Statutes: A Source of Primary Law

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• • Introduction

- Statutes, like cases, are a primary source of law.
- In the modern world, statutory research is extremely important.

- Whenever beginning a research project, one should always check to see if there is a statute on point.
- Today, judicial decisions frequently involve either the application of or interpretation of a statute.

• • What is a Statute?

- Statutes are legislation enacted by a governing body (i.e. Congress, City Council) to regulate behavior or conduct.
- Legislation can take any of the following forms:
 - Statutes
 - Constitutions
 - Treaties
 - Interstate Compacts
 - Municipal Charters & Ordinances

• • Publication of Statutes

- Typically both federal and state jurisdictions of the U.S. publish their statutory materials in the following manner:
 - initially as a slip law;
 - next as a session law;
 - next as a code; and
 - finally as an annotated code.

• • Slip Laws

- Initially legislation is published as a slip law which is:
 - a separately issued pamphlet;
 - containing the text of a single legislative act; and
 - issued officially by the government.

• • Session Laws

- Session laws are:
 - the publication of both public and private laws;
 - enacted during a particular legislative session; &
 - arranged in chronological order.

• • Session Laws

- In most jurisdictions, session laws constitute the *positive law form* of legislation.
- As the positive law form, session laws are the authoritative and binding source in the event that a dispute arises because of textual variations in later versions.

• • Session Laws

- Session Laws have a subject index for each volume; however, these indexes do not cumulate.
- Session Laws also have *Tables* which list the repeals and modifications of existing laws.

• • Codes



• A code is:

- a subject arrangement
- of the laws of a jurisdiction
- that are currently in force.



Annotated Code



• While codes can either be official (published or sanctioned by the government) or unofficial (not published or sanctioned by the government), an annotated code is typically unofficial and is usually published by a commercial publisher.

Annotated Code

- Again, an annotated code, like a code, contains:
 - the laws currently in force in a jurisdiction
 - in a subject arrangement.
- The difference between an annotated code and a code then becomes the fact that the annotated code editorially enhances material to assist the researcher.

Annotated Code

- o How is the material editorially enhanced?
 - references to appropriate cases, law reviews, and regulations are included after the text of a statutory provision;
 - good indexing;
 - updated more frequently than official government publications.

- Federal legislation includes:
 - U.S. Constitution
 - U.S. Treaties
 - Interstate Compacts
 - Bills and Joint Resolutions enacted by U.S. Congress.

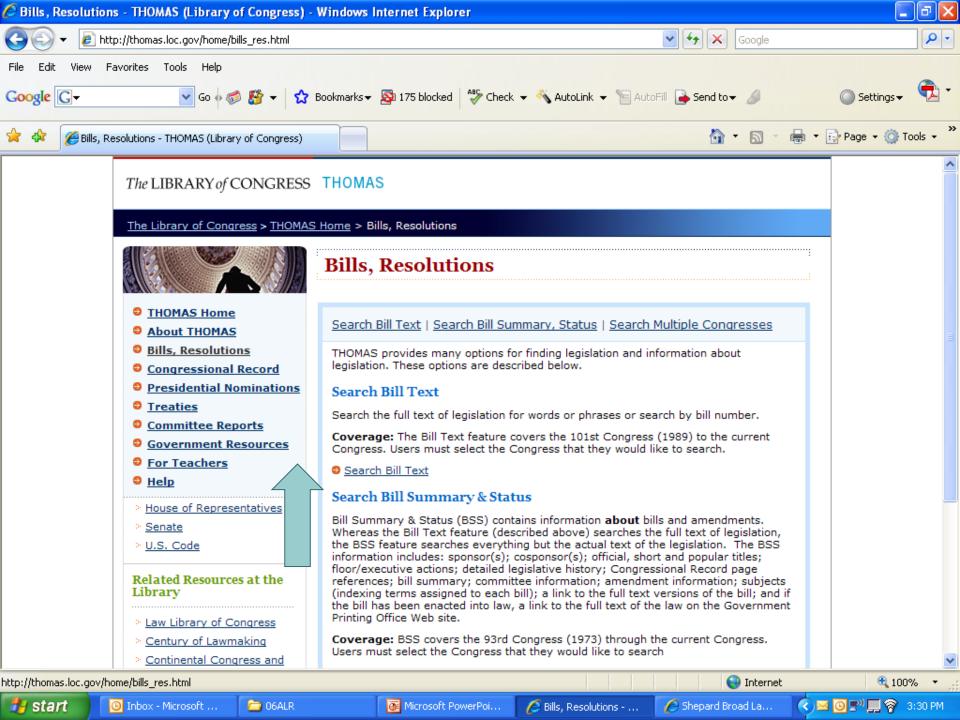
Article I, Sec. 8, of the *U.S. Const*.
 provides the U.S. Congress with the power to make laws "necessary and proper" to carry out the enumerated Congressional powers listed in the Constitution.

