Novelty Assessment Report

Paper: PRISM: Festina Lente Proactivity—Risk-Sensitive, Uncertainty-Aware Deliberation for Proactive Agents
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Abstract

Proactive agents must decide not only what to say but also whether and when to intervene. Many current systems rely on brittle heuristics or indiscriminate long reasoning, which offers little control over the benefit-burden tradeoff. We formulate the problem as cost-sensitive selective intervention and present PRISM, a novel framework that couples a decision-theoretic gate with a dual-process reasoning architecture. At inference time, the agent intervenes only when a calibrated probability of user acceptance exceeds a threshold derived from asymmetric costs of missed help and false alarms. Inspired by festina lente (Latin: "make haste slowly"), we gate by an acceptance-calibrated, cost-derived threshold and invoke a resource-intensive Slow mode with counterfactual checks only near the decision boundary, concentrating computation on ambiguous and high-stakes cases. Training uses gate-aligned, schema-locked distillation: a teacher running the full PRISM pipeline provides dense, executable supervision on unlabeled interaction traces, while the student learns a response policy that is explicitly decoupled from the intervention gate to enable tunable and auditable control. On ProactiveBench, PRISM reduces false alarms by 22.78% and improves F1 by 20.14% over strong baselines. These results show that principled decision-theoretic gating, paired with selective slow reasoning and aligned distillation, yields proactive agents that are precise, computationally efficient, and controllable. To facilitate reproducibility, we release our code, models, and resources at https://prism-festinalente.github.io/; all experiments use the open-source ProactiveBench benchmark.

Core Task Landscape

This paper addresses: **Cost-Sensitive Selective Intervention for Proactive Agents**
A total of **39 papers** were analyzed and organized into a taxonomy with **14 categories**.

Taxonomy Overview

The research landscape has been organized into the following main categories:

- **Decision-Theoretic Intervention Frameworks**
- **Resource Allocation in Networked Systems**
- **Reactive and Threshold-Based Intervention Systems**
- **Domain-Specific Proactive Optimization**

Complete Taxonomy Tree

- Cost-Sensitive Selective Intervention for Proactive Agents Survey Taxonomy
- Decision-Theoretic Intervention Frameworks
  - Proactive Agent Intervention with Uncertainty-Aware Gating ★ (3 papers)
  - [0] PRISM: Festina Lente Proactivity—Risk-Sensitive, Uncertainty-Aware Deliberation for Proactive Agents (Anon et al., 2026) View paper
  - [2] Co-Sight: Enhancing LLM-Based Agents via Conflict-Aware Meta-Verification and Trustworthy Reasoning with Structured Facts (Zhang Hongwei, 2025) View paper
  - [9] Active uncertainty reduction for safe and efficient interaction planning: A shielding-aware dual control approach (Haimin Hu, 2023) View paper
  - Prescriptive Process Monitoring with Causal Inference (3 papers)
  - [5] Improving incentive policies to salespeople cross-sells: a cost-sensitive uplift modeling approach (Carla Vairetti, 2024) View paper
  - [8] Learning when to treat business processes: Prescriptive process monitoring with causal inference and reinforcement learning (Bozorgi, 2023) View paper
  - [15] Intervening with confidence: Conformal prescriptive monitoring of business processes (Shoush, 2022) View paper
  - Cost-Aware Multi-Agent Active Search and Coordination (2 papers)
  - [30] Cost Aware Asynchronous Multi-Agent Active Search (Banerjee Arundhati, 2022) View paper
  - [32] Distributed Stochastic Gradient Descent with Cost-Sensitive and Strategic Agents (Abdullah Basar Akbay, 2022) View paper
- Resource Allocation in Networked Systems
  - Network-Aware Sampling and Control (3 papers)
  - [1] Network-Aware Optimal Sampling for Stochastic Control Systems Over Dynamic Networks (Mohammad H. Mamduhi, 2025) View paper
  - [3] ECP: Error-Aware, Cost-Effective and Proactive Network Slicing Framework (Amr Abo-eleneen, 2024) View paper
  - [4] Comprehensive Analysis, Modeling, and Optimization of QoS in OneM2M for IoT Applications: Integrating HTTP, MQTT, and CoAP Protocols With Automatic Traffic â̦ (ET Jamal, 2025) View paper
  - Cloud and Edge Resource Management (4 papers)
  - [6] Dynamic Resource Allocation in Serverless ETL: AI-Driven Scaling and Cost Optimization Models (DN Rodrigues, 2025) View paper
  - [20] Energy-Efficient Optimization Techniques for Edgeâ̦Cloud Collaborative Inference and Processing (Arinze, 2025) View paper

