
— || **Planetary Jurisdictions** || —

The jurisdiction of a good man extends to the end of the world.

— *Terry Pratchett* —

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER..... 1

CHANGE LOG..... 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS..... 2

INTRODUCTION..... 3

GLOSSARY OF TERMS..... 3

DOCUMENT CONVENTIONS..... 9

WHAT IS JURISDICTION?..... 10

SOVEREIGNTY..... 13

THE INTERFACE..... 14

THE CONSTRUCTS..... 16

SUMMARY..... 20

JURISDICTIONS..... 22

JRD 1.0 Soil..... 22

JRD 1.1 Surface Water..... 25

JRD 2.0 Land..... 27

JRD 2.1 Groundwater..... 30

JRD 3.0 Sea..... 32

JRD 4.0 Air..... 35

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to contain, organize, and make available to everyone the technical specifications of the four great natural jurisdictions: air, sea, land and soil; and mankind's relationship with, and practical use of them, in both real and fictional constructs. Also, to make these specifications well defined, unambiguous, open, and freely published for the benefit of all men, women, children, people, persons, organizations, permanent and temporary residents of this planet, and visitors.

This document does **not** provide the means and ways of administering jurisdictions. This document is **not** a how-to guide.

This document does **not** define law, interpret law, apply law, or pass judgment.

This document is offered for educational purposes only. It is not to be sold for profit.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Definitions of certain terms as they are used in the context of this document.	
admiralty	<p>Refers to the system of laws, courts, judges and Bar attorneys that govern the sea jurisdiction, and also to military (navy) might to police and control the use of the sea jurisdiction.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Admiralty_law https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_the_sea https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Command_of_the_sea</p>
admiralty law	<p>Admiralty law or maritime law is a body of law that governs nautical issues and private maritime disputes. Admiralty law consists of both domestic law on maritime activities, and private international law governing the relationships between private parties operating or using ocean-going ships. While each legal jurisdiction usually has its own legislation governing maritime matters, the international nature of the topic and the need for uniformity has, since 1900, led to considerable international maritime law developments, including numerous multilateral treaties. Admiralty Law is also known as Martial Law. Admiralty law may be distinguished from the Law of the Sea, which is</p>

	<p>a body of public international law dealing with navigational rights, mineral rights, jurisdiction over coastal waters, and the maritime relationships between nations. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea has been adopted by 167 countries and the European Union, and disputes are resolved at the ITLOS tribunal in Hamburg.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Admiralty_law https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_the_sea</p>
air	<p>One of the four primary natural planetary jurisdictions, and by extension, a man made conceptual jurisdiction derived from this primary natural jurisdiction. The man made air jurisdiction is entirely incorporated, and operates at the extreme opposite of the unincorporated man made soil jurisdiction.</p>
circumscription	<p>A real or imaginary boundary around a two dimensional area or a three dimensional space.</p>
commerce	<p>Refers specifically to an interchange of goods, commodities or services, especially on a large scale, that occurs only in the international jurisdiction of the sea and/or in the global jurisdiction of the air, in between incorporated businesses and persons (not people). See also: trade.</p>
concurrency	<p>A power held or a claim shared by more than one authority or jurisdiction.</p>
corporate	<p>A corporate body is a group of people or an organization that operates under a single name and is often treated as its own entity. There are many different types of corporate bodies. Despite their names, not all corporate bodies are directly related to the business world. Some of these bodies are involved primarily in the government at some level or in representing members of their religion. In the context of this document usually refers to private territorial governmental organizations operating under the international sea jurisdiction and subject to a constitution.</p>
county	<p>A large sovereign division of the soil jurisdiction for the purposes of local administration. Can include farm land, surface water, and one or more villages, towns or cities.</p>
court	<p>In a broad sense; a place for the hearing and determination of cases. There are many types of courts and each jurisdiction has its own</p>

	specialized system of court. The onus is on the reader to clearly identify which jurisdiction is in play and then locate the applicable court definition for that jurisdiction.
Holy See	The 0.49 km ² (0.19 sq mi) of circumscribed soil and land, in the current city of Rome, claimed as the sovereign jurisdiction of the Holy Roman Empire.
incorporated	To be legally incorporated, as a franchise, most frequently within the air jurisdiction under a Municipal charter. A type of company, a legal entity where the ownership has been arranged into shares. A shareholder has no responsibilities to the company and the potential losses of the shareholder are limited to the value of the stock turning to zero in the case of a bankruptcy.
judicial	Used in this document to refer to judicial powers (not processes).
juridical	Relating to the administration of the law.
jurisdiction	The right to “speak to” an issue, enforce a contract, exercise some right or agreement, within the context of a juridical framework. Jurisdiction involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an action; • a right to take that action; and • a juridical framework.
land	One of the four primary natural planetary jurisdictions, and by extension, a man made conceptual jurisdiction derived from this primary natural jurisdiction.
landowner	A living man or woman, on record as populating the soil jurisdiction, who lawfully owns one or more demarcated areas of land, including the soil on top of it.
law	There are two different kinds of positive law attached to the three primary jurisdictions inhabited by Persons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The air jurisdiction is divided into ecclesiastical (Holy See, Papacy) and secular municipal law (Vatican, Pontiff). • The sea jurisdiction (British Monarch/Britannic Majesty) is divided into maritime (aka “civil law” or “commercial law”) and admiralty (martial law). • The land jurisdiction is divided into public and private law, or as they are more popularly known, common and statutory law.

	<p>The soil jurisdiction is populated by living men and women and operates lawfully and peacefully under natural law, a system of right, or justice, held to be common to all humans and derived from nature (natural law) rather than from the rules of society (positive law).</p>
law of the sea	<p>Law of the Sea is a body of international law governing the rights and duties of states in maritime environments. It concerns matters such as navigational rights, sea mineral claims, and coastal waters jurisdiction.</p> <p>While drawn from a number of international customs, treaties, and agreements, modern law of the sea derives largely from the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), effective since 1994, which is generally accepted as a codification of customary international law of the sea, and is sometimes regarded as the constitution of the oceans.</p> <p>Law of the sea is the public law counterpart to admiralty law (also known as maritime law), which applies to private maritime issues, such as the carriage of goods by sea, rights of salvage, ship collisions, and marine insurance.</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_the_sea</p>
lawful	<p>Applies to unincorporated living men and women (lawful people) and their unincorporated businesses (lawful Persons).</p>
lawful person	<p>See: lawful; person.</p>
legal	<p>Applies to incorporated business entities, and incorporated Special Purpose Vehicles such as a Person (the word — Person — capitalized, is a legal designation) of the sea jurisdiction, and a PERSON (the word — PERSON — all caps, is a legal designation) of the air jurisdiction. In the legal arena special attention must be paid to the way words and terms are written. As a general rule the sea jurisdiction uses word capitalization (Camel Case), whereas the air jurisdiction uses ALL CAPS. Both approaches are considered as legal (but not lawful).</p>
legal person	<p>See: legal; person.</p>
man; woman	<p>A man is a real, natural, sentient, DNA based biological organism in which the blood flows and the flesh lives, and having free will.</p>

