

PUB/PRI DOCTRINAL ATLAS

A Comprehensive Jurisdictional and Capacity-Based Reference

Grounded in the FTSIG (Foreign Tax Status Information Group) Framework

April 2026

Section 1. Foundational Axiom and Purpose

1.1 Purpose of This Atlas

This atlas is a structured reference for the PUB/PRI doctrinal framework—a capacity-based constitutional architecture that organizes all legal reality into two irreconcilable domains: **personPRI** (private/constitutional capacity) and *personPUB* (public/statutory capacity).

It serves as a comprehensive map for understanding the jurisdictional, legal, and property implications of each capacity. Every table, diagram, and classification contained herein proceeds from a single foundational axiom and is designed to provide practitioners, researchers, and private persons with a reliable doctrinal reference for navigating the boundary between private right and public privilege.

This document addresses the following core questions:

- What distinguishes a private constitutional person from a public statutory person?
- How does jurisdiction attach—and under what conditions can it lawfully attach?
- What are the property, tax, and rights implications of each capacity?

- How does the federal/state division of power interact with the PUB/PRI framework?
- What mechanisms convert private property and private persons into public property and public officers?

1.2 The Foundational Axiom

The entire PUB/PRI doctrinal framework derives from a single, indivisible chain of derivation. This axiom is the organizing principle of every table, diagram, and mapping in this document:

“Jurisdiction follows capacity. Capacity follows election. Election requires informed, voluntary consent. Without consent, there is no election. Without election, there is no capacity. Without capacity, there is no jurisdiction. Geography is irrelevant to this chain of derivation.”

This axiom establishes that the entire legal relationship between a person and any government depends upon a voluntary act of election. The chain is sequential and non-negotiable:

Consent

→

Election

→

Capacity

→

Jurisdiction Remove any link and the chain fails entirely. Geography, physical presence, and residency are IRRELEVANT to this chain of derivation for U.S. nationals.

Every section of this atlas is an elaboration, application, or consequence of this axiom.

Section 2. Core Definitions — personPRI and personPUB

2.1 personPRI — The Private-Capacity / Constitutional Person

Definition: A CONSTITUTIONAL or PRIVATE person created by God who has natural and private constitutional rights protected by the common law. NOT subject to civil statutory franchise CODES.

personPRI — Attribute Summary

Attribute

Value

Symbology Suffix

PRI

Foreign/Domestic Status

Foreign / EXTERNAL with respect to civil statutory jurisdiction

Creator / Owner

God

Ownership Type

Absolute

Rights Type

Unalienable rights

Protection Type

IP (Involuntary Protection) — criminal law and common law only

Applicable Law System

lawPRI — common law, equity, criminal law, the Constitution

Constitutional Protections

Full Bill of Rights protections

Can Rights Be Taken Without Consent?

No (unless injury to another occurs)

Vindicated In

Constitutional court

Property Regime

Absolute — private property protected by Constitution and Bill of Rights

2.2 personPUB — The Public-Capacity / Statutory Person

Definition: A civil statutory “person” legislatively created and owned by the government and therefore an OFFICER or PUBLIC OFFICER of the government. Subject to civil statutory franchise CODES.

personPUB — Attribute Summary

Attribute

Value

Symbology Suffix

PUB

Foreign/Domestic Status

Domestic / INTERNAL with respect to civil statutory jurisdiction

Creator / Owner

The State

Ownership Type

Qualified (conditions set by grantor)

Rights Type

Privileges (not rights)

Protection Type

VP (Voluntary Protection) — civil law, criminal law, and common law

Applicable Law System

lawPUB — civil statutory law, franchise codes, and criminal law

Constitutional Protections

Surrendered in exchange for statutory privileges

Can Privileges Be Taken Without Consent?

Yes (without any injury required)

Vindicated In

Legislative franchise court

Property Regime

Qualified — PUBLIC property subject to conditions set by the State

2.3 Side-by-Side Comparison Table

#	Attribute	<i>personPRI</i>	<i>personPUB</i>
1	Foreign or Domestic?	Foreign / EXTERNAL	Domestic / INTERNAL
2	Symbology Suffix	PRI	PUB
3	Subject to Criminal Law?	Yes	Yes
4	Subject to Common Law?	Yes	No (subsumed by civil statutory)
5	Law System	IP (Involuntary Protection)	VP (Voluntary Protection)
6	Creator / Origin / Owner (Grantor)	God	The State
7	Ownership	Absolute	Qualified (conditions set by grantor)
8	Attach to	Land	Voluntary civil status of consenting people or otherwise private property
9	Unalienable?	Yes	No
10	Can Be Taken Without Consent?	No (unless injury)	Yes (without any injury)
11	Vindicated In	Constitutional court	Legislative franchise court
12	Created In	Bible / Natural Law	Civil statutes or franchises
13	Synonyms	Unalienable rights	Privileges
14	You Pay For	Enforcement by court fees	Income taxes
15	Enforces Inequality Between You and Government?	No	Yes

#	Attribute	personPRI	personPUB
16	Surrender Constitutional Protections When Invoked?	No	Yes
17	Must Join Government as Officer to Invoke?	No	Yes
18	Implemented By	Common Law, Equity	Civil Law

Section 3. Capacity-Based Jurisdictional Hierarchy

3.1 The Five Jurisdictional Layers

The PUB/PRI framework organizes all possible jurisdictional positions into five hierarchical layers, proceeding from maximum sovereignty (Layer 1) to maximum subordination (Layer 5). Each successive layer represents a voluntary subtraction of sovereignty and a voluntary addition of government authority.

