INSTRUCTIONS ON STYLE
FOR THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (WAC)
2021

(1) PUNCTUATION AND GRAMMAR

(a) Commas. "It is urged that the comma is the lowest and least significant of all punctuation marks . . . We must confess, however, to a very high regard for the lowly comma." Peters v. Watson Co., 40 Wn.2d 121 (1952). The comma is to be used only if required. The most important uses of the comma are described in the following:

(i) In a series of three or more words or phrases, a comma is used after each item except the last, as in "officers, deputies, and employees." This rule applies to both conjunctive, "and," and disjunctive, "or," series.

(ii) A nonrestrictive clause is set off by commas, but a restrictive clause, which is essential to the meaning of the word being modified, should not be set off by commas. Compare the following two sentences, which illustrate a restrictive clause and a nonrestrictive clause, respectively:

   Men who hate football should stay home.
   Men, who hate football, should stay home.

(iii) A comma is used to separate the independent clauses of a compound sentence, but it should not be used to separate the noun from the verb in a simple sentence. The following examples illustrate the proper use and omission of commas in a simple sentence and a compound sentence, respectively:

   The board may adopt rules to implement this chapter and shall report annually to the governor.
   The board may adopt rules to implement this chapter, and the board shall report annually to the governor.

(iv) Always place commas around the year when used in a date, thus: For the period from December 1, 2005, through December 1, 2007, the rate must . . .

(v) If a qualifying phrase applies to all antecedents instead of only to the immediately preceding one, separate the qualifying phrase from the antecedents with a comma. Judson v. Associated Meats and Seafoods, 32 Wn. App. 794, 801 (1982). See Part II (12)(v) of the Bill Drafting Guide about the last antecedent rule.

(b) Semicolons. A semicolon is not used where a comma will suffice, but is to be used to separate phrases already containing commas. A semicolon, not a period, is used following each item in a series listing that is introduced by a colon, thus:

   The board has the following powers and duties:
   (1) Inspection of all dental appliances for safety, durability, and ease of operation;
   (2) Licensing of all dental appliance manufacturers; and
   (3) Regulation of dental appliance retailers.

(c) Tabulation.

(i) Break a sentence into its parts and present them in tabular form only if this makes the meaning substantially clearer.

(ii) Use a single "or" to indicate the disjunctive and a single "and" to indicate the conjunctive at the end of the next to last item in a series. Use a semicolon at the end of each item in the series.
(iii) As an alternative to using "or" or "and" to indicate the disjunctive or conjunctive in a series, use a phrase in the introductory clause of the series that clearly expresses how many of the following items are to be included, such as, "any of the following," "one of the following," "all of the following," or "any one or more of the following."

(iv) Language that qualifies all of the items should not be included in the last item of the tabulation.

(v) Do not place a sentence or paragraph after a tabulation. If the sentence or paragraph is not part of the tabulated series, draft it as a separate subsection or paragraph.

(d) **Provisos.** Provisos should not be used. See discussion in Part II (12)(i) of the Bill Drafting Guide. If used, the proviso should be preceded by a colon. The words "Provided," or "Provided further," are followed by the word "That," thus: "Provided, That . . ."

(e) **Colons.** A colon is used to introduce a list or a proviso, as shown in (1)(b) and (d) of this subsection.

(f) **Quotation marks.** Quotation marks are used to set off a particular word or phrase under discussion, as in a definition of a term.

If the end of a quotation coincides with another punctuation mark, several rules should be observed. Periods and commas are always placed inside the quotation marks. All other punctuation marks, such as colons, semicolons, question marks, and exclamation points are placed inside the quotation marks only if they are part of the material being quoted.

(g) **"Shall," "may," and "must."**

(i) Since a statute speaks at the time it is read, it should be drafted in the present tense. Thus, the word "shall" should not be used to state a proposition in the future tense. "Evidence is admissible . . ." is preferable to "Evidence shall be admissible . . ." See Sutherland § 21.10; 4 John Marshall L.Q. 204.

(ii) "Shall" should only be used to mean "has a duty to." That is, to require the performance of an act. For example, "the governor shall appoint a director . . ."

Avoid using a negative subject with an affirmative shall, "A person may not . . ." is preferable to "No person shall . . ." The latter means that no one is required to act. So read, it negates the obligation, but not the permission, to act. On the other hand, "A person may not . . ." negates also the permission and is, therefore, the stronger prohibition. To avoid confusion, the drafter should use the affirmative form, "A person may not . . .," rather than negative forms such as "No person may . . ." or "No person shall . . ." "Shall not" should only be used to mean "has a duty not to."

