

STATUTORY DECISION FIELD GUIDE · S11

The statutory decision field guide

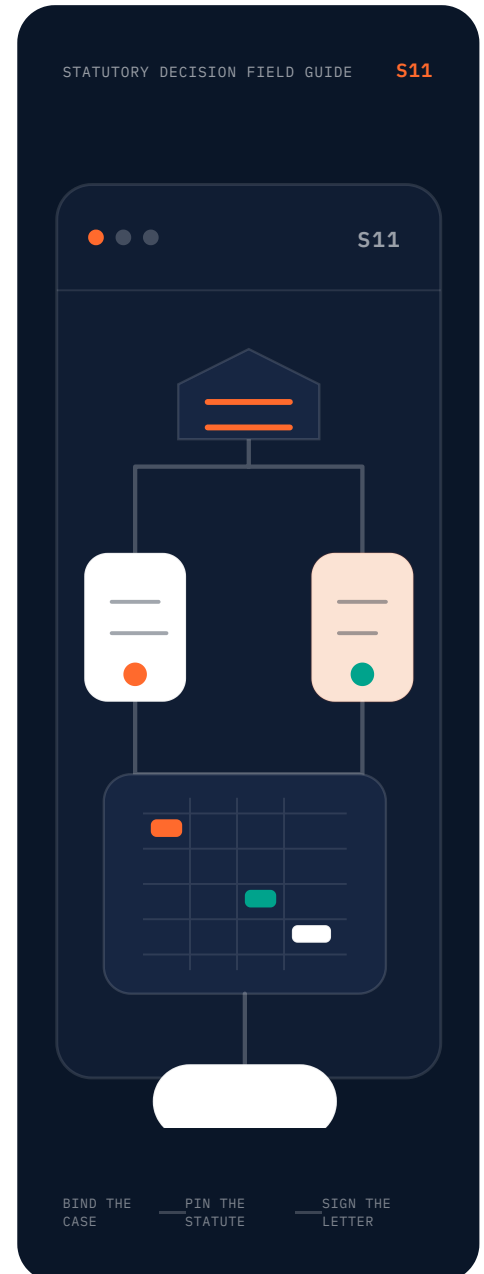
One housing-benefit decision, followed from verified income and jurisdiction layers to the named official, appeal path, FOI reply, and replay packet.

CONSOLIDATED LAW

VERIFIED FACTS

NAMED OFFICIAL

APPEAL AND FOI



Not a generic government-AI brochure. One housing-benefit decision with its jurisdiction stack, income record, statute, official, letter, appeal path, and replay kept together.

S11

CONTENTS

The public decision, from case file to signed letter

This field guide stays with an illustrative housing-benefit case. The verified income, jurisdiction layers, consolidated statute, official, citizen reason, appeal, and FOI record remain connected.

PRIMARY READERS

statutory decision field guide domain, operations and assurance teams

READING DEPTH

Sector specialist

DECISION THIS SUPPORTS

A public-sector working book for ministries, municipalities, agencies, procurement, legal, DPO, audit, ombudsman, accessibility, and citizen-service teams.

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Why an application was declined and how the public body can answer

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An alphabetical finder for concepts, controls, products, and decisions.

HOW TO USE IT

Replace the illustrative housing-benefit case with one real or synthetic statutory workflow. The public body supplies the legal basis, jurisdiction, registers, competent official, accessibility, appeal, FOI, and records truth.

SOURCE DISCIPLINE

Dweve-specific facts are taken directly from the English website text audited 2026-07-20; web-navigation wording is humanised for print. Evaluation guidance is editorial, and scenarios and derived visuals are illustrative. Unsupported synthesis is replaced by canonical copy or omitted.

THE CITIZEN QUESTION

The letter is short. The public record has to survive.

A citizen, ombudsman, FOI officer, or administrative court needs the case, facts, statute, version, official, reason, and appeal path without silently applying today's rule to yesterday's application.

The illustrative record asks: why was this housing-benefit application declined? The answer is household income of EUR 48,200 in 2025, the Housing Benefits Act article 4.3, consolidated version 2024-c.7, a statutory threshold of EUR 46,000 on the application date, case officer M. El Amrani, and an administrative-review route within six weeks using form OB-12.