- ○ [28] A Theoretical Framework for Autoscaling and Resource Allocation in Elastic Stream Processing (Murugan Lakshmanan, 2025) View paper
- ○ [33] Towards Proactive Risk-Aware Cloud Cost Optimization Leveraging Transient Resources (Mohan Baruwal Chhetri, 2023) View paper
- ○ Proactive Cache and UAV Deployment (2 papers)
- ○ [17] Proactive Deployment of Cache-Enabled Aerial Base Stations for Optimized Energy-Delay Cost (Shao-Hung Cheng, 2022) View paper
- ○ [18] Proactive and AoI-Aware Failure Recovery for Stateful NFV-Enabled Zero-Touch 6G Networks: Model-Free DRL Approach (Amirhossein Shaghaghi, 2021) View paper
- Reactive and Threshold-Based Intervention Systems
  - ○ Intrusion Detection and Response (6 papers)
  - ○ [11] A cost-sensitive model for preemptive intrusion response systems (Natalia Stakhanova, 2007) View paper
  - ○ [26] Intrusion prevention in information systems: Reactive and proactive responses (Wei T. Yue, 2007) View paper
  - ○ [27] A Self-Adaptive Agentic Moving Target Defense Architecture for Real-Time Cyber Threat (Ahmed, 2025) View paper
  - ○ [31] A framework for adaptive, cost-sensitive intrusion detection and response system (Natalia Stakhanova, 2007) View paper
  - ○ [34] Evolving from a static toward a proactive and dynamic risk-based defense strategy (MarÃa del Pilar Holgado Ortiz, 2015) View paper
  - ○ [39] Multi-Agent Cyber Defense with Multi-Level Zero-Trust Actions (M Imani, n.d.) View paper
  - ○ Predictive Risk Identification for Healthcare and Business (2 papers)
  - ○ [24] Preventing tomorrow's high-cost claims: the rising-risk patient opportunity in Medicaid. (Sadiq Y Patel, 2025) View paper
  - ○ [25] Predicting High-risk and High-cost Patients for Proactive Intervention (Eileen Moran, 2022) View paper
- Domain-Specific Proactive Optimization
  - ○ Robotics and Autonomous Systems (3 papers)
  - ○ [7] Learning Terrain-Aware Kinodynamic Model for Autonomous Off-Road Rally Driving With Model Predictive Path Integral Control (Hojin Lee, 2023) View paper
  - ○ [13] DARC: Disturbance-Aware Redundant Control for Human–Robot Co-Transportation (Al Jaber Mahmud, 2025) View paper
  - ○ [16] Comparative Study of Cost Based Path Planning Approaches for Autonomous Vehicles (Daniel, 2025) View paper
  - ○ Healthcare and Supply Chain Interventions (7 papers)
  - ○ [12] Development of a highly effective low-cost vaporized hydrogen peroxide-based method for disinfection of personal protective equipment for their selective reuse during pandemics (V. Saini, 2020) View paper
  - ○ [19] An empirical examination of the relationship between business strategy and socially responsible supply chain management (Stefan Hoejmose, 2013) View paper
  - ○ [21] Evaluating a targeted selective speech, language, and communication intervention at scale – Protocol for the Happy Talk cluster randomised controlled trial. (Pauline Frizelle, 2024) View paper
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  - ○ [36] Proactive therapeutic drug monitoring of adalimumab for pediatric Crohn's disease patients: A cost-effectiveness analysis. (Jiaqi Yao, 2022) View paper
  - ○ [37] Proactive Vs Reactive Therapeutic Drug Monitoring of Infliximab in Crohn's Disease: A Cost-Effectiveness Analysis in a Simulated Cohort. (Diana M. Negoescu, 2020) View paper
  - ○ [38] Population-based managed care: One hospital's experience (Diana Migchelbrink, 1993) View paper
  - ○ Cost-Aware Model Training and Data Management (2 papers)
  - ○ [10] Teacher Intervention: Improving Convergence of Quantization Aware Training for Ultra-Low Precision Transformers (Kim Minsoo, 2023) View paper
  - ○ [22] DemandClean: A Multi-Objective Learning Framework for Balancing Model Tolerance to Data Authenticity and Diversity (Zekai Qian, 2025) View paper
  - ○ Human-Centered Proactive Assistance (1 papers)
  - ○ [23] ProMemAssist: Exploring Timely Proactive Assistance Through Working Memory Modeling in Multi-Modal Wearable Devices (Kevin Pu, 2025) View paper
  - ○ Surgical and Clinical Cost Awareness (1 papers)
  - ○ [35] Surgical Cost Awareness Program: Impact of a Novel, Real-Time Cost Awareness Intervention on Operating Room Expense in Thoracoscopic Lobectomy (Gabriel Dayan, 2022) View paper
  - ○ Causal Selection and Intervention Cost Studies (1 papers)
  - ○ [14] Causal selection & cost of intervention (Isaac, 2025) View paper

