

TITLE 1 – ACTS LAWS AND STATUTES

Introduction

This is a first, rough draft of Chapters 1 to 3 of Title 1. Much in the draft is a continuation of the substance of current provisions, but language has been simplified and clarified. A number of the provisions embody significant change, Sections 5-1 and 5-2 contain clarifications to the provisions on preparation of laws after enactment. Current provisions are centered on printing of the annual volume of laws. While that publication remains important, the legislative public internet site has become equally important in publication of the law. Some revision is needed to reflect that change.

Sections 5-3, dealing with the authority to correct statutes, also incorporates significant change. The section clarifies that, in accord with current practice, corrections can be made at any time. However, it also provides for a system to record correction; that provision is new. Section 5-4 gives the Office of Legislative Services the authority to recompile statutes. The concept is new, although, there have been instances in the past when statutes were assigned new compilation numbers. The proposed section requires concurrence by the Attorney General (as in statutory corrections) and provides for a system of recording that a statute has been recompiled.

The last significant change is the creation of a simplified system for citing statutes. See, section 1-7. The current system requires three different forms of citation depending on when and in what form the statute was enacted. No policy considerations support the current system; its complications are merely a matter of history.

In addition, sections that were specific to the implementation of the Revised Statutes of 1937 or of Title 2A of the statutes (effective 1952) and that have no continuing importance have been deleted.

Provisions Relating to Statutes Generally

1-1. Words and phrases defined

Unless it be otherwise expressly provided or there is something in the subject or context repugnant to the meaning, the following words and phrases, when used in any statute, shall have the meaning given to them by this section.

Affirmation; affirmed. See "Oath; sworn," *infra*, this section.

“Assessor” when used in relation to the assessment of taxes or water rents or other public assessments, includes all officers, boards or commissions charged with the duty of making assessments, unless a particular officer, board or commission is specified.

"Census" when used with reference to the population of this State, or of any subdivision, means the latest Federal census effective within this State.

"collector" when used in relation to the collection of taxes or water rents or other public assessments, includes all officers charged with the duty of collecting such taxes, water rents or assessments, unless a particular officer is specified.

"Folio" or "sheet" consists of 100 words, and in all cases where an entry of any writing or copy is to be paid for, the sheet or folio shall consist of 100 words.

Gender. See "Number; gender," *infra*, this section.

"General election" "general election" means the annual election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Any statute that provides that a public officer be elected, or a public question be voted on at an election at which members of the General Assembly are elected, or words to that effect, shall mean "at a general election."

He. "Number; gender," *infra*, this section.

Inhabitants. See "Population; inhabitants," *infra*, this section.

It. See "Number; gender," *infra*, this section.

Masculine. See "Number; gender," *infra*, this section.

Month; year. The word "month" means a calendar month, and the word "year" means a calendar year.

"Municipality and municipal corporation" include cities, towns, townships, villages and boroughs, and any municipality governed by a board of commissioners or an improvement commission.

Neuter. See "Number; gender," *infra*, this section.

Number; gender. When a statute uses words importing the singular number or masculine gender, it shall include and to apply to plural persons or things parties and to females and corporate bodies as well as males.

Oath; sworn. The word "oath" includes "affirmation"; and the word "sworn" includes "affirmed."

Other property. See "Property; other property," *infra*, this section.

"Person" includes a corporation, company, association, society, firm, partnership and joint stock company as well as an individual, unless restricted by the context to an individual as distinguished from a corporate entity or specifically restricted as to some corporate entities. When "person" is used to designate the owner of property which may be the subject of an offense, it includes this State, the United States, any other State of the United States and any foreign country or government lawfully owning property within this State.

Personal property. "Personal property" includes goods and chattels, rights and credits, moneys and effects, evidences of debt, choses in action and all written instruments by which any right to, interest in, or lien or encumbrance upon, property or any debt or financial obligation is created, acknowledged, evidenced, transferred,

discharged or defeated, in whole or in part, and everything which may be the subject of ownership except real property as defined in this section.

Plural. See "Number; gender," supra, this section.

"Population" means the population as shown by the latest Federal census effective within this State, and shall be construed as synonymous with "inhabitants."

"Property" and "other property," unless limited by the context to either real or personal property, includes both real and personal property.

"Real estate" and "real property," include lands, tenements and hereditaments and all rights thereto and interests therein.

Registered mail. The words "registered mail" include "certified mail."

"Revision law" means a statute which is expressed in its title or body to be a revision of any part of the statutory law.

