

Control Coverage & Customer Protection

Control coverage is a starting point, not a benefit claim

An operating-project case assessing the coverage of an automated missing-package control: distinguishing recorded scan evidence from protected customer outcomes, testing scorecard effects and reconciling competing financial claims before recognizing value.

CONTROL ASSURANCE & EVALUATION DESIGN

BLUF / BOTTOM LINE UP FRONT

Validate what the control can reach before crediting the protection it provides.

RECALCULATED FINDING

Analytical finding: the same scan-coverage share can coexist with all or none of the failures inside its reach. Removing an exemption can also raise a recorded defect measure while physical failures fall. Neither coverage nor score movement identifies protection.

CONTRIBUTION IN THE SOURCE RECORD

Recorded contribution: coverage framing, metric-logic challenge and planning assurance. Source-level attribution remains provisional.

EVIDENCE STATUS

Source-register reconstruction; originals unrecovered. No verified deployment effect, completed field evaluation or realized saving.

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

STRUCTURED ABSTRACT / EXECUTIVE DECISION

Require evidence of protection beyond evidence of coverage

[AI] An automated control may block a recorded action without preventing a physical failure. The investment decision depends on which customer risks it reaches, how people respond and what happens to the work it redirects.

Context

[HR] A delivery organization had committed to an evidence-based missing-package control. Leadership requested an assessment of the driver-controllable cases it would miss. The intended package sample was unavailable; the record instead describes a review of program summaries, draft specifications, reporting logic and planning claims.

Objective

[HR/AI] The operating lead was asked to frame the coverage answer and carried a related planning line within a broader portfolio. Program design, rollout, scorecard ownership and technology delivery sat with other teams. The practical question was whether a stated control could justify closing a defect issue or recognizing an incremental benefit.

Approach

[RC/AI] Reconstruct the population arithmetic, separate scan membership from actual evaluation and physical risk, trace exemption logic and reporting branches, distinguish launch layers, and rebuild financial conversions. Constructive counterexamples and a proposed capacity-aware evaluation test the stronger claims the source summary made.

Findings

[RC/AI] Aggregate coverage leaves the intersection with mature failures unidentified. The predicted scorecard direction depends on other exemptions and operating response. A disagreement between parent and local financial claims is not a quantified double count. Planned launch dates do not authenticate actual exposure, and category visibility is distinct from all-cause outcome measurement.

Decision value

[PD] The operations sponsor should commission an independent eligibility-and-outcome audit before recognizing protection. The program owner must establish effective configuration and an authorized response; Finance must reconcile scope, unit cost and overlap. Expansion requires a powered comparison that clears incremental economic break-even and a prespecified customer-harm gate.

Implications

[AI] The supported case is analytical assurance and evaluation design. Its contribution is to replace a reassuring coverage percentage with a falsifiable protection claim. The proposed Control-Reach and Residual-Risk Contract is new analytical work; it does not establish that the historical program was ineffective or that this review changed its design.

Claim classes: [HR] historical record; [RC] recalculated; [AI] analytical inference; [PD] proposed design. S1 is the supplied project register. Original artifacts and the intended empirical sample remain unrecovered.

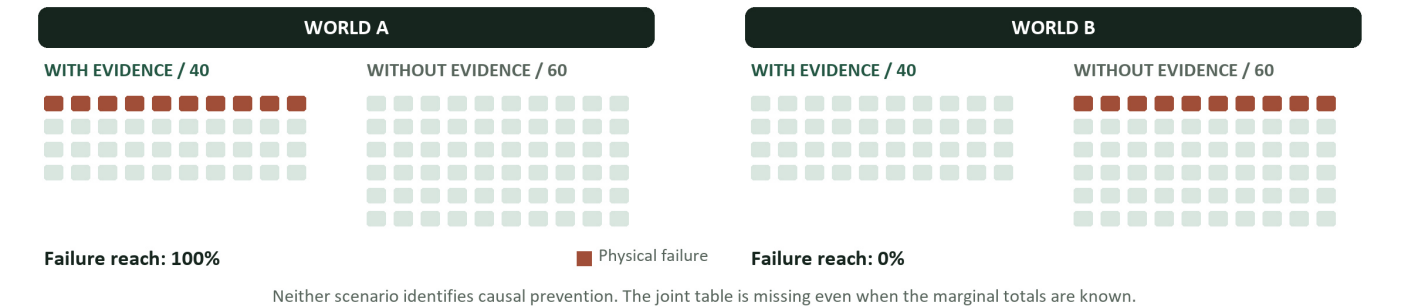
EXHIBIT 1 / COVERAGE IDENTIFICATION

The same coverage can reach every failure or none

[AI] Counting the cases a control could examine does not locate the cases that matter. The missing quantity is the joint distribution of validated eligibility, physical failure and responsive operating action.

SAME MARGINS / OPPOSITE FAILURE REACH

Hypothetical: 100 original cases, 40 with qualifying evidence, 10 physical failures in each world



[HR/RC] The source subtracts a reported scan-evidenced volume from a reported missing-mark population. That subtraction gives a membership complement only if both counts are distinct packages in the same cohort. It does not establish actual control evaluation, verified custody, driver responsibility or the distribution of mature customer failures.

Quantity	Meaning	Missing bridge
Volume reach	Share with qualifying evidence in a frozen cohort.	Unique package grain, lineage, configuration and effective activation.
Failure reach	Share of baseline physical failures inside eligible cases.	The eligibility-by-outcome joint table, independently measured.
Preventable harm	Failures the authorized response would avert.	A causal comparison, response completion, timing and counter-effects.

[PD/AI] In the hypothetical exhibit, both worlds have 100 original cases, 40 with qualifying evidence and 10 physical failures. Placing all failures inside or outside the evidence group preserves both marginal totals. Failure reach changes from all to none. Even complete failure reach would not prove the control can remedy those failures.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Require the joint table before accepting a risk-coverage statement. Preserve unknown evidence separately and include unscanned cases in the independent outcome audit; excluding them would hide the very gap being assessed.

S1: reported monthly population and scan-evidenced subset. The two-world construction is wholly hypothetical, not an indexed rendering of historical volumes. Sharp bounds and source-grain alternatives are retained privately.

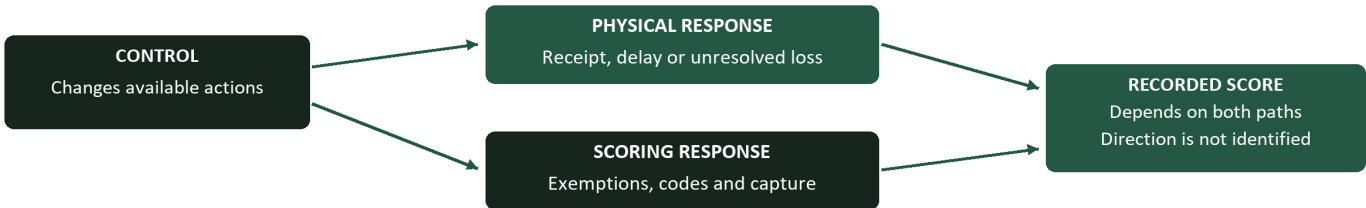
EXHIBIT 2 / SCORECARD INTERPRETATION

A rising score can coexist with fewer physical failures

[AI] A rule change can alter both service and whether a service failure counts. Those effects must be measured separately before a dashboard movement is interpreted.

