

DIRECT DEMOCRACY & SORTITION ASSEMBLIES

A Civic Architecture for the British Isles

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Civic Operations Architecture

Funding & fiscal architecture · workforce & service delivery data infrastructure · the operating system of the Civic Commonwealth

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“We inherit the lessons of the past, not its chains.”

— DD&SA Founding Principle

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Preamble: Design Philosophy and High-Level Approach

This document defines the operational architecture of the DD&SA system across three foundational domains: how it handles money, how it directs service delivery, and how it governs information. These three domains are not independent. Fiscal decisions shape workforce capacity; workforce configuration determines what data is collected; data quality drives the evidence on which fiscal decisions are made. The architecture therefore treats them as a single integrated system, even while giving each domain its own detailed framework.

The central design problem is this: DD&SA eliminates the executive — the minister, the cabinet, the department head — who in conventional systems performs the integrating function across these three domains. Something must replace that integrating function without reintroducing executive authority. The answer in this framework is three-fold: standardised protocols that create lateral coordination without hierarchy; transparent information flows that make cross-domain impacts visible before they become crises; and sortition-constituted oversight bodies that carry authority without permanence.

Five design principles run through every mechanism in this document:

- Equal service per resident: allocation formulae and service standards are anchored to the individual resident, not to territorial wealth or administrative convenience.
- No hidden money: every fiscal flow, workforce cost, and data use is published on the Shared Civic Information Platform (SCIP) in full.
- No technocratic capture: professional staff advise, implement, and maintain systems; they do not set frameworks or govern. Governance belongs to sortition-constituted bodies.
- No de facto executives: SAs set mandates, standards, and priorities. They do not manage staff, approve invoices, or run operations. Those functions are performed by the Civic Operations Service.
- Systemic drift detection: every domain includes automated indicators, annual reviews, and resident-initiated challenge rights designed to surface and correct drift before it becomes structural.

PART I — PRINCIPLES AND SYSTEM-WIDE ARCHITECTURE

1. The Civic Operations Architecture: Overview

1.1 Three Domains, One Integrated System

The Civic Operations Architecture (COA) governs the operational substrate of the DD&SA system. It sits beneath the deliberative layer — the Sortition Assemblies — and above the service delivery layer — the professional Civic Operations Service. Its three domains are:

1.2 The Relationship Between Assemblies and Operations

Sortition Assemblies govern. The Civic Operations Service operates. This boundary is constitutional and must be maintained by design, not merely by convention.

Assemblies are responsible for:

- Setting civic standards, priorities, and mandates in their domain.
- Approving resource allocations and capital plans.
- Commissioning independent audits and reviews.

- Receiving and deliberating on operational performance data.
- Issuing binding Civic Instructions to the Civic Operations Service.

The Civic Operations Service is responsible for:

- Implementing the mandates and standards set by SAs.
- Managing professional staff, operational budgets, and service delivery systems.
- Producing verified operational data for SA deliberation.
- Alerting SAs to operational problems, resource pressures, and implementation risks.
- Publishing operational performance data on SCIP.

Neither assemblies nor the COS may perform the functions of the other. An assembly that begins approving individual procurement decisions is behaving as an executive. A COS that begins setting civic priorities is behaving as a government. Both are constitutional violations. The enforcement mechanism for this boundary is described in Part VI.

1.3 The SCIP as Operational Infrastructure

The Shared Civic Information Platform (SCIP), defined in DD&SA-ARCH-IACF-001, is the technical foundation of all three operational domains. In the COA context, SCIP hosts:

- **The Civic Fiscal Register:** All allocation decisions, budget transfers, capital project approvals, audit reports, and surplus/deficit positions.
- **The Workforce Standards Register:** All SA mandates to the COS, workforce composition data, performance frameworks, and resident feedback summaries.
- **The National Open-Data Spine:** The canonical data repository for all civic domains, described in full in Part IV.
- **The Resident Access Portal:** The public-facing interface through which residents access their own data, view performance dashboards, and exercise their challenge rights.

PART II — FUNDING & FISCAL ARCHITECTURE

2. Principles of Civic Fiscal Architecture

The Civic Fiscal Architecture (CFA) governs every financial flow within the DD&SA system. Its foundational principle is that civic resources belong to residents collectively, are allocated equitably per resident, and are used transparently for purposes mandated by Sortition Assemblies. There are no private fiscal mechanisms, no off-book funds, and no resource flows that are not published on SCIP.

2.1 The Civic Fiscal Assembly

The Civic Fiscal Assembly (CFA-Assembly) is a standing sortition-constituted body with national mandate over the overall fiscal framework. It does not make spending decisions — those belong to Domain and Territorial Assemblies within their mandates. It sets the rules and mechanisms by which money is allocated, managed, and accounted for across the whole system. Its specific functions are:

- Maintaining and updating the Equal Cost Per Head (ECPH) calculation framework.
- Issuing the annual National Civic Resource Statement — the total available civic resource and its basis.
- Setting financial reporting standards for all assemblies and the COS.

- Issuing Fiscal Guidance Notes on specific issues (capital amortisation, emergency spending, deficit management).
- Commissioning and receiving Annual Fiscal Health Reviews from the Civic Audit Assembly.

The CFA-Assembly holds no executive power over other assemblies' fiscal decisions. It may not freeze, redirect, or override another assembly's allocation without a formal Conflict Resolution Panel process under DD&SA-ARCH-IACF-001. Its authority is architectural, not managerial.

3. Equal Cost Per Head: The Calculation Mechanism

3.1 The Base Allocation Formula

Every resident of the Civic Commonwealth of the British Isles generates an equal base civic resource entitlement, called the Civic Resource Unit (CRU). The total available CRU pool in any given fiscal year is determined by the National Civic Resource Statement, which calculates:

- Total nationally collected civic revenues (taxation, resource levies, surplus carried forward).
- Less constitutional deductions: the Civic Floor Reserve (emergency stabilisation fund), the Civic Infrastructure Endowment (long-term capital maintenance), and the Coordination Resource Fund.
- Remainder divided by the verified total resident population = the Base CRU.

The Base CRU is the fundamental unit of the allocation system. All subsequent adjustments are made through transparent supplementary mechanisms, not through arbitrary departmental decisions.

3.2 Population Data: Collection and Verification

The resident population figure used in the ECPH calculation is drawn from the Civic Resident Register (CRR) — a continuously maintained, SCIP-hosted register of all residents. The CRR is:

- Updated continuously by Local Civic Assemblies on the basis of resident registration, arrivals, and departures.
- Independently verified annually by the Civic Data Assembly, which cross-references the CRR against service uptake data, housing records, and migration records.
- Published on SCIP in aggregate form (by territory and demographic band) without individual identification.
- Audited every five years by a sortition-constituted Population Audit Panel with access to all underlying records.

Population data disputes between Territorial Assemblies are resolved through the Conflict Resolution Architecture (DD&SA-ARCH-IACF-001, Part III). No assembly may unilaterally inflate its population count to secure larger allocations.

3.3 Supplementary Weighting Factors

The equal cost per head principle does not mean identical expenditure per head regardless of circumstance. It means that the entitlement to civic resource is equal, but the cost of delivering the same standard of service varies by need, geography, and demographics. Three transparent supplementary weighting factors are applied to the Base CRU:

Weighting factors are additive, not multiplicative, and are subject to an annual aggregate cap set by the CFA-Assembly to prevent the weighting system from becoming a back-channel for arbitrary reallocation.

