The NewVistas Charter:
♦ The Eight Departments ♦

Parts One through Five recovered the specification and put it into operation within a NewVistas governing framework of twenty-four bureaus. Part Six serves as the working reference for that framework. It states the single charter every bureau signs, defines the digital substrate that allows a fully digital community to function without surveillance, and gives each bureau a clear account of what it governs and what it may not operate. Part One derived the structure from the original documents and described its geometry; Part Six explains how each part of a NewVistas governing frame works.

Bureaus Govern: Departments Do Not

One clarification is essential at the outset because it governs everything that follows and is easily misunderstood: bureaus govern; a department has no authority over the bureaus grouped within it. It is only a coordinating body of three independent bureaus whose presidencies meet as a twelve-member bureau council to align standards and interfaces. Each of the twenty-four bureaus governs its own domain independently, and that independence preserves the separation of powers on which the system depends. In this part, 'department' means the grouping and its coordinating council; 'governing' always refers to a bureau.

The documentary basis is the eight names written on the reverse of the PLOT, which Part One showed generate the eight departments and twenty-four bureaus. The charter, digital substrate, and descriptions of each bureau's domain translate those named houses into modern institutional form: a structural consequence and constrained reconstruction of the rule that each should "stand" in his own office and labor in his own calling. Full standards and ready-made Business Enterprise Plans for every bureau are published in-depth at newvistas.com. This book provides the charter, substrate, and account of each office.

The Two Anchoring Texts

The eight names give the shape of the frame; the office rule gives its discipline. The charter is the working-out of the rule; the digital substrate is what lets the rule be proved rather than merely trusted; and the catalog of bureaus is the working-out of the names, office-by-office. Part Six rests on one recovered structure and one recovered rule, and the importance of the original sources are shown placed next to each other:

THE EIGHT NAMES
(The PLOT)

"The house of the Lord for the Elders of Zion, an ensign to the nations"

The first of eight long names written on the reverse of the PLOT, one over each group of three of the twenty-four public buildings. Part One set out all eight in their original spelling and derived the eight departments from them; all eight head the department entries later in this part, each with the three independent bureaus grouped beneath it.

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STAND (The OFFICE rule)

"let every man stand in his own office, and labor in his own calling"

The rule that separates governing from operating, and the rule that keeps each bureau independent. Every office stands in its own place — a bureau governs its own domain and no other, a department coordinates but governs nothing, and Enterprise Owners labor and operate the businesses. The charter is what makes that separation enforceable across all twenty-four bureaus at once.

The Bureau's Community Charter

The charter is the contract signed by all twenty-four bureaus. Its first rule, recovered in Part One, is simple: a bureau governs and only governs. It publishes standards, defines certification, governs

admissibility, verifies proof, and issues the approval components assigned to it.

Governance Without Operation

A bureau may not deploy capital, hold a budget, accumulate reserves, run payroll, hire productive labor, take custody of assets, or operate a business. The same restraint applies to every coordinating layer: presidencies, councils, captains, branches, villages, districts, departments and bureaus.

No coordinating layer may handle money, manage payroll, or direct ordinary spending. Money moves only through the proper title, finance, accounting, and proof rails—not through a bureau or department acting as an operator.

Bureau Independence and Capital Gates

Bureau independence is part of the charter. Each bureau governs its own domain and may not enter another's. A bureau council may coordinate interfaces, but it cannot override a bureau, and no bureau may absorb a neighboring domain.

This separation keeps the rails distinct. Lease and custody are governed by asset class through Bureaus 1 through 3; title, clearing, and finance through Bureaus 7 through 9; and origination and plan validation through Bureaus 19 through 21. No capital-affecting action—lease, draw, lien, title transfer, or acquisition—may proceed unless it clears the origination gate by passing schema completeness, market verification, and underwriting viability together. If any one bureau fails, the action stops.

Two Gate Protections

Two prohibitions protect the origination gate:

- **Circular-influence ban**: Bureaus that govern lease, custody, or operating standards may not influence origination decisions by Bureaus 19 through 21. A regulator cannot approve financing for its own domain.
- **No-disguised-operation rule:** No bureau may recreate a forbidden operating arm through retained staff, vendor dependency, a nominally independent entity, a software monopoly, outsourced administration, or artificial intelligence.

The charter governs substance, not labels. Anything that operates is operation, whatever it is called.

Final Charter Clauses

Three final clauses complete the charter:

1. **No idle reserves:** Bureaus and Enterprise Owners hold no idle reserves. Lifecycle-cost schedules and cost-priced service charges replace standing reserves, so fees cover current and lifecycle costs, while profit after obligations becomes kept residual rather than a discretionary balance.

2. **AI supports but never rules**: Artificial intelligence may check, flag missing artifacts, validate workflows, translate, index, identify anomalies, review proof, and simulate. It may not make rules, grant exceptions, determine truth, underwrite risk, allocate resources, decide eligibility, or define the Owner's Draw.

3. **Civil-law compliance without civil authority:** The community is not a city, state, church government, court, or sovereign jurisdiction. It is a private system operating through agreement, contract, lease, certification, and proof under the law of the land.

The Digital Substrate: Proof without Surveillance

Because this system runs on software, people may worry that it watches everyone all the time. It does not. The constitution separates proof from surveillance. The system can confirm that an action happened without opening up an Enterprise Owner's private life.

The system keeps proof for important actions. This includes transactions, approvals, payments, certifications, audit alerts, publications, course registrations, and title actions. Bureau 11, Proof, manages the records that make this possible. It keeps IDs, logs, receipts, timelines, version history, and proof records. In plain terms, it works like the system's memory. Approved actions cannot simply disappear, and steps outside the rules are flagged for review. This allows many Enterprise Owners to handle daily work responsibly without being watched every second.

Privacy is protected at the same time. Personal data belongs to the individual. It is locked, separated by purpose, and used only through approved steps. The community may use broad statistics, but it cannot look through one person's private records. That includes health, education, legal, life-plan, business-plan, service, footprint-

"the painted squares [in the] middle are for publick buildings"





The Village – Department I

The District – Department II

Title – Department III

Platforms – Department IV

Nos— 1-2-3 The house of the Lord for the Elders of Zion an ensign to the nations

Nos. 4-5-6 The holy Evangelical house for the high priesthood of the holy order of God

Nos. 7-8-9 The Sacred Apostolical repository for the use of the Bishops

Nos. 10-11-12 are to be called the house of the Lord for the presidency of the high and most holy presthood after the order of Melchisedeck which was after the order of the Son of <God> upon Mount Zion City of the New Jerusalem

(https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/plat-of-the-city-of-zion-circa-early-june-25-june-1833/2)

tax, financial, and personal-history records. An Enterprise Owner only sees what is needed to do the job safely and correctly. For example, they may see an allergy or delivery time, but not someone's full medical history. A payment receipt is visible only to the people and bureaus that need it.

These privacy limits are built into the system, not just written in policy. The system is designed so that no single person, administrator, or bureau can see everything. Different kinds of data are kept in separate places, and access is limited to specific purposes. Policy can change when leaders change, but built-in separation is harder to get around. Responsibility is also split among bureaus:

- Proof Bureau 11 handles proof;
- Accounting Bureau 16 handles accounting truth;
- Metrics Bureau 18 handles only broad statistics;
- Legal Bureau 14 sets privacy rules;
- Audit Bureau 15 reviews problems when they are flagged.

Within the Platforms Department IV are Communications Bureau 10, Proof Bureau 11, and Media Bureau 12, so that no single body governs the devices residents use, the proof they report through, and the media they see.