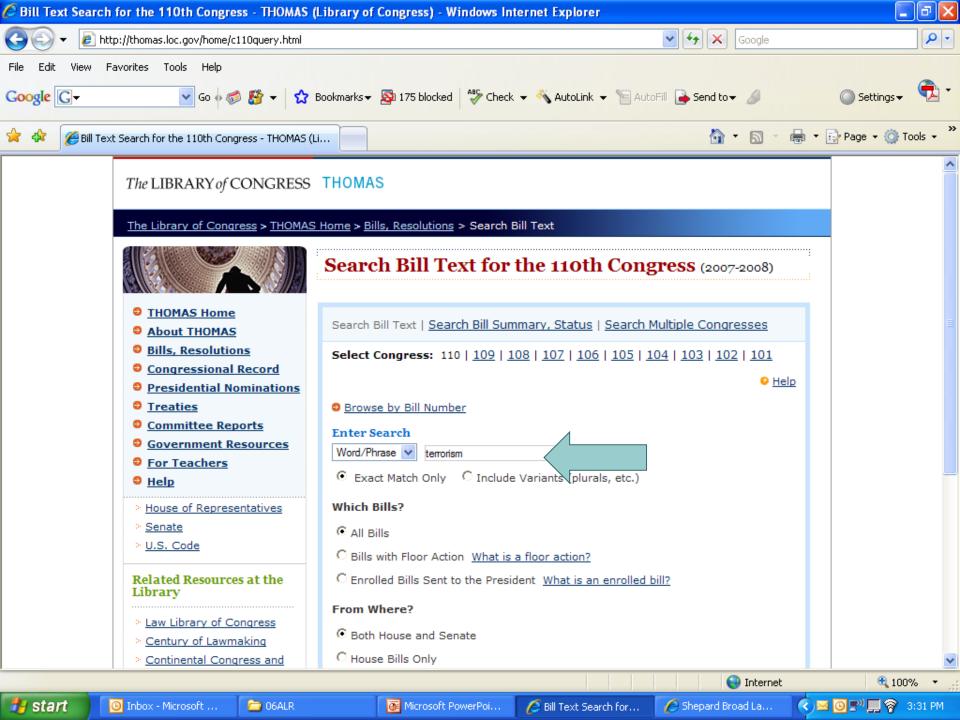


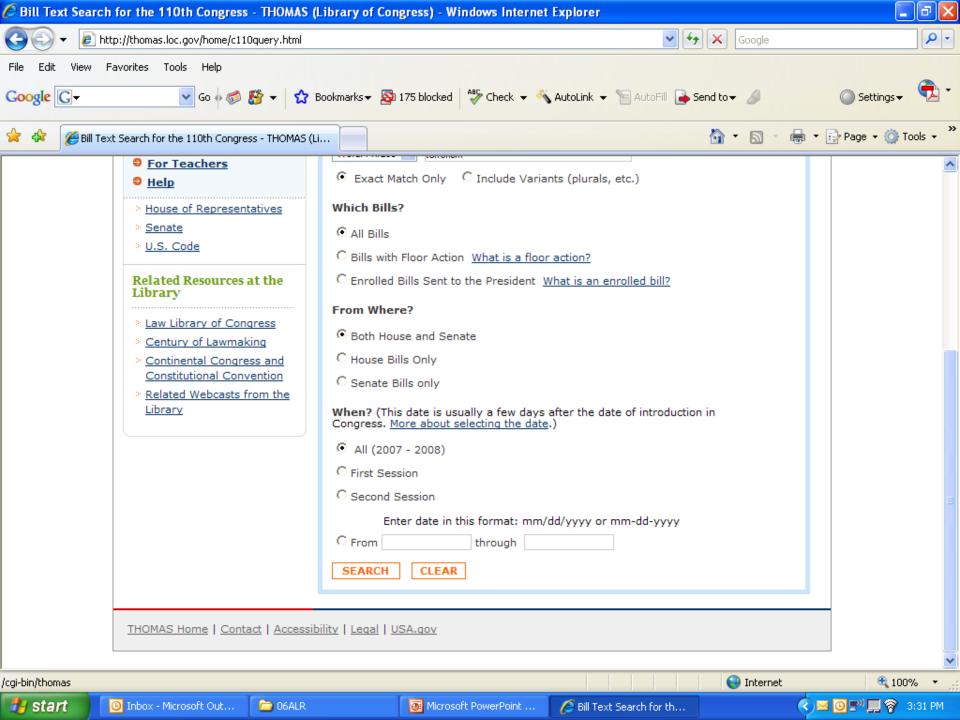
• • How a Bill Becomes a Law

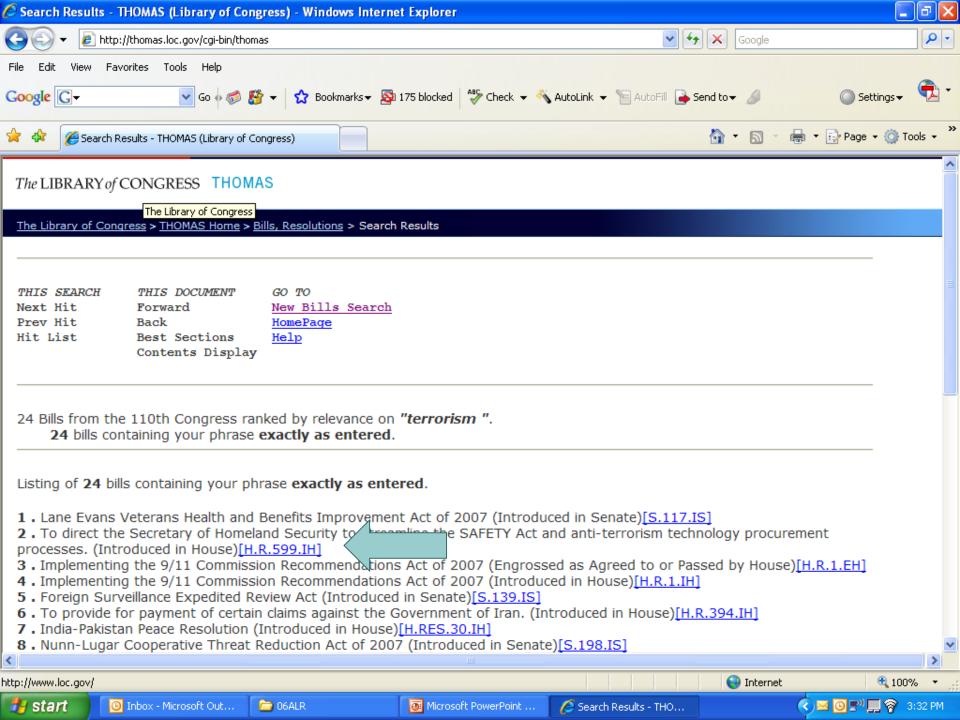
- It is important to understand how a bill becomes a law in order to understand the resources that may need to be located and consulted in order to obtain:
 - the laws currently in force (i.e. a code);
 - historical laws (i.e. session laws); and
 - information containing legislative intent (i.e. committee reports and or hearings.)

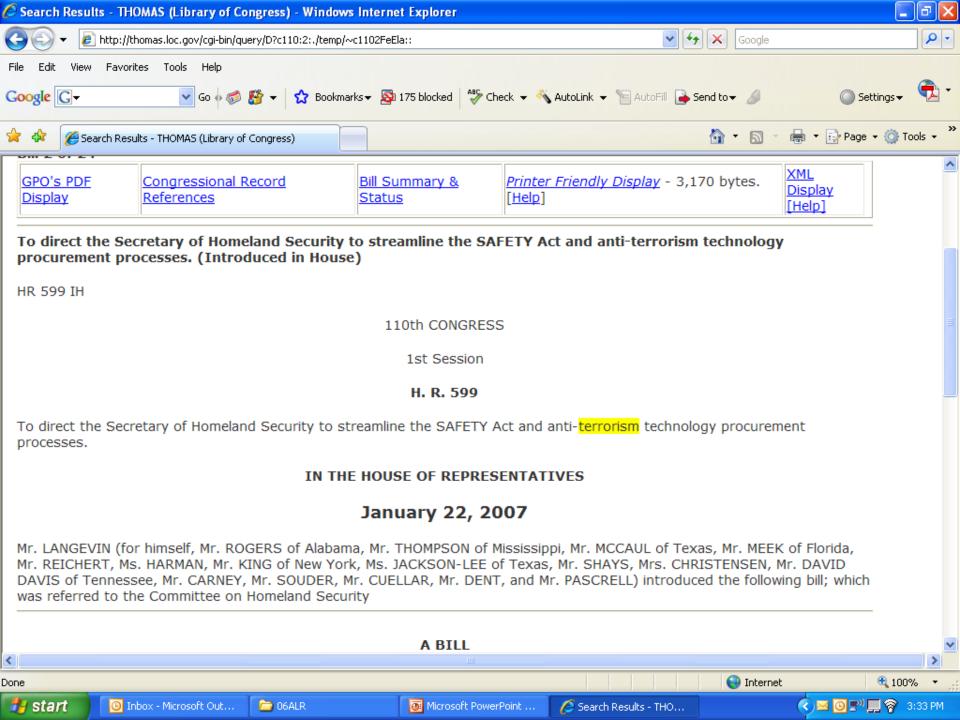
- Elected legislators may introduce proposed laws, also known as bills, in either chamber during a legislative session.
- These bills, when introduced into either the U.S. House or Senate, receive a chronological bill number, i.e. H.R. 1 or S.1.

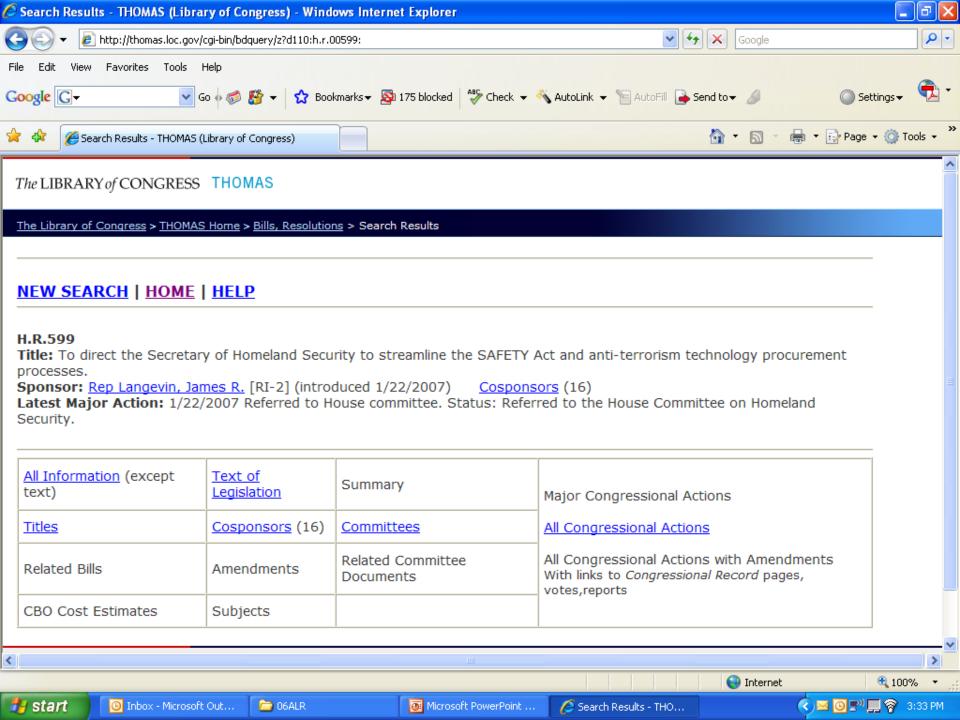










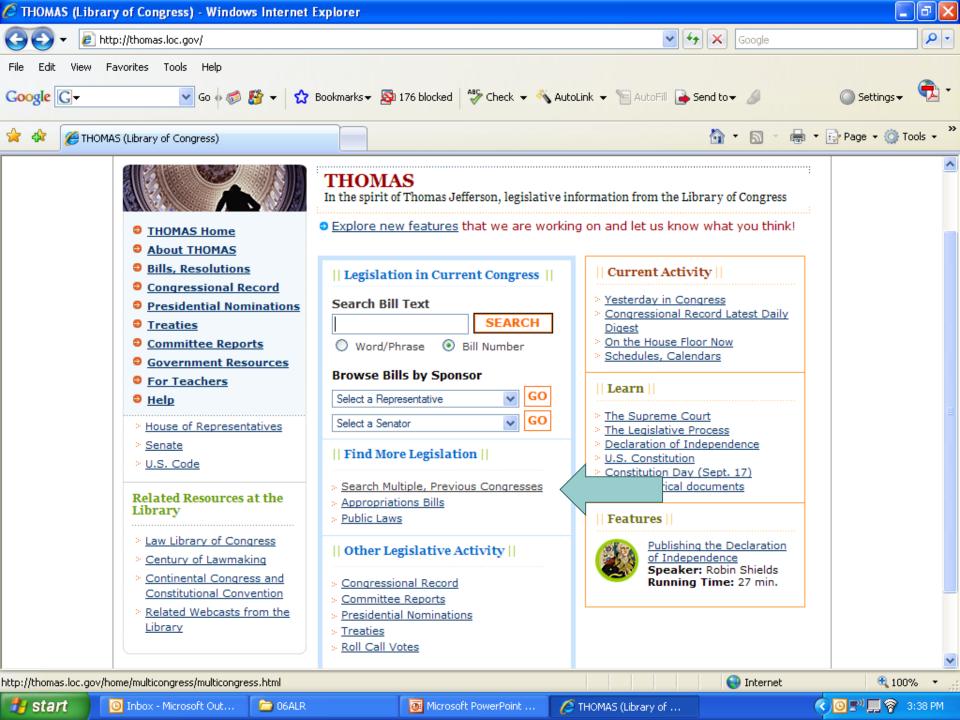


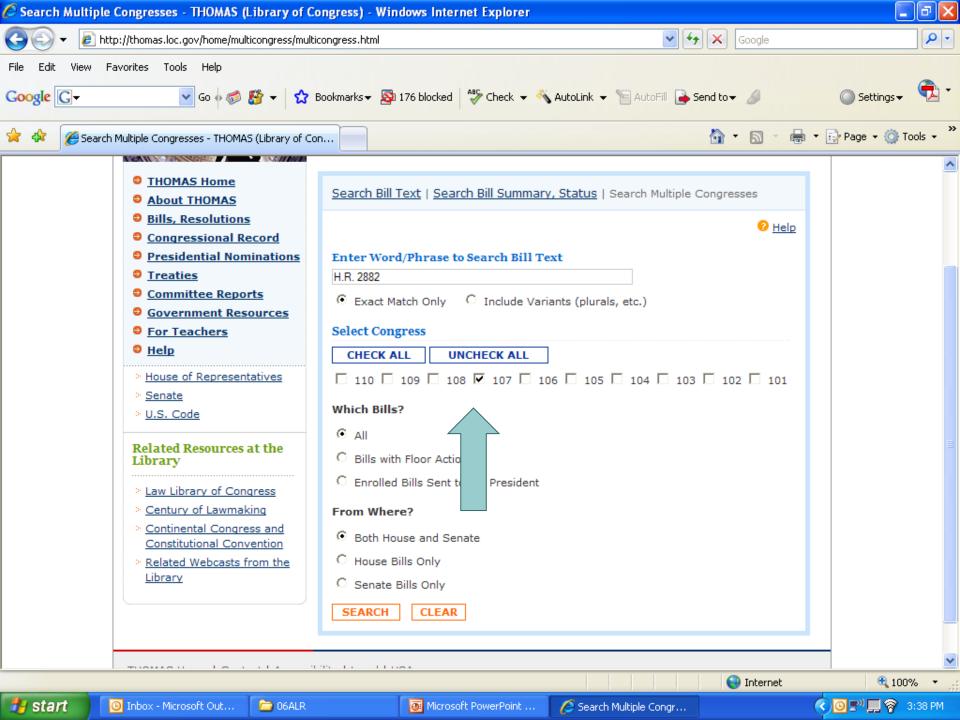
- After being introduced in the appropriate chamber, the bill would most likely then be referred to the appropriate committee.
- As an example, tax bills introduced in the House are often referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.
- A bill may either languish and die in committee or emerge, perhaps with amendments, to the chamber's floor. If the bill passes the chamber, it is then referred to the other chamber.
- Once the bill passes both chambers, it is then referred to the President.

