

OPERATING CASE STUDY / OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

Performance Reporting & Action Alignment

An honest recovery plan makes the uncovered gap visible

An anonymized project case study of executive performance reporting: rebuilding a business-line response around one recovery gap, explicit action coverage, accountable owners and evidence that can support a decision.

PROJECT CONTEXT / OPERATIONS, ANALYTICS & IMPLEMENTATION

BLUF / BOTTOM LINE UP FRONT

Show what the plan covers.
Assign what it leaves open.

RECALCULATED FINDING

Recalculated planned commitments cover 36.03–49.26% of the selected gap, leaving 50.74–63.97% uncovered. Input coverage overlaps that total. A credible response must retain the residual and assign its next decision; the range is not realized recovery.

CONTRIBUTION IN THE SOURCE RECORD

Section ownership, written responses, gap framing and analytical challenge. Registry-attested; provisional hoop-level support. Publication ownership sat elsewhere.

EVIDENCE STATUS

Evidence-reconciliation and proposed-governance case. Original artifacts and complete cross-network adoption are unverified; causal customer impact is unestablished.

BLUF: analytical inference. Source contribution: historical record. Client and internal identities anonymized.

EXECUTIVE ABSTRACT

Turn the weekly update into a decision about the recovery gap

[AI] A useful executive response makes the relationship between the problem, committed work and remaining exposure auditable. Activity counts cannot substitute for that bridge.

CONTEXT | Executive challenge exposed an incomplete plan

[HR] A recurring cross-network report listed performance misses and actions. Leadership asked whether the actions actually closed the gap. The section owner rewrote one business-line response, restored a dropped stakeholder question and retained specific mechanisms, owners and due windows.

OBJECTIVE | Make the commitment answerable

[PD] Establish one outcome definition, exposure basis, period, target and source cut. Show total nonduplicated action coverage and name the residual. Separate a prepared answer, authorized publication, verified execution and mature customer impact.

APPROACH | Reconcile the bridge before interpreting it

[RC] Recalculate coverage, denominator identities, version-sensitive comparisons and event aggregates. [AI] Test whether fitted relationships support the proposed credit. [PD] Formalize an Evidence-to-Action Bridge with accountable release and follow-through gates.

FINDINGS | The plan covers less than half the selected gap

[RC] Planned commitments cover 36.03–49.26%; 50.74–63.97% remains uncovered. Input credit overlaps the total. [AI] A near-agreeing trend does not validate the declared rate denominator, and an event aggregate cannot reconcile to its stated constituents.

DECISION VALUE | Give the residual an owner and a next test

[PD] The COO should assign a bridge owner to freeze the reporting identity, resolve material inconsistencies and commission the missing-mechanism work. Hold unsupported recovery credit while preserving concrete operational actions and their verification obligations.

IMPLICATIONS | Credit the section-level operating judgment

[AI] Written response ownership, gap framing and analytical challenge receive provisional registry-level hoop support. Full cross-network bridge adoption, transmission of one draft response and historical causal customer or financial benefit remain unestablished.

S1: selected project register, M01–M20 and linked evidence. HR historical record; RC recalculated; AI analytical inference; PD proposed design. Source-derived planning ranges are not outcome estimates.

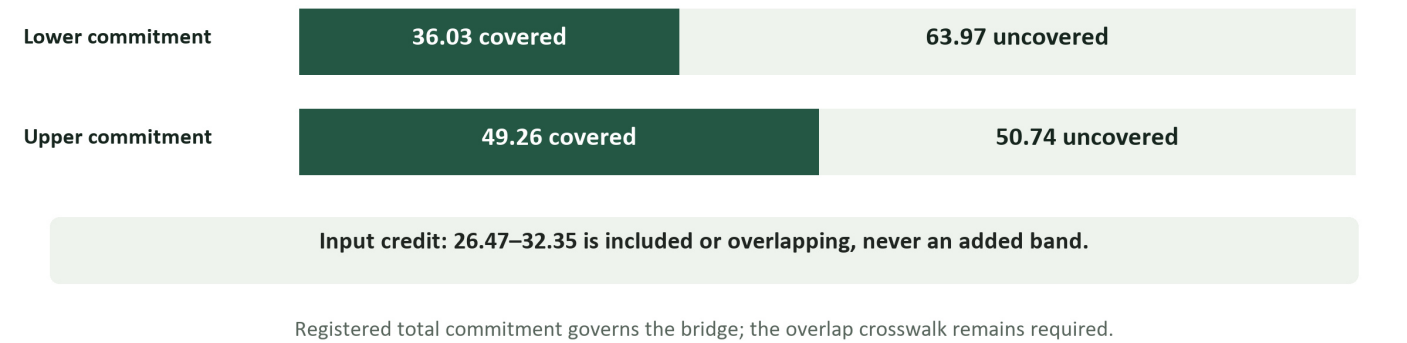
EXHIBIT 1 / NONDUPLICATED ACTION COVERAGE

The committed plan leaves more than half the selected gap uncovered

[RC] The registered total commitment covers 36.03–49.26% of the selected gap. Its paired residual is 63.97–50.74%; neither endpoint represents delivered recovery.

EVEN THE UPPER COMMITMENT LEAVES MOST OF THE GAP OPEN

Selected performance gap = 100 • paired planning scenarios • not realized recovery



[HR] The rewritten section explicitly states that reaching the tracked input goals does not reach the output goal. It adds named actions and reports their total commitment. The source also proposes an exhibit that would add input credit again; that construction would overstate coverage.

Bridge element	Interpretation
[RC] Total commitment	Use one total on gap =100. Pair the low-coverage scenario with the high residual and the high-coverage scenario with the low residual.
[AI] Input contribution	A contained or overlapping pathway, not an independent band. The precise increment requires an action-by-outcome overlap crosswalk.

[AI] An uncovered amount is a planning shortfall, not proof that no intervention can affect those outcomes. Conversely, a named mechanism does not establish effectiveness, incremental credit or delivery by the target date. The range is neither a confidence interval nor a portfolio of additive best cases.

COO DECISION

[PD] Keep the shortfall visible. Assign an owner, next evidence requirement and decision date to the residual before describing the package as a complete recovery plan.

[HR/RC/AI/PD] S1:M04/M11/E03/E07/E11. Selected gap =100. Coverage and residual preserve the registered paired planning endpoints; the source’s additive exhibit suggestion is rejected.

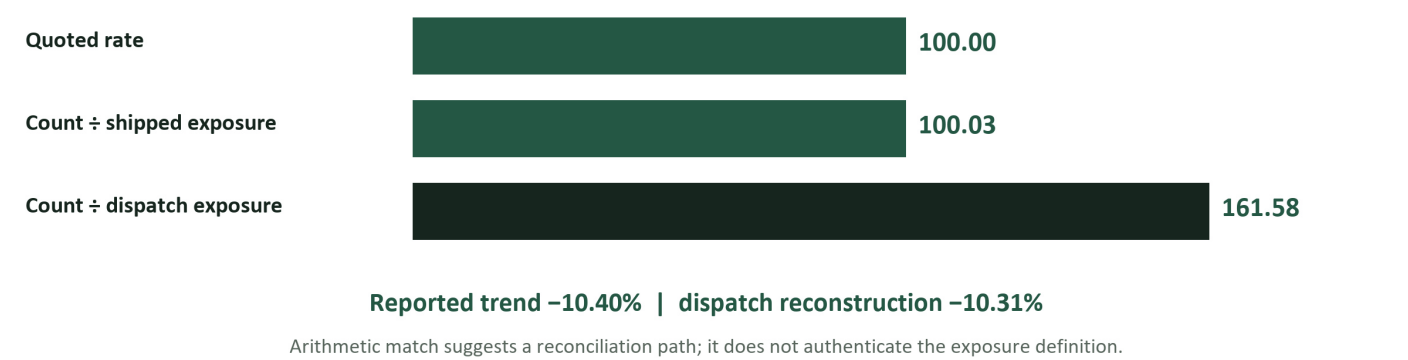
EXHIBIT 2 / RATE IDENTITY

A matching trend cannot authenticate the rate denominator

[RC] With the quoted rate indexed to 100, the shipped-exposure reconstruction is 100.03. The declared dispatch basis gives 161.58. Agreement in trend cannot resolve this level conflict.

