WHITE PAPER

FPEP Enterprise

Evidence-to-programme traceability for construction delay and dispute analysis

E1 TRACE 1.0 | Release candidate edition

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fpep-enterprise.com

Evidence connected.
Programme context preserved.
Professional judgement retained.

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Executive summary

E1 TRACE by FPEP Enterprise creates a traceable connection between project records and programme context for construction delay and dispute analysis. It helps practitioners demonstrate which records support a delay issue, which programme activities may be affected and how evidential relationships have been reviewed. This is evidence-to-programme traceability.

For CEOs, Managing Directors, investors and technology decision makers, the business problem is straightforward. Skilled teams can spend substantial professional effort locating, reviewing, reconciling, and validating project records before substantive analysis begins. This evidential friction consumes effort that could otherwise be directed towards understanding the issue and testing its significance.

FPEP is designed to reduce that friction by bringing evidence intake, searchable text, issue coding, programme links, review status, and traceable outputs into one case environment. Practitioners can spend less time locating and validating evidence and more time examining its significance.

A controlled connection between records and decisions

A document repository holds the available records. A scheduling application models the programme. FPEP connects the relevant records and programme context around the question being examined. A reviewer can follow an output back to the supporting evidence and see which relationships have been accepted by a practitioner.

The standard E1 TRACE workflow operates without AI services or cloud AI credentials. AI Date Assist is a separately configured, optional pilot, disabled by default for every case. Its outputs remain proposals requiring human acceptance; they cannot automatically verify dates or determine causation, criticality, responsibility or entitlement.

FPEP does not replace Primavera P6, Microsoft Project, accepted delay-analysis methods or professional judgement. It provides a more structured basis for applying them and reviewing the resulting work.

Build basis and evidence of value

This edition describes E1 TRACE 1.0 by FPEP Enterprise as at 8 October 2026, including the R86 RC20 release candidate dated 7 October 2026. E1 TRACE replaces the former Exertus identity. Guided matter work, performance reporting and responsive display improvements extend the core evidence workflow. Final production release remains subject to outstanding acceptance and assurance requirements.

FPEP has been developed and tested using fictional project evidence created to simulate construction records and dispute scenarios. These materials support software development and functional testing; they are not evidence from an actual client project. Results obtained from them do not establish performance or outcomes on live projects.

READING GUIDE

Pages 3 to 7 explain the proposition, users, workflow and value measures. The following sections distinguish standard capabilities from optional AI, then cover integrations, governance and deployment.

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Why FPEP

Why delay analysis becomes difficult

Evidential friction

Evidential friction is the professional effort required to locate, reconcile, validate, and organise project records before substantive analysis can begin.

On major projects, this effort can include locating records across multiple repositories, resolving inconsistent terminology, linking evidence to programme revisions, and validating documentary support before analytical conclusions can be tested.

Project records are created to deliver the work, not to reconstruct it later. Instructions, correspondence, minutes, progress photographs, and programme revisions may sit in different systems. The same area, package, or constraint may have several names. Scans may not be searchable. Teams must reconnect these fragments before they can test what happened and why it mattered.

Why existing tools leave a gap

Programme and scheduling applications model activities, logic, and dates; repositories organise files; OCR makes scanned text searchable; spreadsheets and registers record issues. The remaining task is to connect a particular record to an issue, the relevant programme revision and the practitioner's reasoning. When that connection sits across separate working files, it is harder to maintain and review.

The central idea

Traditional tools manage documents, programmes, schedules, or registers.

FPEP manages the relationship between them.

It preserves the pathway from:

Source record → Issue → Programme context → Review decision → Analytical output

That relationship is the core capability of the platform.

Evidence-to-programme traceability

FPEP creates a controlled pathway from source evidence to programme context. A practitioner can identify a record, understand its issue context, associate it with an activity or work breakdown structure (WBS) element, retain the review decision, and carry that relationship into a traceable output.

