

OPERATING CASE STUDY / STRATEGY & CAPITAL ALLOCATION

Financial Entitlement Reconciliation

A total that adds up can still lack validation

An operating-project case on portfolio entitlement reconciliation. It examines contradictory Finance status, overlapping claims, incompatible rates and the evidence required to publish a supportable planning amount.

CLAIM INTEGRITY & FINANCE VALIDATION

BLUF / BOTTOM LINE UP FRONT

Reconcile the scope. Obtain independent evidence before recognizing the claim.

ANALYTICAL FINDING

Exclusive buckets can add up while hiding simultaneous risks. Reusing an inferred denominator can reproduce a rate without independently validating it. Unverified entitlement remains uncertain, not worthless.

CONTRIBUTION IN THE SOURCE RECORD

Registry-level hoop: reported reconciliation, rate analysis and escalation. Finance approval, portfolio ownership and programme outcomes remained with other roles.

EVIDENCE STATUS

Evidence-reconciliation and proposed-design case. Historical originals and final Finance confirmation remain unauthenticated; realized benefit is not established.

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

STRUCTURED ABSTRACT

Decide what the evidence permits the portfolio to say

[AI] Arithmetic, evidence sufficiency and approval are different tests. A planning total needs all relevant tests before it becomes a recognized commitment.

Element	Decision-relevant conclusion
Context [HR]	A planning lead reconciled competing portfolio totals, classified claims, checked rate conversions and prepared questions for Finance. The record does not establish that those questions were resolved.
Objective [AI]	Publish an attributable, scoped claim while preserving unresolved rate, overlap, gross/net and approval questions. Avoid both unsupported recognition and an unjustified zero-value conclusion.
Approach [RC/AI]	Rebuild the selected row population, test classification rules, inspect independent evidence lineage and keep units, periods and valuation bases explicit.
Findings [AI]	Partition closure does not prove rule fidelity. A rate recovered through its own inferred denominator adds no independent evidence. A time-scaled annual projection is not automatically a lower bound.
Decision [PD]	Finance confirms the admissible basis and recognition status; portfolio owners reconcile shared claims. Until then, label provisional amounts and preserve the unresolved dimensions.
Implication [PD]	Test the proposed Claim-to-Validation Evidence Contract (CVEC) against simple ranges and full review. A reporting improvement does not establish programme savings.

[PD] Release a recognized claim only with traceable population, unit, period, overlap treatment and current approval. A reproducible formula can support a planning scenario before those conditions are met; it cannot waive them.

[HR] historical record; [RC] recalculated; [AI] analytical inference; [PD] proposed design. Protected source S1. Original figures, identities and evidence locators remain private.

EXHIBIT 1 / STATUS AND VALUE

An unvalidated claim is uncertain, not proven worthless

[AI] Missing or contradictory approval evidence constrains recognition. It does not reveal the true economic value of the underlying programme.

Question	What can support the answer	What it does not prove
Does the arithmetic close?	Named row set, formulas and reconciliation checks.	Correct effect, avoidability or approval.
Is the claim reconstructible?	Comparable quantity, effect and unit-value inputs.	No overlap with another programme.
Is Finance status confirmed?	Current approval on the exact figure, basis and scope.	Delivery, mature customer benefit or cash release.
Is value realized?	Independently observed outcome and accepted economic bridge.	That all earlier planning assumptions were correct.

[HR] The register describes contradictory approval statements within the planning material. The analyst used a conservative recognition entry and asked the responsible Finance authority to resolve the conflict. A contrary statement cannot be erased merely because another passage is more convenient.

PRESERVE BOTH DECISIONS

[PD] Separate the status recorded in the submission from the programme-value hypothesis. Record who may confirm recognition, what evidence is missing and which field remains provisional. Do not turn absence in the searched corpus into a claim that no approval or value exists anywhere.

[HR/AI] The supported result is a reconciliation and escalation artifact. Finance response, final recognition and realized benefit are unestablished.

EXHIBIT 2 / PARTITION FIDELITY

A complete partition can conceal a broken priority rule

[AI] Assigning each row once proves bookkeeping closure. It does not prove that the assigned label follows the stated rule or retains every decision-relevant risk.

Invented row	Evidence flags	Assigned display label
Claim A / 12 units	Overlap unresolved; input reconstruction fails.	Potential duplication
Claim B / 8 units	Priority risk condition; exploratory upside.	Upside
Claim C / 5 units	No flagged exception in the constructed file.	Unvalidated estimate

[PD] These invented rows total 25 units under any exclusive label assignment. If the declared order puts risk ahead of upside, Claim B violates that order unless an explicit exception changes the rule. Claim A still has a reconstruction problem even when duplication wins the display label.

[HR/AI] The source reports upside assignments that also satisfy an earlier risk rule. That is evidence of an undocumented priority exception or rule nonadherence, not proof that the programmes have no value. Reconcile the exception before using the bucket totals as decision evidence.