LAYER 1 (TOP — Maximum Sovereignty): Natural Human Capacity (personPRI)

- Human being as created by God, prior to any legal system
- **Subject to:** Natural law, moral law, law of conscience only
- **Government jurisdiction:** NONE
- **Legal person:** No legal “person” exists
- **Property:** Absolute by natural right
- **Key Principle:** Sovereign baseline. All subsequent layers are SUBTRACTIONS from this capacity.

LAYER 2: Constitutional Capacity (personPRI)

- Natural human enters POLITICAL community through birth/naturalization (8 U.S.C. §1401, 14th Amendment)
- **Status:** Citizen* — political citizen with nationality, NO civil status
- **Subject to:** IP — common law, criminal law, Constitution, Bill of Rights
- **Civil statutory obligations:** NONE
- **Property:** Absolute, protected by Constitution
- **Applicable law:** lawPRI
- **Foreign/Domestic:** ForeignS — foreign with respect to civil statutory subject-matter jurisdiction

LAYER 3 (CRITICAL TRANSITION): Privileged Capacity Election (personPUB)

- **BOUNDARY** between **personPRI** and *personPUB*
- Citizen* voluntarily ELECTS privileged capacity → becomes Citizen**+D
- “+D” = domestic election to join state as agent through consent to privilege
- **Jurisdictional conversion:** ForeignS → DomesticS
- **Property conversion:** Absolute → Qualified (person donates qualified ownership to the State)
- **Protection:** IP → VP (civil statutory law, criminal law, common law)
- **Constitutional protections:** SURRENDERED for statutory privileges
- **Office:** Person becomes PUBLIC officer (agent of government)

- **Applicable law:** lawPUB
- **REVERSIBLE:** Domestic election can be revoked

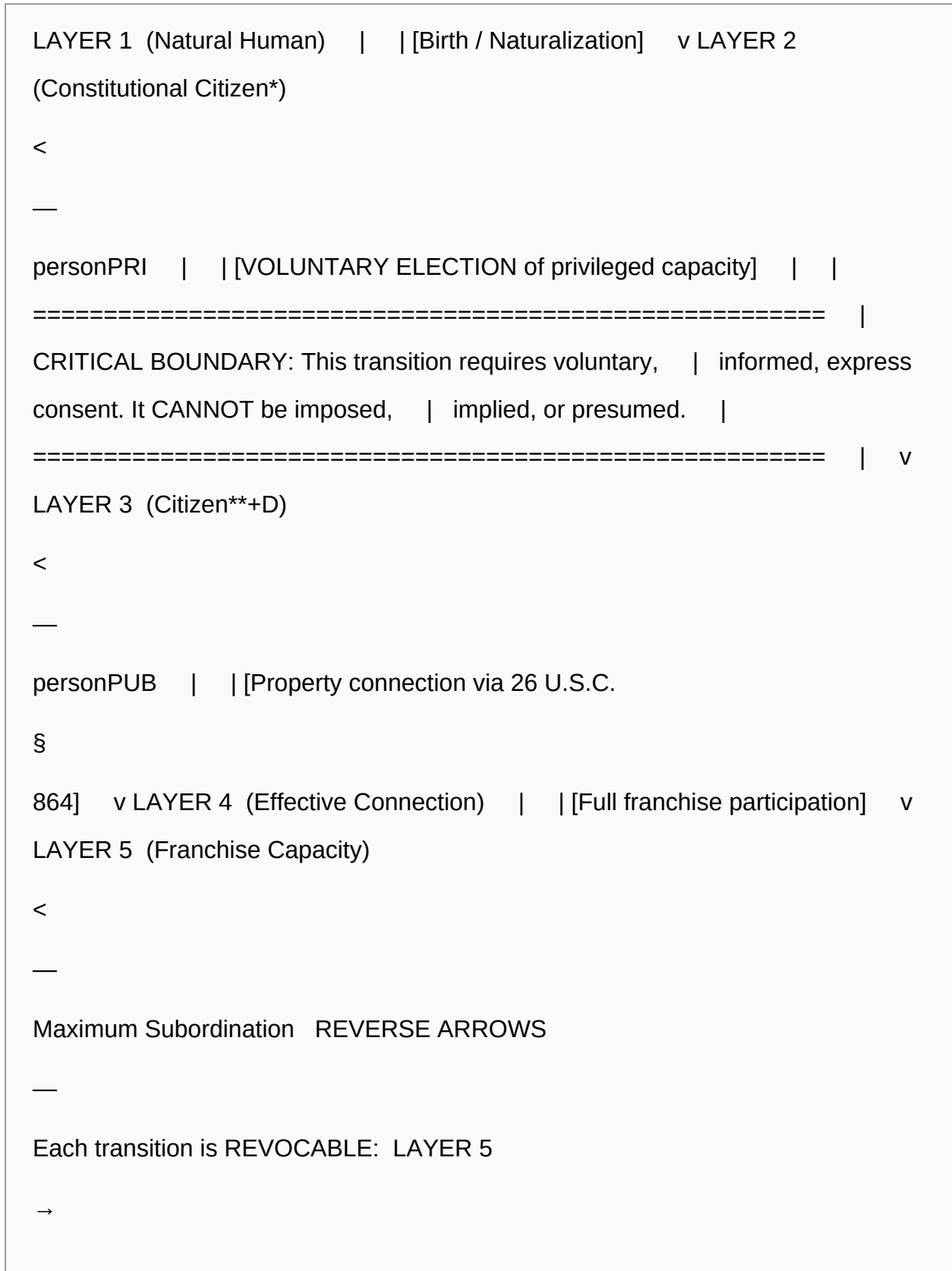
LAYER 4: Effective Connection — The Property Bridge (personPUB)