municipal	A term relating only to the incorporated franchise system of the air jurisdiction originating in the Vatican.
nation; national	The word nation can have many meanings depending on the context in which it is used. In this manual it refers specifically to sovereign nations of the land jurisdiction.
peace; peaceful	The opposite of war or aggressive conflict. The permanent state of operation of the soil and land jurisdictions.
people	Living breathing real biological men and women in whom the blood flows and the flesh lives, who populate the soil and land jurisdictions.
person	Fictional non-living entities, such as but not limited to incorporated businesses and chartered franchises, Situs Trusts, Cestui Que Vie ESTATE trusts.
pontiff	The secular head of the executive arm of the Holy See. Commonly referred to as the pope. For the purposes of jurisdiction the concept of pope must be divided into pontiff and papacy, as each one plays a different and significant role in relation to jurisdiction. See also: papacy; pope; Vatican.
papacy	The ministerial head of the Holy See. Commonly referred to as the pope. For the purposes of jurisdiction the concept of pope must be divided into pontiff and papacy, as each one plays a different and significant role in relation to jurisdiction. See also: pontiff; pope; Holy See.
pope	See: pontiff; papacy.
sea	One of the four primary natural planetary jurisdictions, and by extension, a man made conceptual jurisdiction derived from this primary natural jurisdiction.
soil	One of the four primary natural planetary jurisdictions, and by extension, a man made conceptual jurisdiction derived from this primary natural jurisdiction. The soil jurisdiction is entirely unincorporated, and operates at the extreme opposite of the incorporated air jurisdiction.
sovereign	A real living man or woman that exercises absolute permanent 1 st degree authority in the soil jurisdiction, and optionally, by extension in the land jurisdiction (2 nd degree).

sovereignty	Absolute authority or rule as exercised by a sovereign of the soil or by a sovereign state of the land.
trade	Refers specifically to an interchange of goods or commodities, especially on a large scale, that occurs only in the national/ international land jurisdiction, between unincorporated businesses and people. See also: commerce .
unincorporated	The opposite of incorporated. Having nothing to do with the incorporated sea and air jurisdictions. Only unincorporated people and entities can lawfully operate in the soil jurisdiction.
Vatican	Refers to the primary parent franchise operating as the incorporated seat of authority of the sea and air jurisdictions as it has been delegated to it by the sovereign Holy See (soil and land jurisdictions).
war	The opposite of peace. The permanent state of operation of the air and sea jurisdictions.

DOCUMENT CONVENTIONS

This document is written in plain English. The typographical conventions and styles used in this document employ various conventional forms of emphasis merely for the purpose of drawing attention to certain words, terms or phrases. As a general rule this document does not use capital (upper case) lettering, italicized and bold text as a means of expressing any real or implied legal significance. All forms of emphasis are used solely for literary clarity. One exception applies.

Exception: In special situations where known legal constructs are addressed using some form of emphasis to convey the legal status of an entity, then additional notes will be provided to clarify the change in usage. Example: Person and PERSON.

The jurisdictions covered in this document are contained in simple tables (matrices) that are defined and structured as follows.

JRD # and Jurisdiction Title

JRD is a three letter symbol meaning JuRisDiction. Each JRD is connected to a number. Primary jurisdictions are affixed to whole numbers, 1.0, 2.0 etc, and secondary jurisdictions are affixed to decimal numbers 1.1, 2.1 etc.

The title of a jurisdiction is written in plain English with the first letter of each word in the name capitalized for emphasis, in this manner: JRD 1.0 Soil
Secondary jurisdictions are also identified in italics: *JRD 1.1 Surface Water*

Definition

A brief description of the jurisdiction to be used as a summary.

Type

The main characteristics of the jurisdiction.

Scope

The scope of jurisdiction (global, international, national, local (county, parish) etc).

Authority

Lists the entity (people, organization) that holds the power to exercise authority over the jurisdiction, and in which capacity: sovereign or delegated.

Concurrency

Where two or more authorities are known to have simultaneous responsibility for the jurisdiction, each authority is listed, their capacity (sovereign or delegated), and additional details are included here.

Circumscription

Defines the boundaries, borders, frontiers and other constructs (real or conceptual) that limit or contain the jurisdiction. Boundaries can be delineated, geologically, geographically, geopolitically, lawfully, legally etc. In the case of simple boundaries they can be explained adequately in this document. In the case of complex boundaries, such as but not limited to navigable inland waterways, external documents such as cadastres, land surveys, depth soundings, maps, charts, diagrams etc. are required for a more complete understanding.

Details

Provides some additional details about the jurisdiction, including its logic, and useful examples where appropriate.

References

Links to external material directly related to the jurisdiction.

Resources

Links to useful material not directly related to the jurisdiction, such as training material, historical documentation, templates, forms and other sources of help for better understanding and dealing with the jurisdiction.

WHAT IS JURISDICTION?

Jurisdiction is the power to exercise authority over people and things within a definable and circumscribed territory or system, either in real three dimensional space and time, or as fictional constructs in conceptual space. It's basically the right to speak to an issue, enforce a contract, exercise some right or agreement within the context of a congruous juridical framework.

Jurisdiction involves:

- a real or fictional territory or circumscribed space,
- an action,
- a right to take that action, and,
- a juridical framework.

In accordance with Earth's specific planetary geology and geography — which is real and three dimensional — our primary juridical framework is organized and applied to these four great natural jurisdictions: **air**, **sea**, **land** and **soil**; and by extension to the four man made conceptual derivative jurisdictions employing the same names. The planet and the natural forces at work on it, inherently and originally holds all sovereignty over these jurisdictions. Nonetheless, man, as a temporary dweller on this planet, has derived many useful applications for these jurisdictions in his quest to develop a civilization.

