

OPERATING CASE STUDY / CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE & LOGISTICS

Delivery Attribution & Change Control

Separate a misleading label from a proven transfer of responsibility

An anonymized operating case on challenging a defect-attribution narrative, clarifying the underlying event rule and governing a proposed change to the source of accountability. It distinguishes diagnosis, ownership and verified prevention.

PROJECT CONTEXT / DEFECT ATTRIBUTION & EXECUTIVE DECISION QUALITY

BLUF / BOTTOM LINE UP FRONT

Correct the meaning. Test the allocation.
Do not book a transfer as improvement.

ANALYTICAL FINDING

Clarifying one category cannot settle the larger, still-contested component. A defensible mapping change needs independent case adjudication and paired old/new validation—not agreement about the size of the exposure.

CONTRIBUTION IN THE SOURCE RECORD

Challenged the framing, scoped the evidence request and connected decision owners. Provisional registry hoop support; requester on the fix.

EVIDENCE STATUS

Originals unrecovered. The proposed source change is unimplemented in the record; causal prevention and realized savings are unestablished.

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

EXECUTIVE ABSTRACT / DECISION AND OWNERSHIP

Authorize validation before changing the source of accountability

[AI/PD] The proposed Attribution Change Contract (ACC) separates a semantic correction from an ownership change. Its release sequence is explicit: rule and version, adjudicated target, paired replay, authorized mapping and downstream readback.

Abstract element	Decision-relevant synthesis
Context [HR]	An executive discussion interpreted externally named defect categories as evidence that another part of a delivery network caused the failures. The author challenged that interpretation and obtained the logic owner’s definition for one category.
Objective [PD]	Route an attribution change to the organization with authority to approve it, while preserving unresolved responsibility and the distinction between accounting allocation and prevention.
Approach [RC/AI]	Reconcile the exposure arithmetic, category-specific evidence, returned-status query scope and later stage drill. Test whether the conclusion remains valid when the contested component and unobserved cases are retained.
Findings [AI]	The larger component remains contested in the detailed record. A received-and-processed rule establishes recorded eligibility, not exclusive causal responsibility. A transfer can change a node’s reported rate without changing network harm.
Decision value [PD]	Approve a bounded shadow validation with independent adjudication and paired old/new outputs. Test erroneous reassignment, unresolved cases and review burden on all eligible cases; use a separate field design for customer prevention.
Implications [PD]	The logic owner certifies definitions; data engineering reproduces mappings; an independent quality lead adjudicates cases; the accountable executive authorizes release. Operational response ownership is recorded separately.

PAGE-ONE DECISION, MADE OPERATIONAL

[PD] Release validation, not a blanket transfer. Require zero unexplained losses or duplicates in the population bridge, a prespecified error-and-burden threshold, subgroup review and signed readback before changing production attribution.

Basis: project register S1. [HR] historical record; [RC] recalculated; [AI] analytical inference; [PD] proposed design. Historical outcome effects and realized financial benefit are not established.

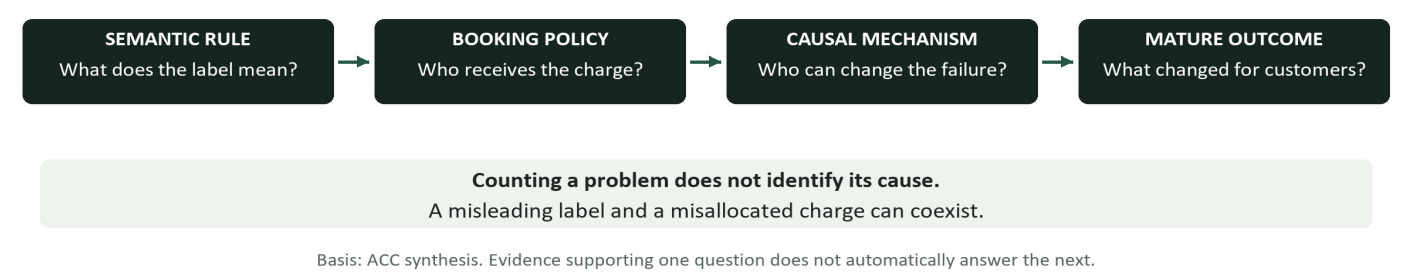
EXHIBIT 1 / MEANING, ALLOCATION AND PREVENTION

Agreement about exposure does not identify who caused it

[HR] The source reports several broadly consistent estimates of volume under two disputed labels. That agreement helped an upstream-attribution story gain traction. The author reversed the framing after examining operating meaning and consulting the logic owner. [AI] Counting the same problem does not identify its cause.

SIMILAR EXPOSURE ESTIMATES DO NOT IDENTIFY THE FAILURE CAUSE

Proposed evidence sequence / each question requires a different test



Question	What evidence answers it
What does the label mean? [HR/PD]	Obtain the versioned event rule from the logic owner. A legacy name and its actual rule can differ. Test implementation against that rule; a verbal definition does not verify every production row.
Who receives the charge? [PD]	Inspect the booking policy, entity linkage and mapping output. The recipient of a charge can be correct under policy even when that node did not originate every causal path.
Who can prevent or recover? [PD]	Assess the failure mechanism, available intervention and current state. Original cause, financial allocation and best next response can belong to different owners.
What changed for customers? [PD]	Measure mature occurrence and severity independently of the attribution labels. A changed name, mapping or owner is an administrative result until the physical outcome is separately evaluated.

A CORRECTION CAN BE VALID WITHOUT SETTLING EVERYTHING

[AI] Rejecting the claim that an externally named category must be upstream-caused is justified. It does not establish the opposite claim that all its cases are exclusively controllable by the receiving node.

Basis: S1 exposure estimates, event-rule clarification and proposed source repoint. The ACC is an original proposed synthesis; arrows in the exhibit are evidence requirements, not established effects.

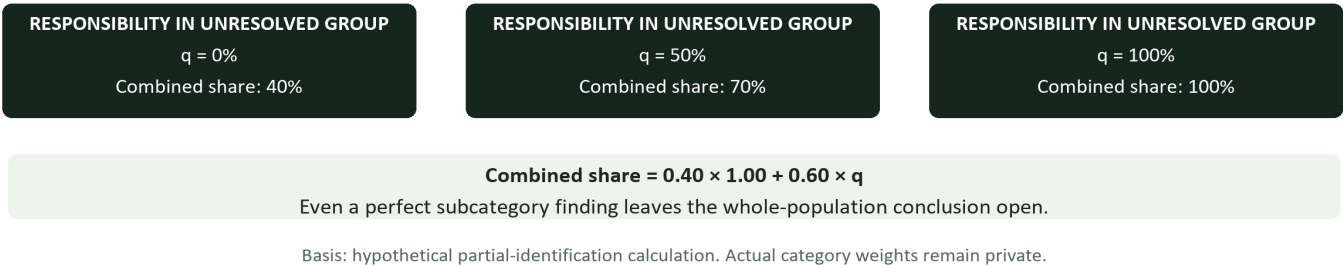
EXHIBIT 2 / UNRESOLVED COMPONENT

Clarifying one category cannot close a larger contested population

[HR] The summary treats the diagnostic conclusion as resolved. The metric-level record is narrower: one category has a logic-owner definition, while the other remains contested. [RC/AI] The contested category is the larger of the two by recorded unit count. Whole-population closure therefore exceeds the documented evidence.

