

OPERATING CASE STUDY / CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE & LOGISTICS

Service Exposure & Capacity Planning

A configuration milestone is not yet a customer-outcome commitment

An operating-project case on enabling controlled sort processes across a delivery network. It reconciles rollout scope, measurement coverage and approval capacity, then proposes a test of whether temporary-exception controls protect customer service without delaying other work.

CONFIGURATION COVERAGE & COMMITMENT INTEGRITY

BLUF / BOTTOM LINE UP FRONT

Date the rollout only after its scope, capacity and operating dependencies reconcile.

RECALCULATED FINDING

Analytical finding: site milestones and remaining cycle counts cannot establish the share of package exposure covered. Configuration completion, actual use and mature customer outcomes need separate evidence before a rollout becomes a benefit commitment.

CONTRIBUTION IN THE SOURCE RECORD

Provisional contribution: corrected executive commitment language and authored approval and expiry controls; delivery ownership remained shared.

EVIDENCE STATUS

Historical originals were not recovered. The register reports controls live; effectiveness, rollout benefit and savings remain unverified.

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

STRUCTURED ABSTRACT / DECISION BRIEF

Separate the rollout promise from the customer promise

[AI] The decision is which configuration work can be credibly dated, what exposure it reaches, and whether governing exceptions improves service without displacing other approved work.

Context

[HR] A delivery network proposed enabling controlled sort processes to reduce an elevated loss association and bring more work into measurement. The recorded plan combined site-based early phases with a cycle-based residual. Configuration throughput was externally owned; some published dates exceeded what the programme prose supported.

Objective

[HR] The executive owner corrected a broad completion commitment and requested a date for the unresolved phase. The register also attributes permanent-change approval and temporary-exception expiry proposals to that owner and reports the controls live. Authentication of the original implementation records and their effectiveness remains open.

Approach

[AI] The Coverage-to-Commitment Contract (CCC) connects a versioned scope to original-package exposure, effective configuration, physical use, customer outcomes and staffed approval capacity. It preserves differences between a source statement, an analytical result and a future operating test.

Findings

[AI] Counts of sites and cycles cannot establish the share of packages covered. The diagnostic census and named launch families do not have identical scope. A reported loss-rate association cannot rank absolute preventable value without exposure and an identified effect. Expiry restores a setting, but does not by itself resolve the operating need that created an exception.

Decision value

[PD] The programme owner should publish a scope-and-capacity register and obtain the configuration owner's accepted completion range. The operating owner should authorize an expiry-support test only with valid original-promise outcomes, sufficient independent domains, economic break-even detectability and a prespecified ordinary-service safeguard.

Implications

[AI] The supported contribution is commitment correction and control design, provisionally attributed at registry level. A defensible promise requires a linked scope, a staffed execution path and a testable customer consequence. The case establishes no historical causal uplift, completed network rollout or realized savings.

[HR] Selected source register S1. Original recovery, exact quantities, source versions and contribution evidence are in the private annex. [AI]/[PD] denote new analysis/design.

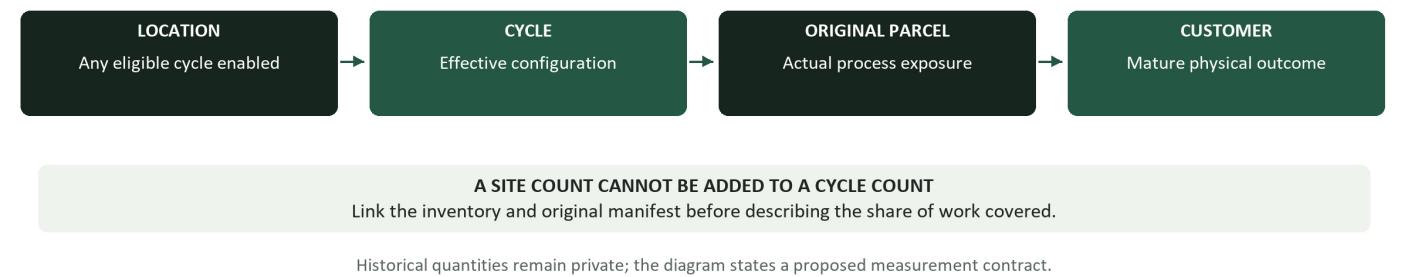
EXECUTIVE EXHIBIT 1 / EXPOSURE CONTRACT

Count sites, cycles and packages in their own units

[HR] Early rollout milestones were expressed as sites; the residual was expressed as cycles. The narrative nevertheless described a numerical share of exposure as undated.

COVERAGE CONTRACT / KEEP THE UNITS DISTINCT

Conceptual chain: an enabled location is not a package-weighted outcome



Counting layer	What the quantity can establish
Site coverage	Whether a location has any enabled cycle. One enabled cycle can satisfy that milestone while most of the location’s work follows other paths.
Cycle coverage	Which eligible configurations are enabled and effective. The site-to-cycle crosswalk, duplicate membership and validity dates determine the unique count.
Package exposure	Which original parcels actually encounter the intended process. Weight by the fixed eligible manifest, with separate treatment of cycles that are configured but unused.

[AI] Adding site cohorts requires overlap reconciliation. Adding sites to cycles is dimensionally invalid. Even a valid cycle percentage does not establish package-weighted exposure when volumes differ. The correct conclusion is that the undated exposure share is unidentified, not that the residual is small or large.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Freeze eligible sites, cycles and original-package weights before rollout. Publish unique enabled units and exposure separately, with unmatched mappings and effective dates. Do not convert a site milestone into a network benefit assumption.

[HR] Selected source register S1. Original recovery, exact quantities, source versions and contribution evidence are in the private annex. [AI]/[PD] denote new analysis/design.

EXECUTIVE EXHIBIT 2 / SCOPE RECONCILIATION

The diagnostic population extends beyond the named launch

[RC] Reaggregating the registered family counts places the larger part of the recorded compliance shortfall outside the specifically named launch families, subject to the source’s additive-field interpretation.

SCOPE CONTRACT / RECONCILE THE FULL DIAGNOSTIC INVENTORY

Source reconciliation: the named launch and the selected census have different boundaries

DIAGNOSTIC CENSUS
Selected site-cycle rows
Several family categories

NAMED LAUNCH
Explicit cycle families
Specific configuration path

OTHER FAMILIES
Define included / excluded
Assign mechanism + owner

A COMPLIANCE SHORTFALL IS NOT A LOST-PARCEL COUNT
The raw field definitions must hold before the family reconciliation becomes operational evidence.

S1 supports a conditional scope finding; no confidential proportion or raw coordinate is displayed.

Scope boundary	Required interpretation
Selected census rows	The extract covers site-cycle combinations with recorded nonstandard-sort events. Its denominator is not established as the whole network or exclusively the off-grid parcel population.
Named launch families	The communication identifies a particular set of cycle families. Other families in the census require an explicit inclusion, exclusion or separate treatment decision.
Recorded shortfall	Subtracting the stated compliance numerator from its denominator is a diagnostic reconciliation. It is not a count of lost parcels or a forecast of recoverable value.

[AI] The source’s claim that the problem is confined to the named launch families is not supported by its own aggregate table. That finding does not establish that the omitted families need the same intervention: their metric eligibility, operating process and failure mechanism may differ.