PHYSICAL FAILURE AND SCORING HAVE DIFFERENT PATHS

Conceptual decomposition on the fixed original population



Deleting one exemption matters only when the case remains a failure and no other exemption applies.

A smaller named category can reflect relabeling; a larger score can reflect better inclusion. Verify physical service separately.

[HR] The recorded analysis corrected an initial belief that the control would uniformly reduce the defect score. It recognized that blocking a missing-mark action could remove an exemption. The source then asserted a rising score for the scanned cohort, although alternative exemptions and post-launch outcomes remained unresolved.

Held fixed	Mechanistic conclusion	What remains open
Same failure and all other rules	Deleting the sole applicable exemption makes that failure scoreable.	Whether this is the only exemption and whether the failure still occurs.
All original cases	A changed count can be decomposed into physical and classification paths.	Recovery, alternate codes, return evidence, capture and case mix.
Current missing-mark cases only	The control can change who enters this reported cohort.	A before/after conditional rate may compare different populations.

[AI] The source identifies a plausible classification mechanism, not the sign of the total score effect. Other exemptions can preserve non-scoring, while successful recovery can remove the underlying failure. An alternative reason code can move the reported category without changing the customer outcome. Each path requires separate evidence.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Keep an all-original-manifest outcome measure and a versioned scoring replay. Report physical failure, scoring eligibility and recorded category separately. Do not reward a smaller named bucket or punish a larger one without this bridge.

S1: exemption architecture, recorded self-correction and absent post-launch score evidence. The scoring decomposition is an analytical inference; no historical sign or magnitude of program effect is identified.

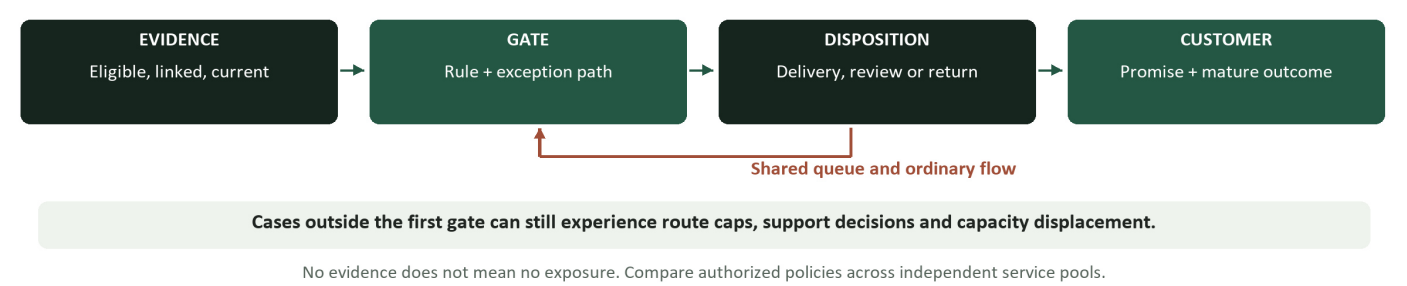
EXHIBIT 3 / CONTROL BOUNDARIES

Map the full response before declaring a population untouched

[AI] Being outside one evidence gate is different from being outside the operating system. Route caps, support handling, return queues and substitute dispositions can affect cases the primary gate never examines.

CONTROL-REACH AND RESIDUAL-RISK CONTRACT / PROPOSED

Local evidence gates sit inside a shared operating system



[HR] The reviewed design combined a conditional block with alternative dispositions, route-level limits, support-channel handling and a return path. The source also describes limits tied to current-route evidence and an unresolved cart-scan question. These details define testable boundaries; the original specifications and actual configurations are unavailable.

Boundary	Required validation	Consequence
Evidence lineage	Does package-level evidence arise from an individual or grouped scan, and is it already counted?	A grouped scan does not automatically add new covered packages.
Person and physical state	Does a credentialed event identify the actor and confirm the relevant physical condition?	Event presence alone cannot authorize an individual fault claim.
Disposition and capacity	Where does blocked work go, with what queue, owner and customer deadline?	A safer local action can still impose downstream delay or harm.

[AI] The unscanned cohort is therefore not a ready-made untreated control group. It can differ in pickup method, route characteristics and baseline failure risk, and can share the same constrained return capacity. A control’s own threshold cannot establish a permitted level of misconduct or an absence of other accountability.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Approve a versioned response map covering eligibility, exceptions, human review and terminal disposition. Audit interactions across the whole service pool; retain usual customer remedies and require independent evidence before any individual consequence.

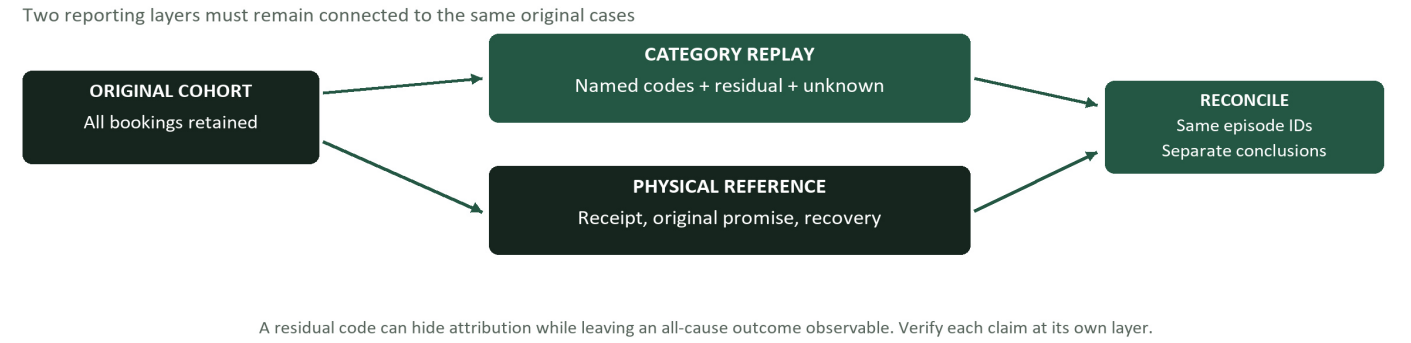
S1: draft gate behavior, scan-lineage uncertainty, support/return paths and adjacent measurement precedents. Precedents motivate validation; they do not estimate this control’s error rate or identify a worker.