What changes for the practitioner

- Less fragmented evidence reviews. Search, coding, issue review and programme association operate within the same case structure rather than across disconnected working files.
- More visible analytical support. The records relied upon for an issue or activity can be reviewed together with their validation status and source references.
- More reproducible work. A second reviewer can follow the route from an analytical output back through the accepted programme association to the underlying evidence.
- Better governance of professional judgment. FPEP preserves the distinction between what the source says, what processing has extracted, and what the practitioner has concluded.

Less effort reconstructing where the evidence is.
More attention to what the evidence means.

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Who should use FPEP?

Role	Typical challenge	FPEP benefit
Delay analyst	Connecting project records with programme activities and delay events	Traceable activity-level evidential support
Claims consultant	Building and maintaining extension of time and delay submissions	Records structured around events, chronology, and programme context
Expert witness	Demonstrating how contemporaneous records support analytical conclusions	Reviewable pathway from source evidence to programme context
Contractor	Managing emerging delay issues while records are still being generated	Issues, evidence, and programme references maintained within a controlled workspace
Project controls team	Reconciling programme reporting with project records	Programme activities linked to contemporaneous evidence and issue status
Construction lawyer	Testing the documentary basis of delay propositions	Structured retrieval with provenance and review status
Client / Employer	Understanding the evidence supporting programme issues and claims	Clearer visibility of evidential support and review history

FPEP is designed for organisations that need to understand not only what the programme says, or what project records say, but how the two relate.

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Evidence to programme workflow

Six controlled stages connect source evidence with a reviewable analytical output. Practitioner review and validation span the workflow, preserving the distinction between what a record says and what the analyst concludes.

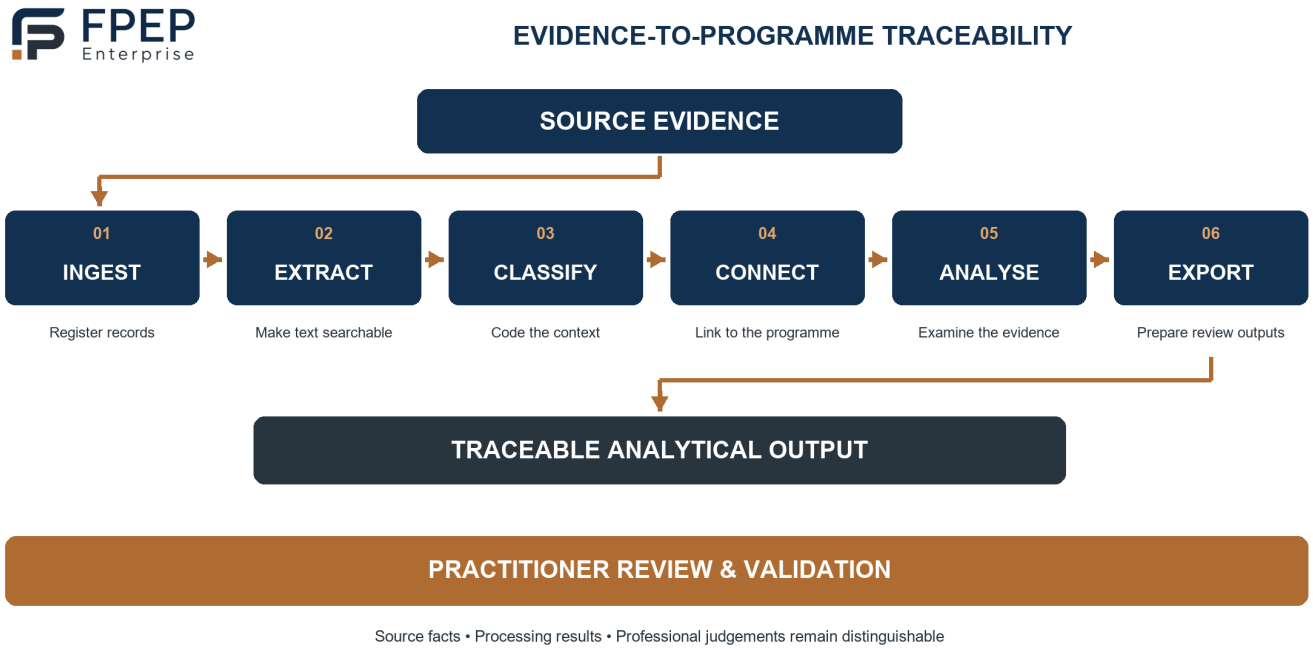


Figure 1 - The FPEP evidence to programme workflow. Associations require practitioner review; the workflow itself does not establish delay entitlement.