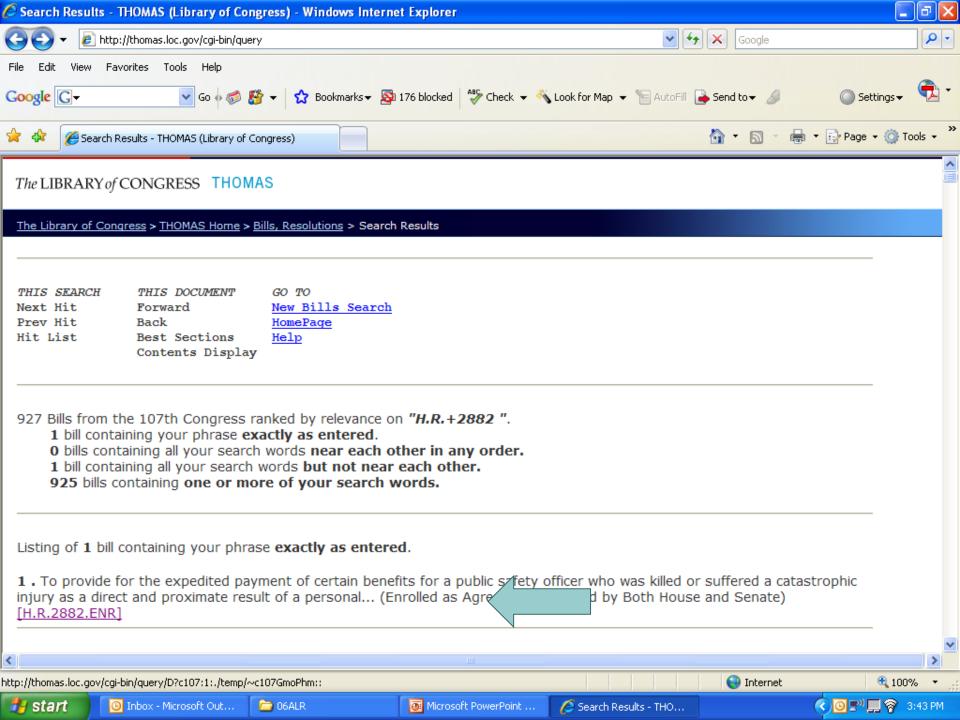
- The President can do several things:
 - sign the bill into law;
 - ignore the bill for 10 days and do nothing in which case it automatically becomes law; or
 - veto the bill which prevents it from becoming law unless the veto is overridden by 2/3s of both chambers.

- As an example of this process, consider H.R. 2882.
- This bill was introduced in the House by Rep. Jerrold Nadler of New York on September 13, 2001.
- It provided for the "expedited payment of certain benefits for a public safety officer who was killed or suffered a catastrophic injury as a direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty in connection with the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001."

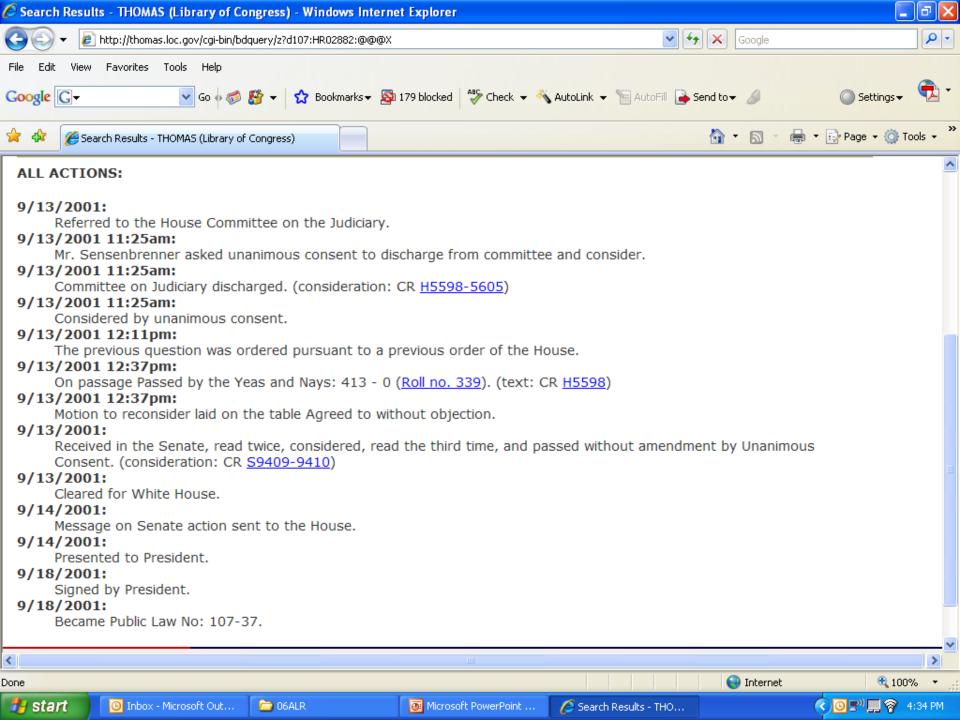
- This bill was introduced, read, and passed by the House on September 13, 2001.
- It then was received in the Senate, read twice, considered and passed on September 13, 2001.
- Having passed both houses, it was then sent to the President on September 14, 2001.
- On September 18, 2001, the President signed the bill and it became Pub. L. 107-37, i.e. the 37th piece of legislation enacted during the 107th Congress.











• • Sources to Consult

- There are numerous sources that could be consulted about Pub. L. 107-37.
- Some of these sources include:
 - Congressional Record
 - Statutes at Large
 - Weekly Compilation of Presidential Papers
 - United States Code

- Acts and Joint Resolutions of the U.S. Congress are the most basic forms of legislation.
- Each new act is designated either a Public or Private law.
- Private laws are passed for the specific benefit of an individual or small group of individuals.
- Public laws are passed for the benefit of all.

- Federal laws are first officially published as slip laws.
- Each new law contains a public law number consisting of the congressional session and indicating the chronological sequence of its enactment, i.e. 93-105.
- 93-105 indicates that this law was enacted during the 93rd Congress, and was the 105th law of that session to be passed.

- After initially being published as a slip law/pamphlet, federal laws are next published as a session law. There are both commercial and official session law publications.
- Commercial publications include:
 - United States Code Congressional and Administrative News (USCCAN); &
 - USCS Advance Service.

Federal Legislation/Session Laws

 United States Code Congressional Administrative News (USCCAN) is published by West. It is initially published in an advance sheet format and eventually in a hardback edition. USCS Advance is published by Lexis. There is no hardbound edition. Pamphlets should be discarded when the appropriate new volume of the **USCS** arrives.

Federal Legislation/Session Laws

- Both USCCAN and USCS Advance sheets contain the text of:
 - newly enacted public laws, presidential proclamations, executive orders, amendments to court rules, and selected administrative regulations; and
 - a cumulative index and various tables.

Federal Legislation/Session Laws

- While USCCAN and USCS Advance are commercial publications of U.S. session laws, the United States
 Statutes at Large, cited as Stat., is the official publication of U.S. session laws.
- At the end of each annual session of Congress, the enacted public and private laws are cumulated and published in chronological order in the Statutes at Large.

- Electronic formats of recently enacted federal legislation include:
 - GPO Access at http://www.access.gpo.gov/
 - Thomas at http://thomas.loc.gov/
 - Lexis in the USCS-Public Laws file
 - Westlaw in the US-PL database.

Federal Legislation/Codification

There are three codifications (i.e. subject arrangements) of U.S. law as well as the Revised Statutes of the United States, 1873, and 1876.



Historical Federal Codification

- In the 1870s, the U.S. Congress decide to create the first codification from the *Statutes at Large* (*Stat.*).
- This first attempt at codification became known as the *Revised* Statutes of the United States of 1875.
- In 1875, the Revised Statutes of 1875 was introduced as a bill. It subsequently became law. This law repealed provisions of the Statues at Large between 1789 and 1873. Thus the Revised Statutes rather than the Statutes at Large then became the positive form of law.

Historical FederalCodification

- This version contained numerous errors and was difficult to use because of lack of indexing.
- Attempts were made to correct the problems in 1878 with a second edition being authorized. However, it was not enacted. Traumatized by the experience, Congress did nothing until 1924.

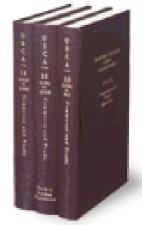
Historical Federal Codification Thus by 1926, the positive form of

- Thus by 1926, the positive form of law for federal legislation was the Revised Statutes of 1875, covering 1789 – 1873, and the Statutes at Large for the years 1874-1926.
- In 1926, the *United States Code* (USC) was created. This was a subject codification of U.S. law, currently in force. It was arranged in 50 titles. Since it was not submitted to Congress as a bill, the code never became the positive form of law. Instead the Statutes at Large remain the positive form of law for federal legislation.