SIMILAR TREND MOVEMENT HIDES A DIFFERENT RATE LEVEL

Current quoted rate = 100 • arithmetic reconstruction • metric identity remains unresolved



[HR] The source distinguishes event counts, an event rate and shipment exposures, then declares a denominator rule. [RC] Reconstructing the current rate from the registered count exposes a conflict with that declared rule. The approximate week-on-week direction can still agree.

Required identity	Why it changes the decision
[PD] Rate = events / eligible exposure	Freeze event eligibility, exposure clock, geography and extraction cut. A rate label cannot replace the actual denominator.
[PD] Comparable growth	The count growth factor divided by the exposure growth factor equals the rate growth factor when periods share definitions and matched populations.

[AI] Two candidate denominators can grow at similar rates while differing in level. Trend agreement therefore cannot select between them. Even a shared denominator would not establish mutually exclusive event categories: an operational input can overlap the customer-outcome categories.

METRIC OWNER ACTION

[PD] Reconcile the numerator-to-exposure identity before approving the rate. Hold incompatible sums and restate affected comparisons from a common cut; do not repeat the source explanation merely because its percentage sounds plausible.

[HR/RC/AI/PD] S1:M05/M16/E07/E09/E10/E13. Alternative indexed rates are an arithmetic scope test, not competing measurements of a proven customer effect. Exact raw counts and exposure values remain private.

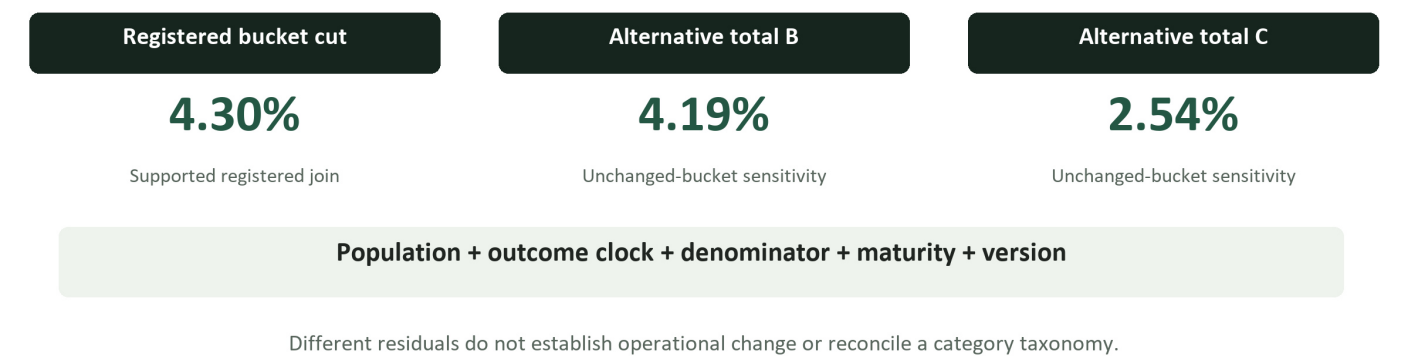
EXHIBIT 3 / VERSION AND POPULATION CONTRACT

Anchor every bucket and comparison to one declared reporting cut

[HR] The same prior week has several registered topline. Bucket shares belong to the version used to calculate them; a later canonical label does not make them portable.

A BUCKET PARTITION BELONGS TO ITS OWN SOURCE CUT

Residual share of each candidate total • same bucket amounts retained only for sensitivity



[HR] The record distinguishes the executive’s quoted total, a separate bridge-report total and a later selected topline. It also carries different prior-period input values. The response convention answers the original question on its stated basis and identifies the canonical comparison separately.

Release contract	Required discipline
[PD] Outcome identity	Name population, numerator, denominator, event period, maturity and source version. Retain exclusions and unresolved reconciliation amounts.
[PD] Comparison identity	Match current and prior cuts or display a revision bridge. Recompute shares and residuals whenever the total or bucket definition changes.

[AI] Mixing one version’s bucket values with another version’s total creates a new residual without demonstrating a real operating change. A selected source can govern publication while remaining subject to arithmetic checks. The case therefore preserves each version and its decision purpose instead of selecting the most favorable movement.

RELEASE OWNER ACTION

[PD] Approve one reporting identity and maintain a visible revision log. Resolve material inconsistencies before assigning recovery credit, while answering the stakeholder’s actual question on its original basis.

[HR/AI/PD] S1:M04–M08/E04/E05/E09/E13. Version indices and residuals preserve separate source cuts. A revision is not an operating time point, and no version is authenticated solely by its “locked” label.

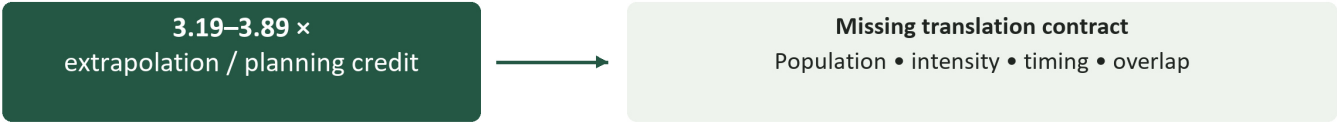
EXHIBIT 4 / ASSOCIATION-TO-CREDIT TRANSLATION

A fitted relationship cannot book an action’s recovery credit

[RC] Extrapolating the registered two-stage fit across the stated input gap implies 3.19–3.89 times the plan’s input credit. [AI] The missing translation contract prevents treating either as a verified effect.

THE FIT-TO-CREDIT GAP NEEDS AN EXPLANATION

Conditional slope-chain extrapolation divided by registered input credit • dimensionless ratio



Neither an association nor a plan establishes a mature causal effect.

A weak direct fit does not rule out causation; a composed fit does not identify mediation.

[HR] The responder declined the requested direct-input framing and substituted an indirect process-to-outcome pathway. The register reports a weak direct fit and a stronger first-stage fit, but omits the exact estimation sample, eligibility, time window, uncertainty and implementation evidence needed to interpret the chain.

Claim boundary	Evidence needed
[AI] Model association	Weak fit does not establish no relationship; stronger fit does not establish causation. Composed slopes require compatible populations and joint uncertainty.
[PD] Authorized action credit	Translate treatment intensity, eligible exposure, maturity, uptake, overlap and counterfactual effect into the same horizon as the declared gap.

[AI] Stage differences also motivate a staffing-allocation hypothesis without excluding skills, case mix, queue age or measurement. A simultaneous rise in one stage cannot prove that reallocation elsewhere is harmless. Retain throughput, safety and upstream quality as counter-metrics.

ANALYTICAL DECISION

[PD] Preserve the challenge to an unsupported requested framing. Require a validated action-to-outcome translation and a prospective test before converting any fitted slope into booked recovery.