A CLARIFIED MINORITY DOES NOT CLOSE THE UNRESOLVED MAJORITY

Hypothetical: clarified weight 40%; grant perfect responsibility evidence within that group



[RC/AI] In the hypothetical illustration, the clarified category has weight $w=0.40$. Even granting a verified responsibility rate $p=1$ within it, the combined rate is $\theta=wp+(1-w)q$, where q is responsibility in the unresolved category. With q unknown in $[0,1]$, θ lies between 0.40 and 1.00. A fully correct subcategory conclusion does not certify the whole.

Source boundary	Decision consequence
Definition versus causation [AI]	The actual clarification is weaker than the hypothetical grant: a rule records receipt and processing before a later missing event. It does not establish exclusive causal responsibility or preventability.
Unsize residue [HR/AI]	The source names upstream exceptions and calls their scope small without sizing them. Preserve their existence; do not convert the adjective into a numerical upper bound.
Category-specific release [PD]	Maintain separate evidence states and review thresholds. Authorize a clarified definition where supported; keep disputed allocations open until linked case evidence satisfies the relevant policy.

NEW INTERPRETATION

[AI] The source supports a narrower conclusion than its headline: the preferred narrative was challenged, while complete causal allocation remained unproven. The next investment should resolve the contested component rather than scale the headline.

Basis: S1 master/narrative versus category-level caveat; source weights recalculated privately. Every numerical value in the figure and formula example is hypothetical and independent of internal category shares.

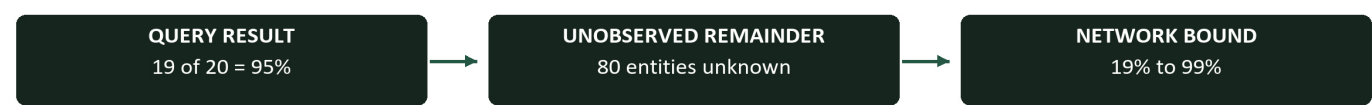
EXHIBIT 3 / QUERY POPULATION AND OBSERVATION

A precise query ratio is not a network estimate until its scope is known

[HR] A returned-status query produced a dominant “not returned” share, but its total did not reconcile to the cited network category. The source preserved that gap and excluded a looser variant from another communication. [AI] The ratio describes the query result; unknown scope prevents transport to the network.

UNRESOLVED QUERY SCOPE PREVENTS A NETWORK CLAIM

Hypothetical only: 100 eligible entities; 20 verified in query; 19 have no recorded return



This range requires verified subset membership, aligned units and the same cutoff.
Without those conditions, the query supplies no such network bound.

Basis: hypothetical missing-data bound. No recorded return is not proof of permanent loss.

[RC/AI] Suppose, only for illustration, a verified subset contains 20 of 100 eligible entities, of which 19 are not recorded returned. With all 80 remaining entities unknown, the network count can range from 19 to 99. The subset rate is 95%; the whole-population rate is bounded by 19% and 99%. If subset membership is unverified, even this bound is unavailable.

Required check [PD]	Why it changes the decision
Entity, unit and window	Resolve whether the query counts packages, weighted units or events; align eligible identities, period, geography and category version. A smaller denominator does not itself prove a nested subset.
Meaning of “not returned”	Distinguish no recorded return by the query cutoff from permanent loss, current custody or inability to recover. Seek independent physical evidence and specify a maturity horizon.
Selection and missingness	Compare inclusion by node, event path, linkage quality and outcome maturity. Report unknown states explicitly. A query can be internally accurate while systematically omitting the cases that change the decision.

DO NOT TURN NONOBSERVATION INTO A FINAL OUTCOME

[AI/PD] Preserve the recorded result with its population label. Reopen the query scope and outcome definition before selecting a recovery strategy, estimating network responsibility or crediting prevention.

Basis: S1 unreconciled returned-status query and excluded alternative ratio. All public numbers are hypothetical; no historical ratio or complementary-rate pair is disclosed.

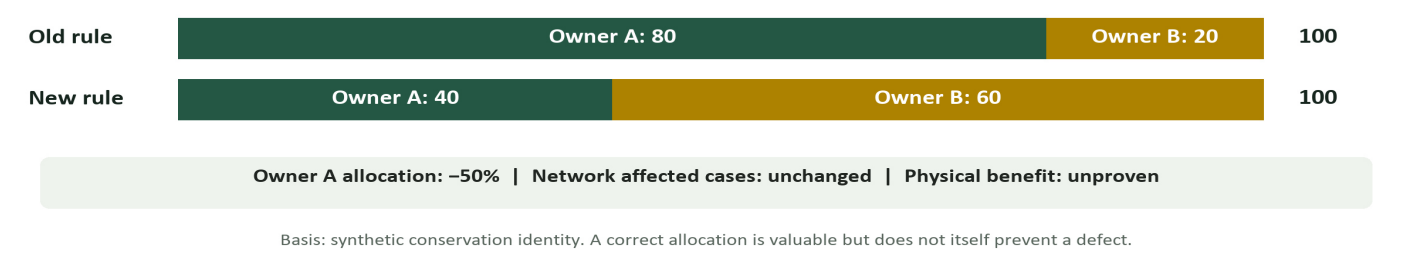
EXHIBIT 4 / TWO LEDGERS

A valid transfer of accountability can leave network harm unchanged

[HR] No production attribution change or realized savings is established for this project. The surviving source-repoint request remained queued and unfunded. [AI] Even a future valid transfer would redistribute accountability; that administrative effect must be separated from changes in defects, customer harm and cost.

ACCOUNTABILITY CAN MOVE WHILE THE CUSTOMER LEDGER STAYS FIXED

Hypothetical paired replay / one common network basis of 100 affected cases



[RC/AI] The hypothetical replay assigns 80 units to owner A and 20 to owner B, then 40 to A and 60 to B. Both versions allocate the same 100 cases. Owner A’s allocation falls by half while total affected cases remain unchanged. No customer benefit follows arithmetically from the transfer.

Ledger [PD]	Minimum release controls
Customer occurrence	Preserve original eligible identities, promises, outcome dates and independent severity. Keep one count per declared unit; distinguish repeated events and financial weights from cases.
Accountable allocation	Store the old rule, new rule, evidence version, authorized owner and explicit unresolved/shared state. For fractional shared allocation, weights must sum to one per case. Do not silently drop unknowns.
Reconciliation bridge	Show retained, added, removed, duplicated and reassigned cases separately. A conservation check validates completeness, not whether the selected owner is correct.
Benefits register	Credit reviewed decision-resource changes on their own estimand. Credit prevention only from a separately identified mature outcome effect; exclude internal cost transfers from network savings.

PRESERVE HISTORY WHEN THE RULE CHANGES

[PD] Store mapping versions and a reproducible restatement bridge. Show both occurrence and allocation views so leaders can distinguish improved operating performance from an administrative redistribution.

Basis: S1 unimplemented root-cause source request and absent realized benefit. Figure uses one common hypothetical network basis of 100; it does not average separately indexed owners.