Narrative

Core task: cost-sensitive selective intervention for proactive agents. This field addresses how autonomous systems can decide when and where to intervene in dynamic environments while balancing intervention costs against potential benefits. The taxonomy reveals four main branches that capture distinct perspectives on this challenge. Decision-Theoretic Intervention Frameworks emphasize principled uncertainty quantification and gating mechanisms that weigh expected outcomes before committing resources, often drawing on meta-verification or dual-control paradigms (e.g., CoSight Meta Verification[2], Shielding Dual Control[9]). Resource Allocation in Networked Systems focuses on distributed settings where bandwidth, compute, or network slicing must be allocated efficiently across nodes (e.g., ECP Network Slicing[3], OneM2M QoS Analysis[4]). Reactive and Threshold-Based Intervention Systems employ simpler heuristics or risk thresholds to trigger responses in domains like intrusion detection or healthcare monitoring. Domain-Specific Proactive Optimization tailors intervention strategies to particular applications—ranging from cloud cost management (Proactive Cloud Cost[33]) to medical treatment timing—where domain constraints shape when proactive action is justified.

A central tension across these branches is the trade-off between model sophistication and operational simplicity: decision-theoretic approaches offer rigorous uncertainty handling but may incur higher computational overhead, while threshold-based methods provide fast responses at the cost of less nuanced reasoning. Another recurring theme is the interplay between proactive prediction and reactive correction, visible in works that blend forecasting with real-time adaptation. PRISM Proactive Agents[0] sits squarely within the Decision-Theoretic Intervention Frameworks branch, specifically under Proactive Agent Intervention with Uncertainty-Aware Gating. It shares conceptual ground with CoSight Meta Verification[2] in its emphasis on gating decisions under uncertainty, yet distinguishes itself by focusing on selective intervention timing rather than meta-level verification alone. Compared to Shielding Dual Control[9], which prioritizes safety constraints in control loops, PRISM Proactive Agents[0] foregrounds cost-benefit analysis for when an agent should act versus defer, positioning it as a bridge between rigorous decision theory and practical resource-constrained deployment.

Related Works in Same Category

The following **2 sibling papers** share the same taxonomy leaf node with the original paper:

1. Co-Sight: Enhancing LLM-Based Agents via Conflict-Aware Meta-Verification and Trustworthy Reasoning with Structured Facts

Authors: Zhang Hongwei, Lu Ji, Hongwei Zhang, Jiang ShiQing, Ji Lu, et al. (28 authors total) | **Year/Venue**: 2025 • arXiv.org | **URL**: View paper

Abstract

Long-horizon reasoning in LLM-based agents often fails not from generative weakness but from insufficient verification of intermediate reasoning. Co-Sight addresses this challenge by turning reasoning into a falsifiable and auditable process through two complementary mechanisms: Conflict-Aware Meta-Verification (CAMV) and Trustworthy Reasoning with Structured Facts (TRSF). CAMV reformulates verification as conflict identification and targeted falsification, allocating computation only to disagre...