The Eight Departments and Twenty-Four Bureaus

This section serves as the working reference. The twenty-four bureaus are arranged into eight groups (departments) of three under the restored building names. These groupings support coordination only. In each bureau, the three presidencies form a twelve-member council to align interfaces, while each bureau remains independent within its own domain. Each bureau is defined both by what it governs and by the operating powers it is not allowed to exercise.

Department I – The Village

Department I brings together three independent bureaus, Inventory, Facilities, and Equipment, under the Elders' house: *"The house of the Lord for the Elders of Zion, an ensign to the nations."* Together, they govern the custody rails: the standards for how productive assets are leased to participants and held in their care. The department itself does not govern these assets. Its twelve-member council coordinates lease-and-custody interfaces, while each bureau governs its own asset class.

Bureau 1 – Inventory

Bureau 1 is the lease-governance rail for inventory. It covers short-term productive assets such as raw materials, supplies, inventory, work-in-process, operating stock, and receivables tied to consumables. Enterprise owner businesses hold these assets in custody and use, transform, or consume them in production. Bureau 1 sets the standards for how these assets may be leased and used, including lease forms, custody conditions, acquisition permissions, replenishment rules, work-in-process valuation, and the plan-bound productive-use test that prevents consumables from becoming speculative stockpiles. For this asset class, it preserves the constitutional separation of title, finance, Enterprise Owner custody, operation, and proof.

Bureau 1 holds no title, keeps no custody, and operates nothing. Title, clearing, collateral, and settlement for consumable assets belong to the community through Bureau 7. The working capital behind them is arranged through external banks and reaches the Enterprise Owner only as sub-limits, cards, or workflow permissions on a business credit line-not as a personal account, deposit, or discretionary balance. Bureau 1 does not create business enterprises, write or certify plans, or manage inventory. Those duties belong to the Origination Department bureaus and to the owners themselves. Bureau 1 becomes involved only after a validated Business Enterprise Plan requires inputs and the origination gate has cleared.

The rail works in the digital age because every step creates chain-of-custody proof. Each acquisition, transfer, transformation, and consumption of a consumable is recorded in Bureau 11's logs. This allows multi-Enterprise Owner production to be traced from input to finished good, values work-in-process on a continuous cost basis, and verifies compliance through triggers rather than roving inspections. Bureau 1 coordinates with Bureaus 7, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 21 without taking over their domains. It may never become a supplier, warehouse operator, lender, or inventory manager. It shows the larger pattern clearly: community title,

external finance, Enterprise Owner custody, bureau standards, and proof all remain in separate hands.

Bureau 2 – Facilities

Bureau 2 is the lease-governance rail for facilities. Its domain is the long-term built environment: land, building shells, private suites, community facility areas, facility systems, and commercial or industrial space. Bureau 2 sets facility-use standards, lease-readiness requirements, Enterprise Owner-custody conditions, development-readiness rules, access conditions, and the principle of privacy-as-architecture. This means buildings must protect private space physically, not merely by policy, and must reject mass wards, forced bunking, and involuntary exposure in care, guest, and dependent settings. For facility assets, Bureau 2 preserves the same separation of title, finance, custody, operation, and proof.

Bureau 2 holds no title, keeps no custody, provides no financing, and operates no buildings. Title, collateral, refinancing, and agreement-conveyance intake for long-term assets belong to the community through Bureau 8, while the bank remains external. Bureau 2 governs the lease standards and custody conditions through which participants receive operational use of titled facilities. It is not a landlord, developer, lender, property manager, or employer of facility staff. Before any facility lease can proceed, it must satisfy plan completeness through Bureau 19, demand verification through Bureau 20, underwriting through Bureau 21, and the financing lock.

Bureau 2 follows the custody-rail template: community title through Bureau 8; external-bank financing through approved rails; facility lease standards and Enterprise Owner custody through Bureau 2; equipment interfaces through Bureau 3; plan, market, and underwriting review through Bureaus 19, 20, and 21; accounting through Bureau 16; and trigger-based audit through Bureau 15. Bureau 2 coordinates with Bureaus 12 and 14 to keep private devotion and prayer spaces neutral and non-dominating, and with Bureau 3 whenever facility use depends on equipment. It governs facilities only and operates none of them.

Bureau 3 – Equipment

Bureau 3 is the lease-governance rail for equipment. It covers durable, movable, depreciable productive assets used over a defined life, including fixtures, appliances, furniture, computers, servers, robots, AI-enabled devices, autonomous systems, vehicles, fabrication systems, utility and transportation equipment, tools, and heavy machinery. Bureau 3 sets equipment-lease standards, acquisition and deployment readiness, operating-right conditions, classification rules, lifecycle-cost recovery, and replacement standards. For equipment, it preserves the separation of title, finance, custody, operation, and proof.

Bureau 3 holds no title, keeps no custody, and operates nothing. Equipment title, collateral, depreciation, asset-life schedules, lifecycle-cost obligations, and refinancing belong to the community through Bureau 9. Bureau 3 governs how equipment is deployed and used, structuring leases to protect Enterprise Owner opportunity, competitive operation, accountability, lifecycle-cost recovery, and replacement discipline. Equipment-related overhead for installation, configuration, certification, or commissioning is added to the cost basis and recovered through lease-life charges. Bureau 3 may not become an equipment dealer, fleet operator, or maintenance company.

Bureau 3 is especially important to the infrastructure bureaus. Utility equipment governed by Bureau 23 standards and transportation equipment governed by Bureau 24 standards are still titled through Bureau 9 and leased through Bureau 3. This keeps standards, title, and custody in separate hands even for the physical base. Compliance is proof-based and trigger-bound: Bureau 3 acts when a custody period ends, maintenance records fail, domain compliance lapses, or lifecycle-cost obligations are unmet—not through roving inspection or open-ended personal review. The governance of Bureau 3 coordinates with Bureaus 9-Capital, 18-Metrics, 21-Underwriting, 16-Accounting, and 15-Audit to preserve cost truth, feasibility, and auditability.

Department II – District

Department II brings together three independent bureaus, Food/Health, Life Plan, and Leisure, under the Evangelical house, *"The holy Evangelical house for the high priesthood of the holy order of God."* Together, they set the standards for daily human life. As in every bureau, a twelve-member council coordinates interfaces, while each bureau governs independently.

Bureau 4 – Food/Health

Bureau 4 is the governance rail for health, nutrition, and food civilization. Its premise is that health is shaped less by clinics than by the daily design of community life: walkable settlements, farm-to-table food, and preventive habits that begin long before medical care is needed. Its domain includes provider certification, food safety, care admissibility, diet and nutrition, restaurant standards, gardens and greenhouses, agricultural and grazing suitability, medicinal-plant admissibility, biodiversity, environmental-exposure limits, and catastrophic-medical eligibility.

Bureau 4 operates none of these services. It runs no clinic, hospital, pharmacy, restaurant, farm, garden, greenhouse, food-distribution system, or insurance fund; certified Enterprise Owners operate them under its standards. Its nutrition rules require disclosure, composition, labeling, and hygiene, but do not mandate menus or ban foods. Footprint-based pricing discourages high-burden consumption through cost signals, not prohibition. Bureau 4 also preserves the PLOT's farm structure by favoring many smaller farms over consolidated estates.

Because daily life touches many systems, Food/Health Bureau 4 coordinates with Bureau 5 on Life-Plan variation and service baskets, Publication Bureau 17 on food and practice courses, Metrics Bureau 18 on aggregate health metrics, Materials Bureau 22 on agricultural inputs, Utilities Bureau 23 on greenhouse thermodynamics, and Transportation Bureau 24 on food logistics. Facilities and equipment remain with Bureaus 2, 3, 8, and 9. Food/Health Bureau 4 may define health and nutrition constraints for the origination gate, but it does not allocate resources, underwrite plans, or operate the care.