EXHIBIT 5 / PAIRED CHANGE VALIDATION

A net accuracy gain can conceal newly wrong assignments

[PD] Replay old and proposed mappings on the same independently adjudicated cases before release. Report corrected cases and newly wrong cases separately. A single net accuracy score can conceal a concentration of harm in a small node type or an operationally consequential failure mode.

REPORT CORRECTIONS AND NEW ERRORS BEFORE ACCEPTING A NET GAIN

Hypothetical paired validation against the same adjudicated reference / N = 100 cases



Old accuracy: 75% → New accuracy: 80%
Net +5 points includes 20 corrections AND 15 newly wrong assignments.

Basis: original paired counterexample. Review consequences and subgroup distribution, not only aggregate accuracy.

[RC/AI] The hypothetical replay has 60 both-correct, 15 old-only-correct, 20 new-only-correct and 5 neither-correct cases. Accuracy rises from 75% to 80%. The five-point gain contains 20 corrections and 15 newly wrong assignments; their consequences require separate review.

Comparison [PD]	Decision use
Paired net change	Estimate (new-only correct – old-only correct)/N on the original eligible cohort. Account for paired outcomes and clustered evidence; compare the prespecified margin, not two unrelated accuracy intervals.
Directional error and cost	Separate false reassignment, false retention, justified abstention and unsupported certainty. Weight consequences only with disclosed, calibrated decision-resource costs.
Subgroup transport	Test node type, evidence coverage and failure mechanism using common definitions. A new feed can improve aggregate coverage while worsening causal validity in the cases newly covered.
Reference uncertainty	Blind adjudicators to method and owner preference. Retain indeterminate truth, report agreement and perform sensitivity analysis; consensus is not an infallible reference standard.

USE A RELEASE CONTRACT, NOT A WINNER LABEL

[PD] Predeclare error, burden and subgroup guardrails. Verify downstream changes separately: successful replay does not establish deployment or a customer effect.

Basis: original hypothetical paired-replay construction. The reference, mappings and trial inputs are proposed; the historical record contains no adjudicated accuracy panel.

EXHIBIT 6 / CONTROLLED RELEASE

Close the loop from a rule change to the decisions consuming it

[HR] The record supports a corrected executive framing and a request routed to the organizations that controlled the logic and tables. It does not establish funded engineering, a committed delivery date or a production change. [PD] The ACC converts that open request into five verifiable release obligations.

THE ATTRIBUTION CHANGE CONTRACT HAS FIVE RELEASE OBLIGATIONS

Proposed governance / each obligation produces observable acceptance evidence



Release obligation [PD]	Acceptance evidence and responsible role
1 / Semantic contract	Logic owner approves what the field means, what it does not mean, policy scope, effective date and treatment of shared or unknown responsibility.
2 / Adjudicated target	Independent quality lead freezes the original cohort, evidence cutoff, adjudication protocol and uncertainty states. Reference truth cannot be defined by the candidate source itself.
3 / Paired replay	Data and evaluation leads preserve both mapping outputs and reproduce correction, new-error, abstention and burden estimates with subgroup intervals.
4 / Authorized deployment	Accountable executive and system owner approve the population bridge, decision thresholds, release scope, rollback conditions and downstream dependencies.
5 / Consumer readback	Report owners verify the production version, alerts, allocation, restatements and open cases. Retain signed readback and test rollback on the same original identities.

A QUEUE ENTRY IS A REQUEST, NOT A COMMITMENT

[AI/PD] Require an accepted owner, funded scope, delivery milestone and acceptance test. If those are absent, keep the request explicitly uncommitted rather than allowing a future fix to support a present performance claim.

Basis: S1 open source-repoint ask and split decision rights. ACC release controls are proposed, not a claim that these gates or a new operating system were historically deployed.

EXHIBIT 7 / EXECUTIVE JUDGMENT AND DECISION RIGHTS

Keep the original cause separate from the best next response

[HR] The author challenged a favored explanation, scoped the discriminating query, carried its denominator caveat and connected the relevant owners. The record assigns the logic, data tables and operating remediation to other roles. [AI] This is evidence of diagnostic leadership; it does not transfer authority or prove implementation.

RECORD RESPONSIBILITY AND RESPONSE AS TWO DIFFERENT DECISIONS

Proposed operating record / no automatic personnel or provider-accountability action

ORIGINAL CAUSE / ACCOUNTABILITY
Evidence + policy + authorized allocation
May be shared or unresolved

BEST NEXT RESPONSE
Current state + feasible action + acceptance
Can belong to a different owner

One correct causal owner does not uniquely determine the best recovery or prevention action.

Basis: original ACC distinction. Historical contribution is diagnostic and connective; a source repoint remains uncommitted.

Decision	Accountable boundary
Correct the explanation [HR]	The author’s framing challenge and evidence request have provisional registry hoop support. The underlying original communication is unrecovered; later repeated summaries are not independent process-tracing evidence.
Change the mapping [HR/PD]	The source records requester/connector involvement, not engineering ownership. The logic and table owners must authorize the version and release. No completed repoint is established.
Accept the response [PD]	A verified original cause may sit upstream while a downstream team can still recover the case. Record the response owner and accepted action separately; observe existing provider decision rights.
Recognize value [PD]	An independent evaluator measures decision quality and resource use. Finance validates avoidability and released resources. A causal customer claim requires a separately evaluated intervention and mature outcome.

THE COO’S NEXT MOVE
[PD] Commission a bounded attribution-validation docket with an accountable sponsor, independent reference review and a signed release gate. Keep customer promises and entitlements unchanged; make no automated personnel or provider-accountability decision from the diagnostic label.

Basis: S1 role boundaries, recorded correction and uncommitted governance request. All personal-contribution grades are provisional; no external certification or sole ownership is asserted.

