



TRINITY NUCLEAR · TRINITY SENTINEL

USER MANUAL

Every screen in Trinity Sentinel, what it is for, and what the numbers on it mean.



How to read this manual.

Each screen gets a short statement of what it is for, then the things that are easy to miss. The screens are listed in the order they appear on the rail. Acronyms are spelled out the first time they appear, and every one used anywhere in Sentinel is listed in the glossary at the back. This edition describes build v5.25.

THREE IDEAS THE WHOLE APPLICATION RESTS ON

It reads, it does not connect

Sentinel reads schedule files that Primavera P6 has already exported. It holds no database credentials, and it never modifies the file on your disk.

It recomputes, it does not copy

Every date on every page is computed by Sentinel's own calendar-aware critical path — a forward pass from the data date and a backward pass from the mandatory finish, so float is signed and negative float is real — then compared against what P6 stored. That comparison is shown as a percentage, on every read.

It proposes, a person decides

Nothing that changes a date applies on its own. It becomes a proposal at the Approval Gate, and the decision — approval or refusal — is recorded permanently.

CONTROLS THAT APPEAR ON MANY PAGES

CONTROL	WHAT IT DOES
Project card	Top of the rail: the schedule's name, code and <i>n of N</i> . Click it to pick any schedule in the library; you stay on the page you are on.
The rail	Six groups — Overview, Program, Schedule, Performance, Reporting, Governance. At the foot: you, your role, the build, Settings and, for an administrator, Admin.
Scope picker	Looking at , top of the Dashboard. Chooses between every registered schedule rolled up, one schedule, or one of your folders. A fresh session opens on the roll-up.
Data date	Also called the status date. A fact about the schedule, not the installation: read from the file when it declares one (XER <i>last_recalc_date</i> , PMXML <i>DataDate</i> , MSPDI <i>StatusDate</i>); when the file is silent, the latest actual date in it is offered as <i>inferred</i> — <i>confirm it</i> ; a person can set it on the schedule's card. Everything is measured "as at" it, and its provenance is printed wherever the date is. Sentinel also says when a file's actuals sit <i>after</i> its data date.
Baseline	What variance is measured against. Set the active one on Baselines ; every page and the Project Report then use the same one, and the report says which.
Explanatory notes	The gray box under each screen saying what it does and why; turn them off in My Settings .
Ask Sentinel	The dock at the bottom right of every page: the assistant, scoped to the project you are looking at.
Back	Top-left of every page. Returns to the page you came from.
Status bar	Bottom of the window: LOCAL ONLY · NO EGRESS , the engine build, the page and scope you are on, when the store last saved, the classification marking and the copyright line.
Classification marking	Printed on every deliverable and in the status bar. Set in Admin Settings ; defaults to UNCLASSIFIED.

FIRST LAUNCH

The first time Sentinel opens it offers a two-minute tour of the six pages that matter. Take it or dismiss it. The ? button at the foot of the rail explains the page you are on, and can restart the guided tour or run it as a presentation.

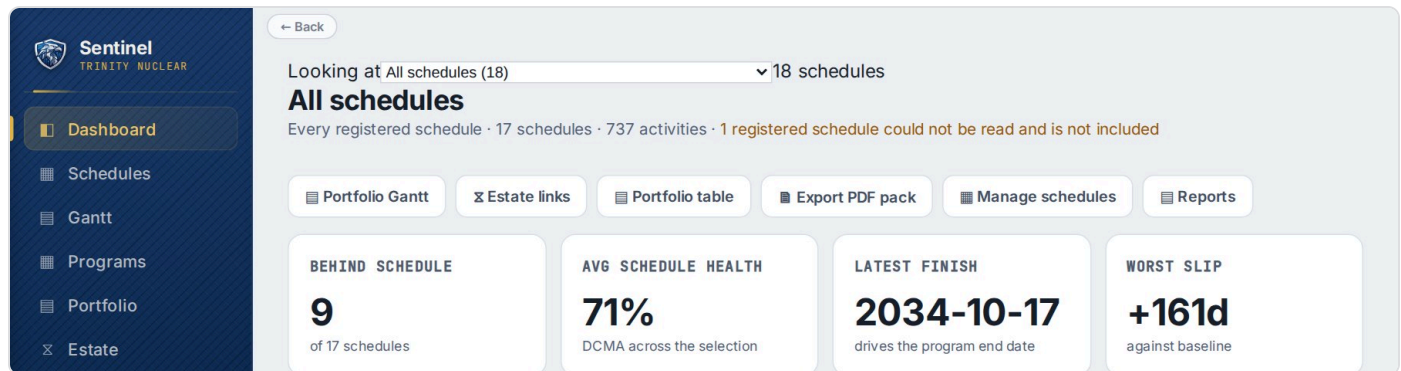
Reading a schedule.

Dashboard first nav item • two views

One screen that answers "where is this project" — or "where is this program" — without opening anything else. The scope picker decides which.

THE ROLL-UP • WHAT A FRESH SESSION OPENS ON

- **Behind schedule, average schedule health, latest finish** and **worst slip** across every registered schedule. The latest finish is what drives the program end date.
- **Portfolio CPI, SPI and forecast at completion** are real earned-value roll-ups, and the **coverage** chip on each tile says how many schedules carry cost — "10 of 17" means the other seven contribute nothing to that number, and the page says so rather than letting a partial total look whole.
- **Estate priority** names the one schedule to go help: the only one that is both on the zero-float chain and behind. It fills in once links are declared on the Estate page; until then it says that sequence is the one thing a portfolio view cannot infer.
- **Health spread, slip leaders, the finish horizon** and the **program timeline** put every schedule on one axis. A schedule that could not be read is counted and stated, not quietly dropped from the totals.



Dashboard • All schedules — the roll-up, with coverage stated on every cost tile.

THE DRILL-DOWN • ONE SCHEDULE

- The hero band names the schedule, the data date and where it came from, the baseline it is measured against, and the P6 date agreement — then **forecast finish** (statused at the data date: actuals held, remaining work from the date forward), total slip and percent complete.
- **Schedule health** is the DCMA 14-point score — Defense Contract Management Agency, the fourteen checks its assessment applies — shown as a percentage of checks passed, with the failing count stated in words beside it so the two cannot disagree.
- **CPI** (Cost Performance Index) and **SPI** (Schedule Performance Index) are earned-value ratios. 1.00 is on plan; below 1.00 means you are getting less than you paid for, or less progress than you planned. **EAC** (Estimate At Completion) is the forecast total cost; **VAC** (Variance At Completion) is that forecast against the budget.
- **Needs attention now** lists what is slipping and which control accounts are breaching a threshold. Every entry is a link.

- **Planned progress S-curve** plots planned against earned at the data date and says in words which side of plan the schedule is on.
- **Finish-date confidence** is the Monte Carlo spread — P50, P80 and P90 against the deterministic CPM date — with the driving activities named. If planning to the CPM date is optimistic against the spread, the panel says so.
- **Cost & schedule performance · 12 periods** is the CPI/SPI trend. Until filed monthly reports accumulate, prior periods are seeded from the current position and labeled as reconstructions, not records.
- **Look-ahead 30/60/90** counts what starts, what finishes and what is past due — measured off the computed dates, not the stored ones. **Resource loading over time** shows demand across the schedule; a peak the site cannot staff is a risk no float calculation will show you.
- Three panels close the page: **where this sits in the program** (program float and whether it is on the driving chain, or an explicit "nobody has said what this feeds"), **milestones · what is coming** (soonest first, plus the most recent one that landed), and the **baseline and authorization** panel — which baseline the numbers are measured against and who approved it.

Dashboard · one schedule — the hero band, the shortcut row, and the four tiles.

Schedules the workspace · the library

Find what you are working on, pull it in, and work out of it. Every schedule Sentinel knows about, with its format, size, health, finish and status.

- Search by project, code or file; filter by **behind schedule**, **on track**, **has cost baseline**, or by format. Each card states health, DCMA findings, forecast finish, status against baseline, and whether the file has been read from source yet.
- Open a card and the **data date** block states the date in force and its provenance — *declared by the file, inferred from the latest actual — confirm it, or set by a person* — with one-click **Use the file's date** / **Use the latest actual** and a **Set data date** control. Setting it needs its own permission, is audited before and after, and never touches the file.
- **Read history** lists every time Sentinel pulled the schedule. From the second read on, **What moved, activity by activity** lays two reads side by side — forecast start and finish, late finish, signed float, remaining work, percent complete — so "what changed since last month, and where" is answered from the record, not from memory.
- Schedules arrive here when they are loaded into the store from **Portfolio**, or when a location is added in Admin Settings. **Unfiled** schedules still roll up; **file these** takes you to Programs to give them a home.
- **My Schedules** folders are private to you and follow you to any machine. A schedule can be in several folders — unlike a program, which is one place. **+ add** puts a schedule in a folder from its card.
- Archive, delete and purge live on the **Programs** page, against the schedule's row. Archive parks a completed project and keeps everything; delete takes it out of every working view and is recoverable. **Purge** is the only irreversible action and is deliberately hard to reach — see Purge, page 18.

Schedules — the library, with filters, the unfiled group and private folders.

Gantt the schedule, drawn

The activity grid and bar chart, laid out the way a Primavera scheduler expects.

- Bars are colored by state: critical, normal, complete, and progress fill by percent complete. Milestones are diamonds. The bar colors are yours to change in My Settings.
- **Logic lines** draws the relationships — FS (finish-to-start), SS (start-to-start), FF (finish-to-finish), SF (start-to-finish).
- The filters — **All, Critical, Findings, Not complete, Behind baseline** — and **Find** (activity ID or name) work on the whole schedule, and each WBS band says how many of its activities match. **Export this view** writes every matching activity to Excel.
- Bands group by **WBS** (Work Breakdown Structure). Collapse to summary level, or expand only the branch you are working.
- The chip under the title states the P6 date agreement, how many calendars are in use, and the source format. If a schedule mixes a 5×8 office calendar with a 4×10 field calendar, that is where you will see it. **Portfolio view** puts every schedule on one timeline, with declared cross-project links shown as chips.
- On a very large schedule Sentinel draws the first 400 matching activities — *showing 400 of 20,240* — and says so. The filters, the search and the export reach the rest; nothing is hidden, only deferred.

Gantt — grid and bars grouped by WBS; the chip states P6 agreement, calendars and source.

Schedule Health DCMA 14-point

Whether the dates coming out of this schedule can be relied on, and why not if they cannot.

- The verdict at the top is plain: **SOUND, USABLE, WITH FIXES**, or **NOT FIT TO DRIVE FROM**, with the biggest offenders named.
- **P6 date agreement** is the panel to read first. It compares Sentinel's computed finish against P6's stored finish, activity by activity, and states the scheduling option and the hours-per-day figure in force. If it is not 100%, read the notes beside it before trusting anything else on any page.
- The fourteen checks are grouped by the question they answer — logic and relationships, float and the critical path, constraints and dates, duration and resources, execution against baseline — with failures first inside each group. Every failing check carries **how this gets fixed** and a line **for the client conversation**, and every named activity is a link into the edit grid, filtered to it.
- **Draft the fixes** sends the unambiguous ones to the Approval Gate as proposals. Nothing changes until a person approves there.
- **Negative float is real**. Late dates are measured back from the Must Finish By date and every finish-no-later-than or start-no-later-than constraint, so check #7 (negative float) fires when an activity has already missed a mandatory date. The basis line under the verdict states which date the late dates were measured from, how many constraints took part, and how many activities are in negative float.
- **Health over time** appears once a schedule has been read from source more than once, so you can see whether it is getting better rather than only whether it is good.

