

OPERATING CASE STUDY / RISK, CONTROLS & GOVERNANCE

Status Governance & Service Continuity

An approval gate succeeds when valid work still reaches resolution

An operating-project case on removing self-service status overrides, separating approval from execution and protecting legitimate exception recovery. The analysis tests what declining approvals establish and how to measure the customer and resource consequences.

OVERRIDE GOVERNANCE & SERVICE RECOVERY

BLUF / BOTTOM LINE UP FRONT

Keep approval independent. Verify recovery for every original service obligation.

RECALCULATED FINDING

Analytical finding: identical approval counts can coexist with complete access or substantial unmet legitimate need. A falling approval total cannot establish the share of improper demand, review workload or the control's physical service benefit.

CONTRIBUTION IN THE SOURCE RECORD

Recorded contribution: management oversight, governance stance and reporting discipline. Program delivery belonged to the owning team.

EVIDENCE STATUS

Source-register reconstruction; original artifacts were not recovered. Recorded deployment is distinct from verified causal benefit.

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

STRUCTURED ABSTRACT / EXECUTIVE DECISION

Judge the control by the work it protects

[AI] Removing an override changes who can alter a record. Its operational value depends on whether legitimate exceptions and underlying process defects still receive a timely physical resolution.

Context

[HR] A delivery network removed an automated self-service status change and routed exceptions to a centrally processed, independently approved workflow. The source register records implementation, lower approved volumes and later concerns about alternate routes. It also preserves different launch dates and competing benefit presentations.

Objective

[HR/AI] The operating lead provided management oversight, defended separation of decision rights and set reporting discipline. The program owner and central processing team delivered the change. This case examines how to preserve the control while making legitimate recovery and its full resource burden observable.

Approach

[RC/AI] Reconcile request grain, exposure time, approval selection, launch versions and value bases. Construct equal-approval examples with different access to legitimate recovery. Define a full-cohort trial of stronger evidence review and physical-repair handoffs against the current approved gate.

Findings

[AI] Approved cases reveal neither all legitimate need nor all review work. A role separation can reduce a conflict without making its holder fully independent. A status correction does not establish custody or delivery. Historical reporting supports a recorded control change; it does not identify a causal customer effect or net cash benefit.

Decision value

[PD] The process owner should preserve independent approval and instrument original service obligations, all request dispositions and accepted recovery handoffs. The measurement owner should certify definitions; Finance should verify avoidable cost and overlap. Expansion requires economic clearance, better original-promise service and a prespecified safeguard for genuine exceptions.

Implications

[AI] The proposed Override-to-Recovery Evidence Contract connects authority, access, execution and mature outcome. Its immediate use is to prevent a control-adoption measure from becoming an unsupported success claim, and to specify the evidence needed for the next operating decision.

Labels: [HR] historical record; [RC] recalculated; [AI] analytical inference; [PD] proposed design. S1 is the supplied derivative project register; its underlying artifacts require independent authentication.

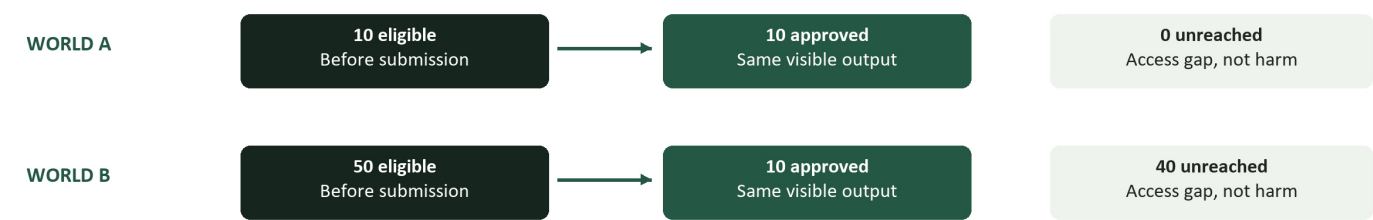
EXHIBIT 1 / APPROVAL SELECTION

Equal approval counts can hide unequal access

[AI] An approved ticket is the end of a selection process. The same count can emerge when nearly everyone who needs an exception is served or when many legitimate cases never reach the reviewer.

SAME APPROVALS / DIFFERENT LEGITIMATE ACCESS

Wholly hypothetical: 100 original opportunities in each world; approved cases all qualify



Submission and approval select the observed cases. Separate physical follow-up is still required.

[PD/AI] Consider two invented cohorts of 100 original opportunities. In World A, ten qualify for an exception and all ten submit and receive approval. In World B, fifty qualify, but only ten submit and receive approval. Both workflows produce ten approvals, all valid. Their unserved legitimate populations are zero and forty respectively.

Inference from approvals	What additional evidence is needed
Approval purity	Independent eligibility review of approved cases; an administrative approval is not itself the reference label.
Legitimate-case reach	All original opportunities, including unsubmitted, redirected, denied and unresolved cases.
Customer benefit	Physical resolution and original-promise outcomes across the entire cohort, with an appropriate comparator.

[AI] The example proves non-identification of access, not forty customer failures. Unapproved work may receive another valid remedy. The historical comparison is weaker because pre-change submissions and post-change approvals cover different periods and may differ in unit, demand and batch size.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Audit the original opportunity population before labeling the missing requests improper. Preserve separate measures for valid need, access to review, approved execution and physical recovery.

S1: pre-change submissions and post-change approved cases. The two cohorts are wholly hypothetical; their size and counts do not encode historical data. Formal identification and sampling requirements follow in the technical layer.

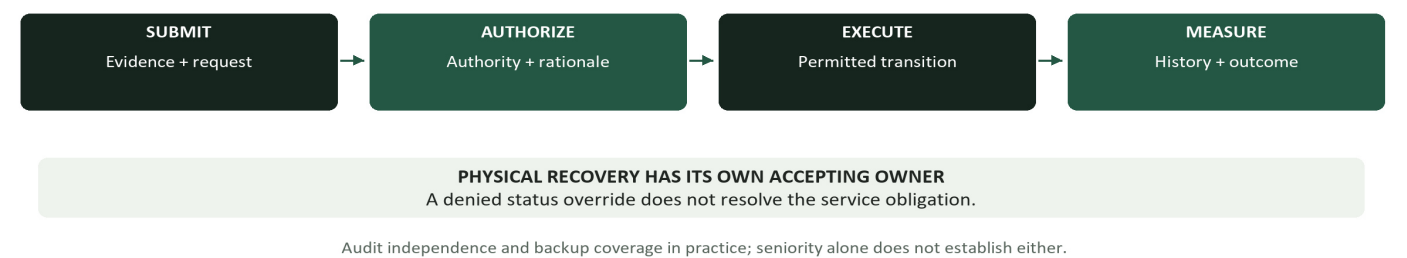
EXHIBIT 2 / DECISION RIGHTS

Separate authority. Preserve execution.

[AI] Moving approval away from the requesting operation addresses one conflict. The control still needs an executable decision, a processing owner and evidence of the resulting service state.

DECISION RIGHTS / DISTINCT CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES

Proposed acceptance tests for the recorded separation of duties



[HR] The recorded design separated the submitter, field approval role and central processor. The operating lead defended that separation and kept metric ownership distinct. Written reasons and backup approval coverage were part of the prescribed mechanism.

Control responsibility	Observable acceptance condition
Submitter	Provides the original obligation, physical evidence, requested transition and documented exception basis.
Approver	Has delegated authority and a managed conflict of interest; records approval, denial or unresolved conditions.
Processor / recovery owner	Executes only the authorized transition, records its result and accepts the physical-remedy handoff.
Measurement owner	Preserves outcome history and distinguishes controllability tags from exclusions or revised definitions.