Relationship Analysis

Both papers belong to the category of proactive agent intervention with uncertainty-aware gating, coupling probabilistic models with cost-derived thresholds to selectively trigger interventions. They overlap in their use of calibrated confidence estimates to gate agent actions under uncertainty, aiming to balance intervention quality with computational efficiency. However, PRISM focuses on cost-sensitive selective intervention in proactive assistance scenarios (deciding when to speak vs. remain silent), using dual-process reasoning with a slow-mode margin near decision boundaries, while Co-Sight addresses long-horizon reasoning verification through conflict-aware meta-verification and structured fact management across multiple expert agents, targeting reliability in complex reasoning chains rather than proactive timing decisions.

2. Active uncertainty reduction for safe and efficient interaction planning: A shielding-aware dual control approach

Authors: Haimin Hu, David Isele, S. Bae, J. Fisac, SangJae Bae, et al. (6 authors total) | **Year/Venue**: 2023 • Int. J. Robotics Res. | **URL**: View paper

Abstract

The ability to accurately predict others' behavior is central to the safety and efficiency of robotic systems in interactive settings, such as human-robot interaction and multi-robot teaming tasks. Unfortunately, robots often lack access to key information on which these predictions may hinge, such as other agents' goals, attention, and willingness to cooperate. Dual control theory addresses this challenge by treating unknown parameters of a predictive model as stochastic hidden states and...

Relationship Analysis

Both papers belong to the category of proactive agent intervention with uncertainty-aware gating, coupling probabilistic models with cost-derived thresholds to trigger selective interventions. While PRISM focuses on cost-sensitive selective intervention for conversational/assistance agents using calibrated acceptance probabilities and dual-process reasoning to decide when to speak, the candidate paper addresses active uncertainty reduction in robotic motion planning using dual control theory and runtime safety shielding to balance exploration-exploitation in physical interaction scenarios. The key difference lies in the application domain (conversational agents vs. robotic systems) and the specific uncertainty management approach (acceptance calibration with slow-mode reasoning vs. stochastic dynamic programming with safety filters).

Contributions Analysis

Overall novelty summary. The paper introduces PRISM, a framework coupling cost-derived gating with dual-process reasoning to decide when proactive agents should intervene. It resides in the 'Proactive Agent Intervention with Uncertainty-Aware Gating' leaf, which contains only three papers total. This is a notably sparse research direction within the broader taxonomy, suggesting the specific combination of calibrated acceptance probabilities, asymmetric cost modeling, and selective slow reasoning has received limited prior attention. The leaf sits under 'Decision-Theoretic Intervention Frameworks,' a branch emphasizing formal utility models over heuristic triggers.

The taxonomy reveals neighboring leaves addressing related but distinct challenges. 'Prescriptive Process Monitoring with Causal Inference' applies causal reasoning to business process interventions but excludes non-causal predictive systems. 'Cost-Aware Multi-Agent Active Search' optimizes sensing actions in multi-agent settings, explicitly excluding single-agent scenarios. The paper's focus on single-agent, conversational intervention with calibrated gating distinguishes it from these adjacent directions. The broader 'Reactive and Threshold-Based Intervention Systems' branch uses simpler heuristics without decision-theoretic optimization, underscoring PRISM's methodological departure toward principled uncertainty handling.

Among seven candidates examined across three contributions, none yielded clear refutations. The core PRISM framework examined one candidate with no overlap found. The gate-aligned distillation method examined zero candidates, reflecting either limited prior work or search coverage gaps. The Decision-Consistent Curation filtering examined six candidates, all deemed non-refutable or unclear. These statistics suggest that within the limited search scope—top-K semantic matches plus citation expansion—the specific technical choices (cost-derived thresholds, festina lente gating, schema-locked distillation) appear relatively unexplored, though the small candidate pool precludes strong claims about absolute novelty.

Given the sparse taxonomy leaf and limited refutations among seven candidates, the work appears to occupy a less-crowded niche within decision-theoretic intervention. However, the analysis covers only a narrow semantic neighborhood and does not exhaustively survey adjacent fields like human-AI collaboration or conversational agents. The absence of refutations may reflect genuine novelty in combining these elements or simply the constraints of a top-K search strategy. A broader literature review would be needed to confirm whether the integration of calibrated gating, dual-process reasoning, and distillation-based training is indeed unprecedented.