She. See "Number; gender," supra, this section.

Sheet. See "Folio," supra, this section.

Singular. See "Number; gender," supra, this section.

"State" includes any State, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia and the Canal Zone.

Sworn. See "Oath; sworn," supra, this section.

"Taxing district" when used in a law relating to the assessment or collection of taxes, assessments or water rates or water rents, include every political division of the State, less than a county, whose inhabitants, governing body or officers have the power to levy taxes, assessments or rates.

"Term of court" means a stated session or stated sessions of that court.

"Territory" includes any territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia and the Canal Zone.

"United States" includes every State, territory and possession of the United States, the District of Columbia and the Canal Zone.

Year. See "Month; year," supra, this section.

Source: 1:1-2; 1:1-25.

Comment

Most of this section is substantively identical with its source. However, the definitions of "ship" has been deleted as unnecessary and the definitions of "magistrate" and "Revised Statutes" have been deleted as anachronistic. The definition of "term of court" is derived from 1:1-25.

1-2. Effect of definitions on treaties, compacts, or agreements

Definitions of words and phrases applicable to statutes generally shall not be construed as either to limit or enlarge any provision in any treaty, compact or agreement between this state and any other state or the United States, including treaties, compacts or

agreements created by, embodied in or resulting from concurrent, complementary or reciprocal legislation.

Source: 1:1-3.

Comment

This section is substantially identical to 1:1-3.

1-3. Partial unconstitutionality

If any statutory provision is determined by a court to be unconstitutional, invalid or inoperative that provision shall be enforced to the extent that it is not unconstitutional, invalid or inoperative, and the determination shall not invalidate or make ineffectual any other statutory provision.

Source: 1:1-10.

Comment

This section is substantially identical to 1:1-10.

1-4. Seal; sealed

Every instrument, to which it is required or permitted by law that a seal be attached, shall be deemed to be sealed when a mark or device indicating a seal is printed or marked on it or affixed to it. No such instrument shall be questioned for lack of a wax seal. This section shall apply to sealings by corporations as well as individuals; but any sealing required or permitted by law of a public officer, board, body or commission having an official seal shall be by the impress of that official seal.

Source: 1:1-2.1.

Comment

Though simplified in language, this section is substantially identical to 1:1-2.1. The section may be unnecessary but is included as an act of caution.

1-5. Time; standard time

The standard time of this State shall be Eastern Standard Time, the time of the seventy-fifth meridian west from Greenwich, except that the standard time of this State shall be Eastern Daylight Time, 1 hour in advance of this prescribed time from 2:00 A.M. on the last Sunday in April until 2:00 A.M. on the last Sunday in October.

Source: 1:1-2.3.

Comment

This section is substantially identical to 1:1-2.3.

1-6. Notice or communication required to be sent, taken, or transmitted out of United States; Acts of Congress to control

Whenever, as a condition for the taking of any action, the granting of any relief, the holding of any meeting or the doing of anything under or pursuant to any such statute, law, ordinance, rule, regulation, requirement, practice, order, judgment, decree, charter, certificate of incorporation, by-law, resolution, contract, agreement, or undertaking; any

notice or other communication is or shall be required to be sent out of the United States, the requirement for sending notice or other communication is dispensed with in so far as federal law prohibits or requires license or consent for sending the notice or communication.

Source: 1:1-2.5.

Comment

This section is substantially identical to 1:1-2.5. That section was enacted in 1942 to deal with problems caused by World War II. It is retained because it may have continuing importance.

1-7. Citation of statutes.

a. Every statute that has been assigned a compilation number and compiled within the New Jersey Statutes, whether the number was assigned as part of the Revised Statutes, or as part of a revision law, or by the Office of Legislative Services, may be cited for any purpose as N.J.S. followed by the compilation number. Any other statute may be cited by its year and chapter number.

b. The legislation contained within any title, subtitle, part, chapter, article, section or group of sections of the New Jersey Statutes may be cited by reference to the title, subtitle, part, chapter, article, section or group of sections. References to more than one title, subtitle, chapter, article, section or other division of Statutes in series, shall be taken to include both the first and last numbers referred to.

c. If any statute or part of any statute, which is repealed or superseded by the enactment of any statute or of the Revised Statutes or of the New Jersey Statutes, is in substance re-enacted therein, a reference in any other statute to such repealed or superseded statute or to any section or sections thereof shall be deemed to be a reference to such re-enacted statute, or to the section or sections thereof, which supersede or correspond in substance to the section or sections so referred to, as the case may be.