[HR/AI/PD] S1:M08/M11/M12/E04/E08/E11/E12. Any extrapolation is conditional arithmetic from registered associations, not estimated treatment effect. Fit provenance and the credit crosswalk are unresolved.

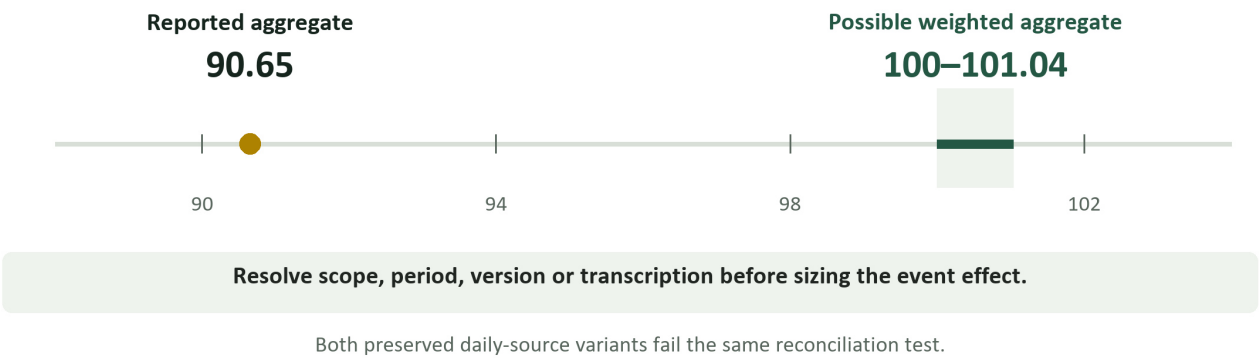
EXHIBIT 5 / EVENT ATTRIBUTION AND RECONCILIATION

Reconcile the event aggregate before deciding what caused it

[RC] The reported event-period aggregate lies below both stated constituent day rates. Positive exposure weighting cannot reproduce that aggregate on the same population and cut.

NO POSITIVE WEIGHTS CAN RECONCILE THE REPORTED AGGREGATE

Listed lower-day rate = 100 • same-population convexity test • main source transcription



[HR] A performance bridge surfaces a discrepancy between its event-period summary and daily source values. The response also distinguishes a physical-disruption hypothesis from a compliance hypothesis using operational signatures and a weekly compliance measure.

Test	Interpretation
[RC] Aggregation bound	For nonnegative exposure weights, a two-day rate must lie between its constituent rates. The observed mismatch requires a scope, clock, version or transcription explanation.
[AI] Causal discrimination	Weekly compliance can mask affected-site or event-day failures. Concurrent disruptions and customer-response delays can generate similar signatures.

[AI] The arithmetic conflict does not prove the event had no effect. It prevents the available numbers from sizing that effect. The reported discrepancy is a useful analytical escalation; treating a compatible narrative as a conclusive causal rejection would overstate it.

INCIDENT OWNER ACTION

[PD] Reconstruct matched event-day numerators and exposures, verify affected scope and compare credible alternatives. Keep incident response active while withholding unsupported causal allocation or exclusions from the recovery gap.

[HR/RC/AI/PD] S1:M19/E12/E13. Listed lower-day rate =100 for the protected convexity check. The daily-source transcription fork is retained privately; both branches imply the same incompatibility.

EXHIBIT 6 / ACTIONABLE EXECUTIVE RESPONSES

Keep the mechanism, owner and next evidence inside the answer

[HR] The section owner rejected generic rewrites, restored a missing stakeholder question and retained named operational mechanisms with accountable owners and due windows.

A USEFUL ANSWER SPECIFIES THE NEXT OPERATING TRANSACTION

Registered response discipline, extended into a proposed decision-ready action docket

MECHANISM What changes in the workflow?	OWNER + WINDOW Who delivers, and by when?
ELIGIBLE OUTCOME Which exposure and maturity?	NONOVERLAP CREDIT What can this action claim?
NEXT EVIDENCE What verifies execution / effect?	COUNTER-METRIC What could worsen elsewhere?

Preserve concrete operational mechanisms while holding unsupported benefit claims.

Response element	Decision-ready content
[PD] Mechanism and scope	Specify the process change, eligible unit and expected outcome pathway. Distinguish a target from a mechanism capable of producing it.
[PD] Owner and next evidence	Assign delivery responsibility, due window, implementation proof, counter-metric and the trigger for escalation or revision.

[HR] Registered examples include same-shift staffing plan-versus-actual, line-level defect attribution, reason-code refinement, partner coaching and new-indicator work. These mechanisms preserve the causal question and responsible role better than generic monitoring language. Their inclusion in an answer does not establish deployment or benefit.

[AI] The strongest contribution is disciplined response construction: retaining the original question, correcting population confusion and declining an unreconciled local claim. A response draft remained unsent in its recorded state, and broader bridge deliverables remained unevicenced.

OPERATOR PRACTICE

[PD] Maintain one action docket with owner, evidence and next decision. Escalate unresolved targets as explicit work instead of making the prose appear complete.

[HR/AI/PD] S1:E03/E04/E07/E08/E11–E14/E16. Section ownership and analytical decisions have provisional registry-level hoop support. Approver, sender, mechanism owner and field implementer remain separate roles.

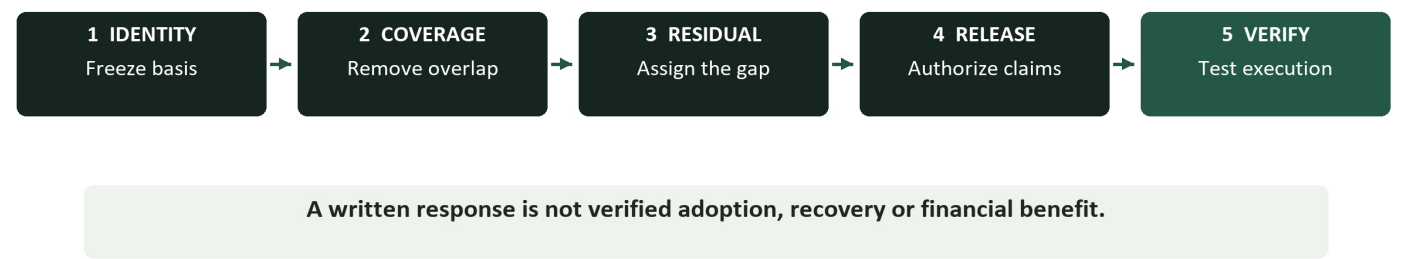
EXHIBIT 7 / EVIDENCE-TO-ACTION BRIDGE

Authorize the answer, follow the action and verify the outcome separately

[PD] The Evidence-to-Action Bridge makes each executive commitment answerable without treating publication as proof of execution or recovery.

MAKE THE BRIDGE A CONTROLLED DECISION, THEN TEST IT

Evidence-to-Action Bridge • proposed protocol • publication and impact remain distinct



Proposed benchmark: does the full bridge improve allocation decisions after its review cost?

Accountable gate	Evidence required
[PD] Metric and model stewards	Reconcile identity, versions and arithmetic; establish what the proposed credit means and remove duplicate coverage.
[PD] Section and bridge owners	Answer the stakeholder’s full question; retain mechanisms, owners, due windows and residual decisions. Approve unresolved-item treatment.
[PD] Publisher and operating owners	Record approval and transmission separately from implementation. Verify action scope and evaluate mature outcomes with guardrails.

[PD] Benchmark the full protocol against usual practice on every assigned reviewer docket. Measure allocation regret and separate review cost; component effects and production transport require additional tests.