"May" indicates discretion and is used to confer a right, privilege, or power. Faunce v. Carter, 26 Wn.2d 211, 215 (1946); but cf. Buell v. City of Toppenish, 174 Wash. 79 (1933).

Do not confuse the words "may" and "might." "May" confers authority, as in "A person may file a petition." "Might" describes a possibility, as in "They might want coffee."

For a discussion of "may," "shall," and "must," see Garner.
(iii) To determine whether the use of "shall" or "may" is correct, a helpful test is to mentally substitute for the word "may" the words "has the authority to" and substitute for the word "shall" the words "has the duty to." This reading will make it readily apparent whether the usage is correct.

(iv) "Must" creates a condition precedent. Use "must" if the verb it qualifies is an inactive verb or an active verb in the passive voice. Examples: The applicant "must be" (inactive verb) an adult. Prior convictions "must be set forth" (active verb in passive voice) in the application.

Use "must not" if the verb it qualifies is an inactive verb or an active verb in the passive voice. Example: The applicant "must not be" (inactive verb) a convicted felon. The application "must not be filed" before the end of the reporting period.

Active voice is preferable to passive voice. If the word "must" seems appropriate because of passive voice, the drafter should improve the phrase to avoid ambiguity. See (h)(iii) of this subsection.

(h) **Tense, mood, and voice.**

(i) Use the present tense instead of the future tense. "A person who violates this section . . ." is preferable to "A person who shall violate this section . . ." Similarly, use the present perfect tense instead of the future perfect tense. "After apprehending a person who has violated this section . . ." is preferable to "After apprehending a person who shall have violated this section . . ."

(ii) Proper drafting uses both the indicative mood and the imperative mood, but the uses of the two moods are distinct. The proper role of the imperative mood is to create a legal duty or prescribe a rule of conduct, as in, "The department shall adopt rules." The imperative mood should not be used merely to state a legal result. "This chapter shall not apply to . . ." and "'Vehicle' shall mean . . ." are both "false imperatives" because the purpose of the provision is achieved by the very act of declaring the legal result. As self-executing provisions, the indicative mood is proper. Thus, "This chapter applies to . . ." and "'Vehicle' means . . ." In neither situation is the subjunctive mood appropriate, as in "If the director shall decide that . . ." See *Dickerson* § 6.6.

(iii) The active voice is preferable to the passive voice. The active voice forces the drafter to identify the party who is required or authorized to act. Thus, "The commission shall adopt rules . . ." is less ambiguous than "Rules shall be adopted . . ." or "Rules must be adopted . . ."

(i) **Fewer, less.** "Fewer" refers to number, individual countable items. "Less" refers to degree or quantity, general amounts. Examples: "Nonfat milk has fewer calories than whole milk." "We have less milk than I thought."

(j) **Words and phrases to avoid.** Ambiguity, wordiness, and legalese can be eliminated by using the suggested substitutes for the following words or phrases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avoid</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>afforded or accorded</td>
<td>given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aforesaid, aforementioned, before-mentioned</td>
<td>&quot;the,&quot; &quot;that,&quot; or &quot;those&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and/or</td>
<td>&quot;either A or B, or both&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any and all</td>
<td>(either word)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as provided in this chapter</td>
<td>(usually unnecessary-delete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at such time as</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Avoid

at the time of
authorized and empowered to
be and the same is hereby
carry out
commence
constitute and appoint
deal with
deemed to be
during such time as
during the course of
each and all
either directly or indirectly
employ (meaning to use)
etc.
every person, all persons
except when otherwise provided
expend
fail, refuse, or neglect
following section
formulate
for the duration of
for the reason that
forthwith
from and after
from July 1st
full and complete
give consideration to
greater than
has the duty to
have need of
hereafter
hereby
herein, hereinafter, hereinbefore, hereinabove, above,
below, following, preceding
heretofore
in case
in order to
inquire

Use

when
may
is
"execute" or "complete"
begin
appoint
"address" or "conduct"
is
while
during
(either word)
(delete)
use
(delete)
a person
(delete)
spend
fail
section (fill in number)
make
during
because
immediately
after
after June 30th
full
consider
more than
shall
need
after the effective date of this act (or section)
(delete)
(These are objectionable if referring to the position of a
section or other position; if reference is necessary,
specify the title, chapter, section, or subsection by
number.)
before the effective date of this act (or section)
if
to
ask
Avoid

institute (verb)
in the event that
in the interests of
is able to
is applicable
is authorized to
is binding upon
is defined as and shall be construed to mean
is directed to
is empowered to
is entitled to
is hereby authorized to and it shall be his duty to
is required to
is unable to
it is his duty to
it is lawful to
make application
make payment
make provision for
means and includes
modify
necessitate
no later than June 30th
none whatever
not later than
null and void
occasion (verb)
of a technical nature
on and after July 1st
on his own application
on or after July 1st
on or before July 1st
operable
or, in the alternative
per annum
per centum
period of time
prior to
promulgate
provided (conjunction)