Bureau 5 – Life Plan

Bureau 5 governs Life Plans, Owner's Draw eligibility, Learning Mentors, and the anticipatory-visibility system that helps each participant maintain a current view of their likely future. Its domain includes Life Plan standards, dependent-plan rules, Learning Mentor standards, lifelong developmental education, household planning, quarterly reviews, capability feasibility, Business Enterprise readiness, continuity-support eligibility, restoration triggers, and eligibility for any disability or a business interruption. Through Bureau 5, an Owner's Draw is defined and their readiness for Business Enterprise is formed.

Bureau 5 holds and funds nothing. It does not issue credit lines, manage bad-debt protection, operate welfare, make payments, run schools, employ teachers, or control curriculum. It also may not redefine Owner's Draw to serve any outside party. Instead, it certifies Life-Plan professionals and Learning Mentors and sets the standards for their work. Finance remains with the finance and origination rails, while operation remains with the Enterprise Owners.

The quarter is Bureau 5's key review point. Evidence from ordinary life-health indicators, service use, education progress, lifecycle-cost/Owner's Draw conditions, and dependent-burden changes, is reviewed quarterly to refresh each Life Plan. The individual owns the underlying record, and the community sees only what a current purpose requires. Bureau 5 supplies Life Plan and Owner's Draw inputs to the origination gate and coordinates with Bureaus 4, 17, 18, 21, and 15, but it governs plans and mentors, not funds or schools.

Bureau 6 – Leisure

Bureau 6 governs recreation and culture as constitutional infrastructure, not leftover leisure. Its domain includes recreation, sport, the arts, music, hospitality, resorts, parks, play environments, restorative life, family recreation, Social Houses, social baths, events, festivals, travel, safety thresholds, capacity triggers, and service standards. The four-day rhythm, protected Friday, and week-thirteen restoration period create time for this domain; Bureau 6 sets the standards under which Enterprise Owners fill it safely.

Bureau 6 operates none of these places or services. It runs no venue, club, studio, park, resort,

Department I: The Village
Comparative Process Table for Bureaus 1, 2, and 3

Dimension	Bureau 1: INVENTORY	Bureau 2: FACILITIES	Bureau 3: EQUIPMENT
Primary Purpose	Provision of short-term physical goods and supplies	Give form to habitation and enterprise via buildings	Provide productive capability without capital ownership
Asset Class	Raw materials, inventory supplies, consumables, accounts receivable	Land (inner 1.44 sq. mi), buildings and fixed structures	Machinery, tools, equipment, vehicles and lab gear
Cycle Length	Short-cycle (0-3 yrs) (Consumed quickly)	Large-cycle (50+ yrs) (Multi-decade assets)	Medium-cycle (3-7 yrs) (Multi-year productive assets)
Entry Trigger	Approved business plan	Executed leases grounded in approved plans	Approved business plan
What Enterprise Owners request	Material need (Quantity timing)	Space/use commitment (leases)	Productive capability (throughput precision)
Ownership	Clearing Bureau 7	Property Bureau 8	Capital Bureau 9
Bureau Custody	Bureau 1	Bureau 2	Bureau 3
Enterprise Owner Control	In-process use only	Use via lease only	In-process operational control
Margin Source	Finished output	Enterprise activity	Output/productivity
Explicit Prohibition	No ownership or capitalization	No speculative building or land purchase	No private asset capture

hotel, gym, swimming pool, stadium, Social House, or event company; certified Enterprise Owners operate them under its standards. Its focus is participatory, relationship-forming, restorative recreation. Passive entertainment is allowed only at the margins. Activities outside its safety standards may be found uninsurable by Bureau 21, linking safety governance to insurance without making Bureau 6 an insurer.

Its signature institution is the Social House: an Enterprise Owner-operated, subscription-based third place with no point-of-sale, tipping, tabs, or public ordering performance. The drink follows the Life Plan, ingredients stay out of view, and social life remains central while consumption stays private by design. Facilities and equipment remain with Bureaus 2, 3, 8, and 9. Leisure Bureau 6 coordinates with Publication Bureau 17 when recreation becomes a Practice Guide course, Bureau 4 on health and food, Bureau 5 on service baskets, Legal Bureau 14 on privacy templates, Bureau 18 on metrics, and Bureau 24 on mobility. The whole NewVistas community is smoke and vape-free by entry agreement.

Department II: The District		
Bureau 4 FOOD/HEALTH	**Bureau 5 Life Plan**	**Bureau 6 LEISURE**
Handles physical & mental health	Oversees an Enterprise Owner's life planning	Sets standards for sports, music, arts, recreation and leisure activities
Governs farms, gardens behind apartments, crops and pastureland	Full-time education 50% of load	Twenty-four District Buildings
Sets nutrition standards for food	Governs enterprise eligibility, timing, and Life Plan coherence	Governs instruction, coverage and events that sustain a participant's wholeness
Sets catastrophic-care eligibility standards	Governs expansion readiness for long-horizon business development	Sets safety/insurability standards; Enterprise Owners operate venues
Establishes preventive care guidelines	Governs recovery pathways for Enterprise Owners that have their business interrupted	Sets standards for stadiums and resorts
Sets insurability standards for an Enterprise Owner's business		Establishes conditions that ensure balance in physical, cultural and end-of-life planning

Department III – Title

Department III brings together three independent bureaus, Clearing, Property, and Capital, under the Bishops' house, *"The Sacred Apostolical repository for the use of the Bishops."* Together, they govern title and finance representation by asset class: the repository side of the system, where community title is recorded and external finance is arranged against it. The bureau's twelve-member council coordinates interfaces, while each bureau governs its own asset class, holds no custody, and operates no business.

Bureau 7 – Clearing

Bureau 7 is the short-duration clearing and title-governance rail for the Inventory asset class. It sets the standards for recording short-duration title, documenting working-capital credit line terms, representing collateral, placing liens, executing settlements, and clearing receivables for raw materials, inventory, work-in-process, supplies, receivables, and the credit line instruments that fund them. It is the repository and clearing rail for the fast-moving side of the balance sheet.

Bureau 7 is not a bank. It holds no deposits, makes no loans, and operates no clearing business. Working capital comes from external banks, arranged against community title, and Enterprise Owners access it only through governed credit-line draws. The only value Bureau 7 briefly holds is the restricted community 10% fee for bad-debt protection: a narrow, rule-bound working-capital loss-absorption charge held under strict limits and never treated as residual, reserve, welfare, or a bureau fund.

Clearing compliance is proof-based and trigger-bound. Bureau 11 provides proof for every title record, lien, and settlement, while Bureau 15 audits when a sequence deviates. Bureau 7 coordinates with Bureau 1 for represented assets, Bureau 16 for ledger treatment, and Bureaus 19 through 21 at the origination gate. It may never become a deposit bank, lender, or operating bureau.

Bureau 8 – Property

Bureau 8 is the long-duration property-title governance rail and the community's entry-intake repository for the Facilities asset class. It governs title, collateral, liens, refinancing, debt-service-coverage standards, and finance representation for land, buildings, infrastructure, long-duration rights, mineral and resource titles, and constitutionally assigned intellectual-property title. It is the repository for assets the community holds for the long term.

Bureau 8 is also where the Deed enters. When a participant crosses the participant gate and conveys property by agreement and Deed, Bureau 8 receives the conveyance, classifies the property, and routes it into community title. Bureau 8 holds title and represents finance, but it does not develop, manage, operate, or finance property directly.