Features of the *United*States Code

- Thus the *United States Code* became the official codification of U.S. laws. If there is a textual conflict between the *U.S.C.* and the *Stat.*, the *Stat.* governs.
- Some features of the *U.S.C.* include:
 - a topical index;
 - a table of popular names;
 - cross references to other sections of the *U.S.C*.; and
 - historical notes about the passage of the law or any amendments to it.

• • Federal Codification



- Today, there are 3 codifications of U.S. law currently in force. They are:
 - United States Code
 - United States Code Annotated
 - United States Code Service

- The *United States Code*, the official codification, is published by the Government Printing Office.
- Initially published in 1926, the *USC* is now published every six years. The 2000 edition has recently completed publication.
- Laws currently in force are arranged in a subject arrangement, consisting of 50 titles.

United States Code Annotated

- The United States Code
 Annotated (USCA) is published by
 West. Its arrangement of the law is
 virtually identical to that of the
 U.S.C.
- It differs from the *U.S.C.* by offering:
 - better indexing, including a Table of Popular Names;
 - annotated notes to court decisions involving a statute; &
 - cross references to secondary sources.

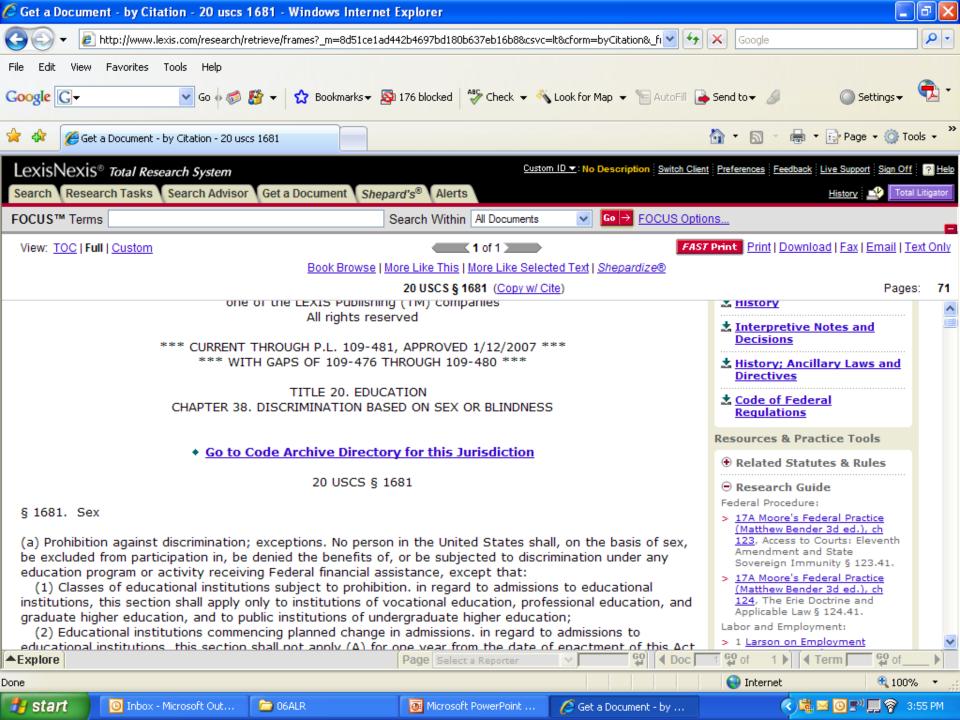
United States Code Service

- Like the USCA, the United States
 Code Service (USCS) is a
 commercial publication, again
 arranged similarly to the USC. It
 is published by Lexis.
- Again, it contains editorial enhancements, including:
 - more frequent updating than the *USC*;
 - cross references to secondary legal sources;
 - annotations to cases;
 - & better indexing, including a Table of

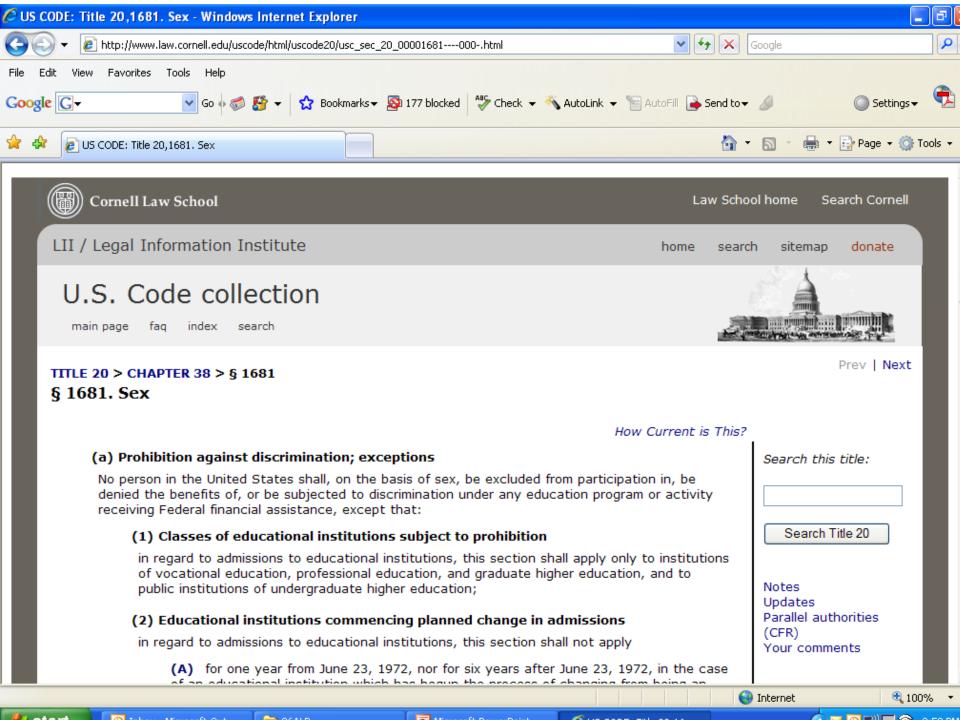


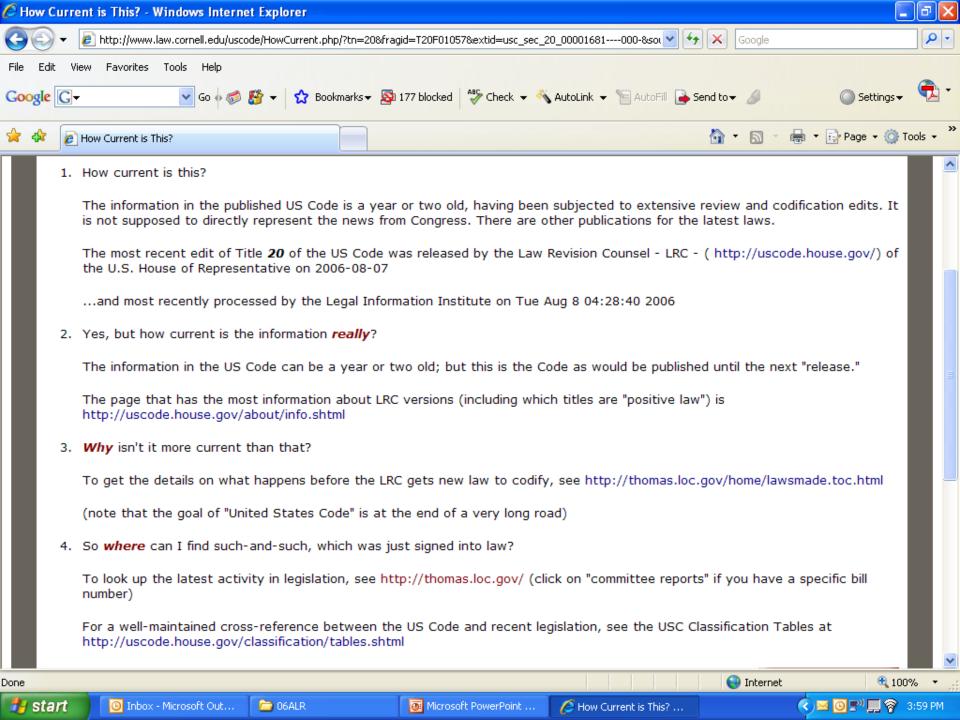
Electronic Formats

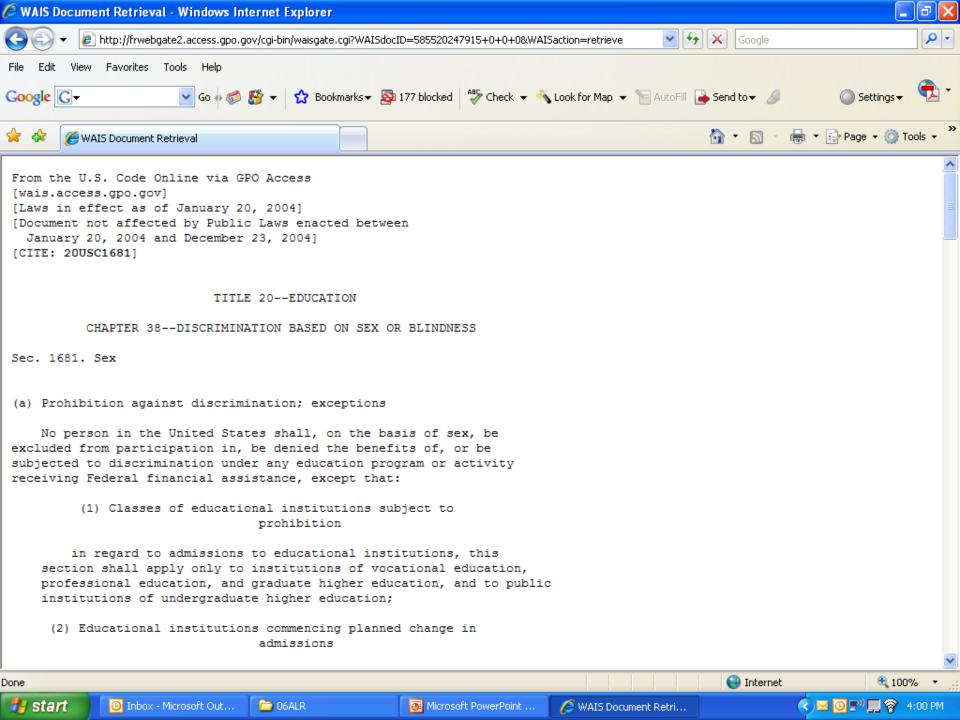
- The full text of the *USCA* is available on Westlaw while Lexis contains the full text of the *USCS*.
- At GPO Access, Cornell's Legal Information Institute, and Findlaw, the full text of the USC is also available.
- The code can be searched by citation, keyword, or Popular Name.