EXECUTIVE ACTION
[PD] Reconcile the full family inventory to the launch scope. Assign an owner to every material excluded category, verify its measurement definition and select a mechanism-specific response before claiming coverage of the diagnostic problem.

[HR] Selected source register S1. Original recovery, exact quantities, source versions and contribution evidence are in the private annex. [AI]/[PD] denote new analysis/design.

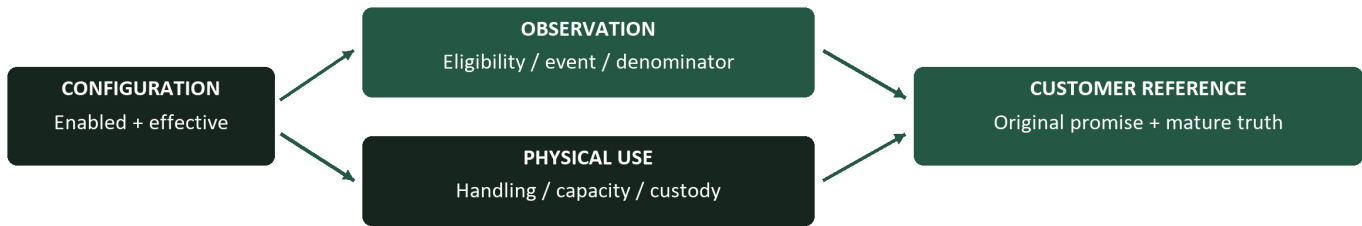
EXECUTIVE EXHIBIT 3 / MEASUREMENT CONTRACT

Improved visibility can precede improved customer service

[HR] The programme was framed as both an operating control and a way to close a measurement blind spot. The recorded compliance definitions excluded some work and changed eligibility under specific processing states.

MEASUREMENT CONTRACT / OBSERVABILITY IS A SEPARATE PATH

Conceptual mechanisms: configuration can change what is measured and how work is performed



The upper path can change recorded outcomes without changing physical service; validate both.

Observable state	What it does not establish
Configuration enabled	Does not prove that the intended parcels used the process, that staff could execute it or that the physical handoff was completed.
Metric inclusion or compliance	Does not prove population invariance. New eligibility, revised denominators, duplicate handling or event timing can change the measure without changing service.
Mature customer outcome	Requires an original-package reference and fixed promise. A compliance improvement is not a substitute for receipt, loss resolution or preserved customer remedies.

[AI] A stow event among already-lost parcels does not prove which intervention could have prevented the loss. Conditioning on loss selects the sample, and recorded custody is distinct from physical custody. Conversely, a flat compliance measure cannot establish no benefit when relevant work is excluded or the population shifts.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Measure configuration, actual exposure, metric eligibility and original-promise outcomes together. Audit event truth and missingness independently. Require physical service evidence before converting better measured compliance into an operating-impact claim.

[HR] Selected source register S1. Original recovery, exact quantities, source versions and contribution evidence are in the private annex. [AI]/[PD] denote new analysis/design.

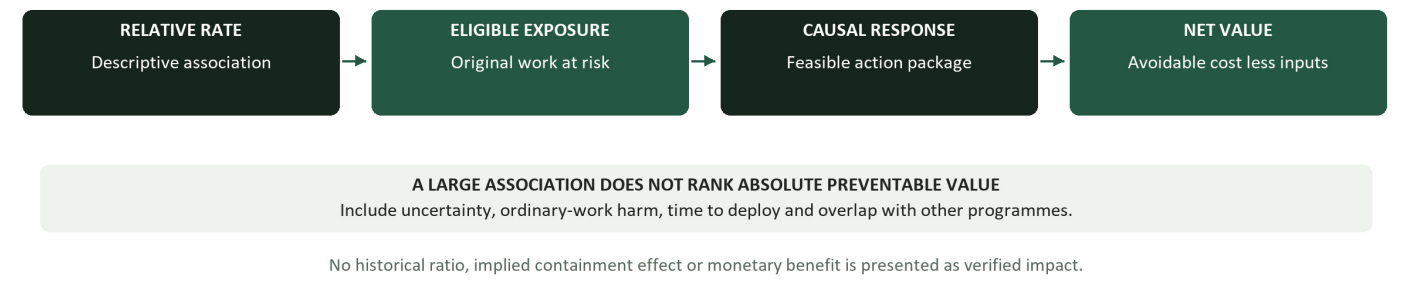
EXECUTIVE EXHIBIT 4 / OPPORTUNITY SIZING

A large rate ratio does not identify the largest value lever

[HR] A dashboard association between enabled and nonenabled cycles supported the programme’s priority. Its underlying period, counts, exposure mix and derivation were not published in the supplied register.

VALUE CONTRACT / BUILD EVERY LINK IN THE OPPORTUNITY

Conceptual decision model: each bridge needs its own population, method and accountable owner



Missing bridge	Why it changes the decision
Exposure and comparability	A high relative rate can concern a small volume. Cycle mix, facility conditions and handling requirements may differ between comparison groups.
Causal avoidability	An observed association does not identify the loss reduction from enabling a cycle. Separate physical prevention from a change in measurement or classification.
Deliverable net value	Approved capacity, implementation time, legitimate exceptions, ordinary-work harm, avoidable cost and overlap with other programmes determine the economic result.

[AI] Repeating a ratio in several documents does not create independent validation when the statements share a dashboard lineage. Translating its reciprocal into a containment percentage assumes comparability and causal removal of the entire excess. Those assumptions are not established here.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Rank feasible action packages by incremental mature outcome value per constrained resource, with uncertainty and service safeguards. Preserve the source ratio as a diagnostic lead; do not book its arithmetic transformation as an effect or entitlement.

[HR] Selected source register S1. Original recovery, exact quantities, source versions and contribution evidence are in the private annex. [AI]/[PD] denote new analysis/design.

EXECUTIVE EXHIBIT 5 / COMMITMENT INTEGRITY

A prose dependency must survive the date field

[HR] The register records the owner removing an unsupported completion date from an executive answer. The register reports that broader date language persisted in structured fields and related programme material.

COMMITMENT CONTRACT / PRESERVE THE DEPENDENCY THROUGH PUBLICATION

Proposed operating discipline: a date is accepted only for a defined scope and executable capacity



WHEN THE CAPACITY ANSWER CHANGES, UPDATE EVERY COMMITMENT
A narrative qualification cannot protect a downstream field that still carries an unconditional date.

A finite backlog forecast requires arrivals, rework and time-varying capacity; a count alone is insufficient.

Commitment component	Acceptance requirement
Scope and version	A completion statement identifies the eligible population and its effective version. Different regional phase counts may be nested plans rather than a contradiction.
Capacity and dependencies	The configuration owner confirms available processing capacity, existing work, arrivals, rework and required field readiness. An executive request is not an accepted capacity commitment.
Published status	The same accepted scope, range, owner and unresolved conditions appear in the brief, schedule and structured date field. Corrections propagate to each downstream consumer.

[AI] A current backlog is not a completion forecast. Steady-state flow identities do not supply a finite rollout date when arrivals, rework or capacity change. Nor does an early phase’s date establish the tail’s date. A blanket rule that a particular week is always wrong must give way to scope- and version-specific validation.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Use an owner-accepted completion range with explicit throughput and readiness assumptions. If the dependency is unresolved, retain a visible conditional status and a dated decision request; update every commitment artifact when the answer changes.

