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Act(year, chapter, title, date, preamble, arrangements,
    crossnotes, + 14 formatting attributes)
Part(part#, year, chapter, part.headings, part.subheadings,
    crossnotes, footnotes.old.statutes, + 5 formatting.attributes)
Section(section#, year, chapter)
Section.in.Part(section#, part#, year, chapter)
Subsection(ss#, section#, year, chapter)
Schedule(schedule#, year, chapter, schedule.headings, crossnotes,
    omissions, footnotes.old.statutes, + 29 formatting attributes)
Subschedule(subschedule#, schedule#, year, chapter,
    subschedule.headings, crossnotes, omissions,
    footnotes.old.statutes, + 29 formatting attributes)
Paragraph(para#, schedule#, year, chapter)
Para.in.Subsched(para#, subschedule#, schedule#, year, chapter)
Subparagraph(subp#, para#, schedule#, year, chapter)
Footnote(footnote#, year, chapter, footnote.text)
Word(word, word.description attributes)
Word.placement(all.unit.id, word#, word)
Node(all.unit.id)
Text(text.id, marginal.note.other, crossnotes, omissions,
    footnotes.to.old.statutes, + 20 formatting attributes)
XRef(citing.text.id, cited.text.id)

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Notes: 1) The italicised attributes comprise the identifier.
 2) *all.unit.id*, *text.id*, *citing.text.id* and *cited.text.id* are defined in figure 4.

Figure 2: The Chen Entity-Relationship Model of Statutes:
 (b) Partially-normalized Table-types

each contain one or more words of text.

3.3 Identifiers

For a complete E-R model, the diagram of figure 2(a) has been augmented with information on attributes and identifiers. Figure 2(b) shows this information for the statute law. Many of the tables are not fully normalised: some text formatting attributes have multiple values for each identifier value. Further normalisation to remove such dependencies would require the creation of more entity-types which would complicate the model considerably and produce an unnatural structure.

Figure 4 defines the generic identifiers in Taxis-like class structures. The