[AI] Seniority is not a measure of independence. Shared regional targets, proxy decisions or collusion can leave a conflict in place. Permission enforcement should therefore be tested alongside rationale quality, execution fidelity and timely backup coverage.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Test the full transaction: an unauthorized request is blocked, an eligible request reaches a qualified reviewer, and an approved action produces an auditable execution record. Confirm recovery ownership even when the requested override is denied.

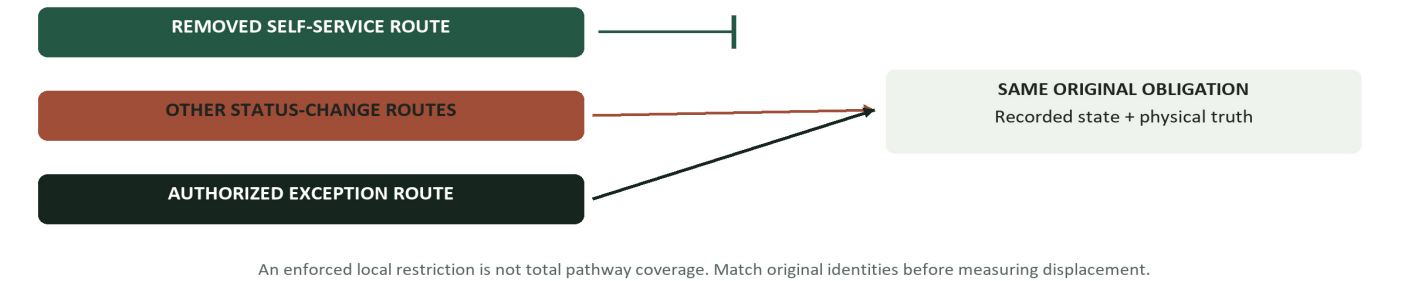
S1: recorded approval and processing split, backup coverage and metric-governance stance. GAO Green Book 2025, paragraphs 10.21–10.23, informs the control-design analogy; no legal applicability or compliance certification is asserted.

EXHIBIT 3 / CONTROL PERIMETER

Close the full risk path

[AI] An operation can enforce a restriction exactly as designed while the same status-changing behavior remains available elsewhere. Local control success and total risk reduction are different questions.

CONTROL PERIMETER / ALL ROUTES TO THE SAME STATE
Conceptual map: the source reports one closed route and remaining alternatives



[HR] The register says the original self-service route was removed while separate bulk and other status paths remained. Later reporting associated renewed flip activity with alternate routing. The follow-on permission project had its own owner, pilot and unresolved reporting; its results belong to that separate case.

Boundary to reconcile	Decision consequence
Route inventory	Identify every actor, tool, interface and batch action able to create the disputed state.
Original service identity	Link the same obligation across retries, alternate routes and terminal labels without double counting.
Effective launch	Use enforcement logs and rollout dates; a published notice or draft effective date is insufficient.
Observed route shift	Measure displacement on matched cohorts; a later aggregate rebound does not establish its cause.

[AI] Calendar-adjusting the source counts changes the description of the earlier demand pattern: the selected route and the combined tool population do not move in the same direction. Tool scope, exposure time and seasonal composition must be resolved before projecting a no-change baseline.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Maintain a route-level closure register with owner, tested control, permitted exception and customer outcome. Keep open paths visible until their separate interventions are implemented and evaluated.

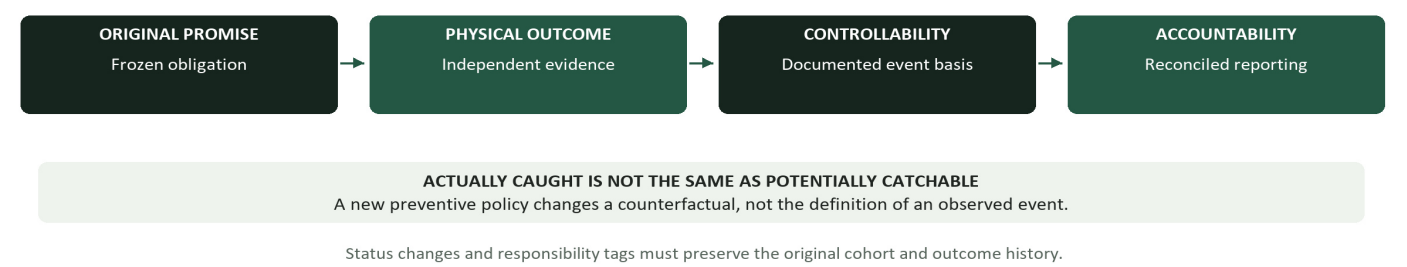
S1: request counts, launch-date variants, scope boundary and reported alternate routing. Exact rates and source-version calculations remain private. A documented boundary is not proof of total coverage or causal displacement.

EXHIBIT 4 / PHYSICAL TRUTH AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Preserve outcomes when attribution changes

[AI] A justified exception can change who controls a defect without changing what the customer experienced. A reporting adjustment must preserve both facts.

KEEP THE OUTCOME / ADD VERIFIED RESPONSIBILITY
A reporting attribution and a physical event answer different questions



[HR] The operating lead favored retaining defects in the outcome population while documenting genuinely external events separately. A regional investigation supplied an intended-path delivery statistic, but its denominator, sample and reference method remain insufficiently specified for an overall receipt estimate.

Claim boundary	Required distinction
Digital transition / custody	A status update asserts a state; independent physical evidence establishes handling or receipt.
Intended route / any delivery	Missing the designated pathway does not necessarily mean permanent nonreceipt or a lost customer order.
Actually prevented / preventable	A case not caught by today's control may still be catchable under a different control or configuration.
Attribution / total outcome	Tag verified responsibility while retaining the original promise and all original obligations.

[AI] Disjoint observed categories do not resolve a counterfactual. If current prevention removes cases before a downstream metric, the remaining cases were not actually removed; this does not prove that a modified preventive policy could never catch them.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Publish the stable service outcome alongside a reconciled controllability view. Require the metric owner to approve version changes. Evaluate any preventive redesign on its own population, mechanism and treatment contrast.

S1: attribution stance, prevention-coverage reasoning and regional intended-path statistic. The case corrects the actual-versus-potential set inference; it does not establish a new historical delivery rate.

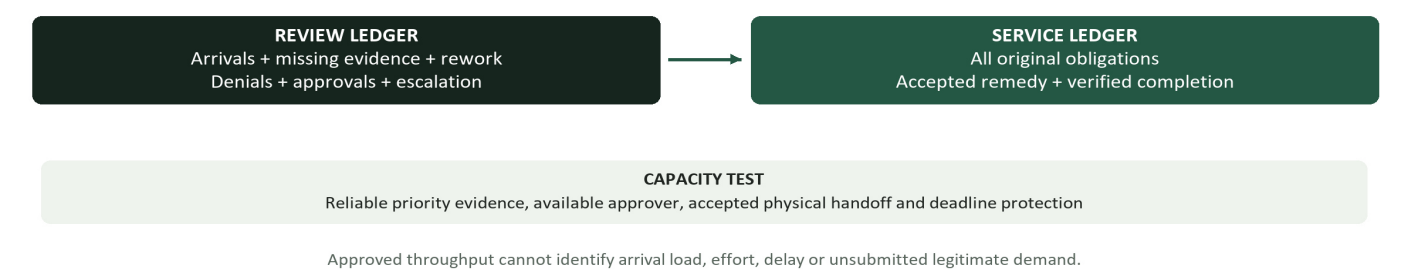
EXHIBIT 5 / CAPACITY AND RECOVERY

Measure the work behind approvals

[AI] Approval throughput omits rejected requests, missing evidence, resubmissions and cases waiting for a decision. It cannot determine the capacity needed to protect genuine exceptions.

