can change shape like an amoeba. Covenants are also upgraded if the district is promoted to a higher level of dominion. Covenants disappear if a physical district resource is no longer part of a shrinking district. Even if the new district restores the covenant, resource ownership does not change.

When covenants disappear, treblers are not far behind. Ownership of the resource regarding current and former district residents must be specified in the original contract that created the resource.

Residents who were once part of a district can end up in another district, either voluntarily or through forced fragmentation. Rights to 133% of the structural value of the resource on treble must not be ambiguous.

The associated department manages many physical resources protected by covenant. For instance, the city hall is managed by the level-3 government, and the level-2 fire district manages the fire station. Ownership of the building is independent of the covenant.

Buildings are either community-owned or privately owned. Communities can also own resources for profit when they do not wish these resources to be managed by the primary cellular government. If so, they are governed by a parallel cellular democracy. Utilities and other community-owned businesses outside the Earth Dividend distribution scheme are almost always parallel cells from the outset.

If a cellular democracy is considered an upside-down tree, the leaves of the tree are at the very bottom. It is convenient to think of the leaves of the tree as individuals, but technically, this is not so. Strictly speaking –

Every Leaf Node is Sovereign and Every Sovereignty is a Leaf

Individuals are sovereign away from their "domain of residence." That means adults are always sovereign when doing business away from home. However, the cellular democracy is designed around primary residences.

More typically, an individual at home is a member of a family. Families are sovereign. Sovereignties can be much larger than today's average family. A collective could have several thousand subjects who have surrendered their sovereignty to the collective.

Sovereignties are all leaves of the cellular democracy. Even if the sovereignty is a city-state with 6,112 residents, the cellular democracy goes no deeper. It is sometimes helpful to discuss what the cellular democracy would look like if the sovereignty were not there. That is referred to as a virtual cellular democracy.

The virtual cellular democracy tells us the level of the sovereignty. For instance, the city-state with 6,112 residents is a level-2 sovereignty. It is a virtual level-2 district with 3 or 4 virtual level-2 cells.

Each leaf of the cellular democracy is the final terminus of per capita Earth Dividend distribution. The city-state sovereignty would receive 6,112 food, housing, medical care, universal copay, and cash distributions. They would receive $12,224 per month in level-2 government distribution and $12,224 per month in level-2 capital distribution. Other funds going to levels 1 and 2 would also be left at the terminus.

The sovereignty determines how these funds are directed, although funds in an earmarked account can only be moved to an equally or more restrictively earmarked account. For instance, in a typical family, some or all the total food distribution is transferred to a similarly earmarked account of the family shopper.

Every branch of a cellular democracy, from the sovereign leaf to the Federation or Phase II root, has identical per capita distribution revenue.

The cellular democracy is dynamic. A dominion's level, shape, and population size are frequently subject to change. There are six causes of change: birth, death, immigration, emigration, switching allegiance, and the dominion treble. Changes are made through cellular operations such as mitosis and fusion. New dominions are born, and old ones die.

Cellular councils are not sovereign. They have no power to raise revenue and are prohibited from going into debt. Representatives have a fiduciary responsibility to properly budget and spend public per capita Earth Dividend distributions released to level N or some political district therein. They must protect the residents'

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objective rights, which [must be ratified by a 2/3 plurality](#) of the [direct democracy](#) of the dominion.

A series of university courses at each cellular level is a [voluntary standard](#) prerequisite for election to a higher level. There is no obligation to use successful completion ([VSG Certification](#)) as a criterion for election. Cellular democracies are unenforced meritocracies.

It is not a conflict of interest for qualified representatives at level 2 with nominal pay to be hired as level-3 staff. It is encouraged and considered to be on-the-job training.

Cell Populations of Worldwide Federation

	Low	High	Avg.	Natural Population Low	Natural Population High	Population - Target	Executive Title	Aristocratic Title (masculine)
Level - 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	Self	
Level - 1	69	141	100	69	141	100	Parent	
Level - 2	9	19	14	621	2,679	1,400	Manager	Lord
Level - 3	7	15	11	6,831	29,469	15,400	Manager	Baron
Level - 4	7	15	11	75,141	324,159	169,400	Manager	Count
Level - 5	7	15	11	826,551	3,565,749	1,863,400	Chairperson	Marquis
Level - 6	7	15	11	9,092,061	39,223,229	20,497,400	Governor	Duke
Level - 7	7	15	11	100,012,671	431,455,519	225,471,400	President	Prince
Level - 8	7	15	11	700,088,697	6,471,832,785	2,480,185,400	President	King
Level - 9	2	---	---	1,400,177,394	---	---	President	Emperor

The [right of aristocratic title](#) is given to the highest payer of ground rent in a district dominion, should they accept the *noblesse oblige* conditions set by the district council. Title gender is at the preference of the title holder.

In a cellular democracy, the average total constituency of a representative is slightly less than Dunbar's Number. Even at level-7, the average constituency of a representative is 169, and that includes children. Representatives can maintain relationships with their entire constituency.

A representative elected from a level-1 cell can sit on multiple councils. They always sit on the level-2 council. Typically, they will sit on a level-1 district council for the building or neighborhood.

A representative promoted to level-3 can be replaced by their level-1 cell. If the representative is recalled back to level 2, the level-1 cell must hold an election to decide whether the original or their replacement shall be the representative.

Representatives at level 3 and above earn full-time salaries. If promoted from level 3 to level 4 or higher, representatives are not replaced from level 2 or higher. Promotions can be rotated at the discretion of the council.