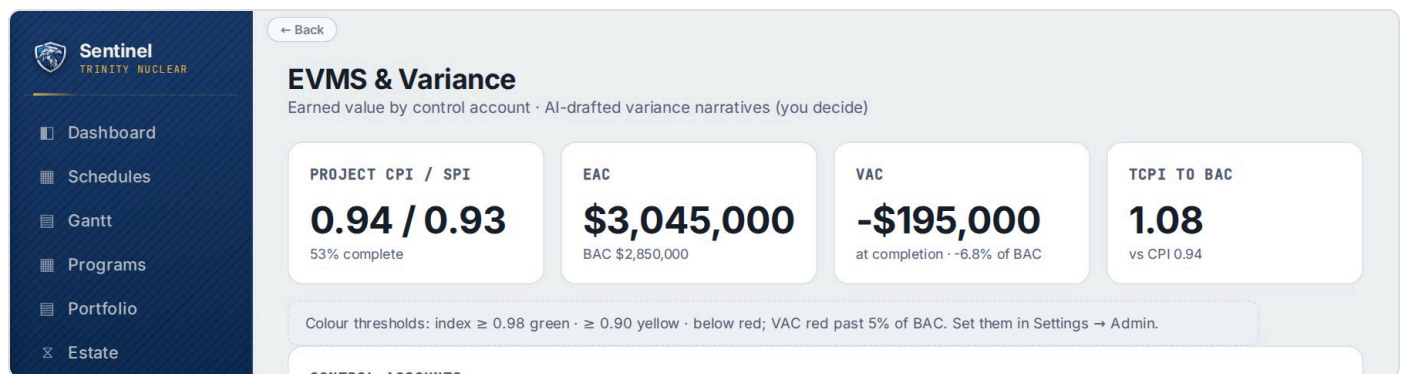
Schedule Health — the verdict, the score, and the P6 date agreement panel.

Cost, risk and variance.

EVMS & Variance earned value by control account

Earned-value management to EIA-748, the industry standard for earned-value systems — by control account, with the variance narratives drafted for you to decide on.

- The three base measures: **BCWS** (Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled — what you planned to spend by now), **BCWP** (Budgeted Cost of Work Performed — what you have earned) and **ACWP** (Actual Cost of Work Performed — what you actually spent).
- From those: **CV** = BCWP – ACWP. **SV** = BCWP – BCWS. **CPI** = BCWP ÷ ACWP. **SPI** = BCWP ÷ BCWS. **BAC** (Budget At Completion) is the total budget; **EAC** forecasts the final cost; **VAC** is BAC – EAC. **TCPI** (To-Complete Performance Index) is the efficiency you would now need to finish on budget — when it diverges from the CPI achieved so far, the account's EAC is flagged **optimistic**.
- The **control accounts** table carries CV, SV, CPI, SPI, EAC, VAC and TCPI per account with its CAM (Control Account Manager), and flags which threshold each breaches. Thresholds are set in Admin Settings; the color bands are stated on the page.
- A **variance narrative** is drafted for every breaching account — root cause, impact, corrective action and recovery date, at-completion position, and EAC credibility. It is marked **AI-drafted** and nothing is submitted until a person presses **Approve & log**. **Edit** and **Reject** are recorded the same way.
- This page needs cost data. A schedule exported as XER carries none, which is why PMXML is the preferred export. Without it the page says so and stands on the schedule alone.

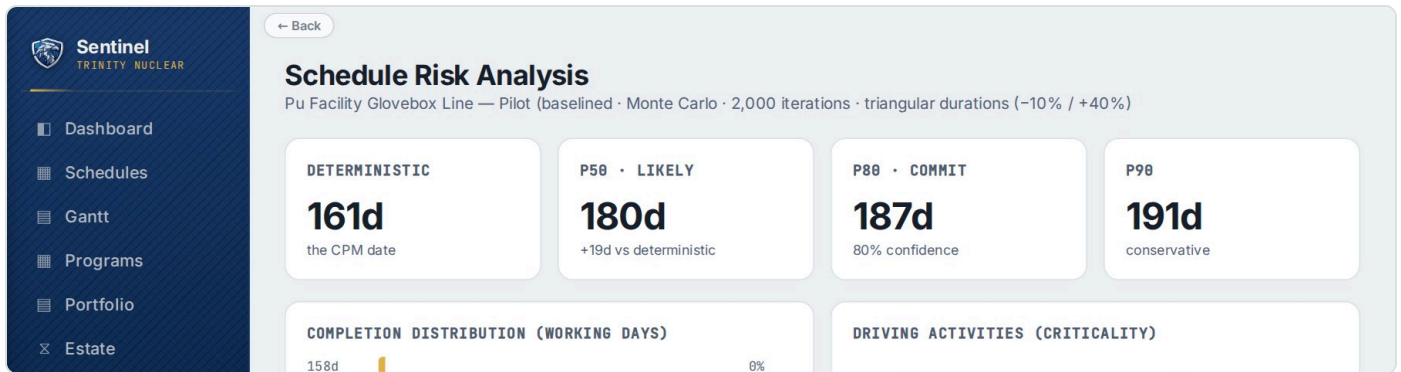


EVMS & Variance — project indices, then the control-account table and the drafted narratives.

Risk Monte Carlo and the register

How confident the finish date is, expressed as a distribution rather than a single date — and, beside it, what the exposure costs and why it exists.

- A Monte Carlo simulation runs the schedule thousands of times with durations varied within a range, and records where it finishes each time. **P50** is the date you have a 50% chance of meeting; **P80** and **P90** are the more conservative commitments a program usually reports against. The deterministic CPM date is marked on the distribution; if it sits well left of P50, planning to it is optimistic, and the page says so.
- The standing duration assumption is –10% / +40% on every activity — deliberately pessimistic and stated wherever it is used. It is one assumption for the whole installation, not yet settable per activity.
- **Driving activities** lists which activities land on the critical path most often across the runs. Those are the ones worth managing.
- **Cost of schedule risk** prices the gap between the CPM date and P50/P80/P90 at the schedule's own burn rate, and sets it against contingency. It is the cost of time, not the cost of risk — it excludes scope growth and the register below — and the page says exactly that. Burn rate and the contingency percentage are yours to set.
- The **risk register** is a DOE G 413.3-7A-style register: a 5×5 matrix, owners, handling plans, and candidates the simulation drafts for a person to accept. It imports and exports so a program can share one register.
- **Cost per risk**: give an open risk a three-point cost impact and its drivers, and the register prices itself — **expected value** over the costed risks, and a simulated **contingency position** against the contingency held. Coverage is stated (how many open risks are costed). It sits *beside* the time-only cost of schedule risk, never replaces it, and rolls up on the Program Budget.



Risk — deterministic, P50, P80 and P90, then the distribution, the drivers and the cost of schedule risk.

Baselines what you measure against

A named snapshot of the plan. Every variance figure in Sentinel — every slip figure, baseline bar, missed-task and BEI metric, and the Project Report — is measured against the active one.

- A baseline that arrived inside a PMXML export is picked up automatically as the **embedded baseline**. Otherwise, or as well, **capture the current plan** as a named one. Switching the active baseline never changes the schedule, only what it is measured against.
- The hero states baseline finish, forecast finish and project variance; then slipping count, worst single slip, how many activities are ahead, and **BEI** (Baseline Execution Index — activities completed against those baselined to complete).
- **What moved against this baseline** lists the biggest slips first, each row a link into the grid.
- Every capture records **why**, and the movement against whichever baseline was active at that moment is computed at capture and stored with it: how many dates moved, later versus earlier, net days, the largest mover named. The **re-baseline log** keeps every one. A comparison recalculated later is an opinion; this is a record.
- The **baseline change record** sits beside the measured half: change number, approving board, approval authority, date, change level, cost impact and funding action. Save it with gaps and it names them back to you. The report header then reads "measured vs PMB Rev 3 · authorized by BCP-2026-014".
- Because the Gantt bars, the slip columns, DCMA checks #11 and #14, and the report all read the same active baseline, they cannot disagree with each other.



Baselines — what is being measured against, and what moved.

Documents the record beside the schedule

The paper behind the numbers — signed baseline change forms, directives, the spreadsheet a register arrived on, review packs — filed against the schedule, on this machine, next to the store.

- File a document with a title, a kind (baseline change record, change request, authorization or directive, risk register source, basis of estimate, review pack and so on), their document number, the date on it, the owner or signatory, and a marking. Attach it to the baseline or the risk it belongs to, now or later.
- Each document is stored under the **SHA-256** fingerprint of its own contents and recorded in the hash-chained change log the day it is filed. **Check every document against its hash** re-reads each one and refuses to hand back one that no longer matches. Shortly after every start Sentinel also re-hashes *every* filed document and sealed evidence package on the installation and writes the result to the change log; the page says when that last ran and what it found.
- A document is never replaced in place; it is **superseded**, and both stay on the register. **Withdraw** takes one out of use and keeps the record that it was filed.
- Nothing filed here is uploaded anywhere, opened, or run. Only document types are accepted, checked by content as well as by name. Back them up the way you back up the store: copy the store folder.

Project documents

The record beside the schedule — signed change forms, directives, registers, review packs. Filed on this machine, next to the store, and checkable against a hash any time you need to prove the document you are citing is the document that was filed.

File a document

The paper behind the numbers: signed baseline change forms, directives, the spreadsheet a register came from, review packs. Kept beside the store on this machine — nothing filed here is uploaded anywhere.

FILE

Choose File No file chosen

TITLE	KIND	DOCUMENT NUMBER (THEIRS)
-------	------	--------------------------

Documents — the filing form; the register fills below it.

Compare & Merge two versions, side by side

What changed between two schedules — typically last month's export and this one. The monthly-update question, answered line by line.

- Point **Base** at the version you hold and **Update** at the new one — register both in the library first — and every added, removed and changed activity is listed with its old and new values: name, duration, start, finish, constraint, logic.
- This is a read, not a merge. Both schedules stay untouched. Applying approved differences into a master schedule is deliberately staged behind the real P6 Import Wizard test; until that write path is proven on a live P6, this page tells you the truth and changes nothing.

Scenarios recovery options

Try a recovery plan without committing to it — then compare, promote one, and keep the rest as the record of what was considered.

- A scenario starts from the live schedule as it stands. Changes you make while working in it stay in it; they do not touch the live copy, the report, or anyone else's view until you promote them.
- Scenarios are compared on project finish, health, negative float, worst slip, changes applied and changes awaiting review. Deltas are against the live working copy, and every scenario is computed from the same base, so promoting one applies only its own changes and never re-applies what was already there.
- Promotion goes through the same validation and the same Approval Gate as any other change. P6 keeps one reflection at a time; Sentinel keeps as many as you like.

Changing a schedule.

Edit Schedule the grid

Change it here the way you would in P6; Sentinel decides what needs approval.

- Layouts: **Default view**, then seven stock layouts — Classic schedule, Critical path only, Variance vs baseline, Status update, Logic review, Resource loading, and Wide. Apply one, adjust group, sort, code filter and columns, then **Save as** to make it yours.
- The edge of a cell says where an edit goes. **Applies on save**: name and notes. **Gold edge** — goes to the Approval Gate: duration, dates, percent complete. **Gray**: computed by Sentinel, not editable. Row color is a severity ladder: negative float outranks criticality, which outranks progress.
- Save changes** lands descriptive edits in the working copy and the change log; **Save & submit for review** sends scheduling edits to the gate. **Add an activity** drafts a new one at the gate — FS logic from the predecessor you name, dates from the CPM. Editing here never changes your source file.

Edit Schedule — layouts, the legend that says where each edit goes, and the grid.

Approval Gate where every proposed change waits for a decision

Describe a change, see exactly what it does to the schedule, then decide. Read → Propose → Validate → **STOP** → Apply → Scoped import.