KEEP THE DISPLAY LABEL AND THE RISK VECTOR

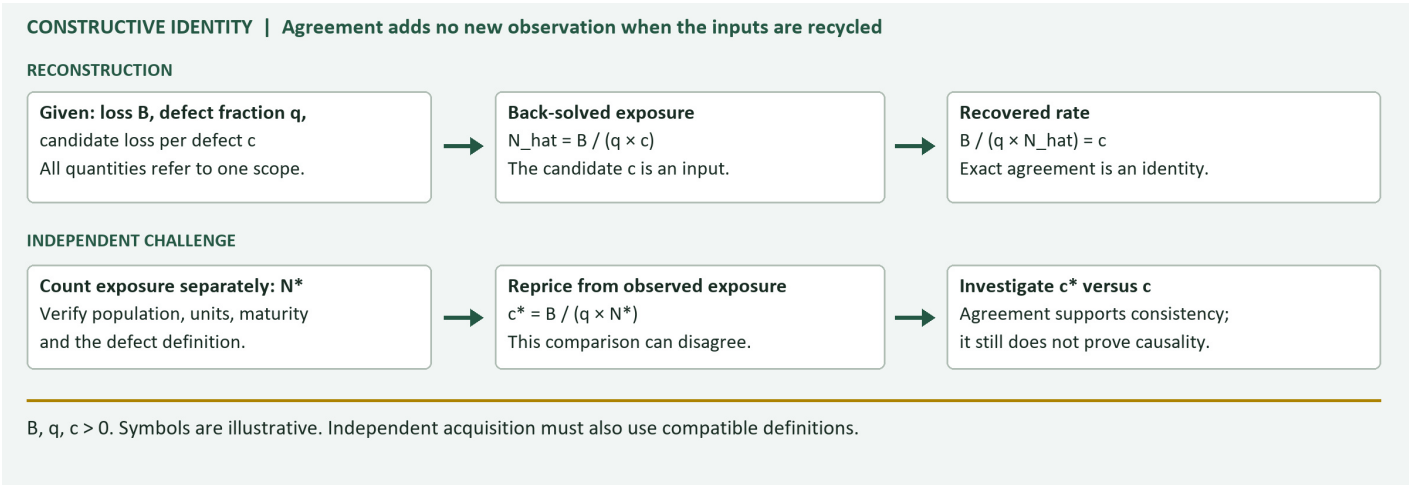
[PD] Maintain separate approval, reconstruction, overlap, maturity and cost fields. A single presentation bucket may summarize them; it must not delete unresolved obligations. Test row-level rule fidelity as well as the sum.

[PD] All numerical quantities in this exhibit are independent inventions. No historical portfolio proportions or rates are reproduced.

EXHIBIT 3 / INDEPENDENT EVIDENCE

A recycled input is not an independent cross-check

[AI] Algebra can reproduce the rate used to infer exposure. Exact agreement in that loop says nothing new about whether the rate or exposure is correct.



[PD] Let B be a claim amount, q the defect fraction and c the assumed value per defect. Inferring exposure as $N_{\text{hat}} = B / (q \times c)$, then computing $B / (q \times N_{\text{hat}})$, returns c by identity whenever the quantities are nonzero.

[AI] Independent exposure N^* can challenge the rate, but only after population, period, unit and outcome maturity agree. A second route with overlapping source inputs or a time-scaling assumption is not automatically independent either.

ASK WHICH INPUT COULD DISAGREE

[PD] Draw the lineage before accepting a cross-check. Obtain a genuinely independent eligible-exposure count or an independent value measurement; carry disagreement as a basis question for Finance. Numerical closure remains useful implementation verification, with a narrower claim.

[PD] Source-independent algebra. q is a fraction, not an unscaled per-million rate; N^* must be independently observed on a comparable basis.

EXHIBIT 4 / UNIT AND CLOCK

The higher rate is not a correction until the bases match

[AI] Gross versus net, packages versus units, business scope and observation horizon can explain a rate difference without either number being a transcription error.

Basis to resolve	Required comparison
Quantity grain	Same eligible item, package, event or opportunity; explicit conversions when grains differ.
Value definition	Gross customer compensation, net expense, recoverable amount or avoidable cost; offsets stated.
Scope and mix	Same business, defect class and relevant severity distribution.
Time and maturity	Common observation window, load vintage and eventual-resolution rule.
Authority	Accepted current rate for the exact intended decision; source date alone is insufficient.

[PD] Invented example: 60 cost units observed after three quarters become 80 under constant-flow annualization. If final-quarter cost is 10, the full year is 70; if it is 30, the year is 90. Thus 80 is neither a floor nor a ceiling without an additional seasonality and cost-mix restriction.

KEEP THE UNRESOLVED BASIS VISIBLE

[PD] Report the alternatives with their definitions instead of averaging them or automatically taking the larger rate. A per-defect rate can be arithmetically defensible yet unsuitable for the proposed eligible volume.

[PD] Time-scaling example is invented and does not reconstruct the historical annualization. Historical rate coordinates stay private.

EXHIBIT 5 / PORTFOLIO OVERLAP

Potential duplication is an exposure to reconcile, not an automatic deduction

[AI] Two owners referring to the same mechanism can be describing the same benefit, disjoint eligible populations, or different components. The label alone cannot choose the net amount.

Invented common-basis claims	Verified overlap	Combined amount
Claim A = 18; claim B = 12	No shared eligible benefit units	30
Same two claims	Six benefit units counted in both	24
Same two claims	Overlap unresolved, bounded by smaller claim	18 to 30

[PD] The last range requires nonnegative amounts on the same basis and only pairwise duplication. It is not a bound on realized net benefit after investment, harm, displaced work or interaction. Different currencies, periods or scopes must be reconciled before even this arithmetic applies.