3.4 Domain Assembly Allocation

Domain Assemblies receive their resource allocation through a two-stage process:

- **Mandate-Based Baseline:** Each Domain Assembly submits an annual Mandate Resource Plan (MRP) to the CFA-Assembly. The MRP specifies the resources required to deliver the SA's mandated standards to the resident population within the ECPH framework. The MRP includes the Base CRU component, all supplementary weightings claimed, and a published rationale.
- **Assembly Review and Adoption:** The CFA-Assembly reviews all MRPs against the National Civic Resource Statement total. Where total claimed resources exceed available resource, the CFA-Assembly convenes a Joint Fiscal Coordination Panel — a temporary sortition body — to facilitate a negotiated settlement. The settlement process is open, published on SCIP, and time-limited to forty working days.

Domain Assembly allocations, once adopted, are published on SCIP as the Annual Domain Allocation Register. Amendments during the fiscal year require a formal Allocation Amendment Request, published on SCIP, reviewed by the CFA-Assembly, and adopted by simple majority of the requesting assembly.

3.5 Territorial Assembly Fiscal Interaction

Territorial Assemblies at local, regional, and national level interact with the ECPH allocation model in two ways:

- **As recipients of Territorial Resource Allocations:** Each Territorial Assembly receives a Territorial Civic Resource (TCR) calculated from the CRUs of all residents within its jurisdiction, adjusted for applicable weighting factors. The TCR funds locally mandated services — those within the Territorial Assembly's own mandate that are not covered by a Domain Assembly's national mandate.
- **As implementation hosts for Domain allocations:** Where a Domain Assembly mandate is delivered locally (e.g. schools, health centres, local transport), the Domain Assembly's allocation is channelled through the relevant Territorial Assembly's COS operational unit. The Territorial Assembly does not have discretion over these Domain-allocated funds, but it holds implementation oversight responsibility. Financial performance against Domain mandates is published on SCIP separately from the Territorial Assembly's own TCR use.

4. Capital Projects

4.1 Capital Project Proposal

A capital project is any investment in physical or digital infrastructure with a total cost exceeding ten thousand Base CRUs (equivalent to the annual civic resource entitlement of ten thousand residents), a useful life exceeding five years, and a delivery timeline extending beyond a single fiscal year. Capital projects are proposed through the following process:

- A Domain Assembly or Territorial Assembly identifies a capital requirement and publishes a Capital Need Assessment (CNA) on SCIP. The CNA must explain the need, the proposed solution, the estimated total cost, the population served, and the anticipated service impact.
- The CNA is open for thirty working days of public comment and SA review. Any SA may register a cross-domain or cross-territory interest.
- The proposing assembly then commissions an independent Capital Appraisal from a sortition-constituted Capital Review Panel (CRP-Capital) supported by professional technical

assessors.

4.2 Capital Appraisal: The Capital Review Panel

The Capital Review Panel is a time-limited sortition body of twelve to twenty residents, supported by technical assessors with relevant expertise. The CRP-Capital produces a Capital Appraisal Report addressing:

- Technical feasibility and design options.
- Full lifecycle cost (construction, operation, maintenance, decommissioning).
- Cross-domain and cross-territory impacts (including a CTIA and CDIA where required by DD&SA-ARCH-IACF-001).
- Funding mechanism options (see Section 4.3).
- Risks and mitigations.
- Resident impact — who benefits, who bears cost, in ECPH terms.

The Capital Appraisal Report is published on SCIP in full, including all technical assessor input and any dissenting positions. The CRP-Capital is dissolved on publication.

4.3 Funding Mechanisms for Capital Projects

DD&SA capital projects are funded through one or more of the following mechanisms, all defined within the CFA:

4.4 Multi-Year Amortisation in the DD&SA Context

Capital investments are amortised across their useful life to ensure that the residents who benefit from an asset contribute proportionately to its cost. In the DD&SA context, without debt markets or treasury functions in the conventional sense, amortisation works as follows:

- The Capital Appraisal Report defines the asset's useful life and the annual amortisation charge.
- The annual amortisation charge is published as a standing deduction from the relevant Domain or Territorial Assembly's allocation for the amortisation period.
- The amortisation schedule is published on SCIP as part of the Civic Fiscal Register, visible to all residents.
- Amortisation charges may not be reduced, deferred, or waived except through a formal Allocation Amendment Request reviewed by the CFA-Assembly and published on SCIP.

This mechanism ensures that capital costs are borne across generations in proportion to benefit, without requiring the DD&SA system to operate a commercial debt market. The Civic Infrastructure Endowment serves as the structural equivalent of a sinking fund, accumulating resources for future capital replacement.

4.5 Emergency Capital Spending

Emergency capital spending is authorised under the DD&SA Emergency Coordination Protocol (DD&SA-ARCH-IACF-001, Part IV) and is subject to the following specific fiscal controls:

- **Trigger:** A Civic Emergency declaration by two or more affected assemblies, or by a single assembly with National Civic Assembly endorsement within seventy-two hours.
- **Authorisation:** The Emergency Coordination Council may authorise emergency capital expenditure up to a defined ceiling (five hundred Base CRUs per affected resident) without a Capital Appraisal, sourced from the Civic Floor Reserve.

- **Time limit:** Emergency capital authority expires after thirty days. All unspent emergency capital authorisation lapses automatically.
- **Post-emergency reconciliation:** Within ninety days of the emergency declaration lapsing, a full financial reconciliation is published on SCIP. Emergency capital expenditure is classified as either: (a) absorbed into the Civic Floor Reserve replenishment schedule; or (b) transferred to a Multi-Year Capital Allocation if the asset created has lasting value.
- **Transparency:** All emergency capital decisions are published on SCIP within twenty-four hours of authorisation.

5. Surpluses and Deficits

5.1 Identifying Surpluses

A fiscal surplus arises when an assembly's actual resource use in a fiscal year is less than its allocated resource. Surpluses are identified through the annual fiscal reconciliation process, conducted by the Civic Audit Assembly (see Section 6). Surpluses may arise from:

- Under-delivery of mandated services (which triggers a service performance review as well as a fiscal review).
- Operational efficiency gains by the COS.
- Reduced demand due to demographic or circumstantial changes.
- Deferred capital expenditure.

5.2 Surplus Allocation

Identified surpluses are not retained by individual assemblies without a formal allocation decision. The default surplus disposition protocol is:

- **First call — Reserve Replenishment:** Any surplus is first applied to replenishing the Civic Floor Reserve and Civic Infrastructure Endowment to their target levels, as defined by the CFA-Assembly.
- **Second call — Carry Forward:** Up to twenty-five percent of the surplus may be carried forward by the assembly to the next fiscal year, for use within the same mandate. This must be declared on SCIP with a stated purpose.
- **Third call — Demand-Driven Reallocation:** Remaining surplus is placed in the Civic Reallocation Pool, administered by the CFA-Assembly. Domain and Territorial Assemblies may petition for access to the Reallocation Pool for identified unmet needs, with published justification.
- **Resident Dividend option:** In years of sustained aggregate surplus (defined as more than three percent of total national CRU pool in two consecutive years), the CFA-Assembly must deliberate on whether some portion of the surplus should be distributed as a Resident Dividend — a direct per-head return to all residents. This deliberation is public and resident-observable.

5.3 Identifying Deficits

A fiscal deficit arises when an assembly's resource use exceeds its allocation. Deficits are detected through the quarterly fiscal monitoring process, in which each assembly's COS unit submits a Fiscal Position Report to the CFA-Assembly and publishes it on SCIP. Deficits are categorised as:

- **Minor deficit:** under five percent of annual allocation. Managed within the assembly's own fiscal year, with a published recovery plan.

