

Title 23, United States Code (current as of October 19, , including public laws through P.L.) Disclaimer. This document draws upon information made available by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel.

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 : United States Code/Title 23 - Wikisource, the free online library

"The Secretary [of Transportation] shall, by March 31, , prepare and submit to Congress a draft legislative proposal of necessary technical and conforming amendments to title 23, United States Code, and related laws."

Chapter 3 : Title 23 - DOMESTIC RELATIONS

TITLE 23, UNITED STATES CODE This electronic version of Title 23, United States Code was made available by the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Chapter 4 : Download [PDF] United States Code Title 23 Free Online | New Books in Politics

Section of title 23, United States Code, shall not apply to any State if sections , , , , and of title 23, United States Code, are applicable in.

Chapter 5 : Title 23 of the United States Code - Wikipedia

Title 23 of the United States Code outlines the role of highways in the United States Code.. 23 U.S.C. ch. 1â€”Federal-Aid Highways 23 U.S.C. ch. 2â€”Other Highways 23 U.S.C. ch. 3â€”General Provisions.

Chapter 6 : United States Code

L. , Â§(c)(3), substituted "the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of (96 Stat.) or this title that" for "this Act, the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of or title 23, United States Code, which".

Chapter 7 : 23 U.S. Code Chapter 1 - FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS | US Law | LII / Legal Information Institut

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U.S. Code â€° Title 23 â€° Chapter 1; 23 U.S. Code Chapter 1 - FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS , substituted "Advance construction" for "Construction by States in.

Chapter 8 : United States Code - Wikipedia

title 23â€°highways Please Note: This compilation of the US Code, current as of Jan. 4, , has been prepared by the Legal Information Institute using data from the U.S. House of Representatives, Office of the Law.