[HR] The source names peer and parent claims but records missing detail needed for consolidated netting. The presence of a potential-duplication bucket therefore preserves a question; it does not establish a measured deduction.

RESOLVE AT THE SHARED CLAIM GRAIN

[PD] Link eligible population, effect, time and value components. Assign the consolidation decision to the common accountable owner and retain a trace of each accepted adjustment. Do not sum independent programme maxima or subtract an entire flagged bucket by default.

[PD] Invented common-basis amounts; this case addresses claim validation. The separate realization/incrementality investigation is outside this case.

EXHIBIT 6 / VERIFICATION COVERAGE

A perfect pass rate on reviewed claims leaves the rest unresolved

[AI] Evidence quality among selected records is different from supportability across the original portfolio.

Independent constructed fixture	Amount units
Original claimed amount	120
Verified and supported	30
Unresolved original claims	90
Conditional supportable amount	30 to 120

[PD] Every verified unit passes, yet the original portfolio may contain only the verified 30 supported units or all 120. These bounds assume perfect verification and support between zero and each original claim amount. They do not bound actual economic value, which could exceed a claim or become negative after cost.

[AI] A targeted audit can be useful without estimating the whole-portfolio support rate. If that estimate is required, sample from the original claim frame, record verification probabilities, retain nonresponses and test reference errors. A selected pass fraction cannot be relabeled portfolio validation.

MEASURE THE MISSING EVIDENCE

[PD] Report verified amount, unresolved amount, sampling basis and reference quality separately. Budget rework and delays, including unsuccessful checks. Correctly refusing an unsupported claim is a decision outcome; it is not the same as preventing the underlying customer defect.

[PD] Source-independent selective-verification construction, separately recalculated. Neither the fixture nor its support bound estimates the historical portfolio.

EXHIBIT 7 / DECISION CONTRACT

Buy the validation rule only if it beats practical alternatives

[PD] The proposed Claim-to-Validation Evidence Contract preserves original claims and their unresolved dimensions while testing which reporting rule supports the decision at acceptable cost.

Gate	Required evidence and accountable role
Fix the claim frame	Portfolio sponsor freezes row identities, scope, period and the reporting deadline.
Reconcile independent inputs	Analyst traces population, units, rates and overlap; records what each test actually establishes.
Confirm recognition	Finance states the approved basis and exact scope; an analyst-generated range is not sign-off.
Evaluate added value	Decision owner fixes loss weights, budget and simple comparators before a hidden-reference replay.
Release conditionally	Publish support, uncertainty and unresolved owners; retain versioned evidence and an explicit reopening trigger.

[PD] In the hypothetical test, a linked-evidence rule improves on a point total but loses to full rereview under the locked prices. Under ambiguous evidence it also loses to a simple fixed range. A larger, more precise replay cannot repair that comparator failure.

NEXT ACTION

[PD] Commission a bounded evidence-lineage and Finance-basis reconciliation. Before buying an automated release rule, calibrate missingness and reference error, compare practical alternatives, and validate an inference rule near economic break-even. Do not convert a clean workbook into a claim of realized savings.

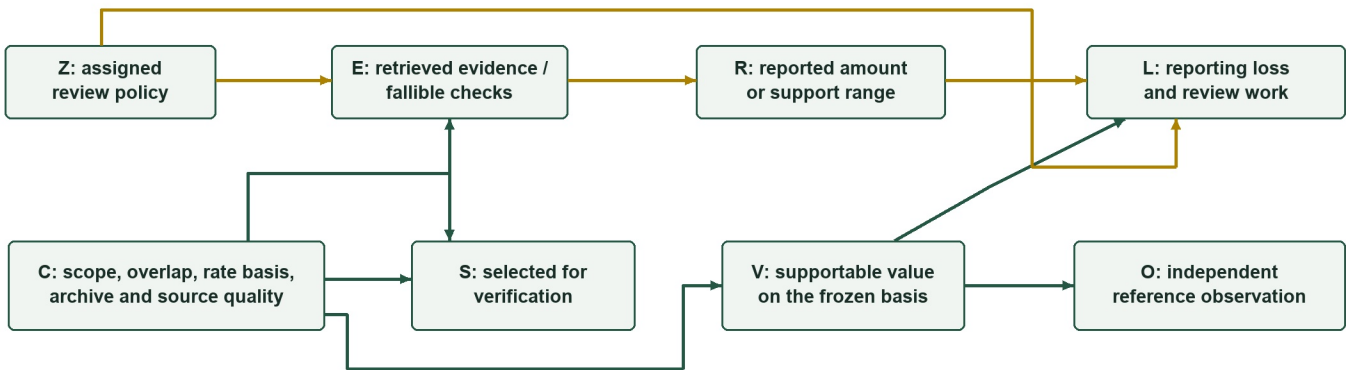
[HR/PD] The planning lead is credited with reported analysis and escalation, provisionally at registry-level hoop strength. Approval, deployment and mature programme benefit are separate and unestablished.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Separate the claim from its evidence

[PD] The Claim-to-Validation Evidence Contract (CVEC) freezes claim membership and valuation basis, preserves every risk flag, records scoped authority, and reports what the available evidence can support.

CVEC: REPORTING EFFECTS AND SELECTIVE VERIFICATION



C influences evidence, supportable value and verification selection; E also affects selection.