Unlike the planet, which is inherently sovereign over all four of its natural jurisdictions, man can only extract sovereignty from his natural habitat, the soil and land. When it comes to the air and sea — which are foreign to man — he can only claim to have delegated authority over them through fictional constructs, and symbolic vessels existing only in conceptual space.

It is of the utmost importance to understand this fundamental break in man's jurisdictional sovereignty, as it strongly defines the underpinnings of law that in turn forms the basis for orderly civilization. It must also be noted that man can, and does, have real access to, and practical use of, the natural air and sea, through various inventions such as boats and ships for sea travel, and aircraft for air travel.

The fictional and symbolic constructs attached to the air and sea jurisdictions require a fundamentally different type of authority and administration from the real constructs of the land and soil. As a result of these different authority and administration types, the operation of air and sea jurisdictions is frequently in disagreement with the operation of the land and soil jurisdictions. This sets up the need for a hierarchy of sovereignty and varying levels of control, where the soil jurisdiction must — out of necessity — retain absolute overcontrol of all other man made jurisdictional concepts.

When man grafts his plans for civilization onto these four primary jurisdictions, the outgrowth of each is manifested as follows: the air (atmosphere) is global in scope, the sea (including navigable inland waterways) is international in scope, the land is both national and international in scope, and the soil is both national and local in scope.

Note: Air, sea, land and soil are analog derivatives of the greater design concepts of the universe, and therefore conform to universe design and operation. A fifth universe jurisdiction exists, known as space, the area beyond Earth's upper atmosphere, the partial vacuum in between various space bodies. Earth is present in space, but space is not an integral part of Earth, and therefore is not a planetary jurisdiction. Space is a universe jurisdiction administered by universe authorities and governments. Lawful deep space travel by mankind will require a

special form of universe authorization and ambassadorship which mankind is presently not qualified to receive. Further discussion of the space jurisdiction is beyond the scope of this document.

The land and soil are naturally circumscribed and sub-divided by relatively permanent, easily identifiable and reliable natural boundaries, such as rivers, lakes, sea shores, mountain ranges, canyons etc., and by man made boundaries such as surveys, cadastres, benchmarks, claims, markers, mileposts, fences, roads, canals, coordinates, GPS positioning, digital models etc., on the soil or in the ground.

In contrast, the air and sea are frequently circumscribed and sub-divided by changeable, and sometimes temporary boundaries (high/low tides, dams, bridges, erosion, shifting river beds etc.), with precarious natural and man made conditions within their boundaries (such as turbulence, storms, lightening, volcanic ash in the air; and gales, currents, ship wrecks, new islands, shifting coastlines, silt buildup etc. on the sea), requiring the use of many man made devices, constructs and variable controls (buoys, radar, light houses, GPS, charts etc.) to safeguard the existence of real living people and cargo within their territory. This leads to one very significant difference in the administration of the land and soil when compared to the air and sea.

The land and soil are man's natural habitat, and man is fundamentally at peace with them, and therefore must be administered with a peacekeeping mindset. Whereas the air and sea, which are not man's natural habitat, are inherently precarious and fundamentally hostile to man and his real vessels (aircraft and ships) and their real cargo, and therefore must be administered with a more forceful mindset (law enforcement, Admiralty, martial law) to compensate.

In the air and on the sea this forceful mindset can often make the difference between life and death, success and failure, crashing or sinking, when navigating nature's often volatile temperament. In the air and on the sea man is frequently and unwillingly at war with hostile natural elements and forces beyond his control, and therefore a permanent state of war readiness needs to be maintained in the sense of *man vs. the uncontrollable hostilities of nature* that are inherent in the air and sea.

If this war readiness mindset is transferred over to the land and soil — where nature serves up far fewer hostilities and is generally peaceful toward man — then the tendency of this aggressive air and sea mindset is to create hostilities and war between man and man in his natural and otherwise peaceful environment. Therefore, the aggressive air and sea mindset and its delegated authority must be greatly restrained, and remain obeisant to the higher sovereignty and peaceful nature of the land and soil, wherever and whenever it impinges on, or comes in conflict with the land and soil jurisdictions. The cost of disregarding or neglecting this prime directive is such that man will find himself in perpetual war with himself on the land and soil.

SOVEREIGNTY

Man's jurisdictional concept of sovereignty and authority is an inheritance based hierarchical three tiered system of values and functionality (Absolute, Ultimate and Supreme) in accordance with the three tiered grouping of the four primary planetary jurisdictions.

Inheritance

In the context of natural jurisdictions, inheritance is irrelevant since nature will always seek out homeostasis (balance) according to the law of the natural world — survival of the fittest — and through geological upheavals and other natural phenomena.

In the context of man made jurisdictional control, inheritance is relevant and fundamental, and can be defined as **the acquisition of sovereignty or delegated authority from a higher source or power**. In this context and by this definition, the highest (absolute) jurisdictional sovereignty and authority is found rooted in the soil jurisdiction, and by natural extension into the land below the soil. All other degrees of authority are derived from, or delegated by, the base soil/land jurisdiction. Inheritance flows from greatest to lesser degrees as follows:

1st degree - inherent → 2nd degree - inherent → 3rd degree - delegated → 4th degree - sub-delegated

1. Soil and Land = **Absolute** (inherent sovereignty, highest authority).
Note: Soil is 1st degree sovereign, and land is 2nd degree sovereign.
2. Sea = **Ultimate** (3rd degree delegated authority).
3. Air = **Supreme** (4th degree sub-delegated authority, lowest).

As of this writing the most significant (but not the only) man made sovereignty and overcontrol of these jurisdictions is grounded on 0.49 km² (0.19 sq mi) of circumscribed **soil** and **land** known as the **Holy See**, (a.k.a. the seat of the (Holy) Roman Empire), which is the ministerial office administered by the Papacy. The Holy See then delegates the operation of the **sea** and **air** jurisdictions to its secular executive arm which is currently called the **Vatican** and is administered by the Pontiff (and has sometimes been further sub-delegated to other entities such as the Crown Temple and Washington D.C.).

Normally (but not always) the dual offices of the Papacy and Pontiff are presided over by a single man known as the Pope. One recent exception occurred when Pope Benedict XVI abdicated the executive office of Pontiff (air and sea), but retained the ministerial office of the Papacy (soil and land), thereby splitting the overcontrol of

these jurisdictions across two men. Benedict for the Papacy, and Francis as the Pontiff. All is claimed and organized by a three tiered system of laws, canons, decrees, acts, codes and statutes known as Municipal, Canon and Ecclesiastical law.