1. Ingest Register source files and retain essential metadata such as file name, path, type, size, and modification date.

2. Extract Create searchable text from digital and scanned records, recording OCR status and exceptions.

3. Classify Apply document type, date, party, area, package, issue, and other project-specific coding.

4. Connect Associate records or relevant extracts with programme activities, WBS elements, milestones, and analysis issues.

5. Analyse Search, filter and review the connected evidence to build chronologies, test propositions, and examine delay drivers.

6. Export Produce traceable registers and review outputs for reports, claims, expert work, and management decisions.

Each stage preserves both the original record and the analyst's added interpretation. For example, an instruction date extracted from a letter is a source fact; the conclusion that the instruction delayed a critical successor is an analytical judgment. Keeping those categories distinct allows reviewers to test both the record and the reasoning.

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Measured value

The business case is the reduction of evidential friction: less avoidable effort locating and reconciling records, clearer evidence status, and a more reproducible route from source to programme conclusion. A controlled pilot can test that proposition against work the organisation already performs.

Indicator	Definition	Example measurement
Coverage	Proportion of the defined evidence population successfully registered and processed	Files processed divided by files identified
Retrieval time	Time needed to locate a known supporting record	Median minutes across a controlled search test
Link completeness	Extent to which priority issues have reviewed evidence and programme associations	Approved links against required links
Review exceptions	Items requiring manual correction or further investigation	OCR failures, broken links and uncoded priority records
Reproducibility	Ability of a second reviewer to trace an output to its source	Sample pass rate against an audit checklist
Production effort	Effort required to prepare defined registers or chronologies	Hours for the same output before and after adoption

Published savings, accuracy or return-on-investment claims need representative evidence and a defined baseline. The built-in performance reports provide preliminary operational measurements, not proof of live-project outcomes or universal performance.

Current case performance and capacity reporting

Generate Current Case Report measures the open case without user-entered timing data. It covers document count, database size and integrity, search probes, bounded source access, report-data preparation, date completeness and source availability, with import-to-search-ready information where recorded.

Interpreting the results

Generate Capacity Comparison is a separate option for registered case profiles. Reports distinguish synthetic application-search tests from case-database probes, identify limitations and retain machine-readable provenance and a readable generation time. Measurements use read-only case access.

Use these preliminary results alongside a defined pilot and comparable outputs. Fictional development evidence does not establish client savings, accuracy or live-project performance; practical value still requires representative project validation.

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Capability model

E1 TRACE 1.0 provides a local, practitioner-controlled evidence workflow. Essentials presents the daily work first; Full Professional exposes specialist routes using the same case records and controls. The capabilities below do not require optional cloud AI.

Document ingestion and inventory

FPEP registers source records, metadata and hashes. A persistent processing queue supports resumable background jobs with adaptive resource management. Original-source recovery uses registered hashes; retained PDFs and indexed text remain labelled fallbacks when originals are unavailable.

Text extraction and controlled OCR review

Bulk OCR review records accepted findings, notes and per-record history. Project OCR learning supports repeat processing. The Date Action Centre brings missing, conflicting and ambiguous dates into one queue; manual and rule-based review preserve the source and recorded decision.

Search and evidence continuity

Explainable search combines extracted text, metadata and review status. Search Options retains question mode, synonyms, saved views and detailed filters. Evidence relationship graphs, classification review and duplicate or revision management support continuity. The viewer separates PDF preview, native-file opening and recovery.

Evidence coding and programme association

Reviewed activity and WBS links connect records to programme context. The Matter Command Centre shows position support and evidence gaps. Matter Briefing explains readiness and the next action through deterministic rules. Search matches and unaccepted suggestions never count as accepted position evidence.

Programme comparison and progress reconciliation

Unified programme history, revision comparisons, aligned activity registers and Gantt timelines expose movement, baseline variance and progress. Period-by-period reconciliation combines programme status with confirmed monthly reporting. Advanced schedule diagnostics identify matters for professional review.