[HR]/[AI] S1 versions remain private. Little (1961), primary publisher abstract, supports the distinction between stationary flow relations and an unvalidated finite completion forecast.

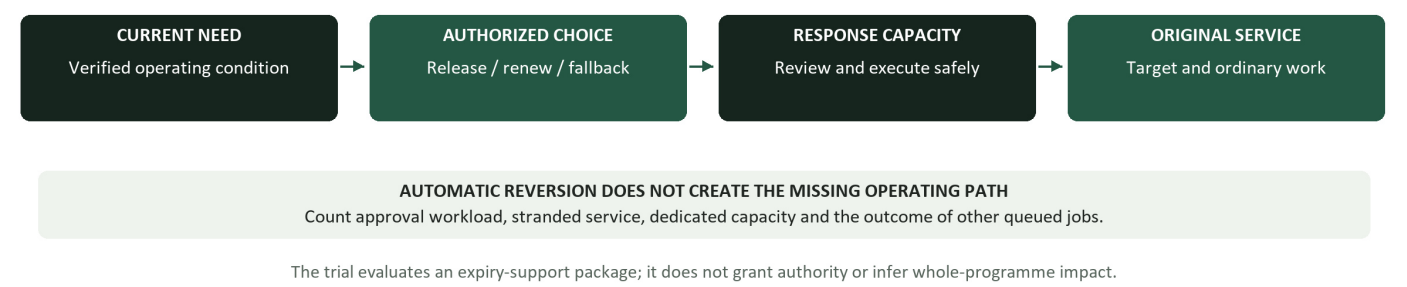
EXECUTIVE EXHIBIT 6 / EXCEPTION CONTROL

Expiry restores a setting, not the operating capacity

[HR] The register attributes permanent-change approval and temporary-path expiry asks to the executive owner. It reports an exemption for separately directed exceptions and no effectiveness read.

EXCEPTION CONTRACT / VERIFY NEED BEFORE EXPIRY

Proposed service design: every continuing exception needs current authority and a feasible response



Control state	Operating question to resolve
Permanent change approval	Is authority current and the request complete? Can the reviewing team process legitimate demand without creating an uncontrolled backlog?
Temporary exception expiry	Has the operating need ended, or is an approved renewal or safe alternative required? Automatic reversion cannot answer that physical question by itself.
Expiry support and dedicated capacity	Does earlier verified review reduce unresolved service gaps? Does its approval workload displace ordinary commissioning, and is any reserved capacity fully costed?

[AI] A stronger default can reduce unmanaged configuration drift while still creating harm where need outlasts approval. The proposed test therefore evaluates a specific, authorized expiry-support package. It retains original customer promises and observes other work sharing the same approval capacity.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Establish the authorized fallback and escalation owner before a lease expires. Test current-need verification and renewal support with a prespecified ordinary-service limit. If the capacity tradeoff fails, change the resource package rather than enlarge the trial to hide it.

[HR] Selected source register S1. Original recovery, exact quantities, source versions and contribution evidence are in the private annex. [AI]/[PD] denote new analysis/design.

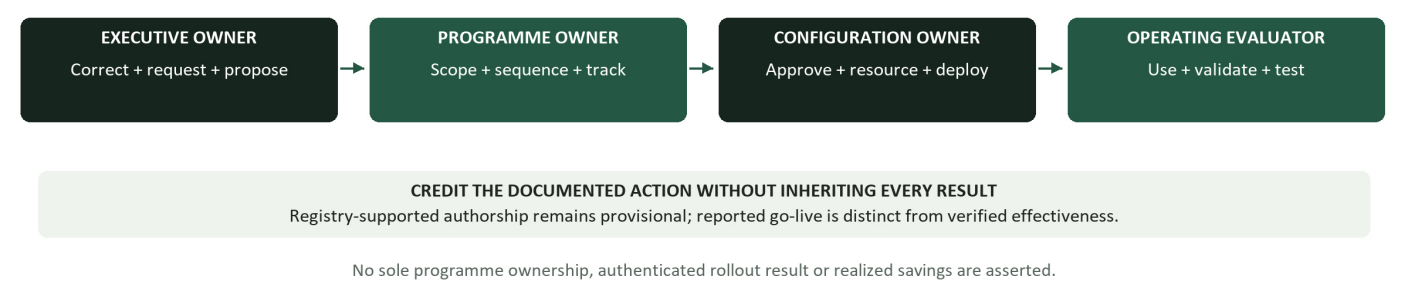
EXECUTIVE EXHIBIT 7 / BOUNDED CONTRIBUTION

Credit the correction and controls at their supported stage

[HR] The register separates the executive owner’s commitment correction and two control asks from programme sequencing, dashboard work, configuration execution and field adoption owned by other teams.

CONTRIBUTION CONTRACT / ATTRIBUTE EACH STAGE SEPARATELY

Source-bounded ownership: proposal, commitment correction, deployment and effectiveness differ



Role and decision	Reviewable evidence
Executive commitment owner	Authored scope correction and dependency request; provisional registry-level hoop support for the specific recorded acts, subject to original authentication.
Control proposer	Authorship of approval and expiry asks; provisional registry-level hoop support for design. Reported go-live is a separate implementation assertion.
Programme and configuration owners	Accepted scope, phase mapping, effective settings, processing capacity and verified deployment. Team oversight or last-modified metadata does not prove sole delivery ownership.
Operations, quality and finance	Physical adoption, legitimate exceptions, original-promise outcomes, reference reliability, shared-capacity harm and bookable incremental economics.

[AI] A retained executive answer establishes the recorded content, not every downstream correction or acceptance. A statement that controls are live is not an effectiveness study. The contribution is strengthened by precise stage attribution: what was authored, what was requested, what was reportedly implemented and what remains unmeasured.

CONTRIBUTION AND NEXT DECISION

[PD] Authenticate the authored changes, reconcile the coverage inventory and obtain a staffed operating commitment. Approve only a bounded test that preserves lawful authority, original customer outcomes and the ordinary work sharing capacity.

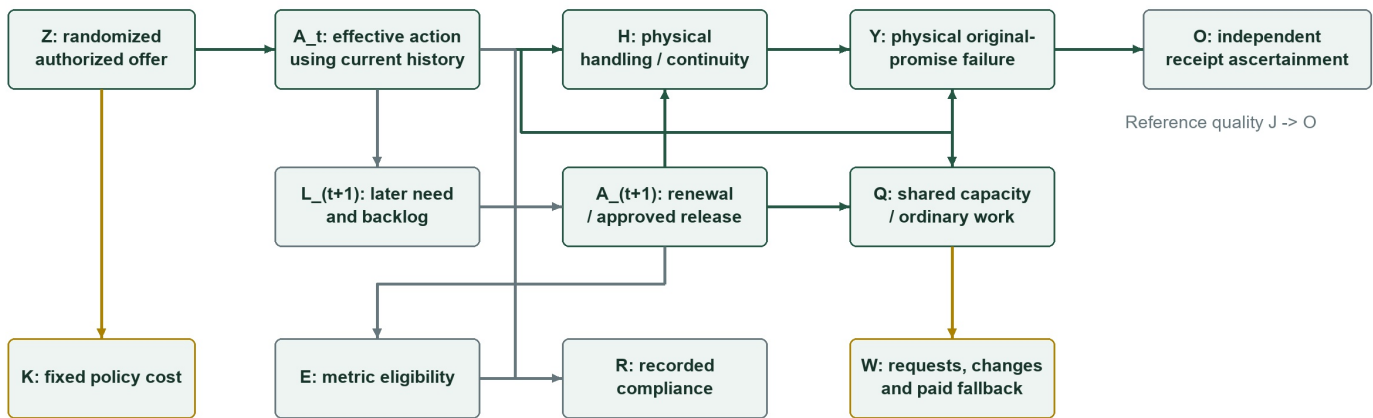
[HR] Selected source register S1. Original recovery, exact quantities, source versions and contribution evidence are in the private annex. [AI]/[PD] denote new analysis/design.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Trace configuration through exposure to customer service

[AI/PD] The proposed Coverage-to-Commitment Contract (CCC) separates configured units, active exposure, recorded compliance, physical handling and customer outcomes. A centrally controlled setting can change behavior and queues; it is not a purely administrative intervention.