This paper presents **3 main contributions**, each analyzed against relevant prior work:

Contribution 1: PRISM framework with cost-sensitive gating and selective slow reasoning

Description: PRISM is a novel framework that combines decision-theoretic gating with dual-process reasoning architecture. It uses calibrated probabilities of user need and acceptance, applies cost-sensitive thresholds to decide when to intervene, and selectively invokes resource-intensive slow reasoning only for ambiguous cases near decision boundaries.

This contribution was assessed against **1 related papers** from the literature. Papers with potential prior art are analyzed in detail with textual evidence; others receive brief assessments.

1. A Comprehensive Survey of LLM-Driven Collective Intelligence: Past, Present, and Future

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

LLM Collective Intelligence[40] is a survey paper that briefly mentions gating networks and dual-process cognition in passing, but does not present a framework combining cost-sensitive decision-theoretic gating with selective slow reasoning for proactive intervention timing.

Contribution 2: Gate-aligned, schema-locked distillation training method

Description: A training approach where a teacher model generates structured supervision following the PRISM pipeline on unlabeled data, and a student model learns through supervised fine-tuning with an objective that aligns training and deployment by using the same costs, gates, and margins at both stages.

This contribution was assessed against **0 related papers** from the literature. Papers with potential prior art are analyzed in detail with textual evidence; others receive brief assessments.

Contribution 3: Decision-Consistent Curation (RDC) filtering method

Description: A data curation method that filters training examples by ranking them according to a score that combines acceptance outcomes with calibration quality of need and acceptance probability estimates, enabling efficient distillation from teacher to student models.

This contribution was assessed against **6 related papers** from the literature. Papers with potential prior art are analyzed in detail with textual evidence; others receive brief assessments.

1. SelecTKD: Selective Token-Weighted Knowledge Distillation for LLMs
URL: View paper
Brief Assessment

SelecTKD Token Distillation[43] focuses on token-level verification during distillation training (propose-and-verify with top-k acceptance), not on filtering training examples by ranking them with acceptance outcomes and calibration quality scores as in RDC.

2. Teacher Network Calibration Improves Cross-Quality Knowledge Distillation
URL: View paper
Brief Assessment

Teacher Network Calibration[44] focuses on cross-quality knowledge distillation where teacher and student process different image resolutions, using temperature smoothing for calibration. The original paper's RDC method filters training data by combining acceptance outcomes with calibration quality for proactive agent distillation, which is a fundamentally different application domain and filtering approach.

3. LLM-based Privacy Data Augmentation Guided by Knowledge Distillation with a Distribution Tutor for Medical Text Classification
URL: View paper
Brief Assessment

Privacy Data Augmentation[41] focuses on differential privacy-based data augmentation for text classification using knowledge distillation as a discriminator, not on filtering training data by ranking acceptance outcomes and calibration quality for model distillation.

4. Hard Gate Knowledge Distillation -- Leverage Calibration for Robust and Reliable Language Model
URL: View paper
Brief Assessment

Hard Gate Distillation[45] filters training data using model calibration and confidence thresholds, not acceptance outcomes combined with calibration quality of need/acceptance probabilities as in RDC.

5. PseDet: Revisiting the Power of Pseudo Label in Incremental Object Detection
URL: View paper
Brief Assessment

PseDet Incremental Detection[46] focuses on filtering pseudo-labels for incremental object detection using categorical adaptive thresholds and k-means clustering, not on filtering training examples by combining acceptance outcomes with calibration quality for distillation in proactive agent systems.

6. LumiNet: Perception-Driven Knowledge Distillation via Statistical Logit Calibration
URL: View paper
Brief Assessment

LumiNet Logit Calibration[42] focuses on logit-based knowledge distillation for image classification tasks using perception-driven calibration, not on filtering training data by acceptance outcomes and calibration quality for proactive agent distillation.

Appendix: Text Similarity Detection

No high-similarity text segments were detected across any compared papers.

References

- [0] PRISM: Festina Lente Proactivity—Risk-Sensitive, Uncertainty-Aware Deliberation for Proactive Agents View paper
- [1] Network-Aware Optimal Sampling for Stochastic Control Systems Over Dynamic Networks View paper
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