REVIEW WORKLOAD / SERVICE RESOLUTION

Both ledgers start before the approval decision



[HR] The design called for central capacity assessment, time studies and regional backup coverage. The available record reports approvals and an assertion that early wait-time risks had subsided; it does not provide complete arrival, effort, delay or unsubmitted-demand measurements.

Operating ledger	Count and time it independently
Review demand	All arrivals, duplicates, missing-document loops, denials, escalations and abandoned requests.
Service obligation	All original units, including those never submitted; eligibility and promise frozen before selection.
Physical-repair handoff	Named recipient, acceptance, required action, available capacity and verified completion.
Exception protection	Time to an authorized remedy, original-deadline failure and escalation coverage for valid cases.

[AI] A denied override creates no physical benefit by itself. If the underlying defect remains, a clean permission log can coexist with stranded work. Priority review can help only if its evidence is reliable and the downstream remedy can actually absorb the work.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Pilot stronger review and accepted recovery handoffs against the current approved gate. Preserve existing service remedies. Stress evidence quality and backup capacity; monitor genuine exceptions separately from aggregate gains.

S1: unquantified processing capacity, prescribed backup approvers and reported wait-time status. Prospective capacity and outcome parameters are hypothetical, with their own cost and inference disclosure.

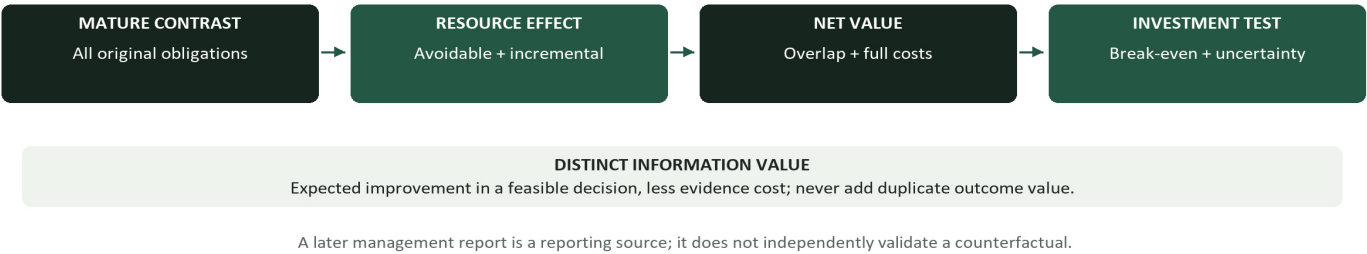
EXHIBIT 6 / RESULTS AND ECONOMICS

Tie value to a comparable mature outcome

[AI] A later management report can improve consistency of communication without making a historical change causal. Financial value must inherit the evidence quality of its outcome and cost basis.

ECONOMIC CLAIM / PRESERVE THE OUTCOME BASIS

Historical projections require causal and cost reconciliation before net benefit is assigned



[HR] The source preserves short-window network changes, a later monthly contribution measure, annual problem sizing, a period cost-avoidance projection and a portfolio entitlement. Their scopes and units differ. One benefit projection retains a short-window input even after reporting preference shifted to a later measure.

Value statement	Publishable interpretation
Recorded metric change	Describe the matched unit and window; concurrent programs and altered observation remain alternatives.
Projected avoided cost	Show mature effect, eligible volume, avoidable share, overlap and every incremental operating cost.
Portfolio entitlement	Reconcile ownership and overlapping outcomes; arithmetic reproduction alone does not establish additional value.
Decision-information value	Price improved choices separately, net of evidence acquisition; never add the same avoided outcome twice.

[AI] Omission from a newer report is not a formal retraction or independent validation. Rates, relative basis points and absolute rate changes must be distinguished. Sparse fitted process limits cannot establish sustained improvement or assign its cause.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Hold historical net-benefit attribution until the outcome, reference population, cost model and overlap ledger reconcile. Use the prospective test to compare economic break-even with detectable effects before funding expansion.

S1: competing result presentations, projected value bases and explicit unquantified central-processing cost. All numerical trial economics and information value are separately labeled hypothetical; none is claimed as realized cash.

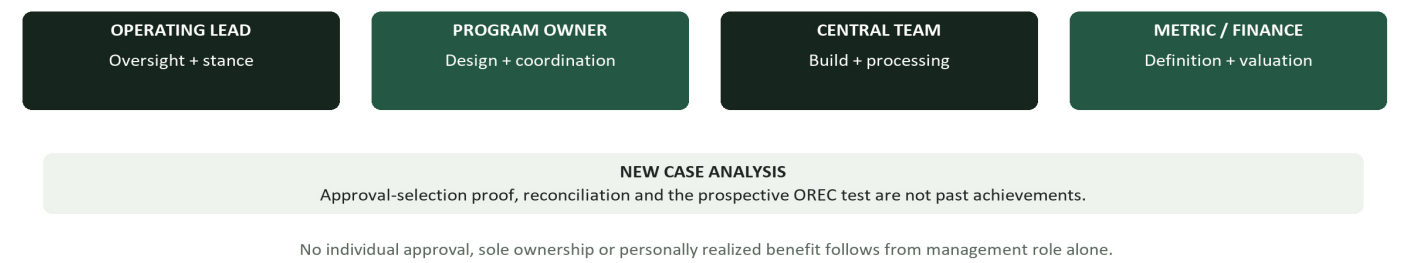
EXHIBIT 7 / CONTRIBUTION AND NEXT DECISION

Credit each contribution at its evidenced stage

[AI] A strong operating case separates the leader's judgment from the program team's execution and from outcomes that the available record cannot attribute causally.

CONTRIBUTION / CREDIT THE RECORDED ROLE

Registry-level attribution is provisional until underlying artifacts are authenticated



Contribution claim	Process-tracing grade and boundary
Management oversight / escalation cover	Provisional registry-level hoop. Recorded management role and proxy designation support involvement; copied emails alone do not establish design or delivery.
Governance stance / reporting discipline	Provisional registry-level hoop. A self-reported working note records the stance; original authorship and application require authentication.
Program design and implementation	Assigned in the record to the owning manager and central team. Do not transfer their authorship, approvals or workflow build to the operating lead.
Causal service and financial impact	Unestablished. Deployment reporting and repeated benefit statements do not identify individual or program-level causal effects.

[PD] The next decision is a bounded calibration of the current approved gate: establish original demand, evidence quality, processing and repair capacity, and independently linked service outcomes. A tested enhanced workflow is a new treatment; its future results cannot retroactively validate the original removal.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

[PD] Assign one accountable process owner, one measurement owner and a Finance reviewer. Release each claim only at its evidenced stage: authorized, implemented, measured, causally evaluated and economically reconciled.