Locating Federal Statutory Provisions





- o How can you determine whether there is a federal statute on point for your research needs?
 - General index that can be searched by keyword;
 - Popular Names Tables found in *USCA*, *USCS*, and *Shepard's Acts and Cases by Popular Name--Federal and State*.
 - Parallel Reference Tables/Citation.

Interpreting Federal Statutes

- When the meaning of a federal statute is in doubt, you can use the following sources to help interpret:
 - case law involving the statutory provision;
 - legislative history in the forms of Senate and/or House Reports; &
 - loose leaf services and treatises on the subject.



Updating Federal Statutes

- With print materials, always check the pocket parts. Also check for pamphlet supplements.
- Check the Shepard's Federal
 Statute Citations which includes the U.S.C., Stat., and Constitution.



Other Forms of Federal Legislation

- U.S. Constitution
- The full text of the U.S. Constitution is available in the USC, USCA, and the USCS as well as via Westlaw, Lexis, Cornell's Legal Information Institute, FindLaw, and other items, such as hornbooks.

State Statutes

- Again, the publication process for state statutory provisions is similar to that of the federal process.
- Initially state laws are published as slip laws.
- A chronological arrangement of a state's session laws is published next.
- Finally a code and then an annotated code, a subject arrangement of the laws currently in force, is published.



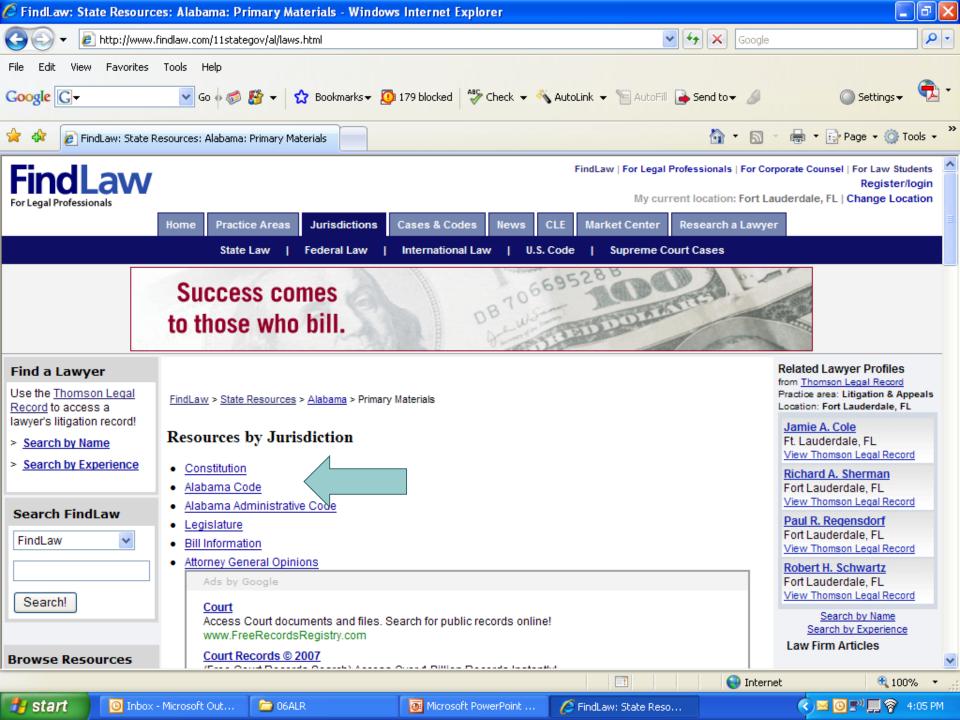


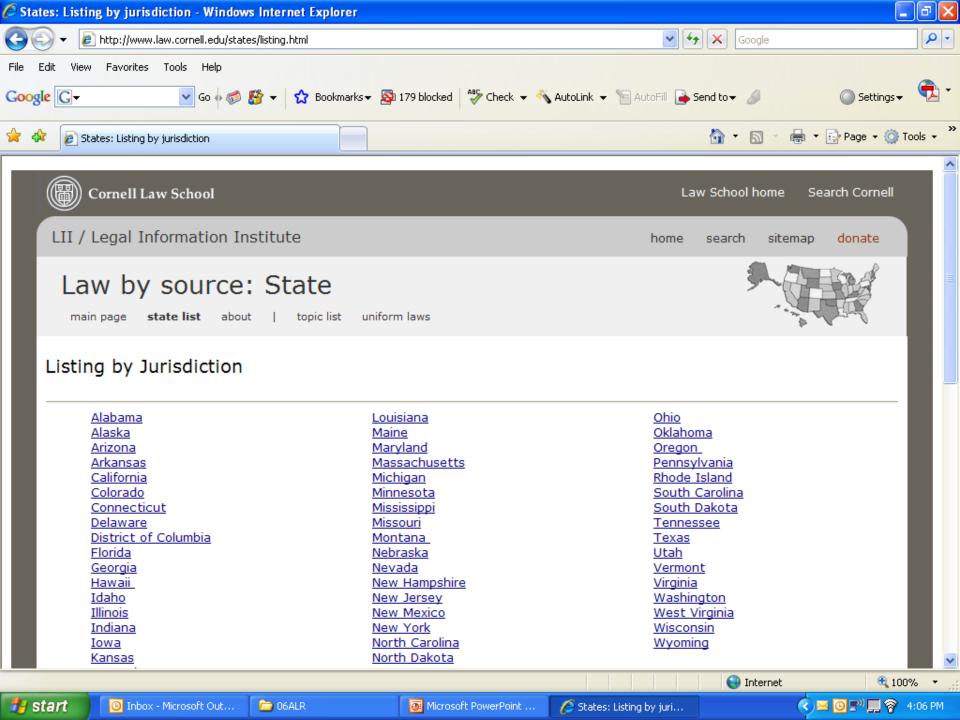
- NSU Law Library & Technology
 Center has the print version of the state codes for all 50 states.
- You can also obtain the full text of the state codes on fee for service electronic resources such as Lexis, Westlaw, and LoisLaw.

Electronic Versions of StateCodes

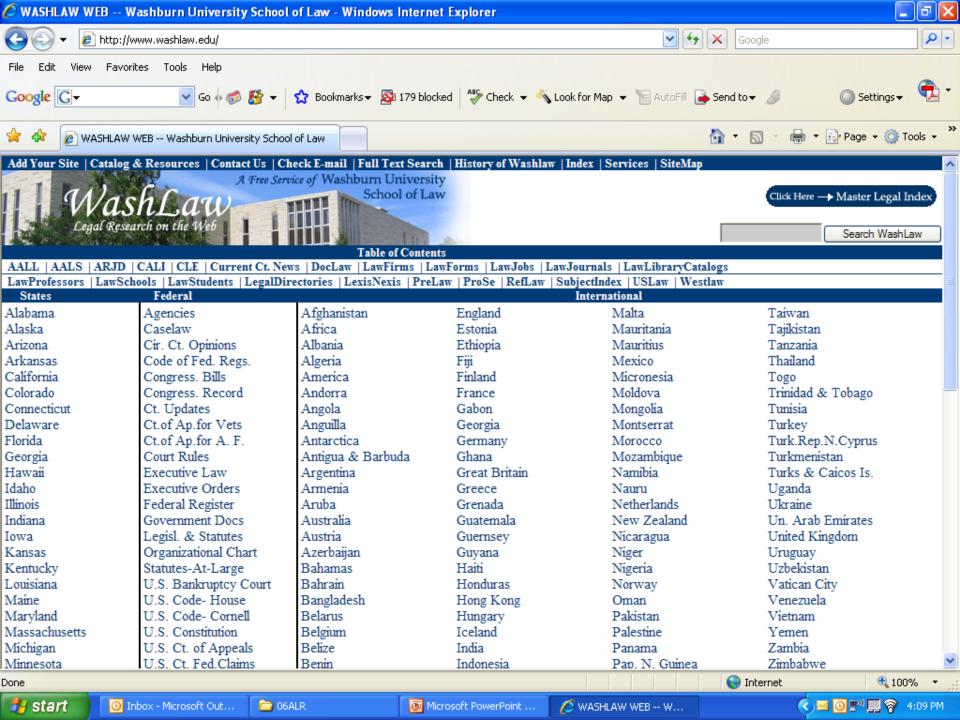
- In addition to fee for service electronic resources, there are several electronic resources available at no charge.
- o Findlaw at http://www.findlaw.com and Cornell's Legal Information Institute at http://www.law.cornell.edu as well as WashLaw at http://washlaw.edu all provide access to the full text of the states' codes.