A public decision has several audiences

The citizen needs a material reason and practical appeal route. The caseworker needs verified facts. Legal needs the effective statute and jurisdiction. The ombudsman and court need the official decision and evidence. FOI needs a defensible disclosure boundary. A score alone satisfies none of them.

PUBLIC DECISION TEST

If the body must reconstruct the register fact, consolidated statute, official, letter, and appeal route from separate systems, the decision was never ready for review.

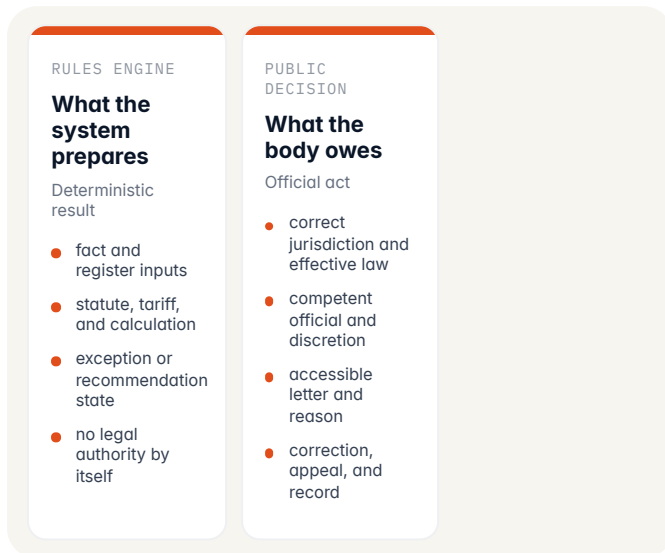


The application date, statute date, official authority, and citizen notice are part of the public decision.

ENGINE VERSUS OFFICIAL AUTHORITY

A rule result is not a public decision

A rules engine can calculate eligibility. The public body still needs jurisdiction, verified facts, official competence, notice, accessibility, and appeal.



The rules engine and the legal decision need a visible handover, not a blurred "the system decided" label.

The illustrative path verifies income, resolves the jurisdiction stack, applies the consolidated statute and threshold, prepares a reason, routes the case to a competent official, issues an accessible letter, and creates an appeal state. It does not become the public authority, invent a legal basis, or close a citizen's route to reconsideration.

Keep four states separate

- fact: what a register, application, or document established
- law: which statute, procedure, tariff, and jurisdiction layer applied
- compute: how eligibility, threshold, or amount was derived
- decision: which competent official accepted, changed, or refused the result

NO SYNTHETIC OFFICIAL

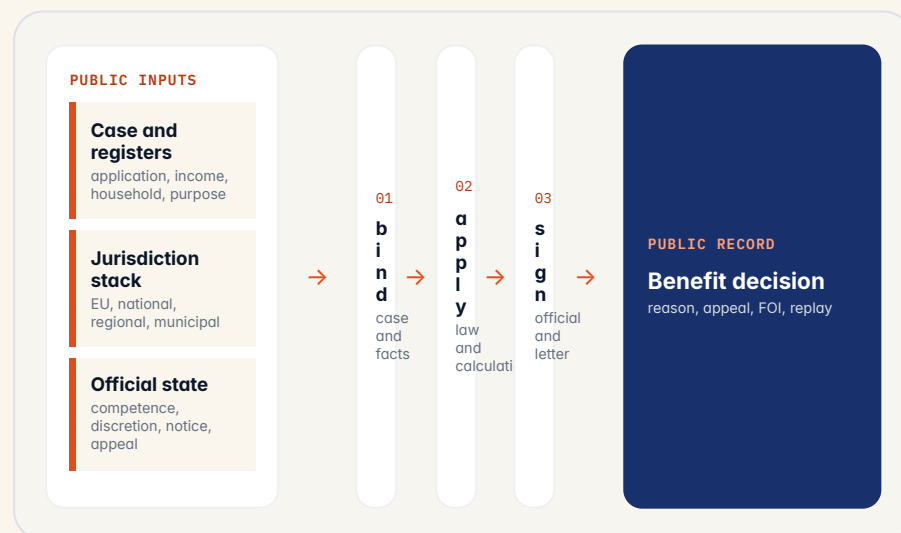
A language layer can explain a statutory result. It should not invent a statute, exercise discretion, sign a public act, or remove the appeal route.

01

HOUSING-BENEFIT DECISION

Keep one public decision inside the jurisdiction and on the statute

The case is specific enough to protect and consequential enough to expose every hidden assumption about facts, law, official competence, notice, and appeal.



