TrueUpReady

Executive Effective License Position (ELP) — Sample Report

Acme Holdings (illustrative)

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SAMPLE REPORT · ILLUSTRATIVE DATA · NOT A REAL ASSESSMENT

Microsoft license risk position

An executive view of owned vs. required entitlements, financial exposure, and optimization opportunities across the Microsoft estate.

ESTIMATED COMPLIANCE EXPOSURE	OPTIMIZATION OPPORTUNITY	COMPLIANCE SCORE	DATA CONFIDENCE
−$370,700	**+$214,600**	**71**/100	**Medium**
Net licensing shortfall at illustrative list prices	Reclaimable surplus & over-licensed subscriptions	Scored on calculated products only	4 open items in exception register

Executive summary

This snapshot identifies a net **$370,700** compliance exposure, concentrated in SQL Server Enterprise core licensing, alongside **$214,600** of recoverable value from surplus cores and over-allocated Microsoft 365 subscriptions. The single largest risk is a 48-core SQL Server Enterprise shortfall driven by two hosts running unlimited virtualization without full physical-core coverage. The single largest saving is 360 reclaimable Microsoft 365 E3 seats attached to inactive, duplicate, or service accounts.

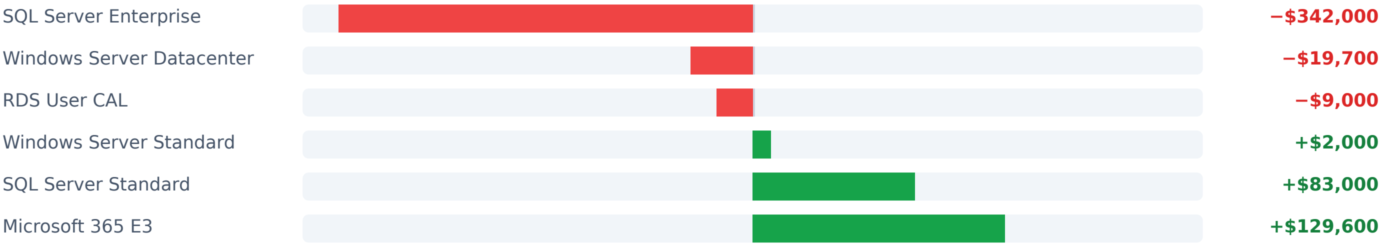
Acting on the top five items below before the next renewal or true-up would materially reduce exposure while funding part of the cost through reclaimed licenses. Figures are estimates for planning and require validation against your contract-specific pricing and the Microsoft Product Terms.

Effective license position by product

Product (license metric)	Owned	Required	Variance	Unit (illus.)	Financial impact	Status
SQL Server Enterprise (2-core)	120	168	−48	$7,128	−$342,000	Shortfall
Windows Server Datacenter (2-core)	64	96	−32	$615	−$19,700	Shortfall
RDS User CAL	1,200	1,260	−60	$150	−$9,000	Shortfall
SQL Server Standard (2-core)	200	156	+44	$1,894	+$83,000	Surplus
Microsoft 365 E3 (user/yr)	8,500	8,140	+360	$360	+$129,600	Reclaim
Windows Server Standard (2-core)	128	112	+16	$125	+$2,000	Surplus
Net position	—	—	—	—	**−$370,700**	**+$214,600 recoverable**

Unit prices are illustrative list values for demonstration. A live assessment uses your negotiated EA / contract pricing.

Compliance variance by product



SQL Server & Windows Server exposure

Primary risk — SQL Server Enterprise unlimited virtualization

Two clustered hosts (HOST-SQL-07, HOST-SQL-08) run SQL Enterprise across all VMs but are licensed for only 60 of the 84 physical cores each would require for unlimited virtualization rights. The 48-core gap is the dominant exposure. The passive failover (DR) node was correctly excluded under failover rights, so it does **not** add to the requirement.

Windows Server Datacenter: A dense host (28 VMs, 32 physical cores) is allocated Standard rather than Datacenter, creating a 32-core Datacenter shortfall once VM density passes the Standard break-even point of roughly 13–14 VMs per host. Promotion to Datacenter is both compliant and cheaper than stacking Standard at this density.

Re-harvestable surplus: 44 SQL Standard cores and 16 Windows Server Standard cores are owned but unassigned, and can be reallocated to reduce net new purchases.

Microsoft 365 user risk review

360 Microsoft 365 E3 subscriptions (≈$129,600/yr at illustrative pricing) are attached to accounts that likely do not require a paid seat:

Category	Seats	Finding	Recommended action
Inactive users	210	No interactive sign-in in 90+ days	Reclaim or downgrade at anniversary
Duplicate identities	95	Same person across two accounts	Consolidate; remove second seat
Service / shared accounts	55	Non-human accounts on E3	Move to appropriate license type
Total reclaimable	**360**	**≈ $129,600 / yr recoverable**	

Exception register

Open data-quality items that affect confidence in the figures above. Resolving these tightens the position before any vendor conversation.

ID	Item	Impact	Confidence	Action to close
E1	3 SQL hosts missing physical-core counts	High	Medium	Collect core counts from host inventory
E2	RDS evidence supplied as screenshot, not raw report	Medium	Low	Export per-user RDS CAL report
E3	Software Assurance unconfirmed on 24 WS DC cores	High	Medium	Verify SA in agreement / MLS
E4	140 AD accounts lack a unique identifier	Medium	Medium	Re-export AD with employeeID / UPN

Recommended next actions

1. **Close the SQL Enterprise 48-core shortfall** before the next true-up — it is the single largest exposure (−$342,000) and the most likely audit finding.
2. **Reclaim 360 Microsoft 365 E3 seats** at the next anniversary (≈$129,600/yr) by removing inactive, duplicate, and service accounts.
3. **Confirm Software Assurance on Windows Server Datacenter** to retain unlimited virtualization rights and validate the 32-core promotion.
4. **Replace RDS screenshot evidence** with a raw per-user CAL report to make the RDS position audit-defensible.
5. **Re-harvest 44 surplus SQL Standard cores** before purchasing new licenses for non-Enterprise workloads.