CCC: EFFECTIVE CONFIGURATION, CURRENT NEED AND CUSTOMER SERVICE



Baseline U affects action, need, handling, capacity and Y; Z is randomized before original workload unfolds.

Earlier actions can change later need/backlog. Adjusting for those realized states can bias a total-effect contrast.

Configuration can alter E and R at fixed Y. Logs are not physical containment or customer receipt.

Z governs each action time. All arrows are proposed; preserve original parcels, ordinary work and remedies.

[PD] Z offers a specified authorized exception-support policy. A_t is the effective action at time t , using only available need and approval history. H is physical handling. Q is shared commissioning capacity; Y is original-promise physical failure. O independently ascertains Y . E is metric eligibility and R recorded compliance; configuration can change R without changing Y .

[AI] Baseline U includes cycle mix, original demand, surge conditions, package characteristics, authorization capacity and measurement coverage. U can affect activation and outcomes. Earlier action can alter later backlog $L_{(t+1)}$, which then affects renewal and service. Conditioning on realized activation, backlog or compliance does not identify the total offer effect.

[PD] Randomize before the original workload and policy decisions unfold, retain all original parcels and preserve authorized customer remedies. Site, cycle, parcel and event counts remain separate. The diagram proposes mechanisms; it does not establish historical causes or imply that a recorded scan proves physical containment.

Basis: proposed CCC [AI/PD]; Proctor et al., Carroll et al., Robins-Hernan-Brumback. All historical causal claims remain unverified.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

A selected census cannot certify the rollout perimeter

[HR/AI] The available register describes a selected site-cycle census and several rollout phases. Neither the census nor the named site cohorts provide a complete, dated map from configuration units to original package exposure.

Quantity	Required interpretation
Sites with any enabled cycle	Presence of at least one enabled cycle; site cohorts may overlap.
Enabled cycles	Unique effective cycle-version intervals, including temporary exceptions and reversions.
Package exposure	Original parcels mapped to the configuration actually active at the relevant handling time.
Recorded shortfall	Defined numerator and denominator within selected observations; not automatically physical loss.

[RC/AI] A conditional reconciliation of the listed family counts finds that a larger portion of the reported compliance shortfall lies outside the specifically named rollout families. This contradicts confinement of that particular shortfall to the named scope. It does not prove the launch is wrong, locate physical loss or estimate preventable benefit; other planned phases may cover that population.

[HR/AI] A site count cannot be subtracted from a cycle count to calculate an undated share. Enabling one cycle at a site also cannot stand for all its cycles. Different site counts, phase descriptions and dates require scope, effective-version and overlap reconciliation before consolidation.

[HR/AI] The census selects rows with recorded off-grid events. Its denominator is not authenticated as the whole network or every off-grid parcel. A separate score may exclude a family represented in the census; the two eligibility rules must not be silently equated. Inactive duplicate caps do not themselves validate identity or additive counts.

[PD] Recover original extraction logic, unique cycle keys, package membership, active intervals, failures to activate and missing rows. Preserve each source fork until the owner reconciles population and as-of versions. Use the result to revise scope and capacity requirements, not to infer fault.

Basis: source scope and version record [HR]; conditional family reconciliation [RC/AI]. No historical coordinates or identities are disclosed.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Identical enablement counts can reach opposite risks

[AI] This independent construction fixes four sites, two cycles per site and 400 original parcels. Each site has one 10-parcel cycle and one 90-parcel cycle. Exactly one cycle per site is enabled in either world.

Synthetic coverage measure	Small cycles enabled	Large cycles enabled
Sites with an enabled cycle	4/4 = 100%	4/4 = 100%
Enabled cycles	4/8 = 50%	4/8 = 50%
Parcels on enabled cycles	40/400 = 10%	360/400 = 90%
Specified baseline risk reached	0/40 = 0%	40/40 = 100%

[AI] Let C be the total number of cycles. For cycle c , let e_c indicate activation, n_c be original volume and d_c specified baseline failure opportunities. Cycle coverage is $\sum(e_c)/C$; parcel coverage is $\sum(e_c \cdot n_c)/\sum(n_c)$; baseline-risk reach is $\sum(e_c \cdot d_c)/\sum(d_c)$. These are different estimands, even with perfectly accurate configuration counts.

[AI] The risk row explicitly places ten baseline failure opportunities on each large cycle and none on the small cycle. It is a constructed potential-outcome allocation, not an observed risk estimate. The code enumerates all 16 choices of one enabled cycle per site: parcel reach spans 10% to 90%, and risk reach spans zero to full coverage.

[AI] Reaching every baseline failure opportunity still does not mean preventing it. The treatment may have no effect, may address only part of the mechanism, or may create downstream harm. Risk-weighted exposure is therefore a diagnostic requirement, not a causal benefit formula.

[PD] Before dating or valuing a rollout, join original workload to effective configuration and use externally fixed weights. Publish site adoption, cycle coverage and parcel exposure separately. Glasgow and colleagues distinguish adoption from reach; CCC adds active-time and original-workload reconciliation to prevent a favorable site count from silently becoming a customer commitment.

Basis: exact independent hypothetical construction [AI], counterexample.py/json; Glasgow-Vogt-Boles. None of these values maps to source quantities.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Expiry compliance does not establish safe continuity

[AI/PD] A valid expiry rule and a safe operating response are separate requirements. A temporary exception can end while the legitimate need continues; an early release can also consume capacity needed elsewhere.

Independent eight-period example	Short need	Long need
Authorized lease	Periods 1-3	Periods 1-3
Need remains through	Period 1	Period 7
First expired period	Period 4	Period 4
Unauthorized extension	None	None
Need after expiration	0 periods	4 periods

[AI] Both worlds obey the same lease exactly. The remaining-need difference is not itself a physical-failure estimate. It shows why an expiration log cannot certify service protection: safe alternative handling, current approval, resource availability and the original promise still matter.

[PD] Define a decision rule at each review time using information then available. Record request, approval, effective activation, expiry, need resolution, cancellation and fallback separately. A pending renewal is not authorization. Recheck need when approval completes; no policy may use the future surge length as an oracle. Murphy motivates prespecified dynamic rules, not a claim that this rule is optimal.

[PD] NIST configuration guidance supports testing functional impacts and verifying implemented changes under approved control. The analogy supplies no operational expiry duration. Cost requests, canceled work, actual changes, shared capacity and reserved fallback even when unused. A permanent-change approval and temporary renewal are distinct components; a bundled trial does not identify each component effect.