The decision is an administrative act, a citizen letter, and a future court or FOI question at once.

APPLICATION, REGISTER, AND LEGAL LAYER

The case has verified facts and a jurisdiction

A statutory decision needs the correct person, purpose, jurisdiction, date, fact source, and authority without copying every register into the decision layer.

The illustrative case concerns a housing-benefit application. A production contract binds the application and case identity to verified household composition, income record, purpose, jurisdiction, effective date, supporting documents, correction state, competent official, accessible communication, and appeal deadline.

Bind the public context

- case and application identity, applicant, household, purpose, and date
- verified register facts with source, freshness, correction, and disclosure state
- EU, national, regional, and municipal jurisdiction layers with precedence
- consolidated statute, procedure, tariff, threshold, exception, and discretion
- official competence, notice/accessibility, appeal, FOI, retention, and archive

case.identity

BOUND

Case

Housing-benefit application · household record

facts.income

VERIFIED

Income

EUR 48,200 in 2025 · verified source record

jurisdiction.layers

RESOLVED

Jurisdiction

EU + national statute + regional procedure + municipal bylaw

law.version

EFFECTIVE

Statute

Housing Benefits Act article 4.3 · consolidated 2024-c.7

official.state

SIGNED

Official

M. El Amrani confirmed the decline and appeal path

FACT RULE

The public record should prove why the decision used these verified facts without making a second population register or exposing unrelated households.

EFFECTIVE LAW AND JURISDICTION LAYERS

The statute has a consolidated version

A rule current today may not be the rule that decided an application months ago.

HOUSING BENEFITS ACT · ARTICLE 4.3 · 2024-C.7			From verified fact to signed letter
01	APPLICATION AND FACT SET which household, income, purpose, and date entered	case / register system	committed
02	JURISDICTION STACK which EU, national, regional, and municipal layers applied	legal / policy owner	resolved
03	CONSOLIDATED STATUTE which article, threshold, and effective version governed	official publisher	effective
04	CALCULATION WITNESS how income and threshold produced the result	rules / case system	verified
05	OFFICIAL DECISION who exercised competence and signed the letter	public body	signed
06	APPEAL AND REPLAY RECORD the citizen route and decision relationship remain checkable	review / assurance	portable

The fact, law, jurisdiction, calculation, official, and citizen route remain one chain without pretending that a rule result is the whole decision.

Spindle can preserve statute, procedure, tariff, amendment, and publisher lineage. Charter can represent policy ownership and changes. Fabric can hold the decision record. The competent public authority decides which law, discretion, and notice are valid.

Historical law questions

- Which consolidated statute, procedure, threshold, and bylaw were effective?
- Did amendment, royal assent, or a jurisdiction change cross the application?
- Can the citizen, court, or ombudsman open the exact source and article?
- Did the decision letter and appeal system resolve the same case identity?

NO CURRENT-LAW SUBSTITUTION

Replay must resolve the rule in force on the application and decision date, not silently use the text current when an FOI request arrives.

COMPETENCE, DISCRETION, AND APPEAL

The official signs the final decision

A named official is part of the public decision, not a name attached after a rules engine has already become the legal act.



The public body can distinguish an engine result, an official decision, a citizen notice, and a review or appeal effect.

The signature needs context

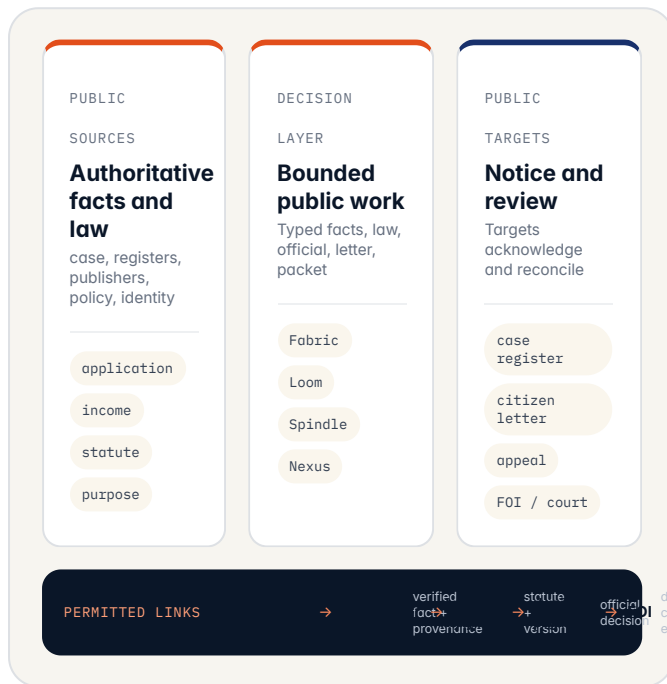
- which application, facts, sources, and quality flags were visible
- which jurisdiction, statute, procedure, threshold, and discretion applied
- whether the official accepted, changed, refused, or escalated
- what letter, accessibility, case, and appeal systems acknowledged
- which correction, FOI, ombudsman, or court route remains available