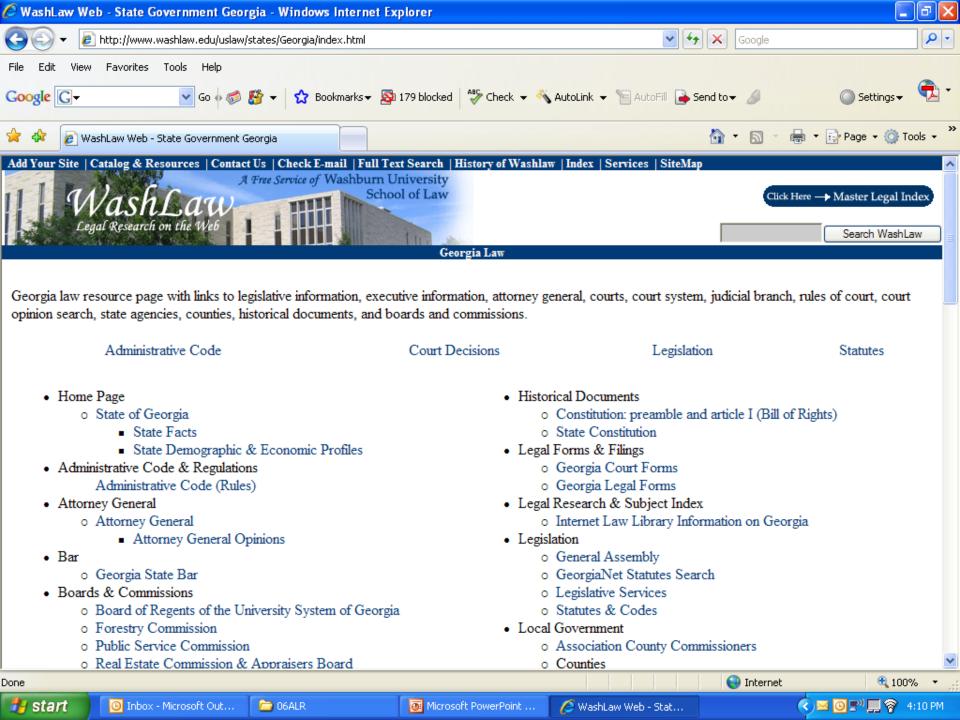












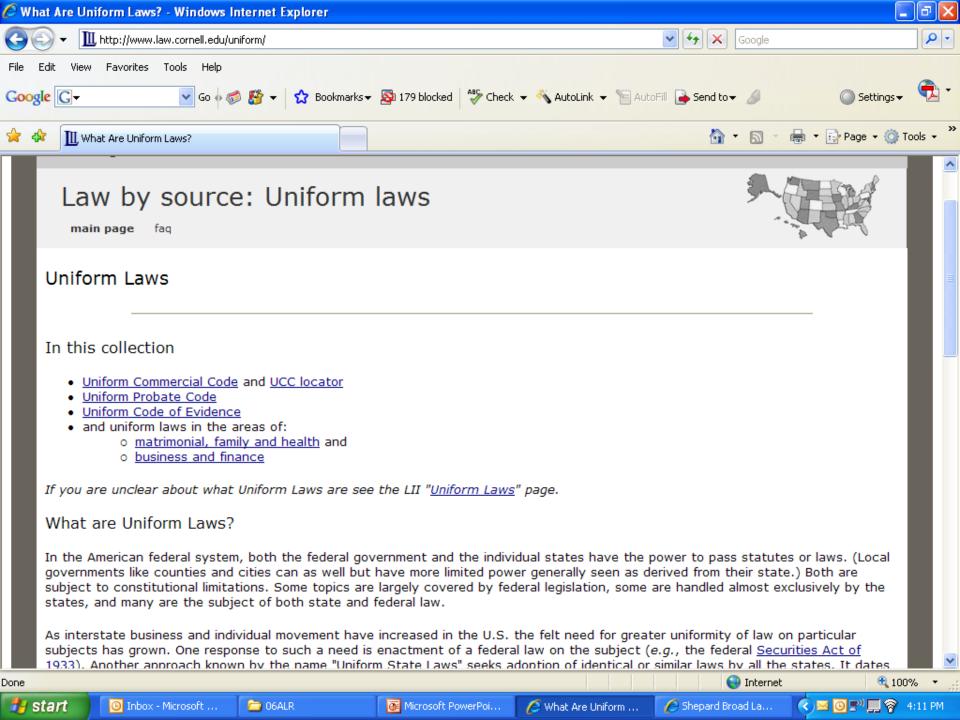
Uniform Acts



- lo For years, there has been a movement to enact uniform laws by the several states, particularly those areas in which uniformity would be helpful.
- The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws was formed to help this movement become a reality.

• • Uniform Laws

- Since the Commission was formed, many states have indeed enacted uniform laws, particularly in the area of probate, domestic relations, or sales (UCC).
- Uniform laws that have been adopted by at least one state can be found in the West publication, *Uniform Laws Annotated*.
 This is also available via Westlaw.



• • | Florida

 Florida's legislature passes both general (applicable statewide) and special (applicable to a particular area or group within the state) laws. This approach is similar to the federal government's passage of public and private laws.

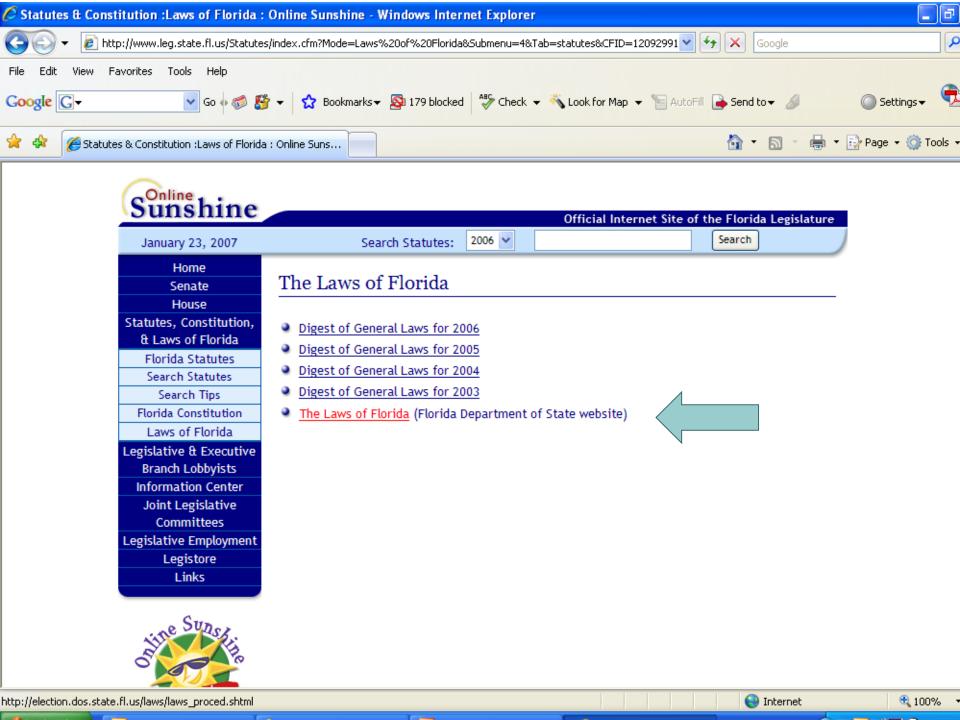
Florida

- Like the federal government, Florida initially publishes a recently enacted law as a slip law. The Secretary of State publishes each act individually as a pamphlet law after the end of a legislative session.
- The Secretary of State assigns each act a chapter number. The first two digits of this number indicate the year of enactment, i.e. ch. 99-2 indicates that it was enacted in 1999.