- Describe the change** in plain language — *shorten PU-150 by 10 days, push PU-140 out 2 weeks*. Sentinel only proposes changes to a fixed, scoped set of fields: duration, physical percent complete, status, date constraints, relationship lag, and adding or removing logic. Anything it cannot turn into a scoped edit produces no proposal, never a guess.
- Every proposal carries an **impact preview** computed against a throwaway copy: project finish, working days, health, negative float, worst slip, and every activity that moves. That is the STOP — nothing has changed yet, and nothing will until you approve it.
- Separation of duties is enforced in code: the person who proposed a change cannot approve it, and the refusal is written to the change log. On a shared server this holds across people — a proposal shows who proposed it and who decided it, and each person's decision is stamped with their own identity. An administrator can allow self-approval for a single-person shop; that decision is itself recorded.
- Approving applies the change to Sentinel's working copy only; **Revert** takes it back out there, not in Primavera, and the reverted change stays on record with who proposed and approved it. A status update arrives as **one card** with one decision. Proposals also arrive from Edit Schedule, Status Update, Schedule Health, Scenarios and the assistant.

Approval Gate — a proposal described in plain language, with the impact preview above the decision.

Status Update the monthly update, done in Sentinel

Set the data date, enter what happened, and send it to the gate as one status update. Only the cells you change are sent.

- Enter **actual start, actual finish, physical percent complete** and **remaining duration**. Tabs: *Due this period* (in progress, or planned to have started by the data date), *Due within 30 days*, *All open*, and *Complete* for corrections. An actual finish makes the activity complete; an actual start makes it in progress.
- **Not updated this period**: every activity in progress or due by the data date with no status at it is listed in a banner before anything is sent, marked **NEEDS UPDATE** in the grid, and carried into section 03 of the Project Report.
- Rules an actual must obey are enforced — **BLOCKED**, with the reason: never after the data date, a finish never before its start, progress needs a start, percent between 0 and 100. What a reviewer should see is flagged **CHECK**: out of sequence, re-statusing complete work, reduced progress, in progress with nothing remaining.
- At the gate the update is one card — every line before and after, its effect on the forecast finish, one Approve or Reject. The sender cannot approve it. Applied, it moves the forecast and rides the scoped P6 import as status, actual dates, percent complete and remaining duration.

Status Update — the data date, the not-updated banner, and the grid of open work.

Review & Import the governed cycle, back to P6

The end of the cycle: what has been approved and applied to this schedule, packaged for P6's own Import Wizard.

- Applied changes are counted by kind — **field changes, status updates, logic changes** and **structure changes** — and listed. With nothing applied, the page says so.
- **Download the scoped P6 import**: a workbook carrying only the columns the approved changes touch, so the Import Wizard cannot overwrite a field nobody approved. In P6: File > Import > Spreadsheet (XLSX), map the TASK sheet to Activities on *task_code*. Relationship and structure changes are listed to enter by hand. Schedule (F9), then re-read in Sentinel: the P6-agreement figure tells you the import landed.
- Sentinel never connects to P6 and holds no credentials for it. The round trip through a real Import Wizard is **not yet proven**; until it is, check the first import of each kind by eye.

Review & Import — what has been applied, by kind, then the import and the steps in P6.

Many schedules at once.

Portfolio the estate, read and rolled up

Every schedule in the source folder — P6 XER and PMXML, MS Project MSPDI, CSV — read by one engine and rolled up on one page.

- **Refresh all from source** re-scans the folder. A file whose size and modification time are unchanged is not re-read — that is what makes the page fast. **Re-read all** forces a full re-read, for the rare case where a file was rewritten to an identical length within one timestamp tick.
- The chip under the heading says how the page was assembled and how long it took. On a 1,000-schedule estate that is 25–55 milliseconds when nothing has changed.
- **Load into the store** registers each schedule as a tracked project — its own period history, its own edit queue, its own entries in the sealed change log. That is how the server gets loaded with the programs you already have, whatever format they are in.
- A schedule not yet read is reported as **pending** on the page rather than quietly left out of the totals. Export the roll-up as HTML or PDF.
- **Cross-project links** let you declare that one project feeds another. Links are explicit, never inferred — a wrong automatic guess between two nuclear schedules is a real problem. The full network lives on the Estate page.

← Back

The **default** mark — shown when a schedule's program has none. Set or change it (and each program's own mark) on the Programs page; schedules wear their program's mark everywhere.

Portfolio

Every schedule in the project folder, read and rolled up · 17 projects · no egress

17 unchanged since last read · 1 ms

Refresh all from source Re-read all HTML Export PDF

PROJECTS	BEHIND SCHEDULE	ON TRACK	AVG SCHEDULE HEALTH
17	9	8	71%

Portfolio — the roll-up, with the read chip and the load-into-store action.

Estate the critical path across projects

Declared links only. Nothing here changes any schedule; each project keeps its own computed dates, and the P6 agreement figure is untouched by this page.

- The primitive is an **anchor** — a milestone, a whole project, or a WBS band — connected by links a person declared: FS, SS, FF or SF, with a lag in working days on the successor's calendar, and a recorded reason. A declared link is a statement of fact about the program, written to the change log with your name on it.
- The **driving path** is the chain of zero-float anchors from program start to program finish. A project with weeks of float inside its own schedule and zero estate float is the finding this page exists to surface: its slack belongs to the program, not to it.
- Where the declared network needs an anchor later than its own schedule puts it, that is reported as a **finding** — the unacknowledged push — never applied. A **program end anchor** can be declared; otherwise the latest anchor finish is used and the page says so.
- The Estate feeds the Dashboard — **estate priority** on the roll-up, **where this sits in the program** on the drill-down — and the program pages that follow: the Program Review's pushes and the Program Gantt are drawn from these links. A bundled set of demo links can be declared for the synthetic library and removed like any other.

Estate — the driving path across projects, from the links people declared.

Programs how your site is organized

The shared structure your schedules live in — P6 calls this the EPS (Enterprise Project Structure).

- A schedule sits in exactly one program, the way a file sits in one folder — that is what makes a roll-up mean the same thing to everyone. Overlapping private sets are your folders on the Schedules page; they are never the same tree.
- Each program rolls up its own health, count behind, latest finish and worst slip — read from the same scan the Portfolio and Dashboard use, so they cannot disagree. Deleting a program moves its schedules and child programs up to the parent; nothing is orphaned.
- A program can carry its own **mark** — an emblem its schedules wear on the Portfolio, the Dashboard and both PDF packs — and a default mark covers the rest.
- This is also where a schedule's row offers **archive**, **delete** and, for an administrator with the passphrase, **purge**. Archive parks; delete is recoverable; purge is not, and it says so before it acts.

Programs — the tree schedules are filed into.

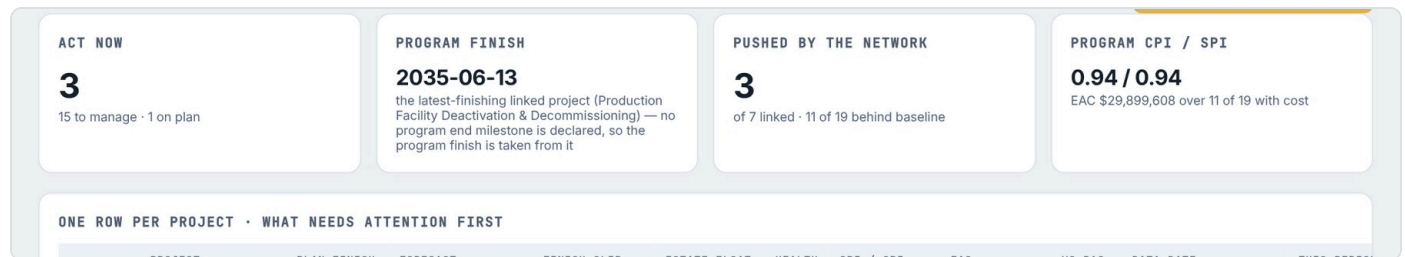
The program, in one room.

Five views over every schedule in the estate, for the program manager rather than the scheduler. They read what the project pages computed and add nothing of their own; the only thing that moves a date anywhere in Sentinel is still a proposal at the Approval Gate. Every figure says what it covers — if eleven of eighteen projects carry a cost baseline, the program numbers say so and name the rest.

Program Review one row per project, attention first

The page a monthly review opens on: what needs attention first, project by project, then the agenda the room walks.

- Four tiles — **act now** (with how many to manage and how many on plan), **program finish** (the latest anchor finish unless a program end milestone is declared, and it says which), **pushed by the network**, and **program CPI / SPI** over the costed projects.
- One row per project: plan finish and forecast, **estate float** and any push, health, CPI / SPI, EAC and VAC, data date with its provenance, and **this period** — whether a report has been filed for the period. One sentence per row, in a published priority order: an estate push first, then a missed mandatory finish, cost, health, slip. The rows are ranked by that sentence.
- Under the table, a **review block** per project (the first three open): CPI / SPI cumulative and **for this period** — the deltas since the last filed report; where none is filed it says so and gives cumulative only — control accounts in breach with their CAM and flags, schedule changes applied through the gate this period, scope changes and any re-baseline with its record, and completions, milestones first. A line with nothing to report says so; nothing reads as 1.00 or zero by default.
- The period is the calendar month of the installation's status date, stated on the page. **Program Review pack (PDF)** and **Workbook** carry the table and every block; HTML for the intranet.



Program Review — the four tiles, then one row per project with the sentence that ranks it.

Program Gantt every project on one axis

The Estate's declared network drawn as a Gantt: one bar per project, the driving chain in red, pushes marked, the status line and the program finish.

- Only **declared** links are drawn; a project with none says *not linked* and draws its own dates. Estate float is printed per project; **PUSHED** marks a project the network needs later than its own schedule puts it.
- **Slip scenario:** pick a project and a number of working days, and the page shows what that slip does to every successor and to the program finish. It writes nothing — close it and it is gone.
- **Suggested handoffs:** where a declared link is not acknowledged inside the successor's own schedule, Sentinel files a *Start On or After* constraint as a **proposal at the successor's Approval Gate**, for that project's reviewer to accept or refuse. The Gantt itself never moves a date.



Program Gantt — driving chain in red, estate float and pushes per project, the status line in gold.

Resources same people, several projects, by month

Remaining demand from the status date, stacked across projects, so a resource booked on three schedules is seen once.

- Built from the **assignments** in resource-loaded schedules, matched on resource name; where a schedule carries no assignments, **activity-code concurrency** (the Discipline code by default — choose another in *Code basis*) is the fallback, and the two are kept apart and labelled.
- Four tiles: resources overlaid, **over declared capacity**, **no capacity declared** (demand shown, limit unknown), code values overlaid. The projects not in the picture are named in the banner.
- One card per resource: the monthly histogram with each project in its own colour, the peak month and total units, and the **declared capacity** line. Capacity is declared by a person, never inferred; months over it are marked, and a resource with none declared says the limit is unknown rather than pretending.
- Nothing here levels, moves or reassigns anything. **Workbook** exports the overlay by resource and month.

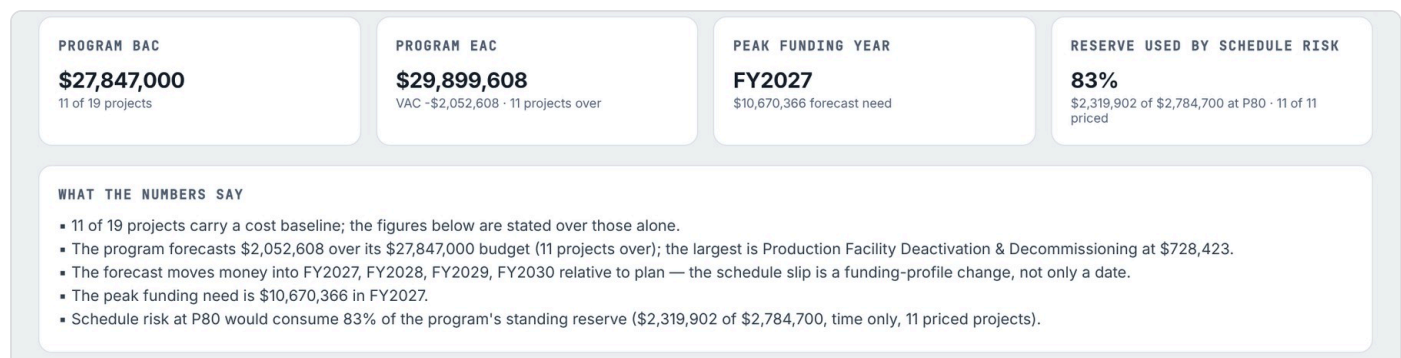


Resources — the four tiles and the coverage banner; one histogram per resource below.