Nexus can represent the caseworker and official task, challenge, escalation, and receipt. The public body's administrative-law procedures define who may decide, override, review, disclose, or stop.

CASE, REGISTER, LAW, COMMUNICATION, FOI

The public record crosses systems, not legal boundaries

A statutory decision layer is useful when authoritative case, register, publisher, communication, and appeal systems remain in control.



The decision layer helps the public body agree on one case identity without creating a parallel population register or legal publisher.

Integrate through public-sector interfaces and jurisdiction boundaries. Document fact sources, precedence, effective dates, retries, idempotency, official competence, accessibility, letter and appeal effects, FOI redaction, and what happens when a register, publisher, case, or communication system returns an unknown state.

Keep effects explicit

- no duplicate benefit, permit, award, or notice after a retry
- no official effect without the required competent-review state
- no citizen receipt mistaken for appeal or case-register receipt
- no register, FOI, or packet export beyond the approved public boundary

PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE

The decision is not closed when the engine sends it. It is closed when the authoritative case state, accessible letter, appeal route, and packet agree on what happened.

ACCESSIBILITY, DISCLOSURE, AND EXPLANATION

The citizen letter is not the FOI packet

A citizen can receive a concise, accessible reason while the public body retains deeper register, legal, official, redaction, and audit evidence.

PUBLIC RECORD	CITIZEN LETTER
What reviewers inspect Full decision evidence ● application and verified facts ● jurisdiction and consolidated law ● calculation, official, and override ● notice, appeal, FOI, and replay	What the person needs Reason and practical route ● material fact and statutory basis ● result and effective date ● named responsible role ● correction, appeal, and support route

Accessible plain language is a public duty and a disclosure boundary, not permission to erase the evidence behind the decision.

The person needs to understand why the benefit was declined and what they can do next. They do not automatically need unrelated household data, protected register fields, internal security controls, or a private third party's documents. The packet records how the boundary was selected and who authorised it.

Citizen and FOI questions

- Which statute, version, threshold, and jurisdiction applied?
- Which verified fact materially affected the result?
- Who decided, who can correct it, and what deadline applies?
- Can the letter, appeal, FOI, accessibility, and support route be located?
- Which material is withheld under privacy, security, or third-party rules?

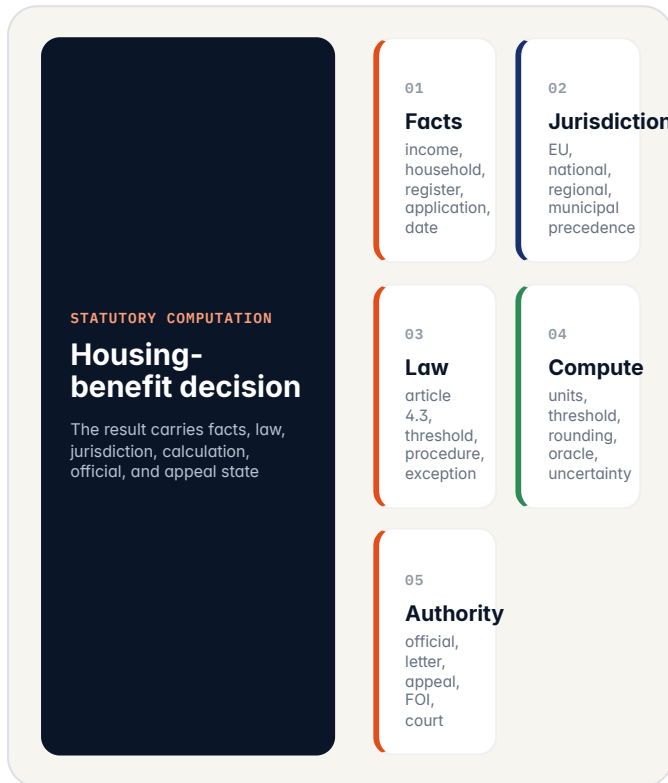
NO OPAQUE LETTER

"The system said no" is not a public reason. The letter should connect the outcome to the material fact and legal basis in language a citizen can use.