They correspond to the three tiered natural jurisdictional grouping as follows:

1. Soil and Land = Absolute (inherent) = **Ecclesiastical**.
2. Sea = Ultimate (delegated) = **Canon**.
3. Air = Supreme (sub-delegated) = **Municipal**.

THE INTERFACE

To prevent needless and unsustainable jurisdictional wars, it is crucial to understand the necessity for having and maintaining the proper hierarchy of inheritance of authority between the various jurisdictions. The most fundamental and essential jurisdiction for man is the soil jurisdiction. Soil is where man grows his food and lives, and without it man will soon cease to exist. Therefore it is the soil jurisdiction which must hold the highest absolute authority (1st degree) in man's quest of administering the planetary jurisdictions as part of his efforts to build a civilization. So, in order to ensure his survival, all of man's jurisdictional sovereignty must — out of sheer necessity — be rooted firmly in the soil jurisdiction. Then by extension into the land jurisdiction — for access to gas and oil, minerals, aquifers, and for international trade and cooperation — and there man's natural absolute sovereignty must stop.

Living man, in whom the blood flows and the flesh lives, populates his natural habitat of soil and land, but this same living man cannot populate the air and sea. Therefore, living man must inhabit the air and sea through **unnatural and inanimate** means such as physical vessels, and fictional entities that exist only as legal concepts described in written contracts.

For that reason there is out of necessity a need for an **interface** to mediate between the peaceful nature of the land and soil, vs. the aggressive nature of the air and sea jurisdictions when they are at odds with each other. This singular interface currently exists in the international sea jurisdiction where it impinges (is dry-docked) on the international land jurisdiction and is accessed through physical locations known as Admiralty, and Maritime Courts. In other words at the junction of the two international jurisdictions. Today this interface is commonly known as the Bar.

In application the Bar is the legal profession as a whole, organized as an institution. In conjunction with Bench, Bar may differentiate lawyers who represent clients (the Bar) from judges or members of a judiciary (the Bench). In this sense, the Bar advocates and the Bench adjudicates. The term Bar is a metonym for the line (or bar) that

separates the parts of a courtroom reserved for spectators and those reserved for participants in a trial, such as lawyers and judges.

In concept the Bar is the crossover point between the land and sea. It is akin to a gangplank used for getting on and off a ship, or an airport's passenger boarding bridge for getting on and off airplanes. It is a device used for successfully crossing over into a foreign jurisdiction where a change in sovereignty (usually temporary) is required. While these four primary jurisdictions are all a natural part of our planet, man must employ two distinct judicial frameworks to effectively deal with them. A **lawful** framework of natural law for peace keeping and the preservation of free will, on land and soil — which are man's fundamental natural jurisdictions — and a more aggressive, even war-like **legal** framework of law enforcement (which can suspend free will) codes, statutes, canons, decrees, acts, rules and contracts for coping with the vicissitudes of the air and sea jurisdictions.

On the soil jurisdiction, every living man and woman is sovereign of his or her self. Legitimate land owners are also sovereign of their demarcated plots of land and soil and what they build and do upon it. By extension, living people of the soil can aggregate their individual sovereignty into group sovereignty to form Sovereign communities such as **counties** of the soil, and **nations** of the land. None of this applies in the air and sea jurisdictions.

*As a simple example, consider the circumstances of a ship at sea.
The concept is similar for airplanes flying through the air.*

A sea going vessel needs a crew of living men and/or women to make it work, and to secure and manage the cargo. However, on such a vessel all responsibility for the safe and efficient operation of the vessel — including its seaworthiness, safety and security, cargo operations, navigation, crew management, and legal compliance — and for the value of the living men and women and real cargo on board belongs to the captain, shipmaster, or harbour pilot. Therefore only the captain, shipmaster, or harbour pilot has ultimate (delegated) sovereignty of that vessel, and all other living men and women on that vessel are considered to have either temporarily suspended or permanently vacated their absolute soil/land sovereignty while onboard, and are obligated to follow and obey the commands of the captain, shipmaster, or harbour pilot who rules the vessel, its passengers, and cargo with ultimate authority, which was delegated to him/her from an absolute soil/land based sovereign source.

Why does it have to be that way? Because of the real and peculiar dangers — present and potential — of the sea jurisdiction.

For example, let's say a dangerous storm quickly develops while a ship is in the middle of the Atlantic ocean and the captain is unable to safely navigate around it. In order to successfully navigate through the storm and prevent the vessel from sinking and potentially losing life and cargo, the captain, or shipmaster needs everyone on board to follow his strict orders without fail or dissent in order to save the vessel from perishing. Any dissent is considered a threat to the immediate survival of the entire vessel, and the dissenter(s) can be immediately sent to the brig under the assumption of being guilty of mutiny until proven innocent, and adjudication (trials) is delayed until the vessel resumes course in calm waters or returns to port. This is a reversal of the flow of justice as it exists on the soil and land, but entirely necessary given the hostile nature of a dangerous ocean storm.

THE CONSTRUCTS

Real vs. Fictional Constructs

Man has the inherent ability, and the survival need to deal with the land and soil jurisdictions through real and natural means and ways, namely the pursuit of peace through the exercise of free will, with the presumption of innocence until proven guilty, which firmly roots man within the law of the universe.

At his most basic, man is akin to a vessel that is ideally suited for navigating the land and soil in and of itself. He has legs for walking and running, arms for lifting and carrying and a digestive system best suited for the fruit and vegetables of the soil (fuel for his vessel). He has real and natural means and ways of dealing with land and soil.

In the air and on the sea, man is ill equipped as a vessel. He has no wings with which to fly, and no fins for swimming. His body is too dense and heavy for air travel, and his skin too porous for extended stays in water. He lacks real and natural means and ways of dealing with the air and sea.

Due to the planet's separated continental land masses, using the air and sea for intercontinental transport has nonetheless become an ever increasing necessity as the march of civilization progresses. Herein lies the crux of the problem. Without natural means and ways at his disposal, man must turn to unnatural fabricated solutions for solving the triple problem of air and sea transport. He must solve:

1. The need for adequate air and sea vessels.
2. The need for adequate air and sea navigational lanes for those vessels.
3. The need for adequate air and sea controls of the first two.