- NOT a separate status but a MECHANISM within Layer 3
- Under 26 U.S.C. §864, person connects PRIVATE property to PUBLIC use/office/purpose
- Each connection is a discrete property donation (private → public)
- **Primary instrument:** W-4 voluntary withholding agreement (26 U.S.C. §3402(p)(3))
- **Without effective connection:** No “income” in statutory sense
- Makes income taxation a “gross receipts” tax on connected property

LAYER 5 (BOTTOM — Maximum Subordination): Franchise Capacity (personPUB)

- Full participation in government franchise systems
- Subject to complete regulatory and taxing authority of the franchise grantor
- Total subordination to civil statutory framework
- All property within the franchise is PUBLIC property

3.2 Layer Transition Diagram



LAYER 4 [Withdraw from franchise] LAYER 4

→

LAYER 3 [Disconnect property] LAYER 3

→

LAYER 2 [REVOKE domestic election / Withdraw consent] LAYER 2

→

LAYER 1 [Expatriation

—

renounce nationality]

Section 4. Internal vs. External Federal Authority

4.1 Two Faces of Federal Power

The federal government operates with two fundamentally different types of authority depending on the capacity of the person and the nature of the territory. Understanding this duality is essential to the PUB/PRI framework.

Internal (Domestic) Authority — Over personPUB

- Exercises PLENARY legislative power over territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia (Art. IV, §3, Cl. 2)
- Exercises civil statutory authority over all who have ELECTED a domestic civil status
- **Authority source:** Consent of the governed through voluntary election of privilege

- **Scope:** Unlimited within the franchise terms
- **Property affected:** PUBLIC property (qualified ownership)
- **Tax power:** Indirect excise taxes on exercise of government-granted privilege

External (Foreign) Authority – Over personPRI

- Limited to enumerated constitutional powers
- Cannot reach private persons who have NOT elected civil statutory status
- **Authority source:** Constitution (enumerated powers only)
- **Scope:** Limited to criminal law, common law, and constitutionally authorized direct taxes
- **Property affected:** PRIVATE property (absolute ownership) — reachable only by apportioned direct taxes
- **Tax power:** Direct taxes only, must be apportioned among states (Art. I, §2, Cl. 3; Art. I, §9, Cl. 4)

4.2 Internal vs. External Authority Comparison Table

Dimension	Internal (Over <i>personPUB</i>)	External (Over <i>personPRI</i>)
Constitutional Basis	Art. IV, §3, Cl. 2; Commerce Clause	Enumerated powers only
Nature of Power	Plenary / Legislative	Limited / Constitutional
Source of Jurisdiction	Voluntary election / Consent	Constitution
Subjects	Public officers / Franchise participants	Private constitutional persons
Property Regime	Qualified (PUBLIC)	Absolute (PRIVATE)
Tax Authority	Indirect excise (unapportioned)	Direct taxes (apportioned)
Applicable Law	Civil statutory law (lawPUB)	Common law, equity, criminal law (lawPRI)

Dimension	Internal (Over <i>personPUB</i>)	External (Over <i>personPRI</i>)
Can Be Imposed Without Consent?	No (requires election)	N/A (inherent constitutional authority)

Section 5. Domestic vs. Extraterritorial Jurisdiction

5.1 The Geographic Fraud

One of the most consequential insights of the PUB/PRI framework is the reclassification of “domestic” and “foreign” from GEOGRAPHIC terms to CAPACITY terms.

In founding-era usage, “domestic” and “foreign” referred strictly to geography—within or outside national borders. Modern administrative practice has drifted these terms from their geographical meaning to a statutory meaning, creating a systemic ambiguity that enables unauthorized jurisdictional expansion.

Under the PUB/PRI framework:

- **DomesticS** means INTERNAL to civil statutory subject-matter jurisdiction (*personPUB* has elected civil status).
- **ForeignS** means EXTERNAL to civil statutory subject-matter jurisdiction (**personPRI** has NOT elected civil status).

A person can be physically present within the United States yet remain ForeignS—foreign to civil statutory jurisdiction—because they have NOT elected a privileged capacity. Geography does NOT create civil jurisdiction for U.S. nationals. Only ELECTION of privileged capacity creates civil jurisdiction.