EXACT CALCULATION AND PUBLIC-LAW ASSUMPTIONS

Statute, threshold, and jurisdiction need declared methods

Benefits, permits, tariffs, grants, and procurement decisions can fail through rounding, source correction, precedence, and effective-date drift.



A statutory result is replayable only when its facts, legal layer, method, jurisdiction, and authority travel with it.

the published material describes exact decision computation verified against MPFR 256-bit precision with a published 0 ULP result in the documented domain. Treat that as a claim to reproduce under an agreed public workflow. The public body must still state the legal basis, calculation, source quality, discretion, uncertainty, and administrative responsibility.

Method acceptance

- same application, verified facts, statute, jurisdiction, and supported runtime
- currency, threshold, date, unit, rounding, and correction state are declared
- high-precision reference checks the published output where applicable
- amendment, exception, missing register, and jurisdiction edges are exercised
- method failure becomes hold, correct, escalate, refuse, or reconcile

NO INVENTED LEGALITY

A deterministic rule result does not make a public decision lawful by itself. Legal basis, competence, procedure, accessibility, appeal, and records duties remain with the public body.

BENEFITS, PERMITS, GRANTS, FOI, APPEAL

Run the proof against public-sector edge cases

Review is defined by the moments when facts, law, jurisdiction, discretion, officials, citizens, or disclosure do not cooperate.

TEST SLICE	INTRODUCE	EXPECTED OBSERVATION
Normal benefit	EUR 48,200, EUR 46,000 threshold, art. 4.3, official	decision, letter, appeal, and packet close
Law transition	statute, procedure, tariff, or bylaw change near date	historical version remains resolvable
Fact correction	income, household, register, or document disputed	correct/recalculate with named owner
Jurisdiction conflict	EU, national, regional, or municipal precedence unclear	hold and legal escalation
Discretion	exception, hardship, or official override	reason, competence, and review remain explicit
Accessibility	letter, portal, language, or support path fails	no final notice until accessible route exists
FOI / appeal	redaction, review deadline, or target receipt missing	disclosure and review state reconcile
Recovery / court	offline restore and audit-court replay	same law, fact, official, and verdict

A passing benefit decision is one test case. The proof needs boundaries across the selected public workflow.

Measure public decision integrity

- fact freshness, provenance, correction, and purpose alignment
- jurisdiction, statute, procedure, tariff, calculation, and version
- official competence, discretion, accessibility, and workload
- citizen notice, appeal, FOI, ombudsman, court, and target correlation
- hold, correct, incident, disclosure, restore, and independent replay
- keys, egress, access, support, classified boundary, and packet evidence

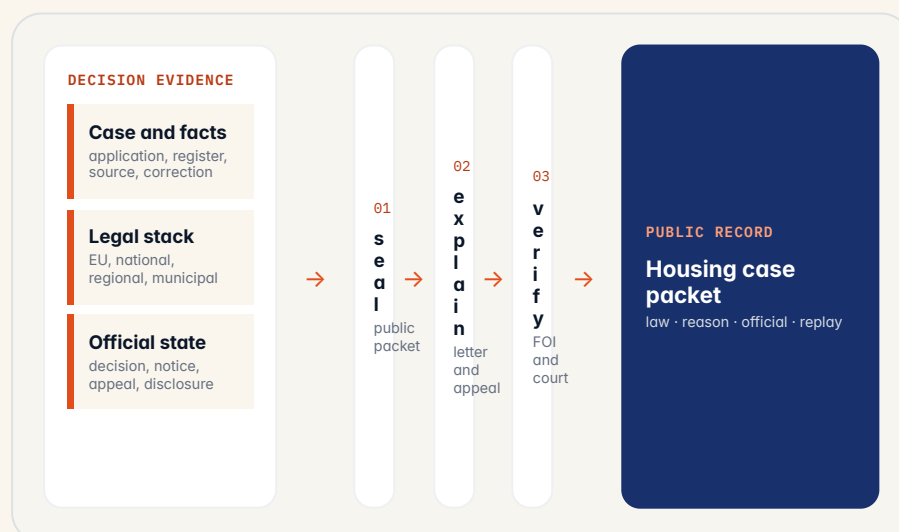
Keep the oracle, case fixtures, source and consolidation snapshots, register records, accessibility tests, official actions, redaction decisions, raw outputs, letters, appeals, packets, and verdicts. A compliance label is not a complete public decision result.