Program Budget the funding profile, phased over the schedule

Money by fiscal year across the costed projects — plan against forecast — so a slip reads as the funding-profile change it is.

- Four tiles: **program BAC**, **program EAC** with VAC and how many projects are over, **peak funding year**, and **reserve used by schedule risk** — the time-only cost of P80 schedule risk against the program's standing reserve, over the priced projects. Set the fiscal year start (October for federal) with **FY starts**.
- **What the numbers say** is a plain-language account the engine writes from the figures: how many projects carry a cost baseline, the largest overrun, which years the forecast moves money into, the peak need.
- **Funding profile by fiscal year**: plan (BAC phased over the baseline) beside forecast (ACWP to date plus ETC to the forecast finish), with the difference under each year. **EAC against budget** ranks every costed project with TCPI and the CPI-based EAC, so an optimistic forecast is visible next to the arithmetic one.
- Where the quantitative register is costed (Risk page), its expected value and simulated contingency position roll up here per project and across the program, beside the time-only figure.



Program Budget — BAC, EAC, peak year and the reserve against schedule risk; the funding profile below.

Schedule Generator a standardized straw-man, and the roll-up built not re-typed

Two tools on one page: a template library that produces a consistent starting schedule, and the combine that replaces a hand-built P6 summary project.

- The **template library** encodes a standard structure for thirteen scopes — glovebox line installation, facility D&D, operational readiness review, long-lead procurement, waste retrieval, safety-class system repair, reactor outage, hot cell refurbishment, material vault reconfiguration, disposal panel closure, startup and commissioning, tooling modernization, disposal unit construction — each with its WBS, activities, typical durations, logic and estimate class. Pick one, preview it, tune it, and download it as an XER to import into Primavera, then load resources and refine.
- Generating from a template rather than a blank sheet is what creates uniformity across a program: comparable, review-ready schedules rather than whatever each planner happened to build.
- **Combine schedules** picks two or more schedules and builds one roll-up from them: each source becomes a top-level WBS band, and activities, logic, calendars, dates and progress copy through exactly. The sources are never touched, and the combine is recorded in the change log with its full recipe — so next cycle is a rebuild, not a rewrite.
- No logic is invented between the sources. Links between them are a person's declaration, made on the Estate page. Resources and cost stay with the sources, so EVMS on the roll-up says honestly why it is empty.

Schedule Generator — the template library; Combine schedules sits below it.

WHY THE ROLL-UP IS BUILT AND NOT RE-TYPED

A site runs thousands of schedules. Someone maintains a summary project in P6 and re-types the dates into it every cycle; the integration logic lives in that person's head and the roll-up is stale the day after it is built. Sentinel reads every schedule where it already lives, reproduces P6's own dates, and rolls the estate up in milliseconds — then stops, and hands a person a decision.

Deliverables and the record.

Project Report the monthly deliverable

One consolidated period report — schedule, cost, variances, slip, risk — in the structure a DOE monthly review expects, assembled from what the engine has already computed. Nothing on it is re-keyed.

- The PDF opens on a cover that tells the story: the contract fields, the signature block, and **At a glance** — the status line and the six figures a manager reads first, printed by the same formatters and thresholds as the body, so page 1 and page 2 cannot disagree. The header names the schedule, the data date, and the baseline the report is measured against — and, where a change record exists, the change that authorized that baseline. The status line is **On track**, **Watch**, or **At risk**, with the reasons.
- Sections: contract & funding · performance at the data date · **what changed since last period** · trackers & trends · cost variance · schedule variance · slipping activities · staffing (Format 4) · baseline changes (Format 3) · variance narratives · corrective actions & recovery · risk · prepared / approved.
- **What changed since last period** compares this read with an earlier one Sentinel filed — by default the previous status update. It gives the forecast finish then and now, what moved, and for each move the cause the record supports: an approved change, progress, the data date, remaining work, duration or a predecessor. Where the record shows none, it says so. The engine drafts the account; the PM edits it.
- Every variance metric — cumulative and current-period CV, CPI, SV and SPI — carries an **engine draft** narrative you can adjust; the edit prints on the report and goes to the change log. Clear the box to return to the engine draft. Anything drafted is marked as drafted; it is never presented as final.
- The **reporting view** rolls the control-account table, the within-threshold cards and the narratives up for the customer submittal; the **working view** carries every account and every narrative. One switch drives the whole report, and the HTML, Word and PDF exports match the view you are looking at.
- **Corrective actions & recovery** states, from the computed variances, what has to be recovered on cost and on schedule; the management response and the per-account table — action, owner, recovery date, verification — are a person's input, on the record.
- Contract and funding fields, the baseline-change log and the prepared/approved block are yours to complete. Sentinel computes; the assessment is a person's. Under **Baseline history & changes** the report also replays the **budget log** (see page 24) and reconciles it, line by line, against the contract figures typed above and against the cost file.
- Until filed monthly reports accumulate, prior periods on the trend charts are back-cast and marked as reconstructions, not filed records.
- **Save this period** files the report into the archive so the figures you issued can be reproduced later. Export as HTML, PDF, or editable Word. **Ctrl + mouse wheel** zooms the report, as do the – and + buttons; your zoom is remembered.

The screenshot displays the Trinity Sentinel web application interface for a Project Report. On the left is a dark blue sidebar with the 'Sentinel TRINITY NUCLEAR' logo and a list of navigation items: Dashboard, Schedules, Gantt, Programs, Portfolio, and Estate. The main content area has a light gray background. At the top left of this area is a '← Back' button. The section is titled 'Project Report' with a sub-description: 'One consolidated period report — schedule, cost, variances, slip, risk. Add the PM/CAM variance assessment in each box below; it prints on the report.' To the right of the title are five buttons: 'Save this period' (with a plus icon), 'Archive' (with a folder icon), 'HTML' (with a downward arrow icon), 'Word' (with a document icon), and 'Export PDF' (with a PDF icon). Below these buttons is a zoom control showing 'Zoom · Ctrl + wheel' with minus and plus buttons, currently set to '188%', and a 'Fit width' button. The report preview area shows the header 'TRINITY SENTINEL · PROJECT PERFORMANCE REPORT' and 'Generated 2026-10-02 Trinity Sentinel v4.70'. The main title of the report is 'Pu Facility Glovebox Line — Pilot (baselined)', followed by 'TRI-PU · data date 2026-11-01 · measured vs the schedule's embedded baseline'. A yellow status bar at the bottom of the preview reads 'Watch — variances present and trending; corrective actions in progress.'

Project Report — the header names the baseline; the actions row saves, archives and exports.

Report Archive what you issued, and when

Every period's report, linked so you can watch the project progress — viewable and downloadable exactly as it was issued.

- This is what lets you answer "what did we report in March, and why" without reconstructing it from a schedule that has since moved on.
- The progression chart plots CPI and SPI across the filed periods — the ongoing view a monthly VAR package builds. Each row states status, health, the indices, cumulative CV and SV, EAC and slip.
- The current period is the **live** report. A period filed with **Save this period** shows **SAVED** and is downloadable any time. Periods back-cast from the performance history, so the trend has a past, are labelled **RECONSTRUCTED** — not filed records — and are replaced as real periods are saved.
- **Evidence packages**, top right, seals a period into one checkable file — see Evidence Packages.



Report Archive — the progression chart and the periods on record.

Reports automated extracts

The federal-style datasets, generated straight from the schedule and cost data and pre-checked before they leave the tool.

- An **IPMDAR-shaped** Contract Performance Dataset (JSON, by control account) and a **PARS-shaped** contractor performance extract (JSON). A **pre-flight check** runs DEI-style tests — required fields, BAC reconciliation, BCWP/ACWP consistency — and says whether the dataset passed them.
- A **CPR Format 1** table gives cost performance by WBS: BCWS, BCWP, ACWP, CV, SV, BAC and EAC.
- Both are **shaped** to the standards and consistency-checked here, not yet validated against the CADE FFS/DEI or PARS upload schemas. Each JSON file says so in a *conformance* field. Validate in CADE or PARS before submission.

The screenshot shows the 'Automated Reporting' interface. It has the same sidebar as the previous screen. The main area has a 'Back' button and the title 'Automated Reporting' with a subtitle 'IPMDAR- and PARS-shaped extracts from the schedule and cost data — consistency-checked here, not yet schema-validated'. There are three main sections:

- IPMDAR-SHAPED EXTRACT · CPD (DOD)**: 'Contract Performance Dataset fields · JSON · 7 control accounts · not CADE-validated'. Includes a 'Download JSON' button.
- PARS-SHAPED EXTRACT · CPP (DOE)**: 'Contractor performance fields · JSON · 53.3% complete · not PARS-validated'. Includes a 'Download JSON' button.
- PRE-FLIGHT VALIDATION**: Shows 'INTERNAL CHECKS PASSED' in a green box. Below it, a bullet point states: 'Every internal consistency check passed. Not yet validated against the CADE FFS/DEI or PARS schemas — validate there before submitting.'

Reports — the two shaped extracts and the pre-flight check.

Change Log the evidence

Every change, who made it, and what it was before — append-only, hash-chained.

- Each entry is sealed with a SHA-256 over its own contents plus the seal of the entry before it. Altering a row, deleting one, or re-ordering them breaks the chain, and **Integrity** names the entry where it breaks. Deletion, archive and purge deliberately never touch the log; the chain still verifies after any of them.
- Entries carry the actor, the role, how they were identified, what was targeted, and the before and after values. That is what makes the log able to answer "what did it used to be".
- Refusals are recorded like approvals. A rejected proposal, a refused self-approval, a wrong admin passphrase, a request that arrived without an identity on a shared server, and a cross-site request Sentinel refused are all part of the record. Automated reads run as **system** rather than borrowing whoever was last logged in.
- Filter by user, action and date; view one project or all. **Export** writes the log to a workbook for an auditor. **Record history** and **Evidence packages** are at the top of the page.
- What it does not claim: tamper *evidence* makes silent alteration detectable, which is what NIST 800-171's audit-integrity controls and an EVMS surveillance ask for. It does not stop someone with file-level access to the database from rewriting it. The **chain anchor** in Admin Settings is how that gap is closed by procedure — copying the chain head somewhere Sentinel cannot write.

Change Log — integrity verified, then the filters and the sealed entries.

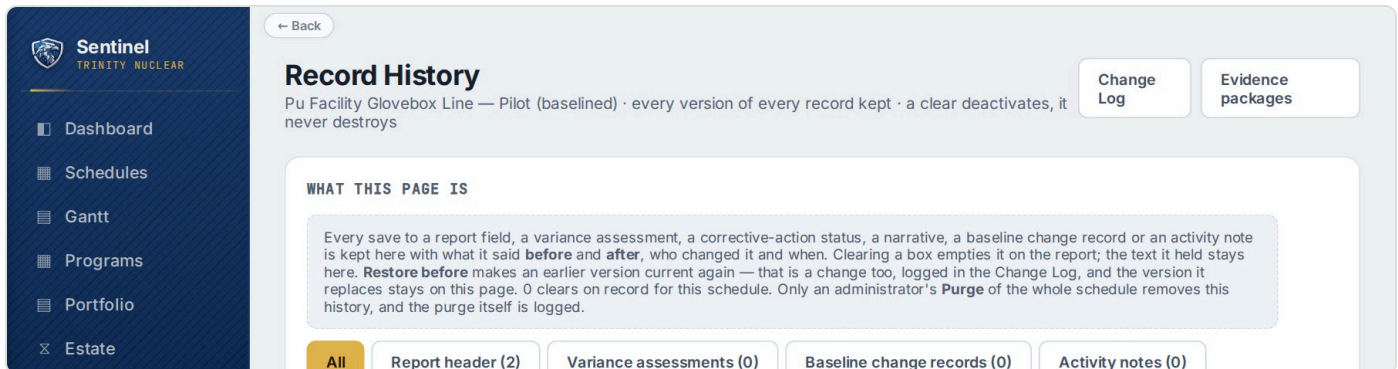
RECORDS-SAFE LIFECYCLE

Archive parks a schedule and keeps everything; delete takes it out of every working view and is recoverable; purge frees the space its history occupies and keeps the tombstone and every change-log entry. The schedule file on your disk is only ever read. Governed records — report fields, assessments, corrective actions, narratives, baseline change records, activity notes — keep every version: clearing one deactivates it, and **Record History** shows what it said. Revert keeps the changes it took out.