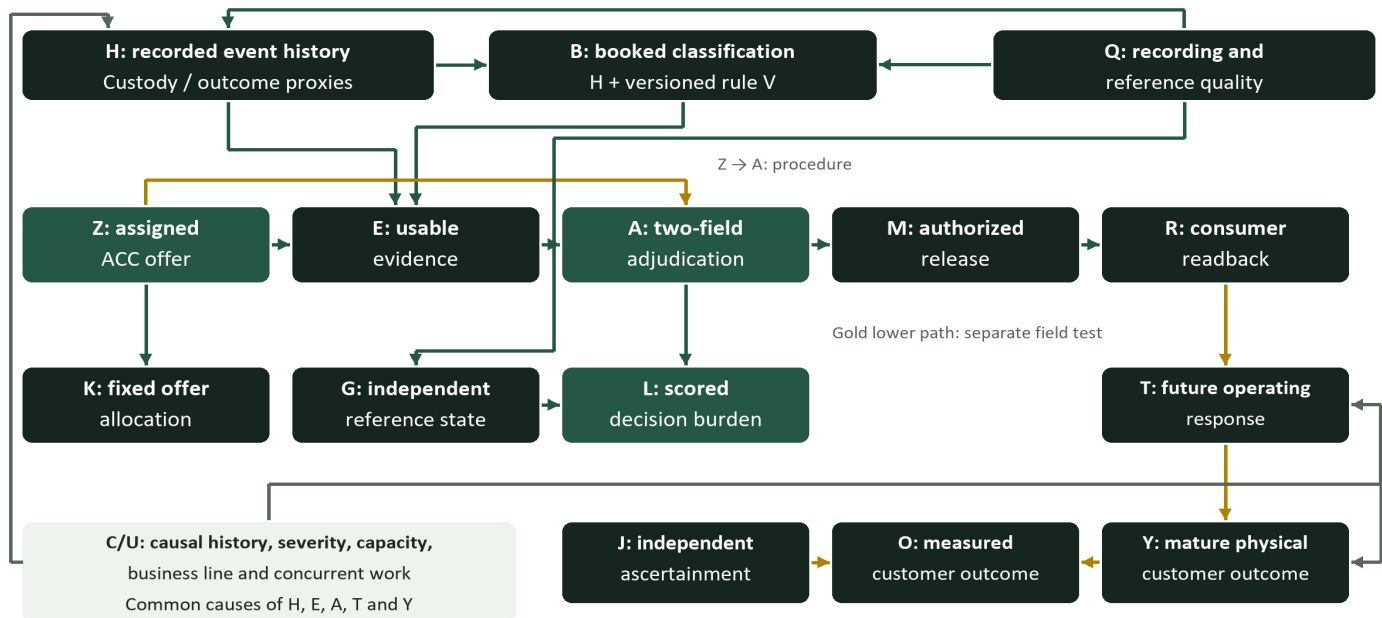
TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Separate the evidence of cause from the owner of the response

[AI/PD] The proposed Attribution Change Contract (ACC) preserves the event ledger and a separate decision ledger with distinct cause-evidence and response-owner fields. A classification change can affect decisions without changing the physical event.

AN ATTRIBUTION CHANGE IS NOT A CUSTOMER-OUTCOME EXPERIMENT

Proposed ACC causal structure / physical history is fixed in the decision benchmark



G is evidence-supported adjudication, including unresolved cause; it is not counterfactual omniscience.

Primary benchmark ITT concerns L; K is charged once. Customer effect through T and Y remains unpowered.

[PD] Z assigns the ACC workflow; E is usable evidence, A the two-field adjudication, M the authorized release and R downstream readback. Z also changes decision procedure and commits fixed cost K. A and independent reference G determine scored decision burden L. A correct unsupported guess still fails the separate evidence-admissibility gate.

[AI/PD] H is recorded event history; V is the versioned rule producing booked class B. Q affects record and reference quality. C/U includes causal history, severity, capacity, business line and concurrent work. H and B inform E; neither certifies exclusive causal ownership. G is an adjudicated evidence state, not an omniscient counterfactual oracle.

[PD] The benchmark freezes physical history. $R \rightarrow T \rightarrow Y \rightarrow O$ is a separate, unpowered field path through operating response, mature customer outcome and independent observation. J affects its ascertainment. Conditioning on released, joined or confidently assigned records would change the total workflow-offer estimand.

Basis: registered analytical paths [HR]; proposed ACC structure [AI/PD]. The source contains no randomized assignment or demonstrated mapping-to-customer effect.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

A naming error and an ownership error can coexist

[HR/AI] The register describes a correction from an upstream interpretation to a station-focused interpretation after consulting a rule owner. That clarification concerns the event rule. It cannot, by itself, settle every causal or responsibility question.

Semantic label	Owner assignment	Interpretation [AI]
Accurate	Supported	A coherent description, subject to reference validity.
Misleading	Supported	Rename without automatically changing ownership.
Accurate	Unsupported	A correct label can conceal a wrong assignment.
Misleading	Unsupported	Both semantics and attribution require correction.

[AI] A recorded sequence of receipt, processing and missing-status recognition is compatible with different mechanisms. An earlier defect may become visible downstream; a local failure may produce the same history. The history also depends on scan validity. Without discriminating evidence, the observed rule cannot select between those causal explanations or establish who can prevent recurrence.

[HR/AI] The detailed record leaves the larger component of the disputed two-label population without a definitive event-code ruling, despite the master narrative describing broad closure. The narrower clarification therefore cannot certify the combined population. An unsized upstream residue cannot be dismissed as immaterial merely because it is called small.

[AI] A named rule owner can authoritatively explain intended semantics. Actual implementation needs a versioned replay; causal interpretation needs additional evidence. A rule may be stable while its implementation, population or observations change. The valid correction is to replace inference from a name with a testable specification, not to replace one unverified causal certainty with another.

[PD] Preserve separate fields for recorded event, supported cause, uncertainty, accountable response and accepted authority. Permit unresolved or shared causes where evidence warrants them. Do not infer an individual employee’s misconduct, or assign employment consequences, from an aggregate booking rule.

Basis: registered definition and conflicting closure scope [HR]; four-way distinction and observational nonidentification [AI]. Gruber1993; Halpern–Pearl2005. No original causal effect is estimated.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Reconcile the queried population before transporting its split

[HR/AI] The return-status query does not reconcile to the broader reported bucket. Its percentage is a description of an unresolved query population; it is not a network estimate with only a missing count label.

Required link [PD]	Failure if the link is absent
Entity and grain	Repeated statuses or different identifiers can change both numerator and denominator.
Population and clock	Different geography, event window or extraction maturity prevents a common-cohort interpretation.
Membership and selection	A query sample may exclude missing joins or difficult records; size alone does not establish nesting.
Physical meaning	No recorded return is not permanent loss; a recorded return does not prove an effective recovery option.

[AI/RC] If a verified subset covers fraction c of a fixed universe and a valid binary property has observed share s in that subset, its whole-universe share lies between cx s and cx s+1- c without assumptions about uncovered records. This is a missingness bound, not a confidence interval. Neither c nor the relevant binary physical property is authenticated for the historical query, so a numerical whole-bucket bound is not identified.

[HR/AI] A later stage table provides a different recorded view and states incomplete attribution coverage. Different tables and weeks need not be independent: they may share upstream events, classification logic or selected joins. The stage table can corroborate a recorded-location pattern without validating physical custody, a causal origin or the preferred intervention.

[PD] Re-run both mappings on an immutable unit list with explicit missing rows. Preserve return-event time, observed-as-of time and later disposition separately. Compare covered and uncovered units on pre-existing case mix. Do not restrict the release audit to successfully joined records; that would let greater apparent accuracy arise from selective deletion.

Basis: unreconciled query and later attribution cut [HR]; conditional missingness identity [AI/RC]. Bounds require verified subset membership and meaningful measurement, not merely compatible totals.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Conserve the event ledger while testing whether attribution improves

[AI/PD] Repointing an attribution field is a change to a measurement and decision system. Its first acceptance test is preservation of the eligible events; its second is whether the new assignment is better supported. Neither test substitutes for the other.

[AI/RC] Let each unique event i have fixed weight $w_i \geq 0$ and let $a_{i,k}$ identify its exclusive owner category k , including unresolved. If $\sum_k a_{i,k} = 1$, then the network total $\sum_i \sum_k w_i a_{i,k}$ equals $\sum_i w_i$ before and after a pure reassignment. With the same exposure, the network rate is conserved. Removing unknowns or allowing overlapping owner categories breaks this identity; shared causal roles need explicit allocation or a separate nonadditive field.