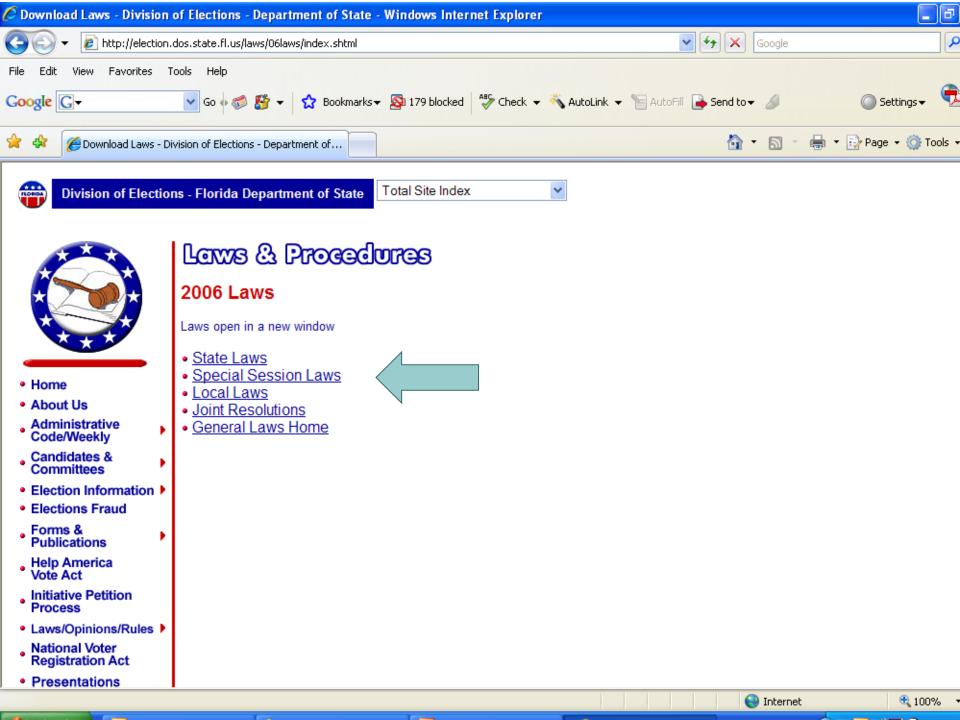


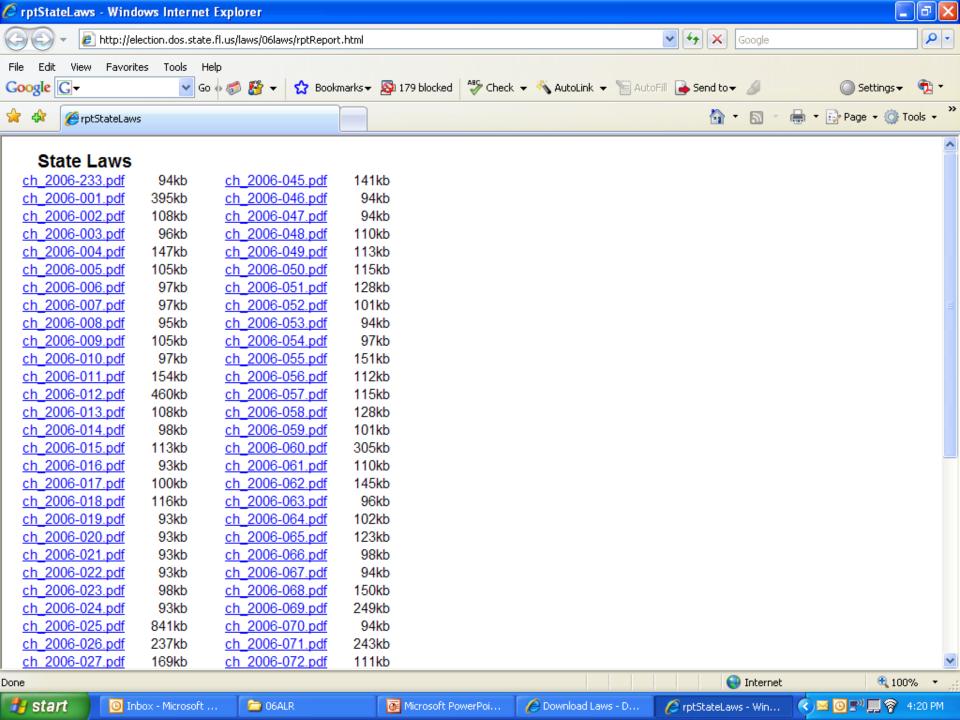


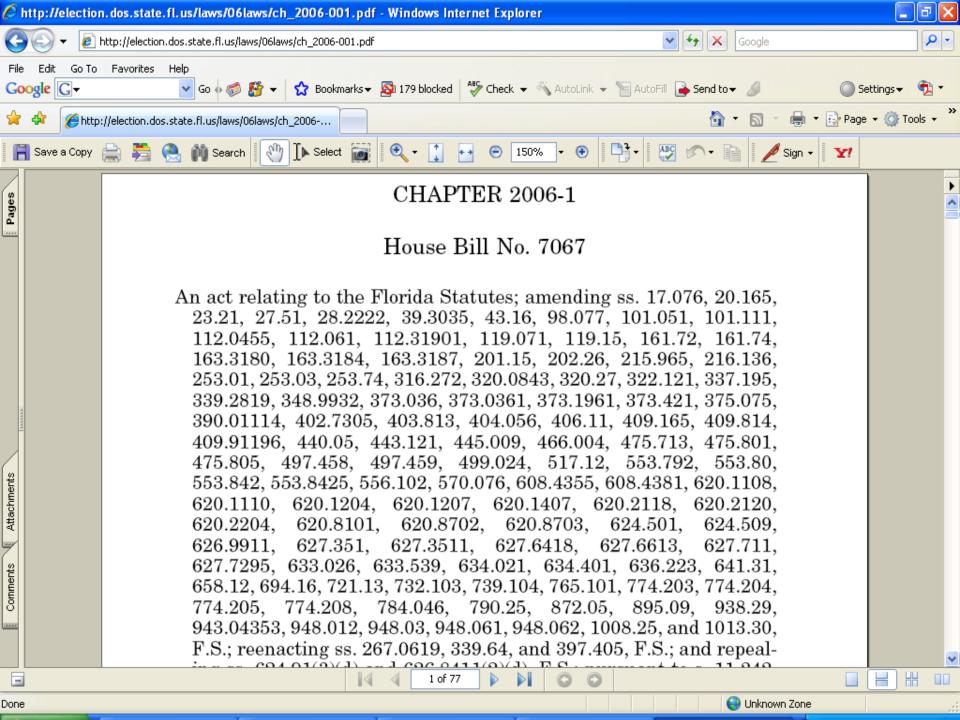
- Several months after a legislative session is completed, Florida's session laws are then published in a chronological arrangement of enactment during the session in the hardcover publication, *Laws of Florida*.
- The commercial publication of Florida's session laws is West's Florida Session Law Services, published in softcover.











• • Florida

- Every year, the official compilation of Florida's general and permanent laws, in a subject arrangement, is published. The official publication is known as the *Florida Statutes*.
- Each compilation has a general index and a tracing table to Florida's session laws.

Florida

- Finally West publishes a commercial compilation of Florida's laws known as the *Florida Statutes Annotated*. Again, it is a subject arrangement of the laws currently in force and its textual arrangement mirrors that of the *Florida Statutes*.
- This series includes excellent indexing, frequent updating with pocket parts and/or pamphlets, and annotations to cases and secondary sources.

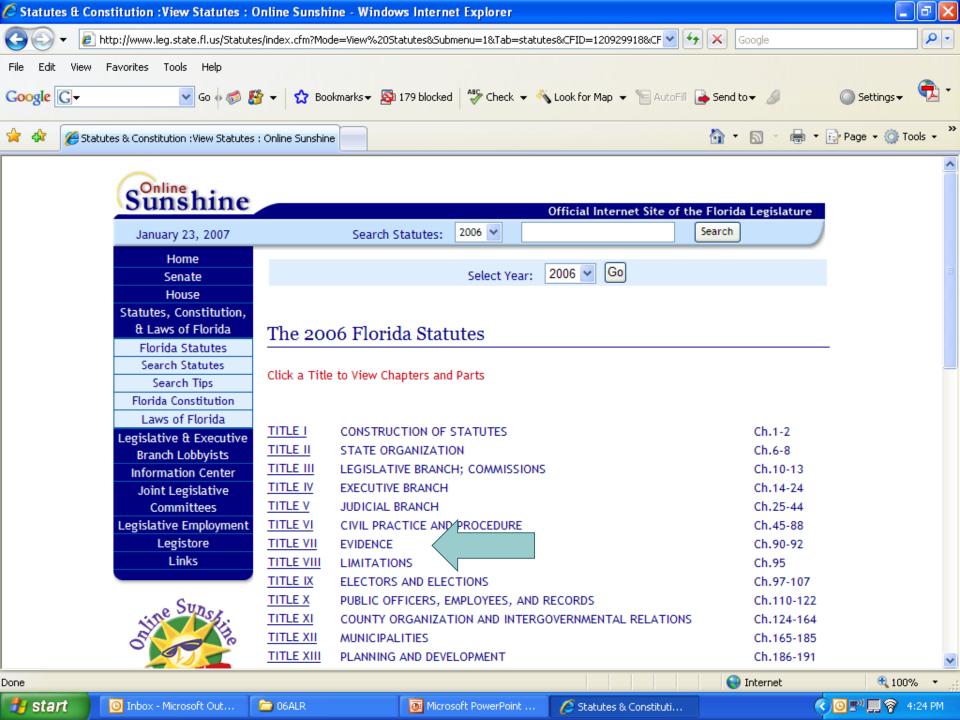
Interpreting & Updating Florida's Laws

- To interpret Florida's laws, the researcher can use judicial decisions or legislative history. Florida's legislative history is limited but does exist.
- Florida's statutes can be updated with Shepard's Florida Citations.