Long-duration title compliance is proof-based and trigger-bound. Bureau 11 supplies proof, and Bureau 15 audits when debt-service coverage falls or an agreement lapses. Bureau 8 coordinates with Bureau 2 for titled facilities, Bureau 13 where intellectual-property title meets innovation licensing, Bureau 16 for ledger truth, and the origination gate for refinancing or acquisition. It is not a landlord, developer, or property manager.

Bureau 9 – Capital

Bureau 9 is the equipment-class title and finance governance rail for the Equipment asset class. It governs equipment title records, finance representation, liens, collateral, asset-life and depreciation schedules, lifecycle-cost schedules, and replacement obligations for productive equipment, fixtures, computers, servers, robots, autonomous systems, vehicles, and machinery.

Bureau 9's key discipline is lifecycle honesty. By publishing asset-life, depreciation, lifecycle-cost, and replacement schedules, it makes the no-reserve rule work for equipment. The cost of using and replacing equipment is recovered through lease-life charges rather than held in reserve funds. Bureau 9 records and represents these obligations; it does not buy, own, keep custody of, or operate the equipment.

Equipment-title compliance is proof-based and trigger-bound. Bureau 11 provides proof, and Bureau 15 audits when lifecycle obligations are unmet or replacement schedules slip. Capital Bureau 9 coordinates with Equipment Bureau 3 for titled equipment, including utility and transportation equipment governed by Bureaus 23 and 24, Bureau 16 for ledger treatment, and the origination gate for acquisitions. It is not an equipment dealer, operating lessor, or finance company.

Department III: Title
Comparative Process Table for Bureaus 7, 8, and 9

Bureau 7 CLEARING	Bureau 8 PROPERTY	Bureau 9 CAPITAL
Circulating Substance: Rapid 0-3 yr. turnover—no possession.	Revenue flows through outside banks and is allocated in this sequence: 1. Equipment monthly rent. 2. Equipment credit principal. 3. Interest and service spread. 4. Residual operating balances.	Enterprise Owner's cash stays in external banks; no bureau accumulates a reserve.
Raw materials, consumables, inventory, crops, livestock and accounts receivable.	Governs refurbishment and recycling standards	Governs credit-line origination
Community 10% fee disbursements to cover "bad debt" protection.	Governs title	Ensures that productive business enterprises always have access to tools without requiring ownership.
Closed-looped: Disbursements pay suppliers, or they release inventory.	Mid-life span assets (from 3-7 years) such as tools, machinery, and equipment.	Long-life assets (7-100+ years) such as land, property, residential, commercial, and civic buildings, infrastructure and fixed improvements, conveyance of *"all thy properties"* placed into the Community Asset Trust.
Synchronizes procurement, transformation, distribution, sale, and replenishment so that production can proceed without distortion.	Temporary, declining credit lines restore individuals into productive Business Enterprise without consuming the "kept residual."	Equipment credit is: indexed to specific assets; time-bounded to useful life; priced to cover depreciation, maintenance, and risk, limited by capital ceilings delegated by Bureau 8.

Department IV – Platforms

Department IV brings together three independent bureaus, Communications, Proof, and Media, under the Melchizedek house, *"The house of the Lord for the presidency of the high and most holy priesthood after the order of Melchisedeck."* Together, they govern the communications and proof substrate. Their separation is intentional: no single body controls the devices residents use, the proof those devices submit, and the media residents see. The department's twelve-member council coordinates interfaces, while each bureau governs independently.

Bureau 10 – Communications

Bureau 10 is the communications-standards governance rail. It governs device standards, interoperability, secure communication interfaces, emergency alerts, accessibility requirements, and approved specifications for the phones, tablets, terminals, and personal devices residents use to reach the system.

Its role is to set standards, not run the network. Bureau 10 certifies the requirements devices must meet for safe, accessible interoperability and defines communications standards for public space. It acquires, leases, and finances nothing; devices are titled and leased through the equipment rails, Bureaus 3 and 9.

Bureau 10 coordinates with Bureau 11 for identity and proof rails, Bureau 12 for the public-media environment, and Legal Bureau 14 for accessibility and privacy templates. It does not operate telecommunications, run networks or platforms, publish content, or provide devices; certified Enterprise Owners do so under its standards.

Bureau 11 – Proof

Bureau 11 is the constitutional systems rail: a NewVistas digital-proof backbone, identity infrastructure, workflow sequencing, and version-control architecture. It governs identity rails, logs, receipts, sequencing, Application Programming Interfaces (APIs), access controls, and proof objects so every authorized action can be verified and every departure from a published workflow can be flagged. It is the constitution's memory.

Its authority is limited by what it may not become. Bureau 11 implements approved rules, but it may never act as a policy-maker, eligibility authority, underwriter, content governor, or surveillance system. It builds technical limits on visibility-field-level permissions, domain vaults, verifiable credentials, purpose-bound access, confidential computing, and differential privacy-so no single user, administrator, or bureau, including Bureau 11, can see across all data domains.

Bureau 11 is subject to the same discipline it supports. Bureau 15 audits it through the trigger system its own architecture generates, and the log of Bureau 11's actions is part of the community's proof record and cannot be quietly altered. Bureau 11 supplies proof infrastructure for every other bureau, but operates no business of its own.

Bureau 12 – Media

Bureau 12 is the public-media neutrality and broadcast governance rail. It sets standards for broadcast, streaming, signage, public displays, public-interface systems, proof-of-claims, media accessibility, and public signal discipline in the civic space.

Its purpose is neutrality and proof, not content control. Bureau 12 keeps public media accessible, reliable, and proof-disciplined so public claims can be checked and the public signal cannot be captured. It governs only public-facing media environments; private belief, ideology, and narrative remain with the individual.

Media compliance is proof-based and trigger-bound: Bureau 11 supplies the proof, and Bureau 15 audits when triggers fire. Bureau 12 coordinates with Communications Bureau 10 on devices and Legal Bureau 14 on neutrality and privacy templates. It operates no media company, runs no screen or channel, and publishes no content; certified Enterprise Owners do so under its standards.

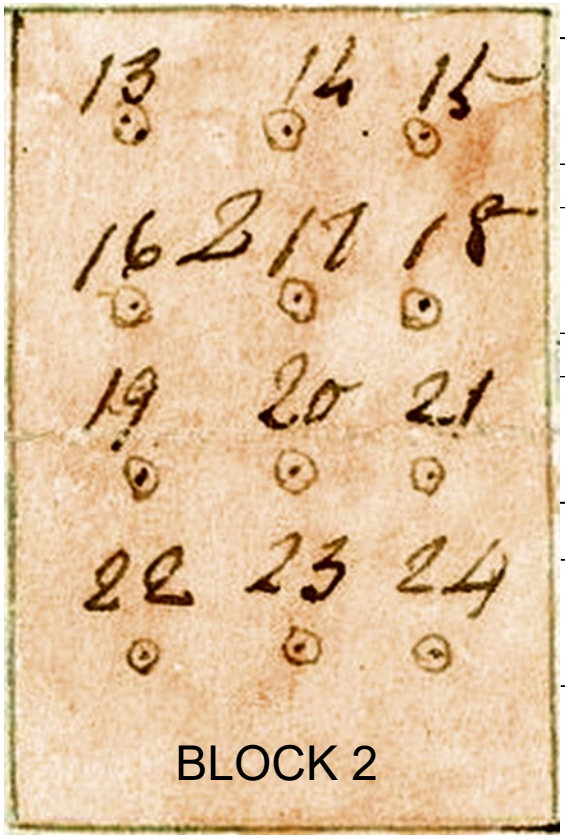
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Department IV: Platforms
Comparative Process Table for Bureaus 10, 11, and 12