Use

"begin" or "start"
if
for
can
applies
may
binds
means
shall
may
may
shall
"shall" (if action) or "must" (if condition)
cannot
shall
may
apply
pay
provide for
"means" or "includes" as required
change
require
"none" or "no"
between
void
cause
technical
after June 30th
at his or her request
after June 30th
by July 1st
operative
or
a year
percent
"period" or "time" as required
before
adopt
"if" or "but"
Avoid provided, however that provision of law purchase pursuant to regulations render (meaning "to give") retain rules and regulations said same shall be shall be construed to mean shall be deemed to be shall constitute shall have the power to shall mean sole and exclusive subject to the provisions of subsequent to such suffer terminate the provisions of section 5 to wit under the provisions of unless and until until such time as utilize whatsoever whensoever wheresoever whomsoever whosoever

Use "except," "but," or "however," or start new sentence law buy under rules give keep rules "the," "that," or "those" (appropriate pronoun) is means is is may means exclusive under after the allow end section 5 (delete or use "namely") under "unless" or "until" as required until use whatever "when" or "if" where (archaic; improper) whoever

Do not use made-up words ending in "-ize" or "-ization," such as "prioritize" or "prioritization."

Avoid adjectives such as "real," "true," and "actual" and adverbs such as "duly" and "properly." Since these ideas are normally implied, expressing them in some instances creates doubt that they are implied elsewhere.

Avoid the use of "such." Substitute "the," "that," or another pronoun. Ordinarily, "such" requires the addition of "a" before a true singular noun; for example, "such a person."
(k) **Italics.** Italics are used in these instances:

(i) Case names. The case name is italicized, but the location information is not. For example: *Citizens Council v. Bjork*, 84 Wn.2d 891 (1975); and

(ii) Scientific names. For example, the state fossil is the Columbian mammoth of North America (*Mammuthus columbi*). The scientific name is always italicized, with the first word capitalized and the second and subsequent words, no matter what their derivation, not capitalized. If only the genus name is used (in this case, *Mammuthus*), it is still capitalized and italicized. The scientific name is placed in parentheses after the popular name, if used, but may also be referred to alone. Groups of higher ranks, such as phyla, classes, or orders, such as in "the phylum Brachiopoda," are not italicized.

(iii) Names of publications.

(2) **NUMBERS**

(a) **Quantities and amounts.**

Cardinal and ordinal whole numbers from zero to nine should be written in words, not Arabic numerals. Numbers ten or greater, and any decimals or fractions, should be written in Arabic numerals. Categories of numbers should be written as words.

Examples:
zero, one, two, three
two percent
third Sunday
.0071
Population of 20,000
30 parts per million

When referring to money, use Arabic numerals. When referring to "cents" or other categories, use the words for those categories.

$3.02
$10,000.00
5 cent tax

Any omnibus appropriations act, other appropriations, tax rates, and tables are exceptions to this rule. Do not repeat numbers in bracketed words or numerals.

(b) **Dates.**

April 1, 2023,
April 1st
first day of April
first of April
April 2nd
March 31st
September 30th
the 2023-24 academic year
the 2023-24 school year
the 2023-2025 fiscal biennium
January 2023 (no commas)
January 2023 through June 2023 (no commas)
January 1, 2023, through June 1, 2023,
(commas on each side of year)
2020s

(3) CAPITALIZATION

If using the scientific name of a plant or animal, capitalize the genus but not the species. See RCW 77.08.030.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do not capitalize</th>
<th>Capitalize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chapter</td>
<td>Administrative Procedure Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chapter 19.86 RCW</td>
<td>Alaska native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city</td>
<td>Cascade mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civil rate</td>
<td>Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (federal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civil rule</td>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>county</td>
<td>Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eastern Washington</td>
<td>Columbia River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fax</td>
<td>Columbia and Snake rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>federal</td>
<td>C.F.R. Part 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>governor</td>
<td>First word after a colon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house of representatives</td>
<td>Geographical names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internet</td>
<td>Indian tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legislature</td>
<td>Names of colleges and universities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line</td>
<td>counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listserv</td>
<td>Names of nations, states, cities, towns, and counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medicaid</td>
<td>National Drug Code (NDC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medicare</td>
<td>Northwest power planning council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>names of boards, bureaus, departments, or officers</td>
<td>Pacific Northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>names of state funds</td>
<td>Pascals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>page</td>
<td>Puget Sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>section</td>
<td>Revised Code of Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senate</td>
<td>Social Security number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spring quarter</td>
<td>Thurston County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state agencies</td>
<td>Thurston and Pierce counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>Title 67 RCW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supplemental security income</td>
<td>Washington Administrative Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>western Washington</td>
<td>Washington State Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zip code</td>
<td>X ray (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X-ray (adjective)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## (4) SPELLING