[AI] The contribution is section-level operating judgment. The protocol is proposed; later network status does not identify the report’s customer effect.

COO DECISION

[PD] Appoint the bridge owner. Fund the unresolved-mechanism test and require separate proof of communication, action delivery and recovery.

[AI/PD] Proposed EAB informed by S1:E01–E16. Prospective evaluation and economics are separately labeled planning models. Neither publication completeness nor historical customer impact is established by this protocol.

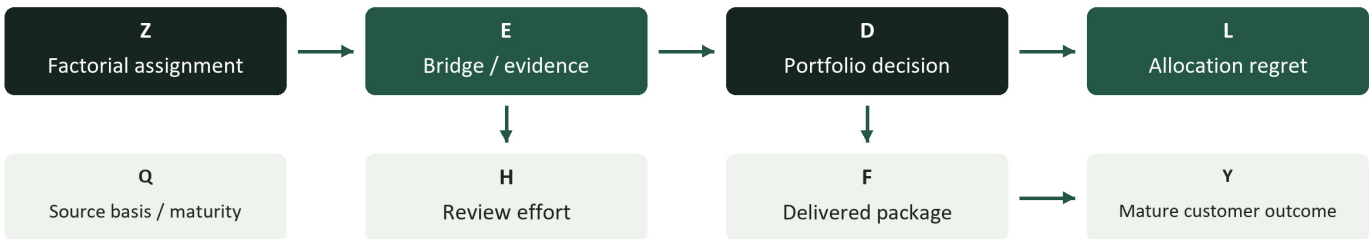
TECHNICAL FOUNDATION • THEORY OF CHANGE

A better bridge changes a decision before it changes an outcome

[PD] The Evidence-to-Action Bridge (EAB) freezes metric basis, partitions output, maps non-overlapping lever coverage, names the residual and routes an accountable decision.

TEST THE INFORMATION-TO-DECISION PATH BEFORE FIELD CREDIT

Proposed DAG • randomized disclosure components • arrows remain hypotheses



Other paths: Q → E; W (true scenario) → L; C (reviewer expertise / pressure) → D and H.

Estimate Z → L; review effort E → H enters economics separately. Retain every eligible docket.

Lower F → Y expands to F → X (operating input) → M (intermediate delay) → Y.

Demand, case mix, staffing and disruption → X, M and Y. No field effect is identified here.

[PD] Z assigns disclosure components; E is the disclosed bridge/evidence state; D the allocation decision; L allocation regret; H incremental review effort. W is true benchmark return/overlap, Q source quality, and C reviewer expertise/time pressure. The benchmark targets Z→E→D→L, with E→H recorded separately.

[PD] The field path is D→F→X→M→Y: allocation, delivered package, operational input, intermediate delay and mature customer concession. Demand, case mix, staffing and disruption may confound X, M and Y. Source maturity also changes observed measurements without changing underlying customer events.

[AI] Historical writing and bridge revisions support an information-to-decision hypothesis. They do not identify execution or customer effects. A fitted X–M relationship and M–Y relationship do not establish the mediated F→Y effect. Unexplained residuals may reflect omitted causes, measurement error or unsupported extrapolation; they do not identify a particular cause.

[PD] Estimate assignment effects over all eligible dockets. Do not condition on completed actions, approved plans or bridge compliance. Subsequent reporting cycles form a new time index, preventing feedback from being mistaken for a within-cycle causal ordering.

S1: registered reporting, response and lever-model artifacts. The diagram states hypotheses; the proposed benchmark does not identify the field path.

TECHNICAL FOUNDATION • MEASUREMENT CONTRACT

A rate needs its population and clock before it enters the bridge

[AI] Weekly, month-to-date and year-to-date figures can each be valid while being unsuitable for one additive bridge. A shared unit label does not make their populations interchangeable.

Metric	Required identity
Customer defect rate	[PD] Counted event/unique-unit definition, eligible exposure, geography, period and maturity cut. Shipped and dispatched exposure are different populations.
Input effectiveness	[PD] Eligible exceptions, process stage, SLA, resolution taxonomy and version. Distinguish relative percent from percentage-point change.
Plan gap	[PD] Actual and target from one population/window. Declare whether percent miss divides by actual or plan; preserve target vintage.
Lever coverage	[PD] Expected incremental output change, action status, target population, horizon, uncertainty and overlap with other commitments. A target is not delivery.
Benchmark regret	[PD] Frozen feasible actions and expected utilities; original decision deadline; all eligible dockets, including holds/nonresponse. Regret is not customer-impact evidence.

[PD] Double-code 240 proposed audit records stratified by rate basis, lever overlap, causal-evidence class and action status. Coders work independently and blind to author/release decision. Adjudicate against specifications and provenance; report weighted confusion matrices, prevalence, raw agreement and kappa with cluster-bootstrap intervals.

[PD] The audit size is a pilot assumption, not a precision claim. Re-size using observed prevalence and dependence. Test measurement invariance across business lines, stages and source versions before pooling; agreement alone does not establish truth.

[AI] Near-matching week-over-week movements cannot authenticate a denominator. Two exposure series may move similarly while producing materially different rate levels. Recompute count÷exposure; do not resolve the conflict by selecting the more familiar label.

S1: denominator, stage, window and version conflicts. NIST weighted-mean identity; Wang–Strong contextual data quality. Proposed taxonomy audit is unexecuted.

Incremental coverage requires an explicit overlap contract

[RC] On declared gap=100, represented commitments cover approximately 36–49; the complementary arithmetic residual is approximately 51–64. These are planning ranges, not realized effects or confidence intervals.

[PD] Let G be the fixed gap, C unique committed coverage, I the input-goal contribution and O their overlap. Only compatible quantities admit total coverage $C+I-O$. When I is already included in C , adding it again overstates coverage. Unknown O requires a range or an unresolved mapping, not an assumed zero.

Quantity	Estimand and constraint
Accounting residual	[PD] $R=G-C$ on one declared basis. Conditional on represented commitment values; not an identified untreated customer shortfall.
Distinct preventive coverage	[PD] For two nonnegative prevented-event counts A and B in one fixed cohort, unique union count U satisfies $\max(A,B) \leq U \leq A+B$. Require compatible event units and explicit overlap assumptions.
Joint package effect	[PD] $E[Y(0)-Y(a,b)]$ over a declared eligible mature cohort. Synergy, substitution, adverse effects and behavior can invalidate a simple set-union analogy.
Decision-policy benefit	[PD] Mean regret under disclosure 00 minus 11 over all frozen benchmark dockets; unrelated to the historical output-rate gap.

[AI] A residual output category is a taxonomy remainder. A residual recovery gap is a commitment remainder. Neither proves that no feasible intervention exists, nor identifies which intervention will work. Give unresolved residuals a named investigation decision rather than inventing coverage.

[PD] Reconcile timing and exposure weights before subtraction. A full-year rate target, a recent weekly trend and a local pilot effect cannot be added without a common population/horizon transformation. Retain credible source versions and repeat the decision under each.

S1: input-goal ranges overlap the committed plan. Protected ratios use declared gap as reference 100. Set bounds are accounting constraints, not causal identification.

TECHNICAL FOUNDATION • MODEL CREDIT

A product of regression slopes is a sensitivity, not a causal effect

[AI] Weak direct fit does not demonstrate absence of a relationship. Stronger intermediate fit does not make an unvalidated regression chain a causal recovery lever.