02

THE PUBLIC RECORD

Let the decision travel through citizen service, appeal, FOI, and court without multiplying the case

Citizen, official, procurement, ombudsman, FOI, and court views can draw from the same signed history while preserving their different purposes.



A shared packet reduces reconstruction work. It does not make every citizen, FOI, procurement, or court view identical.

EVIDENCE, DISCLOSURE, AND APPEAL

The decision packet is also an FOI input

The citizen, case officer, ombudsman, court, FOI team, and engineer should be able to open the same case identity later without asking the public body to remember the decision.

HOUSING BENEFIT • SIGNED PACKET • PUBLIC RECORD			From statutory decision to review
01	APPLICATION AND REGISTER SNAPSHOT which citizen, purpose, household, and facts entered	case / register system	committed
02	JURISDICTION AND STATUTE REGISTER which legal layers and version governed	legal / policy owner	effective
03	OFFICIAL DECISION who exercised competence and what discretion applied	public body	signed
04	CITIZEN LETTER AND APPEAL what reason, accessibility, deadline, and route were provided	service / review	correlated
05	FOI AND REDACTION RECORD what was disclosed, withheld, and why	FOI / DPO	retained
06	CERTIFICATE the case relationship can be independently checked	assurance	portable

The packet is a public evidence spine. Citizen, FOI, ombudsman, court, and procurement views consume it; they do not replace it.

AION can provide a portable certificate for the selected decision. Ledger can preserve the event chain. Fabric can hold the case record. The public body still owns legal basis, official competence, accessibility, records, appeal, FOI, and citizen duties.

Replay must state its domain

- same application, verified facts, legal layers, versions, and supported verifier
- same result within declared exactness or tolerance
- same official, letter, appeal, FOI, and target correlation
- same hold, correction, refuse, or unknown state when a source or public system is unavailable

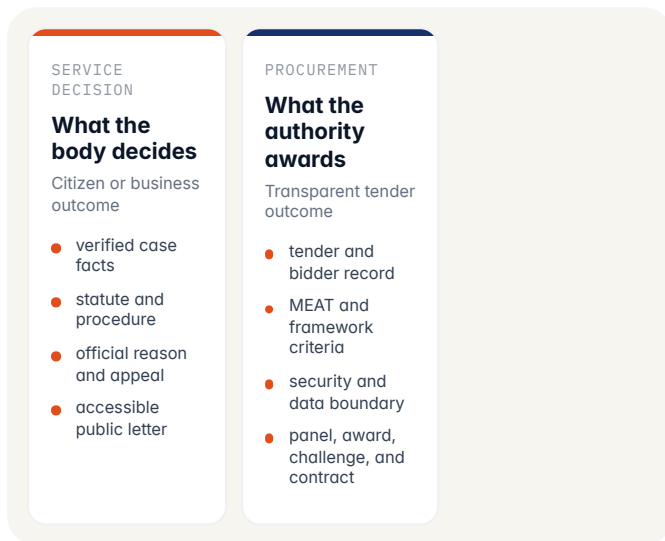
READ-ONLY REVIEW

The verifier should inspect the packet on approved hardware without gaining authority to decide benefits, alter registers, disclose protected data, or close an appeal.

TENDER, SECURITY, AND PUBLIC VALUE

Procurement is another statutory decision

The same evidence discipline can support a tender without pretending that procurement criteria, security clearance, and award authority are the same as benefit eligibility.



A shared public record can support both paths while their legal bases, panels, criteria, and remedies stay distinct.

the published page names the Public Procurement Directive, national aanbestedingswet, security clearance, Data Boundary Impact Assessment, MEAT criteria, BVO-V, VOG, and DVTa themes. Treat these as evidence prompts for the public authority's actual call-off and jurisdiction, not as a claim that one packet completes procurement.