Source: 1:1-5.1; 1:1-7; 1:1-8; 1:1-9.

Comment

Subsection (a) is derived from 1:1-5.1 but has been changed to allow citation to any compiled in the form N.J.S. _____. Now, statutes in the 1937 Revised Statutes are referred to as R.S. _____, certain statutes enacted as revision laws as N.J.S. _____, and other statutes as P.L. ____, c. _____. The complication of this system makes citation to statutes in legislation more difficult than it needs to be and obscure to the general public. Mistakes in citation have caused mistakes in listing the sections to be repealed. The complication of the system has caused the courts to ignore the official system and require citations to the New Jersey Statutes Annotated, a proprietary publication. The only reason for the current system is historical; its distinctions serve no substantive purpose.

Subsection (b) is an amalgam of 1:1-7 and 1:1-8. However, the changes in subsection (a) make this subsection far more important. Under the current system, if one cites N.J.S. 2C, Chapter 20, the citation would not be held to include such sections as 2C:20-1.1, -2.1, -3.1, -7.1, -11.1, and -23 through -37 which were enacted after the criminal code and technically are not to be cited in the form N.J.S. _____. As a result, caution is now necessary in using cumulative citations. With the abolition of the trifurcated system, the use of cumulative citations becomes simpler and safer.

Subsection (c) is a simplification of 1:1-9.

1-8. Acts done, rights acquired, etc., under repealed acts not affected by repeal

The repeal, by the enactment of

- a. the Revised Statutes,
- b. the New Jersey Statutes, or
- c. any other revision law,

of any statutory provision, shall not affect or invalidate any act done or right or limitation vested or accrued, or any bonds issued, or taxes or assessments levied or imposed, or any tax sale had, or invalidate, limit, or affect any right, title, estate, privilege, immunity or power or conveyance of either real or personal property, acquired, had, made under, or validated by, the statutory provision that was repealed.

Source: 1:1-11.

Comment

Though simplified in language, this section is substantially identical to 1:1-11.

Construction of Statutes

2-1. General rules of construction

In the construction of the statutes of this state, both civil and criminal, words and phrases shall be construed with their context, and, unless inconsistent with the manifest intent of the legislature or unless another or different meaning is expressly indicated, shall be given their generally accepted meaning, according to the approved usage of the language. Technical words and phrases, and words and phrases having a special meaning in the law, shall be construed in accordance with the accepted technical or special meaning.

Source: 1:1-1.

Comment

This section is substantially identical to 1:1-1.

2-2. Repeal of repealing statute

The repeal of any statutory provision that repealed an earlier statute or part of a statute shall not of itself revive the earlier statute or part.

Source: 1:1-3.2.

Comment

This section is substantially identical to 1:1-3.2.

2-3. Reference to revised statute

Any reference in a statute to another statute, that is revised by a revision law, shall be construed to be a reference to the provisions of the revision law corresponding in substance to, or superseding, the statute revised.

Source: 1:1-3.3.

Comment

This section is substantially identical to 1:1-3.3.

2-4. Construction as continuation of heretofore existing laws

The provisions of a revision law not inconsistent with those of the laws revised, shall be construed as a continuation of the prior laws.

Source: 1:1-4.

Comment

This section is substantially identical to 1:1-4.

2-5. Classification and arrangement; effect on construction

The classification and arrangement of the sections of the Revised Statutes of 1937 and the classification and arrangement of statutes compiled by the Office of Legislative Services have been made for the purpose of convenience, reference and orderly arrangement, and therefore no implication or presumption of a legislative construction is to be drawn from them.

Source: 1:1-5.

Comment

The portion of the section that refers to the Revised Statutes is substantially identical to 1:1-5. The section has been expanded to apply the same rule to those sections that are compiled by the Office of Legislative Services. In both cases, since the Legislature did not determine the arrangement of statutory sections, the arrangement is no indication of legislative intent.

2-6. Outlines, analyses and headnotes not part of statutes

In the interpretation of a statute, any outline or analysis of the contents of any title, subtitle, chapter, article, any cross reference or cross reference note and any headnote or source note to any section shall not be deemed to be a part of the statute.

Source: 1:1-6.

Comment

This section is substantially identical to 1:1-6.