- Significant deficit: five to fifteen percent of annual allocation. Triggers a Fiscal Review by the Civic Audit Assembly and a mandatory joint session with the CFA-Assembly.
- Critical deficit: above fifteen percent of annual allocation. Triggers a Fiscal Crisis Protocol (see Section 5.4).

5.4 Deficit Management

Deficit management in the DD&SA system follows a transparent, non-punitive but firm protocol:

- **Root cause analysis:** The Civic Audit Assembly publishes a Root Cause Assessment within twenty working days of a significant or critical deficit being identified.
- **Recovery plan:** The affected assembly publishes a Deficit Recovery Plan on SCIP within thirty working days, specifying how the deficit will be addressed — through expenditure prioritisation, allocation amendment request, or temporary resource adjustment.
- **Cross-domain coordination:** Where a deficit in one domain affects service delivery in another (e.g. a health funding shortfall that reduces primary care capacity, increasing demand on housing support services), the CFA-Assembly convenes a Cross-Domain Fiscal Impact Assessment, triggering the CDIA process under DD&SA-ARCH-IACF-001.
- **Temporary borrowing:** As a last resort for critical deficits, the CFA-Assembly may authorise temporary resource borrowing from the Civic Floor Reserve, with a published repayment schedule not exceeding three fiscal years. Borrowing exceeding this term requires a National Civic Assembly resolution.
- **No hidden adjustment:** No deficit may be resolved by reclassifying expenditure, deferring obligations off-book, or transferring costs to the COS without a formal allocation amendment. All adjustments are published on SCIP.

6. Auditing and Financial Oversight

6.1 The Civic Audit Assembly

The Civic Audit Assembly (CAA) is a standing sortition-constituted body with national mandate to conduct, commission, and publish independent audits of all civic fiscal flows. The CAA is constitutionally independent of all Domain and Territorial Assemblies. Its members are sortition-selected from residents who are not currently serving on any other SA.

The CAA's mandate includes:

- Conducting or commissioning annual audits of all Domain Assembly and major Territorial Assembly fiscal positions.
- Publishing the Annual Civic Audit Report on SCIP, covering the fiscal health of the whole system.
- Investigating specific fiscal concerns raised by residents, assemblies, or SCIP monitoring triggers.
- Issuing Audit Findings — formal published assessments of specific fiscal irregularities, with recommended remedial actions.
- Coordinating with the Civic Fraud and Integrity Service (Section 6.4) on suspected misappropriation.

6.2 Audit Frequency and Scope

6.3 How Audit Results Are Communicated to Residents

Every audit report published on SCIP must be accompanied by:

- A Plain-Language Summary (maximum two sides of A4) explaining what was audited, what was found, and what action is required.
- A Traffic Light Rating: Green (no material concerns), Amber (concerns identified, remedial action required), Red (serious concerns, immediate action required).
- An Assembly Response: the audited assembly's published response to the findings, required within thirty working days.
- A Follow-Up Status: updated quarterly on SCIP until all remedial actions are confirmed complete.

6.4 The Civic Fraud and Integrity Service

The Civic Fraud and Integrity Service (CFIS) is a permanent professional body within the Civic Operations Service, constitutionally independent in its investigative function. The CFIS:

- Investigates credible allegations of fiscal misappropriation, fraudulent reporting, or deliberate falsification of civic financial records.
- Reports its findings to the CAA and the relevant assemblies.
- Refers substantiated findings to the Civic Justice Architecture for restorative and accountability processes.
- Publishes a summary of all completed investigations on SCIP (with appropriate protection for ongoing investigation integrity).

The CFIS does not have the power to sanction assemblies or individuals directly. It is an investigative and reporting body. Accountability consequences flow from the Civic Justice Architecture and from the relevant assembly's internal accountability processes — not from the CFIS itself.

6.5 Inter-Assembly Audit Coordination

Where financial flows cross domain or territorial boundaries — as they frequently do in capital projects, shared services, and Emergency Coordination — the CAA convenes a Joint Audit Panel. The Joint Audit Panel:

- Is sortition-constituted from residents with no current assembly membership.
- Is supported by professional audit staff drawn from the CFIS and COS.
- Has access to all relevant SCIP financial records from all parties.
- Publishes its findings on SCIP under the standard audit publication protocol.

PART III — WORKFORCE & SERVICE DELIVERY

7. The Civic Operations Service: Architecture and Purpose

7.1 Definition and Constitutional Status

The Civic Operations Service (COS) is the professional, non-political body responsible for implementing the mandates of Sortition Assemblies, delivering civic services to residents, and maintaining the operational infrastructure of the DD&SA system. The COS is not a government. It does not set frameworks. It does not have democratic authority. It is a constitutional service body — accountable to SAs collectively, to residents individually, and to the published standards of the Workforce Standards Architecture.

7.2 COS Structure

The COS is organised into four tiers:

7.3 The COS and the SA Boundary

The boundary between SA governance and COS operations is the single most important structural protection in the workforce architecture. It is maintained by three mechanisms:

- **Civic Instruction Protocol (CIP):** The only formal communication channel through which SAs direct the COS. Civic Instructions are published documents, adopted by the relevant SA through its standard deliberative process, specifying the mandate, standard, or priority the COS is required to implement. Civic Instructions do not specify how the COS must implement; they specify what must be achieved.
- **Operational Autonomy Charter (OAC):** A standing constitutional document specifying that operational decisions — staffing, procurement, scheduling, process design — are the exclusive domain of the COS, not of SAs. Any SA that attempts to make operational decisions is in constitutional breach. The OAC is enforced through the Mandate Boundary Directive process (DD&SA-ARCH-IACF-001).
- **Transparency without interference:** SAs receive full operational performance data from the COS — published on SCIP — and may deliberate on it, issue new Civic Instructions in response to it, and commission independent reviews of it. They may not instruct individual staff members, approve individual contracts, or direct specific operational activities.

8. Recruitment, Training, and Performance

8.1 Recruitment Framework

All COS recruitment is conducted through an open, competency-based process governed by the Civic Recruitment Standard (CRS). The CRS ensures:

- All positions are advertised publicly on SCIP and through open civic channels.
- Selection is based solely on assessed competence against published criteria.
- No position may be filled through appointment by an SA member, assembly resolution, or political preference.
- All shortlisting, assessment, and appointment decisions are documented and publishable on request.
- A standing Recruitment Integrity Panel — a small sortition body convened annually — reviews a random sample of recruitment decisions for process compliance.

8.1.1 Anti-Capture Safeguards in Recruitment

The following structural safeguards protect recruitment from informal capture:

- No SA member may participate in any COS recruitment process, at any tier.
- Panel composition for senior appointments (Tier 1 and Tier 2 leadership) must include at least one resident representative, sortition-selected for the purpose.
- Conflict of interest declarations are mandatory for all panel members, published on SCIP.
- Any recruitment decision that is challenged by a resident or assembly is reviewed by the Recruitment Integrity Panel within thirty working days.

8.2 Training Framework

All COS staff are subject to a published Training and Development Standard, maintained by the Workforce Standards Assembly and updated every three years. The standard covers:

8.3 Performance Framework

COS performance is assessed at three levels: organisational (the whole COS), unit (DSU, Regional Hub, LSDU), and individual. The framework is developmental, not punitive — its purpose is to improve service delivery, not to discipline staff as a first response to under-performance.