Procurement questions

- Which framework, national law, call-off, criteria, and security layer applied?
- Which bidder evidence, panel, scoring, exception, and award version was used?
- Can a challenge or audit review the same tender identity?
- Are accessibility, data boundary, and sovereign-operation claims evidenced?
- What contract, remedy, or appeal state received the decision?

NO AUTO-EVIDENCED AWARD

A packet can make procurement evidence retrievable. It cannot replace the authority's transparent procedure, panel, legal judgement, or challenge rights.

MANAGED, ON-PREMISES, OR AIR-GAPPED

Deployment is a jurisdiction decision

The statutory workflow can be evaluated in different postures, but each changes citizen data, keys, support, update, egress, and recovery evidence.



A public body should prove actual citizen-data and decision-effect paths for the posture in which it will rely on the record.

Start with synthetic or authorised historical cases. Expand only after the case owner, legal, DPO, accessibility, procurement, security, audit, ombudsman, IT, and assurance teams can inspect the same packet and agree on facts, notice, appeal, FOI, incident, and recovery states.

Posture evidence

- citizen, register, legal-source, packet, backup, and deletion paths
- key custody, signed packages, update rollback, support, and records
- case, statute, procedure, calculation, and accessibility artefact availability
- case, citizen, appeal, FOI, and court receipt after timeout or retry
- offline replay, restore, incident, disclosure, and public continuity

NO SOVEREIGNTY SHORTCUT

Managed, on-premises, or air-gapped is a posture choice. The public body and agreement define the real boundary around citizen data, sources, keys, support, and public effects.

CITIZEN, OMBUDSMAN, COURT, AND FOI

The appeal path is part of the decision

A public body can make a decision reproducible without making every register field, third-party record, or security control public.



The citizen route can be useful without turning protected register, security, or third-party data into public documentation.

The response needs context

- which case, statute, version, jurisdiction, and purpose applied
- which verified fact or calculation materially affected the result
- which official, body, ombudsman, or court owns the response
- whether correction, review, appeal, FOI, or support route is available
- what letter, disclosure, redaction, and target receipt was recorded

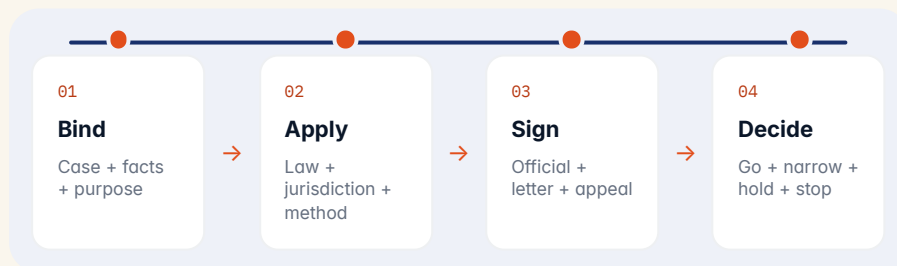
The same signed packet can support a citizen explanation, administrative review, ombudsman response, FOI reply, court inspection, and procurement audit, with each audience receiving only the content authorised for it.

03

THE PRODUCTION PROOF

Prove the selected statutory workflow before relying on it

Case facts, jurisdiction, law, official, accessibility, appeal, disclosure, deployment, recovery, and stop conditions turn the published proposition into evidence.



The proof ends in an evidence-backed, reversible public decision, not a rules-engine screenshot.

THE PRODUCTION TEST

Run the acceptance corpus across the public body

Benefits, permits, grants, inspections, procurement, FOI, and appeals are defined by their boundary states as much as their normal result.

TEST SLICE	INCLUDE	EXPECTED OBSERVATION
Normal benefit	EUR 48,200, EUR 46,000, art. 4.3, M. El Amrani	decision, letter, appeal, and packet close
Law transition	consolidated statute, procedure, tariff, or bylaw change	historical version remains resolvable
Fact correction	income, household, register, or document disputed	correct/recalculate with named owner
Jurisdiction	EU, national, regional, municipal precedence conflict	hold and legal escalation
Discretion	hardship, exception, official override, or panel action	competence and reason remain explicit
Accessibility	language, portal, letter, or support path fails	no final notice until route exists
FOI / appeal	redaction, deadline, court, or target receipt missing	disclosure and review state reconcile
Recovery / audit	offline restore, FOI, and court replay	same law, fact, official, and verdict

One passing benefit decision does not prove every public body, service, jurisdiction, or remedy. The selected boundary must be named.