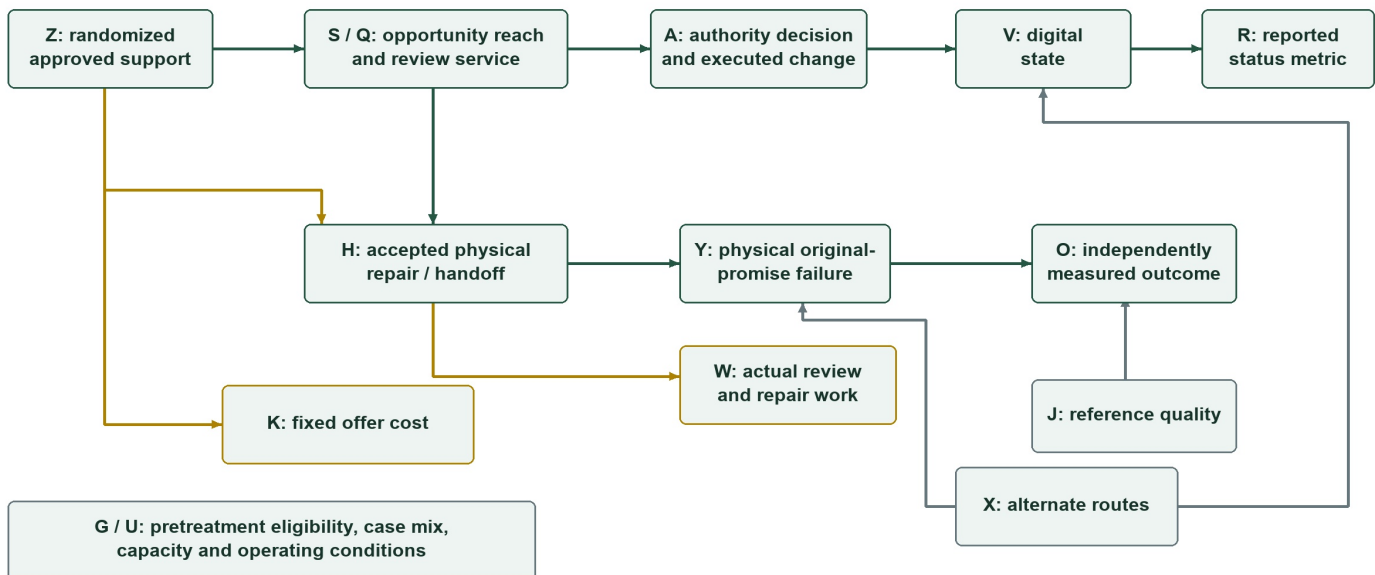
S1: named owner, management role, escalation proxy, self-reported stance, team delivery and attribution pack. Internal case analysis and the OREC framework are new analytical work, not historical project achievements.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Trace authority, digital state and physical service separately

[AI/PD] The Override-to-Recovery Evidence Contract (OREC) asks whether an authorized control protects legitimate access and improves physical outcomes. Permission enforcement, approval quality and customer recovery are distinct claims.

OREC: AUTHORITY IS A CONTROL; PHYSICAL SERVICE IS AN OUTCOME



G / U affect S, Q, H, X and Y. Z can affect S, Q, H and X. X can affect V and Y.

Y -> O; J -> O. V -> R; recording quality also affects R. No direct claim that a status write moves a parcel.

[AI] Baseline eligibility G and operating conditions U affect submission S, queue service Q and customer outcomes. Conditioning on submission or approval selects cases after policy assignment. An authorized state change A can alter recorded status V without completing physical handoff H. Alternate route X can alter both records and real operations.

[PD] Randomized support offer Z changes review priority, backup and corrective handoff under the current approved authority. Physical original-promise failure Y is independently ascertained as O; reference quality J affects measurement. Fixed package cost K is separate from actual review and repair work W. Reference independence means separation from intervention delivery, not statistical independence from truth.

[PD] The proposed model uses a common upstream opportunity queue in both arms; it does not infer latent demand from submitted tickets. Estimate the total offer effect on the original cohort without adjusting for approval, successful repair, alternate-route use or measured adherence.

Basis: proposed OREC paths [PD]; source interpretation [HR/AI]. Saltzer and Schroeder (1975); GAO (2025). Context paths are summarized beneath the diagram; arrows do not certify a historical causal effect.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Perfect approval can coexist with poor legitimate access

[AI] An independent synthetic cohort contains 100 original exception opportunities. In both worlds, exactly 10 cases are submitted and approved; every approval is genuinely eligible. Only the unobserved original need differs.

Hypothetical quantity	World A	World B
Original opportunities	100	100
Genuinely eligible opportunities	10	50
Submitted and approved	10	10
Approval precision	100%	100%
Eligible reach	100%	20%
Eligible but unserved	0	40

[AI] Let I be eligible prevalence, s_L and s_I submission probabilities for eligible and ineligible cases, and a_L and a_I approval probabilities conditional on submission. Then $A/D = I \cdot s_L \cdot a_L + (1-I) \cdot s_I \cdot a_I$. Even perfect adjudication leaves $A/D = I \cdot s_L$: prevalence and reach are not separately identified.

[AI] With D fixed, A positive, no ineligible approvals and all submitted eligible cases approved, eligible count L can be any integer from A through D . Therefore eligible reach A/L can range from A/D to 1. The private solver enumerates every feasible count; the example is not fitted to the source. Unserved legitimate need is an access gap, not an assumed physical miss.

[HR/AI] The historical comparison is weaker: prior submissions and later approvals use different periods, grains and selection mechanisms. Denied, abandoned and rerouted requests are absent. A low approval count identifies neither improper-use prevalence nor total manual workload. The same approvals can coexist with many rejected reviews and repeated rework.

[PD] Enumerate eligible opportunities independently; report timely legitimate service, approval precision, abandonment, rework and all-route outcomes separately. Administrative-burden theory and the Bhargava-Manoli experiment motivate testing access friction, without transferring their setting or effect sizes.

Basis: independent exact proof [AI], counterexample.py/json; source denominator distinction [HR]. Moynihan, Herd and Harvey (2015); Bhargava and Manoli (2015). All table quantities are hypothetical.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Build a linked opportunity, decision and recovery ledger

[PD] One ticket is not necessarily one package, one decision or one physical action. Preserve the bridges between these grains instead of converting an approval throughput into a defect rate.

Layer	Minimum evidence and unresolved category
Original opportunity	Stable booking and exception IDs, pretreatment eligibility rule, original promise and independently recorded unmet need; include non-submission.
Request and review	Submission, rejection, resubmission, queue entry, review start/end, authority, rationale and backup use; charge all reviewed work.
Digital execution	Versioned endpoint, authorized transition, actual successful write and readback; preserve failed and alternate-path actions.
Physical execution	Custody and accepted handoff, corrective action, original-deadline receipt, later receipt and unresolved disposition.
Accountability and cost	Occurrence retained regardless of owner tag; rule-based allocation separately audited; actual resource and payment consequences distinguished.

[HR/AI] The source documents an earlier sanctioned tool and a later replacement policy, with distinct target and reported-live dates, plus companion instructions whose applicability needs reconciliation. Policy publication, configuration deployment, actual enforcement and station exposure need separate timestamps. An old document reference does not prove a removed function remained executable; a closure note does not verify every endpoint.

[AI] Intended-driver-path success cannot identify all-driver receipt. In a hypothetical common cohort of 100 unique packages, 30 intended-path receipts permit total receipt from 30 through 100, depending on other paths. This bound requires valid nesting. The source quote has additional denominator ambiguity and supplies neither an overall receipt baseline nor a treatment counterfactual.

[PD] Independently audit approved, denied, unsubmitted and alternate-path cases with known sampling probabilities. Adjudicate eligibility under the rule in force at decision time; do not use later receipt to retroactively change that rule. Blind outcome reviewers to assignment where feasible. Audit disagreement and unresolved truth rather than treating senior approval as a gold standard.

Basis: source state/version limitations [HR/AI]; proposed measurement contract [PD]. Saltzer and Schroeder (1975); GAO (2025). Internal identifiers, event dates and source counts remain private.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

An actual-set identity cannot rule out counterfactual prevention

[AI] Cases actually intercepted under the current policy and cases that a different upstream control could intercept are different sets. Their distinction changes the logic of an exclusion proposal without automatically endorsing that proposal.