EXHIBIT 4 / OBSERVABILITY

A category can disappear while its customer outcome remains

[AI] Reporting must preserve an outcome when a control changes its label. Missing category branches can prevent useful attribution without making every all-cause measure unobservable.

OUTCOME CONSERVATION / BEFORE ATTRIBUTION



[HR] The recorded code review found collapsed reasons, relevant outputs mapped to a residual category and an earlier branch intercepting later classifications. The production version remains unverified.

Test	Evidence that resolves it
Branch and grain	Replay a versioned set of raw events through the complete branch order; record episode cardinality and effective configuration.
Category conservation	Reconcile every original case across all categories, including residual and unknown; compare old and new coding on the same events.
Independent outcome	Reconstruct original-promise receipt, late recovery and unresolved nonreceipt independently of the affected reason-code labels.
Reliability	Use blinded dual classification, discrepancy adjudication and group-specific error estimates; agreement does not establish physical truth.

[AI] A repaired category does not establish causal improvement. An independent physical-outcome measure can support evaluation while category repair remains open. Constrain each data product to the question it can answer.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Have the data owner certify a conservation check and an independent outcome link. Preserve the residual rather than excluding it. Require a source-version replay before attributing a dashboard change to control performance.

S1: reported code-reading findings. This is a reconstruction of that diagnostic, not a fresh production-code audit. All-cause observability and categorical attribution have separate acceptance tests.

EXHIBIT 5 / ROLLOUT ASSURANCE

Prove actual exposure instead of selecting a convenient launch date

[AI] App activation, data availability, scorecard logic and communications can start on different dates. A calendar disagreement becomes interpretable only after each date is attached to its own layer.

EFFECTIVE EXPOSURE / FOUR DISTINCT LAYERS

A plan date is not a treatment-assignment record

CONTROL	Activation, actual assignment, rule and fallback
DATA / SCORE	Available fields, reporting version, scoring-effective date
OPERATIONS	Owner acceptance, support readiness, return capacity
COMMUNICATION	Audience, message, training and publication

Link the versions by place, route and time. A threshold also needs its trigger, unit, window and permitted action.

[HR] The intended sample preceded all cited launch schedules. The record retains several dependency dates and threshold descriptions. No recovered assignment log establishes actual exposure, and an earlier limited pilot is not ruled out.

Versioned layer	Needed before inference
Control	Actual assignment, device/software version, effective rule, exposure receipt and fallback behavior.
Data and scoring	Event availability, reporting definition and scorecard-effective date; do not infer one from another.
Operating response	Training, support readiness, return capacity and owner acceptance for the relevant place and period.
Threshold	Trigger, counted unit, aggregation window, permitted action and exception route; different gates may have different limits.

[AI] The historical sample cannot validate a treatment effect without verified exposure and follow-up. Schedules alone do not prove zero activation. A technology-free fallback is another treatment version; it cannot inherit the funded design’s feasibility, cost or outcome estimate.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Maintain one effective-dated exposure contract across program, data and operations owners. Suspend benefit recognition when assignment cannot be reconstructed. Do not force distinct launch layers or thresholds into one supposedly corrected value.

S1: deployment milestones, communication plans, metric dependencies, threshold variants and written fallback. Plans and unfilled ownership fields do not prove actual activation, absence of an owner or production readiness.

EXHIBIT 6 / ECONOMIC ASSURANCE

A valuation gap is not the amount counted twice

[RC/AI] Two plans can describe the same mechanism and assign different values. Their difference measures disagreement; overlap requires a common outcome pool, valuation rule, period and allocation map.

DISAGREEMENT IS NOT DUPLICATION

Hypothetical common-value claims: parent 100, local 10; overlap still unknown



DIFFERENCE 100 - 10 = 90	POSSIBLE DUPLICATION 0 to 10	UNIQUE COMBINED VALUE 100 to 110
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Bounds require aligned outcomes, period and valuation. Similar mechanism names alone do not establish those conditions.

[HR] A local planning line and a parent program claim used similar mechanism descriptions but different entitlements. The source flagged duplication and could not rebuild the local figure from a printed unit-cost rate. It also retained competing annual pools and neighboring interventions without published netting arithmetic.

Analytical check	Decision-grade conclusion
Difference versus intersection	The difference between two totals is not duplicated benefit. Under a common nonnegative valuation, overlap cannot exceed the smaller total.
Reconstruction	Retain endpoint and percentage-reduction branches, rounding and alternative pool scopes. An implied price is not a validated avoided cost.
Incrementality	Link benefit to the mature causal effect, avoidable resources, other interventions and full implementation/operating cost.
Portfolio treatment	Hold unresolved claims in one reconciliation record; do not select the larger estimate or silently assert a nested allocation.

[PD/AI] In the hypothetical exhibit, a parent claim of 100 and local claim of 10 differ by 90. If they are valuations of potentially overlapping outcomes on the same basis, duplication lies between zero and 10; combined unique value lies between 100 and 110. The spread of 90 cannot be reported as prevented double counting.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Finance should require a line-level population-and-cost bridge before recognizing either number as incremental. Record the analytical hold separately from realized savings; a corrected planning claim does not release cash.

S1: parent/local entitlement conflict, reconstruction failure and absent allocation arithmetic. Public amounts above are wholly hypothetical. The bounds require aligned scope and valuation, which the historical record does not establish.

EXHIBIT 7 / CONTRIBUTION AND NEXT DECISION

Credit the assurance work and test the operating claim

[HR/AI] The record supports a bounded analytical assignment and planning oversight. Program ownership, implementation and customer outcomes require their own evidence.

CREDIT THE ASSURANCE / VERIFY THE IMPLEMENTATION

Distinct roles require distinct evidence



An assigned analysis is not a completed rollout; a planning line is not a realized benefit.
The current case adds formal bounds and a proposed evaluation, without rewriting the historical record.

Contribution grades remain provisional while originals are unrecovered. Internal review is not external peer review.

Contribution claim	Process-tracing disposition
Coverage framing and review	Provisional hoop at register level: a named request and attributed working record support the analytical assignment. Originals must authenticate completion and authorship.
Metric-logic and source challenge	Provisional hoop for recorded reasoning and self-correction. The sign of the score effect remains untested, and a draft does not establish a delivered leadership answer.
Planning assurance	Provisional hoop for lane oversight and a recorded reconciliation obligation. Row delivery, technology ownership and benefit validation belong to distinct roles.
Program and outcome ownership	Unestablished for the operating lead. Being copied, sharing a name or carrying a planning line does not establish design, deployment or impact.

[AI] No contribution passes a smoking-gun or doubly-decisive test merely because the register describes a source as primary. The new joint-distribution bounds, financial-overlap correction and prospective trial belong to this case analysis; they are not retroactive achievements of the original project.

NEXT DECISION

[PD] Commission eligibility and outcome calibration, then a capacity-aware policy comparison. Require an accountable program owner, customer-preserving fallback, an economic clearance test and a physical-outcome guardrail. Keep the historical assurance contribution separate from future execution.

