

Unauthorized Filing Refusal at the Final Submit Boundary

A narrow use case for SEAL Legal Runtime

SEAL sits in front of the final filing step and either approves, refuses, or routes for supervision before a motion or submission leaves the firm.

If the wrong actor tries to file under the wrong authority, SEAL says no before the court or regulator ever sees it.

What this controls

SEAL controls one very specific, high-risk legal action boundary: the final file / submit step for court and regulator filings.

It acts as a **pre-execution authority gate** between the firm's existing systems and the outside world. Before a governed filing or submission can leave the firm, SEAL evaluates whether that action may proceed **under the firm's own role, authority, consent, and policy conditions**. It does this at runtime, before the action executes, not after.

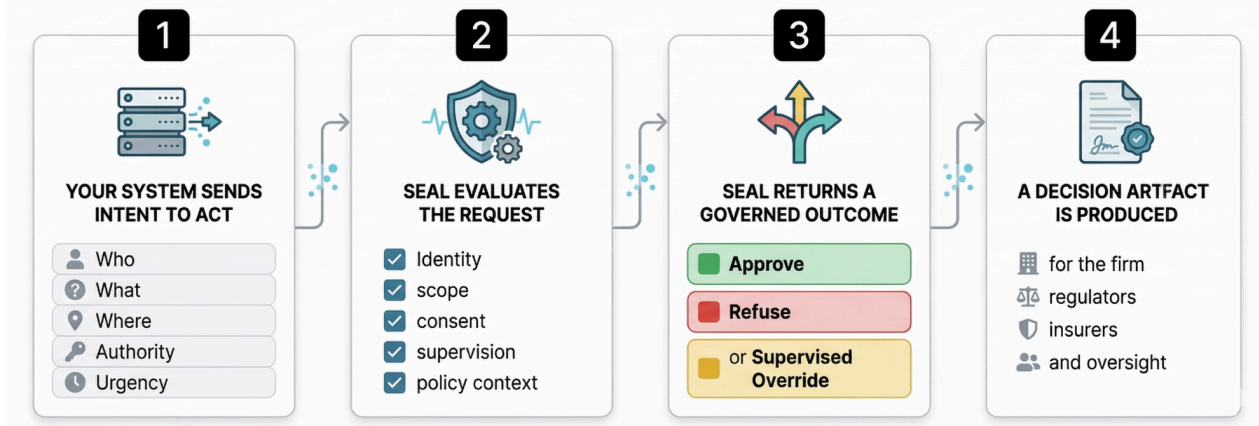
This is the narrow wedge:

wrong-authority filing refusal at the final submit boundary.

Where SEAL sits

SEAL is not another application for lawyers to learn. It is an upstream control layer your systems call in the background. The firm's own policy, identity, and matter systems remain the sources of truth. Your workflow sends a structured intent to act, and SEAL returns one governed outcome before the filing proceeds.

How SEAL Works at Runtime



The three possible outcomes

- **Approve**
The filing is allowed to proceed. A sealed, audit-ready approval artifact is produced.
- **Refuse**
The filing is blocked before it leaves the firm. A sealed refusal artifact is produced with a clear reason category and rationale.
- **Supervise**
The filing cannot proceed on its own and must be reviewed or overridden by an authorized supervisor. A governed artifact is produced for that path as well.

Why this matters

Legal actions are different from ordinary workflow events. Identity is strict. Authority matters. Rules overlap. And once something is filed or submitted externally, it often cannot be un-filed or unseen. That is why policy documents and after-the-fact review are not enough. Firms need an enforceable checkpoint at the moment before execution. SEAL provides that checkpoint for a narrow, externally consequential action boundary.

Once a filing leaves the firm, the problem is no longer internal. SEAL is designed to stop the wrong filing before it becomes an external event.

What SEAL does not do

SEAL does **not** draft legal content, give legal advice, choose litigation strategy, replace lawyers, replace your matter systems, or replace your GRC and identity systems. It does **not** become the system of record for your matters or your org chart. It does **not** decide what is lawful or advisable in a jurisdiction. The firm's legal leadership and advisors remain responsible for the rules, supervision model, and substantive legal judgment. SEAL enforces those firm-owned rules at runtime for designated high-risk actions.

SEAL can refuse; it cannot file.

What changes for lawyers and staff

Day-to-day practice changes very little.

Lawyers and staff continue working in the systems they already use. Before a governed filing or submission goes out, that system calls SEAL in the background with the minimum context needed to evaluate the request. If SEAL approves, the workflow proceeds. If SEAL refuses, the action halts and the right people receive a clear decision record. If supervision is required, the request routes to the appropriate reviewer.

There is no new drafting workflow here. No new legal-reasoning interface. No requirement that attorneys surrender judgment to a vendor runtime. SEAL inserts one governed checkpoint before one high-risk action leaves the firm.

What the firm keeps control of

The firm keeps control of its policies and authority rules, identity and role sources, matter and workflow context, supervision model, and artifact retention and review posture. SEAL is designed to enforce that governance posture at runtime, not replace it.

In plain terms

SEAL inserts one governed checkpoint before a motion or submission leaves the firm. It does not replace legal judgment or your systems. It decides whether a designated filing may proceed under the firm's own authority and policy conditions, then records that outcome in a sealed decision artifact. If the wrong actor tries to file under the wrong authority, SEAL stops it before it goes out.