

deemed to embrace the words “successors and assigns of such company or association”, in like manner as if these last-named words, or words of similar import, were expressed.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 633.)

#### § 6. Limitation of term “products of American fisheries”

Wherever, in the statutes of the United States or in the rulings, regulations, or interpretations of various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United States there appears or may appear the term “products of American fisheries” said term shall not include fresh or frozen fish fillets, fresh or frozen fish steaks, or fresh or frozen slices of fish substantially free of bone (including any of the foregoing divided into sections), produced in a foreign country or its territorial waters, in whole or in part with the use of the labor of persons who are not residents of the United States.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 634.)

#### § 7. Marriage

(a) For the purposes of any Federal law, rule, or regulation in which marital status is a factor, an individual shall be considered married if that individual’s marriage is between 2 individuals and is valid in the State where the marriage was entered into or, in the case of a marriage entered into outside any State, if the marriage is between 2 individuals and is valid in the place where entered into and the marriage could have been entered into in a State.

(b) In this section, the term “State” means a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

(c) For purposes of subsection (a), in determining whether a marriage is valid in a State or the place where entered into, if outside of any State, only the law of the jurisdiction applicable at the time the marriage was entered into may be considered.

(Added Pub. L. 104–199, §3(a), Sept. 21, 1996, 110 Stat. 2419; amended Pub. L. 117–228, § 5, Dec. 13, 2022, 136 Stat. 2306.)

#### Editorial Notes

##### AMENDMENTS

2022—Pub. L. 117–228 amended section generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, or of any ruling, regulation, or interpretation of the various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United States, the word ‘marriage’ means only a legal union between one man and one woman as husband and wife, and the word ‘spouse’ refers only to a person of the opposite sex who is a husband or a wife.”

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### SEVERABILITY

Pub. L. 117–228, § 8, Dec. 13, 2022, 136 Stat. 2307, provided that: “If any provision of this Act [see Short Title of 2022 Amendment note set out under section 1 of this title], or any amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision to any person, entity, government, or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act, or any amendment

made thereby, or the application of such provision to all other persons, entities, governments, or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.”

##### FINDINGS

Pub. L. 117–228, § 2, Dec. 13, 2022, 136 Stat. 2305, provided that: “Congress finds the following:

“(1) No union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice, and family.

“(2) Diverse beliefs about the role of gender in marriage are held by reasonable and sincere people based on decent and honorable religious or philosophical premises. Therefore, Congress affirms that such people and their diverse beliefs are due proper respect.

“(3) Millions of people, including interracial and same-sex couples, have entered into marriages and have enjoyed the rights and privileges associated with marriage. Couples joining in marriage deserve to have the dignity, stability, and ongoing protection that marriage affords to families and children.”

##### NO IMPACT ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND CONSCIENCE

Pub. L. 117–228, § 6, Dec. 13, 2022, 136 Stat. 2306, provided that:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act [see Short Title of 2022 Amendment note set out under section 1 of this title], or any amendment made by this Act, shall be construed to diminish or abrogate a religious liberty or conscience protection otherwise available to an individual or organization under the Constitution of the United States or Federal law.

“(b) GOODS OR SERVICES.—Consistent with the First Amendment to the Constitution, nonprofit religious organizations, including churches, mosques, synagogues, temples, nondenominational ministries, interdenominational and ecumenical organizations, mission organizations, faith-based social agencies, religious educational institutions, and nonprofit entities whose principal purpose is the study, practice, or advancement of religion, and any employee of such an organization, shall not be required to provide services, accommodations, advantages, facilities, goods, or privileges for the solemnization or celebration of a marriage. Any refusal under this subsection to provide such services, accommodations, advantages, facilities, goods, or privileges shall not create any civil claim or cause of action.”

##### STATUTORY PROHIBITION

Pub. L. 117–228, § 7, Dec. 13, 2022, 136 Stat. 2306, provided that:

“(a) NO IMPACT ON STATUS AND BENEFITS NOT ARISING FROM A MARRIAGE.—Nothing in this Act [see Short Title of 2022 Amendment note set out under section 1 of this title], or any amendment made by this Act, shall be construed to deny or alter any benefit, status, or right of an otherwise eligible entity or person which does not arise from a marriage, including tax-exempt status, tax treatment, educational funding, or a grant, contract, agreement, guarantee, loan, scholarship, license, certification, accreditation, claim, or defense.

“(b) NO FEDERAL RECOGNITION OF POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGES.—Nothing in this Act, or any amendment made by this Act, shall be construed to require or authorize Federal recognition of marriages between more than 2 individuals.”