The Alien Exception

Geography DOES create civil jurisdiction for non-nationals (aliens) because their physical presence within sovereign territory creates a presumption of

consent to local law. This exception does NOT apply to U.S. nationals, whose relationship to civil statutory law is governed exclusively by voluntary election.

5.2 Domestic/Foreign Reclassification Table

Term	Geographic (Founding-Era) Meaning	Statutory (PUB/PRI) Meaning
Domestic	Within national borders	INTERNAL to civil statutory jurisdiction (<i>personPUB</i>)
Foreign	Outside national borders	EXTERNAL to civil statutory jurisdiction (personPRI)
Domicile	Physical place of residence	Administrative anchor for elected privileged capacity
“United States”	The nation (geographic)	Federal government or its territories (statutory)

5.3 Why the Ambiguity Persists

The drift from geographical to statutory meaning of “domestic” and “foreign” enables **administrative accretion**—the gradual, unauthorized expansion of civil statutory jurisdiction over persons who never consented to it. Courts and agencies exploit the ambiguity by treating physical presence as equivalent to jurisdictional consent, thereby converting **personPRI** into *personPUB* without voluntary election.

This ambiguity is not accidental. It serves the institutional interest of maximizing the tax base and regulatory reach of the civil statutory system. By maintaining dual definitions—one geographic, one statutory—administrative agencies can invoke whichever meaning serves their jurisdictional claim in any given proceeding.

Section 6. Civil vs. Political Status

6.1 Two Distinct Status Types

The PUB/PRI framework draws a critical distinction between two status types that are routinely conflated in modern administrative practice: **political status** and **civil status**.

Political Status (Association + Allegiance)

- Acquired through birth or naturalization (8 U.S.C. §1401, 14th Amendment)
- Creates NATIONALITY — membership in a nation
- Makes one a “national of the United States” (8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22))
- **Status:** Citizen* — political citizen
- Does NOT create civil obligations
- Does NOT create a taxable status
- INVOLUNTARY for those born within national jurisdiction
- Protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights

Civil Status (Association + Domicile)

- Acquired through VOLUNTARY ELECTION of a privileged capacity
- Creates a civil statutory “person”—an officer of the government
- **Status:** Citizen**+D — civil citizen with domestic election
- DOES create civil obligations
- DOES create a taxable status (franchise participant)
- ALWAYS VOLUNTARY — requires informed, express consent
- Protected by franchise terms, not constitutional guarantees

6.2 Critical Principle

“Nationality and domicile must not be conjoined as being one-in-the-same, but regarded separately under federal law if one does not wish to surrender critical rights and legal status.”

The conflation of nationality (political status) with domicile (civil status) is the primary mechanism by which the administrative state converts private constitutional persons into public statutory officers. Maintaining the distinction between these two status types is the central defensive posture of the PUB/PRI framework.

6.3 Political vs. Civil Status Comparison Table

Dimension	Political Status	Civil Status
Basis	Association + Allegiance	Association + Domicile
Acquired By	Birth or Naturalization	Voluntary Election
Creates	Nationality	Civil statutory “person”
Designation	Citizen*	Citizen**+D
Capacity	personPRI	<i>personPUB</i>
Civil Obligations	None	Full civil statutory duties
Tax Status	No taxable status	Franchise participant / taxable
Voluntary?	Involuntary (by birth)	Always voluntary
Protection Source	Constitution / Bill of Rights	Franchise terms / Statutory law
Revocable?	Through expatriation only	By withdrawing consent
Relationship to Government	Sovereign constituent	Subordinate officer / agent

Section 7. Federal vs. State Spheres

7.1 Constitutional Division of Power

Federalism under the Constitution creates distinct spheres of authority. The PUB/PRI framework maps this division onto the capacity-based model, revealing how each sphere's civil statutory reach is limited to those who have elected the corresponding civil status.

Federal Sphere

- Enumerated powers only (Art. I, §8)
- Supreme within its delegated sphere (Supremacy Clause, Art. VI)
- Plenary legislative authority over federal territories and the District of Columbia (Art. IV, §3, Cl. 2)
- **Tax power:** Indirect taxes (excises, duties, imposts) on privileges; Direct taxes on persons and property (must be apportioned)
- **Criminal jurisdiction:** Federal crimes defined by statute
- **Under PUB/PRI:** Federal civil statutory authority reaches ONLY *personPUB* (those who have elected federal civil status)

State Sphere

- General police power — all powers not delegated to the federal government (10th Amendment)
- Sovereign within its reserved sphere
- Plenary authority over persons domiciled within the state
- **Tax power:** Broad taxing authority within constitutional limits
- **Criminal jurisdiction:** General criminal law

- **Under PUB/PRI:** State civil statutory authority likewise reaches only those who have elected state civil status (state domicile)

7.2 Federal vs. State Jurisdiction Table

Dimension	Federal Sphere	State Sphere
Source of Power	Enumerated powers (Art. I, §8)	Reserved powers (10th Amendment)
Nature of Power	Limited / Delegated	General / Police power
Territory of Plenary Power	D.C., territories, possessions	State territory
Tax Authority	Indirect (excise); Direct (apportioned)	Broad (within constitutional limits)
Civil Statutory Reach	<i>personPUB</i> who elected federal civil status	<i>personPUB</i> who elected state civil status (domicile)
Constitutional Limit	Enumerated powers + Bill of Rights	14th Amendment Due Process + Equal Protection
Supremacy	Supreme in delegated sphere	Supreme in reserved sphere

7.3 Interaction Under PUB/PRI

A **personPRI** (Citizen*) exists OUTSIDE both federal and state civil statutory jurisdiction. They are subject to the criminal law and common law of both sovereigns but owe no civil statutory obligations to either. Only upon ELECTING a civil status (becoming Citizen**+D) does the person enter the civil statutory sphere of the relevant sovereign—federal, state, or both.