Traceable outputs and practical use

Reports include executive dashboard packs, source registers and generation manifests. Recommended outputs lead into the full themed catalogue. Current-case performance reporting, sanitised support packages, background readiness checks, case recovery and responsive display layouts support ongoing use.

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Standard build capabilities

The core capabilities below operate without cloud AI. AI Date Assist is an optional pilot described separately on page 11. Configuration, source quality and practitioner review govern use.

Capability	Standard build functionality	Boundary or consideration
Evidence and OCR	Queued intake, OCR review and learning, hashes, previews and source recovery.	Derivatives stay labelled; integrity exceptions require review.
Programme and progress	Programme history, Gantt review, diagnostics and reconciliation packs.	Source fields, baselines and progress weighting govern comparisons.
Matter and position review	Matter Briefing, templates, work focus and Evidence-to-Position Matrix.	Guidance is rule-based; only reviewed mappings count as support.
Date and exception review	Date Action Centre, separate date roles and Unified Exception Workbench.	Manual and rule-based review work without optional AI.
Reports and performance	Themed reports, executive packs and current-case performance reporting.	Performance reports are preliminary; outputs need review.
Daily workspace	Essentials and Full Professional modes, guided actions and case graphics.	Same case records and permissions in both modes.
Installation and recovery	Staged updates, rollback, registry repair and encrypted database backups.	Candidate status; live files require separate protection.
Access and operations	Windows identity, case roles, readiness and sanitised support packages.	OS permissions protect direct files; integrations need configuration.

Operating principles

Source first. Originals, extracted text, recovered copies and practitioner conclusions remain distinguishable.

Human controlled and programme aware. Reviewed decisions govern evidence links, dates and positions. Deterministic guidance supports the standard workflow; optional AI has separate enablement and review controls.

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Guided matter and date review

A simpler daily workspace

Essentials opens with Matter Briefing, Resume Work and Priority Work Queue. Document Mix, Date Completeness and Evidence Quality graphics remain visible; More case details reveals technical controls. Full Professional exposes the complete navigation and catalogue. Both modes preserve the same case records and permissions.

Guidance and exception review

Matter Briefing uses deterministic readiness checks to explain current issues, changes, report blockers and the next action. It does not generate AI narrative. Work focus offers Automatic, Planner, Evidence Reviewer, Claims Analyst, Report Reviewer and Administrator views; it changes task ordering, never access rights.

Guided templates cover general evidence review, delay and disruption, variation and change, defects and quality, and payment and quantum. Templates suggest evidence and review priorities without classifying records or accepting findings. The Unified Exception Workbench routes date, OCR, source, duplicate, classification, integrity and report issues into established review workflows.

From evidence to a reviewed position

The Matter Command Centre brings issue and claim support into one view. Its Evidence-to-Position Matrix covers Event, Cause, Effect, Notice, Entitlement, Mitigation and Quantum. Covered and Needs Evidence describe recorded support. Only reviewed mappings count; search matches and pending proposals cannot establish legal sufficiency or entitlement.

Dates with a clear source and meaning

The Date Action Centre distinguishes issue, sent, received, event and deadline dates. A reviewer can accept, amend or reject a suggestion, confirm an undated source or leave an issue unresolved. A letter issued on 12 March about an event on 8 March retains both dates; chronology uses the reviewed event date.

Operations Home provides a Start Here route to import, date review, OCR, source recovery and processing jobs. Reports & Outputs recommends executive summary, chronology, programme progress and evidence readiness reports, with the full catalogue still available. These guided routes do not require AI.

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Optional AI Date Assist

An optional service outside the standard workflow

AI Date Assist is an optional pilot and is not part of standard enabled functionality. The software includes a configuration route, but this does not activate cloud AI. Every case starts with AI disabled. Evidence intake, local OCR, search, manual and rule-based date review, programme analysis and reporting remain available without it.

Separate configuration and authorisation

The option can use configured Azure Document Intelligence and Microsoft Foundry services. An authorised Case Administrator or Evidence Manager must configure approved endpoints and deployments, store credentials, record the processing boundary and retention arrangements, acknowledge the transmission disclosure and explicitly enable the option for that case.