Ledger [PD]	Retain	Validate
Event ledger	Original event, physical outcome, source evidence, uncertainty and versions	No deletion, duplicated weight or silent backfill when attribution changes
Decision ledger	Supported cause, policy allocation, accepted response owner, remit and consumer version	Separate causal evidence from exclusive accounting allocation and next-response authority

[AI] The owner of a useful response need not be the owner of the original failure. Conversely, moving an accounting charge to a plausible origin need not improve the next response. These distinct decisions require distinct loss functions. A single overwritten owner column conceals the distinction and makes later causal learning harder.

[PD] Freeze old/new mapping versions and a source snapshot. Retain the difference log, authorization, rollback point and downstream readback. A correct database write without consumer uptake is incomplete release. Missing or stale root-feed records retain explicit uncertainty rather than inheriting a confident default.

[AI] Owner-local performance targets can reward moving labels while the network event burden remains unchanged. Campbell/Goodhart therefore motivates a conservation guardrail and independent outcome ledger. This is an incentive risk to test, not evidence of deliberate manipulation by any participant.

Basis: conservation identity [AI/RC]; proposed ACC release controls [PD]. Gruber1993; Campbell1976; Goodhart1975/1976. Bookkeeping migration is not realized customer benefit.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Compare paired errors against a reference that can remain uncertain

[PD] Feed agreement is not validity. Replay old and proposed assignments on the same frozen dockets, then compare each with independent evidence adjudication. Sample unchanged assignments as well as proposed moves.

Paired outcome [PD]	Decision implication
Old wrong / new supported	An error corrected under the preregistered reference.
Old supported / new wrong	An error introduced; it must count against promotion.
Both supported or both wrong	Agreement alone cannot distinguish the two.
Reference insufficient	Report and bound; do not relabel as agreement or drop it.

[AI/RC] For binary error indicators on N reference-resolved dockets, the old-minus-new error rate equals $(b-c)/N$, where b is old-only error and c new-only error. Gross reassignment count is absent from this identity. For weighted decisions, compare paired losses directly. The denominator of resolved dockets must be accompanied by reference coverage and bounds over all original dockets.

[PD] Use a random core of 200 future docket-context decisions plus a separately reported exception sample. Two blinded coders independently apply a frozen nominal codebook for semantic eligibility, cause-evidence sufficiency, response owner and authority. The independent-binomial worst-case agreement half-width is approximately 6.9 percentage points at 95%; shared source families inflate uncertainty and require design-effect or cluster simulation. This is a planning screen, not achieved kappa precision.

[PD] Report the full disagreement matrix, label prevalence, raw agreement and nominal kappa with intervals; adjudicate disagreements without erasing first-pass results. Kappa precision depends on prevalence and clustering. Expert agreement cannot prove counterfactual causation. Hui–Walter’s identification conditions for fallible tests cannot be assumed when feeds share lineage.

[AI/PD] Abstention trades decision coverage against error. Publish both, plus investigation burden and the supported response route. A universally unresolved cause field can protect against false claims while still failing the intended operational decision. Evidence admissibility remains a separate gate from reference-scored correctness.

Basis: paired-error identity [RC]; proposed audit [PD]. Dietterich1998; Hui–Walter1980; Cohen1960; El-Yaniv–Wiener2010. Noise-free classification guarantees are not applied to this fallible reference.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Do not turn selected attribution snapshots into process improvement

[HR/AI] The supplied material describes event definitions, selected queries and sparse cross-period context. It does not provide a stable longitudinal panel of validated ownership decisions or mature outcomes after a repoint.

[PD] For a genuinely ordered, commensurate series, tentative individuals limits are $\text{mean}(x) \pm 2.66 \times \text{mean}(\text{MR})$, with $\text{MR}_t = |x_t - x_{t-1}|$ and moving-range upper limit $3.267 \times \text{mean}(\text{MR})$. Before interpretation, verify spacing, phase, population, maturity, weighting and autocorrelation. Sparse comparisons and changed definitions cannot establish routine variation merely because arithmetic points lie within limits.

[HR/AI] The private audit has 11 mechanical screens: one mixed-table weekly count pair, one narrative carry with zero moving range, five incompatible source-version comparisons and four reported-relative-change pairs. No point or moving range crosses its tentative arithmetic bounds. Prior counts were not reconstructed as observations. None establishes a stable phase; there is no eligible Laney p' panel. A repeated assertion is not a fresh process observation.

[AI/PD] A sample selected because it was disputed, large or easy to join cannot estimate the error rate of all attribution decisions. Stratify a new audit by event family, business line, node type, source coverage and mapping version. Report unresolved cases within every stratum. Test whether apparent improvement is concentrated in previously easy cases or purchased through more abstention.

[PD] No fixed worst-ranked operating cohort with comparable follow-up is supplied. If such a cohort is later chosen, freeze membership before follow-up. Under an illustrative Gaussian signal-plus-noise model, a selected excess d with reliability p has expected untreated retained excess pd ; expected reversion is $(1-p)d$. Vary p rather than presenting an assumed regression-to-the-mean fraction as measured.

[AI] Hand's population-drift argument matters because a mapping can remain unchanged while its source population and evidence quality change. Require a version-by-business-line transport check before applying a benchmark average to another network. More rows from one shared source family cannot substitute for independent assignment domains.

Basis: registered sparse evidence [HR]; SPC suitability and selection sensitivity [AI/PD]. NIST XmR; Laney2002; Barnett et al.2005; Hand2006. All historical numeric limits remain private.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Credit the analytical correction without inventing delivery ownership

[HR/AI] The register supports an analytical role in challenging the initial framing, obtaining a rule explanation and connecting the request to table and logic owners. It does not establish ownership of a deployed mapping correction or its outcomes.

Claim and grade	What the record supports	What remains open
Analytical contribution: provisional hoop	A documented role in reframing, scoped questions and owner consultation	Original correspondence and independent confirmation of the recorded sequence
Change sponsorship: limited	A request routed toward the accountable technical organization	Accepted funding, release authority, delivery commitment and downstream adoption
Operating or financial effect: unestablished	No mature intervention comparison supplied	Validated mapping improvement, response change, customer outcome and realized resource release

[HR/AI] The source describes an initially confident AI-assisted interpretation followed by operational correction. That reversal is evidence of a useful challenge process, not proof that the replacement causal narrative is complete. Agreement among participants or restatements of the same thread are not independent corroboration.

[HR/AI] The request remains described as open, unfunded and without a committed delivery date. Adjacent tickets and business cases concern different populations, horizons or release stages. Their opportunity estimates cannot be booked to this request, added together or treated as realized savings. A closed root ticket also does not establish consumer implementation.

[AI] Identification is limited by missing originals, unresolved query scope, proxy custody records, incomplete cause evidence and unmeasured shared lineage. Contribution relies on registry transcriptions without original authentication. The absence of a recovered completion trace establishes neither failure nor success outside the supplied corpus; current external status is unknown.

[PD] Preserve the change request, accepted owner, explicit unresolved hypotheses, decision log and release evidence. Tucker–Edmondson motivates keeping recurring problems visible across handoffs. A retained request is a useful artifact; it is not an executed remediation or evidence that the recipient ignored it.