This means that a U.S. national who has not elected a civil domicile in any state and has not elected federal civil status occupies a position of maximum constitutional protection: subject to criminal law (as all persons are), but entirely outside the reach of civil statutory regulation and civil taxation at every level of government.

Section 8. Three Law Systems — Civil Statutory Law, Criminal Law, and Common Law/Equity

8.1 Overview

The PUB/PRI framework recognizes three fundamentally distinct law systems, each with different jurisdictional prerequisites, consent requirements, and subjects. Conflation of these systems is a primary vector for administrative accretion.

8.2 Civil Statutory Law (lawPUB)

- Applies ONLY to *personPUB* — those who have voluntarily elected a civil statutory status
- **Requires CONSENT** (voluntary election of privileged capacity)
- **Source:** Legislative enactment (statutes, codes, regulations)
- **Nature:** Franchise law — governs the terms of a voluntary privilege
- **Protection type:** VP (Voluntary Protection)
- **Property:** PUBLIC property (qualified ownership)
- **Court:** Legislative franchise court
- **Enforcement:** Civil penalties, administrative action, franchise revocation

Key Principle

“Civil statutory law is law for government and not private persons.”

8.3 Criminal Law

- Applies to ALL persons — both **personPRI** and *personPUB*
- Does NOT require consent — imposed involuntarily
- **Source:** Legislative enactment (criminal statutes)
- **Nature:** Punitive — protects society from harmful acts
- **Protection type:** IP (Involuntary Protection) — applies regardless of civil status
- **Property:** Irrelevant (criminal law addresses acts, not property status)
- **Court:** Criminal court (constitutional protections apply)
- **Enforcement:** Criminal penalties (fines, imprisonment)

Key Principle

Criminal law is the one domain where both PRI and PUB persons are equally subject to government authority.

8.4 Common Law and Equity (lawPRI)

- Applies ONLY to **personPRI** — or as a residual system for *personPUB* in limited contexts
- Does NOT require consent to civil statutory law
- **Source:** Judicial precedent, custom, natural law principles
- **Nature:** Rights-based — vindicates absolute private rights
- **Protection type:** IP (Involuntary Protection)
- **Property:** PRIVATE property (absolute ownership)
- **Court:** Constitutional court (common law or equity side)

- **Enforcement:** Damages (common law), injunctions, specific performance, rescission (equity)

Key Principle

Common law protects unalienable rights; equity provides remedies where common law is inadequate.

8.5 Three Law Systems Comparison Table

Dimension	Civil Statutory Law	Criminal Law	Common Law / Equity
Suffix	lawPUB	(applies to both)	lawPRI
Applies To	<i>personPUB</i> only	All persons (PRI and PUB)	personPRI primarily
Requires Consent?	YES (voluntary election)	NO (involuntary)	NO (involuntary)
Source	Legislation (statutes/codes)	Legislation (criminal statutes)	Judicial precedent / Custom / Natural law
Nature	Franchise / Privilege-based	Punitive / Protective	Rights-based / Remedial
Protection Type	VP (Voluntary)	IP (Involuntary)	IP (Involuntary)
Property Regime	PUBLIC (qualified)	N/A	PRIVATE (absolute)
Court Type	Legislative franchise court	Criminal court	Constitutional court
Enforcement	Civil penalties; admin action	Fines; imprisonment	Damages; injunctions; specific performance
Constitutional Protections	Surrendered for privileges	Full (4th, 5th, 6th Amendments)	Full Bill of Rights

Section 9. The Four Quadrants – DomesticC, DomesticP, ForeignC, and ForeignP

9.1 The Quadrant System

The PUB/PRI framework uses a two-axis classification system to map all possible jurisdictional positions:

Axis 1: Domestic vs. Foreign (capacity-based, NOT geographic)

- Domestic = INTERNAL to civil statutory jurisdiction (*personPUB*)
- Foreign = EXTERNAL to civil statutory jurisdiction (**personPRI**)

Axis 2: Civil (C) vs. Political (P)

- Civil (C) = Civil statutory status (domicile-based)
- Political (P) = Political status (allegiance/nationality-based)

9.2 Quadrant Definitions

CIVIL (C) (Allegiance-Based)	POLITICAL (P) (Domicile-Based)		
		DOMESTIC	QUADRANT 1:
QUADRANT 2:	(Internal)	DomesticC	DomesticP
	personPUB	personPRI	
Citizen**+D	Citizen*		Civil statutory law
Common law + Criminal property		PUBLIC property	PRIVATE
FOREIGN	QUADRANT 3:	QUADRANT 4:	