These three requirements have largely been solved by:

1. Building for himself artificial vessels such as boats, ships, and barges for the sea, and various types of flying vessels — aircraft — for the air.
2. Identifying safe channels, demarcating shipping lanes, and building ports for the sea; and building airports, and demarcating safe flight paths for the air.
3. Documenting and publishing the necessary rules, codes, and statutes etc., for administering and adjudicating all the issues involved with maintaining all these artificial vessels, their related navigational aids, as well as safeguarding the living and inanimate cargo within these artificial vessels.

Man has accomplished this by learning to build real boats, ships, and barges for the sea, and various types of flying vessels — airplanes, helicopters — for the air, and mastering their upkeep as well as their safe and effective use.

Lawful and Legal Persons

Persons

A **person** (the word — person — all lowercase is a legal designation) is created every time we name someone or something, be it a baby or a business — every time we create any form of office, job title, military rank, pen name, married name, performer's name or nickname.

A person is not a living man or woman. Your name is not you. It is a handle, a utility, a device, a fictional construct in conceptual space, used as a means of identifying you among billions of other men and women. It is a representation or image or persona of yours.

Persons fall into three distinct categories:

1. unincorporated
2. corporate
3. incorporated.

The first two kinds of Persons — unincorporated and corporate — are Lawful Persons, and the third kind — incorporated — are Legal Persons. The distinction between unincorporated and corporate is based on the degree of separation from physical actuality. Incorporated is the furthest removed from reality, while corporate is in the middle.

Lawful Persons

Lawful **Persons** (the word — Person — capitalized, is a legal designation) are connected to specific actual, factual, geographic and physical realities.

Unincorporated Lawful Persons are considered 1st degree sovereigns, and Corporate Lawful Persons are considered 2nd degree sovereigns.

The international land jurisdiction is populated by Lawful Persons.

Your Proper Name, also called your Good Name, your Trade Name, or your Given Name, is your **Lawful Person** when you are on the soil and land.

Sovereignty is an element of **free will** and it is only possessed by Lawful Persons; only unincorporated entities are truly free.

So we each have our own Proper Name, which is a Lawful Person — sometimes referred to as a Natural Person.

Private unincorporated businesses are another class of Lawful Persons known as **Business Persons**. These occupy the land and soil jurisdiction.

A third kind of Lawful Person is called a **Corporate Business Person** — not incorporated — merely corporate.

A Lawful Corporate Business Person is typically formed by one or more unincorporated businesses. Unions, Leagues, Clubs, Holding Companies, Fellowships, Federations, and some forms of Trusts are Lawful Corporate Business Persons.

- All Lawful Persons are unincorporated entities.
- All Lawful Persons can freely conduct domestic trade and international trade on the land or sea.
- Lawful Persons are a different class and kind of Person than Legal Persons.

Legal Persons (sea jurisdiction), and legal PERSONS (air jurisdiction)

While Lawful Persons are connected to specific actual, factual, geographic and physical realities, Legal Persons are not (the word — Person — capitalized, and — PERSON — all caps, are legal designations). They are fictional legal constructs devoid of connection to such physical facts. For simplicity the remainder of this document will use the term Legal Persons to refer to both sea and air jurisdiction persons.

There is only one interface between Lawful Persons and Legal Persons and that interface, known as the Bar, occurs in international jurisdiction where the sea impinges upon the land.

The international sea jurisdiction and global air jurisdiction are inhabited (not populated) by Legal Persons.

What happens when a Lawful Person crosses this invisible boundary (Bar) and becomes a Legal Person is known as an unlawful conversion.

What happens when a Legal Person crosses this same boundary in the opposite direction and becomes recognizable as a Lawful Person is known as a lawful conversion.

When a Lawful Person crosses into the international jurisdiction of the sea and attacks Legal Persons already there it is known as a transgression.

And when the opposite occurs and a Legal Person crosses into the international jurisdiction of the land and attacks a Lawful Person it is known as a trespass.

Both can be considered errors worthy of forgiveness, or as crimes, depending on the acts and/or the expressed intention of the parties.

When Lawful Persons transgress against Legal Persons it most often results in obstruction of the business or other activities of the Legal Persons.

When Legal Persons trespass against Lawful Persons it most often results in inland piracy, conscription, kidnapping, press-ganging or other crimes.

This boundary barrier, or Bar, has to be properly manipulated and it is analogous to the veil between life and death. This is the so-called corporate veil.

Lawful Persons are connected to life and physical actuality, but Legal Persons are not, so that metaphorically speaking Lawful Persons are alive and Legal Persons are dead.

As an example, the lawful State Governments, represented by both The United States and The United States of America, have treaties with the British Monarch and the separate government of Westminster, as well as commercial service and trust agreements set forth in the respective Territorial and Municipal Constitutions, that govern how Americans are supposed to be treated when they cross back and forth over this invisible barrier (Bar), the interface between Lawful (land and soil) and Legal (sea and air).

Specifically, the British Monarch and the Papal (Crown) Temple Government of Westminster are to act as the Trustees of Lawful Persons when they venture over the Bar into the legal space. They are obligated to protect the National Trust, which includes their Natural and Unalienable Rights, and to aid and assist them on the High Seas and Navigable Inland

Waterways (the international jurisdiction of the sea) and the global jurisdiction of the air (commerce and municipalities) in perpetuity.

When **Lawful** Persons cross the Bar and enter the international jurisdiction of the sea or the global jurisdiction of the air, and therefore need to function as **Legal Persons** on a temporary basis, they are owed safe conduct.

For the time that they are conducting business in the international jurisdiction of the sea they are considered to be **Foreign Situs Trusts** under the protection of the British Monarchs — Legal Persons operating under the same Proper Name that we use as Lawful Persons, owed all the guarantees and protections of the Territorial Constitution.

For the time that Lawful Persons, temporarily conducting business in the global realm of commerce and municipalities as Legal Persons — that is, in the jurisdiction of the air, they are considered to be **friends** of the Government of Westminster under the protection of the Pope (specifically the office of the Pontiff).

At all times, Lawful Persons must maintain their awareness of the interface (Bar) between Lawful and Legal, and know who they are, and what their roles and responsibilities are with respect to this interface.

The specific details may vary somewhat for different countries but the general concept is the same as presented in the above example.