8.3.1 Organisational and Unit Performance

- Each COS unit publishes a quarterly Service Delivery Report on SCIP, measuring performance against the Civic Instructions in force and published service standards.
- The Workforce Standards Assembly reviews Service Delivery Reports annually and publishes an Overall COS Performance Assessment.
- Where unit performance is persistently below standard (defined as below target on more than fifty percent of indicators in two consecutive quarters), the Workforce Standards Assembly issues a Performance Improvement Notice, specifying expected improvements and a review timeline.
- Where unit performance does not improve within twelve months of a Performance Improvement Notice, the Workforce Standards Assembly may commission an independent organisational review and publish its recommendations.

8.3.2 Individual Performance

- Individual staff performance is managed through the COS's internal management processes, governed by the Performance and Development Standard.
- Individual performance processes are not public — they are matters between a staff member and their line management — except where a process relates to a formal integrity concern, which is referred to the CFIS.
- Resident complaints about individual COS staff are received through the Resident Feedback Register (Section 8.5), reviewed by the relevant unit manager, and addressed within fifteen working days. Residents receive a published response (anonymised for staff protection) within that period.

8.3.3 Feedback Integration

- Resident feedback from the Resident Feedback Register is aggregated quarterly and published on SCIP as the Resident Service Experience Report.
- SA deliberation cycles include a standing agenda item reviewing the Resident Service Experience Report and considering whether new Civic Instructions are required in response.
- Where feedback indicates a systemic service problem, the relevant Domain Assembly is obliged to deliberate on a Civic Instruction response within sixty working days.

9. How SAs Instruct Service Providers Without Becoming Managers

9.1 The Civic Instruction Protocol

The Civic Instruction (CI) is the single formal instrument through which SAs direct the COS. A Civic Instruction must:

- Be adopted through the SA's standard deliberative process (not by an individual member or informal subgroup).
- State the mandate, standard, or priority to be implemented in outcome terms — not operational method terms.
- Specify the relevant COS unit or units to whom the CI is addressed.

- Include a published baseline: what is the current state of delivery, and what is the target state?
- Include a compliance timeline: when does the COS unit need to begin and complete implementation?
- Be published on SCIP immediately on adoption.

9.1.1 Examples of Valid and Invalid Civic Instructions

9.2 Translating Civic Instructions into Operational Plans

On receipt of a Civic Instruction, the relevant COS unit is required to:

- **Acknowledge receipt:** Within five working days, publish an acknowledgement on SCIP confirming the CI has been received and assigned to the relevant operational team.
- **Publish an Implementation Plan:** Within thirty working days (or shorter if the CI specifies urgency), publish an Implementation Plan on SCIP. The plan must specify: what actions will be taken; what resources are required; whether additional resources are needed and how they will be sought; the implementation timeline; and the metrics by which progress will be measured.
- **Resource flags:** If the COS unit believes the Civic Instruction cannot be implemented within its current resource allocation, it must immediately raise a Resource Flag — a published document on SCIP — specifying the resource gap. The relevant SA is then required to deliberate on an allocation amendment within thirty working days.
- **Progress reporting:** Quarterly progress reports against each active Civic Instruction are published on SCIP. Residents and SAs can see, at any time, the status of every active CI.

9.3 Feedback Loops: Monitoring Without Micro-Managing

SAs monitor implementation through a combination of SCIP-published data, annual performance reviews, and resident feedback — not through direct operational involvement. The three feedback channels are:

- **SCIP Performance Dashboard:** A live, publicly accessible dashboard for each active Civic Instruction, showing the current compliance status, the latest progress report, and the trend over the past four quarters. SAs review this dashboard in their regular deliberative cycles.
- **Annual COS Performance Session:** Each Domain Assembly holds a formal annual session reviewing the overall performance of its corresponding DSU. The session considers the annual COS Performance Assessment, the Resident Service Experience Report, and any open audit findings. The session is open to resident observation and its record is published on SCIP.
- **Resident Service Petitions:** Any resident may submit a Service Petition to the relevant SA through SCIP, identifying a specific service delivery failure or concern. Petitions are published on SCIP. The SA is required to acknowledge the petition and either (a) refer it to the COS for operational response, or (b) deliberate on a new Civic Instruction, within thirty working days. Petitions supported by five hundred or more residents must be included in the SA's next deliberative cycle.

PART IV — DATA INFRASTRUCTURE

10. The National Open-Data Spine

10.1 Purpose and Constitutional Status

The National Open-Data Spine (NODS) is the authoritative, publicly accessible data infrastructure of the Civic Commonwealth of the British Isles. It is the factual substrate on which all SA deliberation, COS operations, resident rights, and civic accountability rest. Without reliable, consistent, openly accessible data, sortition-based governance becomes uninformed, unaccountable, and vulnerable to manipulation.

The NODS is a component of SCIP, governed by the Civic Data Assembly (CDA) — a standing sortition-constituted body with national mandate over data architecture, standards, and resident data rights. The CDA does not own the data; the residents of the Civic Commonwealth collectively own the civic data. The CDA governs how it is managed.

10.2 Core Components of the NODS

10.3 Data Collection

Data enters the NODS through four collection channels:

- **Automated sensor and system feeds:** Infrastructure sensors (environmental, traffic, energy), digital service platforms, and administrative systems provide continuous or periodic automated data feeds. All automated feeds are governed by the Data Feed Standard (see Section 11.1).
- **COS operational reporting:** COS units submit operational data to the NODS on defined schedules (daily, weekly, monthly, depending on the data type) as part of their standard operational obligations. All COS operational data is automatically published on the NODS within forty-eight hours of submission, unless a defined temporary operational sensitivity exemption applies (see Section 10.5).
- **SA deliberation records:** All SA formal outputs — decisions, Civic Instructions, reports, consultation records — are published to the Civic Decision Register immediately on adoption.
- **Resident-submitted data:** Residents may submit data to specific NODS registers (e.g. local environmental observations, service complaints) through the Resident Access Portal. Resident-submitted data is flagged as such and is subject to a verification process before being incorporated into official registers.

10.4 Data Standardisation

All data published on the NODS conforms to the Civic Data Standard (CDS), maintained by the CDA. The CDS defines:

- Field definitions and units of measurement for every data type in every register.
- Mandatory metadata: source, collection date, collection method, data owner, last verified date.
- Formats: all NODS data is published in at least two open, machine-readable formats (currently CSV and JSON), with human-readable summary dashboards.
- Update frequencies: minimum acceptable update intervals for each register.
- Quality indicators: every NODS dataset carries a published Data Quality Score (DQS) assessing completeness, timeliness, and verification status.

10.5 Publication and Access

All NODS data is public by default. There are three defined exceptions to full public publication:

- **Individual personal data:** Data relating to identified individuals (health records, housing records, resident register entries) is accessible only to the individual concerned, to the COS for service delivery purposes, and to SAs for specifically defined mandate purposes. Personal data use is governed by the Resident Data Rights Charter (Section 12).
- **Temporary operational sensitivity:** Where publishing specific operational data in real-time would create an active public safety risk (e.g. live grid vulnerability data during a cyberattack), the COS may apply a temporary sensitivity designation, not exceeding seventy-two hours, subject to CDA review. All sensitivity designations are themselves published on SCIP.
- **Investigation integrity:** Where CFIS is conducting an active integrity investigation, specific financial records may be withheld from the public register for the duration of the investigation, subject to CDA approval. All such withholdings are logged and published on SCIP.

10.6 Archiving

All NODS data is archived permanently. No civic data may be deleted from the NODS archive except through a formal Archive Removal Request, adopted by the CDA after public consultation, and recorded on SCIP. The archive is maintained by the Civic Data Stewardship Office (see Section 10.7) and is accessible to residents, researchers, and SAs.