[HR/AI] A planned go-live, a reported live status and an executed version are different evidence states. Likewise, an undated tail is a planning risk, but its magnitude cannot be calculated by mixing sites and cycles. A defensible commitment needs remaining work, dependencies, actual capacity and a versioned acceptance definition; a steady-state queue identity does not forecast a changing backlog.

Basis: synthetic expiry construction [AI]; proposed CCC [PD]; Murphy, NIST SP800-128 and Little. No historical lease duration or service effect is disclosed.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Validate exposure, eligibility and physical truth separately

[PD] Use an original-manifest measurement contract. Configuration success, scan capture, physical container membership and customer receipt answer different questions and require separate reference checks.

Layer	Minimum linked record
Configuration	Cycle/version, approval rights, effective start/end, attempted changes, renewal and fallback outcomes.
Original workload	Frozen parcel IDs, cycle assignment, handling deadline, customer promise, diversion and cancellation history.
Physical/reference	Independently supported containment and deadline receipt; later receipt and unresolved evidence retained.
Metric inclusion	Numerator, denominator, eligibility reason, duplicate handling and extraction vintage.

[PD] Probability-sample original parcels and exception episodes across enabled/disabled intervals, named and other families, approved/denied/canceled renewals and baseline surge contexts. Two coders blinded to assignment and later receipt classify rule applicability, temporal exposure and linkage. An independent adjudicator resolves disagreements against physical and authority evidence; preserve unresolved cases.

[PD] Report weighted confusion matrices, prevalence, agreement and kappa with domain-bootstrap intervals. An independent sample of 400 has worst-case approximate 95% precision of plus or minus 4.9 percentage points for one agreement proportion, not for kappa. Rare false activation, clustering and sampling weights require separate precision planning. Test error invariance across versions and baseline groups.

[AI/PD] More eligibility can make recorded compliance improve or worsen without changing receipt. Retain original denominators and report both capture and correctness. If at most epsilon of each original arm has unresolved binary receipt, its treatment contrast can vary by at most $2 \cdot \epsilon$; this sensitivity is not observed missingness or evidence of random absence.

[PD] Observe approval and physical execution separately. A valid scan can still be mistimed or linked to the wrong unit; a missing scan need not mean absent custody. Production control verification costs belong in economics, while research-only adjudication is a separate study cost.

Basis: proposed measurement validation [PD]; Proctor, Carroll, NIST and Cohen. No historical operating-point accuracy is claimed.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Treat the risk ratio and priority list as hypotheses

[HR/AI] A crude enabled-versus-disabled risk ratio does not identify avoidable loss or rank net value. Cycle mix, surge selection, eligibility, service opportunity and effective exposure may differ between the groups.

[RC] The final inventory has 9 source/sensitivity screens, 10 separate source-version audits, 8 plan shapes and 12 unordered profiles: 39 vectors. The source screens are rounded context back-solves and a document-gap pair, not an actual repeated outcome panel. They have no fitted individual or moving-range crossings. Four unordered profiles have order-dependent crossings only. There is no stable phase and no eligible or computed Laney panel.

[PD] For comparable ordered observations, $MR_t = |x_t - x_{(t-1)}|$; tentative individual limits are $\text{mean}(x)$ plus or minus $2.66 * \text{mean}(MR)$, and MR upper is $3.267 * \text{mean}(MR)$. Those formulas cannot turn an aggregate window into invented daily observations. Laney requires valid repeated binary counts and exposure; inferred rounded priors and family profiles are not substitutes.

[AI] Worst-site targeting invites regression to the mean. Under an assumed linear conditional-mean model, untreated follow-up is $m + \rho(x - m)$, where x is the selected baseline, m the population mean and ρ assumed persistence. Hypothetical ρ values 0.4, 0.7, 0.9 imply 60%, 30%, 10% reversion of selected excess. None is estimated here.

[AI] Confirmed-stow fractions among later Lost cases condition on an outcome affected by multiple mechanisms. They do not identify all original custody, establish opposite root causes or prove a configuration intervention cannot help. A narrow zero or low-count query can challenge only a pathway within its authenticated capture and scope.

[PD] Prespecify baseline volume, cycle family, initial configuration, surge forecast, authority staffing and ordinary commissioning backlog as moderators. Actual approval delay, renewals, metric inclusion and achieved compliance are postassignment mechanisms. A longitudinal observational extension must address treatment-confounder feedback; ordinary regression on realized backlog is insufficient.

Basis: source/SPC reconciliation [HR/RC]; selection and dynamic-confounding limits [AI/PD]. Historical numerical coordinates remain private.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Keep ownership, execution and the commitment distinct

[HR/AI] The record supports a bounded contribution: correction of commitment language, escalation of an undated dependency and two governance asks within team oversight. It does not authenticate whole-program authorship, executed deployment or mature customer benefit.

Claim	Evidence boundary
Recorded asks and correction	Provisional registry-level hoop for the stated intervention in the decision record; originals remain unrecovered.
Program and dashboard delivery	Attributed to separate owners; oversight and editorial changes do not establish direct implementation.
Executive propagation	Repeated wording may share one input lineage; repetition is not independent causal corroboration.
Outcome and value	No identified historical effect, realized savings or proven durability follows from these artifacts.

[HR/AI] A surviving date field and a caveated narrative need a versioned reconciliation, not a universal rule that every mention of a particular week is false. A phase milestone may be narrower than whole-network completion. The governing commitment must state exact covered population, dependencies, owner acceptance and evidence of actual capacity.

[PD] Maintain a commitment ledger linking each structured date to scope, effective version, outstanding configuration work, resource reservation and acceptance criteria. Correction must reach every consuming field and owner. Track receipt and acknowledgment; an edited draft, calendar or generated response is not proof that the authorized decision-maker acted.

[AI] Source labels such as highest leverage, instant uniform fix and prevention of regression remain hypotheses. Largest relative risk does not mean largest absolute, feasible, avoidable benefit. Metric commissioning may improve visibility without delivering the physical intervention, while a legitimate exception can be necessary for customer service.

[PD] Gate wider deployment on authenticated execution and the customer/resource test. Keep responsible roles separate for configuration authorization, safe physical handling, capacity commitment and independent outcome ascertainment. Customer remedy rights remain unchanged while evidence or renewal is unresolved.

Basis: bounded contribution and source lineage [HR/AI]; proposed commitment controls [PD]. Agent-assisted reconstruction is not external corroboration.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Test the governance policy on original workload

[PD] The prospective experiment isolates authorized temporary-exception support. It compares current approved practice with earlier current-need review, timely renewal and release handling; it does not estimate the effect of the entire configuration rollout.

Design object	Prospective contract
Assignment	Independent shared-capacity domains; original daily cohorts fixed before assignment.
Treatment history	Only current verified need and permitted approval information; no future surge-length oracle or silent extension.
Primary population	All original exception-path and ordinary commissioning-dependent parcels, including diverted or unresolved units.
Decision gates	Physical original-promise improvement, full-resource benefit above fixed cost and an approved ordinary-flow harm margin.