SUMMARY

- The soil/land jurisdictions are populated by living people, that is, Lawful Persons.
- The sea/air jurisdictions are inhabited by inanimate persons, that is, Legal Persons.
- The only interface (Bar) is located in international jurisdiction where Lawful Persons populate the land and Legal Persons inhabit the sea, and they may be converted either unlawfully or lawfully, one into the other.
- Lawful Persons are sovereign, Legal Persons are not sovereign and only have delegated powers. These delegated powers can only be inherited from sovereign Lawful Persons.
- All Lawful Persons everywhere stand on the living side of the corporate veil and on the land and soil of their respective nations.
- Living men and women and their Lawful Persons have their genesis in physical and biological actuality.
- Legal Persons have their genesis in the realm of thought, office, and employment.

- Living men and women and their Lawful Persons are created by the union of flesh and the mystery of creation.
- Legal Persons are created by statutes, contracts, applications, registrations, enfranchisement, and so on.
- Living men and women and their Lawful Persons live on the land and soil.
- Legal Persons sail on the sea and in the air.
- Legal Persons inhabit the international jurisdiction of the sea and the airy realms of the global municipal jurisdiction.
- Legal Persons are inanimate legal fiction entities without rights or guarantees.
- Legal Persons can be corporate or incorporated, but they are never totally unincorporated. They always derive their inanimate personhood from some other living entity and have no basis to exist on their own.
- Lawful Persons and the living men and women they represent have a quality of independent being that Legal Persons always lack.
- A Legal Person does not exist on land, except as a temporary sojourner called an **inhabitant** and they are not considered to be part of the **population** because they are not counted as living men and women. The realm in which they operate — the work they do for the most part — obligates them to operate in the reduced capacity of a **thing**, an inanimate legal fiction, and it also obligates them to live under either the international jurisdiction of the sea and its laws, or the global jurisdiction of the air and its commercial and municipal laws.
- Land Law and National Law (soil jurisdiction law) **do not** apply to Legal Persons.
- Statutes, Codes, and Regulations do apply to Legal Persons.
- A statute is not a law. It is evidence of a law, and that law is the law of private contract.
- One becomes a Legal Person instead of a Lawful Person by subjecting oneself to a foreign sovereign, by enfranchising oneself to a commercial corporation, by registering oneself as property of a commercial corporation, or by other acts creating a presumption of obligation to act in the capacity of a Legal Person.
- A Lawful Person can only be **converted** into a Legal Person as a result of such a private contract.
- The division between Lawful Persons and Legal Persons also results in the necessity of two court systems and two completely different sets of law.
- Legal Persons function solely under Statutes, Codes, and Regulations, all forming a type of private law based on private contracts with other Legal Persons, including commercial and municipal corporations.
- Legal Persons are limited to functioning in the jurisdictions of the sea and the air, with the result that such inanimate legal fiction entities can only create more inanimate legal fiction entities as franchises owned by the same foreign sovereignty that claims ownership of the Legal Persons.
- Lawful Persons can issue charters to both corporate and incorporated entities.

JURISDICTIONS

JRD 1.0 Soil	
Definition	<p>Soil is a mixture of organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids, and organisms that together support life. Earth's body of soil, called the pedosphere, has four important functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as a medium for plant growth, • as a means of water storage, supply and purification, • as a modifier of Earth's atmosphere, • as a habitat for organisms. <p>All of these functions, in their turn, modify the soil and its properties. As a practical physical and geopolitical matter, people live on the soil.</p>
Type	<p>The soil is a real, three dimensional, physical jurisdiction. The soil is an unincorporated jurisdiction.</p>
Scope	<p>The soil is used as a geopolitical and territorial jurisdiction. The scope of the soil jurisdiction is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local, as in personal or community ownership, • County, as in villages, towns, cities.
Authority	<p>The soil is a fully sovereign jurisdiction (absolute 1st degree). The soil jurisdiction operates under lawful authority and in obeisance to intelligent free will, therefore it is populated by natural Lawful Persons, sovereign living men and women in who the blood flows and the flesh lives.</p>
Concurrency	<p>There is a symbiotic relationship between the soil and land jurisdictions which doesn't exist between any other jurisdictions. They are the only two jurisdictions that have a certain commonality of function and circumscription.</p>
Circumscription	<p>Proper demarcation of the soil jurisdiction requires special consideration since its characteristics vary geopolitically, and certain idiosyncrasies of the soil to land relationship can make clear demarcation difficult to achieve. Aspects of the soil jurisdiction which have clear and</p>

	<p>unambiguous demarcation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local, as in personal land ownership. • County, as in villages, towns, cities. • National, as in states, and provinces. <p><i>For example, in the USA the soil of all the counties within each State's borders comprises its National Jurisdiction. Similarly, the joining of all the different State soil jurisdictions together creates The United States. Mapping out the land directly under the soil and belonging to each State creates The United States of America. Land, unlike soil, is an international jurisdiction, refer to JRD 2.0.</i></p> <p><i>To summarize: The United States (soil) overlays The United States of America (land).</i></p> <p>Aspects of the soil jurisdiction which do not have clear and unambiguous demarcation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal wetlands such as marshes and swamps. • Desert areas lacking top soil. • Flood zones. • Thickness (depth) of soil varies according to geopolitical demarcations. Refer to Details below.
<p>Details</p>	<p>Thickness (depth) of soil varies according to geopolitical demarcations. For example the continental united states of the North American continent follows the British convention that defines the soil jurisdiction as having a thickness of 6 inches starting from the exposed surface that people walk on and going down into the planet for a depth of 6 inches (15 centimetres). Everything below this 6 inch measurement is considered to be part of the land jurisdiction.</p> <p>Roman Civil Law defines the soil (Latin: soli) as comprising the first shovelful of dirt overlying all the rest. The rest being the land underneath the soil.</p>

References	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soil
Resources	http://www.vatican.va/archive/cod-iuris-canonici/cic_index_en.html
Comments	<p>There is a clear difference in how soil and land are measured for geopolitical jurisdictional purposes. Soil is defined by a measure of its depth, whereas land is defined by horizontal measurement, using a variety of measuring standards.</p> <p>The Roman Empire used a system of distances and landmarks called stadia. The British Empire later adopted this system and measure their roads with mileposts. Their farm fields are measured using horizontal Cartesian coordinates called acres, and circumscribed — or marked — with boundary stones.</p>