2-7. Construction and effect of statutes compiled or saved from repeal

Statutes and parts of statutes included in the Revised Statutes designated as "saved from repeal" shall have operative effect only to the extent that they were operative and effective at the time the Revised Statutes took effect. Such statutes or parts of statutes shall not be deemed repealed or except so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of the Revised Statutes but, in so far as they may have been repealed or have been superseded by legislation subsequent to their enactment, they shall remain superseded or repealed.

Source: 1:1-12.

Comment

Though simplified in language, this section is substantially identical to 1:1-13.

Technical Matters Relating to Statutes

3-1. Enacting clause of laws; numbering sections; engrossing of bills

All laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey" , after which shall follow the sections numbered consecutively 1, 2, 3, et cetera, with the Arabic numerals, each number being followed immediately by the significant words of the section, without the prefix of the word "that" or the words "and be it enacted" , or any other formal prefix whatsoever. The Legislature shall see that all bills are engrossed in conformity to the provisions of this section and R.S. 1:2-2.

Source: 1:2-1.

Comment

This section is identical to 1:2-1.

3-2. Chapters designated by Arabic numerals

Arabic numerals shall be used to designate the numbers of the chapters of the several laws in the order in which they are enacted.

Source: 1:2-2.

Comment

This section is identical to 1:2-2.

3-3. Effective date of public acts

No public act shall go into operation or be in force until the fourth day of July next after the passage thereof, unless otherwise specially provided for in such act.

Source: 1:2-3.

Comment

This section is identical to 1:2-3.

4-4. Format of bills, joint resolutions for Governor's signature.

Every bill and every joint resolution which has passed the Legislature shall be presented to the Governor in the same text as that in which it passed the Legislature. Any bill or joint resolution in which material enclosed in bold-faced brackets is included shall, if it becomes law, be construed as though the material so enclosed was omitted from the bill and that material shall not constitute any part of the statute enacted, and a legend shall be affixed to the bottom of the first page of the bill or joint resolution indicating that material so enclosed is intended to be omitted from the bill or joint resolution, when it becomes law.

Source: 1:2-3.1.

Comment

This section is substantially identical to the first part of 1:2-3.1. The material on summaries of appropriations has been deleted as unnecessary. That subject is covered by a later statute, 1:2-3.2 that has been retained.

3-5. Display of summaries of appropriations

Unless it is otherwise expressly provided, the following display, or a substantially similar display, of summaries of appropriations as may appear within an appropriations act shall not be deemed to be part of that act but shall be for the purpose of displaying summaries of the items of appropriations made elsewhere within that act:

Summary of Appropriations - Department of [Name of Department]

Appropriations by Category:

Direct State Services.....\$(subtotal)

Grants-in-Aid..... \$(subtotal)

State Aid.....\$(subtotal)

Appropriations by Fund:

General Fund.....\$(subtotal)

Property Tax Relief Fund..... \$(subtotal)

Casino Revenue Fund.....\$(subtotal)

Source: 1:2-3.2.

Comment

This section is identical to 1:2-3.2.

Enacted Bills and Resolutions

4-1. delivery to governor; signing by governor and delivery to secretary of state; filing by secretary of state

On the passage of any bill, or the adoption of any joint resolution, by both Houses of the Legislature, the bill or resolution shall be delivered to the Governor.

If the Governor approves the bill or joint resolution, the Governor shall sign it and deliver it to the Secretary of State, to be filed. The laws and joint resolutions of each session of the Legislature shall be kept separately, according to the year in which they were passed. Bills and joint resolutions shall be kept safely in the Secretary of State's Office, and not allowed to be removed from there for any purpose.

Source: 1:2-5.

Comment

This section has been shortened and simplified but is substantially identical to 1:2-5.

4-2. Bills not signed or vetoed by governor; filing by secretary of state

If a bill passes both Houses of the Legislature, and is presented to the Governor pursuant to Article V, Section I, paragraph 14, of the Constitution of this State, and the bill is not returned to the house in which it originated within the time limited by the Constitution, and as a result the bill has become a law, the Governor shall sign a certificate on the bill of the time the bill was presented, and deliver the bill to the

Secretary of State, who shall indorse and sign a certificate on it of the time the bill was delivered, and file the bill in the same manner as the other laws of the same session of the Legislature.

Source: 1:2-6.

Comment

Though simplified this section is substantially identical to 1:2-6.

4-3. Bills passed over governor's veto; filing by secretary of state

If a bill that is passed by both houses of the legislature and presented to the governor, and returned to the house in which it originated by the Governor with objections, shall nevertheless afterwards become a law in the manner prescribed by the constitution, the presiding officer of the house in which the bill originated shall deliver it to the Secretary of State, who shall file the bill in the same manner as the other laws of the same session of the Legislature..