[PD] Let $Y_i(z)$ indicate original-promise physical failure under offered version z . Estimate $E[Y_i(0)-Y_i(1)]$ and net resource benefit on all original parcels. Reconstruct deadline receipt by the proposed original-promise-plus-28-day reference; later receipt does not erase a miss. Validate the tail and apply unresolved-reference bounds.

[PD] The finite path law distinguishes lease state, current need, completed approval, early release and shared commissioning slots. Charge every incurred request/change and all cleared backlog. Paid dedicated fallback is a different costed version. Daily cohorts within a domain share conditions and are not independent randomized clusters.

[PD] Exact finite domain moments support explicitly approximate normal planning. Compare an 80%-power MDE with economic break-even in the same units. Independently simulate selected physical-null, resource-zero, economic and safety-boundary laws where feasible, reporting Monte Carlo uncertainty. No globally minimal recruitment or universal finite coverage is claimed; power at break-even is not power to fund a nearly break-even effect.

[PD] A later staggered observational rollout would target a separately defined group-time ATT, with credible comparison, overlap, spillover checks and pretrend plots plus equivalence/sensitivity analysis. It cannot be inferred from this randomized policy ITT. Discount only favorable avoidable non-overlapping value; charge added harm and work fully. EVSI is a separate evidence-choice model.

Basis: proposed CCC randomized policy ITT and finite planning model [PD]; Murphy, Robins et al. and continuing causal/power methods. All parameters are hypothetical.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

CCC makes coverage and continuity claims falsifiable

[AI/PD] The proposed framework asks whether an authorized configuration reaches the intended work, can operate safely and earns a defensible commitment. A better dashboard alone cannot pass the customer or value tests.

Proposition	Prespecified failure condition
P1: Counts map to original exposure	Independent cycle-time/parcel reconciliation fails coverage or identity targets.
P2: Need-aware renewal improves continuity	The offer fails its before-expiry authorization/need-resolution targets, or produces unsupported execution.
P3: Customer value survives shared capacity	Original-promise outcomes fail to improve, or ordinary-flow harm exceeds its approved margin.
P4: Commitments and value transport	Costed benefit fails break-even or out-of-sample baseline contexts fail declared capacity/coverage criteria.

[AI] The new count construction proves that identical site and cycle adoption can conceal opposite baseline-risk reach. The expiry construction separates lawful expiration from remaining legitimate need. Conditional census reconciliation challenges a scope claim without claiming a different physical cause. Together they replace a date-and-toggle narrative with testable exposure and service obligations.

[AI] RE-AIM separates adoption and reach; Proctor distinguishes implementation from service outcomes; Carroll adds duration and delivery. NIST motivates approved, verified change histories, and dynamic-regime methods expose time-varying need. Deming cautions against selected-snapshot tampering. Campbell/Goodhart predict adaptation of targeted inputs. Ittner-Larcker requires a tested action-to-outcome chain; Tucker-Edmondson directs attention to the operational need behind workarounds. Composite weights must not hide ordinary-flow harm.

Limitations and identifying assumptions

[AI/PD] Originals, complete cycle populations and effective execution versions remain unavailable. No joined historical parcel panel, mature outcome read or credible causal comparison exists. Repeated summaries share lineage. Hypothetical need, authority, capacity, receipt and cost laws require calibration; recruitment and interference may invalidate the trial design. Current-need adjudication is an idealization, not a proven oracle. A support-policy effect cannot be multiplied into whole-program savings without separate reach and transport evidence. Archive exact proofs, source forks, independent checks and final raster hashes; reproducibility does not supply identification.

Basis: proposed CCC propositions and synthesis [AI/PD]; six fresh primary sources, Little and continuing methods. Case type: evidence reconciliation and prospective operating design.

An expiry is not a service handoff

[PD] Test a bounded temporary-path support version under identical approval rights. Independent configuration-capacity domains receive current approved renewal or earlier verified review. Every input below is hypothetical; this is not an estimate of programme impact.

[PD] Each domain retains eight scheduled daily cohorts: 50 temporary-path and 150 ordinary parcels per day. An initial three-period lease expires without an approved renewal. Policies observe verified current need, never future surge length. Completed approvals recheck need; cancelled requests still cost work.

Finite planning input	Explicit assumption
Need lasts 1 / 4 / 7 periods	Base probabilities 45% / 40% / 15%
Current approved workflow	Request after expiry; processing takes two periods
Earlier-review offer	Request on final authorized day; next-day success 65% or 95% by domain, otherwise three periods
No current need	Offer releases the temporary path early
Shared execution capacity	One ordinary commissioning job per day; renewal/release takes its slot
Staffed version	Eight separate paid slots; next-day success 85% / 99%
Target promise-miss risk	Need + authorized 4.5%; need + expired 18.5%; no need + authorized 8.5%; no need + grid 2.0%
Ordinary promise-miss risk	1.8%; add 1.2 pp if its commissioning job misses its deadline

[PD] Ordinary jobs retain arrival + two-period deadlines, remain FIFO and are completed after the eight-day intake when necessary. All parcels remain. Blinded reference through original promise + 28 days reconstructs timely physical receipt; later rescue does not erase a miss.

[PD] KEEP AUTHORITY FIXED

An expired path never continues silently. Unknown need retains approved fallback, not a guessed extension. This constructed law assumes correct current-need and approval checks; field calibration must measure errors and observation lag.

[PD] Three periods are invented, not the source expiry. The estimand is support-version ITT, not whole-cycle enablement or a component effect.

Detecting value is not clearing its cost

[PD] Require economic lower bound above incremental cost, physical promise-miss improvement, and ordinary-flow noninferiority. The illustrative +0.45 percentage-point ordinary harm margin requires Quality approval; it is not established safety.

[PD] Exact finite workflow moments preserve persistent approval-grade and queue dependence. Normal bounds use variance envelopes along a declared mixture of complete usual/offer domain laws. Directional level is nominal 97.5%; the zero test is two-sided 5%. MDE is the beneficial effect detected with 80% power; wrong-sign rejection never counts.

Direct design	Per arm	MDE index	Cost index	BE detection	Joint normal floor
Initial	16	-	8.49	20.4%	0.0%
Base candidate	256	5.23	8.49	99.5%	96.5%
Approval-delay stress	256	5.86	8.49	98.3%	8.5%
Staffed version	96	10.03	12.73	94.5%	>99.9%

[PD] Stress shifts need toward seven periods and next-day approval to 10% / 30%. At 256 domains per arm, break-even detection is 98.3%, yet economic clearance at the assumed full effect is only 8.7%. Its small positive margin is the problem. Staffed support changes the treatment and restores the margin; it is not a sample-size fix.

[PD] Fresh finite-process checks use 8,000 trials per scenario; full joint success: base 96.36%; staffed 99.96%. At economic break-even, false clearance is 2.63% base and 2.39% staffed; 95% Wilson intervals include 2.5%. These selected-law checks do not establish universal field coverage. A zero planning floor is uninformative, not zero joint power.

[PD] CALIBRATE BEFORE RECRUITING

The base candidate needs 512 independent domains and 819,200 original parcels; the staffed test needs 192 and 307,200. These are conditional planning allocations, not demonstrated available samples. Validate current-need truth, queues, covariance and all harms before authorizing a field test.

[PD] MDE and costs use index points; base usual total modeled resource burden = 100. Joint floor = max(0, sum of three normal powers - 2).