JRD 1.1 Surface Water

Definition	<p>Surface water such as lakes, rivers, creeks, and wetlands, is water located on top of the Earth's surface.</p> <p>There are three major types of surface water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Permanent (perennial) surface waters are present year round. This includes rivers, swamps, and lakes.• Semi-permanent (ephemeral) surface water refers to bodies of water that are only present at certain times of the year including areas such as creeks, lagoons, and waterholes.• Man made surface water is water that can be continued by infrastructure that humans have assembled. This would be lakes, dams, and artificial swamps.
Type	<p>The surface water is a real, three dimensional, physical sub-jurisdiction of the soil jurisdiction.</p> <p>The surface water is an unincorporated jurisdiction.</p>
Scope	<p>The surface water is used as a geopolitical and territorial jurisdiction.</p> <p>The scope of the surface water jurisdiction is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local, as in personal or community ownership,• County, as in villages, towns, cities,• National, as in states, and provinces,• International, as in the Great Lakes and the Saint Lawrence Seaway (see Concurrency).
Authority	<p>The surface water jurisdiction is fully sovereign (1st degree).</p> <p>The surface water jurisdiction operates under lawful authority and therefore is populated by Lawful Persons.</p>
Concurrency	<p>The surface water jurisdiction can also include navigable inland waterways which also fall under the delegated authority of the sea jurisdiction when they connect to seas and oceans (with a few exceptions).</p>
Circumscription	<p>Proper demarcation of the surface water sub-jurisdiction is a complex matter. Some cases are relatively straight forward, such as the Great Lakes and the Saint Lawrence Seaway as</p>

	<p>there is little to no change in their boundaries over the short course of time, and when changes do occur to them they are fully documented and publicly announced. Larger deeper lakes tend to be more stable, but some rivers can occasionally change their boundaries as they meander across the land. Smaller bodies of surface water can be very unstable as they are subject to many man made and environmental factors that can often affect their boundaries.</p>
References	<p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surface_water</p> <p>MAJOR WATERWAYS</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Lawrence_Seaway</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suez_Canal</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panama_Canal</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Lakes_Waterway</p>
Resources	<p>http://www.vatican.va/archive/cod-iuris-canonici/cic_index_en.html</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Navigability</p> <p>https://canalrivertrust.org.uk</p> <p>http://www.unece.org/trans/main/sc3/bluebook_database.html</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Waterways_in_the_United_States</p>
Comments	<p>Surface water and groundwater are considered two separate systems in two different jurisdictions. For coverage of groundwater see: <i>JRD 2.1</i>.</p> <p>Surface water, in the context of navigable inland waterways, is a highly complex subject that cannot be adequately covered in this document. The onus is on the reader to seek out the specifics of this secondary jurisdiction as it relates to geographical and geopolitical areas and issues of interest. There is a plethora of disparate authorities at numerous governmental levels, major and minor waterways, and an extensive assortment of agreements, rules and claims to be considered.</p>

JRD 2.0 Land

Definition	<p>Land, sometimes referred to as dry land, is generally considered for practical purposes as the solid surface of Earth that is not permanently covered by water. The vast majority of human activity throughout history has occurred in dry land areas covered by soil that support agriculture, habitat, and various natural resources.</p> <p>Areas where land meets large bodies of water are called coastal zones. The division between land and water is a fundamental concept to humans. The demarcation line between land and water can vary by local jurisdiction and other factors. From a purely geological standpoint the sections of the earth's crust constituting the sea beds and ocean bottoms can be viewed as part of the physical land jurisdiction, but geopolitically these underwater sections of the Earth's crust are difficult to define in the context of this manual, once they extend beyond the claimed maritime boundaries of coastal nations.</p> <p>A maritime boundary is one example of a political demarcation. A variety of natural boundaries exist to help clearly define where water meets land. Solid rock landforms are easier to demarcate than marshy or swampy boundaries, where there is no clear point at which the land ends and a body of water has begun. Demarcation lines can further vary due to tides and weather.</p>
Type	The land is a real, three dimensional, physical jurisdiction. The land is an unincorporated jurisdiction.
Scope	The land is used as a geopolitical and territorial jurisdiction. The scope of the land jurisdiction is: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local, as in personal land ownership,• County, as in villages, towns, cities,• National, as in states, and provinces.
Authority	The land is a fully sovereign jurisdiction (absolute 2 nd degree). The land jurisdiction operates under lawful authority and therefore is populated by Lawful Persons .

<p>Concurrency</p>	<p>The geopolitical land jurisdiction can also include small land masses that are specially designated for use by the sea jurisdiction (sometimes referred to as dry docked vessels on land), such as but not limited to sea ports, Admiralty Courts, and post offices, which fall under the delegated authority of the sea jurisdiction.</p> <p>There is a special relationship between the land and sea jurisdictions. Geopolitically they both operate in the arena of International Trade, and they also accommodate the operation of the interface known as the Bar.</p>
<p>Circumscription</p>	<p>For all practical purposes the boundaries of the land jurisdiction are largely the same as the boundaries of the soil jurisdiction. However, land can be located in places where there is no soil on top of it, like barren deserts and under oceans.</p> <p><i>For example, the geopolitical land jurisdiction known as The United States of America (which underlies The United States soil jurisdiction) extends out beyond the shores of those nation-states, to the edge of their currently claimed international sea boundary of 200 miles (but subject to change), whereas the physical (geological) land jurisdiction extends all the way underneath the oceans until it connects with the next dry land mass or continent to create one continuous land mass across the entire planet.</i></p> <p><i>A geopolitical land jurisdiction map of The United States of America shows not only the land jurisdiction of the States, but also includes the maritime borders of the coastal States known as American Waters.</i></p>
<p>Details</p>	<p>While the boundaries of the land jurisdiction are usually the same as the boundaries of the soil jurisdiction (except for land extensions in coastal zones), there are some caveats that apply:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is always present under soil. • Land is also always present under surface water. For example, lake and river beds (or bottoms) are depressions forming the ground (land) under such bodies of surface water. This water covered land is considered a part of the land jurisdiction. • Land contains all ground water under the soil, and under surface water. <p>These physical facts create a number of complex issues in regards to natural resource ownership. These issues are beyond the scope of this document. The onus is on the reader to adequately research these issues of interest.</p>
References	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land
Resources	http://www.vatican.va/archive/cod-iuris-canonici/cic_index_en.html