Basis: registered roles and release status [HR]; Collier2011 process-tracing grades [AI]; Tucker–Edmondson2003. No smoking-gun implementation or doubly decisive causal attribution is claimed.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Test the adjudication workflow before assigning value to a repoint

[PD] Randomize independent adjudication domains to the ACC offer or usual naming and booking interpretation. Both arms receive the same approved information and authority. The trial tests how that information is evaluated and released.

Design element [PD]	Preregistered definition
Unit and population	Independent domains with distinct frozen batches from one declared docket frame; shared staff and policy dependencies stay within a domain.
Clock and retention	Original intake to day 14 decision; blinded audit completed by day 30. All original dockets, late submissions and unresolved cases remain.
Primary estimand	Mean usual-minus-ACC resource-weighted decision loss per original docket: cause assignment, response-owner accuracy, investigation hold and effort.
Reference and safety	Independent evidence-sufficiency adjudication; unsupported assignment, incorrect response, unresolved truth and admissibility reported separately.

[PD] A cause investigation hold preserves approved customer and response processes. It never authorizes delaying a refund or withholding an operating response. Publishing unresolved cause with a supported response owner is a valid two-field result. The benchmark changes no physical customer outcomes, and its ideal reference assumption requires calibration before use.

[PD] The finite planning law includes shared domain quality and decision effort. Its response parameter changes verification success, not historical adoption. Compare detectable benefit with fixed cost in the same pool. In the synthetic base economics, the avoidability×non-overlap product must exceed about 89.5% for positive net value; added holds and effort stay fully charged. Recruitment and power for separate error, admissibility and coverage guardrails remain unestablished.

[PD] A later field rollout would require a separate mature physical outcome. If adoption is staggered, estimate group-time ATT against not-yet-treated domains, with frozen eligibility, no anticipation, overlap, case-mix adjustment and interference limits. Joint pretrend and equivalence checks are diagnostics, not proof of parallel trends. Pilot event counts, maturity and covariance must support new power before customer benefit can be claimed.

Basis: proposed parallel benchmark [PD], synthetic calculations on following pages; Callaway–Sant’Anna2021 for an unpowered future field alternative. Benchmark ITT and later customer ATT are distinct.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Make four claims falsifiable before approving an attribution change

[AI/PD] ACC is a proposed operating framework. It is useful only if its decision rules can reject a persuasive but unsupported mapping change and retain a supported response when causal evidence remains incomplete.

Proposition [PD]	Mechanism and test	Boundary or disconfirmation
P1: semantic clarity reduces avoidable interpretation errors	Freeze the event rule; compare blinded meaning classifications before and after the specification.	Clearer wording without lower errors challenges the mechanism; it never alone tests causal ownership.
P2: root evidence improves net assignment accuracy	Compare old-only errors with new-only errors on the same original dockets, including missing joins.	Introduced errors, poorer admissibility or reference-coverage loss can defeat promotion despite more reassignment.
P3: two fields preserve useful response under uncertainty	Track supported response coverage, cause abstention, unnecessary investigation and effort.	Higher cause certainty coupled with worse response routing or excessive holds contradicts the proposed benefit.
P4: authorized release reaches the consumer	Trace frozen version and decision lineage through write, readback and rollback checks.	A correct upstream write with stale downstream assignments fails release; no customer effect follows automatically.

[AI] The intellectual contribution is the separation of semantic identity, evidence-supported cause and response authority, connected by a paired change audit. Selective-classification research informs the error/coverage tradeoff; measurement research prevents agreement from becoming a surrogate for validity. Neither supplies a historical accuracy estimate.

[AI] Deming’s measurement discipline and Campbell/Goodhart’s target concerns imply a network conservation check before rewarding a local owner-rate decline. Ittner–Larcker–Randall cautions that better measurement alignment does not guarantee operating performance. A composite score must not let join completeness compensate for failed evidence or authority gates, consistent with the OECD handbook’s need for explicit construction choices.

[PD] Preregister material effect sizes, costs and guardrails. Failure to reject zero does not falsify a useful effect unless uncertainty excludes the prespecified range. Freeze evidence, mappings and analysis code; retain source conflicts and agent-assisted review limitations. Approve a bounded validation decision, not a claim of historical attribution repair or savings.

Basis: proposed falsifiable ACC propositions [PD]; primary literature and case-derived synthesis [AI]. No empirical confirmation, external peer-review endorsement or operational success is asserted.

PROSPECTIVE MODEL / TWO OWNERSHIP RECORDS

Test the attribution-change workflow before replacing the feed

[PD] This controlled benchmark is wholly hypothetical. Randomize independent adjudication domains to the Attribution Change Contract (ACC) or current single-owner interpretation. Both receive the same types of evidence and authority; only the workflow offer changes.

Contract element	Frozen benchmark specification
Original population	Twelve distinct, pre-frozen dockets per domain from a common sampling frame. Keep every original docket through hold, disagreement or missed deadline.
Decision and reference	Score the original day-14 decision; independent adjudication completes by intake day 30. A later correction does not erase the original error.
Two supported roles	Cause / response classes: A/A 45%, B/A 25%, A/B 15%, unresolved/A 10%, unresolved/B 5%. These are invented planning frequencies, not source prevalence.

[PD] Usual practice uses one feed label for both roles. Known-cause label accuracy is 0.70 or 0.90 by equally likely domain grade; unresolved causes receive an A/B label at random. ACC verification succeeds on 0.30 or 0.50 of dockets by grade. Success records both supported roles; failure holds the proposed attribution change.

CORRECT CAUSE DOES NOT IDENTIFY THE NEXT RESPONSE

[AI/PD] The roles differ in 40% of this synthetic bank. Verified unresolved cause can coexist with a supported response owner. Investigation holds preserve approved current responses and customer entitlements; no employee or provider action is authorized.

[PD] Independent adjudication supports a defensible assignment; it does not observe individual counterfactual causation. Physical harm is fixed here, not prevented by relabeling.

PROSPECTIVE MODEL / FINITE DECISION POWER

Require detectable break-even and a positive economic lower bound

[PD] Exact rational domain probabilities feed finite polynomial convolution across independent arms. Shared domain grade creates clustering. The calculation is conditional on the invented probability law; it is not achieved field power.

Design	Domains / arm	MDE (index)	Break-even detection	Economic clearance
Initial	16	> full path	24.6%	22.9%
Base candidate	96	8.91	86.9%	83.7%
Same / stress	96	11.35	68.5%	63.0%
Revised / stress	160	8.75	88.0%	83.6%

[PD] Usual variable burden is 100. Fixed incremental cost is 9.83 index points. Require 80% correct-direction power at the positive 2.5% tail of a two-sided 5% zero-effect test, and 80% power to clear cost with a one-sided 97.5% lower confidence bound.

[PD] The verification-strength path multiplies success probabilities by lambda, leaving effort and failure holds fixed. More successful verification replaces a nonnegative hold penalty with zero; this pathwise ordering calibrates the composite economic null. Stress widens domain grades to accuracy 0.60 / 1.00 and verification 0.20 / 0.60, preserving means.