Conditioning on verified dossiers can bias portfolio inference. Preserve the original frame.

O may be fallible. No policy arrow to realized programme benefit is claimed.

[PD] Z assigns the review policy. C contains actual claim scope, overlap, rate basis and evidence quality; E is retrieved evidence; R is the reported amount or range; L prices reporting error, imprecision and work. V is the supportable claim amount under a frozen basis, measured by independent reference O. The selection node S determines which original claims receive verification. Conditioning on S can distort the relation between evidence quality and support. No arrow from the reporting policy to realized programme benefit is asserted.

[HR/AI] The register describes competing totals, contradictory approval labels, rate derivations, ordered evidence buckets and named unresolved questions. A conservative documented-credit entry can be justified while approval elsewhere remains unknown. A missing confirmation is neither a measured economic loss nor proof of no benefit. The reported analyst contribution concerns reconciliation and escalation; accepted Finance authority and programme delivery require separate evidence.

[AI] Define distinct outputs: documented approval at a specified version and date; reconstructable arithmetic; supportable claim amount on an agreed scope; and realized incremental net benefit. None is a substitute for the next. This case evaluates the first three. The sibling realization case addresses additional economic exposure. GAO’s purpose-relative reliability test explains why a correct total can still be unsuitable for recognition or investment.

Basis: proposed CVEC DAG [PD]; register-mediated history [HR]; GAO (2019), Begg and Greenes (1983). Historical numerical coordinates remain private.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Selective verification leaves a sharp gap

[AI] Independent hypothetical construction: twelve distinct claims each state 10 value units. Three claims are completely verified and supported; nine remain unresolved. The selected pass rate is perfect.

Same observed evidence	World A	World B
Stated total / verified support	120 / 30	120 / 30
Supported unresolved amount	0	90
Total supportable claim amount	30	120
Verified claims passing	3 of 3	3 of 3

[AI] Let c_i be the stated cap, v_i the amount supportable under the frozen basis, and S the verified set. If the reference is perfect and $0 \leq v_i \leq c_i$ for unresolved claims, then $\text{sum_verified}(v_i) \leq \text{sum_all}(v_i) \leq \text{sum_verified}(v_i) + \text{sum_unresolved}(c_i)$. Both endpoints are attainable here, so $[30,120]$ is sharp. Every intermediate integer is attainable with partial support. These are assumption-defined bounds, not a confidence interval. Without the caps or valid reference, they do not bound actual net benefit.

[AI] Verification can preferentially select easy claims. In a compatible world, every selected claim passes while only one quarter of original claims is fully supported. Replacing missing outcomes with zero and extrapolating the selected pass rate are both unsupported. Probability sampling with recorded inclusion probabilities can support weighted inference; purposive selection instead needs a selection model or explicit bounds.

[AI] A second construction separates closure from rule fidelity. Four claims worth 10,20,30,40 total 100. Assign the first to upside despite its risk flag; assign the second to duplication despite also having a risk flag. Every claim is counted once, yet the stated duplication-before-risk-before-upside classifier has an exception and the risk bucket is empty while risk flags cover 30. Keep a multi-label risk matrix alongside the presentation bucket.

[PD] REVIEW THE UNRESOLVED ORIGINAL FRAME

Publish count- and value-weighted verification coverage, preserve unsupported claims as unresolved, and record any authorized rule exception explicitly.

Basis: independent exhaustive finite constructions [AI], not transformed historical values. Begg and Greenes (1983) supports the selection warning; arithmetic and bounds are derived here.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Test basis, lineage and authority separately

[PD] Reconciliation requires a typed ledger: unique benefit entity, covered population, period and load date, defect grain, price basis, overlap links, costs, approval scope and decision owner.

Check	What passing does and does not establish
Membership and closure	The named rows add to the total; this alone does not select the authorized portfolio or validate each claim.
Reconstruction	Inputs reproduce the printed value; effects, rate applicability, uniqueness and net value remain separate.
Approval and provenance	An authenticated approval applies to its exact scope, amount and version; a label or copied citation is insufficient.
Overlap and costs	Shared benefits require linked entities and an allocation rule; a possible duplicate pool is not the amount to subtract.

[AI] Let C be the total priced claim/cost, D the per-million defect rate, r value per defect, and N_hat inferred eligible exposure. With nonzero denominators, $N_hat = C \times 1,000,000 / (D \times r)$; recomputing $C \times 1,000,000 / (D \times N_hat)$ returns r by substitution. It cannot validate r independently. Other routes need independently checked lineage, units and time basis. JCGM explains why shared reference inputs also invalidate independence assumptions in uncertainty calculations.

[HR/AI] The register’s priority rules and exceptions need reconciliation. Its alternative portfolio closures concern different memberships. A higher published rate need not correct a lower rate when gross/net, unit/package, geography, vintage or marginal-cost meanings differ. Calendar annualization is not a lower bound without a verified exposure-share and price/mix bridge. A bounded unsuccessful search does not establish global nonexistence.

[PD] Blind two coders to workflow assignment and final reference when labeling scope, authority, overlap and rule exceptions. Sample original approved, unresolved and rejected claims across versions and value bands. Report inclusion weights, class prevalence, confusion tables and cluster-bootstrap kappa; independent adjudication resolves disagreements. An illustrative simple random 400-record sample gives worst-case agreement precision near ±4.9 percentage points at 95%, not kappa power or clustered precision. Agreement and financial authority still do not prove causal benefit.