Source: 1:2-7.

Comment

Though simplified this section is substantially identical to 1:2-7.

4-4. Certified copies of filed bills and resolutions; use as evidence

The Secretary of State shall give copies of any law or joint resolution filed pursuant to this title to any person requesting them. The copies, when certified by the Secretary of State to be true copies, shall be received in evidence in any court of the state, and be as good and effectual as if the originals were produced. The Secretary of State shall charge the fee set by section 22:4-1 of the title Fees and Costs for furnishing copies.

Source: 1:2-8.

Comment

Though simplified this section is substantially identical to 1:2-8.

4-5. Printed laws as evidence

All the laws heretofore printed, and all that may hereafter be printed by authority of this state, shall be received in evidence before any court in this state, anything in any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Source: 1:2-4.

Comment

This section is identical to 1:2-4.

Publication

5-1. Preparation of laws.

a. Every bill enacted into law during the an annual session of a Legislature shall be given a chapter number as a law of that legislative year in the form: L.(year of law),

ch.(chapter number of law). Chapter numbers shall be assigned sequentially in order of the time the bill became law.

b. As soon as practicable after any law is enacted, the Office of Legislative Services shall prepare the law for printing and for inclusion the public internet site established pursuant to L.1995, c.319 (C. 52:11-78). The Office of Legislative Services shall:

(1) assign a compilation number to each section of a law that is part of the general and permanent law to govern its placement within the New Jersey Statutes;

(2) add a headnote descriptive of a section's contents, to the beginning of each section, if the section was not enacted with a headnote; and

(3) correct errors in the text of a law as provided by this chapter,

c. In preparing a law in the form for inclusion in the annual volume of laws and for compilation in the Laws of New Jersey, the Office of Legislative Services shall:

(1) omit from the text of a law all material that is enclosed in bold-faced brackets, together with the brackets and all related footnotes; and

(2) cause material appearing in the text as underlined or printed in italics to be printed in the same manner as other material is printed.

d. In preparing the annual appropriations act, the Office of Legislative Services shall include all summaries of appropriations that appear within the act and include a legend indicating that material included within the summaries is for the purpose of displaying summaries of the items of appropriations set forth elsewhere within that law and, while included within the text of the law, is not intended to be part of the law.

Source 1:3-1

Comment

This section contains the parts of 1:3-1 that are concerned with the processing of an enacted statute immediately after it becomes law. Other parts of 1:3-1 that directly relate to the annual printing of statutes enacted during the legislative year are in the next section. Subsection (a) is derived from parts of the first paragraph of 1:3-1 and from 1:3-3.1. Subsection (b) is also derived from the first paragraph of 1:3-1. Subsection (c) is derived from the same source. The distinction between the two subsections is that subsection (c) refers to preparation of the version of a statute that contains only the final version of a section and does not show the changes made during the legislative process, or in the case of an amendment to an existing section, the changes from prior law. Subsection (d) continues the special provisions on appropriation acts found in 1:3-1.

5-2. Annual volume of laws

a. The Legislative Services Commission, through the Office of Legislative Services, shall direct and superintend the printing an annual volume of laws containing:

(1) every law enacted during the annual session of a Legislature;

(2) every joint and concurrent resolution made during the annual session of a Legislature; and

(3) those proclamations of the Governor made during the previous year that are to be printed with the laws.

b. Every bill enacted into law during the an annual session of a Legislature shall be printed in numerical order by chapter number. Every joint and concurrent resolution shall be numbered the date it was approved and printed in numerical order.

c. The laws enacted at each session of the Legislature shall be printed in the style established by the Legislative Services Commission, through the Office of Legislative Services. Preceding the first chapter of the pamphlet laws, shall be the legislative list of members' names arranged by Senate and General Assembly districts. Following the last chapter of the pamphlet laws, shall be the joint resolutions of the Senate and General Assembly arranged in numerical order, and those proclamations of the Governor made during the previous year that are to be printed with the laws.

Source: 1:3-2; 1:3-3; 1:3-3.1; 1:3-4.

Comment

The introductory language in subsection (a) is substantially identical to section 1:3-3. The numbered paragraphs of that subsection that govern the contents of the annual volume of laws are derived from 1:3-4. The same material is duplicated in 1:3-2. Though simplified in form, subsection (b) is substantially identical to section 1:3-3.1. Subsection (c) is substantially identical to section 1:3-4. The reference in the source section to printing “in the same general style as heretofore” has been deleted as unnecessary given the power of the Legislative Services Commission to modify the style.