[PD] For fitted equations $M=\alpha+\beta X$ and $Y=\gamma+\delta M$, the chained sensitivity is $\Delta\hat{Y}=\beta\delta\Delta X$. X must use the fitted scale: a fraction change and a percentage-point change differ by a factor 100. Intercepts, fitted population, lag and outcome definition remain part of the model contract.

Required evidence	Why the source is insufficient
Coefficient uncertainty	[AI] Fit summaries do not provide slope intervals, covariance, sample size, clustering or specification sensitivity. A low fit statistic is not an equivalence test.
Causal identification	[PD] A mediated interpretation requires treatment and mediator identification assumptions, temporal ordering, positivity and appropriate interaction handling. No such design is established here.
Prediction validation	[PD] Freeze origin-time inputs, train/test separation and future mature outcomes. Evaluate calibration and error on held-out populations; in-sample fit is insufficient.
Transport / extrapolation	[AI] Network stage averages do not identify the response of a targeted subset. The input movement must remain within a supported domain and feasible action package.

[AI] The chained projection and the smaller credited input range cannot be reconciled by choosing the larger number. They may differ in population, horizon, feasible movement, conservatism or model validity. Record those alternatives; missing evidence cannot be repaired by multiplying slopes more precisely.

[PD] Before field credit, define eligible units, assigned action, mature outcome and horizon. Estimate the total package effect first; a causal mediation claim then requires additional assumptions and sensitivity to mediator–outcome confounding.

S1: direct and chained model descriptions; original fit data unavailable. Imai–Keele–Tingley 2010; Shmueli 2010; Altman–Bland 1995. Raw coefficients and fit statistics remain private.

TECHNICAL FOUNDATION · EVENT & MECHANISM DIAGNOSIS

An inconsistent aggregate cannot adjudicate an event explanation

[RC] The represented two-day aggregate is below both underlying daily values. It cannot be their positive-exposure-weighted mean on a common population and measurement cut.

[PD] For rates r_1 and r_2 with positive exposures n_1, n_2 , pooled $r = (n_1 r_1 + n_2 r_2) / (n_1 + n_2)$, so $\min(r_1, r_2) \leq r \leq \max(r_1, r_2)$. A value outside that interval requires a different population, cut, definition or transcription. Correct that identity before interpreting an external-disruption story.

Historical argument	Defensible interpretation
Before/after incident timing	[AI] Chronology can contradict a specific timing premise; it does not identify the incident effect without exposed/comparison units and aligned lags.
Compliance changed little	[AI] A network average can conceal failure concentrated in affected sites or hours. Aggregate continuity does not exclude local disruption.
Stages differ under one toolset	[AI] The pattern motivates an allocation hypothesis; case complexity, skill, exception selection and staffing can still differ by stage.
Upstream performance rose	[AI] Concurrent aggregate movement does not prove independent labor pools or exclude harm among sites actually reallocating staff.

[PD] Test the allocation hypothesis with stage/site staffing, eligible exceptions, difficulty, time-of-day and resolution evidence. Track upstream service and damage as guardrails. A stage unaffected by the proposed treatment is a negative-control candidate only if its causal exclusion and shared-confounding assumptions are credible.

[PD] If a natural experiment is pursued, freeze exposure before outcomes; use comparable nonexposed units, event-time diagnostics and maturity-aligned outcomes. Do not treat non-significant pre-trends as proof of parallel trends. No source event effect is estimated here.

S1: daily/aggregate contradiction and stage-allocation arguments. Weighted-mean algebra is exact; Lipsitch et al.2010 explains negative-control requirements.

TECHNICAL FOUNDATION · SIGNAL & SELECTION

A within-limit movement does not validate the recovery story

[RC] The private audit retains 53 actual/source-sensitivity screens and 8 separately classified designed paths. None establishes a stable operating phase or a causal reporting effect.

[PD] For ordered comparable $x(t)$, moving range $MR(t)=|x(t)-x(t-1)|$. Tentative individual limits are $\text{mean}(x)\pm2.66\text{mean}(MR)$; $MR\text{ upper limit}=3.268\text{mean}(MR)$. Check phase, spacing, weekday effects, maturity and denominator before interpretation. Two-point and degenerate screens are non-diagnostic.

[RC] The complete seven-day sequence has no point outside its mechanical individual limits. Unknown weekday structure, event onset and exposures prevent a stable-process conclusion. Repeated source versions are sensitivity alternatives; model revisions and targets are not observed outcomes. No commensurate binary-count panel supports Laney p' .

Assumed untreated reliability p	Expected follow-up excess	Mechanical reversion
0.25	25	75
0.50	50	50
0.75	75	25

[PD] Selection sensitivity only: normalize initial worst-cohort excess above the population mean to 100. Under an untreated bivariate-normal, equal-variance model with correlation p , expected next-period excess is $100p$. The displayed reversion is not an estimated program effect or an actual cohort adjustment.

[AI] The source names focused worst-site cohorts but supplies neither fixed membership nor untreated follow-up. Freeze selection before testing; compare focus/non-focus units on baseline level, mature trend and case mix. Report stage/network moderation rather than pooling separately indexed series. Smaller population, lower staffing or poor rank alone does not establish a larger treatment effect.

S1/private source audit; NIST XmR formulas; Barnett et al. 2005. Reliability values are hypothetical, and no invented intermediate observations enter the screens.

TECHNICAL FOUNDATION • CONTRIBUTION & GOVERNANCE

Credit the section response without claiming ownership of the whole mechanism

[HR] The register describes written section ownership and executive responses inside a broader recurring reporting mechanism authored and coordinated by others.

Personal contribution	Process-tracing grade
Authored scoped response/bridge	[HR] Provisional hoop: registry bylines, document metadata and contemporaneous descriptions are consistent with authorship. Recover originals to authenticate timing and content.
Reframed input coverage/residual	[HR] Provisional hoop: represented edits explicitly separate input attainment from full gap closure. Competing text and unverified provenance prevent a stronger grade.
Owned the full mechanism	[AI] Unestablished: section authorship and receiving a distribution do not establish ownership, publication authority or delivery of other sections.
Completed wider reform / improved output	[AI] Unestablished: cross-network deliverables remain unevidenced, and no controlled outcome panel attributes customer or financial performance to the rewrite.

[AI] No smoking-gun or doubly decisive grade is assigned. Repetition across register fields is not independent corroboration. An accepted local narrative and an open cross-network deliverable can coexist; report them at their actual scope.

[PD] EAB commitments should record the action package, affected output, eligible population, forecast range, overlap owner, evidence grade, due date and validation decision. A lever without an owner or without an identified population remains a proposal.

[PD] Review unresolved residuals without pressuring analysts to manufacture precision. Accountability may increase excessive holds or status-quo choices; track valid-opportunity coverage and decision delay alongside unsupported closure. Confirm whether review effort produces corrected routines rather than repeated explanations.

S1: bounded section role, partial adoption and open deliverables. Collier process tracing; Tucker–Edmondson learning; Tetlock–Boettger accountability boundary.

TECHNICAL FOUNDATION • PROSPECTIVE EVALUATION

Test decision quality before claiming customer value

[PD] A four-arm benchmark separates common-basis/overlap disclosure from causal-evidence labeling. Their combination is the full EAB; the source action list is the comparator format.