Independent hypothetical set	Count
Original population	100
Actually caught by current control C0	20
Current residual N0	80
Catchable under a proposed alternative C1	70
Current residual that alternative would catch	50

[AI] Construct C0 as the first 20 entities and N0 as the remaining 80. Let C1 include C0 and 50 entities from N0. Then C0 intersect N0 is empty, while C1 intersect N0 has 50 members. Current disjointness therefore cannot establish that no current residual case is preventable under another control.

[HR/AI] The registry treats an actual-caught definition as refuting a could-have-been-caught claim. That reasoning needs the policy, input coverage and counterfactual state held fixed; otherwise it changes the question. Reported scan-type gaps are hypotheses about applicability, not proof that every remaining case is exogenous or controllable.

[PD] Preserve the all-customer occurrence count. Evaluate prevention through an authorized intervention and physical outcomes; decide financial or performance allocation through its own approved rule. An approved exception ticket supports a review trail, not automatic proof of exogeneity. Avoid deleting difficult cases merely to clean the accountability view.

[AI] Nor does a later rise in a residual tool-linked count identify migration by itself. It is compatible with different workload, case mix, capture, late posting or substitution. Cross-path entity histories and comparable exposure can discriminate these explanations; the still-open path remains a credible risk, not an estimated displacement effect.

Basis: independent finite-set proof [AI]; source actual-versus-potential distinction [HR/AI]. Campbell and Goodhart motivate an invariant occurrence ledger; they do not determine a client accountability rule.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Define a causal contrast beyond the closed tool endpoint

[HR/AI] The reported network launch leaves no untreated comparison in the supplied record. Later monthly reporting and repeated leadership citation do not identify an intervention effect.

Target claim	Necessary comparison
Permission enforcement	Attempted transitions and configuration under the authorized rule, including failed and alternate endpoints.
Legitimate access	Timely service among independently identified eligible original opportunities; retain non-submission and unavailable evidence.
Physical customer benefit	Original-promise failure under assigned approved support versus current approved practice, all original bookings retained.
Economic benefit	Signed physical-outcome and resource contrasts under the same cohort, horizon and prices; subtract incremental fixed cost once.

[AI] A same-name numerator can change when the tool disappears or attribution joins change. Use a source-independent receipt outcome as primary and tool-specific counts as mechanisms. Avoid selecting the outcome cohort by a successful status update, a paid concession or a request that survived the new gate.

[HR/AI] The private arithmetic also rejects the repeated acceleration rationale for the removed path under the stated day denominators. Broader-tool growth cannot repair that path-specific claim. A matching-period ratio of component to total rates does not reconcile with the printed component share under one denominator; preserve the scope fork rather than choosing the most favorable series.

[PD] For a new authorized enhancement, randomize whole review and physical-capacity domains to contain queue spillovers. Freeze original bookings and opportunity rules before allocation; stratify on pretreatment volume, exception mix and backup availability. Analyze all assigned units, including declined or failed interventions. Equal-capacity labels do not imply equal labor cost.

[PD] A later observational extension would estimate group-time ATT only with credible parallel trends, no anticipation, comparable versions and overlap. The historic universal launch cannot acquire those assumptions retrospectively. Never reinstate an unapproved self-service route simply to construct a control arm.

Basis: historical identification limits [HR/AI]; proposed ITT and conditional future ATT [PD]. Callaway and Sant’Anna (2021); interference framework. No historical customer treatment effect is estimated.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Audit selected sites, clocks and process variation together

[HR/AI] A post-closure spot-check of poorly performing sites is useful negative evidence against universal closure rhetoric. It is not a representative prevalence estimate, a controlled intervention study or a measure of coaching effectiveness.

[AI] Under an explicitly assumed linear conditional-mean model, untreated follow-up is $m + \rho \cdot (x - m)$, where m is the population mean and ρ is persistence. Assumed ρ of 0.4, 0.7 or 0.9 implies 60%, 30% or 10% reversion of a selected excess. These are hypothetical sensitivities; no regression-to-the-mean fraction is estimated from this source.

[RC] The private audit contains 20 source/sensitivity screens, with 9 source-version audits, 3 design audits and 6 cross-sectional profiles kept separate. No individual or moving-range point crosses its fitted tentative band; no stable phase is established. A repeated administrative completion percentage has zero moving range, a degenerate screen rather than evidence of stability.

[PD] For an eligible ordered series, compute moving ranges $MR_t = |x_t - x_{(t-1)}|$, individual limits $\text{mean}(x)$ plus or minus $2.66 \cdot \text{mean}(MR)$, and moving-range upper limit $3.267 \cdot \text{mean}(MR)$. Sparse fitted pairs are non-diagnostic. Retrospective limits and selective endpoints cannot establish a causal control effect.

[PD] A future rate chart needs repeated unique binary failures, valid exposure, stable taxonomy and comparable ascertainment. Estimate overdispersion with Laney p -prime only after those requirements and a sufficient reference phase hold. There is no eligible repeated Laney panel here. Do not manufacture daily points from an annual average or a reported range.

Moderator	Why it can change the result
Genuine demand and signal accuracy	False priorities consume review slots; missed priorities can leave eligible work unserved.
Arrival bursts and backup coverage	Same average throughput can conceal deadline misses and queues during scarce capacity.
Alternate paths and documentation	A closed endpoint can coexist with substitution or conflicting instructions.
Maturity and reference availability	Late evidence can change observed counts; unresolved outcomes must stay in the original denominator.

Basis: source selection and sparse-series limits [HR/RC]; Barnett et al. (2005), NIST XmR, Laney (2002), Whitt (1983), Woods (2018). No source chart is promoted into causal evidence.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Bound contribution, evidence strength and the financial claim

[HR/AI] The strongest defensible personal-contribution claim is a provisional registry-level hoop: managerial oversight, an articulated authority stance, verification requests and reporting discipline. Original documents remain unrecovered.

Claim	Supported boundary
Programme delivery	Registry assigns initiative design and execution to the programme owner and operational partners; oversight is not sole authorship.
Governance judgement	The focal manager is recorded defending independent approval and separating processing from metric policy; job level alone does not prove impartiality.
Verification and reporting	The record attributes follow-up checks and preference for a newer reporting frame. Those acts do not independently authenticate the underlying figures.
Customer or financial impact	No controlled physical-outcome study or Finance-validated net benefit is supplied. Companion-programme outcomes remain separate.

[AI] Repeated summaries can share one original statement. A generated verification workflow is not an independent physical retest. Being copied on an approval thread or belonging to an approver role does not establish an individual authorization. An absent statement in a later review may reflect editorial reframing rather than formal statistical invalidation.

[HR/AI] Reconstructed financial arithmetic mixes a problem-size run rate, a period projection and a portfolio opportunity under different unit costs and populations. They are neither additive nor alternative estimates of one quantity. Narrow outcome scope does not by itself make a biased causal valuation a conservative lower bound. Review, rejection, rework and physical-repair costs are not quantified historically.

[AI] Consolidated limits are material: unrecovered originals and appendix data; unresolved effective dates and companion-instruction scope; request/package grain; selected approvals and intended-route outcomes; unmeasured substitution and reference error; concurrent programmes and no untreated comparator; uncertain maturity and shared queues. These prevent a customer-effect estimate, measured improper-use prevalence and a realized cash claim.

[PD] Recover authenticated sources, permissions/configuration logs, common-cohort bridges, reviewer decisions and independent receipt evidence before strengthening either contribution or benefit grades. Collier-style process tracing can test role claims; it cannot replace identification of operating effects.

