OBS 07 / OBSERVATIONAL LAYER

S.A.T. — Signal-to-Action Thresholds

Turning verified observations into responsible decision options

v2.0 | 22 OCTOBER 2026 STATUS | REVISED ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

Executive purpose

S.A.T. structures the point at which evidence may justify a warning, deeper analysis, preparation or a recommendation to a legitimate decision-maker. It corrects an important ambiguity in the original text: crossing an Atlas analytical threshold is not itself legal authority to intervene.

01 / Five threshold conditions

Convergence strength
Independent signals support a hypothesis; sources and residual disagreements are recorded.

Directional clarity
The trajectory is specified and compared with a viable alternative.

Timing sensitivity
Delay has a documented consequence, with estimated decision horizon.

Risk asymmetry
Proportional harm of acting, not acting, and requesting further verification is compared.

Reversibility
Whether the decision and its effects can be undone; identify irreversible risks.

02 / Four response classes

PREVENTIVE: issue a carefully scoped advisory or prepare lawful diplomatic options. STABILISATION: recommend risk reduction and protective readiness. DE-ESCALATION: flag a verified D.E.W. candidate for competent review. NON-ACTION: explicitly maintain monitoring where evidence is insufficient.

03 / Decision ladder

Level 0 — Observe: incomplete/uncorroborated data. Level 1 — Verify: obtain independent confirmations. Level 2 — Assess: write a hypothesis, alternatives and confidence. Level 3 — Advise: provide time-sensitive options with owner and review. Level 4 — Refer: send the advisory to an appropriately authorised decision-maker. No automatic enforcement step exists.

The ladder is a proposed editorial workflow, not a currently validated automated feature.

04 / Threshold governance

A threshold register contains indicator definition, unit, source, baseline, sensitivity, escalation severity, false-positive cost, version, reviewer and expiry. Values remain “proposed” until calibration and retrospective testing are documented.

05 / Human approval and accountability

High-consequence alerts require human review, source-quality annotation, explicit uncertainty and audit trails. Do not turn a systemic index into a literal probability of war. Signal thresholds must not equate to mandate or emergency powers.

06 / Operational touchpoints

Atlas LIVE can provide monitored events and contextual map layers; breaking and dashboard products may support awareness. The analytical steps of P.R.S.T., D.E.W. and S.A.T. should be implemented as transparent review procedures first, with automation only after validation and operational approval.

07 / Decision record

Minimum: case ID, UTC time, signal sources, corroboration, P.R.S.T. finding, D.E.W. status, SAT criteria result, available options, consequences, uncertainty, responsible analyst, authorised recipient, next review time.

Evidence & implementation note

This framework distinguishes documented observations from Atlas interpretations and conditional forward assessments. No numerical threshold, forecast probability or automated operational capability should be described as validated without a recorded data source, benchmark, owner and test history. Atlas Protocol Institute does not possess governmental, military or UN authority.

Source lineage

Original: “S.A.T. — Signal-to-Action Thresholds”, 16 April 2026 (user-provided). Atlas LIVE and dashboard public pages (accessed 22 October 2026).