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 exerises 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 citizens of different states—also termed constitutional court

FEDERAL UNITED STATES (COLORABLE)
FOR CORPORATIONS ONLY

Executive Power
Administrative Agencies
President

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

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 diminution; 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).

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
(Justice)
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)

dominion 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 documents, 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.