Basis: provisional registry-level hoop [HR/AI]; Collier (2011). Current proof and source-conflict audits are new analysis, not retroactively attributed to the historical manager.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Test approved review support and physical handoff prospectively

[PD] Compare current approved practice with a package that prioritizes evidence, supports backup review and completes accepted physical-repair handoffs. Maintain the same authority rule and customer-remedy policy in both arms.

[PD] The illustrative trial freezes 240 original bookings per independent domain, with a common upstream-enumerated opportunity queue. Hidden reference classes distinguish genuine qualifying exceptions, process defects and ordinary flow; the policy sees an observable noisy priority signal, never the hidden class. Priority buys review, not automatic approval. All original bookings remain in the ITT.

[PD] Measure physical original-promise failure using independent evidence by original promise plus 30 days; receipt after the original deadline remains a miss. Estimate overall failure reduction, full resource benefit net of variable work, and the change in genuine-exception failure risk. The latter denominator is all original reference-eligible exceptions, not approvals or all bookings.

[PD] Funding requires economic clearance beyond fixed package cost, overall customer improvement and a separately justified genuine-exception noninferiority margin. Choose the margin with the authorized quality owner before outcome inspection. A tolerated excess is not proof of no harm. Unserved queue cases, false priorities, rejected reviews and unsuccessful repair remain visible and priced.

[PD] The following synthetic model uses exact finite queue moments and explicitly approximate planning inference, checked with independently generated finite-process trials at the relevant null and boundary laws. Compare a few reported allocations, confidence bounds, MDE and break-even; do not claim a global minimum or universal finite-sample coverage. More domains cannot rescue an intrinsically harmful process version.

[PD] The ideal reviewed-evidence reference, complete upstream enumeration, service probabilities and capacity distribution are planning assumptions. Pilot real eligibility error, non-submission, tail maturity, ordinary-flow displacement, queue dependence and recruitment feasibility before execution. Where k failures are known and u outcomes unresolved among N originals, risk remains bounded by k/N and $(k+u)/N$.

[PD] An unestimated later field valuation must keep favorable avoidable outcomes, adverse outcomes, variable work and fixed costs separate. Discount only favorable attributable, non-overlapping benefit; do not discount harms or count lower override volume as avoided customer cost.

Basis: proposed evaluation only [PD]; case-derived planning and independent numerical review accompany the next four pages. Strong et al. (2014) informs information valuation. No trial has been executed or historical probabilities used as calibration.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Make the recovery contract falsifiable

[AI/PD] OREC is useful only if it can reject a reassuring control story. A clean approval stream and a closed endpoint are intermediate observations, not sufficient release criteria.

Proposition	Prespecified falsification test
P1: Legitimate access improves	Independent eligible-cohort timely service fails the chosen improvement target, or the genuine-case harm bound fails, despite high approval precision.
P2: Denial activates effective repair	Denied process-defect cases show no prespecified gain in accepted handoff and reference-audited corrective work; do not claim that pathway explains improvement.
P3: Reduction survives alternate paths	Original-cohort all-route errors do not decline as claimed after accounting for changed capture and substitution, even if the named endpoint remains closed.
P4: Net value survives capacity stress	Customer improvement, full-cost economic clearance or genuine-exception safety fails under the prespecified demand and backup-capacity conditions.

[AI] Saltzer and Schroeder place authority checks across access paths; GAO adds segregation and documentation. Administrative-burden research asks who never reaches the gate. Whitt and Woods make capacity and fallback testable. Repenning and Stermann caution that pressure and attributions can reinforce controls without repairing the process. These are design arguments, not imported effect estimates.

[AI] Deming cautions against reacting to unstable measurement. Campbell and Goodhart explain why a targeted status proxy can change independently of service. Ittner and Larcker require evidence along the authority-to-action-to-customer chain. Tucker and Edmondson distinguish immediate workarounds from organizational learning: every denied shortcut needs an accepted resolution owner. Composite weights state a value judgement, so expose components and preserve separate harm gates.

[PD] Reproducibility requires frozen cohort/rule versions, a request-to-package bridge, all-route events, independent reference packets, source lineage, declared costs, preregistered margins and a dated analysis plan. Re-run the exact constructive proof and a separate numerical solver; actual-page inspection and hash binding follow every final content change.

[AI] The case establishes a defensible control problem and a testable recovery contract. The documented authority change is more secure evidence than the claimed customer effect. That distinction permits progress while keeping legitimate service and unresolved causal claims visible.

Basis: OREC propositions and synthesis [AI/PD]. Fresh primary access scopes and the continuing methodological applications are recorded in the private research memo and closing references.

Test the approved queue and the physical handoff

[PD] Compare current approved independent review with evidence-priority review and an accepted physical-repair handoff. Authority, exception eligibility and customer remedies stay fixed. The trial does not reinstate self-approval or operate the adjacent bulk tool.

[PD] Each independent shared-review domain contains 240 original bookings in one fixed review window. An upstream objective rule creates 24 opportunity cards before assignment: eight truly qualifying exceptions and 16 process defects requiring physical correction. The remaining 216 bookings stay in the outcome. These hidden classes are synthetic reference states, not submission labels.

Hypothetical queue/outcome law	Usual	Proposed
Review slots: equiprobable per domain	8 or 12	8 or 12
Priority sensitivity / false priority	Neutral order	85% / 15%
Genuine failure: served / unserved	10% / 60%	10% / 60%
Process failure: served / unserved	20% / 30%	6% / 30%

[PD] Priority signals choose order, never approval. If priority demand exceeds capacity, select neutrally within it; otherwise fill remaining slots neutrally. Independent reviewed evidence applies the unchanged rule. False priority consumes slots. Unserved cases retain the approved service route and all physical outcomes.

REVIEW CAPACITY IS NOT APPROVAL VOLUME

[PD] All opportunity cards enter in both arms, so this test cannot identify hidden demand or outreach effects. Reconstruct receipt at each original promise through promise + 30 days; late receipt remains a miss. Keep unsuccessful repairs, cancellations, alternative routes and unknown truth. No individual sanction or refund suppression is valued.

[PD] All inputs and the ideal reviewed-reference assumption require calibration. Ordinary failure risk is 1.5% in both arms by assumption; other spillover harms require separate tests.

Detecting break-even is not the same as clearing it

[PD] Exact finite hypergeometric and binomial moments support approximate normal planning. Domain-wide capacity and queue composition induce dependence. The proposed response mixture changes whole queue policies, not observed compliance or source prevalence.

Design	Per arm	MDE (index)	BE detection	Joint floor
Initial	64	12.44	29.5%	36.8%
Base candidate	384	5.18	93.6%	99.1%
Coverage stress	384	5.20	93.5%	50.6%
Larger stress test	1024	3.19	>99.9%	89.7%

[PD] Break-even is 6.44 index points. Require 80% detection there, plus 80% joint power for resource benefit above cost, original-promise improvement above zero and genuine-exception harm below two percentage points. That candidate margin needs approval; its denominator is the eight qualifying opportunities.

[PD] Each directional gate uses a 97.5% normal bound; the zero-effect test is two-sided 5%. Joint floor = $\max(0, P(\text{value}) + P(\text{promise}) + P(\text{genuine}) - 2)$. Boundary covariance is recalculated under the actual finite law. No endpoint independence or exact finite confidence guarantee is claimed.

[PD] Stress has six or ten review slots, 75% sensitivity, 20% false priority and 8% served-process failure. Its positive mean value is smaller: detecting break-even still exceeds 90% at the base allocation, while funding-clearance power is only 50.6%. The larger test's finite simulated joint success is 89.7% (89.3-90.2% Monte Carlo interval).

A CALIBRATION PLAN, NOT A RECRUITMENT PROMISE

[PD] The larger allocation requires 2,048 independent domains and 491,520 original bookings. Neither recruitment nor effect assumptions are established. Calibrate coverage, handoff response, reference errors and margin before a live test; do not call the hypothetical passing allocation feasible.