RECRUITMENT AND SAFETY REMAIN CONDITIONAL

[PD] Base and stress minima are 88 and 145 domains per arm. The 160-per-arm candidate adds a planning buffer; the register does not establish recruitment. Independently calibrate reference quality, false causal assignment and response-delay guardrails. Economic acceptance alone cannot license unsupported attribution.

[PD] The finite-law bound is inverted from inclusive upper tails; each calibrated economic boundary has false-clearance probability at most 2.5%. Unknown field parameters require recalibration.

PROSPECTIVE MODEL / SIGNED RESOURCE ECONOMICS

Charge investigation holds and review costs before claiming decision value

[PD] All costs are hypothetical resource units per original docket. Wrong causal assignment costs 10; wrong response assignment costs 6. A failed investigation costs 7 when cause is supportable and 5 when cause is unresolved. These are decision-work burdens, not customer harm.

[PD] Usual review effort is 0.50; ACC effort is 1.30. Fixed incremental cost 0.65 allocates version maintenance 0.20, ownership coordination 0.25 and production readback 0.20. Research-only reference collection is separate. Avoided erroneous-assignment burden is 6.11; added holds are 4.02 and added review 0.80. Base net is 0.64 raw units.

Avoidable share a	h = 0.80	h = 0.90	h = 1.00
0.80	-23.59	-16.20	-8.80
0.90	-16.20	-7.88	0.44
1.00	-8.80	0.44	9.68

[PD] Cells are net index points; h is the non-overlap share. $Net_raw = a \times h \times 6.11 - 4.02 - 0.80 - 0.65$; $Net_index = 100 \times Net_raw / 6.61$. Discount only avoided errors; charge new holds, review and fixed costs in full. If 10% or 30% of apparent verifications wrongly reuse the original single-owner output, net becomes 0.4044 or -0.0668 raw units; re-power that different law.

A BENCHMARK CANNOT BOOK CUSTOMER SAVINGS

[PD] Universal investigation hold costs 8.00, exceeding the usual 6.61. Future staggered field value requires eligible treated volume $\times$ mature customer ATT improvement $\times$ avoidable outcome cost $\times$ non-overlap, minus added harm, work and implementation cost. Those effects, maturity and prices remain unmeasured here.

[PD] The numeric law assumes correct successful verification. Independent evidence-admissibility and missing-reference audits are required; nuisance uncertainty is not included in finite-law power.

PROSPECTIVE MODEL / VALUE OF BETTER EVIDENCE

Value a changed attribution decision separately from operating benefit

[PD] This separate utility model concerns the next investment decision. First classify cases with unresolved causal evidence; among resolved cases, distinguish evidence supporting a repoint from evidence supporting the current allocation. No utility is a historical saving.

Action	Repoint supported	Current supported	Unresolved
Bounded mapping validation	9	-10	-15
Retain; repair semantics / response	3	8	-2
Hold change; acquire evidence	1	2	5

[PD] Priors are 0.50 / 0.30 / 0.20. The best prior action has utility 3.50; perfect information can add at most 4.40. A correct signal has probability q and either wrong signal probability (1 – q)/2. All 27 signal-to-action policies are evaluated.

Signal quality q	EVSI	Evidence cost	Net EVSI
0.50	0.00	0.40	-0.40
0.75	1.95	1.20	0.75
0.90	3.42	2.50	0.92

INFORMATION CAN SUPPORT RETENTION OR AN INVESTMENT HOLD

[PD] A weak signal leaves the preferred action unchanged and is not worth its acquisition cost. Information costs are separate from subsequent action costs already included in these payoffs. Never add these utilities to the resource-benefit model or treat attribution transfer as avoided physical harm.

[PD] Priors, likelihoods and payoffs are sensitivities. Authorization, privacy, evidence admissibility and customer protection remain mandatory regardless of expected utility.

Reproduce the attribution decision before interpreting its value

[AI] This is a diagnostic and governance case. It documents a challenge to an executive framing and a proposed source change whose delivery is unestablished. Its contribution is disciplined interpretation and a falsifiable validation design.

Claim class	Meaning and replication boundary
[HR] Historical record	A statement or action attributed by the supplied register. The original discussion, queries and delivery artifacts are unrecovered. Repeated summaries and inherited confidence labels do not independently authenticate a claim.
[RC] Recalculated	Exposure arithmetic, category weights, conditional subset bounds, tentative process screens and hypothetical prospective calculations. Correct arithmetic does not establish population linkage or causality.
[AI] Analytical inference	A conclusion with an explicit evidential boundary: a misleading label can coexist with misallocation, a received-event rule does not prove exclusive control, and a clarified category does not settle a larger contested component.
[PD] Proposed design	The Attribution Change Contract, dual-field decision record, paired replay, randomized benchmark, economic sensitivity and information-value model. These are new designs, not historical implementations.

Replication sequence

[PD] Freeze the source and selected cells; preserve the category-specific caveats alongside the summary. Recompute exposure from counts and its denominator. Reconcile query membership, units, windows, event rules and maturity before transporting any share beyond the query population.

[PD] Reproduce old/new allocation on identical cases, compare against an independently adjudicated reference, and retain unknown/shared responsibility. Re-run decision-resource costs, attainable error states and the evaluation threshold. Verify release, rollback and downstream readback separately from an analytical replay.

THE DECISION THE CASE CHANGES

[AI/PD] Replace a binary “rename or repoint” debate with a test of semantics, allocation and actionability. Preserve existing customer promises. A better ownership label earns no automatic prevention or savings credit.

Historical public conclusions are qualitative and anonymized. Internal counts, source identities, query ratios, unit costs, personnel detail and version-specific calculations remain in the private annex.

RESEARCH REFERENCES / SEMANTICS, CAUSAL TRUTH AND SELECTIVE DECISIONS

A better description is not automatically a better causal assignment

Primary research and official methods inform the interpretation and proposed evaluation. They do not authenticate unavailable project originals, validate the candidate feed or supply an external effect size.

Gruber, T. R. (1993). A Translation Approach to Portable Ontology Specifications. *Knowledge Acquisition*, 5, 199–220. DOI 10.1006/knac.1993.1008. Full author paper. Explicit shared meanings improve semantic interoperability. The case applies that discipline to event rules without assuming that an agreed vocabulary establishes causal truth or complete evidence.

Halpern, J. Y., & Pearl, J. (2005). Causes and Explanations: A Structural-Model Approach. Part I: Causes. *British Journal for the Philosophy of Science*, 56, 843–887. DOI 10.1093/bjps/axi147. Author preprint and publisher metadata. Causal judgments depend on an explicit model and counterfactual structure; a last recorded location is insufficient by itself.

El-Yaniv, R., & Wiener, Y. (2010). On the Foundations of Noise-free Selective Classification. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 11, 1605–1641. Full primary paper. Selective decisions trade coverage against error. This case retains abstentions and their costs; it does not apply a noise-free theorem to an uncertain operating reference.

Dietterich, T. G. (1998). Approximate Statistical Tests for Comparing Supervised Classification Learning Algorithms. *Neural Computation*, 10, 1895–1923. DOI 10.1162/089976698300017197. Primary indexed abstract. Comparisons must account for dependence and evaluation design. The proposed fixed-case replay reports discordant errors; workflow assignment and clustering require their own analysis.