Basis: proposed measurement validation [PD]; GAO (2019), JCGM 100 (2008), Cohen (1960). No original audit file or independent Finance response is claimed authenticated by this analysis.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Evaluate the reporting decision on all dossiers

[PD] Begin with a shadow review experiment using original portfolio dossiers, a fixed decision deadline and a blinded reference that reconstructs what was supportable at that deadline.

[PD] Freeze claim membership, scope, value basis and permitted evidence before randomizing review-team domains. Compare usual reporting with CVEC; retain a strong simple fixed-range rule and full rereview with equal evidence access. Lock the response at intake plus 48 hours. Complete independent reference by day7 without giving future information to the policy. All original dossiers, including known blockers and deferred claims, remain in every denominator. No live financial recognition or customer action is authorized by the benchmark.

[PD] Estimate $\Delta L = E[L(\text{usual}) - L(\text{CVEC})]$ per original dossier, where L prices lower-end overstatement, upper-end omission, range width and variable review work. Charge fixed incremental k on the same denominator. Require a lower bound above k and a separate reduction in unsupported lower-bound assertions. This is a causal effect of assignment on reporting decisions, not a programme-benefit effect. Wide ranges may be safe but costly; narrow ranges may be precise but wrong.

[PD] Prespecify baseline modifiers: source availability, valuation basis, overlap complexity, claim size and archive quality. Realized verification, approval and range width are policy mediators, not covariate adjustments for total ITT. Randomize the sharing domain to contain template and reviewer spillover; quantify remaining contamination. Later staggered adoption requires comparison trends, equivalence and sensitivity analysis, not a nonsignificant pretrend test alone.

[AI/PD] Selecting portfolios with extreme discrepancies invites regression to the mean. Under an assumed linear untreated conditional-mean model, $E[\text{follow-up}|x] = m + \rho \times (x - m)$; x is selected baseline, m population mean and rho persistence. Hypothetical rho 0.4/0.7/0.9 implies 60/30/10% reversion of selected excess. This is sensitivity, not an estimated historical correction.

[PD] Calibrate team variance, reference error and prices before recruitment. Compare 80% minimum detectable benefit with k, then evaluate actual null and economic-boundary tails under a small finite law where possible. A large assumed effect can be easy to detect while the break-even effect remains poorly powered. Passing against usual does not justify purchase when full rereview or a simple rule costs less.

Basis: proposed estimand and design [PD]; Hudgens and Halloran (2008), Barnett et al. (2005), Callaway and Sant'Anna (2021). Range decision loss is not a statistical interval score or guaranteed coverage claim.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Prespecify the evidence that changes the decision

[PD] CVEC is an untested assurance workflow. Clear calculation, decision suitability and historical support are separate review dispositions.

Proposition	Rejection or hold condition
P1: faithful classification	Reject the stated rule implementation when a reproducible assignment violates precedence without an authorized exception.
P2: additional evidence	Reject independence of a claimed cross-check when both routes recycle the validating input; hold valuation until basis is authenticated.
P3: useful reporting	Hold purchase unless reporting loss and unsupported-assertion gates clear against usual and the strongest relevant cheaper comparator.
P4: usable across contexts	Hold extension when prespecified archive-quality or overlap strata change reference validity, costs or comparative performance.

[AI] Begg/Greenes motivates verification-selection analysis; GAO motivates purpose-specific source checks; JCGM motivates shared-input uncertainty. Gneiting/Raftery motivates assessing both range width and misses, without turning this decision range into a nominal prediction interval. Department of Finance guidance motivates benefit/disbenefit profiles and agreed duplicate treatment. Deming cautions against reacting to sparse noise. Campbell/Goodhart warns against maximizing easy approval counts; Ittner/Larcker tests the evidence-to-decision chain. Tucker/Edmondson motivates repairing recurring reconciliation workarounds. A composite assurance score cannot offset a failed authority or scope gate.

[HR/RC] The frozen inventory contains 59 vectors: five source/sensitivity screens, 26 version audits, 12 design audits and 16 profiles. The five sparse source screens have no fitted XmR crossings; none establishes a stable phase. No eligible Laney panel exists and Laney is not computed. Vintage comparisons, designed paths and cross-sectional rates are not repeated realized-benefit observations. No validated causal effect follows from internal closure.

Limitations and attribution

[HR/AI] No exact named audit original was recovered. A related planning workbook does not authenticate this reconciliation or approval correspondence. The register supports a provisional hoop for reported reconciliation, questions and escalation; it does not authenticate sole authorship, acceptance or realized savings. A zero recognized-credit column is not zero true benefit. Bounded-support assumptions, reviewer errors, workflow costs, reference independence and recruitment all require field validation. The compact experiment concerns one review cycle; repeated delay and downstream investment consequences require separate prices and follow-up.

Basis: falsifiable framework [PD]; source, literature and attribution limits [HR/RC/AI]. Fresh literature supplies methods rather than historical calibration or professional-audit certification.

PROPOSED REPORTING TEST / 1 OF 4

Report the support set without pretending it is approval

[PD] CVEC is tested in a shadow claim-reporting replay. No live Finance recognition, programme action or customer promise changes.