Record History every version, kept

Every version of every governed record on this schedule. A clear deactivates a record; it never destroys it.

- Covers report header and contract fields, PM variance assessments, corrective-action verification and status, VAR write-ups, report narratives including the management response, baseline change records and activity notes. Each change shows what the record said **before** and **after**, who changed it and when; a clear is marked **CLEARED**.
- Restore before** makes an earlier version current again. It needs the same permission as editing that record, it is written to the Change Log, and the version it replaces stays on the page.
- Every change taken out with **Revert** is listed with who proposed it, who approved it, when it went live and who reverted it.
- History starts with build v4.68. Values saved before then are current, but have no earlier versions on record.

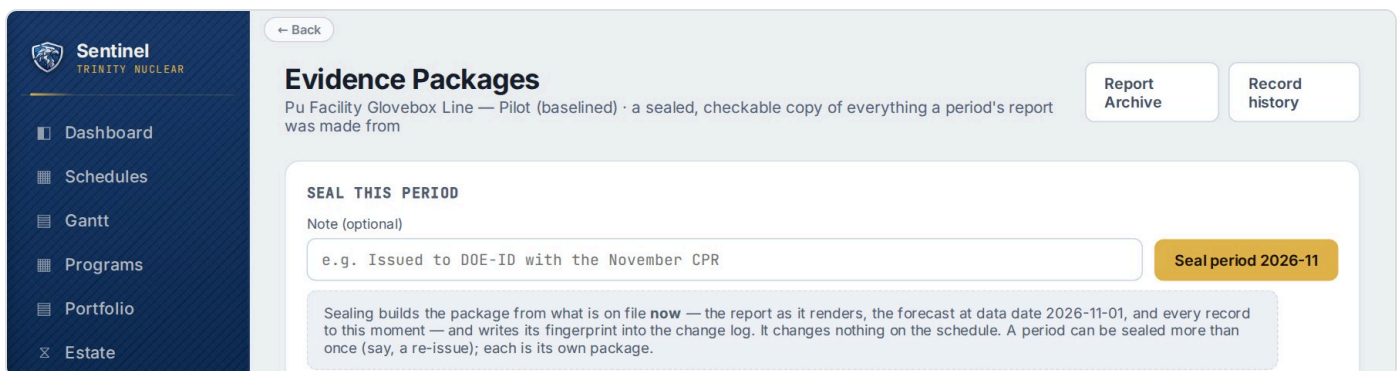


Record History – what the page keeps, then every change, grouped by kind of record.

Evidence Packages a sealed, checkable period

One file holding everything a period's report was made from, sealed so anyone can check it has not been touched.

- Seal period** (Project Manager or Administrator) builds a zip: the report as issued (HTML, plus Word and PDF where this machine can make them), the forecast at the data date, the activity snapshot from the last read, the schedule and cost files, this schedule's change-log entries with their seals, every version of every governed record, every schedule change in every state, the document register and the filed documents. Anything left out is named in the manifest, with the reason.
- MANIFEST.json** lists every file with its SHA-256, and the manifest's own SHA-256 is written into the Change Log. Change a file and it no longer matches the manifest; change the manifest and it no longer matches the log; change the log and the chain breaks. Sealing is refused if the chain does not verify.
- Verify** re-checks a stored package; **Check a package someone sent back** checks an uploaded copy. Anyone can check one without Sentinel — the README inside says how, with *certutil* or *sha256sum*.
- Retention**: the administrator states a period in years. Once it passes, a package is listed as eligible for disposition. Sentinel never deletes a package, Purge included; disposition is a records officer's decision.



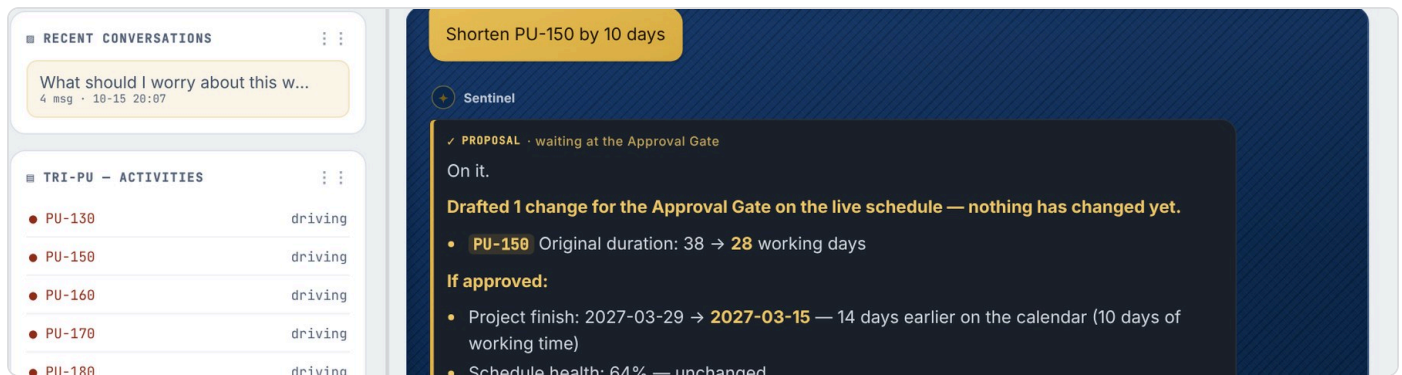
Evidence Packages – seal this period, then the sealed packages with their integrity and retention.

Assistant, tools and settings.

Assistant ask in plain language · the Ask Sentinel dock on every page

A colleague who knows every number: she answers from what the engine computed, hands it over in plain words with the next step offered, and drafts what you ask for — for a person to decide. Nothing leaves this machine.

- **Ask what a manager asks.** *How are we doing?* · *What should I worry about?* (ranked) · *Why are we late / over budget?* · any activity or control account by its ID · *What changed since last period?* · *Is it fit to baseline?* · *Write a summary for my boss* (a note to paste) · *open the risk page* · *switch to another schedule*. Short follow-ups work: *why?*, *tell me more*, and yes to the step she offered.
- **Every reply is labelled** — Answer, Discussion (local model), Action, Proposal, Not permitted — with the steps it took and the time. Copy, Read / Pause / Stop under each reply; the line under the box says what will happen before you send.
- **She cannot act, and may not say she has.** A change becomes a proposal on the Approval Gate. With a local model connected she may choose words, never a value or a date, and a sentence claiming work she did not do is removed before you see it. Without a model every answer comes from the deterministic path.



Assistant — shorten PU-150 by 10 days becomes a proposal: what changes, the finish in calendar and working days, nothing applied.

My Settings yours alone

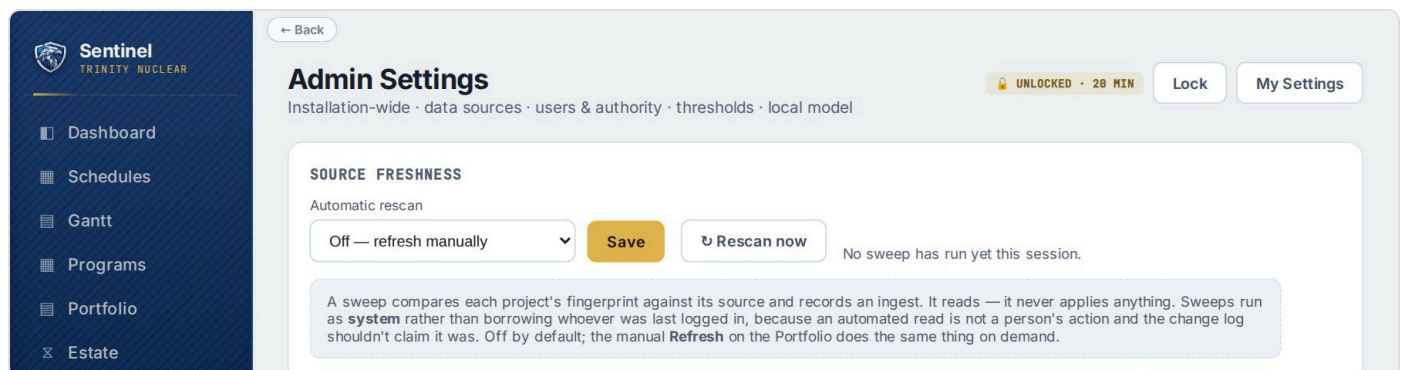
Preferences that follow you to any machine you open Sentinel from. Installation-wide settings live in Admin Settings behind the passphrase.

- **Interface:** P6 Light — stay close to P6's feel, red critical and blue normal bars — or Sentinel Dark. The rail stays dark either way. Bar colors are yours; a scheduler who has read red-means-critical for twenty years should not have to relearn it.
- **Density** (comfortable or compact), the **explanatory boxes** on or off, and **Open Sentinel on** — the page a session starts from: Schedules, Dashboard, Portfolio, Schedule, Project Report, Approval Gate, EVMS & Variance or Change Log.
- **Read-aloud voice** and speed: four voices — Heart and Bella, Echo and Liam — that run on this machine once the speech add-on is installed, loaded when Sentinel starts. **Read** speaks an answer the way a controller would say it — SPI as “schedule performance index” the first time, +19d as “plus 19 days”, 2027-03-16 as “March 16, 2027”, PU-150 as “P U 150” — while the words on screen and what Copy takes stay as written. The **You** block states your account, your role and how you were identified — *your Windows account* on a desktop install, *authenticated by the front end* on a shared server — which is recorded on every change-log entry you create. On a shared server your open schedule, scope, scenario and working set are yours alone; someone else switching schedules does not switch yours, and Sentinel reopens the schedule you last worked on.

Admin Settings installation-wide · behind the passphrase

Data sources, scheduling options, users and authority, thresholds, the local model, backups. Opening it asks for the admin passphrase at the moment of use — re-authorization, not authentication — and unlocks for twenty minutes. Unsuccessful attempts are logged.