#### § 8. “Person”, “human being”, “child”, and “individual” as including born-alive infant

(a) In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, or of any ruling, regulation, or interpretation of the various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United States, the words “person”, “human being”, “child”, and “individual”, shall include every infant member of the species homo sapiens who is born alive at any stage of development.

(b) As used in this section, the term “born alive”, with respect to a member of the species homo sapiens, means the complete expulsion or extraction from his or her mother of that member, at any stage of development, who after such expulsion or extraction breathes or has a beating heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, regardless of whether the umbilical cord has been cut, and regardless of whether the expulsion or extraction occurs as a result of natural or induced labor, cesarean section, or induced abortion.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affirm, deny, expand, or contract any legal status or legal right applicable to any member of the species homo sapiens at any point prior to being “born alive” as defined in this section.

(Added Pub. L. 107–207, §2(a), Aug. 5, 2002, 116 Stat. 926.)

## CHAPTER 2—ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS; FORMALITIES OF ENACTMENT; REPEALS; SEALING OF INSTRUMENTS

Sec.	
101.	Enacting clause.
102.	Resolving clause.
103.	Enacting or resolving words after first section.
104.	Numbering of sections; single proposition.
105.	Title of appropriation Acts.
106.	Printing bills and joint resolutions.
106a.	Promulgation of laws.
106b.	Amendments to Constitution.
107.	Parchment or paper for printing enrolled bills or resolutions.
108.	Repeal of repealing act.
109.	Repeal of statutes as affecting existing liabilities.
110.	Saving clause of Revised Statutes.
111.	Repeals as evidence of prior effectiveness.
112.	Statutes at Large; contents; admissibility in evidence.
112a.	United States Treaties and Other International Agreements; contents; admissibility in evidence.
112b.	United States international agreements and non-binding instruments; transparency provisions.
113.	“Little and Brown’s” edition of laws and treaties; slip laws; Treaties and Other International Act <sup>1</sup> Series; admissibility in evidence.
114.	Sealing of instruments.

### Editorial Notes

#### AMENDMENTS

2022—Pub. L. 117–263, div. E, title LIX, §5947(a)(2), Dec. 23, 2022, 136 Stat. 3481, added item 112b and struck out former item 112b “United States international agreements; transmission to Congress”.

1972—Pub. L. 92–403, §2, Aug. 22, 1972, 86 Stat. 619, added item 112b.

1966—Pub. L. 89–497, §2, July 8, 1966, 80 Stat. 271, inserted “slip laws; Treaties and Other International Acts Series;” in item 113.

1951—Act Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, §2(a), 65 Stat. 710, added items 106a and 106b.

1950—Act Sept. 23, 1950, ch. 1001, §3, 64 Stat. 980, added item 112a.

### § 101. Enacting clause

The enacting clause of all Acts of Congress shall be in the following form: “Be it enacted by

<sup>1</sup> So in original. Does not conform to section catchline.

the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.”

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 634.)

### § 102. Resolving clause

The resolving clause of all joint resolutions shall be in the following form: “Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.”

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 634.)

### § 103. Enacting or resolving words after first section

No enacting or resolving words shall be used in any section of an Act or resolution of Congress except in the first.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 634.)

### § 104. Numbering of sections; single proposition

Each section shall be numbered, and shall contain, as nearly as may be, a single proposition of enactment.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 634.)

### § 105. Title of appropriation Acts

The style and title of all Acts making appropriations for the support of Government shall be as follows: “An Act making appropriations (here insert the object) for the year ending September 30 (here insert the calendar year).”

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 634; Pub. L. 93–344, title V, §506(a), July 12, 1974, 88 Stat. 322.)

### Editorial Notes

#### AMENDMENTS

1974—Pub. L. 93–344 substituted “September 30” for “June 30”.

### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

#### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1974 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 93–344, title V, §506(b), July 12, 1974, 88 Stat. 322, which provided that the amendment of this section by Pub. L. 93–344 was effective with respect to Acts making appropriations for the support of the Government for any fiscal year commencing on or after Oct. 1, 1976, was omitted in the complete revision of title V of Pub. L. 93–344 by Pub. L. 101–508, title XIII, §13201(a), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388–609.

### § 106. Printing bills and joint resolutions

Every bill or joint resolution in each House of Congress shall, when such bill or resolution passes either House, be printed, and such printed copy shall be called the engrossed bill or resolution as the case may be. Said engrossed bill or resolution shall be signed by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate, and shall be sent to the other House, and in that form shall be dealt with by that House and its officers, and, if passed, returned signed by said Clerk or Secretary. When such bill, or joint resolution shall have passed both Houses, it shall be printed and shall then be called the enrolled bill, or joint resolution, as the case may be, and