(External)		ForeignC		ForeignP		personPUB
(other sov.)		personPRI		Nonresident alien		
Foreign national				Home sov. civil law		Criminal law only
		PRIVATE (U.S.)		Absolute PRIVATE		
				+-----+-----+		

QUADRANT 1: DomesticC (Domestic-Civil)

- **Position:** INTERNAL to civil statutory jurisdiction + CIVIL status elected
- **Capacity:** *personPUB*
- **Status:** Citizen**+D — civil citizen with domestic election
- **Subject to:** Civil statutory law + Criminal law
- **Property:** PUBLIC (qualified ownership)
- **Tax status:** Franchise participant — subject to indirect excise taxation
- **Example:** A person who has elected a civil domicile and participates in government franchises (e.g., filing as a “taxpayer,” holding a government license)

QUADRANT 2: DomesticP (Domestic-Political)

- **Position:** INTERNAL to political jurisdiction (national) + POLITICAL status
- **Capacity:** **personPRI** (at Layer 2 — Constitutional Capacity)
- **Status:** Citizen* — political citizen with nationality only
- **Subject to:** Criminal law + Common law + Constitutional protections
- **Property:** PRIVATE (absolute ownership)
- **Tax status:** NOT a franchise participant — subject only to apportioned direct taxes
- **Civil statutory obligations:** NONE

- **Example:** A U.S. national by birth who has NOT elected any civil statutory status

QUADRANT 3: ForeignC (Foreign-Civil)

- **Position:** EXTERNAL to U.S. civil statutory jurisdiction + Civil status in ANOTHER sovereign
- **Capacity:** *personPUB* of another sovereign; **personPRI** with respect to the U.S.
- **Status:** Nonresident alien (with respect to U.S. civil statutory law)
- **Subject to:** Criminal law of the sovereign where physically present; Civil statutory law of their HOME sovereign
- **Property:** PRIVATE with respect to U.S. jurisdiction
- **Tax status (U.S.):** Not subject to U.S. income tax unless “effectively connected” income
- **Example:** A citizen of France domiciled in France, physically visiting the United States

QUADRANT 4: ForeignP (Foreign-Political)

- **Position:** EXTERNAL to all civil statutory jurisdictions + POLITICAL status in another nation
- **Capacity:** **personPRI** — fully private constitutional capacity
- **Status:** Foreign national without civil domicile in any jurisdiction exercising civil statutory authority
- **Subject to:** Criminal law only (of the sovereign where physically present); Natural law; Common law
- **Property:** Absolute — no sovereign exercises civil statutory authority over property
- **Tax status:** No civil statutory tax obligations to any sovereign

- **Example:** A stateless person or a person who has withdrawn from all civil statutory frameworks

9.3 The Four Quadrants – Master Matrix Table

Dimension	DomesticC	DomesticP	ForeignC	ForeignP
Axis Position	Internal + Civil	Internal + Political	External + Civil	External + Political
Capacity	<i>personPUB</i>	personPRI	<i>personPUB</i> (other sov.) / personPRI (U.S.)	personPRI
Status	Citizen**+D	Citizen*	Nonresident alien	Foreign national / Stateless
Civil Statutory Law	Subject	NOT subject	Subject (to home sovereign)	NOT subject (any)
Criminal Law	Subject	Subject	Subject (where present)	Subject (where present)
Common Law	Subsumed by civil statutory	Full protections	Varies by sovereign	Full protections
Property Regime	PUBLIC (qualified)	PRIVATE (absolute)	PRIVATE (U.S.) / PUBLIC (home)	PRIVATE (absolute)
Tax Status (U.S.)	Franchise participant	No civil tax	ECI only	No civil tax
Constitutional Protections	Surrendered for privileges	Full	Limited (aliens' rights)	Limited
Key Mechanism	Domestic election	Birth / Naturalization	Foreign civil election	No election

9.4 Quadrant Transition Diagram

QUADRANT TRANSITIONS	=====
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DomesticP (Citizen*)

—

—

[VOLUNTARY domestic election]

—

—

→

DomesticC (Citizen**+D) DomesticC (Citizen**+D)

—

—

[Withdrawal of consent]

—

—

→

DomesticP (Citizen*) ForeignP

—

—

[Election of foreign civil status]

—

—

→

ForeignC ForeignC

—

—

[Withdrawal of foreign civil status]

—

—

→

ForeignP DomesticP

—

—

[Expatriation]

—

—

→

ForeignP ForeignP

—

—

[Naturalization]

—

—

→

DomesticP ForeignC

—

—

[Effective connection / Domestic election]

—

—

→

DomesticC

Section 10. The Effective-Connection Mechanism

10.1 Definition and Purpose

Under 26 U.S.C. §864, the Effective-Connection Mechanism is the bridge by which PRIVATE property is voluntarily donated to a PUBLIC use, PUBLIC office, and PUBLIC purpose through an election. It converts **personPRI** property into *personPUB* property. Each act of effective connection is a discrete property donation.

