

Chapter 1 : Annotated Federal Acquisition Regulation | Legal Solutions

Federal statutes are laws enacted by Congress with (and in some circumstances without) the approval of the President. Federal statutes are published in three formats: (1) initially as individual slip laws, (2) in compilations of slip laws known as session laws, and (3) as codified law incorporated into a code.

Process[edit] The official text of an Act of Congress is that of the "enrolled bill" traditionally printed on parchment presented to the President for his signature or disapproval. The Archivist assembles annual volumes of the enacted laws and publishes them as the United States Statutes at Large. By law, the text of the Statutes at Large is "legal evidence" of the laws enacted by Congress. It is arranged strictly in chronological order so that statutes addressing related topics may be scattered across many volumes. Statutes often repeal or amend earlier laws, and extensive cross-referencing is required to determine what laws are in force at any given time. The United States Code is the result of an effort to make finding relevant and effective statutes simpler by reorganizing them by subject matter, and eliminating expired and amended sections. The LRC determines which statutes in the United States Statutes at Large should be codified, and which existing statutes are affected by amendments or repeals, or have simply expired by their own terms. The LRC updates the Code accordingly. Because of this codification approach, a single named statute like the Taft-Hartley Act or the Embargo Act may or may not appear in a single place in the Code. Often, complex legislation bundles a series of provisions together as a means of addressing a social or governmental problem; those provisions often fall in different logical areas of the Code. When the Act is codified, its various provisions might well be placed in different parts of those various Titles. Traces of this process are generally found in the Notes accompanying the "lead section" associated with the popular name, and in cross-reference tables that identify Code sections corresponding to particular Acts of Congress. Usually, the individual sections of a statute are incorporated into the Code exactly as enacted; however, sometimes editorial changes are made by the LRC for instance, the phrase "the date of enactment of this Act" is replaced by the actual date. Though authorized by statute, these changes do not constitute positive law. For example, the United States Code omitted 12 U. In its ruling in *U. National Bank of Oregon v. The United States Statutes at Large* remains the ultimate authority. If a dispute arises as to the accuracy or completeness of the codification of an unenacted title, the courts will turn to the language in the United States Statutes at Large. In case of a conflict between the text of the Statutes at Large and the text of a provision of the United States Code that has not been enacted as positive law, the text of the Statutes at Large takes precedence. In contrast, if Congress enacts a particular title or other component of the Code into positive law, the enactment repeals all of the previous Acts of Congress from which that title of the Code derives; in their place, Congress gives the title of the Code itself the force of law. This process makes that title of the United States Code "legal evidence" [12] of the law in force. Where a title has been enacted into positive law, a court may neither permit nor require proof of the underlying original Acts of Congress. The United States Code is routinely cited by the Supreme Court and other federal courts without mentioning this theoretical caveat. On a day-to-day basis, very few lawyers cross-reference the Code to the Statutes at Large. Uncodified statutes[edit] Only "general and permanent" laws are codified in the United States Code; the Code does not usually include provisions that apply only to a limited number of people a private law or for a limited time, such as most appropriation acts or budget laws, which apply only for a single fiscal year. If these limited provisions are significant, however, they may be printed as "notes" underneath related sections of the Code. The codification is based on the content of the laws, however, not the vehicle by which they are adopted; so, for instance, if an appropriations act contains substantive, permanent provisions as is sometimes the case , these provisions will be incorporated into the Code even though they were adopted as part of a non-permanent enactment. Congress undertook an official codification called the Revised Statutes of the United States approved June 22, , for the laws in effect as of December 1, Congress re-enacted a corrected version in The Revised Statutes were enacted as positive law, but subsequent enactments were not incorporated into the official code, so that over time researchers once again had to delve through many volumes of the Statutes at Large. According to the preface to the Code, "From to a commission was engaged

in an effort to codify the great mass of accumulating legislation. In the absence of a comprehensive official code, private publishers once again collected the more recent statutes into unofficial codes. Official code[edit] During the s, some members of Congress revived the codification project, resulting in the approval of the United States Code by Congress in . The first edition of the Code was contained in a single bound volume; today, it spans several large volumes. Normally, a new edition of the Code is issued every six years, with annual cumulative supplements identifying the changes made by Congress since the last "main edition" was published. The LRC electronic version used to be as much as 18 months behind current legislation, but as of it is one of the most current versions available online. Annotated codes[edit] Practicing lawyers who can afford them almost always use an annotated version of the U. Code from a private company. The publishers of these versions frequently issue supplements that contain newly enacted laws, which may not yet have appeared in an official published version of the Code, as well as updated secondary materials such as new court decisions on the subject. When an attorney is viewing an annotated code on an online service, such as Westlaw or LexisNexis, all the citations in the annotations are hyperlinked to the referenced court opinions and other documents. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. January Divisions[edit] The Code is divided into 53 titles listed below , which deal with broad, logically organized areas of legislation. Titles may optionally be divided into subtitles, parts, subparts, chapters, and subchapters. Sections are often divided into from largest to smallest subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, clauses, subclauses, items, and subitems. For example, "subsection c 3 B iv " is not a subsection but a clause, namely clause iv of subparagraph B of paragraph 3 of subsection c ; if the identity of the subsection and paragraph were clear from the context, one would refer to the clause as "subparagraph B iv ". Not all titles use the same series of subdivisions above the section level, and they may arrange them in different order. For example, in Title 26 the tax code , the order of subdivision runs:

Chapter 2 : U.S. Code: Title 18 - CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE | US Law | LII / Legal Information

Federal statutes and regulations follow a similar publication pattern: they are published first in chronological order and are later codified by subject. The uses of various publications and web sites that describe the regulations promulgated by Federal agencies and the statutes passed by the U.S. Congress are examined here.

See the map below for the location of the U. While both print sets include references to related administrative regulations, only U. While both sets include references to law journal articles , ALR annotations , and AmJur articles , there are differences in the coverage of secondary source materials in the annotations. Since it is published by West, U. Therefore, if you have access to both U. About Statutes Statutes are laws written and enacted by the legislative branch of government. Most new laws are created through statutes as opposed to being created by judges through case opinions ; therefore, it is important that you realize that you will frequently begin your research projects by looking at a statute, rather than at cases. At the federal level, each statute is published in three versions. First, a statute is enacted as a slip law, which is the statute by itself on a single sheet or in pamphlet form. The Public Law Number e. In the above example, Pub. Next, the statute is published as a session law. Session laws are the slip laws bound chronologically by Congressional session each Congress lasts two years and is divided into two sessions. The Statutes at Large is the official U. Usually you will be searching by subject, and neither slip laws nor session laws are arranged by subject. A statute may cover several subjects, and the subject matter you are looking for may not be apparent from the title of the statute. For example, would it be obvious from looking at the title of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of that this statute includes tax law provisions? A code arranges the statutes by topic rather than chronologically , indexes statutes to allow for subject access, and incorporates any amendments and repealed language to always give you the current picture of the law. About Codes The official codification i. The newest Title Title 54 covers the National Park Service and was just added in December note - there is currently not a Title Because of these long delays, and because the U. An unofficial code is a commercially-published version of an official code - for legal research. Unofficial codes include references called "annotations" to primary and secondary sources that relate to each code section, and are updated much more frequently than the U. There are two unofficial code print versions of the U. United States Code Annotated U. Both sets include the entire U. Code, as well as other material e. Both versions also include multi-volume indexes at the end of the set, along with a Popular Name Table that allows searching for a Code section when you know the name of the statute e. Both versions also include volumes that contain tables showing parallel references for Public Laws, session laws, and code sections. You can also use an online citator to determine if a statute is still valid and to find cases and other materials that analyze or interpret the statutory language. Use KeyCite in Westlaw for the U. Online Annotated Codes Each of the major online subscription services has its own annotated code, and each allows researchers to perform full-text keyword searches. The Table of Contents will allow you to browse for related sections especially definitions sections , as well as view a single statutory section in the context of related sections. As for the annotations to related, non-statutory material, each service differs slightly. For some areas of law, Bloomberg Law also provides tabs that link you to related CFR Code of Federal Regulations provisions, secondary sources, and other administrative agency materials. Keep in mind that Bloomberg Law is still developing its annotations, so you may not find as much interpretive material in Bloomberg Law as you would in the other online annotated codes. Popular Name Table at the bottom of the screen. To access the online version of the U. When you click on a statutory section, you will see the following tabs that allow you to access the annotations: The "History" tab displays the history of the statute, including cases and proposed legislation that may negatively affect the statute look also for KeyCite flags , as well as legislative history material.

Chapter 3 : U.S. Code: Table of Contents | US Law | LII / Legal Information Institute

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Chapter 4 : United States Code Annotated | World Encyclopedia of Law

Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.

Chapter 5 : Federal Statutes, Codes & Regulations

Federal statutes appear in two unofficial annotated codes, the United States Code Annotated, published by Thomson West, and the United States Code Service, published by LexisNexis.

Chapter 6 : PA General Assembly

*The Federal Statutes Annotated, Vol. 5: Containing All the Laws of the United States of a General and Permanent Nature in Force on the First Day of January, (Classic Reprint) [William Mark McKinney] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Chapter 7 : Statutes & Constitution :View Statutes : Online Sunshine

Federal Statutes Annotated: Containing All the Laws of the United States, of a General, Permanent and Public Nature in Force on the First Day of January, , Volume 4.

Chapter 8 : Texas Constitution and Statutes - Home

The official code for federal statutes is the United States Code (U.S.C.).A new print edition is published every six years and updated annually between editions with a cumulative supplement.

Chapter 9 : United States Code - Wikipedia

United States Code Annotated (U.S.C.A.), take the federal statutes that are of a general and permanent nature and arrange them by subject into 51 separate titles. As the statutes that underlie.