Charge the work moved into the queue

[PD] A record of expiry is not a recovered parcel or a saving. Price the original-cohort outcome vector and actual resources. Hypothetical resource units are decision assumptions, not currency or historical benefits.

[PD] Each physical promise miss costs 8 units. Every reserved commissioning slot costs 0.60; every request 0.20, completed renewal 0.40 and early release 0.25. FIFO clearance after intake is paid. Fixed support is 0.018 per original parcel; staffed support is 0.024 plus eight separate slots, or 0.027. Research-only adjudication is separately budgeted.

[PD] $Net_raw = a * h * \text{favorable target benefit} - \text{added target harm} - \text{ordinary harm} - \text{extra work} - K$. $Net_index = 100 * Net_raw / 0.2121$. Avoidability a and non-overlap h discount only favorable prevention. A common-need/approval-state pairing defines this hypothetical signed decomposition; individual causal harms are not identified.

a / h	Cost factor	Base net	Stress net	Staffed net
1.00 / 1.00	1.00	+6.84	+1.30	+17.59
0.75 / 0.90	1.00	+1.22	-2.66	+7.45
0.50 / 0.80	1.00	-3.53	-6.01	-1.12
1.00 / 1.00	1.25	+4.72	-0.83	+14.40

[PD] Base per-parcel components are 0.03666 favorable benefit, 0.00072 added target harm, 0.00268 ordinary harm, 0.00075 extra work and 0.018 fixed support. A fast first renewal followed by a slow second renewal can create a later gap. All adverse components and paid capacity remain fully charged.

[PD] REFERENCE ERRORS CAN REVERSE THE DECISION

With 0.5% uncertain outcomes per arm, the whole-manifest physical contrast can move by 1 pp and resource contrast by 0.08 units if work is verified. Ordinary-harm bounds require uncertainty measured within each original ordinary stratum. Unknown stratum membership needs separate bounds; day-28 finality must be tested.

[PD] Net index points share one fixed reference. Real field valuation requires signed original-cohort ITT components, avoidable prices and full costs; no annualized estimate is available.

Learn whether to shorten or support the path

[PD] The first purchase is evidence about legitimate need, approval delay and reference quality. This separate Bayesian utility model can prefer validation even when an operating scenario looks favorable. It is not added to trial benefits.

Hypothetical utility	Short need / persistence	Long need / delay	Unreliable evidence
Retain approved practice and validate	1	0	6
Test shared-capacity early renewal	9	-5	-4
Test dedicated renewal capacity	5	11	-6

[PD] Prior state probabilities are 40% / 35% / 25%; prior action utilities are 1.90 / 0.85 / 4.35. EVPI is 4.6000. A signal identifies the state with the stated accuracy and divides errors equally; all 27 action policies are evaluated for each signal design.

Signal accuracy	EVSI	Evidence cost	Net utility
45.0%	0.0000	0.4000	-0.4000
70.0%	1.6375	1.4000	0.2375
90.0%	3.6125	2.8000	0.8125

[PD] These are decision utilities for retaining and validating, testing earlier shared review, or testing dedicated renewal capacity. They do not authorize wider permissions, permanent configuration changes or delayed customer remedies. Evidence costs are subtracted once; all live research still needs approved versions and independent safeguards.

[PD] TWO DIFFERENT COMMITMENTS

Confirm the legitimate need and the capacity that will honor it. Calendar expiry without an accepted fallback can strand work; blanket renewal can preserve unnecessary exposure. A later randomized trial tests the specified support policy on all original parcels, with deployment conditional on independent customer evidence.

[PD] Separate three-state information model with hypothetical priors and payoffs. EVSI is bounded by EVPI. Neither is historical savings or an additive programme benefit.

REPRODUCIBILITY / READER PROTOCOL

Reproduce the coverage before committing the benefit

[AI] CCC connects eligible units, original-package exposure, operating authority, configuration capacity and mature service outcomes without treating them as interchangeable.

Reproduction layer	Required reconstruction
Source and contribution	Match selected cells to the frozen register. Preserve conflicting versions and recovery attempts. Authenticate the authored correction and control asks independently of implementation and effectiveness.
Inventory and scope	Rebuild the site-to-cycle-to-package crosswalk, cohort overlap and census-family closure. Verify additive fields and the selected population before interpreting any shortfall or coverage share.
Measurement and process	Separate effective configuration, actual physical use, metric inclusion and original customer truth. Reproduce the coverage counterexample and audit event taxonomy, exclusions and missing outcomes.
Capacity and evaluation	Rebuild the finite expiry-support law, approval workload, ordinary-service consequences and fully costed alternative. Recompute direct allocations, break-even detection and selected-boundary simulations.
Decisions and information	Recompute the separate evidence decision model and acquisition cost. Link each accepted completion range to scope, owner, resources and the downstream fields that carry the promise.

Historical coordinates and public constructions

[AI] Historical counts, rates, dates and source conflicts remain in the separate private annex. Public numerical constructions are hypothetical and source-independent. A common positive scale preserves the exposure identities and decision signs; independently rebased populations cannot be pooled without their weights.

What the prospective result would mean

[AI] The proposed trial estimates the specified expiry-support package in eligible approval domains, against current authorized practice, with fixed original cohorts and promises. It does not identify the effect of the entire configuration programme, recover the historical dashboard contrast or validate every regional exception policy.

PRACTICAL HANDOFF

[PD] Reconcile the inventory, recover current authority and secure capacity. Keep completion status conditional until the owning team accepts a scoped execution path. Scale a tested package only where measurement, customer service and ordinary-work protection remain valid.

The private package contains source maps, calculations and hash-bound reviews. Reproduction of a hypothetical model does not authenticate the underlying historical programme.

RESEARCH REFERENCES / COVERAGE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Distinguish adoption, reach and customer outcomes

Primary research informs interpretation and prospective design. It does not authenticate the historical artifacts, establish adoption of a method or supply the project's missing causal effect.

Proctor, E., et al. (2011). Outcomes for Implementation Research: Conceptual Distinctions, Measurement Challenges, and Research Agenda. *Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research*, 38, 65-76. doi:10.1007/s10488-010-0319-7. Full publisher HTML read. Application: distinguish implementation, service and customer outcomes.

Glasgow, R. E., Vogt, T. M., & Boles, S. M. (1999). Evaluating the Public Health Impact of Health Promotion Interventions: The RE-AIM Framework. *American Journal of Public Health*, 89(9), 1322-1327. doi:10.2105/AJPH.89.9.1322. Original article copy read. Application: site adoption differs from population reach and risk composition; no health effect is transferred.

Carroll, C., et al. (2007). A conceptual framework for implementation fidelity. *Implementation Science*, 2, 40. doi:10.1186/1748-5908-2-40. Full publisher text read. Application: duration, coverage and actual delivery require separate measurement; a configuration flag alone is insufficient.

Johnson, L., Dempsey, K., Ross, R., Gupta, S., & Bailey, D. (2011; updated 2019). Guide for Security-Focused Configuration Management of Information Systems. NIST SP 800-128. Official section 3.3 read. Application: approve, test and verify effective changes. This is a methodological analogy, not a client mandate or historical adoption claim.

Murphy, S. A. (2003). Optimal dynamic treatment regimes. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B*, 65(2), 331-355. doi:10.1111/1467-9868.00389. Publisher abstract and metadata accessed; no full-proof review claimed. Application: prespecified time-indexed decisions use available history; no optimality claim is imported.