10.7 The Civic Data Stewardship Office

The Civic Data Stewardship Office (CDSO) is a permanent professional body within the COS responsible for maintaining the technical infrastructure of the NODS. The CDSO:

- Manages NODS technical infrastructure, security, and availability.
- Ensures compliance with the Civic Data Standard.
- Reports quarterly to the Civic Data Assembly on system status, Data Quality Scores, and any security or integrity incidents.
- Has no authority to modify, suppress, or selectively publish data — that authority rests with the CDA and the relevant SA.

11. Standards for Metrics, APIs, and Dashboards

11.1 Metric Standards

Every indicator published on the NODS is governed by a Metric Definition Document (MDD), maintained by the CDA. An MDD specifies:

- The indicator name and a plain-language definition.
- The unit of measurement.
- The collection methodology.
- The data source and responsible COS unit.
- The publication frequency.
- The baseline and target values, where applicable.
- The date the MDD was adopted and any revision history.

MDDs are published on the NODS and may be proposed by any SA, COS unit, or resident petition. New MDDs are adopted by the CDA after a thirty-day public consultation. Existing MDDs may not be

modified without a forty-five-day public consultation and CDA adoption. The purpose of this stability protection is to ensure that trend data is not corrupted by retroactive metric redefinition.

11.2 API Standards

The NODS is accessible via a public application programming interface (API) governed by the Civic API Standard. The standard requires:

- **Open access:** All non-personal NODS data is accessible via the API without authentication or registration.
- **Interoperability:** The API uses open standards (currently RESTful JSON over HTTPS, with GraphQL support for complex queries).
- **Versioning:** API versions are maintained for a minimum of five years before deprecation, with twelve months' notice of any version change.
- **Rate limiting:** Rate limits are applied to prevent monopolisation of API capacity, published as part of the API Standard. Rate limits do not apply to SA or COS internal access.
- **Security:** All API access is logged. Access to personal data endpoints requires authenticated resident or authorised SA credentials.
- **Documentation:** Full API documentation is published on SCIP in plain-language and technical formats.

11.3 Dashboard Standards

Three tiers of NODS dashboards are maintained:

Dashboard designs are reviewed by the CDA every two years, with a mandatory resident usability assessment included in each review. Residents may submit dashboard usability feedback through the Resident Access Portal at any time.

11.4 Maintaining, Updating, and Coordinating Standards

The CDA is responsible for maintaining all data standards. Cross-domain and cross-territory data standard conflicts are resolved through the CDA's standard Data Standards Panel process — a sortition-constituted temporary panel with mandate to resolve a specific standards conflict. Outcomes are published on SCIP and adopted by the CDA.

12. Resident Data Rights

12.1 The Resident Data Rights Charter

The Resident Data Rights Charter (RDRC) is a constitutional document within the DD&SA framework, establishing the following inalienable rights for every resident:

12.2 The Resident Data Rights Tribunal

The Resident Data Rights Tribunal (RDRT) is a standing body constituted by sortition to hear and determine resident data rights complaints. It is not a court in the conventional sense — it follows the DD&SA principle of non-adversarial, evidence-based adjudication. A Tribunal panel for a specific complaint consists of five residents, sortition-selected, supported by a professional data rights adviser (a technical expert, not a decision-maker). The Tribunal:

- Reviews the factual record of the complaint.
- Hears from the resident and the relevant COS unit or SA.

- Issues a Determination within thirty working days — either upholding the complaint, dismissing it, or upholding it in part.
- Where a complaint is upheld, specifies the remedial action required and the timeline.
- Publishes all Determinations on SCIP (anonymised for the individual resident).

12.3 Enforcement Without Courts or Executives

Data rights enforcement in DD&SA does not rely on courts or executive agencies. It relies on three mechanisms:

- **Transparency pressure:** All RDRT Determinations are published on SCIP. A COS unit or SA that consistently fails to comply with Determinations is visible to all residents and SAs. This creates institutional accountability without punitive authority.
- **Civic Instruction trigger:** Where a RDRT Determination requires a COS unit to change a process or system, and the COS unit does not comply within the specified timeline, the relevant Domain Assembly is required to issue a Civic Instruction requiring compliance. This brings the full SA-COS accountability mechanism to bear.
- **Civic Justice referral:** Where data rights violations involve deliberate misuse, falsification, or systematic breach, the matter is referred to the Civic Justice Architecture for restorative accountability proceedings.

13. How SAs Access and Verify Data

13.1 SA Data Access Rights

Every Sortition Assembly has unconditional access to all NODS data relevant to its mandate. This access is:

- Provided through the SA Deliberation Dashboard as standard.
- Supplementable by formal Data Request to the CDSO for any specific NODS data not already in standard dashboard views.
- Expandable to individual-level data for defined mandate purposes, subject to a published Data Purpose Declaration specifying what data is needed, for what mandate purpose, and what anonymisation or aggregation safeguards will apply.

13.2 Data Quality and Integrity Verification

SAs do not verify raw data themselves — that is the function of the CDSO and the Civic Audit Assembly. SAs engage with verified data and the published Data Quality Score. Where an SA has reason to question the quality or integrity of data it is working with:

- **Data Quality Challenge:** The SA may submit a formal Data Quality Challenge to the CDA, specifying the data concerned and the nature of the concern. The CDA is required to respond within twenty working days with a published assessment.
- **Independent Data Review:** Where a Data Quality Challenge is unresolved, the SA may commission an Independent Data Review by a sortition-constituted Data Panel supported by technical assessors. The Data Panel's findings are published on SCIP.
- **Conflicting data sources:** Where an SA is working with data from more than one source that give materially different pictures of the same situation, it must publish a Data Conflict Notice on SCIP before adopting any decision that depends on the disputed data. The Data Conflict Notice triggers a CDA assessment. SAs may proceed with decisions before the assessment is complete.

but must note the data conflict explicitly in their decision record.

13.3 Inter-Assembly Data Coordination

Where two or more SAs require access to the same dataset or where a cross-domain decision requires shared data analysis, a Joint Data Panel is convened. The Joint Data Panel:

- Is sortition-constituted from residents with no current SA membership.
- Is supported by CDSO technical staff and, where needed, domain-specific technical experts.
- Is tasked with producing a Shared Evidence Review — a published assessment of the relevant data that all participating SAs may draw on in their deliberations.
- Publishes its methodology, data sources, and findings in full on SCIP.

Joint Data Panels are time-limited and mandate-specific. They do not become standing bodies and have no authority beyond producing the Shared Evidence Review.

PART V — INTER-ASSEMBLY COORDINATION ACROSS FISCAL, WORKFORCE, AND DATA DOMAINS

14. Coordination Architecture for the Three Operational Domains

14.1 The Integration Problem

The three domains of the Civic Operations Architecture are not parallel systems that happen to exist in the same constitutional framework. They are deeply interdependent. A Domain Assembly decision about health service standards (a mandate decision) immediately triggers fiscal implications (is the ECPH allocation sufficient?), workforce implications (does the COS DSU have the staffing and skills to deliver?), and data implications (does the NODS have the metrics to monitor compliance?). These implications do not arise sequentially; they arise simultaneously.

The coordination architecture must handle this simultaneity without creating a permanent coordination body that effectively becomes an executive. The solution is a system of triggered coordination protocols, described in this Part.