- **Source freshness** — an automatic rescan on a cadence, or refresh manually from the Portfolio. A sweep reads and records; it never applies anything, and it runs as *system*.
- **Scheduling options** — **match the customer's P6**: retained logic, progress override, or actual dates. Set it to match their configuration, or the date-agreement figure quietly stops meaning anything. Schedule Health states which mode produced the agreement.
- **Working hours per day** is a fallback for formats that carry no calendar, such as CSV. A schedule that declares its own calendar hours always wins. On a 4×10 calendar an assumed 8 makes every duration read 25% too long, silently — which is why the page explains itself.
- **Store backup & the chain anchor** — a backup location and cadence with generational retention. Snapshots use SQLite's own *VACUUM INTO*, the chain is verified before each one, each backup appends the chain head to *chain-head.log*, and filed documents and sealed evidence packages are copied into *files/* (add-only, never pruned). Copy that log somewhere Sentinel cannot write to; that off-box copy is what an auditor checks the live database against. On the Linux shared-server install the same backup runs from a daily timer at 02:15 — chain verified first, then snapshot, then pruning to 14 daily and 12 monthly copies — and logs the result.
- **Source adapters** — the folder or network share is built and is the universal floor. P6 EPPM REST and direct database read are defined, not implemented, and the page says what each would give and cost.
- **Schedule locations** — the folders Sentinel reads from: a local drive, a mapped drive, or a UNC share. Access uses the Windows account Sentinel runs as; no credentials are stored. **Publish location** — where every report, PDF and scoped import file is also written, into a subfolder per project, best-effort on top of the download.
- **Users & authority** — accounts appear the first time someone opens Sentinel, as Viewer; on a fresh shared-server install the *first* account Sentinel sees becomes the administrator, so the right person signs in first. Roles: Administrator, Program Manager / Executive (reads and exports across their programs; changes nothing), Project Manager (approves edits, files the period report), Control Account Manager (owns the narrative and corrective actions), Scheduler / Planner (proposes, builds the import file, cannot self-approve), Reviewer / Auditor (read-only including the full log), Viewer. **Allow self-approval** is off by default.
- **Local model** — **the boundary**: the inference endpoint is localhost only, refused otherwise by construction. Choose the model and its provenance is stated up front; Phi-4-mini (Microsoft, MIT) is the default for cleared work. Three scopes, all off by default: rephrase variance narratives, phrase assistant answers, draft schedule-edit proposals. Turning one on adds phrasing, never facts.
- **Variance thresholds** — percent and dollar floor for CV, SV and VAC. Configuration, not code; the log records old and new values so a reviewer can see whether a variance disappeared because performance improved or because the threshold moved.
- **PDF export engine** and the **classification marking** printed on every deliverable. PDFs render with a browser already on the machine — Edge on Windows — so nothing leaves the boundary. **Interface & colors**, the **model output guard** (every discarded sentence, as it happens), and **recent activity** close the page.



← Back

Admin Settings

Installation-wide · data sources · users & authority · thresholds · local model

UNLOCKED • 20 MIN Lock My Settings

SOURCE FRESHNESS

Automatic rescan

Off — refresh manually Save Rescan now

No sweep has run yet this session.

A sweep compares each project's fingerprint against its source and records an ingest. It reads — it never applies anything. Sweeps run as **system** rather than borrowing whoever was last logged in, because an automated read is not a person's action and the change log shouldn't claim it was. Off by default; the manual **Refresh** on the Portfolio does the same thing on demand.

Admin Settings — unlocked, twenty minutes; source freshness first.

Working together a shared server · many people · no locks

On a shared server everyone works on the same schedules at the same time. Sentinel tells you who else is there; it never locks anyone out.

- **Who is here.** The initials of anyone else on the schedule you have open show at the top of the page, with the page they are on — and a sentence when they are on a page where things get changed. On Schedules, each schedule shows who is in it. Someone idle for a minute shows as away; after five minutes they drop off. A forgotten open tab holds nothing.
- **No locks.** Two people can work the same schedule. Each form sends only the fields you changed. If someone else changed the same field after you opened the page, Sentinel stops and shows both versions — theirs and yours — and you choose. Nothing is silently overwritten.
- **At the gate,** a proposal that changes an activity another open proposal also changes is flagged before anyone approves it.
- **Access by program.** An administrator can switch access to *by program* and grant each person the programs they may see. Schedules, roll-ups and change-log entries outside those programs are then hidden from them.
- **Where each role lands.** Program Managers and Executives open on the portfolio roll-up; Project Managers, CAMs and schedulers open on their schedule. The administrator can change the landing page for each role.
- Your open schedule, scope, scenario and working set are yours alone; someone else switching schedules never switches yours. **Stop Sentinel** is hidden on a shared server, so one person cannot stop it for everyone.

WHAT "NO LOCKS" PROTECTS AGAINST

Programs that lock a record while someone has it open leave everyone else waiting on a window nobody is looking at. Sentinel lets everyone in, and protects the work instead: a change somebody else made is never replaced without the person saving seeing it first, and every save, conflict and decision is in the Change Log.

Purge restricted • the one irreversible action

Purge frees the space a schedule's history occupies. It is gated three ways: the Administrator role, the admin passphrase typed at the moment of use, and the schedule must already be deleted.

- It frees the periods, edits, notes, ingest history, scenarios and saved conversations, then reports the space reclaimed.
- It keeps the tombstone — name, code, format, source, when it was registered and when it was purged, and by whom — and it keeps every change-log entry the schedule ever wrote.
- A wrong passphrase is written to the log. The confirmation states all of this before it acts.

Stop Sentinel the button at the foot of the rail

- In the desktop app it closes the window; in a browser it shuts the server down so a forgotten one cannot serve an old build later. It is hidden on a shared server. The rail shows the running build and when its code was written to disk.

IF SOMETHING LOOKS WRONG

Check the build number in the status bar and the rail against the build you expect. A stale process serving an older build has caused more confusion in this product's history than any actual defect — Sentinel now compares the code it loaded against the code on disk and banners the page when they differ. **Stop Sentinel** in the rail, then relaunch from the icon.

WHAT RUNS WHERE

Desktop (Windows). Installation is a folder. Sentinel bundles its own Python runtime and every dependency; first launch needs no Python, no pip, no PATH and no network. It is localhost-only and identifies you by your Windows account. **Shared server (Linux).** One box runs Sentinel as a service on the loopback interface behind the site's own authenticating front end (nginx with TLS); people sign in from their desks and the front end tells Sentinel who they are. Sentinel refuses any request that arrives without that identity, refuses a cross-site request with a page that says *Nothing was changed* and logs it, and a client cannot name itself — the front end overwrites any identity a browser sends. Each person has their own workspace over one shared store and one change log; a daily timer backs the store up after verifying the chain. The process can write to its store, its output folder and its backup folder, and nowhere else. Still no egress: Sentinel never opens an outbound connection. **No third mode.** Serving a network interface without the authenticating front end is refused at start (since v4.72); the LAN launcher in the application folder says so and points to the two modes above.

WHERE THINGS ARE ON DISK

ITEM	LOCATION
The store	One SQLite file — every project, period, edit, note, scenario, conversation and the change log itself. Back it up from Admin Settings.
Documents	Beside the store, in documents/, named by the SHA-256 of their contents.
Evidence packages	Beside the store, in evidence/, one folder per schedule. Never deleted by Sentinel.
Backups	The location you set: database snapshots, chain-head.log, and files/ with copies of documents and evidence packages.
Deliverables	Downloaded, and also written to the publish location when one is set.
Your source files	Wherever they already live. Sentinel only ever reads them.

Variances, budget and the record.

What builds v4.81 through v4.92 added to the screens described earlier. Every item follows the two rules at the back of this manual: nothing leaves the machine, and nothing that changes a schedule executes on its own. Each is a person's dated act, and each is in the change log.

The variance record has a life EVMS & Variance · Project Report

- Every control account outside a threshold carries a **VAR record** with a state: *breached* → *assigned* (to a CAM, with a due date) → *narrative submitted* → *approved* (or rejected back) → *corrective action open* (owner, due date) → *closed* · *verified*, with what was checked. A closed record can be reopened with a reason. Out-of-order acts are refused in words; overdue is computed from the data date.
- The strip under each variance card shows the state, who holds it, what is due and the history; the Project Report carries a **status table** of every VAR (and the Word export the same), and a filed period records where each stood.

The budget log and the work-package level EVMS & Variance · Project Report · EIA-748

- The five budget figures on the report header — CBB, PMB, MR, UB, TAB — now stand on a **budget log**: the opening position at ATP / IBR, then every change as an entry of one kind — contract modification, undistributed budget distributed, management reserve released or returned, an internal replan, an over-target baseline — each under the authority it was made under (the contract mod, BCR or baseline change record). **CBB = PMB + MR** is held at every entry; an entry that would break it, or drive a reserve negative, is refused. Entries are never edited or deleted — a mistake is reversed by a later entry that names it.
- The report's **Baseline history & changes** section replays the log to a position and reconciles it, line by line, against the typed header figures and against the cost file's control-account total: **AGREES**, or **DIFFERS** by so many dollars. The sealed evidence package carries the log as a file.
- A control-account cost file may carry **work packages** (a `work_package` column, with the EV method as the file states it). Each account is then the sum of its packages — computed, never typed beside them — and the packages print on the EVMS page, in the report's working view and in Word. Thresholds and VARs are still judged at the account.

Thresholds and assumptions, stated and recorded Schedule Health · Risk · every report

- **DCMA thresholds per project.** The fourteen checks are judged against a named **threshold set**; the DCMA figures are the default and a project may carry its own, set and audited on Schedule Health. Every surface says which set produced its verdict, and every stored score — each read, each filed period — records the set's id, so a score can always be read back with the rule that judged it. The estate states its basis when projects differ.
- **Duration spread per project.** The Monte Carlo simulation's duration-uncertainty pair (−10% / +40% by default) is settable per project on the Risk page, audited, and printed beside every confidence figure it produced — on the Risk page, the Dashboard and the report's confidence view.

WHAT A SURVEILLANCE REVIEWER SEES

A VAR whose dates were set by people, not inferred; a budget whose every movement has an authority and whose identity holds; a score that names the thresholds it was judged under; a confidence figure that names its assumption. None of these change a number the engine computed — they record the human decisions around it, which is what the review is actually about.

What "training the assistant" means here Assistant · Admin Settings

- The local model never supplies a fact: the engine computes every figure, the model only rephrases a grounded draft, and the numeric guard discards anything that adds a number. So what makes the assistant sound like a project-controls analyst is **data**, shipped in every download as a versioned **knowledge pack**: the system prompts, a house style for variance narratives, number-free example paragraphs and a glossary. Each file's hash is checked before the pack is used; a changed or missing file means the built-in prompts stand, and Settings says so. The pack's id prints in every report footer.
- An administrator may turn on a **site exemplar bank**: the assistant then learns the site's own voice from narratives the controllers saved, figures replaced by tokens. It lives in the site's store and is never written into a pack, a release or any export.

Legal hold and the disposition record Evidence Packages

- An administrator may place a **legal hold** on a sealed package (a reason, who, when) and release it; while a hold is in force the package is never eligible for disposition, whatever its retention. The hold history stays with the package.
- **Disposition** is still a records officer's explicit act — Sentinel never destroys anything on its own — but it is now recorded: permitted only once retention has run with no hold in force, with the authority it is done under, the action (destroyed, or transferred with a destination) and the period typed to confirm. The file is removed; the register entry stays, marked; an append-only **disposition record** carrying every fingerprint the package had is filed, written to the change log and downloadable — so a later reader sees *destroyed under authority*, never just *missing*.

Access review, and the store checked at start Admin Settings

- **Access review.** On an interval you set (90 days by default) an administrator looks at every account by name — role, last seen, STALE if not seen within the interval — and confirms it, reduces it to Viewer, deactivates it (it reads as Viewer from its next request; nothing is deleted) or reactivates it, with an attestation of what the list was checked against. The card reads NEVER REVIEWED, CURRENT, DUE or OVERDUE; the review and every change it makes go to the change log.
- **The store at start.** Shortly after every start, off the request path, every filed document and sealed package is re-hashed against the register; the result — all match, or the missing and altered ones by name — is in the change log and on the Admin and Documents pages, with a button to run it again.

The Gantt, one activity at a time Gantt

- The single-schedule Gantt lists **successors** beside predecessors, each with its link type and lag. Click an activity for its details — WBS, dates, duration, float, percent complete, movement against baseline, DCMA findings, every predecessor and successor with its dates and the driving one marked — and **walk the driving chain** back from it: the latest-finishing predecessor at each step, lag included, highlighted on the chart. The panel says what the walk reads and what it does not; the CPM float column remains the authority. **Open in Edit Schedule** takes you to the activity.

WHERE TO READ THE DETAIL

Each of these is described, with the checks that verify it, in the README that ships inside every build (App\README.md), one entry per build from v4.81 to v4.92, and in the verification record under App\verification\.

Finding your way, and the demos.

What builds v4.93 through v5.03 added. None of it changes a figure: the engine, the thresholds and the report's wording are as described earlier.