The effective connection is NOT automatic. It requires an affirmative, voluntary act by the person. Without this act, property remains PRIVATE and outside the reach of civil statutory taxation.

10.2 The Conversion Flow

THE EFFECTIVE-CONNECTION CONVERSION FLOW

=====	personPRI	
personPUB (Private Property)	(Public Property)	

| | [Voluntary Election: | | W-4 /

§

3402(p)(3) | | | +

—

—

—

—

→

EFFECTIVE CONNECTION (

§

864)

—

—

—

—

→

+ | v

"Income" (statutory sense)

v

Subject to Excise Tax WITHOUT EFFECTIVE

CONNECTION: ===== Even a personPUB

(Citizen**+D) has no "income" in the statutory sense because income requires

property to be connected to a "trade or business within the United States[GOV]."

No Connection = No "Income" = No Tax Liability

10.3 Key Instruments of Connection

Instrument	Statutory Basis	Function
W-4 Withholding Agreement	26 U.S.C. §3402(p)(3); 26 C.F.R. §31.3402(p)-1	Primary instrument connecting labor to “trade or business”
Social Security Number	42 U.S.C. §405(c)(2)(C)	Administrative identifier linking person to franchise system
Tax Return (1040)	26 U.S.C. §6012	Voluntary declaration of connected income
Civil Domicile Election	Various state statutes	Administrative anchor for privileged capacity

Section 11. Jurisdictional Mapping – Master Integration

11.1 The Complete Jurisdictional Map

This master table integrates ALL dimensions of the atlas into a single comprehensive reference, mapping the complete journey from **personPRI** through the transition zone to *personPUB*.

Dimension	personPRI (Layer 1-2)	Transition Zone (Layer 3)	<i>personPUB</i> (Layer 3-5)
Capacity	Private / Constitutional	Election Boundary	Public / Statutory
Status	Citizen*	→ Citizen**+D	Citizen**+D
Quadrant	DomesticP or ForeignP	Crossing point	DomesticC or ForeignC
Domestic / Foreign	ForeignS	Converting	DomesticS
Law System	lawPRI (IP)	Consent required	lawPUB (VP)
Property	Absolute (PRIVATE)	Donation occurs	Qualified (PUBLIC)
Tax Authority	Direct only (apportioned)	Election triggers	Indirect excise (unapportioned)
Constitutional	Full Bill of Rights	Being surrendered	Franchise terms

Dimension	personPRI (Layer 1-2)	Transition Zone (Layer 3)	personPUB (Layer 3-5)
Protection			only
Creator / Owner	God	Consent transfers	The State
Court System	Constitutional court	—	Legislative franchise court
Enforcement	Court fees	—	Income taxes
Reversible?	N/A (baseline)	YES — consent can be withdrawn	YES — can return to personPRI

11.2 Administrative Accretion Warning

WARNING: Administrative Accretion

Administrative accretion is the process by which courts and agencies gradually, unlawfully convert **personPRI** into *personPUB* without voluntary consent. This occurs through:

- **Presuming** that all “persons” are statutory persons
- **Treating** physical presence as equivalent to jurisdictional consent
- **Converting** definitions into instruments of ownership
- **Using** civil forms, domicile presumptions, and statutory language to manufacture consent
- **Collapsing** the PRI/PUB distinction through judicial equivocation

Every practitioner and private person should be aware that administrative accretion is the single greatest threat to the PUB/PRI framework. Vigilance against these practices is essential to maintaining private constitutional capacity.

11.3 The Antidote

The PUB/PRI taxonomy restores the original constitutional architecture by requiring that every legal interaction begin with the question:

“In which capacity is this person acting, and did they CONSENT to that capacity?”

If the answer to the consent question is “no,” then no civil statutory jurisdiction exists. The person remains **personPRI**—a private constitutional person—and the government’s authority is limited to criminal law, common law, and constitutionally authorized direct taxes. No franchise code, civil statute, or administrative regulation can lawfully reach a person who has not voluntarily elected a privileged capacity.

Appendix A. Glossary of Key Terms

Term	Definition
personPRI	A constitutional or private person created by God, possessing unalienable rights protected by the common law. Foreign/external with respect to civil statutory jurisdiction. NOT subject to civil statutory franchise codes.
<i>personPUB</i>	A civil statutory “person” legislatively created and owned by the government. An officer or public officer of the government. Domestic/internal with respect to civil statutory jurisdiction. Subject to civil statutory franchise codes.
Citizen*	A political citizen with nationality only. Has NOT elected any civil statutory status. Capacity: personPRI. Protected by the Constitution and Bill of Rights.
Citizen**+D	A civil citizen who has voluntarily elected a domestic privileged capacity (+D =