[PD] MDE and fixed cost use index points; base usual total resource burden = 100. Four direct allocations only, no minimum claim. Severe harm and ordinary-flow spillovers remain separately assessed.

Charge every review, not just each approval

[PD] Promise failure costs 20 hypothetical resource units. Each reviewed case costs 0.05; each qualifying authorization costs 0.20. Process-repair work costs 0.40 under usual practice and 0.65 under the proposed handoff, whether or not it succeeds.

[PD] Proposed triage costs 0.12 per opportunity card. Both arms include common reservation of 0.04 per booking. Fixed K = 0.06 per original booking allocates 0.02 each to configuration, backup coordination and recurring quality verification. Research-only reference adjudication is a separate study cost.

[PD] $Net_raw = a \times h \times S - A - W - K$. S is favorable physical-failure cost reduction; A is added harm; W is incremental review, handling and repair work. Avoidability a and non-overlap h discount favorable benefit only. Table values are stress net index points; every added harm and work charge remains in full.

Avoidability a	h = 0.50	h = 0.75	h = 1.00
0.50	-4.99	-3.56	-2.13
0.75	-3.56	-1.41	0.74
1.00	-2.13	0.74	3.61

[PD] Base net is 7.76 and stress net 3.61 at full realization. Stress requires a x h above 0.685. At fixed K = 0.04 / 0.06 / 0.08, stress net is 5.76 / 3.61 / 1.47. Different prices require new power; fewer approvals alone have no benefit term.

KEEP UNKNOWN ELIGIBILITY AND OUTCOME TRUTH

[PD] With work independently verified, epsilon unknown or incorrect outcome labels in each arm can move the resource contrast by 40 epsilon and failure contrast by 2 epsilon. Qualifying-exception errors use their own denominator; unknown class membership additionally requires reassignment bounds. Later evidence cannot erase an original deadline miss.

[PD] $Net_index = 100 \times Net_raw / 0.93152778$. Same original booking pool and K allocation across designs. No historical prices, validated savings or information-value addition.

PROPOSED INFORMATION VALUE / 4 OF 4

Learn whether the next constraint is evidence or capacity

[PD] The information decision is separate from operating benefit. Choose a bounded policy trial, strengthen coverage and handoff before testing, or reconcile evidence and authority. No action licenses a change in customer remedy or an unsupported override.

Action / state	Ready	Weak handoff	Unresolved
Bounded policy trial	15	-6	-14
Strengthen handoff	5	11	-6
Reconcile evidence	3	2	5

[PD] A failed mandatory reference or authority requirement defines unresolved first. Otherwise classify readiness versus weak coverage/handoff. Hypothetical priors are 0.35 / 0.40 / 0.25. The signal reports the state correctly with probability q and each wrong state with probability (1 - q)/2.

Signal q	Gross EVSI	Acquisition	Net EVSI
0.50	0.3000	0.40	-0.1000
0.70	2.4100	1.20	1.2100
0.90	4.9700	2.50	2.4700

[PD] All 27 contingent policies are enumerated. Prior-optimal handoff strengthening is worth 4.6500; EVPI is 6.2500. Utilities include the subsequent chosen preparation or test. Signal acquisition is additional. Decision units are not historical dollars and are never added to avoided failure costs.

VERIFY REACH BEFORE CALLING THE GATE SUCCESSFUL

[PD] Approval purity, access to review, physical repair and mature customer receipt are separate facts. A low approved count cannot identify unmet legitimate demand. First recover the original-opportunity denominator and its dispositions, then price the evidence that changes the next bounded decision.

[PD] Hypothetical states, priors, likelihoods and payoffs. Customer protection and authority are mandatory constraints; a favorable EVSI is not deployment approval.

REPRODUCIBILITY / READER PROTOCOL

Reproduce the population before reproducing the result

[AI] The case preserves four different objects: original service obligations, submitted requests, approved actions and physical outcomes. A calculation is meaningful only after these objects and their links are defined.

Review layer	Reproduction requirement
Source register	Verify every selected cell against the immutable workbook. Preserve source versions, missing originals and distinct program ownership. Repeated derivative accounts do not authenticate one another.
Identification proof	Rebuild the equal-approval worlds on one invented original cohort. Verify eligible reach and review-work ranges. Keep unmet access distinct from a presumed physical failure.
Historical arithmetic	Reconcile exposure periods, request versus package grain, rate/share consistency, relative versus absolute units and financial horizons. Preserve unresolved forks.
Prospective evaluation	Rebuild the finite review process, original-cohort outcomes, accepted repair and costs. Retain genuine exceptions and capacity pressure in all gates.
Decision value	Enumerate feasible signal-contingent policies, subtract evidence cost and check the perfect-information bound. Keep information value distinct from the operating result.

Public conclusions and private evidence

[AI] The public PDF uses anonymized historical conclusions and independently hypothetical numerical examples. The private package contains source identities, raw calculations, local paths, parameter provenance, version alternatives and review bindings. That package is not intended for external portfolio distribution.

A new test does not retrospectively certify the old program

[AI] The register records a deployed control and a governance contribution. The proposed OREC framework, selection proof and trial are new analysis. Future evidence about stronger review and recovery handoffs would apply to that new treatment contrast, not establish the historical removal's causal effect.

PRACTICAL HANDOFF

[PD] Authenticate the source control and launch records. Establish the original opportunity census, current approval path, available review capacity and physical reference. Calibrate and register an authorized enhancement before comparative testing.

The separately labeled private package contains reproducibility code and source mappings. Final source-semantic, numerical and actual-page reviews bind the released artifacts; substantive revisions require renewed review.

RESEARCH REFERENCES / ACCESS AND CONTROL DESIGN

Connect legitimate access to accountable recovery

Primary research supports the analytical method and proposed design. It does not authenticate source artifacts, supply local parameters or establish this project's causal effects.

Moynihan, D., Herd, P., & Harvey, H. (2015). Administrative Burden: Learning, Psychological, and Compliance Costs in Citizen-State Interactions. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 25(1), 43–69. Publisher-indexed abstract and metadata. Access friction can separate underlying need from observed participation. OREC therefore measures unsubmitted legitimate opportunities; this application imports no public-benefit effect size.

Bhargava, S., & Manoli, D. (2015). Psychological Frictions and the Incomplete Take-Up of Social Benefits: Evidence from an IRS Field Experiment. *American Economic Review*, 105(11), 3489–3529. Official AEA abstract. A randomized study of benefit take-up motivates testing information and access mechanisms. It does not identify the historical causes of missing operational requests in this case.

Saltzer, J. H., & Schroeder, M. D. (1975). The Protection of Information in Computer Systems. *Proceedings of the IEEE*, 63(9), 1278–1308. Author-hosted HTML, basic principles. Complete mediation, separation of privilege and usable controls inform the review of alternate status paths. Information authorization alone does not establish physical custody or an approver's organizational independence.

Whitt, W. (1983). The Queueing Network Analyzer. *Bell System Technical Journal*, 62(9), 2779–2815. Primary abstract and author PDF introduction. Arrival rates, variability, routing and service capacity matter for congestion. Approval throughput omits work. This source's open-queue approximation does not calibrate the separately derived finite-priority model used here.

Repenning, N. P., & Stermann, J. D. (2002). Capability Traps and Self-Confirming Attribution Errors in the Dynamics of Process Improvement. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 47(2), 265–295. Journal metadata verified; selected text of the author-hosted November 2000 precursor read. Process pressure and corrective work motivate an accepted physical-repair handoff; tool use alone does not establish individual motives.