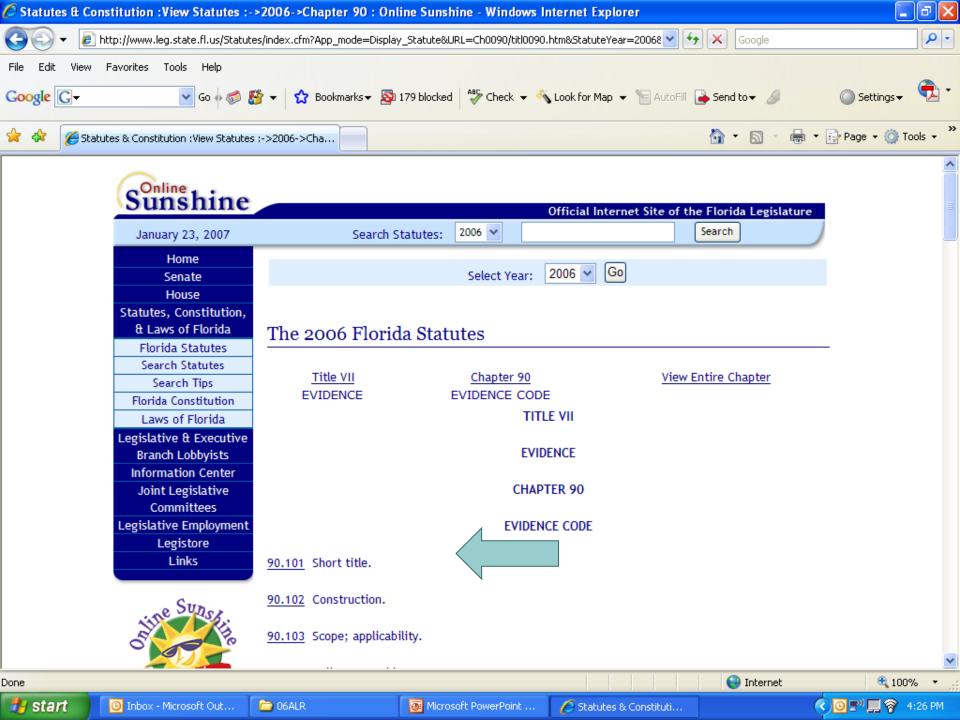
• • Florida's Laws Electronically

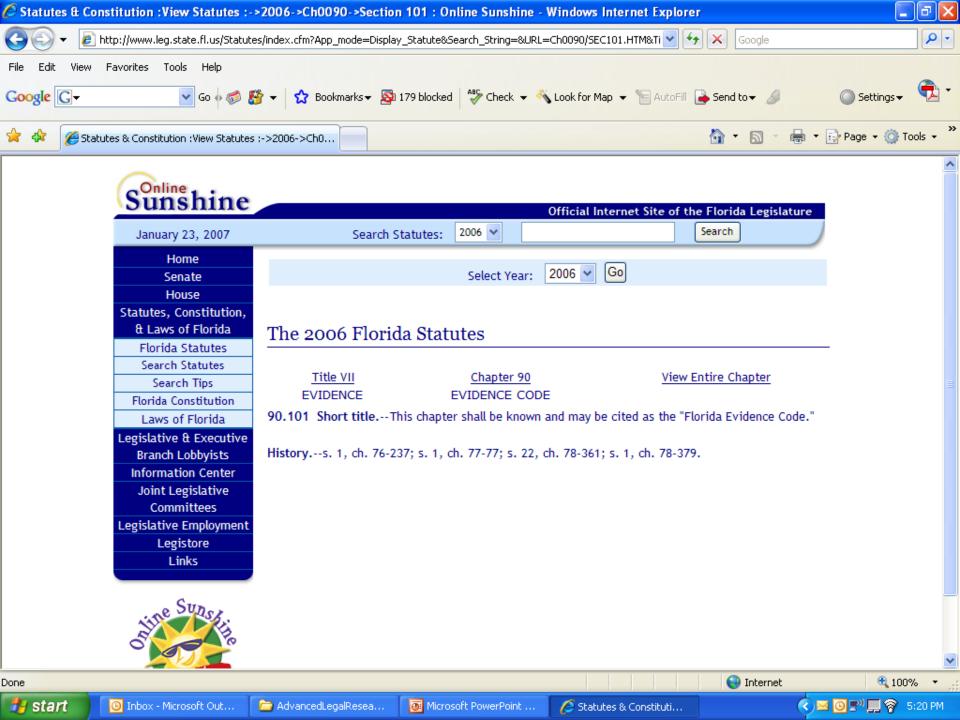
- Fee for service electronic resources Westlaw, Lexis, and LoisLaw all provide access to the full text of Florida's laws.
- Florida also has an official Internet site for its Legislature, known as Online Sunshine at http://www.leg.state.fl.us/











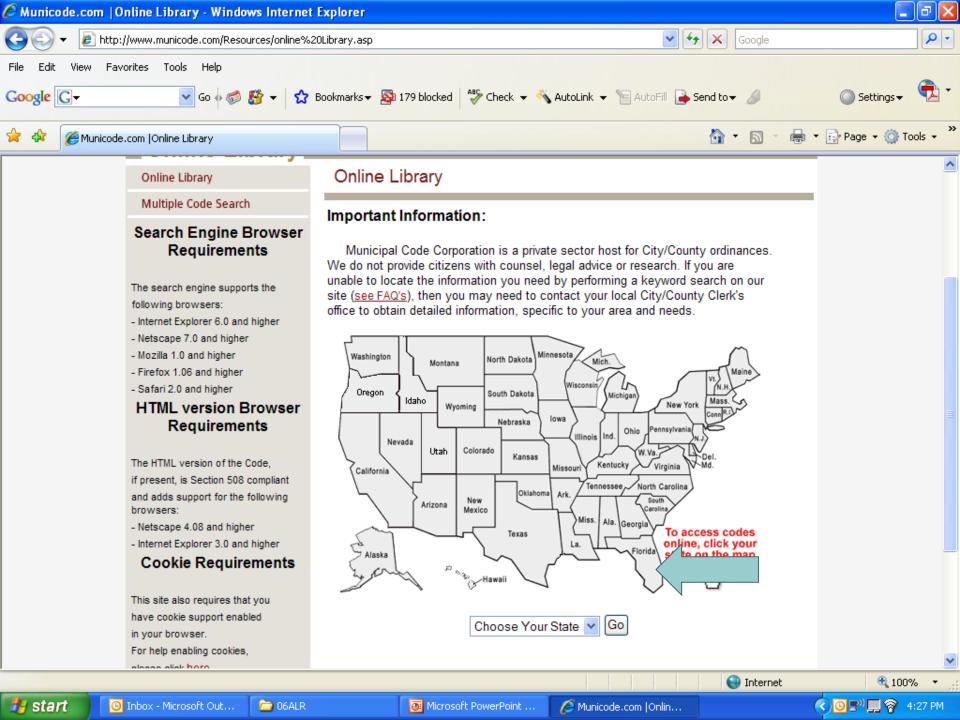
• • Local Laws

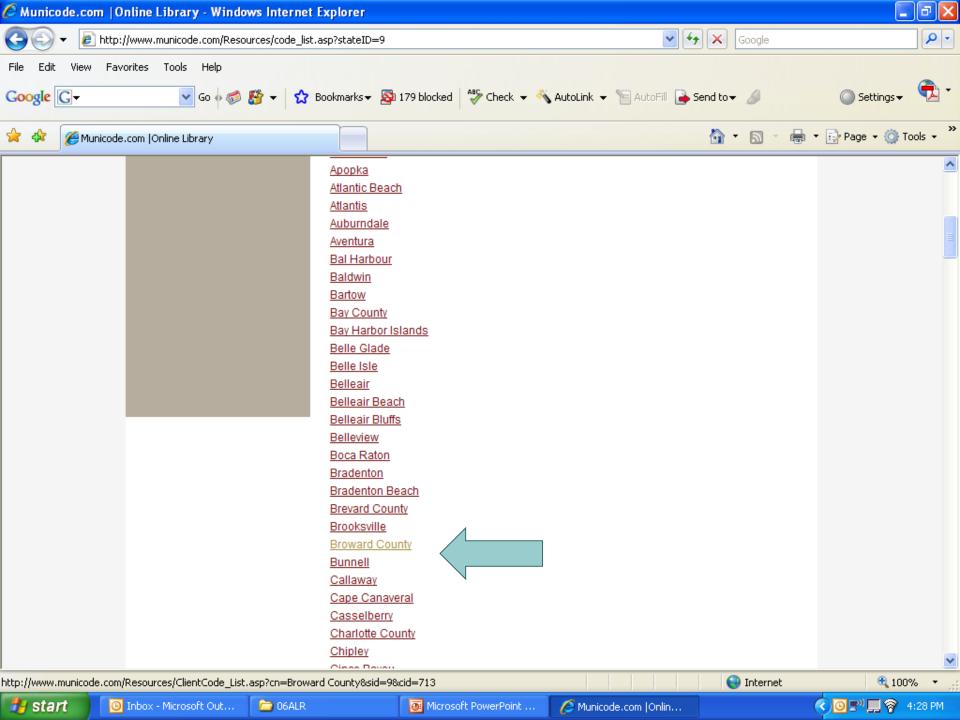
- In addition to federal and state laws, cities and counties can also have laws as well.
- These are known as ordinances.
 Ordinances are passed by a city/county's council to regulate municipal matters.



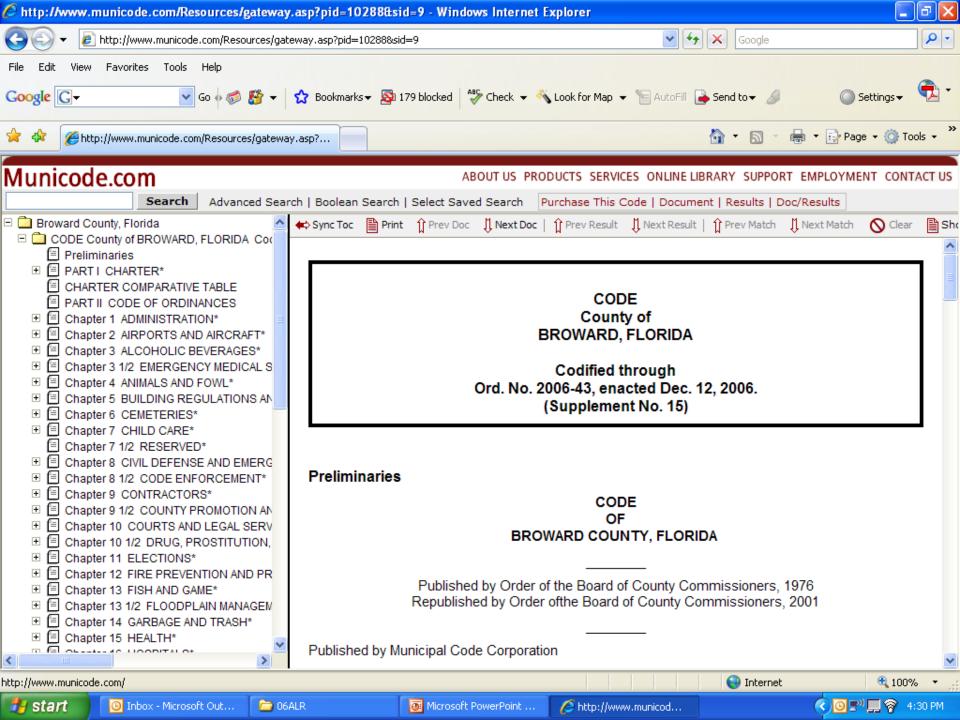
- The NSU Law Library & Technology Center also has print copies of the Broward, Miami/Dade, and Palm Beach Ordinances.
- Many local municipalities have put their ordinances on the Internet. These items can be found at the Municipal Code Corporations' site at http://www.municode.com/
- Many of Florida's municipalities' ordinances can be found at this site.











Suggested Print Resources

- Robert C. Berring & Elizabeth A. Edinger, Finding the Law (12th ed. West 2005.)
- Roy M. Mersky, & Donald J. Dunn, Fundamentals of Legal Research (8th ed. Foundation Press 2002).
- Betsy L. Stupski, Guide to Florida Legal Research (6th ed. Florida Bar Continuing Legal Education 2001.)

• • Webliography

Federal Materials

- Cornell's Legal Information Institute at http://www.law.cornell.edu/
- Findlaw at http://www.findlaw.com/
- GPO Access at http://www.access.gpo.gov/
- Library of Congress at http://www.loc.gov/
- Thomas at http://thomas.loc.gov/

State , Florida & Municipal Materials

- Cornell's Legal Information Institute at http://www.law.cornell.edu/
- Findlaw at http://www.findlaw.com/
- Muncipal Code Corporations at http://www.municode.com/
- Online Sunshine at http://www.leg.state.fl.us/
- Washlaw at http://washlaw.edu/

• • Conclusion

- o Questions?
- Contact the Law Library & Technology Center Reference Desk either in person, via phone at 954.262.6201 or via email at referencedesk@nsu.law.nova.edu.
- We look forward to helping you resolve your research queries!