Term	Definition
	domestic election). Capacity: personPUB. Subject to civil statutory law and franchise codes.
DomesticS	INTERNAL to civil statutory subject-matter jurisdiction. A capacity-based (not geographic) classification indicating that the person has elected a civil statutory status.
ForeignS	EXTERNAL to civil statutory subject-matter jurisdiction. A capacity-based (not geographic) classification indicating that the person has NOT elected a civil statutory status.
DomesticC	Domestic-Civil quadrant. Internal to civil statutory jurisdiction with civil status elected. Capacity: personPUB. Status: Citizen**+D.
DomesticP	Domestic-Political quadrant. Internal to political jurisdiction with political status (nationality) only. Capacity: personPRI. Status: Citizen*.
ForeignC	Foreign-Civil quadrant. External to U.S. civil statutory jurisdiction but holding civil status in another sovereign. With respect to the U.S.: personPRI.
ForeignP	Foreign-Political quadrant. External to all civil statutory jurisdictions. Fully private constitutional capacity. No civil statutory obligations to any sovereign.
IP (Involuntary Protection)	The protection regime applicable to personPRI. Imposed involuntarily regardless of civil status. Includes criminal law, common law, and constitutional protections.
VP (Voluntary Protection)	The protection regime applicable to personPUB. Arises from voluntary election of a privileged capacity. Includes civil statutory law, criminal law, and common law.
lawPRI	The law system applicable to personPRI: common law, equity, criminal law, and the Constitution. Rights-based and involuntary.
lawPUB	The law system applicable to personPUB: civil statutory law, franchise codes, and criminal law. Privilege-based and arising from voluntary election.
Effective Connection	The mechanism under 26 U.S.C. §864 by which private property is voluntarily

Term	Definition
	donated to a public use, office, or purpose. Each act of connection is a discrete property donation that creates “income” in the statutory sense.
Administrative Accretion	The gradual, unauthorized expansion of civil statutory jurisdiction over persons who never consented to it. Accomplished through presumption, equivocation, and manufactured consent.
Privileged Capacity	The capacity of a personPUB—one who has voluntarily elected to participate in a government franchise. Privileges, not rights, attach to this capacity.
Franchise	A government-granted privilege to engage in a regulated activity. Participation is voluntary and creates the civil statutory “person.” All civil statutory law is franchise law.
Direct Tax	A tax levied directly on persons or property. Under Art. I, §2, Cl. 3 and Art. I, §9, Cl. 4, direct taxes must be apportioned among the states according to population.
Indirect Tax (Excise)	A tax levied on the exercise of a privilege (not on persons or property directly). Need not be apportioned. The income tax, properly understood, is an indirect excise on the privilege of engaging in a “trade or business” within the United States[GOV].
Apportionment	The constitutional requirement that direct taxes be distributed among the states in proportion to their populations (Art. I, §2, Cl. 3; Art. I, §9, Cl. 4).
Domestic Election	The voluntary act by which a Citizen* (personPRI) elects a privileged capacity and becomes a Citizen**+D (personPUB). Creates civil statutory jurisdiction. Revocable by withdrawing consent.

Appendix B. Key Constitutional and Statutory References

Reference	Description
Art. I, §2, Cl. 3	Apportionment of direct taxes. Requires

Reference	Description
	that direct taxes be apportioned among the states according to their respective populations. Limits the federal government's ability to tax personPRI property without apportionment.
Art. I, §8	Enumerated powers of Congress. Defines the limited, delegated powers of the federal government. All federal authority not enumerated herein is reserved to the states or the people (10th Amendment).
Art. I, §9, Cl. 4	No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census. Reinforces the apportionment requirement for direct taxes.
Art. IV, §3, Cl. 2	Territory Clause. Grants Congress plenary legislative power over territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia. Source of internal/domestic federal authority over personPUB.
Art. VI	Supremacy Clause. Establishes the Constitution, federal laws made pursuant to it, and treaties as the supreme law of the land. Federal supremacy operates ONLY within the sphere of enumerated powers.
10th Amendment	Reserved powers. Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.
14th Amendment	Citizenship, due process, and equal protection. Defines citizenship ("All persons born or naturalized in the United States") and prohibits states from depriving persons of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
16th Amendment	Income tax amendment. Authorizes Congress to levy an income tax without apportionment. Under <i>Brushaber v. Union Pacific R.R.</i> (1916), the 16th Amendment did not create a new taxing power but merely removed the requirement to apportion income taxes as direct taxes.
8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)	Definition of "national of the United States." Includes (A) a citizen of the United States and (B) a person who, though not a citizen, owes permanent allegiance to the United States. Establishes political status (nationality) distinct from civil status.
8 U.S.C. §1401	Nationals and citizens of the United States at birth. Defines the conditions under

Reference	Description
	which persons acquire U.S. nationality and citizenship at birth. Creates political status (Citizen*) through birth.
26 U.S.C. §864	Definitions relating to effectively connected income. Establishes the mechanism by which income is “effectively connected” with a U.S. trade or business. The statutory bridge that converts private property to public property for tax purposes.
26 U.S.C. §3402(p)(3)	Voluntary withholding agreements. Authorizes voluntary agreements between employers and employees for tax withholding. The W-4 form is the primary instrument under this provision.
42 U.S.C. §405(c)(2)(C)	Social Security numbers. Authorizes the issuance and use of Social Security numbers. Serves as the administrative identifier linking persons to the franchise system.
Fed. R. Civ. P. 17	Capacity to sue or be sued. Establishes that capacity to sue or be sued is determined by the law of the individual’s domicile. Critical to the PUB/PRI framework because capacity in court proceedings depends on the person’s elected status.

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