

The Constitution for the united States of America

Article I Legislative Branch

Under Article I Section 8 Clause 17 the Legislature is authorized to create a separate entity entitled UNITED STATES. United States Code Title 28 Section 3002 (15) defines UNITED STATES AS A CORPORATION. This Corporation has ultimate authority over all territories under its jurisdiction and excises Legislative, Executive, and Judicial powers over such.

Article II Executive Branch

MILITARY COURT IS AN AGENCY
OF THE LEGISLATURE

Article III Judicial Branch

ARTICLE III COURT

A federal court that, deriving its jurisdiction from U.S. Const. art III Section 2, hears cases arising under the Constitution and the laws and treaties of the United States, cases in which the United States is a party, and cases between the states and between citizens of different states—Also termed constitutional court
(THIS IS THE COURT FOR REAL LIVING SOULS AND WHERE YOU RECEIVE THE PROTECTIONS FOR YOUR GOD GIVING RIGHTS)

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

FEDERAL UNITED STATES (COLORABLE)
FOR CORPORATIONS ONLY

Legislative Power
Statutes, Codes, Rules
and Regulations
Congress

Executive Power
Administrative Agencies
President

Judicial Power
Article I Court
Article I Judges- Administrators
U.S. CITIZENS

statute. A law passed by a legislative body; specif., legislation enacted by any lawmaking body, including legislatures, administrative boards, and municipal courts.
● The term act is interchangeable as a synonym. For each of the subentries listed below, act is sometimes substituted for statute.

rule. A regulation governing a court's or an agency's internal procedures

contract. A promise or set of promises by a party to a transaction, enforceable or otherwise recognizable at law; the writing expressing that promise or set of promises

statute merchant. One of two 13th century statutes establishing procedures to better secure and recover debts by, among other things, providing for a commercial bond that, if not timely paid, resulted in swift execution of the lands, goods, and the body of the debtor.
Black's Law Dictionary 8th edition.

"It is not a little remarkable that our common law knew no process whereby a man could pledge his body or liberty for payment of a debt....Under Edward I, the tide turned. In the interest of commerce a new form of security, the so-called 'statute merchant' was invented, which gave the creditor power to demand the seizure and imprisonment of his debtor's body." 2 Frederick Pollock & Frederic W. Maitland, The History of English Law Before the Time of Edward I 596-97 (2d ed. 1899).

constitution- 4. parliamentary law. A governing document adopted by an organization for its internal governance and its external dealings. ● The constitution may be an organization's most authoritative governing document, but if the organization has also received a charter or adopted articles of incorporation or association, then the constitution is subordinate to them. If the organization has also adopted bylaws, then the bylaws are subordinate to (and usu. more easily amended than) the constitution. The constitution and bylaws are sometimes contained in a single document.

parliamentary law. The body of rules and precedents governing the proceedings of a legislative bodies and deliberative assemblies.

Administrative Law. The law governing the organization and operation of administrative agencies (including executive and independent agencies) and the relations of administrative agencies with the legislature, the executive, the judiciary, and the public.

● Administrative law is divided into three parts:
(1) the statutes endowing agencies with powers and establishing rules of substantive law relating to those powers;(2) the body of agency-made law, consisting of administrative rules, regulations, reports, opinions containing findings of fact, and orders; and (3) the legal principles governing the acts of public agents when those acts conflict with private rights.
Black's Law Dictionary 8th Edition

Governmental representation in an administrative capacity of any kind can be considered administrative agency. The president is an administrative agent whose enabling statute is the federal Constitution. The thirteen executive departments reporting to the president are administrative agencies. For example, the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE is a cabinet-level executive department, but it functions as the administrative agency that addresses the legal concerns of the U.S. government and its people. The departments housed within the Department of Justice, such as the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are also administrative agencies, and they have procedures and rules of their own.

Department of State
Department of Treasury
Department of Defense
Department of Justice
(FBI)

Department of Interior
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Labor

Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of Transportation
Department of Energy
Department of Education
Department of Veteran Affairs
Department of Homeland Security
(United States Secret Service)

Article I Court. See Legislative Court under COURT.
2. A type of federal legislative court that is not bound by the requirements of or protected under U.S. Const. art. III Section 2, and that performs functions similar to those of an administrative agency, such as issuing advisory opinions. U.S. COnst. Article I Section 8 Clause 9.
Black's Law 8th Edition

"Congress also has power, within certain limits, to create what are called...Article I tribunals....These Article I tribunals are really akin to administrative agencies; that is, the 'judges' do not have any constitutionally guaranteed lifetime tenure and protection from salary diminuation; they are not governed by the case or controversy limitation of Article III....
At the present time, Article I courts include territorial courts, certain courts in the District of Columbia, courts martial, and legislative courts and administrative agencies that adjudicate public rights."
John E. Nowak & Ronald D. Rotunda, Constitutional Law 22-23 (4th ed. 1991).

Administrator 1. A person who manages or heads a business, public office, or agency.
2. A person appointed by the court to manage the assets and liabilities of an intestate decedent. ● In the Restatement of Property, the term administrator includes the term executor unless specifically stated otherwise. Cf. EXECUTOR (2)

"When acting to enforce a statute and its subsequent amendments to the present date, the judge of the municipal court is acting as an administrative officer and not in a judicial capacity; courts in administering or enforcing statutes do not act judicially, but merely ministerially".
Thompson v. Smith, 154 SE 583.

"A judge ceases to sit as a judicial officer because the governing principle of administrative law provides that courts are prohibited from substituting their evidence, testimony, record, arguments, and rationale for that of the agency. Additionally, courts are prohibited from substituting their judgment for that of the agency. Courts in administrative issues are prohibited from even listening to or hearing arguments, presentation, or rational."
ASIS v. US, 568 F2d 284.

territorial law. The law that applies to all persons within a given territory regardless of their citizenship or nationality. Cf. PERSONAL LAW
Black's Law 8th Edition

dependency. 1. A land or territory geographically distinct from the country governing it, but belonging to the country and governed by its laws. A relationship between two persons or things whereby one is sustained by the other or relies on the other for support or necessities.

Domestic terrorism. Terrorism that occurs primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.
18 USCA Sec. 2331(5). Terrorism that is carried out against one's own government or fellow citizen.

federal citizen. A citizen of the United States.