Dynamic System Property: \textit{atisSpillageness}

\textit{(Dynamic system properties} are those properties that are part of the theory and describe patterns in time as change occurs within a system or between a system and its negasystem.\textit{)}

\textbf{Spillageness}, \( \mathcal{S}(S) \), = \textit{df} feedin that is blocked by the feedin system-capacity-control qualifier of filtration or feedout system-capacity-control qualifier of regulation.

\[
\mathcal{S}(S) = \{x \mid \text{capacity} \mathcal{L} \langle \mathcal{T}_x(S) \rangle = \top \lor \text{capacity} \mathcal{L} \langle \mathcal{R}_x(S) \rangle = \top \}
\]

\textbf{Spillageness} is defined as a set of components such that; \( x \) satisfies the predicate that defines the system-capacity-control qualifier of filtration or the system-capacity-control qualifier of regulation.

A chart explaining \textit{spillage} is shown on the next page.
Spillage is the result of System-Capacity-Control Qualifiers not allowing feedin to exceed system capacity, and allowing feedout to place in spillage that which is not provided for feedout. (1) In the first instance, it is as though a person is drinking too fast for the capacity of intake and spills what cannot be consumed. Maximum-capacity is exceeded. (2) In the second instance, it is the nutrients in the intestine that are not required for sustenance, but are made available to the commensal bacteria for their benefit. The nutrients are not available for expulsion from the system, but are made available in spillage as nutrients not required for the system. Minimal-capacity requirements are maintained. Another example of spillage is pilfering by company employees. The taking of pens, supplies, etc. generally does not affect the company operation, and is not output of the company. This pilfering is the acquisition by employees of spillage.