14.2 The Operational Impact Assessment

Every substantive SA decision — defined as a new Civic Instruction, a capital project approval, a new mandate adoption, or a major mandate revision — must be preceded by an Operational Impact Assessment (OIA). The OIA is the three-domain equivalent of the CDIA: a structured, published analysis of the fiscal, workforce, and data implications of the proposed decision. An OIA must cover:

- **Fiscal impact:** What resource is required? Is it within current allocation? If not, what Allocation Amendment Request is required?
- **Workforce impact:** What changes to COS staffing, skills, or service delivery configurations are required? Has the relevant COS unit confirmed feasibility?
- **Data impact:** What new metrics, data collection, or NODS register changes are required? Has the CDA confirmed that the required data infrastructure is in place or can be put in place within the required timeline?
- **Cross-domain implications:** Does the decision affect the fiscal, workforce, or data systems of any other Domain or Territorial Assembly? If so, a CDIA (DD&SA-ARCH-IACF-001) is also required.

An OIA is produced by the relevant COS unit in consultation with the CDA and the relevant fiscal panel and is published on SCIP before the SA's deliberative session on the proposed decision. The SA is not obliged to follow the OIA's assessments, but it must acknowledge them explicitly in its decision record.

14.3 Joint Fiscal-Workforce-Data Panels

Where a proposed decision involves significant simultaneous implications across all three operational domains — for example, a national education curriculum reform — the SA may convene a Joint Operational Panel (JOP). The JOP:

- Is sortition-constituted from residents with no current assembly or COS membership.
- Is supported by staff from the CFA-Assembly, the Workforce Standards Assembly, and the CDA.
- Produces a Joint Operational Assessment addressing all three domains in an integrated analysis.
- Is time-limited to forty working days.
- Publishes its full assessment on SCIP.

The JOP is a deliberative support body, not a decision-making body. Its assessment informs the relevant SA's deliberation; it does not replace it.

14.4 Triggered Coordination: How a Domain Decision Cascades

Example: The Civic Health Assembly adopts a new Civic Instruction requiring all residents to have access to community mental health services within their Local Civic Assembly area within three years.

Coordination cascade:

- OIA produced: The Health DSU produces an OIA confirming: the instruction requires an additional allocation of 0.8% of the current health domain budget; 2,400 additional mental health workers nationally; and a new NODS register for community mental health service access monitoring.
- Fiscal trigger: The CFA-Assembly is notified of the Allocation Amendment Request. A Joint Fiscal Coordination Panel is convened to assess whether the required resource is available within the annual CRU pool or requires a MYCA.
- Workforce trigger: The Workforce Standards Assembly receives the workforce implication from the OIA. It assesses whether the current COS training pipeline and workforce plan can deliver 2,400 additional mental health workers within three years. It publishes its assessment and either confirms feasibility or raises a Workforce Capacity Flag.
- Data trigger: The CDA receives the data implication from the OIA. It confirms that the required NODS register can be built within twelve months and publishes the draft Metric Definition Documents for consultation.
- Cross-domain check: The Health Assembly confirms, via CDIA, that the instruction requires coordinated action from Local Civic Assemblies (physical premises), the Digital Infrastructure Assembly (telehealth platform), and the Housing Assembly (co-location with supported housing services). Relevant CDIA processes are initiated in parallel.
- SA decision: The Civic Health Assembly deliberates on the full OIA and CDIA package, adopts the Civic Instruction with a phased implementation timeline that accommodates the confirmed workforce build period, and publishes the decision with the full OIA on SCIP.

14.5 Shared Workforce: Multi-Domain COS Units

Some COS functions serve multiple domains simultaneously. A Regional Hub Director serves all domain service units in their region. A data scientist in the CDSO may support health, environment, and transport domains concurrently. Shared workforce presents specific coordination challenges:

- **Priority conflict:** Where multiple Domain Assemblies issue Civic Instructions that create competing demands on a shared COS unit's capacity, the relevant DSUs must negotiate a Priority Order. If they cannot agree, the matter is referred to the Workforce Standards Assembly, which convenes a Workforce Coordination Panel — a temporary sortition body — to arbitrate.
- **Cost allocation:** The cost of shared COS functions is allocated across the Domain Assemblies that use them, using a published cost-sharing formula maintained by the CFA-Assembly. Formula disputes are resolved through the Joint Fiscal Coordination Panel process.
- **Accountability:** A shared COS unit is accountable to all Domain Assemblies it serves, through each assembly's standard Civic Instruction and performance monitoring mechanisms. Where accountability claims conflict, the Workforce Coordination Panel arbitrates.

14.6 Cross-Territory Coordination of Operational Domains

The fiscal, workforce, and data implications of cross-territory decisions are managed through the same mechanisms as cross-domain implications, with territorial equivalents:

- Cross-Territory Impact Assessments (CTIAs) include operational as well as geographic impact analysis.
- The Shared Territorial Asset Register (STAR) includes workforce deployments and data infrastructure as shared assets where they span territorial boundaries.
- Shared Asset Charters (SACs) for cross-territory infrastructure must include a Workforce and Data Annex specifying how COS staffing and data management responsibilities are allocated between territories.

PART VI — SAFEGUARDS, DRIFT PREVENTION, AND STRESS-TESTING

15. System Integrity and Drift Prevention

15.1 The Threat Model for Operational Domains

15.2 Annual Operational Health Reviews

Three parallel Annual Health Reviews are conducted, one per operational domain:

- **Annual Fiscal Health Review (AFHR):** Conducted by the Civic Audit Assembly. Reviews ECPH compliance, deficit and surplus patterns, capital project financial performance, audit findings follow-through, and CFIS activity summary. Published on SCIP within sixty days of fiscal year end.
- **Annual Workforce Health Review (AWHR):** Conducted by a sortition-constituted Review Panel commissioned by the Workforce Standards Assembly. Reviews COS performance against all active Civic Instructions, recruitment integrity, training completion rates, resident service experience, and workforce diversity. Published on SCIP annually.
- **Annual Data Health Review (ADHR):** Conducted by the CDA with independent assessment by a sortition-constituted Data Review Panel. Reviews NODS data quality scores, API availability,

dashboard usability, RDRT Determination compliance, and data standards currency. Published on SCIP annually.

All three Annual Health Reviews are presented at a joint session of the CFA-Assembly, Workforce Standards Assembly, and CDA, which produces a consolidated Annual Operations Summary for resident publication.

15.3 Resident-Initiated Reviews

Residents may initiate targeted reviews of any operational domain through:

- A Resident Audit Petition (five hundred signatures) triggering a targeted CAA investigation of a specific fiscal concern.
- A Resident Service Petition (five hundred signatures) triggering a formal SA review of a specific service delivery failure.
- A Resident Data Rights complaint to the RDRT (individual right, no signature threshold).
- A Resident Data Quality Challenge (individual right) to the CDA for any NODS data they believe to be incorrect.

All resident-initiated review actions, their outcomes, and follow-up status are published on SCIP.

15.4 Automatic Drift Detection Indicators

16. Stress Tests

16.1 Stress Test: Economic Shock

Scenario: A severe and sustained economic contraction reduces national civic revenues by twenty-two percent over two years. Total CRU pool shrinks. Multiple Domain Assemblies face allocation shortfalls. The COS workforce is at risk of under-resourcing. Residents' service expectations have not changed.