(a) Write:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do not capitalize</th>
<th>Capitalize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accidentally</td>
<td>judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acknowledgment</td>
<td>integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.m.</td>
<td>kidnapped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>archaeological</td>
<td>kidnapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attorneys' fees</td>
<td>knowledgeable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attorneys general</td>
<td>master's degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benefited</td>
<td>moneys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benefiting</td>
<td>Pharmacopoeia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canceled</td>
<td>p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canceling</td>
<td>S.A.F.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancellation</td>
<td>rescission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capital (meaning city or money)</td>
<td>therefore (for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capital (meaning buildings)</td>
<td>therefore (only if meaning consequently)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.F.R.</td>
<td>totaling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commitment</td>
<td>traveled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exceedance</td>
<td>traveling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulfill</td>
<td>U.S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gases</td>
<td>veterans' administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gases</td>
<td>willful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The following are written as **one word**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aircraft, air . . .</th>
<th>Fishmeal</th>
<th>Posttrial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antidiscrimination</td>
<td>Floodwater</td>
<td>Pretext (most words containing “pre”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antifreeze</td>
<td>Framework</td>
<td>Punchcard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirepeat</td>
<td>Gillnet</td>
<td>Quitclaim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition</td>
<td>Greywater</td>
<td>Racetrack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B&amp;O</td>
<td>Groundwater</td>
<td>Ratemaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backflow</td>
<td>Handbill</td>
<td>Ratepayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biannual</td>
<td>Handwashing</td>
<td>Rearview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biannually</td>
<td>Hoistway</td>
<td>Recordkeeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bimonthly</td>
<td>Houseboat</td>
<td>Requestor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: All “multi” words, except those beginning with an “i,” are written as one word.

(c) The following are written as two words:

air space job site
at large motor home
birth date
bore hole
candle power
cash out
case finding
certificate holder
child care
coin operated
course work
cut off (verb)
cyber misconduct
data base
day care
decision making (noun)
de minimis
en route
ex officio
face shield
fact finder
first aid
first class
flood plain
food fish
food handling
forest land
free fall
full time (adverb)
game fish
gray water
hand delivery
hand washing
hard copy
health care
horse racing
lien holder
in situ
life span
on board
park owner
part time
pay off (verb)
per annum
per capita
poll site
post anesthetic
post office
power line
pro rata (but prorated)
punch board
ride sharing
rule making (noun)
semi tractor
Sol Duc
stock water
storm water
stream flow
stream bank
street car
timber land
time frame
time loss
to wit
traffic control
vice chair
vice president
water body
web site
work force
work group
work station
X ray (noun)
Note: Some of these two-word phrases should be hyphenated if used as compound adjectives. For examples, see (e) of this subsection.

(d) The following are written as three words:

- as needed basis
- attorney at law
- attorney in fact
- finding of facts
- miles per hour
- out of country
- out of region
- reduction in force
- right of way

(e) The following are written as hyphenated words:

- before-and-after-school
- by-product
- case-by-case
- clean-up (adjective)
- co-hosted
- co-owner
- cost-of-living
- court-martial
- co-responsibility
- co-worker
- cross-examined
- cross-pollination
- cross-reference
- decision-making (adjective)
- district-wide
- off-road
- off-site
- one-of-a-kind
- on-road
- on-site
- one hundred-year flood
- out-of-state
- post-closure
- post-eligibility
- post-test
- pull-tabs
- quasi-judicial
- quasi-municipal
- ride-sharing (adjective)
- rule-making (adjective)
- run-on
- second-hand (adjective)
- self-esteem
- self-incrimination
- self-insurance
- self-insurer
- self-service
- semi-trailer
- so-called
- start-up
- state-funded
- toll-free
- trade-off
Adjectives composed of two or more words are usually hyphenated when they precede a noun, even though the phrase would not be hyphenated if standing alone, such as "low income," "one year," "full time," and "part time." Example:

Low-income persons may serve three-year terms.