Bureau 10 COMMUNICATIONS	Bureau 11 PROOF	Bureau 12 MEDIA
Speakers, sirens, audio-visual tools	Bylaws, Information Technology (IT)	Cable, TV, Radio
Cellular services, phones, land line tablets	Workstations Smart devices	Satellite receivers
Sets standards for communication and social-media interfaces	Server farms WiFi Fiber optics	Signage, Displays
Certifies the requirements devices must meet for safe, accessible interoperability	Bureau 11 supplies proof infrastructure for every other bureau	Keeps public media accessible, reliable, and proof-disciplined
Defines communications standards for public space	Digital-proof backbone, identity infrastructure, workflow sequencing, and version-control architecture	Governs public-facing media environments; private belief, ideology, and narrative remain with the individual
Coordinates with Bureau 11 for identity and proof rail	Governs identity rails, logs, receipts, sequencing, Application Programming Interfaces (APIs), and access controls	Sets standards for broadcast, streaming, signage, public displays, public-interface systems, proof-of-claims, media accessibility, and public signal discipline in the civic space.
Coordinates with Bureau 12 for the public-media environment, and	Proofs objects so every authorized action can be verified	Coordinates with Bureau 10 on devices and Legal Bureau 14 on neutrality and privacy templates
Coordinates with Legal Bureau 14 for accessibility and privacy templates	Proofs every departure from a published workflow can be flagged	

“the painted squares [in the] middle are for publick buildings”





Regulatory – Department V

Data – Department VI

Origination – Department VII

Infrastructure – Department VIII

Nos. 13-14-15 house of the Lord for the Deacons in Zion helps in goverment

Nos. 16-17-18 house of the Lord for the teachers in Zion Messenger to the church (i.e.,community)

Nos. 19-20-21 house of the Lord the law of the Kingdom of heaven and Messenger to the people for the priesthood high priesthood after the order of Aron

Nos. 22-23-24 house of the Lord for the presidency of the high priesthood after the order of Aron, a standard for the people

(https://www.josephsmithpapers.org/paper-summary/plat-of-the-city-of-zion-circa-early-june-25-june-1833/2)

Department V – Regulatory

Department V groups three independent bureaus, Innovation, Legal, and Audit, under the Deacons' house, *"House of the Lord for the Deacons in Zion, helps in goverment."* Its recovered name alone among the eight speaks of government, and yet each bureau governs standards, templates, and triggers and operates nothing — no lab, no court, no inspectorate. The bureau coordinates through its ; each bureau governs independently.

Bureau 13 – Innovation

Bureau 13 serves as the innovation-governance rail. It sets standards for research solicitation, scoring, and admissibility; milestones and reporting; licensing frameworks; patent, copyright, and trademark governance; commercialization pathways; research publication; and the spread of proven innovations across the community and the Council of 50.

It governs the process, not the research itself. It runs no labs, employs no researchers, holds no funds, scores no proposals, and collects no royalties. Certified research Enterprise Owners perform the work under its standards, following the innovation paper's small-team, multi-year, roughly ten-million-scale model, with no standing grant fund.

Bureau 13 coordinates across every rail touched by innovation without absorbing any of them: Property Bureau 8 holds intellectual-property title and manages long-duration-rights finance while Bureau 13 governs licensing; Clearing Bureau 7 clears royalty flows while Bureau 13 never handles royalty receivables; Bureau 17 publishes research through its own rails; and Bureau 21 underwrites commercialization. Bureau 13 governs innovation; it does not own or operate it.

Bureau 14 – Legal

Bureau 14 serves as the governance rail for legal templates and civil-law compliance. It standardizes the language used across constitutional agreements, including contracts, leases, enterprise and enterprise-transfer agreements, licensing agreements, privacy and data-processing clauses, access-control clauses, mediator and adjuster certification, bylaw and amendment templates, and external-law protocols.

It functions as a drafting and compliance rail, not as a court. Under the versioned change protocol through which the constitution amends itself, Bureau 14 verifies legal validity: whether a proposed change is legally operative rather than merely aspirational, and whether it conforms to the civil law of the governing jurisdiction. It does not decide whether a change is wise; that judgment belongs to the deliberative bodies. There is no community law firm or standing legal department. Certified legal contractors carry out the work under Bureau 14's templates.

Legal compliance is evidence-based and tied to defined triggers: Communications Bureau 11 records agreement versions and amendment history, while Bureau 15 audits when a trigger occurs. Bureau 14 coordinates with every bureau whose agreements it standardizes, but it has no adjudicative authority. It operates no court, resolves no disputes, and does not replace the civil courts of the governing jurisdiction.

Bureau 15 – Audit

Bureau 15 functions as the trigger-bound rail for compliance auditing and integrity verification. It confirms that the constitutional system has been properly observed: that governance actions produced the required proof objects, financial flows followed the published sequences, and personal data remained confined to its authorized purpose. Its review relies on receipts, logs, ledgers, versions, proof objects, and certification records.

Its defining limitation is that it audits solely upon the occurrence of a trigger. Bureau 15 is not a roving inspector, continuous monitor, or surveillance office. It acts when a published rule-event occurs, including a deviation, missing artifact, privacy event, or broken sequence; verifies the matter against the applicable standard; and routes it toward proof-based correction. This structure permits the constitutional system to rely on retrospective accountability rather than real-time oversight.

Bureau 15 coordinates with all bureaus without assuming their functions. Bureau 11 generates the automatic triggers and maintains the proof records Bureau 15 reviews; Bureau 14 provides the templates that define the standards subject to audit; and Bureau 16 maintains the authoritative ledger record. Bureau 15 also audits Bureau 11 through

Bureau 11's own trigger mechanism. Its function is to verify and correct; it governs none of the domains it audits and operates no domain itself.

Department VI – Data

Department VI places three independent bureaus, Accounting, Publication, and Metrics, within the Teachers, house, *"House of the Lord for the teachers in Zion, Messenger to the church* (i.e., community)*."* Together, they govern how truth is recorded, published, and measured, while remaining barred from compiling personal dossiers. The bureau coordinates through its , and each bureau retains independent authority.

Bureau 16 – Accounting

Bureau 16 is the governance rail for accounting truth and ledger representation. It governs how financial facts are classified, recorded, represented, and verified, including ledger schema, chart discipline, reconciliation, settlement representation, reporting and proof formats, Trust-ledger representation, import-export balance, residual recognition, loss-carryforward, and Owner's Draw representation.

It governs accounting truth without functioning as a financial institution or data collector. Bureau 16 defines how numbers are recorded and proven; It represents accounting truth; it does not set rent, define Owner's Draw, set underwriting policy, or initiate audit triggers. Its privacy-bound proofs confirm that a fact is true without exposing the person behind it. The real-time Institute fee, calculated as a percentage of each community's transactions, is represented and settled through Bureau 16's rails like any other financial fact.

Bureau 16 coordinates with Bureaus 7 and 8 on settlement and title representation, Bureau 18 on the boundary between accounting truth and aggregate measurement, Bureau 11 on proof, and Bureau 15 on audit. It represents financial reality; it does not operate a treasury, bank, or fund.

Bureau 17 – Publication

Bureau 17 is the governance rail for publishable knowledge. It governs publication and dissemination, certification of Practice Guides and publication providers, digital-library admissibility, the quarterly conference record, metadata, accessibility, translation, archival continuity, and the preservation of constitutional knowledge. It is the messenger's rail through which the community's knowledge becomes searchable, teachable, and admissible.