When enabled, permitted source documents, text, page images, metadata or bounded related case excerpts may be sent to the configured providers. Case permissions are rechecked before transmission. Credentials are held in Windows Credential Manager; case settings govern source selection, usage limits and request controls.

Proposals remain subject to human review

AI proposals retain a source basis and remain distinct from original evidence and reviewed findings. A practitioner must accept, amend or reject them. Conflicting or stale proposals cannot silently replace reviewed dates. Inferred dates remain labelled, and pending proposals do not become authoritative chronology or report content.

AI cannot establish causation, criticality, responsibility or entitlement. Standard manual and rule-based review remains available when the option is disabled, unavailable or cancelled.

Pilot status and deployment boundary

Live-provider accuracy validation and deployment acceptance remain outstanding. The option should be assessed separately from the standard build, including provider availability, data handling and commercial arrangements. No AI service is activated or required by adopting the standard workflow.

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Formats and integrations

The following matrix describes available import, connection, and reporting routes. Compatibility depends on the source files, application versions and deployment configuration and should be confirmed for each project.

Format or connection	Available route	Conditions and limitations
Primavera P6 XER	Programme import from XER files.	Confirm the source programme version and preservation of calendars, coding, and relationships.
Microsoft Project MPP and MSPDI XML	Programme import through MSPDI XML, with conditional conversion of native MPP files.	Automatic MPP conversion requires installed Microsoft Project. Exported XML provides an alternative import route.
ProjectLibre	MPP viewing and XML export provide an alternative route to programme import.	Viewing a file alone does not create an imported programme revision; confirm the export and import workflow.
PDF text extraction	Extraction of text, layout, and quotations from PDF documents.	Scanned documents require OCR; extraction quality depends on the source material and configuration.
SharePoint and Microsoft 365	Controlled read only evidence intake.	Requires tenant authentication, consent, permissions, and connection configuration.
HTML, Word, Excel, PDF, CSV, and JSON	Controlled reports and export registers; progress dashboards generate HTML, a CSV source register, and a JSON manifest.	Output formats vary by report. Confirm required content, source links, and application compatibility.
Optional AI Date Assist	Separately configured Azure Document Intelligence and Microsoft Foundry adapters.	Optional pilot, not standard enabled functionality. Off by default; authorised set-up and live acceptance required.

How the tools work together

A traceable evidential pathway depends on preserving the meaning and version of the imported material. A searchable record, an imported programme and an accepted evidence link are different objects with different review requirements. The platform enables a user to find a record, understand its project context, associate it with a defined issue or programme activity, and preserve that relationship for review. The value lies in the connected structure: OCR helps make records searchable, repositories preserve files, and scheduling applications model programme logic; FPEP brings the relevant evidence and programme context together around the analytical question.

Programme comparisons use imported source fields and do not reproduce every native scheduling calculation. Progress curves state their weighting; missing cost or resource values are not inferred. Optional AI provider routes require approved configuration and live acceptance before use.

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Use cases

The evidence to programme connection supports the following practical applications. Outcomes will vary by project and should be measured against an agreed baseline, but the workflow itself is directly aligned with recurring delays, claims and project controls tasks.

Delay event investigation: Organises event records, chronology gaps and reviewed relationships alongside the affected programme sequence.

Extension of time preparation: Uses the Evidence-to-Position Matrix to organise reviewed support for Event, Cause, Effect, Notice, Entitlement, Mitigation and Quantum.

Expert delay analysis: Provides a reviewable evidence base for chronology, causation, and critical path assessment.

Programme update review: Compares revisions and reconciles programme status with dated, explicitly scoped monthly progress evidence.

Document disclosure support: Improves identification, classification, and retrieval of potentially relevant records.

Project controls assurance: Uses revision comparisons, S-curves, and source linked progress observations to identify discrepancies requiring review.

Management reporting: Shows supported positions, evidence still needed and the next review action, with traceable report outputs.