[PD] Each original dossier contains two claims of 10 quantity units each. Shared quantity O is 6 with probability 0.60, otherwise zero. Admissible rate R is 2 with probability 0.40, otherwise 1, independently. Constructed supportable gross amount $V = (20 - O) \cdot R$ is 14, 20, 28 or 40; it is not realized causal benefit.

Evidence law	Base clear / ambiguous	Corroborated
Resolved per evidence leg	0.85 / 0.55	0.95 / 0.80
Correct given resolved	0.95 / 0.75	0.98 / 0.90
Clear domain probability	0.75; stress 0.25	0.25

[PD] Randomize independent review domains, each containing six original dossiers sharing archive grade. Rate and overlap signals are independent conditional on grade and true state. Usual reports [20,20]. CVEC keeps states consistent with each fallible label and reports their minimum/maximum; unresolved evidence retains both states. The acting rule never sees truth.

UNKNOWN DOES NOT MEAN ZERO

[PD] A common 10% known-blocked group receives [0,40] under every rule; all assigned review cost is paid. Decisions lock at intake + 48 hours. A hidden constructed reference by +7 days reconstructs the original basis and never tunes the rule. Every dossier remains.

[PD] These are assumption-dependent support ranges, not confidence intervals. Wrong evidence can exclude the constructed truth. Missing states and reference errors need independent calibration; none of these probabilities is historical.

PROPOSED REPORTING TEST / 2 OF 4

Precision against a point total does not settle the purchase

[PD] Primary ITT is reporting-loss reduction per original dossier. A separate gate requires fewer lower endpoints above the constructed truth; every assigned dossier is in that denominator.

Domains per arm	80% MDE	Price K	BE zero power	Full joint floor
Small base / 8	4.044	0.60	4.1%	74.2%
Base / 64	1.403	0.60	18.8%	>99.9%
Ambiguous archive / 64	1.512	0.60	14.4%	>99.9%
Corroborated expansion / 128	0.967	1.20	93.8%	>99.9%

[PD] MDE and price use judgment loss units per dossier. Normal bounds use exact clustered moments and variance ceilings over a prespecified per-dossier mixture of usual and CVEC. Investment requires the loss-reduction lower bound above K and the false-lower-bound reduction lower bound above zero. Nominal directional level is 2.5%; the displayed joint floor is a normal-planning bound.

[PD] Base and ambiguous designs cannot detect break-even reliably. Costed corroboration changes the policy; 128 domains per arm gives 1,536 hypothetical dossiers and 93.77% finite positive-zero detection at break-even. Recruitment and field relevance remain unestablished; stronger comparators still govern purchase.

FINITE CHECKS ARE CONDITIONAL, NOT A FIELD GUARANTEE

[PD] Selected finite polynomial tails give false-lower-bound null rejection 2.46056% in base and 2.64481% with corroboration, versus nominal 2.5%. No threshold is retuned. The expanded candidate needs a valid calibrated inference rule before confirmation; high full-effect power cannot waive this.

[PD] Four direct allocations; no minimum-sample search. Eighteen finite marginal tails use numerical convolution, not Monte Carlo. A zero joint lower floor is uninformative, not zero joint power.

PROPOSED REPORTING TEST / 3 OF 4

Retain the full review and the inexpensive fixed range

[PD] Loss = 2*max(L-V,0) + max(V-U,0) + 0.2*(U-L). Overstatement, underclaim and width are priced separately; these weights are judgments, not an empirical cash valuation.

Total loss per dossier	Base	Ambiguous	Corroborated
Usual point rule	9.296	9.296	9.296
CVEC plus review	4.471	6.424	4.842
Full rereview plus cost	3.756	3.756	3.756
Best fixed [14,28]	5.048	5.048	5.048
Always [0,40]	8.000	8.000	8.000
Zero point, except blockers	21.464	21.464	21.464

[PD] All 15 fixed intervals over endpoints 0/14/20/28/40 are checked. Full rereview resolves each leg with probability 0.95 and correct label probability 0.99, costing 2.40 per assigned dossier; CVEC costs 0.60 or 1.20. At full-review cost 4.80, its total becomes 6.156: the preferred policy changes. Select prices independently before testing.

[PD] Base net versus usual = a*h*7.147516 - 1.722300 - 0.60. Here a is realizable reporting-loss value and h is non-overlap. Positive and adverse changes are split by true state, archive grade and loss category; added uncertainty and other adverse changes are never discounted.

Net units / dossier	h = 0.50	h = 0.75	h = 1.00
a = 0.25	-1.429	-0.982	-0.535
a = 0.50	-0.535	0.358	1.251
a = 1.00	1.251	3.038	4.825

THE RESTRICTED WIN DOES NOT JUSTIFY CVEC

[PD] Full rereview wins under the locked prices; the fixed range also beats CVEC in ambiguous archives. Better precision cannot remove that adverse comparator result.

[PD] Reference errors on epsilon of original dossiers per arm, restricted to the declared 14/20/28/40 support, permit loss-contrast error up to 104*epsilon and false-lower-bound error up to 2*epsilon. Verified costs stay fixed; values outside that support require new bounds.

PROPOSED REPORTING TEST / 4 OF 4

Value the next evidence purchase separately from the claim

[PD] A separate one-time research decision concerns a rate-basis problem, an overlap problem or neither. Its information utility is not added to reporting improvement or programme benefit.