JRD 2.1 Groundwater

Definition	<p>Groundwater is the water present beneath Earth's surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations. A unit of rock or an unconsolidated deposit is called an aquifer when it can yield a usable quantity of water. The depth at which soil pore spaces or fractures and voids in rock become completely saturated with water is called the water table. Groundwater is recharged from the surface; it may discharge from the surface naturally at springs and seeps, and can form oases or wetlands.</p> <p>Groundwater is also often withdrawn for agricultural, municipal, and industrial use by constructing and operating extraction wells.</p> <p>Typically, groundwater is thought of as water flowing through shallow aquifers, but, in the technical sense, it can also contain soil moisture, permafrost (frozen soil), immobile water in very low permeability bedrock, and deep geothermal or oil formation water.</p>
Type	<p>The ground water is a real, three dimensional, physical sub-jurisdiction of the land jurisdiction.</p> <p>The ground water is an unincorporated jurisdiction.</p>
Scope	<p>The ground water is used as a geopolitical and territorial jurisdiction.</p> <p>The scope of the ground water jurisdiction is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local, as in personal land ownership,• County, as in villages, towns, cities,• National, as in states, and provinces.
Authority	<p>The ground water jurisdiction is fully sovereign (2nd degree). The groundwater jurisdiction operates under lawful authority and therefore is populated by Lawful Persons.</p>
Circumscription	<p>Circumscription of ground water is a complex issue as it can naturally and unintentionally cross a wide variety of man made geopolitical and territorial boundaries.</p>

Details	<p>Groundwater, being a liquid rather than a solid, can easily move when influenced by external forces such as, but not limited to wells, irrigation, and industrial pumping. This can cause the ground water from one demarcated area to flow into another demarcated area through excessive or consistent use.</p> <p>Such issues are beyond the scope of this document. The onus is on the reader to adequately research these issues of interest.</p>
References	<p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Groundwater</p>
Resources	<p>http://www.vatican.va/archive/cod-iuris-canonici/cic_index_en.html</p>

JRD 3.0 Sea

Definition	<p>The sea is the interconnected system of all the Earth's oceanic waters, including the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Southern and Arctic Oceans. However, the word sea can also be used for many specific, much smaller bodies of seawater, such as the North Sea or the Red Sea. There is no sharp distinction between seas and oceans, though generally seas are smaller, and are often partly (as marginal seas) or wholly (as inland seas) bordered by land. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea states that all of the ocean is "sea".</p> <p>The sea, the world ocean, or simply the ocean is the connected body of salty water that covers over 70% of Earth's land surface (361,132,000 square kilometres (139,434,000 sq mi), with a total volume of roughly 1,332,000,000 cubic kilometres (320,000,000 cu mi)).</p> <p>The word sea is also used to denote smaller, partly landlocked sections of the ocean and certain large, entirely landlocked, saltwater lakes, such as the Caspian Sea and the Dead Sea.</p> <p>The word <i>sea</i> is also used to denote navigable inland water ways (navigable rivers, canals, estuaries, lakes, or firths), such as Lake Superior, the Panama and Suez canals, the Saint Lawrence Seaway, the Northwest Passage, the Danube, Amazon, Mississippi and Nile rivers.</p> <p>The term navigable refers to waterways that can bear load-carrying vessels for transportation of cargo.</p> <p>Wherever a free-flowing river cannot bear load-carrying vessels, the correct term is watercourse.</p>
Type	The sea is a real, three dimensional, physical jurisdiction. The sea is an incorporated jurisdiction.
Scope	The sea is used as a geopolitical and territorial jurisdiction. The scope of the sea jurisdiction is: International.
Authority	The sea jurisdiction is not sovereign.

	<p>The sea jurisdiction has delegated powers (3rd degree). The sea jurisdiction operates under legal authority and therefore is inhabited by Legal Persons.</p> <p>At the time of this writing the Pope (through the office of the Pontiff) indirectly controls the sea jurisdiction through his Territorial/Commonwealth Government under the oversight of the British Monarch. The British Monarch, currently Queen Elisabeth II, operates as his Overseer of Commonwealth — that is, British Territorial operations.</p>
Concurrency	The sea jurisdiction is international. The land jurisdiction is also international. As a result there is a special relationship between these two international jurisdictions. All issues emanating from this special relationship are resolved by the interface known as the Bar.
Circumscription	The sea is mostly circumscribed where it meets dry land. Man made structures may also serve as demarcations.
Details	The main concept involved in man's use of the sea as a geopolitical jurisdiction is that of shipping lanes and vessels, both as real (but artificial) physical constructs such as ships and barges, and also as conceptual constructs such as Special Purpose Vehicles, and Bills of Lading.
References	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sea https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Navigability https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_waterways
Resources	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Convention_on_the_Law_of_the_Sea http://www.vatican.va/archive/cod-iuris-canonici/cic_index_en.html
Comments	Navigable: A body of water, such as a river, canal or lake, is navigable if it is deep, wide and slow enough for a cargo vessel to pass. Preferably there are few obstructions such as rocks or trees to avoid. Bridges must have sufficient clearance. High water speed may make a channel unnavigable. Waters may be unnavigable because of ice, particularly in winter.

	<p>Navigability depends on context: a small river may be navigable by smaller craft, such as a motorboat or a kayak, but unnavigable by a cruise ship. Shallow rivers may be made navigable by the installation of locks that increase and regulate water depth, or by dredging.</p> <p>What determines whether an inland water way is navigable or not is determined by a combination of natural characteristics as well as statutes and codes.</p>
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JRD 4.0 Air

Definition	The atmosphere of Earth is the layer of gases, commonly known as air , retained by Earth's gravity, surrounding the planet Earth and forming its planetary atmosphere. The atmosphere of Earth protects life on Earth by creating pressure allowing for liquid water to exist on the Earth's surface, absorbing ultraviolet solar radiation, warming the surface through heat retention (greenhouse effect), and reducing temperature extremes between day and night (the diurnal temperature variation).
Type	The air is a real, three dimensional, physical jurisdiction. The air is an incorporated jurisdiction.
Scope	The air is used as a geopolitical jurisdiction. The scope of the air jurisdiction is: Global.
Authority	The air jurisdiction is not sovereign. The air jurisdiction has sub-delegated powers (4 th degree). The air jurisdiction operates under legal authority and therefore is inhabited by Legal Persons. At the time of this writing the Pope, through the office of the Pontiff, directly controls the air jurisdiction.
Circumscription	The air jurisdiction, at its lower end, can be demarcated by soil, land, or water where it impinges on the planet. The upper end is not so easily circumscribed where it impinges on the vacuum of space. As a general rule it is accepted that it ends at about 100 miles of altitude from the surface of the earth at average sea level.
References	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atmosphere_of_Earth
Resources	http://www.vatican.va/archive/cod-iuris-canonici/cic_index_en.html