Illustrative case narrative: late design instruction

A late design instruction affects stone installation in a high-priority area. The project record contains the instruction, design meeting minutes, revised drawings, subcontractor correspondence, progress photographs, programme updates, and handover reports. In a conventional workflow, these records may be searchable but remain distributed across folders, registers, and programme files.

Within FPEP, records are coded to the issue, linked to activities and reviewed in date order. The Date Action Centre separates issues and event dates. The Matter Command Centre exposes missing support, while programme comparisons show schedule movement. The analyst tests the controlling sequence, mitigation and causation. This fictional narrative illustrates the workflow, not a client outcome or automatic entitlement finding.

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Governance and defensibility

E1 TRACE separates source evidence, rule-based suggestions and reviewed findings. Event and claim suggestions use explainable evidence relationships. Where separately enabled, optional AI Date Assist adds labelled proposals. Neither type becomes authoritative without practitioner acceptance or establishes causation or entitlement.

In forensic delay work, the basis of a conclusion must be visible and capable of being challenged. FPEP therefore retains source references and review decisions so the practitioner can test the record and the reasoning before relying on an analytical output. A forensic platform must do more than produce fast search results. Its outputs may inform claims and expert opinions, so users need controls that support provenance, repeatability, and professional review.

Provenance

Records retain source identifiers and available page or passage references. Hashes support original and retained-copy checks. Recovered derivatives remain distinct from originals. If optional AI is enabled, its interpretations remain separate from versioned reviewer findings; inferred dates retain that qualification after acceptance.

Validation status

Unverified extracts, pending proposals and reviewed findings remain distinct. Date roles separate issue, sent, received and event dates. Pending AI proposals do not enter authoritative chronology or reports. Search matches do not count as reviewed position support.

Change history

Review decisions, evidence links and date findings retain their history. A revised accepted date can mark affected report runs as potentially outdated. Existing exported files remain historical records; they are not silently rewritten. Audit scope and retention require deployment review.

Methodological control

Recorded schedule movement does not prove causation. Consolidated S-curves use duration weighted, linearly time phased planned progress; programme actuals use recorded finishes and status at the data date. They are not cost or resource weighted earned value curves. Integrated period comparisons require confirmed project wide monthly progress and a programme update within 45 days; unsupported variance is withheld.

Confidentiality and access

Deployment owners must agree access, encryption, retention and disclosure arrangements. Optional cloud date analysis requires explicit case authorisation and a recorded processing boundary. Source content may leave the local machine when that service is enabled; manual review remains available without it.

The traceable analytical pathway supports that review by keeping source references, validation status, and practitioner decisions visible. The existence of a link is part of the evidential record; its analytical significance remains a matter for professional assessment.

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Security and deployment boundaries

E1 TRACE 1.0 uses local case storage with controlled installation and recovery. Optional integrations have separate security boundaries. R86 RC20 is a release candidate; it does not establish final production acceptance or independent security certification.

Windows identity and case access

FPEP is a Windows desktop application with a bundled runtime and local case database. Windows identity and per-case roles govern application access. Direct database, evidence-folder and export access remains subject to operating systems or repository permissions; application roles do not encrypt those files.

Database protection and recovery

The build supports AES-256-GCM encrypted SQLite backup snapshots protected by a passphrase. Restore checks authentication and database integrity before replacement. This protects the backup file, not the live database or external evidence folders. Backup coverage, passphrase custody, retention, restore testing and recovery commitments still need an agreed deployment policy.

Field capture and Microsoft 365 connections

Field Capture remains a controlled same-network HTTP pilot; wider use requires managed HTTPS, enterprise identity and device controls. SharePoint uses Microsoft Graph over HTTPS and tenant permissions. Optional AI Date Assist is disabled by default; approved provider settings, credentials and data-handling disclosure are required before source content is transmitted.

Controlled updates and production release

Installation checks package integrity, stages replacement and supports rollback and post-install health checks. The production signing workflow rejects packages that fail its signing requirements. The current candidate remains unsigned; trusted signing, independent security assessment and physical-device acceptance are still outstanding.

Optional AI is disabled by default and is not required for standard operation. AI credentials use Windows Credential Manager; approved processing location and retention are prerequisites. Live-provider accuracy remains unvalidated.

