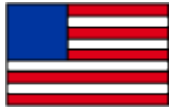# the NEIGHBORHOODS NETWORK

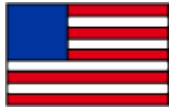# INFORMATION

DISPATCHES

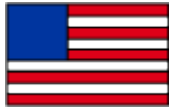# INFORMATION DISPATCHES   tNN

WHAT are THEY, WHAT do they CONTAIN?

1. Each is a **document** presenting the results of an **intensive investigation** into a topic of importance to self-governance.

2. Each identifies the NGUs initiating the work, when performed, who were the work group participants, how the investigation was conducted, and a **detailed description** of the topic and references to all the supporting data and sources.

3. A **header and summary** of the work sufficient for it to be properly stored and referenced in the NIN.

4. **Contact information** so that interested users of the document can further delve into the topic.

WHY are THEY NEEDED?

1.   **Democratic action requires** accurate, detailed and pertinent information on every topic of public importance. IDs are intended to be the major source of such information.

2.   Our current 'common ground' is small mostly because we, the citizenry, have **incomplete, and often false**, information about the issues of public importance. IDs will be the principal means for us to correct our understanding of these topics.

3.   As events of public importance occur, we need a mechanism for those **events to be understood** and put into accurate perspective. Study of those events and propagation of those studies to the NGUs constitutes that reliable mechanism.
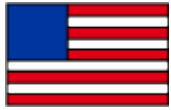
They Are BROADCASTS

1. Unless they are very local in scope, IDs might be sent to thousands of NGUs. Thus, they are **like broadcasts** (radio, TV).

2. **Indiscriminate** broadcasting cannot be allowed. (Imagine a thousand national IDs, every week, to a million NGUs.)

3. They have to be **filtered,** and **screened**. For relevancy, and to reduce redundancy.

4. Screening must be **impartial**. Meaning they should not be rejected via censorship of viewpoint, but only for lack of pertinence, inappropriate audience, bad penmanship, or needless repetition.
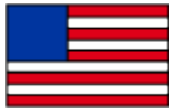
RELAYS Process Them

1. ID originator **submits it** to a Relay serving the appropriate election district, and the originator is identified.

2. The Relay scrutinizes the document for **obvious problems**: is it properly titled? Is it readable? Does the content correspond to the title? Is the content pertinent to the election district?

3. The Relay then selects a small, random **'validation set'** of NGUs in the appropriate election district to judge it.

4. The Relay **sends the document** to the validation NGUs for examination and judgment.
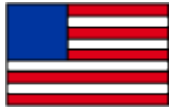
Validation set of NUs Judges

5. Each NGU in the validation set examines the ID document.

6. Is the content appropriate to be broadcast to the targeted district?

7. Does the document provide pertinent information and is that information supported by the provided data and reasoned argument?

8. Each validation NGU reports back to the Relay, and each provides a YES, NO judgment and comments explaining its decision.

The Relay Completes the Transaction

1. If majority of the validation group judges the document as worthy, the **Relay transmits the ID** to all NGUs in the district.

2. Otherwise the document is **judged not worthy** of broadcast, and the submitting NGU is so informed. It is given the list of complaints by the validation set. The names of the validation set NGUs *are not* provided.

3. The document, whether broadcast or not, is **archived** in the NIN by date, district, and topic. It becomes available for examination and unit-to-unit propagation – regardless of whether it was broadcast.

Re-Request for Broadcast

1. A submitting NGU may feel a rejection was unwarranted. If so, it **may re-submit** to another Relay.

2. If that Relay, through process, **also rejects it** – the document is highly unlikely to be broadcast. We estimate that a document that has failed two attempts is highly unlikely (less than 4%) to pass another attempt.

3. A NGU so rejected, can email the document to whom ever it cares. Such emails, however, do not have the stature of the tNN ID process.

END of PRESENTATION