Design component	Preregistered contract
Assignment	[PD] Independent reviewer clusters, equal randomization to 00/10/01/11. No crossover or shared answers; learning creates interference.
Tasks / population	[PD] Twelve fixed balanced dockets per reviewer, with entire scenario families held out from development. Conditional inference over this benchmark, not its presumed production prevalence.
Primary estimand	[PD] Mean allocation regret under 00 minus 11 at each original scheduled decision deadline. All eligible dockets remain, including holds and nonresponse with a prespecified default action.
Truth / utility	[PD] Independently authored synthetic state and feasible-action utilities. Do not grade reviewers against unvalidated source commitment forecasts.
Guardrails	[PD] False-full-closure authorization, valid-opportunity coverage, unjustified holds, traceability and deadline adherence; separately sized margins and multiplicity rules.

[PD] $\text{Regret} = \max \text{feasible expected utility} - \text{chosen expected utility}$ under the frozen decision model. The sole confirmatory contrast is 11 versus 00. Factor main effects, interactions and subgroup contrasts are exploratory unless separately powered. Assignment and actual use of the bridge remain distinct.

[PD] Estimate an equal-reviewer contrast using pooled within-arm variance only under its prespecified assumptions. Check unequal variances and bounded-score behavior in a blinded pilot; re-power if they materially change precision. Incremental review effort and deployment cost are outside regret and priced once.

[PD] A subsequent field study must separately identify package delivery and mature customer outcomes. Staggered adoption can use group-time effects with valid comparison cohorts; benchmark gains do not supply that identification.

Proposed factorial reviewer experiment; Kahan et al. 2025 reporting guidance. The model that follows discloses covariance, power, break-even and a bounded-distribution sensitivity check.

The Evidence-to-Action Bridge exposes four falsifiable claims

[PD] EAB proposes a common metric basis, an incremental coverage map, explicit evidence grades and a residual decision. Its value is testable without assuming the original levers work.

Proposition	Mechanism and disconfirmation
P1 • Basis discipline	[PD] A frozen identity reduces incompatible rate/target comparisons. Refuted for a minimum useful effect if the upper confidence endpoint lies below that reduction.
P2 • Unique coverage	[PD] An overlap map reduces unsupported full-closure authorization while preserving valid-opportunity coverage. A prespecified guardrail breach defeats this joint claim.
P3 • Evidence labels	[PD] Distinguishing association from causal credit improves allocation regret. Evaluate the assigned disclosure contrast; a precise nonbeneficial result contradicts the claim.
P4 • Complete bridge	[PD] Full EAB improves regret enough to cover incremental review/deployment cost. The lower interval endpoint must clear break-even; an upper endpoint below it contradicts economic sufficiency.

[AI] Shmueli distinguishes modeling for explanation from prediction; Imai et al. disclose the extra assumptions for mediation. The source’s inference from weak direct fit to no lever overreaches these standards. Stage comparisons motivate hypotheses but do not establish a causal allocation mechanism.

[AI] Campbell’s measurement-reactivity argument predicts the risk of optimizing visible input targets while the customer gap remains. Ittner–Larcker–Randall motivates examining the link between performance measures and strategy; this case does not estimate that link.

[PD] EAB extends those concerns into a practical publication contract: unresolved scope must remain visible with a decision owner. An inconclusive interval is not refutation. Component propositions require appropriate experiments; the powered full-package comparison alone cannot certify each mechanism.

Primary literature frames testable hypotheses rather than certifying this case. EAB is an authored proposed framework; historical causal validity is not upgraded by narrative coherence.

TECHNICAL FOUNDATION • LIMITATIONS & REPRODUCTION

Preserve unresolved evidence instead of filling the bridge with assumptions

[AI] This is an evidence-reconciliation and operating-design case. It identifies decision-relevant inconsistencies; it does not authenticate unavailable originals or estimate historical intervention impact.

Boundary	Constraint on interpretation
Source/version	[AI] Original artifacts and raw fit panels were not recovered. Registry locators and quoted states are evidence leads; source conflicts are retained, not silently averaged.
Measurement	[AI] Mixed period, maturity, taxonomy and exposure bases prevent naive pooling. Network averages do not establish what happened at affected sites.
Causality / selection	[AI] No credible field counterfactual identifies reporting, staffing or lever effects. Worst-cohort membership and untreated follow-up are absent.
Scope / attribution	[AI] Section contribution is distinct from ownership of the entire mechanism. Partial content adoption does not prove completion of the wider directive.
Economics / transport	[PD] Utility, effect, variance, costs and information priors are hypothetical. Benchmark regret is neither production cash nor customer impact.

[PD] Reproduce in order: verify source hash/rows; rebuild the private ledger; resolve eligible comparisons; run version/denominator calculations and ordered screens; execute synthetic models; render and inspect. Retain code, seeds, expected results and independent reviews.

[PD] Publication uses indexed or relative historical quantities with a private transformation key. Avoid paired pass/failure movements that reveal an internal baseline; preserve one numeric view across the series. Synthetic inputs are labeled and never presented as source observations.

[AI] The decisive new finding does not require a historical savings estimate: arithmetic coherence can fail before causal interpretation begins. Correct the bridge identity, then test the proposed decision and operating mechanisms.

Consolidated limitations apply to all claims. Private originals, raw values and identity crosswalks are excluded from the public PDF; standalone synthetic models are reproducible without them.

PROPOSED DECISION MODEL · FACTORIAL DESIGN

Separate overlap visibility from causal-evidence disclosure

[PD] A 2x2 randomized benchmark asks whether an executive bridge changes allocation decisions. All distributions, effects and costs below are synthetic; the register supplies no measured decision-loss history.

Assigned arm	Disclosure	Assumed mean regret
00	[PD] Current action list	50
10	[PD] Common basis plus overlap bridge	44
01	[PD] Causal-evidence labels	43
11	[PD] Complete Evidence-to-Action Bridge	32

[PD] Randomize independent reviewers equally across arms; each receives 12 fixed, balanced held-out scenario families. No crossover because learning persists. Regret=max feasible expected utility–chosen expected utility, under an independently frozen synthetic decision model and common resource budget 100. Field returns are not inferred from source commitments.

[PD] The sole confirmatory contrast is regret 00–regret 11=18 assumed utility points. Component effects and the interaction 32–44–43+50=–5 are exploratory; their precision is not guaranteed by the primary design. The negative interaction suggests complementarity only in this hypothetical regret scale.

[PD] Score every upstream-registered docket at its original decision deadline. Holds and nonresponses invoke a prespecified feasible default action and remain in the denominator. Track false-full-closure authorization, valid-opportunity coverage and unjustified holds as guardrails.

RESEARCH COST

[PD] Additional factorial arms and recruitment consume a separate study budget. They are not hidden in the recurring implementation economics.

Proposed reviewer-cluster experiment conditional on a fixed benchmark. Factorial allocation distinguishes disclosure components; it does not validate underlying customer-effect forecasts.

PROPOSED DECISION MODEL · POWER & ECONOMIC GATE

Power the package comparison against a seven-point hurdle

[PD] Assume task residual SD 16, within-reviewer ICC 0.20 and 12 tasks: reviewer variance= $16^2[0.20+0.80/12]=68.267$. Reviewers are independent conditional on the fixed task set.

[PD] With n reviewers per arm, pool within-arm variance across all four arms: $df=4(n-1)$, primary $SE=\sqrt{2V/n}$. Student calculations assume Gaussian, equal-variance reviewer means; they are planning approximations for bounded regret scores. Two-sided alpha 0.05 and 80% power apply only to 11 versus 00.

Reviewers	MDE at 80%	P(LCB>7)	Joint gate
48	9.663	89.0%	Fail
64	8.318	95.9%	Fail
92	6.902	99.4%	Pass
128	5.832	>99.9%	Pass

[PD] The smallest conditional design is 92 reviewers;128 is a buffered candidate, not an available workforce. Require $MDE\leq 7$ and at least 80% probability that the lower two-sided 95% interval endpoint exceeds 7 if the true benefit is 18. All powers remain below 1.

