Researching the History or Intent of Legislation

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Tennessee Court Cases cited (chronological listing):

STATE V. LUSKY
Supreme Court of Tennessee, at Nashville
196 Tenn. 326; 267 S.W.2d 106; 1954 Tenn. LEXIS 384
April 6, 1954

WILLIAM W. FARRIS ET AL., v. LEONARD RAY BLANTON ET AL.
Supreme Court of Tennessee
528 S.W.2d 549; 1975 Tenn. LEXIS 628
October 10, 1975

CASSANDRA LYNN LIPSCOMB v. JOHN DOE
Supreme Court of Tennessee, Western Section, at Jackson
32 S.W.3d 840; 2000 Tenn. LEXIS 663
November 30, 2000

LINDA F. SEALS v. H & F, INC. ET AL.
Supreme Court of Tennessee, at Nashville
301 S.W.3d 237; 2010 Tenn. LEXIS 12
January 15, 2010

Papers cited (chronological listing):


Justice Scalia’s comments on Legislative History:

[Legislative history] “accustoms us to believing that what is said by a single person in a floor debate or by a committee report represents the view of Congress as a whole… There is no basis either in law or in reality for this naive belief. Moreover, if legislative history is relevant when it confirms the plain meaning of the statutory text, it should also be relevant when it contradicts the plain meaning, thus rendering what is plain ambiguous. Because the use of legislative history is illegitimate and ill advised in the interpretation of any statute—and especially a statute that is clear on its face—I do not join this portion of the Court’s opinion.”

ZEDNER v. UNITED STATES
United States Supreme Court
(Justice Scalia, concurring in part and concurring in the judgment)

Also please see:

Tennessee State Library and Archives:
http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/

TSLA Legislative History and Recording:
http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla/legislative.htm

Tennessee General Assembly:
http://www.capitol.tn.gov/