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Technology architecture

The architecture separates original evidence, extracted content, structured project data and the user interface. Originals remain authoritative; processing results remain identifiable as derivatives. Analytical links and review decisions are held separately so a reviewer can trace an output back to its sources and distinguish evidence from interpretation.

Layer	Function	Key control
Source evidence	Original project files and controlled references	Preserve authority and provenance
Processing	OCR, text extraction, metadata capture, and indexing	Record status, errors, and exceptions
Project data	Issues, areas, activities, WBS codes and evidence links	Use defined fields and validation states
Application	Search, review, dashboards, and export workflows	Apply role-based permissions where configured
Administration	Project setup, taxonomies, users, and system monitoring	Restrict configuration and record changes

Application files remain separate from case data, and updates preserve cases and outputs. Standard review works locally without AI credentials. Separately enabled AI sends authorised material to configured providers and returns proposals for explicit human review.

Local workflow and optional services

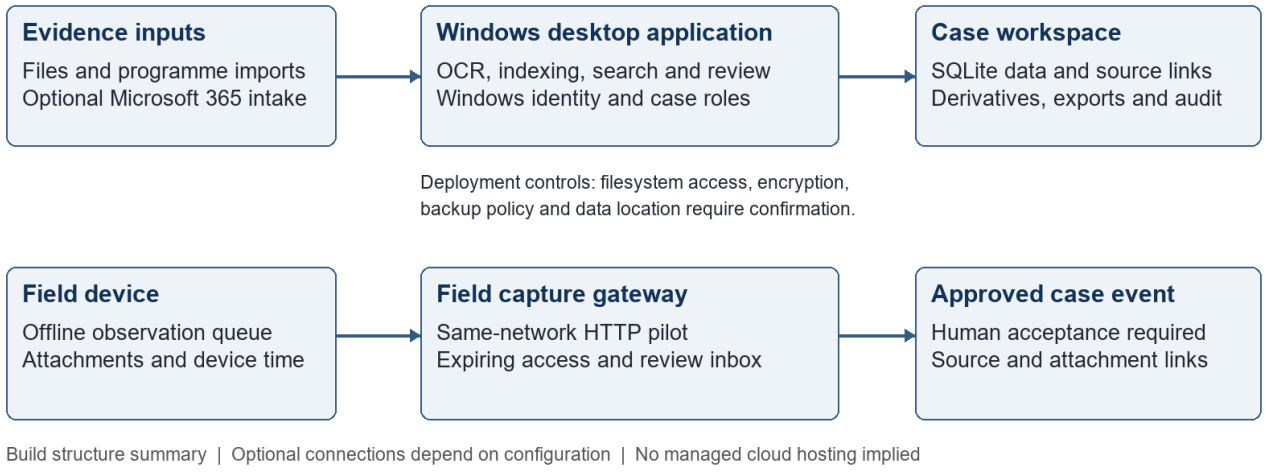


Figure 2 - Local evidence and Field Capture paths in E1 TRACE 1.0. Optional AI provider processing is a separate, case-authorised path described above. Backups and updates have distinct control boundaries.

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Implementation approach

Implementation should begin with one defined project or workstream rather than an unrestricted evidence population. The pilot should be large enough to test real constraints but narrow enough to establish standards and resolve exceptions before broader rollout.

1. Define the decision or analytical output the pilot must support, such as an issue chronology or activity linked evidence register.
2. Confirm source access, programme revisions, monthly report scope and the meaning of each document and event date.
3. Agree the project taxonomy for areas, packages, issues, parties, document types, and review status.
4. Check representative imports, OCR, source recovery, date decisions, position mapping and programme reconciliation.
5. Establish roles and review rules. Start in Essentials mode; assess optional integrations separately. Enable AI only if specifically required and authorised for the case.
6. Review the current-case performance report, rehearse update and backup recovery, and record unresolved limitations.
7. Complete deployment acceptance and applicable release gates before approving wider use.

Roles and responsibilities

Project sponsor: Defines purpose, authorises access and accepts the implementation scope.

Delay or claims lead: Owns the analytical framework, issue definitions, and programme relationships.