Hand, D. J. (2006). Classifier Technology and the Illusion of Progress. *Statistical Science*, 21, 1–14. DOI 10.1214/088342306000000060. Full author paper. Evaluation can mislead when population, target or operating conditions differ from the benchmark. Improved source coverage is therefore tested separately from the correctness of the decisions it enables.

Hui, S. L., & Walter, S. D. (1980). Estimating the Error Rates of Diagnostic Tests. *Biometrics*, 36, 167–171. DOI 10.2307/2530508. Primary indexed abstract. Error-rate identification without a gold standard requires strong assumptions. Agreement between two feeds does not alone establish accuracy; this case preserves reference uncertainty rather than importing a clinical latent-class model.

Access scope and citation verification are recorded privately. Methodological analogies do not import benchmark results, clinical standards or external certification into this operating case.

RESEARCH REFERENCES / MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION

Use a comparison that matches the decision and its uncertainty

Primary research and official methods inform the interpretation and proposed evaluation. They do not authenticate unavailable project originals, validate the candidate feed or supply an external effect size.

NIST/SEMATECH. e-Handbook of Statistical Methods, section 6.3.2.2: Individuals Control Charts. Official method. Moving-range limits require ordered comparable observations. Short rounded changes and different-source snapshots can be screened tentatively; they cannot establish a stable phase or a causal improvement.

Laney, D. B. (2002). Improved Control Charts for Attributes. *Quality Engineering*, 14(4), 531–537. Primary publisher abstract. Large denominators alone do not justify dispersion correction. Repeated eligible numerator/denominator pairs and a compatible process phase are prerequisites; rounded shares do not supply missing counts.

Cohen, J. (1960). A Coefficient of Agreement for Nominal Scales. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 20, 37–46. Primary publisher record. Independent coders should report raw agreement, confusion cells, kappa and uncertainty. Agreement on an owner label is distinct from construct validity or causal truth.

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. Primary abstract. Selecting large or adverse categories can distort a later comparison. The case does not invent a worst-unit recovery estimate from aggregate exposure.

Hudgens, M. G., & Halloran, M. E. (2008). Toward Causal Inference With Interference. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 103, 832–842. Primary manuscript. Shared staff, evidence sources and operating capacity can transmit effects across assigned units. The proposed benchmark uses a domain boundary and states what that boundary cannot isolate.

Callaway, B., & Sant'Anna, P. H. C. (2021). Difference-in-Differences with Multiple Time Periods. *Journal of Econometrics*, 225, 200–230. Author manuscript. A later staggered field rollout requires explicit treatment timing, comparison populations and group-time effects. Its causal assumptions and power are separate from the randomized adjudication benchmark.

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. Author repository. Information value depends on the decision it changes. The separate finite-state model does not estimate a historical saving or supplement the same operating benefit twice.

Access scope and citation verification are recorded privately. Methodological analogies do not import benchmark results, clinical standards or external certification into this operating case.

RESEARCH REFERENCES / OPERATING MEASUREMENT AND LEARNING

Link a corrected measure to an accepted decision and a verified result

Primary research and official methods inform the interpretation and proposed evaluation. They do not authenticate unavailable project originals, validate the candidate feed or supply an external effect size.

Collier, D. (2011). Understanding Process Tracing. *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 44, 823–830. Primary publication. Discriminating evidence is required to grade contribution. Challenging a framing, requesting analysis, approving a mapping and delivering engineering remain separate claims; derivative summaries are not independent witnesses.

Tucker, A. L., & Edmondson, A. C. (2003). Why Hospitals Don't Learn from Failures. *California Management Review*, 45(2), 55–72. Author manuscript. Local workarounds can leave underlying causes intact. The operating analogy motivates a readback from the changed rule to accepted response and subsequent evidence, without importing healthcare results.

The W. Edwards Deming Institute. The Funnel Experiment. Official exposition. Adjusting a process in response to routine variation can increase instability. The case separates a semantic correction from evidence of a process signal, and neither is treated as an identified treatment effect.

Campbell, D. T. (1976). Assessing the Impact of Planned Social Change. Original institutional record. Consequential indicators can change behavior and recording. Two ledgers preserve network occurrence and owner allocation so a transfer cannot silently become performance improvement. No historical gaming intent is inferred.

Goodhart, C. A. E. Problems of Monetary Management: The U.K. Experience. 1975 conference; revised volume listed as 1976 in the RBA archive. Targeting can alter a measure's relation to the intended construct. A booked owner, causal explanation and response opportunity therefore remain separately testable.

Ittner, C. D., Larcker, D. F., & Randall, T. (2003). Performance Implications of Strategic Performance Measurement in Financial Services Firms. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, 28, 715–741. Author manuscript. Measurement has value through its strategic and operating use. Better labels alone do not establish better allocation decisions, resource release or prevention.

OECD / European Commission JRC (2008). Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators. Official handbook. Normalization, aggregation and weighting affect meaning. The proposed burden measure exposes component costs, preserves directional errors and tests sensitivity rather than letting one net score conceal newly wrong assignments.

Access scope and citation verification are recorded privately. Methodological analogies do not import benchmark results, clinical standards or external certification into this operating case.

FINAL REFEREE REPORT / INTERNAL AGENT-ASSISTED REVIEW

Accept the diagnostic contribution without certifying a production fix

[AI] This is author-led, agent-assisted review, not external peer review, client approval or a consulting-firm ranking. Its verdict concerns the bounded historical interpretation and proposed validation design; no historical causal benefit is certified.

Major issue	Disposition in the revised case
Whole-population closure	Preserved the category-level contradiction. The larger component remains contested; an event rule and later stage association cannot certify exclusive responsibility for every case.
Query and outcome meaning	Kept unresolved query scope and the distinction between no recorded return and permanent loss. Conditional subset bounds require an actual entity bridge; no network ratio is inferred.
Allocation versus prevention	Separated customer occurrence, accountable allocation and the best next response. Transfers conserve the network total and earn no automatic physical or financial benefit.
Evaluation and economics	Specified a proposed decision-quality benchmark on original dockets. Hypothetical cost, dependence and verification assumptions require calibration; customer prevention needs a separate field test.
Contribution and delivery	Graded the framing challenge, evidence request and connection of owners provisionally. Preserved the requester role and uncommitted source change; no engineering delivery or savings is invented.

Partner critique: can a COO act on page one?

[AI] Yes: fund a bounded shadow validation with an independent reference, paired mapping replay, decision-resource threshold and signed release gate. The sponsor can accept the semantic correction while withholding an unsupported blanket allocation change.

Minor revisions and remaining limits

[AI] Preserve definition versions, abstentions, subgroup errors and source conflicts. Recover original evidence and calibrate costs, verification reliability, dependence and recruitment before treating a conditional planning result as an operational commitment.

REVIEW DISPOSITION / PASS WITHIN STATED SCOPE

[AI] The case supports diagnostic leadership and a testable attribution-change contract. It establishes no complete causal allocation, implemented source repoint, verified prevention effect or realized financial saving.

Scope: internal source, scientific, numerical and executive review. Acceptance remains bounded by the selected record and explicit hypothetical analysis.