[PD] A bounded synthetic task simulation with matching covariance gives null rejection 5.12% and power 79.72% at the Gaussian MDE for the minimum design (50,000 runs). This checks one distribution, not a real pilot.

[PD] Validate variance, clustering and heteroskedasticity before confirmation. Guardrail margins, multiplicity and component power require separate sizing. Uncertain implementation cost also requires joint cost-effect uncertainty.

Exact noncentral Student integration conditional on its assumptions; bounded-distribution Monte Carlo is a sensitivity check. No historical or achieved trial power is claimed.

PROPOSED DECISION MODEL · ECONOMICS & ROBUSTNESS

Deduct review effort and deployment cost once

[PD] Regret reduction Δ measures unique avoidable allocation loss in normalized decision-utility units. Review and deployment costs must be converted into those same units before an investment comparison.

[PD] $\text{Net} = \Delta - K$, where $K = 4 \text{ incremental review} + 3 \text{ allocated deployment} = 7$ per same eligible decision pool. Assumed $\Delta 18$ yields net 11. Avoidability and exclusive-credit factors equal 1 by the regret definition; applying another discount would redefine the endpoint. These are decision-utility scenarios, not cash savings.

Assumed Δ	K=4	K=7	K=10
8	4	1	-2
14	10	7	4
20	16	13	10

Task SD	Minimum N,K=4	Minimum N,K=7	Minimum N,K=10
12	156	52	40
16	272	92	72
20	424	140	108

[PD] At 128 reviewers, ICC 0.40 gives MDE 7.58, failing the 7-point gate. Doubling tasks to 24 at ICC 0.20 gives MDE 5.46; more dockets cannot eliminate reviewer-level variation.

[PD] Target-population adoption requires independent evidence on real docket mix, intervention effects, decision utility and cost conversion. Reweight class-specific effects only with overlap and compatible task semantics; recalculate variance and power. The fixed benchmark does not identify production return.

Every table entry is synthetic and reproduced in model.py. Grid minima jointly test precision and probability of clearing the economic threshold; higher costs are not an investment advantage.

PROPOSED DECISION MODEL · VALUE OF INFORMATION

Buy overlap evidence when it changes the portfolio choice

[PD] A separate hypothetical docket has probability 0.40 that a represented lever is incremental and 0.60 that its claimed value overlaps another credited lever.

Portfolio action	Distinct	Overlap
Fund both represented levers	24	-20
Diversify into the alternative portfolio	16	14

[PD] Payoffs are expected net utility after action costs, stipulated independently of historical regression claims. The prior-optimal choice diversifies, expected utility 14.8. A provenance/coverage investigation supplies a binary signal with equal assumed sensitivity and specificity. It does not establish field efficacy.

Signal accuracy	EVSI	Study cost	Net EVSI
70%	0.000	0.200	-0.200
90%	0.840	0.500	0.340
98%	2.728	1.000	1.728

[PD] $EVSI = E[\max_a E(U_a | \text{signal})] - \max_a E(U_a)$. At low accuracy neither signal changes the portfolio. At higher accuracy a distinct-lever signal can justify funding both. Perfect information is worth 3.200; each EVSI respects that bound.

[PD] Subtract only incremental investigation cost; action costs are already in payoffs. These information values cannot be added to allocation-regret gains for the same decision. Audit priors, false-positive risk and utility sensitivity before purchasing evidence.

Independent synthetic Bayesian decision model. No actual avoided decision loss, realized customer benefit or financial saving is inferred.

Read the bridge as a decision artifact, not a recovery result

[AI] This case examines a section owner’s response to executive challenge. Its contribution is making the gap, proposed actions and unresolved evidence answerable within the available record.

Claim class	Meaning in this case
[HR] Historical record	A represented statement, artifact, status or decision in the project register. Claims about original bylines and metadata remain registry-level unless independently recovered.
[RC] Recalculated	Arithmetic from registered inputs or an explicitly synthetic model. An exact identity check can expose inconsistency without authenticating the source values.
[AI] Analytical inference	A constrained interpretation of scope, versions, overlap or causal uncertainty. It does not identify the historical effect of the report or its actions.
[PD] Proposed design	The Evidence-to-Action Bridge, future evaluation and hypothetical economics. These are actionable designs, not measured historical benefits.

[RC] Planned commitments cover 36.03–49.26% of the selected gap. [AI] That statement becomes useful when the residual remains visible and accountable. Adding the input band again, importing shares across versions or assuming a rate label is correct would weaken the decision artifact.

[AI] The register supports section ownership, written responses and analytical challenge. It separately records publication by other owners, an unsent draft and incomplete broader deliverables. These distinctions preserve a substantial contribution without creating a complete rollout or customer-impact claim.

[PD] Reproduction chain: frozen register → cell-linked claim ledger → version-specific calculations → protected exhibits → separately labeled proposed model → independent numerical and artifact review. Keep uncertainty attached to the decision it constrains.

DISTRIBUTION

[PD] Share the anonymized case PDF. Keep original identities, raw values, internal source locations, code and the separate reproducibility annex private.

S1: selected project register and protected recalculations. Public historical metrics are indexed or relative; proposed models are labeled. Source reliability and historical impact are not upgraded by mathematical precision.

REFERENCES / PRIMARY METHODS AND SUBSTANTIVE LITERATURE

Reconcile the measure before explaining its movement

These sources support interpretation and proposed controls. They do not authenticate the historical files, validate the registered recovery forecasts or establish a project effect.

Wang, R. Y., & Strong, D. M. (1996). Beyond Accuracy: What Data Quality Means to Data Consumers. *Journal of Management Information Systems*, 12(4), 5–33. Author-hosted text. Decision fitness includes context, representation and accessibility; a rate that calculates can still use the wrong population.

Croushore, D., & Stark, T. (2000). A Real-Time Data Set for Macroeconomists. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Working Paper 00-6. Official full text. Analysis depends on data vintage; this case adapts version discipline without transferring a macroeconomic result.

Anscombe, F. J. (1973). Graphs in Statistical Analysis. *The American Statistician*, 27(1), 17–21. Original publisher record. Summary fit statistics cannot replace inspection of the underlying observations, influential points and functional form; the source panel is not recovered here.

Kievit, R. A., Frankenhuis, W. E., Waldorp, L. J., & Borsboom, D. (2013). Simpson's Paradox in Psychological Science: A Practical Guide. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 4, 513. Primary full text. Aggregate and subgroup relationships can differ. This case requires a population crosswalk; it does not demonstrate a Simpson reversal.

Shmueli, G. (2010). To Explain or to Predict? *Statistical Science*, 25(3), 289–310. Author version. Description, forecasting and causal explanation require different evidence. A fitted process-to-outcome chain supplies neither an out-of-sample forecast nor a treatment effect by itself.

Imai, K., Keele, L., & Tingley, D. (2010). A General Approach to Causal Mediation Analysis. *Psychological Methods*, 15(4), 309–334. Author full text. Multiplying fitted slopes does not remove identification assumptions; mediated-effect interpretation requires compatible populations, explicit causal conditions and sensitivity to violations.

Cohen, J. (1960). A Coefficient of Agreement for Nominal Scales. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 20, 37–46. Original article. Chance-corrected agreement belongs beside class prevalence, raw disagreement and independent truth assessment; agreement alone cannot validate a reporting taxonomy.