Woods, D. D. (2018). The Theory of Graceful Extensibility: Basic Rules That Govern Adaptive Systems. *Environment Systems and Decisions*, 38, 433–457. Publisher abstract and metadata. Finite capacity motivates testing backup coverage under changing demand. The theory supplies neither this project's approval-delay threshold nor its expected operational benefit.

U.S. Government Accountability Office (2025). Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government. GAO-25-107721, paragraphs 3.08, 10.21–10.23 and 12.02–12.03. Official text, selected sections. Segregate incompatible responsibilities, document execution and recognize collusion limits. OREC uses these as control-design analogies; no legal applicability or compliance certification is asserted.

Access scopes identify abstracts, selected full text and the explicitly labeled author precursor. Applications are conceptual or methodological; project results require project evidence.

RESEARCH REFERENCES / EVALUATION AND UNCERTAINTY

Test the complete service and resource contrast

Primary research supports the analytical method and proposed design. It does not authenticate source artifacts, supply local parameters or establish this project's causal effects.

NIST/SEMATECH. e-Handbook of Statistical Methods, section 6.3.2.2: Individuals Control Charts. Official method. Compute tentative XmR limits while preserving exposure differences, missing periods and changed stages. A two-point contrast or repeated administrative completion score cannot establish a stable operating phase.

Laney, D. B. (2002). Improved Control Charts for Attributes. *Quality Engineering*, 14(4), 531–537. Primary publisher abstract. Dispersion adjustment requires actual eligible numerators and denominators across rational subgroups. Rounded contribution shares and request-to-site ratios cannot supply a valid repeated binary rate panel.

Cohen, J. (1960). A Coefficient of Agreement for Nominal Scales. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 20, 37–46. Primary publisher record. Use blinded dual coding, prevalence, disagreement matrices and kappa uncertainty to test the exception taxonomy. Agreement does not establish the truth of a ticket reason when both reviewers see the same inadequate evidence.

Barnett, A. G., van der Pols, J. C., & Dobson, A. J. (2005). Regression to the Mean: What It Is and How to Deal with It. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 34, 215–220. Primary abstract. Extreme-site selection can generate reversion without treatment. Do not infer gate failure or success from a chosen worst-site snapshot; estimate selection reliability or retain explicit assumed-reversion sensitivity.

Hudgens, M. G., & Halloran, M. E. (2008). Toward Causal Inference with Interference. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 103, 832–842. Original manuscript. Shared reviewers, approval backups and repair resources can transmit effects across sites. Randomize operational domains that contain these shared resources; cross-domain leakage and correlated demand need field validation.

Callaway, B., & Sant'Anna, P. H. C. (2021). Difference-in-Differences with Multiple Time Periods. *Journal of Econometrics*, 225, 200–230. Author manuscript. A later nonrandom staggered extension requires group-time effects, appropriate comparisons and supported parallel trends. It cannot recover an untreated historical control for a universal launch by relabeling the same before-and-after data.

Strong, M., Oakley, J. E., Brennan, A., & Breeze, P. (2015). Estimating the Expected Value of Sample Information Using the Probabilistic Sensitivity Analysis Sample. *Medical Decision Making*, 35, 570–583. Author repository. Value information through the feasible action it changes under stated priors, likelihoods and payoffs. Deduct acquisition cost, enforce the perfect-information bound and keep the decision model separate from operating benefit.

Access scopes identify abstracts, selected full text and the explicitly labeled author precursor. Applications are conceptual or methodological; project results require project evidence.

RESEARCH REFERENCES / CONTRIBUTION AND GOVERNANCE

Keep the measure connected to the operating objective

Primary research supports the analytical method and proposed design. It does not authenticate source artifacts, supply local parameters or establish this project's causal effects.

Collier, D. (2011). Understanding Process Tracing. *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 44, 823–830. Primary publication. Separate management oversight, authored stance, formal approval, workflow build and benefit ownership. Test competing explanations and source lineage; copied recipients and repeated summaries do not become independent proof.

Tucker, A. L., & Edmondson, A. C. (2003). Why Hospitals Don't Learn from Failures. *California Management Review*, 45(2), 55–72. Author manuscript. Workarounds can sustain immediate tasks while leaving system failures unresolved. OREC asks whether denying a status change produces accepted corrective work and learning; no healthcare treatment effect transfers.

The W. Edwards Deming Institute. The Funnel Experiment. Official exposition. Repeatedly adjusting a process to routine noise can worsen performance. Sparse source movements warrant tentative charts and stable measurement, not reactive tightening or claimed causal improvement.

Campbell, D. T. (1976). Assessing the Impact of Planned Social Change. Original institutional record. Accountability measures can alter recording and behavior. Preserve the original service cohort when status changes or controllability tags affect reported performance.

Goodhart, C. A. E. (1992). The Objectives for, and Conduct of, Monetary Policy in the 1990s. Reserve Bank of Australia Annual Conference. Original author paper, section 1(b)(i). A targeted intermediate measure may lose its earlier relationship to ultimate objectives. Approval reduction therefore requires independent evidence of legitimate access and physical resolution.

Ittner, C. D., Larcker, D. F., & Randall, T. (2003). Performance Implications of Strategic Performance Measurement in Financial Services Firms. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, 28, 715–741. Author manuscript. Performance measures need an empirically defensible connection to operating strategy. Test authority, accepted execution and customer outcomes separately before treating a cleaner control log as business value.

OECD / European Commission JRC (2008). Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators. Official handbook. Composite indicators require explicit weights, denominators and compensation assumptions. Resource value cannot conceal harm to genuine exceptions; retain separate customer and exception decision gates.

Access scopes identify abstracts, selected full text and the explicitly labeled author precursor. Applications are conceptual or methodological; project results require project evidence.

FINAL REFEREE REPORT / INTERNAL AGENT-ASSISTED REVIEW

Accept the governance analysis; verify recovery

[AI] This author-led, agent-assisted report is not external peer review or client approval. Its verdict concerns the source-bounded analysis and proposed evaluation, not a historical causal-impact certification.

Major issue	Disposition in the revised case
Approval decline called legitimate demand	Constructed equal-approval populations with different eligible reach. Require an original opportunity census and independent labels; approval is not ground truth.
Tool closure called total control	Separated the removed route from alternate paths, effective enforcement and the follow-on project. Observed rebound does not identify causal displacement.
Status and intended path called delivery	Separated record state, custody, intended-route receipt, any-route receipt and original promise. Corrected actual-caught versus potentially-catchable logic.
Gate volume called review capacity	Required all arrivals, rejected work, resubmissions, coverage and accepted physical-repair handoffs. The current approved gate remains the comparator.
Reported change called net benefit	Retained population and unit conflicts, concurrent programs and tentative process limits. Full incremental cost and overlap remain necessary; information value has its own model.

Partner critique: can a COO act on page one?

[AI] Yes: preserve independent approval, measure legitimate access on original obligations and verify the resulting physical service. The process owner can commission a bounded calibration while the measurement and Finance owners resolve outcome and cost definitions.

Remaining conditions

[AI] Authenticate originals; link all routes; validate eligibility, service outcomes and maturity; calibrate review and repair capacity; approve exception guardrails and independent-domain recruitment. Numerical planning remains conditional on an invented law, without guaranteed field performance.

REVIEW DISPOSITION / PASS WITHIN STATED SCOPE

[AI] Accept the identification corrections and proposed evaluation within their declared assumptions. Historical causal benefit, verified cash, original authenticity and independent external endorsement remain unestablished.

Internal evidence, methodological, numerical, executive and actual-page review. Acceptance covers the released case and its limitations; it is not a firm-ranking claim or an external referee verdict.