

CHIP/ID Stack Position and Consumption

A CHIP/ID stack on a backward chronology jump is not a complete ancestry list. It is a target-relative diagnostic window. I did not invent this from academic distance. I invented it under operational necessity, because the existing language could not preserve the chain.

Each stack is read from left to right. The positions have distinct functions:

Position 1 — Target state

The first CHIP/ID describes the node being jumped to. It identifies the target event's direct functional state.

Position 2 — Immediate supporting substrate

The second CHIP/ID describes the primary structure, record, actor field, or false-premise support that makes the target event legible.

Position 3 — Deeper or related substrate

The third CHIP/ID identifies the next relevant supporting layer: origin material, deeper seed narrative, legislative substrate, institutional field-state, or other chain material required to understand why the target event exists in that form.

Domain, Class, Active Function and Probative Descent

The domain colour on a CHIP/ID is not a simple duplicate of the target node footer. The footer Active Function describes the node's visibly active function on the chronology surface. It is not the complete evidential inventory of every function that can be found at, inside, or through that node.

A CHIP/ID domain colour describes the diagnostic path asserted by the jump. It tells the reviewer what domain-signature is addressable at the target node or within its attached probative corpus. The class number is the clue to what type of domain operation the reviewer is being directed to find.

This means that a CHIP/ID domain colour need not visibly match the target node's Active Function footer. A visible mismatch is not, by itself, a defect. It is an instruction to descend: check the target node narrative, then the attached probative/source documents, and test whether the domain/class assertion is supported there.

The sequence is: visible node state first, CHIP/ID diagnostic path second, class-number meaning third, probative descent fourth.

Validation Rule

Seeds and functions are validated through different layers.

Seed authority: each seed in the CHIP/ID chain on a backward jump must exist in the Cumulative Agency list in the footer of the target node. If the seed is absent from that footer, the jump has a structural reconciliation problem unless the footer itself requires correction.

Function support: the CHIP/ID domain/class must be supported by the visible node, the node narrative, or the attached probative corpus. Absence from the visible Active Function footer alone is not sufficient to call a defect.

The probative corpus is the evidential authority for a domain/class assertion when the visible node surface does not itself show the function.

Stack Consumption

Where more than three layers exist in the full chain, the graph does not attempt to display every layer on the current jump. Displaying the full chain at later, high-cardinality nodes would create visual clutter and make the chronology harder to read. Instead, the platform uses a rolling three-position window.

When a reviewer clicks a backward jump, Position 1 is consumed by arrival. The target CHIP/ID has not disappeared; it has become the current node context. If the chain continues from that target node, the next jump list presents the next target-relative window.

In practical terms:

[1] Target state → [2] immediate substrate → [3] deeper substrate

After the reviewer follows the jump, the former Position 1 is now the node being viewed. The remaining chain is then continued through that node's own backward jumps. What previously appeared as Position 2 may become Position 1 or Position 2 on the next step, depending on the new target relationship. What previously appeared as Position 3 may move closer to the front as the reader descends.

This is stack consumption.

The apparent shortening of the chain is therefore not loss of resolution. It is traversal discipline. The graph prevents the current end of the chronology from

carrying excessive visual load while preserving full upstream resolution through step-wise descent.

Three-Position Limit

A three-position CHIP/ID limit should be read as:

enough information to understand the current jump;
enough substrate to identify why the target matters;
enough deeper provenance to continue descent correctly.

It is not a claim that no further provenance exists.

Worked Example: Conflation of Arrest and Imprisonment

The unlawful arrest of 27 September 2020 and the civil imprisonment of 13 October 2022 illustrate the rule. A node may visibly appear in one domain while a CHIP/ID directs the reviewer to another structurally relevant domain operation inside it.

The 27 September 2020 arrest visibly presents as a criminal-law / police / tort event. But the probative material also contains a civil-process operation: the assertion of a power of arrest said to derive from civil proceedings that did not yet exist. A civil-process CHIP/ID path at that node is therefore not a wrong colour. It directs the reviewer to the civil-process defect inside the criminal-law event.

The 13 October 2022 imprisonment visibly presents as a civil-contempt event. But the chain analysis also directs the reviewer to the 09 October 2020 N16A, the false HRA certification, the legal-representation denial sequence, and the consequence/displacement chain. The CHIP/ID class tells the reviewer which operation to inspect, rather than merely restating the node's visible footer domain.

The purpose of this mechanism is anti-conflation. It prevents one visible legal surface from hiding another chain. The footer tells the reviewer what the node visibly is. The CHIP/ID tells the reviewer what else is addressable there and what class of operation must be tested.

Reviewer Rule

If a CHIP/ID stack appears to omit an earlier origin, the reviewer must continue traversal from the target node before treating the omission as a defect. The first

CHIP/ID has been consumed into the target node. The graph's resolution is preserved by the continuing jump structure, not by displaying the whole chain on every jump.

If a CHIP/ID domain colour does not appear in the target node's Active Function footer, the reviewer must not treat that as an immediate mismatch. The reviewer must descend into the target node narrative and attached probative corpus and test the domain/class assertion against source material.

If a CHIP/ID seed does not appear in the target node's Cumulative Agency footer, that is a different issue: seed authority has not reconciled. The reviewer should then determine whether the jump seed is wrong or whether the target footer needs correction.

CHIP/ID position is not absolute across the whole graph. Position is always relative to the current jump target. A seed that appears in Position 3 at a later node may appear in Position 2 after one descent, and Position 1 when the reader reaches the node where that seed is the direct target-state field. That movement is not inconsistency. It is the mechanism by which the graph maintains readability at the current end while preserving resolution at the earliest end.