It is not a ministry of information. Bureau 17 operates no school, employs no faculty, runs no library, publishes no books directly, and dictates no curriculum. Certified Enterprise Owners carry out publication, recording, streaming, translation, and preservation under its standards. It governs exactly half of coursework through the Practice Guides, while Bureau 5 governs the other half through the Learning Mentors, preserving the exact-half rule that balances formation and practice.

Official publication is a digital constitutional act on Bureau 17's rails; paper copies have no independent force. Bureau 17 coordinates with Bureau 13 on research publication, Bureau 5 on the education split, Bureau 11 on proof, and Bureau 14 on educational-record privacy. Like all personal data, those records belong to the participant. Bureau 17 governs publishable knowledge; it operates none of the platforms that carry it.

Bureau 18 – Metrics

Bureau 18 is the governance rail for measurement standards. It governs how productive reality is made visible and comparable, including demographics, QHSE thresholds, appraisal methods, cost-basis and capitalized-overhead measurement, footprint calibration, cost-of-living and productivity indices, Community Gross Output, aggregate viability ratios, and service-quality indicators.

It measures and benchmarks only, always in aggregate. Bureau 18 is not an operator, allocator, underwriter, or fiscal authority. As a load-bearing privacy rule, it may provide context for the Owner's Draw but may never define, parameterize, or update it, and it may never drill into an individual's records. The community sees the aggregate; the person keeps the particulars.

Bureau 18 supplies measurement context to nearly every bureau without governing their domains. Bureau 5 uses its cost-of-living and Segment context in Life-Plan review, while Bureaus 19 through 21 use its appraisal methods and cost corridors at the origination gate. Bureau 18 defines how reality is measured; it neither acts on the measurements nor owns them.

Department VII – Origination

Department VII places three independent bureaus, Schema, Markets, and Underwriting, within the Priests' house, *"House of the Lord … the law of the Kingdom of heaven and Messenger to the people … after the order of Aron."* The three bureaus form the origination gate that every capital-affecting action must clear. The department coordinates the sequence through its ; each bureau governs its own component independently, and passage requires approval from all three bureaus.

Bureau 19 – Schema

Bureau 19 is the plan-schema governance rail and the Token of Authorization (TOK) completeness component. It governs the Business Enterprise Plan schema (a structured framework or plan), the connection between a participant's Life Plan and Business Enterprise Plan, distress-period modification schema, plan-origination-contractor certification, and the documentation and structural coherence required before the gate can begin.

The bureau's test is completeness, not merit. Bureau 19 confirms that a participant's Life Plan is whole, coherent, properly routed, and internally consistent. It may not decide whether the venture is desirable, choose winners, underwrite risk, allocate finance, or grant exceptions. An incomplete plan never reaches the market or underwriting tests.

Bureau 19 coordinates with Bureau 5 on the Life Plan inputs that a Business Plan must reconcile, with Markets Bureau 20 and Underwriting Bureau 21 on the other two gate components, and with Metrics Bureau 18 on the measurement standards a plan's figures must use. It governs the plan's completeness; it originates, finances, and operates nothing.

Bureau 20 – Markets

Bureau 20 is the market-verification governance rail and a TOK component. It governs the standards used to support market claims in a Business Enterprise Plan, including real demand artifacts, verified counterflows, off-take confirmation, contract verification, credible public baselines, and comparable external evidence. It also certifies private market-analysis providers.

It verifies demand; it does not create or direct it. Bureau 20 is not a marketing authority or customer allocator. It does not guarantee demand, assign customers, or operate marketing businesses. Its discipline prevents the community from financing production for nonexistent markets and enforces export standards that preserve import-export balance.

Bureau 20 coordinates with Bureau 19 on the plan whose market claims it tests, with Bureau 21 on the viability judgment that relies on its verification, and with Bureau 18 on baselines and indices. It governs market verification; it chooses no winners and runs no market.

Bureau 21 – Underwriting

Bureau 21 is the underwriting-governance rail and a TOK component — the final gate. It governs the scorecards, mechanical risk classifications, loan and insurance models, stress tests, viability corridors, credit limits, facility access, and lease-burden, lifecycle-cost, and "Owner's Draw-to-residual" feasibility tests used to judge whether a proposed capital-affecting action may proceed.

It judges viability; it does not act on that judgment. Bureau 21 executes no financing, holds no title, operates no bank, allocates no capital, chooses no Enterprise Owners, and, like Bureau 5, may never redefine an Owner's Draw to push a plan through. It sets the corridor; external banks and title rails handle financing, and the Enterprise Owner operates the business.

Bureau 21 coordinates with Bureaus 19 and 20 on the completeness and market components that must clear alongside its own, with Metrics Bureau 18 on the risk classes and cost corridors it applies, and with Life Plan Bureau 5 on Owner's Draw feasibility. When all three TOK-19, TOK-20 and TOK-21 components clear, the action proceeds; if underwriting fails, it stops. It governs underwriting; it operates no finance.

Department VIII – Infrastructure

Department VIII places three independent bureaus, Materials, Utilities, and Transportation, under the Aaronic house: *"House of the Lord for the presidency of the high priesthood after the order of Aron, a standard for the people."* The three bureaus govern the physical foundation beneath the whole system, much of it coordinated across the Council of 50. The bureau coordinates through its ; each bureau governs independently and operates nothing.

Bureau 22 – Materials

Bureau 22 is the materials-standards and admissibility governance rail for the Council of 50. It governs raw-material continuity and sets the conditions under which recovered, recycled, reused, substituted, processed, and precision-extracted materials become admissible. Its scope includes reuse, repair, remanufacture, recovery, recycling, substitution, precision extraction, balanced import, material traceability, passports, and extraction- and recovery-lease standards.

The bureau's purpose is resilient continuity, not maximum extraction. The recovery-first rule treats external industrial waste as artificial ore, favors precision drilling and surface-operated extraction over open-pit mining and unsafe underground labor, and supports many small, high-yield material businesses instead of mega-mining monopolies. Bureau 22 operates no mine, refinery, or recycling plant, holds no title, and owns nothing; certified Enterprise Owners perform the work under its standards, while titles remain with Department III's Property Bureau 8 and Capital Bureau 9.

Because material Owner's Draw must be solved at the Council of 50 scale, Bureau 22 coordinates through the Council of 50 on demand aggregation, regional specialization, recovery, transport, and continuity. That coordination makes specialized material contractors viable without mega-mining. Bureau 22 governs the standards; it extracts and processes nothing itself.

Bureau 23 – Utilities

Bureau 23 is the utility-standards governance rail. It governs the building-scale thermodynamic, reliability and redundancy, service-level availability, lifecycle discipline, utility-service bundles, CO_2 routing, server cooling, waste-to-input conversion, utility-Enterprise Owner certification, and the ten-building utility-company scale at which utilities compete.

The bureau sets the standard but never owns the plant. Bureau 23 owns no assets, operates no utility, finances no equipment, holds no custody, and collects no operator fees. Certified utility enterprises run power, water, heat, cooling, and waste systems under its reliability and lifecycle standards on leased, community-titled equipment. Its lifecycle discipline also expresses the no-reserve rule: utility replacement is priced into service rather than parked in a fund.

Bureau 23 coordinates with Bureau 2 for the spaces utility systems occupy, Bureaus 3 and 9 for the equipment they use, Bureau 22 for material and carbon inputs, and Bureau 24 for logistics. It governs utility standards; it operates no utility.

Bureau 24 – Transportation

Bureau 24 is the transportation-standards governance rail. It governs mobility standards, rights-of-way, interoperability, coverage, routing, certification, safety, congestion rules, toll clearing, autonomous routing, freight protocols, remote-work mobility, and the federated coordination that links communities.