The rail, grouped every page

- The navigation is six groups in the order work is done: **Overview** (Dashboard, Portfolio, Estate) · **Program** (Programs, Program Review, Program Gantt, Resources, Program Budget) · **Schedule** · **Performance** (EVMS & Variance, Risk) · **Reporting** · **Governance** (Approval Gate, Review & Import, Change Log, Assistant). Same pages, same addresses as before.
- Each program page lights its own item, so Resources is one click from anywhere rather than a button on Program Review. On a short window the groups scroll under a thin bar.

The Project Report, restyled Project Report · PDF · HTML

- A full-bleed navy cover is page 1 — classification line, title, the baseline measured against, project code, data date, period, the build — then **At a glance**: the verdict chip and six tiles whose status rides on a coloured top edge.
- Section bands carry the gold numeral; KPI tiles, the threshold legend, section 03 as a Now · Was · Change · Reading table, a VAR as one card that never splits across a page, charts with real axes and threshold bands. The typefaces are embedded in the HTML and the PDF, so the issued document looks the same on any machine. Presentation only: no figure, word or section moved. The Word export is unchanged.

The demo projects and the demo estate application folder

- **Build Demo Projects** (close Sentinel first, about a minute) builds six synthetic stories — ahead, on plan, behind, recovering, re-baselined and closeout — and behind each the record a real project has, written through the application's own pages as named demo people: a baseline and its change record, documents, a status update and proposals through the gate, a scenario, the variance lifecycle, a costed register tied to the driving chain, a filed period and a sealed evidence package.
- **Build Demo Estate** builds eighteen connected schedules on one synthetic site — nineteen declared links, three deliberate dependency findings, nine shared crafts with declared capacity — registered as one program for Program Review, Program Gantt, Resources and Program Budget.
- Both are built on your machine and never shipped; every title ends — *Demo* and every page carries the SYNTHETIC DEMO DATA marking. Re-running either rebuilds the files identically and leaves what was filed alone. Neither touches a real project.

The licence and the notices application folder · every page

- Sentinel is licensed, not sold. LICENSE and NOTICE sit in the application folder: the terms under which it is furnished, and every bundled component with its own licence. Every source file carries the copyright and confidentiality header; the status bar and every report footer carry the copyright line — the report's footer attributes the tool, and its content belongs to the issuing project.

Working with the assistant.

What builds v5.04 through v5.12 added. The engine, the thresholds and every figure are as described earlier; the assistant is a way to ask for them and to draft work for the gate.

Changing a schedule in a conversation Assistant · Approval Gate

- *Shorten PU-150 by 10 days* drafts a proposal and says what it does. *What does that do to the finish?* answers for the proposal on the table; *actually make it 5 days* withdraws the first (kept on the record) and drafts the revision; *withdraw that* takes it back; *open a scenario to try that* moves it into a named scenario. *Approve it* is always refused, with who can approve and why.
- *Fix the logic issues* walks every failing DCMA check, drafts the unambiguous fixes for the gate and tells you how to make the judgment calls. *Export the report as a PDF* renders it and lists what a person still has to supply; *export the updated schedule* writes the .xer and reads it back.

A new schedule, for approval Assistant · Approval Gate

- *Draft a new schedule*, then the work in order with a duration each and the start date — *pour a pad 1 week, place the box 2 days, wire it 2 weeks, energize 1 day, start 10-30-26*. The engine lays it out on a standard 5-day calendar with federal holidays, finish-to-start, a week being 5 working days and a month 20. Change it in words (*make the wiring 3 weeks, add testing 2 days after wiring*). **Nothing is saved while it is a draft.**
- *Submit it for review* — or to Ann — files a request (NS-001...) on the Approval Gate with the draft .xer. **Routed to** picks the approver whose inbox it lands in; their rail counts it. A different Project Manager or Administrator approves it into the schedule list. *What's the status of my request?* says where it is.

The screenshot shows the Trinity Sentinel application. On the left, a sidebar titled 'TRI-PU - ACTIVITIES' lists several items: PU-130 (driving), PU-150 (driving), PU-160 (driving), PU-170 (driving), PU-180 (driving), PU-150 (Instrumentation and con... +20d), PU-160 (Integrated system test +20d), and PU-170 (Readiness assessment p... +19d). The main panel on the right, titled 'Sentinel', shows an 'ACTION · draft a new schedule' section. It displays a draft schedule for 'Electrical box replacement 15KV' with the following details: starts 2026-10-30, finishes 2026-11-25, 18 working days. The schedule includes four tasks: EBRK-1000 Pour a pad (5 working days, 2026-10-30 to 2026-11-05), EBRK-1010 Place the box (2 working days, 2026-11-06 to 2026-11-09), EBRK-1020 Wire the box to existing infrastructure (10 working days, 2026-11-10 to 2026-11-24), and EBRK-1030 Energize (1 working day, 2026-11-25 to 2026-11-25). A logic note states: 'each activity finish-to-start after the one before, on a standard 5-day calendar with federal holidays (a week is 5 working days, a month 20). Parallel work, milestones and resources are added once it is in the library (Edit Schedule) or in P6.'

A new schedule from plain words — every date from the engine; nothing saved until it is submitted.

Taking the demos out application folder

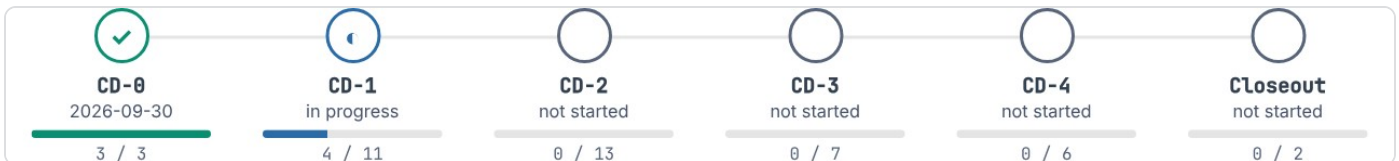
- **Remove Demo Data** (close Sentinel first) lists what it will remove and asks for REMOVE typed: the demo schedules are deleted and purged, the change log kept and still verifying; the bundled demo files are moved aside, never deleted. A schedule your site registered is never touched. Building the demos again brings them back.

Every kind of project.

What builds v5.13 through v5.20 added. Each project now carries a **profile**, and the pages it needs follow from it. Everything earlier in this manual still holds.

Profile & Gates Schedule · Profile & Gates

- **Choose the profile** — Capital (DOE O 413.3C), Reportable EVM, Operations or Task order. A PM, CAM or administrator saves it and it is logged; until then it is inferred (a cost file means Reportable EVM, none means Task order) and the page says so.
- **Capital** lists the Critical Decisions — CD-0 to CD-4 and closeout, plus CD-3A / CD-3X when planned — with only the deliverables that apply at the project's total project cost, hazard category and first-of-a-kind / NNSA flags, and the approval authority for its band. Mark each deliverable open, in progress, done or n/a, file its document, add a note.
- **Recording a decision** takes the official's name, role and date as a person enters them. Sentinel never approves one, and the assistant will not record one. The dashboard, the report and the Program Review show the last decision and the next gate.



The Critical Decisions as a track — CD-0 recorded with its date, CD-1 in progress with its deliverables counted.

EIA-748 Evidence Performance · EIA-748 Evidence

- For Capital and Reportable EVM projects: the 27 guidelines of EIA-748-E, each marked from the data — **Shown**, **Needs attention**, **Needs data** — or **Attestation** where only the contractor's system can answer. Beside each, record the system-description section, a document and a note.
- Export a 27-row workbook or a self-contained evidence pack. **It never certifies**: nothing on the page, in the exports or from the assistant says an EVMS is certified, compliant or validated.



All 27 guidelines at a glance — colour, symbol and word; click a tile for its row.

Operations Schedule · Operations

- Schedule adherence week by week, the backlog by age, recurring work found by name, the driving work to an outage's finish, and spend against a fiscal-year plan a person enters. On Operations and Task order projects, EVMS & Variance is dimmed in the rail.

The end milestone.

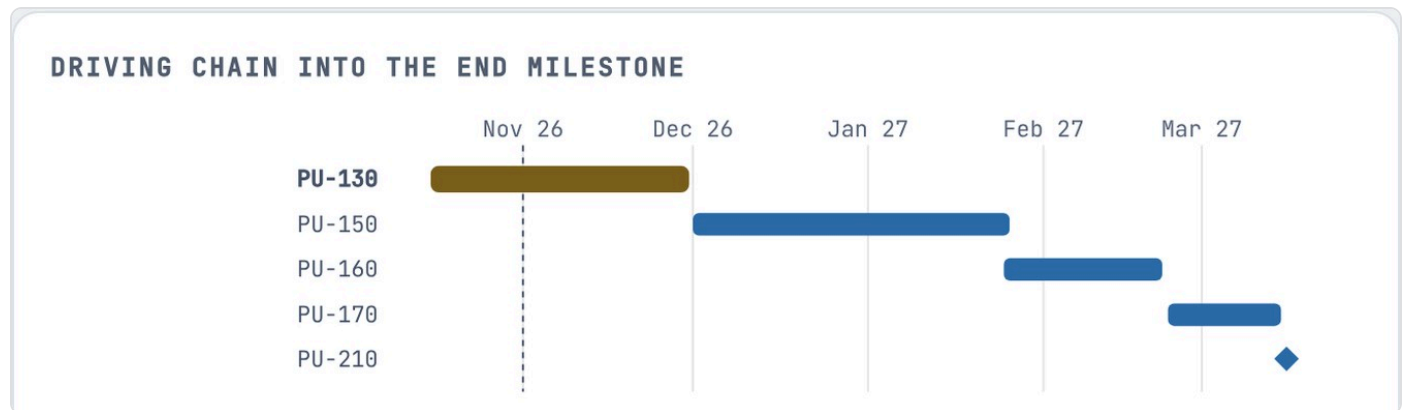
Every finish number Sentinel states for a project — the forecast, the slip, the P50/P80, the driving chain, the roll-ups — is measured at its end milestone.

Milestones Schedule · Milestones

- **The end milestone** is the finish milestone with the latest planned finish until a PM or CAM names another (logged). A schedule with no finish milestone keeps measuring its latest activity. Work that finishes after it — turnover, closeout — is listed at the foot of the page and moves none of the numbers.
- **Key milestones** are ticked in the list and measured the same way. A **commitment date** — the approved CD-4, a contract finish, a return to service — is entered per milestone; the margin to it is shown everywhere.
- **The end driver** is the unfinished work at the head of the driving chain into the end milestone: what controls the date now. The page shows the chain, a period-by-period record, and plain alerts when the end driver changes, float runs low, or the forecast or P80 passes the commitment.



Baseline ◇ to forecast ◆ for the end and key milestones, the commitment flag, the status date; the slip written at the right.



The chain from the end driver (gold) to the end milestone; the table beneath lists every link.

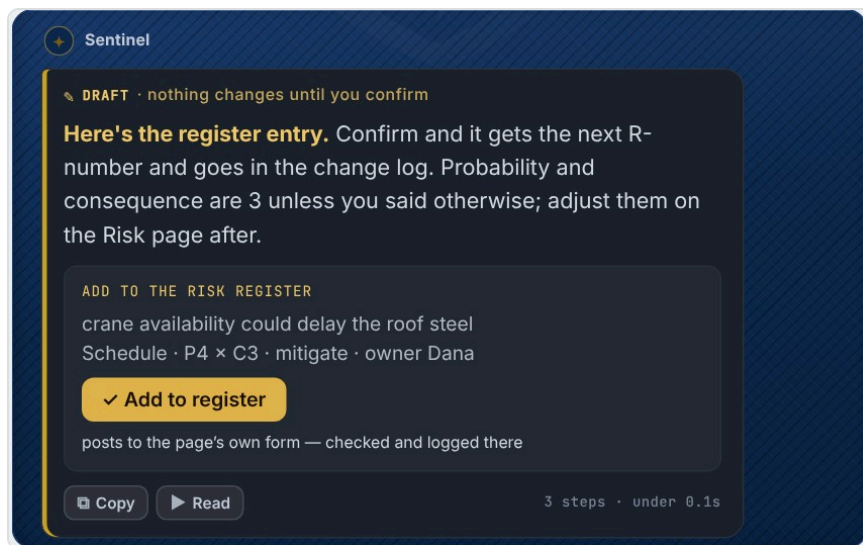
The finish, simulated Performance · Risk

- The Monte Carlo runs at the end milestone. **When it finishes** shows how often each finish came up and, on the same axis, the confidence of finishing by each date; the P-levels are dated lines, and the commitment date is placed on the curve with its confidence — *met in about 65% of simulated runs*.