Measure public decision integrity

- fact provenance, freshness, correction, and purpose alignment
- jurisdiction, statute, procedure, calculation, accessibility, and version
- official competence, discretion, review, and workload
- citizen notice, appeal, FOI, ombudsman, court, and target correlation
- hold, correct, incident, disclosure, restore, and independent replay
- keys, egress, access, support, classified boundary, and packet evidence

Keep the oracle, case fixtures, source and consolidation snapshots, register records, accessibility tests, official actions, redaction decisions, raw outputs, letters, appeals, packets, and verdicts. A transparency label is not a complete public acceptance result.

GO, NARROW, HOLD, OR STOP

The public body decides whether to proceed

A proof ends with an accountable legal, administrative, citizen-service, security, and operating decision, not a benchmark score.

The accountable group decides whether the selected benefit, permit, grant, inspection, procurement, FOI, or appeal workflow may proceed, for which jurisdiction, service, population, legal layer, official roles, deployment posture, accessibility, records, remedy, recovery, and stop conditions. Policy, legal, casework, DPO, accessibility, procurement, security, IT, audit, and oversight owners may each own a condition.

The smallest credible next exercise

Replay one historical or synthetic statutory case, then introduce one boundary failure selected by the public body: law transition, register correction, jurisdiction conflict, discretion, accessibility failure, appeal, FOI redaction, or offline restore. Have casework, legal, DPO, accessibility, procurement, security, audit, citizen-service, and assurance inspect the same packet.

PUBLIC-SECTOR PRODUCTION RECORD	Housing-benefit proof decision	
WORKFLOW	Statutory housing-benefit eligibility and citizen letter	BOUNDED
JURISDICTION BOUNDARY	Named service, legal layers, applicant, and case cohort	SCOPED
INPUTS	Registers + statute + procedure + calculation + source status	LINKED
AUTHORITY	Official, legal, citizen, appeal, FOI, and court owners	REVIEWED
OPERATION	Citizen data, keys, egress, accessibility, restore	OWNED
EXIT	Export, verifier, rollback, disclosure, stop trigger	DATED
DECISION	Go / narrow / hold / stop	SIGNED
The record should remain useful when the statute changes, the official changes, or the citizen challenges the letter months later.		

PRIMARY ACCEPTANCE CRITERION

The public body can identify the exact case, verified fact, jurisdiction and statute version, calculation, official action, letter, appeal/FOI state, and replay verdict for every selected decision.

That proves one statutory slice. It does not authorise generalisation across every public service, jurisdiction, population, legal basis, or discretionary power.

FIND A SUBJECT

Subject index

Page references point to the substantive explanation, worked example, control, boundary, or decision record, not merely to a passing label.

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CLOSING RECORD

Make the decision replayable before the appeal arrives

Choose one benefit, permit, grant, inspection, procurement, FOI, or appeal workflow, name the competent authority, and prove that its case, law, facts, letter, remedy, and packet agree.

Write the case and application identity, purpose, jurisdiction layers, verified facts, statute and procedure versions, calculation, official authority, letter and accessibility state, appeal and FOI route, packet, verifier, deployment posture, recovery, retention, disclosure, export, and stop conditions.

Then choose the result you most dread explaining: a consolidated-law change, a corrected register, a jurisdiction conflict, an official override, an inaccessible notice, an FOI redaction, an appeal deadline, or a packet that cannot verify offline. A statutory field guide is useful when that case can be replayed before the citizen, ombudsman, or court asks for it.

WORKFLOW

One bounded statutory, permit, grant, FOI, or appeal decision

Do not begin with every service

SOURCE

Case, registers, jurisdiction, statute, procedure, and version

Every source has an effective state

METHOD

Declared rule, calculation, facts, accessibility, and uncertainty

Exactness must have a domain

AUTHORITY

Official, legal, citizen, appeal, FOI, and court owners

Roles must stay distinct

DECISION

Go, narrow, hold, or stop

Signed with remedy, disclosure, and replay conditions

THE PUBLIC STANDARD

A rules result can be plausible. A defensible public decision shows the case, verified fact, jurisdiction, statute, official action, citizen reason, remedy, disclosure state, and replay evidence that existed when the body acted.