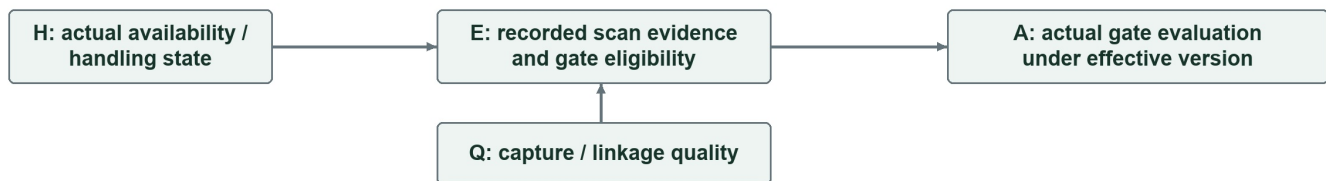
S1: named analytical request, attributed working memory, planning roles and program-owner boundaries. Historical adoption and mature impact remain unverified. The internal technical and partner reviews are not external peer review.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Connect gate reach to safe action and residual customer risk

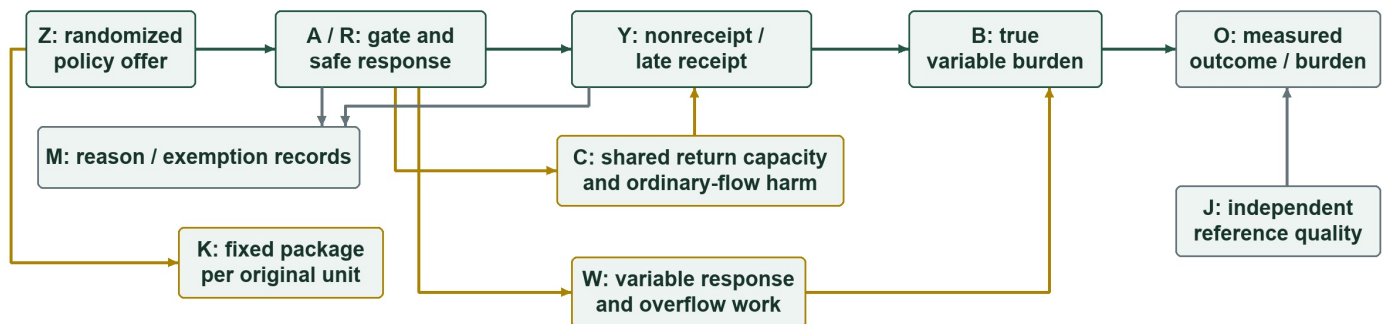
[AI/PD] The proposed Control-Reach and Residual-Risk Contract (CRRC) separates logical eligibility, actual evaluation, valid physical evidence, authorized response, downstream capacity and mature outcome. A positive reading at one stage cannot certify the others.

EVIDENCE AND ELIGIBILITY ARE NOT PHYSICAL RISK OR PREVENTABILITY



U: context affects H, Q, capacity and outcomes. Other controls G can affect A and outcomes.
The original manifest is fixed before assignment; no selection on later marks or successful returns.

PROPOSED POLICY: RESPONSE, SHARED CAPACITY AND INDEPENDENT OUTCOME



R and Y affect M; scoring also depends on exemption rules. M is not the evaluation denominator.

[AI] Context U affects physical availability H, scan evidence E, return capacity C and customer outcome Y. Evidence E is also affected by capture quality Q. Device records alone do not establish custody, actor identity or preventability. Other controls G can affect both evaluated and unevaluated episodes.

[PD] Randomized offer Z changes gate evaluation A and subsequent response R. Response can improve Y, change variable work W, or consume shared capacity C and harm ordinary flow. Reason and exemption records M also change; M is an outcome of the policy, not an invariant sampling frame. Independent ascertainment J measures Y and W to produce O.

[PD] The primary contrast retains the original manifest. Do not adjust away responses, returns or post-treatment marks when estimating the total offer effect. Fixed package cost K is charged separately from variable burden B. Arrows are proposed paths; the historical register identifies no treatment effect.

Basis: CRRC proposed mechanism [PD]; source scope and recording limitations [HR/AI]. NIST SP800-53A (2022), Rosenbaum (1984). Reference independence concerns the operating policy, not statistical independence from measured truth.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

The same scan coverage can reach all or none of the failures

[AI] This independent hypothetical construction is not indexed historical data. It proves why a gate-volume share cannot establish the fraction of customer failures that the gate can even encounter.

Original universe: 100	World A	World B
Evidence-reached failures	10	0
Evidence-reached nonfailures	30	40
Unreached failures	0	10
Unreached nonfailures	60	50
Evidence reach / all units	40%	40%
Failure reach / all failures	100%	0%

[AI] Both worlds contain 40 evidence-reached units and 10 failures. Only their joint membership differs. Let N be the original universe size, e the reached count, l the baseline failure count and x their overlap. Nonnegative cells require $\max(0, e + l - N) \leq x \leq \min(e, l)$. Every integer in this interval is attainable; dividing by $l > 0$ gives sharp descriptive failure-reach bounds.

[HR/AI] The source supplies scan-evidence and unrecovered margins without an authenticated joint table. A separate draft conditional rate could place most loss within scan coverage if its population, clock and definition were independently matched. That unverified extra constraint is a sensitivity branch, not evidence supplied by the margins alone. The scan complement is not driver-controlled or avoidable loss.

[AI] Even complete baseline failure reach is not full preventability. A valid action may be unavailable, fail, arrive too late or displace another delivery. Conversely, an unevaluated episode may encounter a different cap or control. Only under additional assumptions about all response paths could gate reach bound a program effect.

[PD] Obtain the original-unit joint table of evidence eligibility, evaluation, verified state, response and independently mature outcome. Prespecify risk and capacity strata. Kent and colleagues motivate risk-based effect assessment; no clinical effect or risk model is transported into this case.

Basis: independent exhaustive integer-table proof [AI]; source cohort/grain uncertainty [HR]. Kent et al. (2010). Historical scan and unrecovered quantities remain private; no effect is estimated.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Removing one exemption does not determine the scorecard change

[AI] An exemption rule is a Boolean decision, while a scorecard rate is a population statistic. Changing the rule can also change physical outcomes, alternative pathways and the denominator.

[AI] Let F indicate a candidate physical failure and E1 through E4 indicate four exemptions. With fixed outcomes and rule inputs, old scoring is F times the product of (1 - E_j) over all four exemptions. Removing E1 raises eligibility by exactly F x E1 x (1 - E2) x (1 - E3) x (1 - E4). This is zero whenever another exemption remains.