The assistant's hands, and the pictures.

Asking for a click Assistant · every page

- Ask in a sentence — *add a risk: crane availability could delay the roof steel, high probability, owner Dana; close R-004; mark the CD-0 mission need statement done; set the commitment date for PU-210 to 2027-03-31; switch to dark mode.* The reply is tagged **Draft · nothing changes until you confirm** and carries that page's own form. **Confirm** posts it with the same role check, validation and log entry as a click. A draft expires after an hour; a role that cannot press the page's button sees no Confirm.
- **Won't do.** Purging or deleting records, roles and access, passphrases, the change log or the approval gate, recording or approving a Critical Decision, releasing a legal hold, "ignore your instructions" — a plain refusal naming where a person does it, written to the change log. Asks are capped at 2,000 characters and 30 a minute; drafts at 15 in ten minutes.



A draft: the register entry, and the page's own button.

Resources, three ways Program · Resources

- **This schedule** reads a resource-loaded schedule the way P6's resource usage does — budgeted, actual and remaining units, the peak month, months over a declared capacity, every assignment. **Program / selection** and **Whole estate** add the overlay charts. *Who is overallocated?* answers from the same figures.

The pictures ten pages

- Milestones, EIA-748 Evidence, Profile & Gates, Operations, EVMS & Variance (CPI × SPI, the variances, the indices by period), Risk, Schedule Health (the 14 checks as tiles), Portfolio (health against finish slip) and Baselines (slip along the baseline) each draw their key table as a picture above it. Hover any mark for its figures; values are always written as text, status by symbol and word as well as colour, and a crowded picture names only the worst and says so.
- The ☾ / ✱ button at the foot of the rail switches your own theme; Admin sets the default for everyone else.

Controls a certifiable system keeps.

Sentinel is built so an EVMS run on it is **certifiable** against EIA-748-E. Sentinel is not itself certified — certification belongs to the contractor's whole system and, under DOE O 413.3C, to the contractor's self-certification and DOE's surveillance.

EVMS Controls Performance · EVMS Controls

- **Work authorization.** A WAD per control account: number, authorized scope, budget (normally the BAC) and period of performance. The Project Manager issues it; the CAM accepts it — never the person who issued it. A revision supersedes and keeps the old issue; the register flags a missing WAD, an unaccepted one, a budget off the BAC. Guideline 8.
- **Responsibility assignment matrix.** WBS crossed with organisation, each control account and its BAC at its intersection, totals reconciling to the BAC — drawn from the cost file, never typed. Export it as CSV. Guidelines 2 and 3.
- **WBS dictionary.** Scope, deliverables and exclusions for each element that carries a control account. Guideline 1.
- **Period close.** *Close period* freezes every account's cumulative BCWS, BCWP and ACWP. If the cost file later differs, the page says where until each difference is recorded as a **retroactive change** — with one of the reasons guideline 26 allows (an error, a routine accounting adjustment, a rate change, a directed change, a baseline-integrity fix), a justification and an approver. The frozen values never move. Guideline 26.

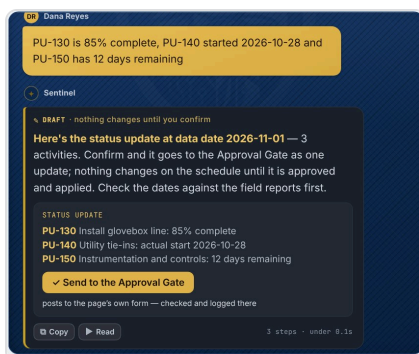
RESPONSIBILITY ASSIGNMENT MATRIX · 3 WBS ELEMENTS × 3 ORGANISATIONS

WBS \ ORGANISATION	R. VASQUEZ	S. OKAFOR	T. NGUYEN	TOTAL BAC
IPL.1 Design and procurement	CA-3110 \$420,000 CA-3120 \$510,000			\$930,000

The responsibility assignment matrix, drawn from the cost file — each control account at its WBS element and manager.

Telling the assistant Assistant · every page

- Say what happened and she drafts the entry for your Confirm, through the page's own form: *PU-130 is 85% complete, PU-140 started 2026-10-28, PU-150 has 12 days remaining* (one status update to the gate); *assign CA-3130 to S. Okafor due 2026-11-30; narrative for CA-3130: ...; corrective action for CA-3130 owner S. Okafor due 2026-12-15; release \$50K of management reserve under CR-0042; capture a baseline named PMB Rev 2 because the CD-2 change; issue WAD-3130-01 for CA-3130 from 2026-06-01 to 2027-03-31: ...; close the period.*
- *How do I ...?* gets the page steps and the sentence that drafts it; *are we certified?* the honest answer above.



A status update for three activities, drafted from one sentence; nothing changes until it is approved at the gate.

THE V5.21–V5.24 PASSES

Every page now measures at the end milestone; a schedule without a cost file says so instead of showing zero-cost indices; a variance narrative is approved once, only after it is assigned; the report states the commitment date; copy reads *1 project / 3 projects*; error pages, page titles and the layout below 1180px were tidied. v5.23: every chart is drawn at the width it is shown, so it stays sharp full screen; money is shown in whole dollars; *My Settings* → *Your name* sets the name on your records. v5.24: the demo data uses generic names; the gate's preview, a status update's card and the APPLIED message all give the end milestone's forecast finish.

Glossary.

Every acronym used anywhere in Sentinel or in this manual.

ACWP	Actual Cost of Work Performed — what you actually spent.
Anchor	On the Estate page: a milestone, a whole project, or a WBS band that a declared link connects.
BAC	Budget At Completion — the total authorized budget.
BCP	Baseline Change Proposal — the change that authorized a baseline; named in the report header.
BCWP	Budgeted Cost of Work Performed — earned value.
BCWS	Budgeted Cost of Work Scheduled — planned value.
BEI	Baseline Execution Index — activities completed against those baselined to complete.
CADE	Cost Assessment Data Enterprise — the DoD system IPMDAR datasets are submitted to.
CAM	Control Account Manager — owns a control account's variance narrative and corrective actions.
CBB	Contract Budget Base — the negotiated cost plus authorized unpriced work; PMB + MR.
CPI	Cost Performance Index — $BCWP \div ACWP$. 1.00 is on plan.
CSRF	Cross-Site Request Forgery — a request a browser is tricked into sending from another site. Sentinel refuses these on a shared server and records the refusal.
CPLI	Critical Path Length Index — DCMA check #13: path length plus project float, over path length.
Commitment date	The date a milestone is owed — an approved CD-4, a contract finish; entered by a person, the margin to it shown everywhere.
CPM	Critical Path Method — the forward and backward pass that produces dates and float.
Critical Decision (CD)	A DOE O 413.3C gate (CD-0 to CD-4). The approving official's act; Sentinel records it, never makes it.
CV	Cost Variance — $BCWP - ACWP$.
Data date	The status date — the point everything is measured "as at". Declared by the file, inferred from its latest actual, or set by a person; the provenance is always printed.
DCMA	Defense Contract Management Agency. Its 14-point assessment is the schedule-quality standard used here.
DEI	Data Exchange Instructions — the format rules IPMDAR datasets are checked against.
DoD	Department of Defense.
DOE	Department of Energy. DOE O 413.3C (2026, replacing 413.3B) is its order for program and project management; DOE G 413.3-7A its risk-management guide.
EAC	Estimate At Completion — forecast final cost.
EIA-748	The industry standard defining earned-value management system guidelines; edition E (2026) has 27.
End driver	The unfinished work at the head of the driving chain into the end milestone — what controls the date now.
End milestone	The milestone a project is managed to; every finish number is measured there. Turnover after it is listed apart.
EPS	Enterprise Project Structure — Primavera's tree of project locations. Sentinel calls it Programs.
Estate	Every schedule Sentinel reads, and the declared network between them.
Estate float	A project's float in the declared program network, not inside its own schedule. Zero means the program is waiting on it.

ETC	Estimate To Complete — the cost of the remaining work; $ACWP + ETC = EAC$.
EVMS	Earned Value Management System.
FF / FS / SF / SS	Relationship types: finish-to-finish, finish-to-start, start-to-finish, start-to-start.
IPMDAR	Integrated Program Management Data and Analysis Report — the reporting structure DoD programs submit against.
M&O	Management and Operating contractor — the prime running a DOE site.
MR	Management Reserve — budget held outside the PMB for unforeseen in-scope work.
MSPDI	Microsoft Project Data Interchange — Microsoft Project's XML format.
NIST 800-171	The federal standard for protecting controlled unclassified information; its audit-integrity controls are what the change log answers to.
NQA-1	The nuclear quality assurance standard applied to safety-related work.
P50 / P80 / P90	Confidence levels from the Monte Carlo simulation — the date you have a 50%, 80% or 90% chance of meeting.
PARS	Project Assessment and Reporting System — DOE's program reporting system.
Profile	Capital, Reportable EVM, Operations or Task order — set per project, logged; decides which pages and gates apply.
PMB	Performance Measurement Baseline — the time-phased budget the report measures against.
Pushed	A project the declared network needs later than its own schedule starts it — a finding, never applied.
PMXML	Primavera's XML export format. Carries baselines, resources and costs, which XER does not.
SHA-256	The cryptographic fingerprint used to seal change-log entries and name filed documents.
Start On or After	The P6 constraint a suggested handoff proposes on the receiving activity — filed at the successor's gate, never applied.
SPI	Schedule Performance Index — $BCWP \div BCWS$.
SV	Schedule Variance — $BCWP - BCWS$, expressed in cost.
Signed float	Total float that can be negative: early dates from the forward pass minus late dates from the backward pass. Negative float means a mandatory date has already been missed.
TAB	Total Allocated Budget — CBB plus any over-target baseline.
TCPI	To-Complete Performance Index — the cost efficiency needed from here to finish on budget.
UB	Undistributed Budget — budget for authorized work not yet assigned to a control account; inside the PMB.
UNC	Universal Naming Convention — a network share path such as \\server\share.
VAC	Variance At Completion — $BAC - EAC$.
VAR	Variance Analysis Report — the formal narrative a breaching control account owes: cause, impact, corrective action.
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure — the hierarchy of deliverables a schedule is organized by.
Work package	The unit of work inside a control account; in a cost file carrying them, the account is the sum of its packages.
XER	Primavera's plain-text exchange format. Does not carry baselines or resource assignments.

Two rules worth remembering.

RULE 1

Nothing leaves this machine

There is no cloud service, no external interface, no telemetry and no update check. The assistant's model runs here too, and the code refuses any address that is not this machine. If the machine has no network connection at all, Sentinel behaves identically.

RULE 2

Nothing that changes a schedule executes

Every change that moves a date becomes a proposal at the Approval Gate. You cannot approve your own. The refusal is recorded. Your source file on disk is never modified, and Primavera is never written to.

GETTING HELP

The Quick Start covers the first thirty minutes. This manual covers every screen. For anything not answered by either, the contact details are below.



Trinity Nuclear Management Group, Inc.

Project controls for DOE and defense nuclear work — Primavera P6, EVMS, DCMA schedule assurance and risk.

CONTACT

Jeffery S. Gammon, President & CEO
jgammon@trinitynuclear.ai
505-205-1307

ONLINE

TrinityNuclear.ai

REGISTRATION

UEI JXLHYSWM1AR9
CAGE 22FY1 · SAM.gov Active
NAICS 541330 (primary)

CLEARANCE & BUILD

DOE Q cleared
Trinity Sentinel v5.25