Robins, J. M., Hernan, M. A., & Brumback, B. (2000). Marginal Structural Models and Causal Inference in Epidemiology. *Epidemiology*, 11(5), 550-560. doi:10.1097/00001648-200009000-00011. Primary paper pp.550-551 read. Application: time-varying confounders affected by prior policy complicate ordinary adjustment.

Little, J. D. C. (1961). A Proof for the Queuing Formula: $L = \lambda W$. *Operations Research*, 9(3), 383-387. doi:10.1287/opre.9.3.383. Publisher abstract and metadata read; full-paper fetch timed out. The original theorem states stationary-process conditions. Its flow relation does not validate a completion forecast for a changing rollout backlog.

Verified primary scholarly or official sources. Access scope is disclosed in the private research record; cross-domain methods do not transfer empirical effects.

RESEARCH REFERENCES / EVALUATION AND MEASUREMENT

Match the design to the independent capacity domain

Primary research informs interpretation and prospective design. It does not authenticate the historical artifacts, establish adoption of a method or supply the project's missing causal effect.

NIST/SEMATECH. e-Handbook of Statistical Methods, section 6.3.2.2: Individuals Control Charts. Official method. Calculate tentative limits for the sparse ordered observations, but separate planned milestones, cross-sectional groups and conflicting source definitions. Within-limit movement does not establish either improvement or a stable operating phase.

Laney, D. B. (2002). Improved Control Charts for Attributes. *Quality Engineering*, 14(4), 531–537. Primary publisher abstract. Extra-binomial adjustment requires actual counts, denominators and rational subgroups. The available baseline snapshots lack an eligible repeated count panel; rounded rates are not converted into invented exposure counts.

Cohen, J. (1960). A Coefficient of Agreement for Nominal Scales. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 20, 37–46. Primary publisher record. Assess agreement and kappa in a blinded, stratified taxonomy audit. Report prevalence, confusion and uncertainty; high agreement between coders cannot authenticate a shared defective reference.

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. A selected worst-site cohort can recover without an intervention. The case uses explicitly assumed reliability sensitivity and requires independent recurrence and comparison data.

Hudgens, M. G., & Halloran, M. E. (2008). Toward Causal Inference with Interference. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 103, 832–842. Original manuscript. Expiry support can affect ordinary commissioning through shared configuration capacity. The proposed trial retains ordinary flow and groups shared resources within independent capacity domains; between-domain spillovers remain a design threat.

Callaway, B., & Sant'Anna, P. H. C. (2021). Difference-in-Differences with Multiple Time Periods. *Journal of Econometrics*, 225, 200–230. Author manuscript. A nonrandom staggered field extension needs group-time effects, eligible controls and defensible parallel trends. It is distinct from the randomized policy ITT and requires its own power and sensitivity analysis.

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 has value when it changes a feasible decision under a specified prior, payoff and likelihood model. Evidence cost is subtracted; EVSI is not added to the trial's operating benefit.

Verified primary scholarly or official sources. Access scope is disclosed in the private research record; cross-domain methods do not transfer empirical effects.

RESEARCH REFERENCES / GOVERNANCE AND INFERENCE

Test the mechanism behind the commitment

Primary research informs interpretation and prospective design. It does not authenticate the historical artifacts, establish adoption of a method or supply the project's missing causal effect.

Collier, D. (2011). Understanding Process Tracing. *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 44, 823–830. Primary publication. Grade each specific role and action against competing explanations. A derivative register supports a provisional contribution claim; a named request, working draft or colleague's delivery row does not establish convening, delivery or sole authorship.

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 complete immediate tasks while preventing learning about recurrent system conditions. CCC assigns unresolved need, authority and configuration-capacity conditions to accountable owners; no healthcare effect is transferred.

The W. Edwards Deming Institute. The Funnel Experiment. Official exposition. Repeated adjustment to routine variation can worsen performance. The control-assurance mechanism therefore requires stable measurement, recurrence evidence and a prospective comparison; sparse dashboard fluctuations do not justify repeated changes to frontline instructions.

Campbell, D. T. (1976). Assessing the Impact of Planned Social Change. Original institutional record. Accountability measures can change both behavior and reporting. Track eligibility, capture, unknowns and independent service outcomes so that changing an exemption or reason code cannot substitute for improving physical receipt.

Goodhart, C. A. E. (1992). The Objectives for, and Conduct of, Monetary Policy in the 1990s. Reserve Bank of Australia Annual Conference. Original author paper, section 1(b)(i). Relationships between intermediate targets and ultimate objectives can change with adaptation and innovation. This case applies that mechanism to configuration metrics and exceptions without transferring a monetary-policy effect.

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 needs an explicit connection to strategy and operating mechanisms. A control-coverage percentage does not verify the configuration-to-exposure-to-customer chain.

OECD / European Commission JRC (2008). Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators. Official handbook. Definitions, denominators, weights and compensation assumptions govern aggregation. Volume coverage, failure reach and response effectiveness cannot be collapsed into one compensating score; the proposed economic and customer gates remain distinct rather than permitting one favorable score to offset a failed requirement.

Verified primary scholarly or official sources. Access scope is disclosed in the private research record; cross-domain methods do not transfer empirical effects.

FINAL REFEREE REPORT / INTERNAL AGENT-ASSISTED REVIEW

Accept the coverage correction and the bounded test

[AI] This author-led, agent-assisted review is not external peer review or client approval. Its disposition applies to the reconciled diagnostic and proposed evaluation, not to historical impact.

Major issue	Disposition in the revised case
Mixed units treated as exposure	Separate site milestones, cycle inventory and original-package weights. Exact hypothetical constructions show identical configuration counts with different exposure; the historical undated share remains unidentified.
Launch scope equated to the census	Reaggregate the family counts under their stated additive interpretation. Preserve other families and metric-definition uncertainty; a recorded compliance shortfall is not lost-parcel impact.
Association converted to entitlement	Retain the dashboard contrast as an unvalidated diagnostic. Require exposure, comparable populations, a causal response, avoidable cost and overlap control before ranking value.
A dependency erased by a date field	Bind scope and version to owner-accepted capacity and a completion range. Treat phase-count differences as unresolved mappings rather than automatic contradictions.
Expiry and benefits overstated	Model continuing need, approval delays and shared-capacity harm. Separate favorable and adverse path effects before discounting benefits; fully charge harm and dedicated capacity.

Partner critique: can a COO act on page one?

[AI] Yes: require a reconciled coverage inventory and an accepted capacity plan before dating the rollout or committing its benefit. The executive owner’s supported contribution is the recorded correction and control authorship. The proposed service test supplies a decision path without inventing historical savings.

Remaining conditions and minor issues

[AI] Original authentication, field definitions, linked exposure, outcome-reference validity, legitimate-need duration, approval capacity and independent-domain recruitment remain open. Model power is conditional planning evidence. The internal review does not establish a consulting-firm ranking, external endorsement or completed deployment.

REVIEW DISPOSITION / PASS WITHIN STATED SCOPE

[AI] Accept the evidence reconciliation and falsifiable design. Under the proposed rule, missing authority, invalid measurement, undetectable break-even or failed ordinary-service protection blocks expansion until the operating package is revised.

Internal source, methodological, numerical, executive and actual-page review; no external referee endorsement or verified client effectiveness is claimed.