Hypothetical 20 failures; E3 = E4 = 0	Disjoint E1/E2	Identical E1/E2
E1 count; E2 count	10; 10	10; 10
Old scored failures	0	10
After removing E1	10	10
Increase with all else fixed	10	0

[HR/AI] The register correctly raises an exemption interaction but overstates the unconditional direction of the live metric. Retained exemptions, actual recovery, capture and reason substitution remain unresolved. Neither a rise nor a decline in booked defects alone identifies customer improvement.

[AI] A financial spread is also not an overlap. If two hypothetical nonnegative benefit sets valued on the same basis are 100 and 10, their difference is 90 but duplicated value lies between zero and 10. Their union lies between 100 and 110. Different prices, horizons or outcome definitions first require reconciliation; subtracting plan totals does not perform it.

[PD] Maintain an entity-level exemption truth table and a separate priced-outcome benefits ledger. Count each realized outcome once. Apply avoidability and non-overlap only to favorable components; charge added delay, return effort and fixed cost in full. A draft statement about a substitution discount does not establish its magnitude or adequacy.

Basis: all 32 Boolean cases and independent common-value overlap examples [AI]; source financial and exemption assertions [HR]. These are logical bounds, not historical scorecard or cash estimates.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Freeze the population before the control can change its labels

[HR/AI] The register describes a gate-specific coverage review, draft architecture, missing event samples and several launch milestones. It does not establish a reconciled exposure export or a mature causal comparison.

Measurement layer	Required contract
Original population	Externally booked episode and original promise; a stable identifier through transfer, alternate code and subsequent return.
Gate exposure	Effective version, site/time configuration, device eligibility, evaluation result and unresolved result; separate gate families.
Physical reference	Independent evidence of availability, safe custody, acceptance and receipt timing; scan identity is not sufficient.
Recording and value	Event time, posting time, reason/exemption versions, unique monetary transaction and eligible horizon.

[AI] Let $M(z)$ denote whether an episode produces a missing mark under policy z . Comparing $E[Y(1) \mid M(1)=1]$ with $E[Y(0) \mid M(0)=1]$ can compare different people or packages. Random assignment does not repair that selected denominator. The original-manifest ITT remains meaningful through alternate paths.

[AI] Frangakis and Rubin define principal strata by joint potential post-treatment states. Observed scanned and unscanned cohorts are not those latent strata. Without additional identification assumptions, neither an effect among always-marked units nor an effect among those actually blocked is identified here.

[HR/AI] Candidate milestones postdate the cited sample, supporting no documented exposure in that window; they do not rule out undocumented early exposure. Different dates may describe different milestones. Confirm actual gate/version exposure rather than select one convenient date.

[HR/AI] A code mapped to Other may lose sub-bucket visibility while remaining in the all-cause total. Branch collapse, prefilter exclusion and missing rows require different tests. An independent original-cohort outcome study need not wait for every production KPI branch to be redesigned.

Basis: source scope/version conflicts [HR/AI]; Rosenbaum (1984), Frangakis and Rubin (2002), ICH E9(R1). No code execution, current production version or historical exposure is authenticated by the derivative record alone.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Validate evidence and authorized action before tightening a gate

[PD] Sample original episodes independently of whether a scan, block, return or concession is recorded. Stratify by evidence availability, pickup method, gate configuration, carrier model and return-capacity regime; include unresolved and negative cases.

Validation question	Required result
Does the record match the unit?	Package-grain/cart-propagation tests, duplicate and false-link audit, current-route boundary and revision history.
Does evidence support the action?	Independent physical-state and safe-response reference; separate device, credential and actual actor.
Did the rule operate as specified?	Known-positive, negative and timeout/configuration tests; report unknown outcomes rather than infer universal fail-open behavior.
Did the action help customers?	Original-promise receipt/nonreceipt, later receipt and ordinary-flow effects under common independent ascertainment.

[PD] Freeze the codebook; use two blinded reviewers before adjudication. Report the full cross-tab, class prevalence, raw agreement and kappa with uncertainty. An example of 200 independent episodes gives only a worst-case approximate 95% proportion precision of plus or minus 6.9 percentage points. Cluster correlation, rare harmful errors and stratum comparisons require a separate sample-size calculation.

[AI] Agreement can be high when both reviewers use the same invalid record. Adjacent evidence of credential or scan errors demonstrates a possible failure mode; it does not estimate this control's sensitivity, specificity or actor attribution. No individual misconduct conclusion follows.

[PD] Keep later reference information hidden during action selection. Failed mandatory evidence preserves the approved exception and customer-remedy path. Bound unresolved binary outcomes between known positives/N and (known positives + unknown)/N; evaluate adverse arm-specific missingness rather than delete failed links.

[AI] NIST's control-assessment distinction is useful here: implementation evidence, intended operation and desired outcome need separate tests. It does not certify this delivery control or supply an outcome effect.

Basis: proposed probability-sampled validation [PD]; NIST (2022), Cohen (1960). All sample quantities are hypothetical; historical scan-to-custody accuracy is unknown.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Separate operating variation from versions, targets and selection

[HR/AI] The available record supplies single baselines, plans, cross-sectional margins and incompatible versions. It contains no actual repeated commensurate operating series suitable for assessing a treatment phase.

[RC] The frozen inventory has zero actual operating screens, 14 mechanical source-version audits, 12 mechanical plan-shape audits and one typed-threshold profile. None establishes a stable phase; no eligible repeated Laney panel exists. These comparisons are not time-series performance evidence, and no unspecified periods or subsets are placed into a fabricated chronology.

[PD] For a future commensurate ordered series, calculate $MR(t) = \text{absolute}[x(t) - x(t-1)]$, individual limits $\text{mean}(x)$ plus or minus $2.66 \text{ mean}(MR)$, and MR upper limit $3.267 \text{ mean}(MR)$. Fix phase and rules before examining intervention results. Sparse, zero-range or changing-definition series cannot establish stable variation.

[AI] A threshold change can alter the observed cases without changing underlying risk. Establish actual numerator identity, exposure and case mix before a p chart; assess extra-binomial dispersion only with valid repeated counts. More transactions cannot compensate for missing provenance or incomparable definitions.

[AI] If leaders select the worst sites, an assumed linear conditional-mean model gives untreated follow-up $m + \rho * (x - m)$, where m is population mean, x the selected value and ρ assumed persistence. Values 0.4, 0.7 and 0.9 imply 60%, 30% and 10% reversion of the selected excess. These are hypothetical sensitivities, not an estimated reversion share.

[PD] Prespecify moderators: baseline physical risk, evidence accuracy, preassignment gate configuration, pickup/scanning method, carrier policy, route duration, return capacity and alternate-control exposure. Estimate interaction uncertainty and report ordinary flow separately. Neither a high-volume coverage segment nor a low recorded defect segment is automatically the highest-value target.

[PD] Keep staffing, support paths and rerouting within randomized capacity domains. Measure spillovers into neighboring domains and redesign assignment if they are material. The unscanned group is not an automatically untreated control when caps, network responses or selection differ.