The bureau governs standards and master lease-service frameworks only. Bureau 24 owns no fleet, operates no shuttle, manages no road, runs no airport, and holds no title. Custody is granular and distributed so no single Enterprise Owner controls all roads, corridors, or mobility assets, preventing corridor capture and public-transport monopoly. The community owns the assets through the title rails and operates none of them.

Internal movement—walkable breezeways, roundabouts, autonomous shuttles, and freight corridors—is leased to competing enterprises under Bureau 24 standards. Inter-community roads, rail, airports, and freight corridors require Council of 50 coordination without owning. Bureau 24 works with Bureaus 3, 8, and 9 on equipment and infrastructure title and with Bureau 7 on toll settlement. It governs transport standards; it runs no transport.

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Departments I-VIII – Bureaus 1-24

Eight names, eight groupings, and three independent bureaus in each named department groupings yields the same twenty-four public buildings (8 x 3 = 24) fixed by the HOUSE and PLOT DOCS, each building closing at eighty offices to seat the 1,920 presidents of Part Three across four ABCD co-ordinate courts in buildings 5 and 17.

- The bureaus govern;
- The departments coordinate;
- The Enterprise Owners operate.

The reference above states what each recovered office governs—and refuses to operate—in practice.

Block 1: Buildings 1-6

♦ The Provision Division ♦

Village Department I:

"The house for the Elders of Zion an ensign to the nations"

Bureau	Domain	Eliminating Overlaps	Hard Boundaries
1	**Consumables:** * Raw materials inventory; * Agricultural crops & inputs; * livestock; supplies; * Accounts receivable tied to consumable stock; * Working inventory valuation.	* Raw materials inventory; * Agricultural crops & inputs; livestock; * Supplies; inventory taxonomy and valuation doctrine; * Custody and handling standards; receivable classification rules for consumables-linked A/R.	* Executes only after Bureaus 19,20,21 approves and leases; * Bureau 7 owns/clears A/R and executes settlement; * Bureau 16 enforces ledger schema and reporting.
2	**Facilities:** * Residential structures (960 apartments); * Mirrored 960 industrial buildings.	* Residential structures (960 apartments); * Mirrored 960 industrial buildings; * Facility standards: design, safety, maintenance, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs); * Pre-lease having Owner's Draw thresholds required before any build/expansion thresholds are authorized.	* Bureau 2 sets standards and pre-lease thresholds; * Bureau 8 holds title/finances; build/maintenance is Enterprise Owner- executed under escrow milestones only.
3	**Productive enterprise:** * 7-year assets; * Equipment & fixtures; * Tools & appliances; * Furniture.	* Equipment & fixtures; * Tools & appliances; * Furniture; approved catalogs, * Maintenance KPIs, custody rules, and decommission/re-purpose standards.	* Bureau **3** governs standards/custody; * Bureau 9 holds mid-term title and finances; * Use-rights are non-transferable and non-pledgeable.

District Department II:

"The house for the high priesthood"

Bureau	Domain	Eliminating Overlaps	Hard Boundaries
4	* Health standards; * Nutrition standards; * Health insurance standards / eligibility oversight	* Health standards; * Nutrition standards; * benefit schedule and proof standards; * claims documentation rules; * outcome KPI definitions (health only)..	* Bureau 4 defines benefit, proof rules; claims adjustment is third-party via Bureau 14 templates; * Bureau 21 prices risk but cannot alter benefits; * Bureau 7 executes pay-outs; * Bureau 18 measures outcomes.
5	* Enterprise Owner's Life plans; * Dependent life plans; * Full-time educators	* Life plans; * Dependent life plans; * Eligibility rules and minimum requirements for entry/continuity; * Education requirement standards (what is required, not who provides); * Insurance eligibility rules and proof standards for liability/business/disability.	* Bureau 5 sets eligibility requirements only; * Bureau 17 certifies educator providers; * Bureau 7 executes all credit/insurance cash flows; * No public payroll and no grants.
6	* Sports & Arts; * Leisure infrastructure	* Sports & Arts; * Leisure infrastructure; * Utilization thresholds and maintenance * capitalized lifecycle-cost triggers required for expansion.	* Bureau 6 sets standards and lifecycle-cost triggers; * Bureau 7 executes insurance rails and finances only when triggers are met; * No discretionary or prestige builds.

Block 1: Buildings 7-12

♦ The Provision Division ♦

Title Department III:

"The repository for the use of the Bishops"

Bureau	Domain	Eliminating Overlaps	Hard Boundaries
7	* 1-3-year working capital instruments; * Credit lines; * Short-duration liquidity flows.	* 1-3-year loans; * credit lines; * short-duration liquidity flows; * A/R clearing and settlement execution for all Enterprise Owners transactions (never direct contact).	* Bureau 7 executes only mechanical outputs of Bureau 21 scorecards using Bureau 16 verified data and Bureau 18 corridor triggers; * No discretionary lending and no direct Enterprise Owner dealings.
8	* 50-year working capital instruments; * Mortgages; * Facility title.	* 50-year loans; * mortgages; * facility title; * custody/title for long-duration capital assets (including IP title via a Bureau-8 anchored IP trust).	* Bureau 8 is custodian/titleholder for long-duration assets; * Bureau 2 sets facility standards; * Bureaus 16/18 publish solvency to liquidity ratios and automatic triggers; exit liquidity is maturity-paced by rule.
9	* 7-year working capital instruments; * Equipment financing; * Mid-term asset title.	* 7-year loans; * equipment financing; * mid-term asset title; * mid-term lease rails (non-transferable use-rights).	* Bureau 9 holds title and finances; * Bureau 3 sets standards/custody rules; * use-rights cannot be transferred, subleased, pledged, or capitalized.

Platforms Department IV:

"The house for the order of Melchizedek"

Bureau	Domain	Eliminating Overlaps	Hard Boundaries
10	* Headphones; * Phones; * Laptops; * Workstations; * Alert systems; * A/V systems; * Telephony.	* Device and interoperability standards; * Emergency alert protocols; A/V and telephony standards; * SLA requirements for installer/support contractors.	* Bureau 10 sets standards; * Enterprise contractors install/support under SLAs; * Bureau 11 governs networks/security; * Bureau 12 governs public interfaces
11	* Bylaws infrastructure. Standards for: * Server farms; * Networks; * Fiber; * Cable; * Wi-Fi.	* Server farms; * networks; * Fiber/cable/Wi-Fi; * Identity, access control, logs, receipts, and enforcement rails (bylaws infrastructure means technical enforcement, not legal authorship).	* Bureau 11 governs technical enforcement infrastructure; * Bureau 14 owns legal text/templates; * Bureau 15 audits compliance; * Log access is permitted only by published trigger rules.
12	*Broadcast standards; *Streaming & signage governance; *Public interface protocols.	* Broadcast/streaming/signage protocol and safety standards; * Public interface technical rules; * Neutrality/proof-of-claims rules.	* Bureau 12 governs protocols/safety/neutrality only; * Bureau 17 governs publication/education quality for certified providers; * Neither polices ideology.

Block 2: Buildings 13-18

♦ The Assurance Division ♦

Regulatory Department V:

"House for the Deacons in Zion helps in goverment"

Bureauy	Domain	Eliminating Overlaps	Hard Boundaries
13	* Research funding standards; * IP governance; * Patent/copyright/trade mark oversight	* R&D problem statements; * Published scoring; * Milestone verification; * Standardized licensing processes; * Patent/copyright/trademark process oversight.	* Bureau 13 governs process integrity and licenses/use-rights by rule; * Bureau 8 holds IP title/custody; * Bureau 18 calibrates fees; * Bureaus 19 & 20 set commercialization standards/market briefs without choosing winners.
14	* Contract templates; * Agreements; * Legal compliance frameworks	* Contract templates; * Agreements; * Compliance frameworks; * Version control and release cycles; * Certification of mediators/adjusters as contractors (no adjudication).	* Bureau 14 standardizes templates and certifies mediators/adjusters; * Disputes resolve via contract, arbitration and civil courts; * Bureau 14 does not adjudicate outcomes.
15	* Compliance review; * Oversight investigation; * Integrity verification	* Rule-adherence audits; * Anomaly reviews only when mechanically triggered; * Integrity verification bounded to receipts and logs.	* Bureau 15 audits rule adherence and trigger-flagged anomalies; * No moral policing; * Cost-recovery caps and published audit coverage ratios.