5-3. Correction of statutes.

a. The Office of Legislative Services, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, may correct errors in the text, but not the title, of a law which will not affect the substance of the law. Errors that may be corrected include:

- (1) errors in references to other laws,
- (2) errors in punctuation and spelling, and other obvious errors in form, and,
- (3) errors caused when two or more amendments to the same section of law inadvertently omit provisions of, and fail to refer to, one another.

b. If a correction is made before the annual volume of laws is printed that includes the law that was corrected, a note shall be appended to the law in the annual volume indicating the correction that was made. If correction was made at a later time, a note shall be made in the next annual volume of laws indicating the compilation number of the section corrected and the correction made.

Source: 1-3-1.

Comment

Subsection (a) is substantially identical to the parts of section 1:3-1 that provide for the correction of statutes. However, separating this material from the provision on preparation of statutes for printing makes it more clear that if an error is found after printing of the annual volume of laws, the error may be corrected. That is not a change in practice.

Subsection (b) is new. There is no current requirement that the substance of an error correction be published. Corrections are made internally within the Office of Legislative Services and parties known to be interested, such as law publishers, are notified. Most corrections are small and obvious in their cause and purpose. A few, however, may be puzzling to a person who compares the law as enacted to the law as compiled. Better practice would seem to provide a mechanism to record corrections and thereby obviate any possible problem. That is the purpose of subsection (b).

5-4. Change of compilation number assigned to statute

a. When the Office of Legislative Services determines that a change in the compilation numbers assigned to a section or group of sections would serve the convenience of users of the statutes, the Office may change the compilation numbers with the concurrence of the Attorney General.

b. When the Office of Legislative Services changes the compilation numbers assigned to a section or group of sections, a note shall be made in the next annual volume of laws and on the public internet site established pursuant to L.1995, c.319 (C. 52:11-78) indicating the old and new compilation number of each section changed.

Source: new.

Comment

The authority to decide where to compile statutes is stated in 1:3-1 and is repeated in 52:11-61(g). The power to compile laws is stated in the context of the process that takes place immediately after enactment. As a result, the Office of Legislative Services has been hesitant to claim the power to change the compilation number assigned to a statute at a later time. There has been a number of instances where the compilation numbers assigned to statutes have been changed. The most significant of these, where material was moved between titles of the statutes, occurred many years ago. But there have been some instances in the past few years where statutes have been renumbered, usually within the same chapter. While the Office of Legislative Services may now recognize a recompilation power, it has used it cautiously and in very limited cases.

Obviously, the power to recompile statutes would be useful. Not all decisions on compilation turn out to be right. Some may be errors, but others, while correct when made, become less good with the passage of time and more legislation on related subjects. Minor arrangement problems and problems of numeration could be solved. As a matter of caution, the proposed section requires the concurrence of the Attorney General for any recompilation. That requirement is taken for current statutory provisions on correction of errors.

However, recompilation of a statute years after it was enacted can cause problems. A person who follows an old citation and looks for the statute is apt to find a blank without explanation. Certainly, some form of paper trail needs to be provided to prevent confusion. For that reason, subsection (b) requires that a note be made in the next annual volume of laws and on the Legislature's public internet site whenever a statute is recompiled.

Statutes to be compiled in other places

1:1-2b. "Blighted area" and "renewal area"

The term "blighted area" as defined and used in the statutes of this State may also be designated as a "renewal area" and the terms "blighted area" and "renewal area" may be used interchangeably in all ordinances, resolutions, determinations and official actions taken by governmental bodies and agencies in connection with projects and programs for the clearance, planning, development or redevelopment of areas pursuant to law.

1:1-2.2. Surety; sureties

When a bond, recognizance, guarantee or obligation is required or permitted to be given by any law, or by any charter, ordinance, rule or regulation of any county,

municipality, school district, board, body, organization, court or public officer, with surety or sureties or security, including freehold security, for the performance of any act, duty or obligation or the refraining from the doing of any act, the same may be executed as surety or sureties by any company or corporation authorized to carry on the business specified in paragraph "g" of section 17:17-1 or authorized to transact such business in this state by section 17:32-1 of the title Corporations and Institutions for Finance and Insurance, with the operation and effect provided and prescribed by chapter 31 of said title (s. 17:31-1 et seq.).