Basis: frozen source-series suitability inventory [RC]; proposed SPC and quantitative RTM sensitivity [PD/AI]. All historical arithmetic coordinates remain private; no treatment effect or observed RTM fraction is established.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Attribute the assurance work and retain its unresolved limits

[HR/AI] Contribution is a provisional registry-level hoop. The record supports a named analytical assignment, framing work and plan-assurance responsibilities; original-source authentication and demonstrated decision uptake remain separate requirements.

Recorded contribution	Bounded interpretation
Coverage analysis	Framed the request around gate population and evidence dependencies; not ownership of the underlying program.
Source assurance	Recorded draft status, conflicting milestones, code/metric questions and do-not-assert financial figures; not a recovered production audit.
Planning oversight	Carried confidence, non-additivity and unsized fields in the responsible lane; a separate delivery owner retained implementation.
Present reanalysis	Sharp risk-reach bounds, conditional exemption logic and spread-versus-overlap correction are new case analysis, not retroactive personal credit.

[HR/AI] The registry describes a generated adversarial review workflow and a failed synthesis step. Repeated agent agreement is not independent primary corroboration. An assigned question supports responsibility for answering; it does not by itself prove receipt, acceptance, changed policy or realized value.

[AI] Identification limits: no authenticated exposure panel or valid counterfactual establishes customer effects. Measurement limits: grain, cart propagation, physical-reference accuracy, code visibility and scope remain unresolved. A classification called controllable is not an identified causal response type.

[AI] Transport and economics limits: adjacent return performance and scan-error precedents use different populations and vintages; parent and lane benefit values lack a reconciled common basis. Proposed fallback scope cannot inherit the full package's benefit unchanged. Capacity and behavior can change as reach expands.

[PD] Reopen on authenticated gate/version logs, the missing cohort sample, independent reference validation, actual return workload and a uniquely priced outcome ledger. The responsible program, data, operations and finance owners must accept their respective contracts before a live decision. No approval, deployment, mature effect or cash saving is claimed here.

Basis: derivative register role and stage evidence [HR]; provisional process-tracing hoop [AI], Collier (2011). Present source corrections are distinguished from historical contribution.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Test the whole policy on an original manifest and shared capacity

[PD] The proposed CRRC field evaluation randomizes independent capacity domains before behavior can change the cohort. Compare an authorized evidence-and-reconciliation offer with unchanged approved practice; all customer remedies and payment rights remain unchanged.

[PD] Freeze equal externally booked original manifests and prespecified ordinary-flow strata. The illustrative law uses four cohorts per domain and shares return capacity across that complete batch. It does not create extra operating volume. Classify original-promise on-time receipt, late receipt and nonreceipt using independent reference by original promise plus 30 days; a late recovery remains a deadline miss.

[PD] Primary ITT is usual-minus-offer mean resource burden across every original unit, with physical outcomes reported separately. Count authorized gate review, timely work, every return, verified recovery and overflow effort. Compare variable benefit with fixed package cost once. A co-primary original-promise improvement gate and an ordinary-flow noninferiority gate prevent favorable severity weights from hiding redistribution.

[PD] Latent recoverability in the toy is not visible to policy; current evidence and independent safe, accepted response determine action. A return can delay an otherwise timely unit. Alternate-code choices, no evaluation and genuine absence stay in the assigned denominator. ICH's estimand logic motivates this explicit treatment-policy strategy; it does not resolve missing outcome truth.

[PD] Exact finite enumeration provides model moments. Studentized normal planning and intervals remain approximate, checked using actual finite-process boundary and full-effect simulations with Monte Carlo uncertainty. Compare MDE with economic break-even in the same units; test prespecified failing and enlarged designs without claiming a global minimum or field feasibility.

[PD] Pilot evidence must calibrate gate reach, response, capacity, reference error, covariance and a substantively approved harm margin. A later nonrandomized rollout would require group-time ATT against not-yet-treated domains, no anticipation, overlap, case-mix and interference checks, plus pretrend/equivalence diagnostics. Its sample size and customer value remain unestimated.

Basis: proposed randomized CRRC evaluation [PD]; wholly hypothetical model on following pages. Current data establish no achieved power, treatment effect or approved harm margin.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Four propositions make the control-reach contract falsifiable

[PD] CRRC is an untested framework. Each proposition names a mechanism, an observable comparison and a condition that can disconfirm the proposed relationship.

Proposition	Test and boundary
P1: risk-weighted reach	Linked original-unit data will change the priority implied by volume coverage when risk differs across evidence strata. Fails if prespecified risk distributions and priority remain equivalent within uncertainty.
P2: rule and outcome separation	Removing an exemption changes fixed-record eligibility only where other exemptions are absent. The Boolean claim fails if a verified effective rule has additional or different conditions; live metric direction remains empirical.
P3: capacity-dependent benefit	Expanded authorized reach improves mature outcomes only if successful response outweighs induced return delay and displacement. Fails its stated success criterion when original-manifest benefit or ordinary-flow protection does not clear its prespecified gate.
P4: stable evidence and value	Independent outcome and unique-value ledgers reconcile reason substitution and overlapping claims. Fails if validated lineage still cannot reproduce physical outcomes or reconcile the common-basis benefit union.

[AI] Holmstrom and Milgrom explain why unequal measurement can redirect effort; this is a hypothesis for alternate pathways, not proof of misconduct. Rosenbaum and Frangakis–Rubin explain why the post-control mark population is not the causal target. Kent and colleagues place absolute risk and harm beside average coverage.

[AI] Deming cautions against reacting to noisy movements; Campbell and Goodhart direct attention to the targeted proxy. Ittner–Larcker require a tested measurement-to-value chain, while Tucker–Edmondson make local workarounds relevant to system repair. Composite-index principles require explicit weights and noncompensable safety conditions: better coverage cannot offset invalid evidence or unacceptable harm. Separately normalized groups must not be averaged as common units.

[PD] Retain frozen evidence versions, inclusion rules, exact joint tables, randomization, reference codebook, numerical solver and scenario outputs. Release the decision only after source, privacy, mathematical and actual-page review. Agent-assisted review strengthens reproducibility; it does not certify historical causality or implementation.

Basis: proposed CRRC propositions [PD]; six primary case-specific references and continuing operating/measurement literature [AI]. Independent proofs are hypothetical and reproducible; all historical raw values remain private.

Test the disposition path, not the disappearing label

[PD] Randomize independent return-capacity domains to an explicitly authorized missing-mark reconciliation package or unchanged approved practice. Freeze 240 original bookings across four cohorts; retain every original promise, remedy and assignment.

[PD] The synthetic manifest has 24 latent recoverable missing-intent opportunities, six genuinely unavailable packages and 210 ordinary bookings. These hidden types are not visible to the policy. Usual nonreceipt risk among recoverables is 50%; ordinary late-receipt risk is 3%.