Data Department VI:

"House for the teachers in Zion Messenger to the church"

Bureau	Domain	Eliminating Overlaps	Hard Boundaries
16	* Financial books; * Internal reporting; * Ledger governance	* Ledger schema; * Chart-of-accounts discipline; * Internal reporting; * Reconciliation and data integrity. * No valuation doctrine, no eligibility, no credit decisions.	* Bureau 16 governs ledger schema and reporting; * Bureau 16 defines valuation methods; * Bureau 7 executes money movement; * Bureau 15 audits. * Bureau 1 governs inventory valuation.
17	* Part-time educators; * Publication oversight; * Quarterly Conference	* Publication/education provider certification standards; * Dissemination standards; * Quarterly conference coordination protocols (no budgets).	* Educators are Enterprise Owners-run and are certified by Bureau 17; * Bureau 5 defines education requirements; * Enterprise Owners choose/pay providers; * Conferences coordinate without fiscal authority.
18	* ABCD Segments; * QHSE standards; * Appraisals; * Footprint fee calibration	* ABCD Segments; * QHSE; * Appraisals; * Footprint fee calibration; * Published formulas, version control, * Incidence reports; * Automatic corridor triggers (tighten/loosen) only.	* Bureau 18 measures, calibrates, and triggers corridors; * It cannot allocate funds; * Formula changes require published incidence analysis and automatic audit review.

Block 2: Buildings 19-24

♦ The Assurance Division ♦

Origination Department VII:

"House for the Messenger to the people"

Bureau	Domain	Eliminating Overlaps	Hard Boundaries
19	* Business plan standards; * Professional contractor certification; * Enterprise structuring legitimacy; * Capital access precondition governance	* Minimum viable plan schema; * Contractor certification standards; * Enterprise structuring checklists; * Capital access precondition as completeness/structural completeness only (not worthiness).	* Bureau 19 certifies completeness and having an Owner's Draw; * Bureau 21 prices risk; * Bureau 5 handles life eligibility; * Department 3 executes credit; appeals are evidence-based only.
20	* Market intelligence standards; * Promotion protocols; * Branding	* Non-exclusive market intelligence briefs; * Export readiness standards; * Packaging/warranty/documentation protocols; * Claim-proof rules.	* All market briefs are public and non-exclusive; * Bureau 20 never endorses winners; * Bureau 12 governs channels/protocols only; * Bureau 13 does not market.
21	* Risk assessment; * Loan risk evaluation; * Insurance risk evaluation	* Published scorecards; * Version-controlled models; * Stress tests; * Override prohibitions; * Reliance on verified ledger inputs and metric parameters.	* Bureau 21 uses only Bureau 16 verified data, Bureau 18 parameters; * Exceptions auto-trigger Bureau 15 audit; * No committees

Infrastructure Department VIII:

"... the order of Aaron, a standard for the people"

Bureau	Domain	Eliminating Overlaps	Hard Boundaries
22	* Mines & Mineral Rights; * Extraction leases; * Raw stock; * Resource rights	* Rights/leases/claims/easements governance; * Anti-concentration caps; * Auction-by-rule; * Quality grades; * Environmental compliance interfaces (metrics-driven).	* Bureau 22 governs rights/leases and caps; * Enterprise Owners execute extraction; * Bureau 18 sets environmental/QHSE thresholds; * Bureau 1 governs inventory valuation; no bundled exclusivity.
23	* Energy systems; * Water systems; * Waste routing; * Heat and grid	* Reliability tiers; redundancy; * Uptime Service Level Agreements (SLAs); * Cost-recovery formulas; * Emergency priority rules; * Interoperability standards with transport/charging and facilities.	* Bureau 23 sets physical reliability and cost rules; * Enterprise Owners operate under SLA; * Bureau 11 governs cyber/control integrity; * Bureau 18 measures QHSE and triggers penalties/non-renewal.
24	* Roads and tracks; * Bikes; * Skateboards; * Vehicles; * Air and rail mobility	* Mobility protocols; * Safety standards; * Right-of-way rules; * Interoperability across modes; * Formula-based congestion rules (if used); * Service coverage standards.	* Bureau 24 governs mobility standards/right-of-way rules; * Bureau 23 governs energy provisioning/charging supply; * Bureau 2 governs facility interface standards; operators are enterprise-run.

Scale	Governance in Place	Enterprises & Services	How people come in NewVistas
Founder & Council of 12 (ABCD + ABCD + ABCD)	Founder initiates the seating of three, then eight more (ABCD + ABCD); twelve are set as three presidencies of four = the first ; lots stagger the terms.	None yet. Community Asset Trust formed so no participant owns the community; a property-manager participant is appointed.	Founder qualification by testing; council members recruited. No Enterprise Owners yet — founder eligibility only.
1 Building 96 people	Council of 12 governs approvals; Captains of 10 appear as floors fill (four per building).	Renter-only. NewVistas Institute license plus certified vendors lowers build cost while leases stay at market.	Forty renters who can pay rent through an external bank account. Renters own their own assets, including cars.
4 Buildings = (4 x 96 people) 384 people	16 captains = four branch presidencies; one village presidency of four acting across all three village roles	First enterprises: property manager, dining, kitchen, landscaping, housekeeping. Each runs a small credit line.	Mostly renters; a few early participants who still own cars and personal assets. Children still in public schools.
10 Buildings = 1 Village 960 people	A full village; the three village-presidency roles begin to separate toward their mature form.	Service enterprises multiply; more subscription services come inside the community.	Renters plus a growing set of early Enterprise Owners, still asset-owning.
40 Buildings = 4 Villages = 1 District 3,840 people	First district public building; district-scale net worth supports community credit lines; Life Plan Bureau 5 stands up.	Real transition to formal enterprise: competitive Enterprise Owner formation, lease custody, internal operating credit, certified Business Enterprise Plans. Education moves in.	“Have not” entrants brought into a Business Enterprise — no cash transfer, only a sized Business Enterprise.
24 Districts = 92,160 people	All eight departments and twenty-four bureaus stand up and are operating as one constitutional organism.	All systems operating, including clothiers and internal transportation; Enterprise Owners across most categories available.	Full participant entry: conveyance of all property, Life Plan, business plan, and enterprise leases. NewVistas is now walkable enough to divest private assets entirely

A NewVistas Layout:
♦ Twenty-four Districts with Four Villages Each ♦

- Twenty-four districts with four villages each; ten branches comprise a village.
- A village is served by three presidencies from: Bureau 1 for Inventory; Bureau 2 for Facilities; and Bureau 3 for Equipment Asset rentals, each with four Segment A, B, C and D individuals. These three presidencies form a village : (Bureau 1) ABCD, (Bureau 2) ABCD, (Bureau 3) ABCD.
- Total of 96 people/branch x 40 branches/district x 24 districts = 92,160 people.
- Twenty-four multi-purpose public buildings in the center of the PLOT, one for each Bureau's officers.
- Block 1: Buildings #1-12; Block 2: Buildings #13-24