[PD] Prior probabilities are 0.40 / 0.35 / 0.25. Choose a rate study, an overlap study or defer research. Payoffs across those states are (5,-1,-1), (-1,6,-1), (0,0,0), including downstream action cost. Each wrong signal is equally split across the other states.

Evidence scenario	Correct signal	EVSI	Cost	Net EVSI
Low	45.0%	0.40625	0.25000	0.15625
Base	65.0%	1.13125	0.75000	0.38125
High	85.0%	1.94125	1.50000	0.44125

[PD] All 27 signal-to-action policies are enumerated per scenario. No-information value is 1.45; EVPI is 2.65. Low/base/high cases are alternative likelihood and price judgments, not confidence intervals or estimates from this source.

AUTHORIZE EVIDENCE COLLECTION, NOT AN UNPROVED NUMBER

[PD] Verify the original claim frame, independent rate and exposure lineage, overlap detail and recognition authority. Calibrate the proposed reporting loss and reference before a field replay. Compare simple intervals and full review; a supported amount remains separate from realized incremental value.

[PD] The hidden constructed reference supports a simulation benchmark only. A real reviewer cannot recover unobserved causal programme benefit merely by reconciling records; customer and economic outcomes would require a separate identified study.

REPRODUCIBILITY / READER PROTOCOL

Reproduce the evidence path, not only the portfolio total

[AI] CVEC separates a number that adds up, a claim supported by its inputs and a claim accepted by an accountable authority. Reproduction must preserve those distinctions and every unresolved fork.

Layer	Required reproduction
Frozen claim population	Recover the selected register rows and verify the original workbook hash. Record the exact member set behind each total; equal totals with different membership are different claims.
Classification contract	Rebuild all risk flags before applying a display category. Reproduce both the declared priority rule and any documented exception, preserving dollar and row closure under each.
Rate and evidence lineage	Follow unit, population, period, cost basis and denominator through every conversion. Identify which checks recycle an input and which add a separately acquired observation.
Authority and verification	Retain incompatible approval assertions with their locators. A missing confirmation constrains the documented status; it does not establish that the underlying opportunity has no value.
Reporting decision law	Rebuild every state, signal, policy, loss and review cost. Keep a strong simple comparator and the entire original dossier frame; publish adverse results and conditional precision limits.

[PD] An independent analyst should obtain the same conditional reporting decision without selecting the largest total, assuming that every disputed dollar is duplicated, or treating an internally consistent conversion as independent confirmation. A changed conclusion under a credible alternative is a decision fork to resolve, not a rounding error to hide.

[AI] The public constructions use symbols and independent hypothetical quantities. Raw source amounts, project identities, counterparties and version coordinates remain private. The archive supplies executable calculations and issue dispositions; it does not replace the missing historical approval records or establish a mature programme effect.

Protected evidence S1; exact workbook audit; independent calculations and case-specific source, methods and decision reviews.

REFERENCES / 1

Primary sources and their role in this case

[AI] Each reference supports a defined method or interpretive distinction. None supplies historical confirmation, a realised benefit estimate or an external endorsement of this case.

NIST/SEMATECH. Individuals Control Charts, e-Handbook section 6.3.2.2. Use actual ordered observations to assess process variation. Competing totals, cost definitions and retrospective revisions do not become an operating time series because they are listed sequentially.

Laney, D. B. (2002). Improved Control Charts for Attributes. *Quality Engineering*, 14(4), 531–537. Apply dispersion-adjusted rate charts only when compatible repeated counts and denominators exist. Large portfolio value is not a large statistical sample.

Cohen, J. (1960). A Coefficient of Agreement for Nominal Scales. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 20, 37–46. Audit approval status, arithmetic reconstruction and overlap flags independently. Report confusion matrices and agreement alongside kappa; agreement does not authenticate the underlying evidence.

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. Selecting the largest disputed claims changes the evaluation population. Preserve the selection rule and compare like-for-like dossiers rather than calling a lower post-review total an intervention effect.

Callaway, B., & Sant’Anna, P. H. C. (2021). Difference-in-Differences with Multiple Time Periods. *Journal of Econometrics*, 225, 200–230. If later adoption is observational and staggered, define treatment cohorts and use group-time contrasts with appropriate comparison groups. Check pre-period differences and sensitivity to departures from parallel trends.

Collier, D. (2011). Understanding Process Tracing. *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 44, 823–830. Separate reported analytical authorship from ownership of the audited programmes, Finance authority and completed results. Registry descriptions provide provisional role evidence, not doubly decisive attribution.

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*, 35, 570–583. Price the change in reporting decisions that additional evidence enables. Use the same state space, loss function and admissible action set for EVSI and EVPI, then subtract evidence cost.

Primary author, journal, government and official-method sources. Access scope and source-specific applications are recorded in the private research notes.

REFERENCES / 2

Primary sources and their role in this case

[AI] Each reference supports a defined method or interpretive distinction. None supplies historical confirmation, a realised benefit estimate or an external endorsement of this case.

The W. Edwards Deming Institute. The Funnel Experiment. Do not interpret routine variation as a reason to revise operating policy. A changed planning total may instead reflect a reclassification or a changed population.

Campbell, D. T. (1976). Assessing the Impact of Planned Social Change. A target to increase the validated share can encourage easy-case selection or denominator removal. Retain the original claim frame and report unresolved claims alongside the approval statistic.