Wholly hypothetical transition	Assumption
Reach among latent recoverables	60%
Reached: timely / return / code only	55% / 25% / 20%
Shared return capacity: base / stress	1 or 5 / 1 or 3, equiprobable
Serviced return becomes verified late receipt	85%
Excess return: ordinary added-delay chance	40% if otherwise on time

[PD] Timely action restores safe delivery; a return can turn an otherwise on-time booking into a miss. Unserved or failed returns remain nonreceived. Alternate codes preserve physical outcomes. A false gate reaches 20% of unavailable packages, charging review while preserving their existing customer remedy.

LATE RECOVERY IS STILL A PROMISE MISS

[PD] Reference receipt at the original promise and unresolved nonreceipt through promise + 30 days. Capacity is shared across all four cohorts. Each overflow touches a distinct ordinary booking. Require independent safe custody and customer acceptance; no scorecard penalty or refund suppression receives value.

[PD] All inputs, latent types and clocks are hypothetical. Research must validate reference truth and effective reach; source scan coverage does not calibrate them.

Make downstream capacity part of the investment gate

[PD] Finite queue enumeration supplies exact moments. Cluster-studentized normal confidence bounds and planning powers remain approximations; the finite simulations test selected laws with Monte Carlo uncertainty.

Design	Per arm	MDE (index)	BE detection	Joint floor
Initial	32	8.66	72.0%	0.0%
Base candidate	256	3.06	>99.9%	88.1%
Capacity stress	256	3.06	>99.9%	68.0%
Conditional redesign	512	2.16	>99.9%	93.6%

[PD] Break-even is 7.85 index points. Require 80% detection at break-even plus 80% joint power for three gates: resource-benefit lower bound above fixed cost, original-promise improvement lower bound above zero, and ordinary-harm upper bound below 0.60 percentage points. The harm margin requires explicit approval.

[PD] Each directional gate uses a 97.5% normal bound; the zero-effect test is two-sided 5%. Joint power floor = $\max(0, P(\text{value}) + P(\text{promise}) + P(\text{ordinary}) - 2)$. Variance changes with the actual response and queue law; endpoint independence is not assumed.

[PD] In 20,000 direct finite-process trials, redesigned joint success was 94.0% (95% Monte Carlo interval 93.6-94.3%). Separate zero, economic and ordinary-harm boundary simulations include estimated domain variances; they do not establish universal finite coverage.

A CONDITIONAL ALLOCATION, NOT A FIELD COMMITMENT

[PD] The redesign needs 1,024 independent domains and 245,760 original bookings. Availability, capacity distribution, reference maturity and the proposed margin are unestablished. First calibrate these inputs; wider nominal coverage alone cannot justify expansion.

[PD] MDE and fixed cost use index points; usual total modeled burden = 100. No minimum claimed. Damage, severe delay, workforce and authority safeguards need separate acceptance tests.

Value physical transitions and charge every extra return

[PD] Nonreceipt costs 12 hypothetical resource units; late receipt costs three. Both are original-promise failures. Restoring late receipt can reduce severity while leaving the service-failure count unchanged.

[PD] Gate review costs 0.12, timely handling 0.20, accepted return 0.40, verified late recovery 0.25 and overflow 0.60 per event. Common reservation is 0.04 per booking. Fixed K = 0.08 covers configuration 0.03, owner support 0.03 and renewed evidence validation 0.02. Variable work is separate; research-only reference auditing is a study cost.

[PD] $Net_raw = a h S - A - W - K$. S is favorable physical-outcome cost reduction; A is added late/nonreceipt harm; W is extra work. Avoidability a and non-overlap h discount only favorable benefit. Adverse transitions, work and fixed cost remain fully charged on the original booking pool.

Avoidability a	h = 0.50	h = 0.75	h = 1.00
0.50	-8.42	-5.96	-3.50
0.75	-5.96	-2.27	1.42
1.00	-3.50	1.42	6.34

[PD] Table values are net index points: $100 \times Net_raw / 1.01875$. Full-realization base net is 6.34; stress net is 4.87. At K = 0.05 / 0.08 / 0.11, base net is 9.29 / 6.34 / 3.40. Repricing requires new power.

DO NOT TURN A VETO INTO A CASH BENEFIT

[PD] With verified work records, epsilon wrong or unknown outcome labels per arm can shift resource contrast by 24 epsilon and risk contrast by 2 epsilon; ordinary risk uses its own denominator. Retain missing reference and test later maturity. Field value requires the signed mature outcome vector, never reduced missing codes or withheld payments.

[PD] All prices and realization factors are assumed. Study sample size does not redefine the per-booking service pool or fixed-cost allocation.

PROPOSED INFORMATION VALUE / 4 OF 4

Learn whether the next investment is reach or capacity

[PD] A separate three-state decision model chooses a bounded test of current scope, a downstream redesign, or evidence reconciliation. It can favor restraint even if the operating scenario has a positive mean.

Action / state	Ready	Redesign	Unresolved
Test current scope	16	-9	-16
Redesign first	7	8	-7
Reconcile first	2	3	5

[PD] Mandatory evidence and authority failures define the unresolved state first. Otherwise distinguish whether current scope and capacity support testing or require redesign. Priors are 0.40 / 0.35 / 0.25. Signal accuracy q reports the true state; each wrong state has probability (1 - q)/2.

Signal q	Gross EVSI	Acquisition	Net EVSI
0.50	0.5625	0.60	-0.0375
0.75	3.4562	1.60	1.8562
0.90	5.3425	3.00	2.3425

[PD] All 27 contingent action policies are enumerated. Prior-optimal redesign is worth 3.8500; EVPI is 6.6000. Utilities already include the subsequent chosen test or redesign; acquisition cost is additional. These are decision units, not historical dollars.

RESIDUAL RISK NEEDS A LINKED COHORT

[PD] Eligibility coverage, physical failure risk and response success are different quantities. Obtain the joint evidence before withdrawing another control or entering a benefit. EVSI stays separate from operating value and never overrides customer remedies, authority or safety.

[PD] Hypothetical priors, likelihoods and utilities. A testing decision is not deployment approval; no information value is added to avoided physical harm.

Reproduce reach, response and residual harm

[AI] CRRC separates evidence membership, actual evaluation, physical risk, operating response and recognized value. A reproducible result must preserve each distinction through the historical audit and the proposed field test.

Claim class	Replication boundary
[HR] Historical record	The register describes an analytical assignment, attributed working notes, draft control specifications and planning reconciliation. It preserves missing originals and the unavailable empirical sample.
[RC] Recalculated	Population complements, partial-identification bounds, rate and unit-cost branches, threshold/date comparisons and separate plan-shape audits. Historical magnitudes remain private.
[AI] Analytical inference	Coverage does not locate failures or identify preventability. Removing an exemption does not fix the total score direction. A financial spread does not measure duplication.
[PD] Proposed design	Independent outcome and eligibility audits, an authorized policy comparison, capacity-sensitive power and economic scenarios. All model inputs are hypothetical; a passed computation does not validate them.