Framework Response

Under this scenario, the following mechanisms engage in sequence:

- The CFA-Assembly issues a revised National Civic Resource Statement reflecting the reduced revenue base, published immediately on SCIP.
- All Domain and Territorial Assemblies receive updated allocation projections. Those facing significant shortfalls (more than ten percent) are required to publish a Service Prioritisation Plan within sixty working days, setting out which mandated services will be maintained in full, which will be temporarily reduced, and the ECPH implications.
- Service Prioritisation Plans are subject to thirty days of resident review on SCIP. Residents may submit objections through the Resident Access Portal.
- The CFA-Assembly convenes a National Fiscal Crisis Coordination Panel — a sortition-constituted body with national mandate — to produce a National Resource Allocation Framework for the crisis period, ensuring that the most critical services (health, housing, food security) are protected through prioritised ECPH allocation.
- The Civic Floor Reserve is partially deployed to buffer the most critical service domains for up to twelve months, with a published replenishment schedule.
- COS workforce capacity is managed through a Workforce Stabilisation Protocol — a standing agreement between the Workforce Standards Assembly and the National COS Directorate that

prevents mass redundancies in response to temporary fiscal pressure, instead using hours reduction, redeployment, and internal reskilling.

- The NODS economic indicators dashboard is updated to real-time frequency. All Assemblies' Service Prioritisation Plans are published on SCIP for resident visibility throughout the crisis.

Assessment

The ECPH framework ensures that any reductions in service are distributed equitably. The National Fiscal Crisis Coordination Panel prevents uncoordinated domain-by-domain retrenchment. The Workforce Stabilisation Protocol protects residents from the compound harm of service reduction and workforce disruption simultaneously. The transparent publication of Service Prioritisation Plans ensures residents are not blindsided by service changes.

16.2 Stress Test: Large-Scale Emergency

Scenario: A major natural disaster affects three regional territories simultaneously, destroying significant infrastructure, displacing a hundred thousand residents, and creating an immediate demand for emergency health, housing, and transport services vastly exceeding normal COS capacity.

Framework Response

- The Emergency Coordination Protocol (DD&SA-ARCH-IACF-001, Section 16) is activated. The Emergency Coordination Council (ECC) issues Emergency Capital Allocations and Emergency Civic Instructions to the affected COS Regional Hubs and relevant DSUs.
- The Civic Floor Reserve is deployed for emergency capital and operational expenditure.
- COS Regional Hubs in unaffected regions are placed on Emergency Support Status — they may be directed to redeploy staff to affected regions under the Workforce Stabilisation Protocol's emergency provision.
- Emergency NODS data streams are activated: real-time infrastructure damage assessment, displaced resident tracking (with resident consent), and resource deployment monitoring.
- Emergency Civic Instructions override the thirty-day OIA requirement. A post-emergency OIA reconciliation is conducted within ninety days, assessing the operational, fiscal, and data implications of all emergency decisions.
- Resident data protections are not suspended during emergencies. Displaced resident tracking uses anonymised, consent-based data collection. The RDRT remains in operation throughout.

16.3 Stress Test: Major Data Failure or Breach

Scenario: A cyberattack compromises a significant portion of the NODS, corrupting fiscal data and exposing personal resident data from the Civic Health Data Spine. The CDSO detects the breach within hours. Public confidence in the data system is immediately at risk.

Framework Response

- The CDSO immediately activates the Civic Data Incident Protocol, published as a standing operational procedure on SCIP. Affected NODS registers are taken offline.
- The CDA convenes an Emergency Data Panel within twenty-four hours. The Panel has authority to issue temporary data access restrictions and to direct the CDSO on immediate remediation priorities.
- All affected residents are notified of the breach through the Resident Access Portal within forty-eight hours, specifying: what data was affected, what risks it creates for them, and what

steps are being taken.

- CFIS initiates an integrity investigation to determine whether the breach was external or involved internal actors.
- SA operations that depend on the affected data are placed in a Data Deficiency Status — their ongoing decisions are flagged on SCIP as made under data-deficient conditions. This does not prevent urgent decisions, but it creates a transparent record.
- A full Incident Report is published on SCIP within thirty days of the breach, covering: what happened, what data was affected, what remediation was undertaken, and what systemic changes have been made to prevent recurrence.
- The Resident Data Rights Tribunal is given additional temporary resource to handle the expected surge in resident data rights complaints.

Assessment

The framework's response to a data breach is transparency-first and resident-first. The immediate notification requirement ensures residents are not the last to know. The Data Deficiency Status mechanism prevents affected data from silently corrupting SA decisions. The CFIS involvement ensures that internal breach vectors are investigated. The thirty-day public Incident Report creates an accountability record that prevents institutional minimisation of the harm.

PART VII — DEFINITIONS AND GLOSSARY

17. Terms and Definitions

The following terms have specific meanings within this framework. All terms are consistent with DD&SA constitutional vocabulary established in DD&SA-ARCH-001, the Constitutional Grammar Document, and DD&SA-ARCH-IACF-001.

Annual Coordination Health Review (ACHR): See DD&SA-ARCH-IACF-001. Also engaged for operational domain reviews within this framework.

Annual Data Health Review (ADHR): An annual review of the NODS, API systems, dashboards, and data rights compliance, conducted by the CDA with independent sortition panel support.

Annual Fiscal Health Review (AFHR): An annual review of the fiscal health of the whole DD&SA system, conducted by the Civic Audit Assembly.

Annual Workforce Health Review (AWHR): An annual review of COS performance, recruitment integrity, training, and workforce diversity, conducted by a sortition panel commissioned by the Workforce Standards Assembly.

Base Civic Resource Unit (Base CRU): The fundamental unit of civic resource allocation: total available civic revenue divided by total verified resident population.

Capital Appraisal Report: A published independent assessment of a capital project, produced by a sortition-constituted Capital Review Panel supported by technical assessors.

Capital Need Assessment (CNA): A published document initiating the capital project proposal process, explaining need, solution, cost, and population served.

Capital Review Panel (CRP-Capital): A temporary sortition-constituted body that produces a Capital Appraisal Report for a specific proposed capital project.

Civic API Standard: The technical and governance standard governing public access to NODS data via the application programming interface.

Civic Audit Assembly (CAA): A standing sortition-constituted body with national mandate to conduct, commission, and publish independent audits of all civic fiscal flows.

Civic Capital Bond (CCB): A publicly issued investment instrument for specific civic infrastructure projects, repaid from asset revenues or operational savings.

Civic Data Assembly (CDA): A standing sortition-constituted body with national mandate over data architecture, standards, and resident data rights.

Civic Data Standard (CDS): The technical standard governing all data published on the NODS, including field definitions, metadata, formats, and quality indicators.

Civic Data Stewardship Office (CDSO): A permanent professional body within the COS responsible for maintaining the technical infrastructure of the NODS.

Civic Fiscal Assembly (CFA-Assembly): A standing sortition-constituted body with national mandate over the fiscal framework of the DD&SA system.

Civic Floor Reserve: A constitutionally ring-fenced emergency stabilisation fund, replenished annually from national civic revenues.

Civic Fraud and Integrity Service (CFIS): A permanent professional body within the COS with a constitutionally independent investigative function covering fiscal misappropriation and data breaches.

Civic Infrastructure Endowment (CIE): A standing capital reserve fund for routine and planned infrastructure replacement and maintenance.

Civic Instruction (CI): The formal instrument through which a Sortition Assembly directs the Civic Operations Service, specifying outcomes rather than operational methods.

Civic Instruction Protocol (CIP): The published protocol governing how Civic Instructions are issued, implemented, and monitored.

Civic Operations Architecture (COA): The integrated operational framework governing Funding & Fiscal Architecture, Workforce & Service Delivery, and Data Infrastructure in the DD&SA system.

Civic Operations Service (COS): The professional, non-political body responsible for implementing SA mandates and delivering civic services to residents.

Civic Reallocation Pool: A fund holding unallocated surpluses, administered by the CFA-Assembly, available to Domain and Territorial Assemblies on petition for identified unmet needs.