Goodhart, C. A. E. (1992). The Objectives for, and Conduct of, Monetary Policy in the 1990s. Reserve Bank of Australia Annual Conference, section 1(b)(i). Once an approval or confidence score becomes the target, teams can improve the score without improving supportability. Test the validity of the measure before rewarding its movement.

Ittner, C. D., & Larcker, D. F. (2003). Coming Up Short on Nonfinancial Performance Measurement. *Harvard Business Review*, 81(11), 88–95, 139. Require evidence connecting a reporting control to better decisions and eventually to mature operating outcomes. A reconstructed financial expression does not establish that the physical mechanism occurred.

Tucker, A. L., & Edmondson, A. C. (2003). Why Hospitals Don't Learn from Failures: Organizational and Psychological Dynamics That Inhibit System Change. *California Management Review*, 45(2), 55–72. A local reporting workaround can conceal a persistent ownership gap. Turn unresolved evidence into an assigned system correction rather than repeatedly patching a headline.

OECD / European Commission JRC (2008). Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators: Methodology and User Guide. Preserve simultaneous risk dimensions. A mutually exclusive presentation category may help summarize a portfolio, but it must not erase the underlying flags or substitute for a governed decision rule.

Begg, C. B., and Greenes, R. A. (1983). Assessment of Diagnostic Tests When Disease Verification Is Subject to Selection Bias. *Biometrics*, 39(1), 207–215. doi:10.2307/2530820. Treat selectively verified benefit claims as a selected subset; accuracy adjustment requires an explicit verification mechanism.

Primary author, journal, government and official-method sources. Access scope and source-specific applications are recorded in the private research notes.

REFERENCES / 3

Primary sources and their role in this case

[AI] Each reference supports a defined method or interpretive distinction. None supplies historical confirmation, a realised benefit estimate or an external endorsement of this case.

U.S. Government Accountability Office (2019). Assessing Data Reliability. GAO-20-283G, December 2019. Test completeness, accuracy and applicability to the stated reporting purpose; trace selected records back to source rather than relying on closure alone.

Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology (2008). Evaluation of Measurement Data: Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement. JCGM 100:2008, sections 5.2 and F.1.2. Track common inputs and covariance before treating two derived rate paths as independent corroboration.

Gneiting, T., and Raftery, A. E. (2007). Strictly Proper Scoring Rules, Prediction, and Estimation. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 102(477), 359-378. doi:10.1198/016214506000001437. Assess both width and misses when evaluating reported ranges, while distinguishing a decision-loss range from a calibrated statistical prediction interval.

Department of Finance, Northern Ireland (n.d.). Benefit Identification. Programme and Project Management guidance. Separate benefit profiles, ownership, timing, disbenefits and duplicate claims before aggregation.

PCAOB. AS 1105: Audit Evidence, paragraphs .05–.10A and .29, current official text. More repeated low-quality evidence does not cure its weakness; resolve contradictory evidence and examine how electronic information was transformed. Applied as an evidence-quality analogy, not a claim that this case is a regulated financial-statement audit.

Hudgens, M. G., & Halloran, M. E. (2008). Toward Causal Inference with Interference. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 103, 832-842. Original manuscript. Randomize review-team domains where shared templates, evidence retrieval and authority access can interfere across dossiers.

Primary author, journal, government and official-method sources. Access scope and source-specific applications are recorded in the private research notes.

FINAL REFEREE REPORT / INTERNAL REVIEW

Accept the reconciliation; require independent support for approval

[AI] Author-led, agent-assisted review; not external peer review. The contribution is a reproducible diagnosis of claim quality and a falsifiable reporting-control design.

Major issue	Resolution and claim boundary
Closure versus classification	Retain exact aggregate closure while exposing the priority exceptions. Preserve multiple risk flags before producing one presentation category.
Circular verification	Show the algebra that returns the input rate. Require separately acquired, scope-compatible exposure evidence before calling agreement an independent check.
Conflicting status and versions	Keep approval assertions, reconstructability and modeled opportunity distinct. Missing authenticated sign-off cannot be translated into a true zero-benefit estimate.
Selection and reference error	Do not extrapolate a selectively reviewed pass rate to the original portfolio. Specify the reference process, unresolved outcomes and sensitivity to reference mistakes.
Economic and causal claims	Retain the hypothetical model’s adverse benchmark: full rereview has lower total loss in the locked contexts. A nominal safety test misses its calibration target; the candidate is not confirmatory-ready. Keep information value separate from physical benefit.

Partner critique: can a COO act on page one?

[AI] Yes. Require a frozen population and typed evidence fields before endorsing a headline. Finance owns approval of the stated cost basis and period; the portfolio owner resolves membership and overlap. A reconciled gross opportunity can remain in planning while an unsupported commitment is held.

Remaining limits and minor issues

[AI] Historical audit originals, authenticated approvals, independent shipment exposure, actual overlap and mature outcomes remain incomplete. The consolidated technical limitations govern the argument. Internal replication verifies the stated arithmetic and conditional decision model; it does not certify the historical portfolio or establish that the proposed review policy is ready to scale.

REVIEW DISPOSITION / PASS WITHIN STATED SCOPE

[AI] Publish the bounded evidence reconciliation and testable reporting contract. Retain unsupported implementation, approval, cash and causal-benefit claims as unresolved.

Final publication requires source, methods, independent numerical, partner and actual-page review records. This internal disposition is not an external assurance opinion.