NIST (1997). DATAPLOT Reference Manual: Weighted Mean. Official formula guidance. With nonnegative exposure weights, an aggregate rate must lie between the constituent rates for the same population and cut. Violating that bound identifies a reconciliation requirement, not an event cause.

W3C (2013). PROV Model Primer. Official provenance guidance. Entities, activities and responsible agents support a traceable source-to-answer chain. Provenance records lineage; it does not prove the metric is correct or the answer was authorized.

Original research, author materials and official methods guidance. Access and applicability limits are retained privately. No external effect size is transferred to this project.

REFERENCES / PRIMARY METHODS AND SUBSTANTIVE LITERATURE

Make accountability improve the decision, not just the story

These sources support interpretation and proposed controls. They do not authenticate the historical files, validate the registered recovery forecasts or establish a project effect.

Ittner, C. D., Larcker, D. F., & Randall, T. (2003). Performance Implications of Strategic Performance Measurement in Financial Services Firms. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*. Author institutional summary. A measurement system needs a defensible link to strategic outcomes; input attainment alone cannot establish output recovery.

Tucker, A. L., & Edmondson, A. C. (2003). Why Hospitals Don't Learn from Failures. *California Management Review*. Author working paper. Local workarounds differ from learning about recurring operating causes. A response should preserve the unresolved mechanism and its accountable next investigation.

Campbell, D. T. (1976). Assessing the Impact of Planned Social Change. Original occasional-paper record, ERIC. Using a measure for consequential decisions can change behavior around it. Rewarding apparent closure risks suppressing unresolved work; this is a design risk, not evidence of gaming in this project.

Tetlock, P. E., & Boettger, R. (1994). Accountability Amplifies the Status Quo Effect When Change Creates Victims. *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making*, 7, 1–23. Original publisher abstract. Accountability can increase postponement in the study's setting. The proposed bridge therefore audits delay and excessive holds rather than assuming more review is always better.

The W. Edwards Deming Institute. The Funnel Experiment. Institutional explanation of tampering with routine variation. Validate an operating trigger before responding. A changing weekly report, a revised number and a statistically unusual process observation are different events.

NIST/SEMATECH. e-Handbook of Statistical Methods: Individuals Control Charts. Official formula guidance. Tentative moving-range limits require ordered, commensurate observations. Mixed versions and known disruption periods constrain interpretation; a chart signal does not identify an intervention cause.

OECD / European Commission JRC (2008). Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators: Methodology and User Guide. Official methods guidance. Aggregation needs explicit components, normalization, weights and sensitivity. Overlapping action credits are not additive merely because they share a target.

Original research, author materials and official methods guidance. Access and applicability limits are retained privately. No external effect size is transferred to this project.

REFERENCES / PRIMARY METHODS AND SUBSTANTIVE LITERATURE

Test the policy and value the decision on its own terms

These sources support interpretation and proposed controls. They do not authenticate the historical files, validate the registered recovery forecasts or establish a project effect.

Hernán, M. A., & Robins, J. M. Causal Inference: What If. Author-hosted book and current materials. Define eligibility, treatment, assignment and follow-up before selection by completion or publication. Distinguish protocol assignment from completed operational action.

Lipsitch, M., Tchetgen Tchetgen, E., & Cohen, T. (2010). Negative Controls: A Tool for Detecting Confounding and Bias in Observational Studies. *Epidemiology*, 21(3), 383–388. Primary full text. A comparison is not a negative control without a justified causal exclusion and shared confounding structure. Weekly compliance does not automatically rule out event-day failures.

Collier, D. (2011). Understanding Process Tracing. *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 44, 823–830. Original methodological article. Evidence tests a specific role and action. Section authorship, approval, publication, field implementation and outcome ownership require different supporting records.

Barnett, A. G., van der Pols, J. C., & Dobson, A. J. (2005). Regression to the Mean: What It Is and How to Deal with It. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 34, 215–220. Original methods article. Selecting extreme prior performers can produce apparent recovery without treatment; assumed sensitivity is not an estimated selection effect.

Campbell, M. K., Piaggio, G., Elbourne, D. R., & Altman, D. G. (2012). CONSORT 2010 Statement: Extension to Cluster Randomised Trials. *BMJ*, 345, e5661. Original reporting guidance. Define the assignment unit, recruitment, attrition, dependence and analysis level. The case's prospective power requires its separately stated design assumptions.

Kahan, B. C., Juszczak, E., Beller, E., et al. (2025). Guidance for Protocol Content and Reporting of Factorial Randomised Trials: Explanation and Elaboration of the CONSORT 2010 and SPIRIT 2013 Extensions. *BMJ*, 388, e080785. Primary guidance. Specify treatment cells and contrasts; power for the full protocol does not establish precision for component or interaction effects.

Strong, M., Oakley, J. E., Brennan, A., & Breeze, P. (2015). Estimating the Expected Value of Sample Information Using the Probabilistic Sensitivity Analysis Sample. *Medical Decision Making*. Primary full text. Information creates value when it changes a decision under explicit priors, likelihoods and losses; avoided consequence must not be counted twice.

Altman, D. G., & Bland, J. M. (1995). Absence of Evidence Is Not Evidence of Absence. *BMJ*, 311, 485. Primary article. A weak fit statistic alone is not an absence test. Report the estimand, coefficient uncertainty, measurement quality and design information before ruling out a relationship.

Original research, author materials and official methods guidance. Access and applicability limits are retained privately. No external effect size is transferred to this project.

FINAL REFEREE REPORT / INTERNAL, AGENT-ASSISTED REVIEW

The case makes incomplete coverage an accountable operating decision

[AI] Author-led review and independent parallel agents challenge the evidence, methods and executive recommendation. This is internal review, not external academic or client certification.

Major issue	Resolution or remaining gate
Coverage and overlap	The total commitment remains distinct from contained input credit. Scenario endpoints pair with their residuals; planned coverage is not realized recovery.
Measurement and versions	The rate-denominator conflict and impossible event aggregate remain explicit. Version-specific shares and residuals are not moved between incompatible cuts.
Causal interpretation	Weak fit is not no relationship; stronger fit is not a treatment effect. Stage differences and weekly compliance do not conclusively distinguish causal explanations.
Contribution and adoption	Section ownership, written responses and analytical challenge receive provisional registry-level hoop support. Other-owner publication, an unsent draft and incomplete broader adoption remain separate.
Prospective evaluation	Independent numerical reproduction and rendered-page inspection passed. The benchmark retains every assigned docket, separates allocation regret from review cost and keeps component tests exploratory. Pilot assumptions and production transport remain future gates.

Partner critique: would the COO act on page 1?

[AI] Yes: appoint a bridge owner, retain the uncovered majority and fund its next mechanism test. Require coherent denominators, versions and nonduplicated credit before authorizing a complete-recovery claim. The action is useful even when historical causal impact remains unidentified.

Positive contribution within the evidence boundary

[AI] The register describes a concrete rewrite, restored stakeholder questions, preserved owner-specific mechanisms and refusal to manufacture an unreconciled local answer. Those operating judgments remain visible without upgrading section work into ownership of the recurring publication.

FINAL REVIEW DISPOSITION

[AI] PASS for an operating-governance and reconciliation case after numerical and visual review. Customer improvement, completed cross-network adoption and realized financial benefit remain unestablished. Proposed benchmark results are synthetic.

Internal author-led and independent agent review. Numerical reproduction, source-boundary checks, issue closure and page-by-page artifact inspection are retained privately. Review certifies this bounded case, not historical impact or field effectiveness.