Civic Recruitment Standard (CRS): The published standard governing all COS recruitment processes, ensuring openness, competence-based selection, and anti-capture safeguards.

Civic Resident Register (CRR): A continuously maintained, SCIP-hosted register of all residents, used in ECPH calculation.

Civic Resource Unit (CRU): See Base Civic Resource Unit. Used as the unit of account throughout the fiscal architecture.

Civic Restitution Pool: See Civic Reallocation Pool.

Data Conflict Notice: A published SA notice flagging that the SA is working with conflicting data sources in a specific deliberative process.

Data Feed Standard: The technical standard governing automated data feeds to the NODS from sensors, systems, and COS units.

Data Quality Score (DQS): A published indicator for every NODS dataset assessing completeness, timeliness, and verification status.

Domain Service Unit (DSU): The COS professional unit serving a specific civic domain (health, education, transport, etc.).

Equal Cost Per Head (ECPH): The core fiscal principle that every resident generates an equal base resource entitlement, with transparent supplementary adjustments for need, geography, and transition.

Fiscal Position Report: A quarterly published report by each assembly's COS unit, showing resource use against allocation.

Geography Weighting (GW): A transparent supplementary factor adjusting per-resident resource allocation to reflect higher service delivery costs in remote or sparsely populated territories.

Implementation Plan: A published COS document produced in response to a Civic Instruction, specifying actions, resources, timeline, and progress metrics.

Inter-Assembly Capital Contribution (IACC): A multi-party capital funding arrangement where multiple SAs contribute to a cross-domain or cross-territory capital project.

Joint Data Panel: A sortition-constituted temporary body producing a Shared Evidence Review for cross-domain or cross-territory data analysis needs.

Joint Fiscal Coordination Panel: A temporary sortition-constituted body facilitating resolution of allocation conflicts or fiscal coordination challenges between assemblies.

Joint Operational Panel (JOP): A sortition-constituted temporary body producing a Joint Operational Assessment across all three COA domains for complex SA decisions.

Local Service Delivery Unit (LSDU): The front-line COS delivery unit serving a Local Civic Assembly area.

Mandate Resource Plan (MRP): An annual published document submitted by each Domain Assembly to the CFA-Assembly specifying required resources for mandate delivery.

Metric Definition Document (MDD): The published definition document for every NODS indicator, specifying field definitions, methodology, source, and update frequency.

Multi-Year Capital Allocation (MYCA): A ring-fenced annual allocation from Domain or Territorial budgets over multiple years, funding a defined capital project.

National Civic Resource Statement: The annual published statement by the CFA-Assembly of total available civic resource and the Base CRU.

National Open-Data Spine (NODS): The authoritative, publicly accessible data infrastructure of the Civic Commonwealth, hosting all civic service, fiscal, environmental, and decision data.

Needs Weighting (NW): A transparent supplementary factor adjusting per-resident resource allocation to reflect higher service delivery costs associated with disability, age, or chronic illness.

Operational Autonomy Charter (OAC): The constitutional document specifying that operational decisions are the exclusive domain of the COS, not of SAs.

Operational Impact Assessment (OIA): A published three-domain analysis of the fiscal, workforce, and data implications of a proposed SA decision.

Resident Data Rights Charter (RDRC): The constitutional document establishing resident data rights: access, correction, explanation, limitation, anti-profiling, and portability.

Resident Data Rights Tribunal (RDRT): A standing sortition-constituted body hearing and determining resident data rights complaints.

Resident Dividend: A direct per-head payment to residents from a sustained aggregate civic surplus, deliberated by the CFA-Assembly in defined surplus conditions.

Resident Feedback Register: The SCIP-hosted mechanism through which residents submit service experience feedback, complaints, and petitions.

Resource Flag: A published COS notice indicating that a Civic Instruction cannot be implemented within current resource allocation.

Territorial Civic Resource (TCR): The annual resource allocation to a Territorial Assembly, calculated from the CRUs of all residents within its jurisdiction.

Transition Weighting (TW): A time-limited supplementary resource adjustment for territories undergoing significant demographic or economic transition.

Workforce Coordination Panel: A temporary sortition-constituted body arbitrating workforce priority conflicts between Domain Assemblies sharing COS capacity.

Workforce Stabilisation Protocol: A standing agreement preventing mass COS redundancies in response to temporary fiscal pressure.

Workforce Standards Assembly: A standing sortition-constituted body with national mandate over COS professional standards, training, performance, and the SA/COS boundary.

PART VIII — IMPLEMENTATION PATHWAY

18. Sequencing Implementation

18.1 Phase 1: Constitutional and Technical Foundations (Year 1–2)

Before any Domain or Territorial Assembly is constituted, the following must be in place:

- **National Open-Data Spine (NODS) build:** The technical infrastructure of the NODS is constructed and tested. The Civic Data Standard is adopted. The Resident Access Portal is operational. All NODS registers are empty but structurally complete.
- **Civic Data Assembly (CDA) constitution:** The CDA is among the first bodies constituted, as it governs the data infrastructure on which all other operations depend.
- **Civic Fiscal Assembly (CFA-Assembly) constitution:** The CFA-Assembly is constituted and issues the first National Civic Resource Statement and the Base CRU for the transition period.

- **Civic Audit Assembly (CAA) constitution:** The CAA is constituted before any assembly begins managing resources.
- **Workforce Standards Assembly constitution:** The Workforce Standards Assembly is constituted and publishes the initial versions of the Civic Recruitment Standard and the Training and Development Standard.
- **COS skeleton establishment:** A transition COS is established, staffed by existing civic service professionals, operating under DD&SA principles from Day 1.
- **SCIP fiscal and workforce registers:** The Civic Fiscal Register and Workforce Standards Register are operational on SCIP.

18.2 Phase 2: Domain and Territorial Assembly Operational Embedding (Year 2–5)

- **OIA mandatory from Day 1:** Every Assembly is formally inducted into the OIA requirement on constitution. The CFA-Assembly publishes OIA guidance and templates.
- **ECPH calculation activated:** The Civic Resident Register is populated from transition-period population records and verified. The first full ECPH allocation is issued.
- **COS DSUs established:** Domain Service Units are established for each major domain as the corresponding Domain Assembly is constituted.
- **RDRC in force:** The Resident Data Rights Charter takes effect from the constitution of the CDA. The RDRT is operational.
- **First Annual Health Reviews:** The first AFHR, AWHR, and ADHR are conducted at the end of Year 3, providing baseline operational health data.

18.3 Phase 3: Maturity and Self-Correction (Year 5 onwards)

By Year 5, the Civic Operations Architecture should be operating with:

- Full NODS data coverage across all major civic domains.
- Three complete cycles of Annual Health Reviews providing trend data.
- Established Civic Instruction track records across all Domain Assemblies.
- At least one complete cycle of capital project approvals, implementation, and audit.
- A functioning RDRT with published Determination history.
- The first Workforce Standards Assembly review of the Training and Development Standard.

19. Living Document Status

This framework is a living document, subject to review and amendment through the DD&SA constitutional amendment process. The CFA-Assembly, Workforce Standards Assembly, and CDA are each responsible for maintaining their respective domain sections and proposing amendments where operational experience reveals gaps or improvement opportunities.

No amendment may reduce resident data rights, weaken the SA/COS boundary, remove any drift-detection mechanism, or reduce the transparency obligations applicable to fiscal flows. Amendments may extend, clarify, or strengthen the framework.

— END OF FRAMEWORK —

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Civic Commonwealth of the British Isles

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