Replication sequence

- [PD] Authenticate the request, working record, specifications, source code and planning files. Establish who authored and approved each artifact, whether the answer was delivered, and which configuration actually operated. Treat recorded original-source status as a claim to verify, not a substitute for the original.
- [PD] Rebuild distinct original cases, evidence lineage and the joint table of eligibility and independent physical outcomes. Replay exemptions and full reporting branches. Resolve typed rollout layers and thresholds without averaging incompatible quantities. Rebuild entitlement branches and any common-valued intersections.
- [PD] Reproduce the constructive examples, finite operating law, exact moments, approximate decision tests and simulation uncertainty. Keep the random seeds, costs, horizon and calibration requirements. Retain all original units and shared return workload; late recovery never erases an original-promise miss.

THE INTERPRETATION THIS CASE CHANGES

[AI] A control’s reach is a necessary input to assurance, not an assurance verdict. Protection requires credible evidence that an authorized response improves customer outcomes after substitution, downstream workload, residual risk and incremental cost are included.

The separate private package contains original identities, raw quantities, exact source locators, alternative calculations and review records. Public examples are hypothetical and cannot reconstruct confidential baselines.

RESEARCH REFERENCES / CONTROL ASSURANCE AND CAUSAL SCOPE

Connect coverage to the outcome it should protect

Primary research supports the methods and interpretation. It does not authenticate missing project artifacts, establish individual fault or supply a transferable effect size.

Rosenbaum, P. R. (1984). The Consequences of Adjustment for a Concomitant Variable That Has Been Affected by the Treatment. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society A*, 147(5), 656–666. Original university-hosted scan. Conditioning on a post-treatment variable can bias an effect. Here the control changes missing-mark selection, so the current missing-mark cohort cannot replace the original analysis population.

Frangakis, C. E., & Rubin, D. B. (2002). Principal Stratification in Causal Inference. *Biometrics*, 58(1), 21–29. Full author manuscript. Observed scan groups need not represent treatment-invariant strata. Distinguish a baseline eligibility moderator from evidence recorded after control assignment; a scan-conditioned comparison is not automatically a causal treatment contrast.

Holmstrom, B., & Milgrom, P. (1991). Multitask Principal–Agent Analyses: Incentive Contracts, Asset Ownership, and Job Design. *Journal of Law, Economics, & Organization*, 7(special issue), 24–52. Author PDF, selected model and introduction. Incentives attached to measurable tasks can redirect effort. The case tests disposition substitution rather than assuming a blocked reason code removes underlying failure.

NIST Joint Task Force (2022). Assessing Security and Privacy Controls in Information Systems and Organizations. Special Publication 800-53A, Revision 5. Official abstract and assessment methodology. Separate implementation, intended operation and outcome evidence. CRRC adapts this assurance discipline to delivery operations; it does not assert cybersecurity compliance or certification.

ICH (2019); EMA Step 5 (2020). E9(R1) Addendum on Estimands and Sensitivity Analysis in Clinical Trials. Official guideline, sections A.3 and A.5. Specify population, treatment conditions, outcome and handling of intercurrent events. The operational adaptation retains original bookings through code changes, returns and later receipt; clinical regulatory authority is not transferred.

Kent, D. M., et al. (2010). Assessing and Reporting Heterogeneity in Treatment Effects in Clinical Trials: A Proposal. *Trials*, 11, 85. Original methods proposal. Baseline risk can alter absolute benefit even when relative effects appear similar. Volume coverage therefore cannot substitute for failure reach or expected protection; no clinical effect size is imported.

HM Treasury (2026). The Green Book: Appraisal and Evaluation in Central Government. Official guidance, appraisal/evaluation and business-as-usual sections. Distinguish anticipated value from evaluated effects and additional outcomes from what would occur anyway. This is an appraisal analogy for the case's benefit bridge, not a public-sector compliance requirement.

Access scope is retained privately. Applications are methodological or conceptual; published empirical findings are not attributed to this project.

RESEARCH REFERENCES / EVALUATION AND UNCERTAINTY

Evaluate the whole original service population

Primary research supports the methods and interpretation. It does not authenticate missing project artifacts, establish individual fault or supply a transferable effect size.

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. Control-induced return work can affect other deliveries through shared queues. 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.

Access scope is retained privately. Applications are methodological or conceptual; published empirical findings are not attributed to this project.

RESEARCH REFERENCES / CONTRIBUTION AND GOVERNANCE

Keep the control answerable to the customer

Primary research supports the methods and interpretation. It does not authenticate missing project artifacts, establish individual fault or supply a transferable effect size.

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. CRRC assigns unresolved eligibility, disposition and return-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 reason codes and exemptions 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 evidence-to-response-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.

Access scope is retained privately. Applications are methodological or conceptual; published empirical findings are not attributed to this project.

FINAL REFEREE REPORT / INTERNAL AGENT-ASSISTED REVIEW

Accept the assurance analysis; test the protection claim

[AI] This author-led, agent-assisted report is not external peer review or client approval. It evaluates an evidence-reconciliation case, constructive identification analysis and a proposed operating-policy test.

Major issue	Disposition in the revised case
Population coverage treated as risk coverage	Derived sharp joint-table bounds and two worlds with identical margins but opposite failure reach. Preserved grain, lineage, activation and preventability gaps.
Exemption removal treated as a known score effect	Specified the conjunction of physical failure and remaining exemptions. Retained the original cohort and separated classification from response and customer outcome.
Schedules and categories treated as physical reality	Separated typed launch layers and actual exposure; restricted pipeline claims to the observable classification view. No zero-exposure or universal-invisibility assertion.
Financial disagreement treated as duplicated benefit	Distinguished difference from intersection; retained unit-cost and pool alternatives. No avoided-overstatement amount or realized saving is attributed to the review.
Local control treated as system-wide improvement	Specified an authorized comparison with original-promise and mature nonreceipt outcomes, finite return capacity, ordinary-flow harm and complete resources. Power and confidence limits are conditional.

Partner critique: can a COO act on page one?

[AI] Yes: commission a joint eligibility/outcome audit, assign owners to exposure and response evidence, and hold benefit recognition until the mature comparison clears service and economic requirements. The cover states the control-assurance problem, new finding, bounded contribution and evidence status.

Remaining conditions

[AI] Recover originals; validate scan lineage, physical reference and actual activation; reconcile scoring and financial scope; calibrate response, return capacity, costs and independent-domain recruitment. No historical causal effect or realized benefit is established.

REVIEW DISPOSITION / PASS WITHIN STATED SCOPE

[AI] Acceptance applies to the documented diagnostic conclusions and the disclosed CRR model. It does not authorize deployment, certify a historical benefit or establish that every real-world risk is controlled.

Internal evidence, numerical, methodological and executive review. The verdict applies to the released artifact and stated boundaries; no outside endorsement or ranking is implied.