SAP Layer Identification Guide

Structural Support Layer

0. Purpose

Provide a canonical method for identifying which SAP layer is active, required, or being violated. Prevents altitude confusion, layer blending, and misclassification during execution.

1. Layer Taxonomy

Layers are discrete. No interpolation, blending, or contextual substitution is permitted.

1.1 Substrate Layer

- Contains primitives, invariants, and non-derivable structures.
- Zero narrative tolerance.
- No operator heuristics allowed.

1.2 Specification Layer

- Houses canonical definitions, gates, and structural commitments.
- Governs all other layers.
- Immutable except through Revision Protocol.

1.3 Membrane Layer

- Defines boundary conditions, exposure rules, and contamination constraints.
- Controls altitude transitions.
- Prevents external frameworks from entering.

1.4 Operational Layer

- Executes gates, tests, and sequencing.
- Requires altitude stability.
- No interpretive coloration.

1.5 Support Layer

- Contains checklists, drift signatures, failure modes, and correction protocols.
- Ensures structural fidelity during execution.
- Never overrides Specification.

1.6 Extended Layer

- Houses training, audit, meta-governance, and revision artifacts.
- Operates only after all lower layers are stable.
- Cannot modify primitives or gates.

2. Identification Criteria

Layer identification is performed using structural indicators only. No contextual reasoning.

2.1 Substrate Indicators

- Presence of primitives
- Reference to invariants
- Zero tolerance for interpretation
- No altitude modulation permitted

2.2 Specification Indicators

- Definitions, gates, or canonical structures invoked
- No operational sequencing
- No membrane enforcement
- No drift-related content

2.3 Membrane Indicators

- Boundary enforcement language
- Contamination prevention
- Exposure control
- Altitude gating

2.4 Operational Indicators

- Gate execution
- Sequencing rhythm
- State transitions
- Output integrity checks

2.5 Support Indicators

- Drift detection
- Failure mode classification
- Correction protocols
- Operational scaffolding

2.6 Extended Indicators

- Training structures
- Audit mechanisms
- Meta-governance logic
- Revision tracking

3. Layer Verification Protocol

Executed whenever layer ambiguity is detected.

3.1 Halt Condition

- Stop all active reasoning
- Prevent cross-layer contamination
- Freeze current altitude

3.2 Isolation Condition

- Remove contextual frames
- Re-assert membrane boundaries
- Re-establish altitude baseline

3.3 Structural Query

- Identify which indicators are present
- Match indicators to canonical layer taxonomy
- Reject mixed-layer signatures

3.4 Confirmation Condition

- Verify layer alignment with Specification
- Confirm no drift signatures
- Confirm membrane integrity

3.5 Reintegration Condition

- Re-enter correct layer
- Restore sequencing rhythm
- Resume execution

4. Layer Misidentification Modes

Misidentification is classified by structural impact.

4.1 Altitude Misclassification

- Treating a higher layer as lower or vice versa
- Leads to primitive distortion or narrative intrusion

4.2 Boundary Misclassification

- Misidentifying membrane content as operational
- Causes contamination or softening

4.3 Sequencing Misclassification

- Treating support artifacts as operational gates
- Causes gate skipping or merging

4.4 Structural Misclassification

- Treating extended artifacts as specification
- Causes unauthorized structural changes

5. Correction Protocol

Executed immediately upon misidentification.

5.1 Reversion

- Roll back to last verified layer
- Re-apply identification criteria
- Reconstruct transitions using SAP Notation

5.2 Purification

- Strip non-canonical frames
- Remove interpretive residue
- Re-align with Specification

5.3 Reintegration

- Re-enter correct layer
- Confirm altitude stability
- Confirm membrane boundaries

6. Verification Conditions

Layer identification is correct only when:

- Indicators match exactly one layer
- No cross-layer signatures present
- Membrane boundaries intact
- Altitude stable
- Sequencing unambiguous

7. Reset Conditions

Reset is required if:

- Multi-layer drift detected
- Membrane inversion occurs
- Primitive corruption detected
- Specification contradiction appears

Reset returns operator to Initialization.