This is necessary to avoid ambiguity. Compare the following sentences:

A patron may purchase two dollar tickets.
A patron may purchase two-dollar tickets.

The ill educated man sold a little used car.
The ill-educated man sold a little-used car.

He came across a man eating tiger.
He came across a man-eating tiger.

Do not hyphenate between an adverb ending in "ly" and the adjective it modifies. For example, "substantially new construction" does not need a hyphen.

(5) SUBSECTIONS

(a) Subsections and subparagraphs are enumerated as follows:
   (1)
   (2)
   (a)
   (b)
   (i)
   (ii)
   (iii)
   (A)
   (B)
   (I)
   (II)
Subsections (1), (2), (3)
Subdivisions (a), (b), (c)
Items (i), (ii), (iii)
Subitems (A), (B), (C)

(b) Internal references to these subdivisions may be made as follows:

section 29(1)(a)(iii) of this act
subsection (1) of this section
subsection (2)(a)(i) of this section
subsections (1) and (2) of this section
subsection (1) or (2) of this section
subsection (1)(a) and (b) of this section
subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section
(a) of this subsection
(a)(iii) of this subsection

(6) CITATIONS

(a) To the Washington Administrative Code.

(i) WAC sections.

WAC (no periods between letters)
WAC 1-21-010
WAC 1-21-010(3) (not "subsection (3) of WAC 1-21-010")
WAC 1-21-010 (3)(a)(ii)
WAC 1-21-010 (3) and (5)
WAC 1-21-010 and 1-21-015
WAC 1-21-010, 1-21-016, and 1-21-037
WAC 1-21-010 through 1-21-140 (for an inclusive string)

(ii) WAC chapters.
chapter 1-21 WAC
chapter 1-04 or 1-21 WAC
chapters 1-04 and 1-21 WAC
chapters 1-04, 1-06, and 1-21 WAC

(iii) **WAC titles.**

Title 1 WAC
Titles 1 and 16 WAC
Titles 1, 16, and 246 WAC

(b) **To the Revised Code of Washington.**

(i) **RCW sections.**

RCW (no periods between letters)
RCW 1.08.010
RCW 1.08.010(3) (not "subsection (3) of RCW 1.08.010")
RCW 1.08.010 (3)(a)(ii)
RCW 1.08.010 (3) and (5)
RCW 1.08.010 and 1.08.015
RCW 1.08.010, 1.08.016, and 1.08.037
RCW 1.08.010 through 1.08.140 (for an inclusive string)

(ii) **RCW chapters.**

chapter 34.05 RCW
chapter 24.03 or 24.06 RCW
chapters 24.03 and 24.06 RCW
chapters 24.03, 24.06, and 34.05 RCW

(iii) **RCW titles.**

Title 43 RCW
Titles 43 and 44 RCW

Titles 34, 43, and 90 RCW

(iv) **Session laws.**

section 3, chapter 113, Laws of 1935

section 2, chapter 5, Laws of 1994 sp. sess.

section 45, chapter 2, Laws of 1995 1st sp. sess.

section 5, chapter 93, Laws of 1967 ex. sess.

section 9, chapter 176, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess.

Sessions that are not regular sessions are referred to as "special" sessions. Before 1991, these sessions were referred to as "extraordinary" sessions.

See discussion in Part II (2)(c)(iv) of the Bill Drafting Guide as to which years require the special session to be designated 1st or 2nd.

(c) **To the state Constitution.**

Article VII, section 2 of the state Constitution

Article II, section 1(b) of the state Constitution

section 2 of this article

(d) **To federal law.**

(i) Federal statutes. If possible, cite both the Statutes at Large and the United States Code:

26 U.S.C. Sec. 501(c)(3) of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended

the G.I. Bill of Rights (58 Stat. 284; 38 U.S.C. Sec. 693)

the federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (87 Stat. 839; 29 U.S.C. Sec. 801 et seq.)

Do not cite the unofficial U.S.C.A.

(ii) Public Laws.

P.L. 94.115

(iii) **Federal Register.**

47 C.F.R. Sec. (year)
(e) Other citations should conform to *A Uniform System of Citation* (Harvard Law Review Association, 17th ed. 2000).

In case of doubt as to word or punctuation styles other than those listed in this guide, the *U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual* (United States Government Printing Office, 1984) may be consulted.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

Punctuation is always included in bold.

Punctuation is not included in italics.

Title, chapter, and section captions are written with the first word of the caption and the first word after a dash capitalized.