FLOW FIELD CARD

Judgment in the Age of AI · Workshop Reference · altschool.com.au

F FRAME

Define the judgment problem before you open the tool.

Mindset: Clarity — name what matters and cut what doesn't

USE VERBATIM

- "What decision does this analysis serve — and who makes it?"
- "What do I know about this situation that the AI cannot access?"
- "What does a wrong output look like, and how will I catch it?"

PITFALL · Starting with the tool before the problem is named.

L LEARN

Use AI to gather, generate, and expand — with discipline.

Mindset: Curiosity — stay with uncertainty long enough to find what is true

USE VERBATIM

- "What context must I encode before this tool produces something useful?"
- "What assumptions is this output making that I have not verified?"
- "What is the AI not saying — and does that silence matter?"

PITFALL · Accepting the first output because it looks professionally structured.

O OPTIMISE

Apply your judgment — override, annotate, and correct.

Mindset: Connection — read what is not being said; encode what the tool misses

USE VERBATIM

- "Which outputs are technically correct but politically unusable?"
- "What would the most sceptical stakeholder challenge in this?"
- "What did I catch that the AI missed — and have I documented it?"

PITFALL · Editing for style when the real gap is in substance or context.

W WRAP-UP

Document your judgment decisions, not just the output.

Mindset: Commitment to Value — anchor every output to the business outcome

USE VERBATIM

- "What judgment calls did I make in this session — and why?"
- "Which stakeholder needs to review this before it moves forward?"
- "What would I do differently next time — and have I written that down?"

PITFALL · Treating the AI output as the deliverable rather than your judgment about it.

A ACCOUNTABILITY

Connect output to the decision it must serve. Name who acts.

Mindset: All four Cs — the integration point where judgment becomes visible

USE VERBATIM

- "What specific decision does this output now enable?"
- "Who must act, and what do they need to know that is not in the output?"
- "What is the one paragraph this output cannot write — that I must write?"

PITFALL · Delivering output without a paragraph telling the reader what to do with it.

COMPLETE PROMPT ARCHITECTURE

Eight components. One prompt that works. Most people use two.

C CONTEXT

Everything the AI needs to understand before it can help — task, politics, constraints.

Clarity — what would a neutral reader miss that I must encode?

My context in one sentence: _____

O OBJECTIVE

What decision-ready output looks like — your professional standard, not the tool's default.

Commitment to Value — BABOK defines what done means

Decision-ready means: _____

M METHOD

How the AI should approach the task. Technique choice is a BA judgment act.

Curiosity — which analytical method serves this specific problem?

Method for this task: _____

P PERSONA

The role, expertise level, and audience awareness the output must reflect.

Connection — what register earns this audience's trust?

Write as _____ for audience: _____

L LIMITATIONS

What the tool must not assume, infer, or include. Close the gaps before they open.

Clarity — elicitation discipline tells you which gaps to close first

Do not assume: _____

E EXAMPLES

A well-formed vs. poorly-formed comparison that anchors the quality bar.

Commitment to Value — your professional standards are the benc...

A well-formed example from my work: _____

T TONE

The register the output must use — formal, technical, exec summary, plain English.

Connection — the right register is the one this audience trusts

This audience needs: _____

E EVALUATION

The criteria you check before this output feeds a decision. Define them first.

Clarity — you cannot evaluate against a standard you have not de...

I will check: _____

BEFORE YOU PROMPT

Five questions. Answer all five before you type.

1. ☐ I can name the decision this output will serve, and who makes it.
2. ☐ I have encoded the stakeholder context the AI cannot access.
3. ☐ I have defined what 'decision-ready' looks like for this specific task.
4. ☐ I have not skipped the COMPLETE components I typically avoid.
5. ☐ I have a criterion for evaluating the output before it leaves my hands.