Evidence manager: Controls the source population, document inventory, coding standards, and exceptions.

Reviewer: Validates important classifications, extracts, and evidence links.

System administrator: Manages configuration, user access, backups, and technical monitoring.

Legal or information governance lead: Advises on privilege, confidentiality, retention, and disclosure requirements.

Responsive operation and case continuity

Case opening shows the interface before background readiness checks finish. The active-case selector identifies the verified open database, including temporary recovery entries where registration is missing. Responsive search and viewer controls adapt to available width. Laptop layouts preserve the sidebar and workspace, with stable startup typography; changing to a materially different display may require a restart for ideal font sizing.

Installation and commercial deployment

E1 TRACE supports installed Windows operation and controlled offline updates. Staged upgrades, repair, rollback and registry recovery keep application files separate from case data. The current candidate preserves existing case databases and reviewer history. Complete release and deployment acceptance before wider rollout.

Licensing, onboarding, support, maintenance and end-of-service export terms require agreement. Optional AI is not a standard-enabled service: provider deployment, credentials, data handling and any related commercial arrangements require separate confirmation.

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Why FPEP is different

FPEP Enterprise is designed for the analytical space between scheduling software, document repositories, OCR/search tools, and manual issue registers. Those tools remain valuable in their own domains. FPEP connects their relevant records and programme context around the analytical question.

The connection is the core capability

The relationship between evidence and programme context is treated as a managed analytical asset rather than an informal connection maintained in spreadsheets, hyperlinks, or individual working knowledge.

FPEP preserves the pathway from source record to issue, programme context, practitioner decision and traceable output. E1 TRACE extends it through evidence-to-position review, date-role controls and programme reconciliation. Native scheduling remains the programme authority; practitioners retain responsibility for conclusions.

A reviewable analytical pathway

A reviewer can examine a position, its accepted support and the evidence still needed, then follow the next action. Essentials mode makes this workflow easier to reach. Date review preserves source wording and distinct date roles; optional AI proposals remain visibly separate from accepted findings.

Limitations and responsible use

- OCR output can contain errors and should not replace inspection of the source where wording is material.
- Search results depend on the completeness of the ingested population, extraction quality, and chosen terms.
- OCR imported metadata and optional AI proposals require human validation. AI narrative must not be presented as quoted source wording.
- Programme associations do not by themselves establish critical delay, causation, responsibility, or contractual entitlement.
- Exports reflect the data and review status held at the time of generation and should carry an issue date or version.
- Legal, privilege, privacy, and data residency requirements vary by project and jurisdiction and require project specific assessment.

Evidence to programme traceability supports professional judgement. It does not replace it.

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Conclusion

As project records continue to grow in volume and complexity, the quality of delay analysis increasingly depends on the ability to connect evidence to programme reality. FPEP Enterprise was developed to create that connection in a transparent, reviewable, and defensible manner.

Its central proposition is evidence to programme traceability: preserving the route from source record, through project issue and programme context, to the analytical conclusion reached by the practitioner. That makes FPEP more than a document repository or OCR tool. It is a specialist analytical environment intended to reduce avoidable evidential friction while strengthening the provenance, consistency and reproducibility of delay and dispute work.

From evidential friction to analytical focus

E1 TRACE 1.0 advances this purpose through guided daily work, governed matter and date review, programme intelligence, controlled reporting and current-case performance visibility. Standard operation does not depend on AI. Source recovery and managed updates support continuity; fictional development material does not establish client outcomes.

For an organisation considering adoption, the next step is a defined pilot with representative records, agreed outputs and observable measures. The decision should rest on demonstrated usefulness in the intended environment, supported by appropriate deployment controls.

Understand the records.
Connect the programme context.
Preserve the route to the conclusion.
That is evidence to programme traceability.

About FPEP Enterprise

FPEP Enterprise develops E1 TRACE, a specialist evidence-to-programme platform for construction delays, claims and dispute analysis. E1 TRACE 1.0 is the current product identity, replacing Exertus. It supports document review, issue chronologies, programme revisions and reviewed evidential positions. This edition describes the current release candidate.

Further information, please contact: fpep-enterprise.com

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