LEGAL RESEARCH,
ANALYSIS, AND
WRITING

Second Edition

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Mike Myers is a second-semester paralegal student enrolled in an introductory research and writing class. Following a six-week introduction to basic research, the class assignment is to draft a simple, one-issue legal research memorandum. The assignment involves the question of when a mother can lose her parental rights due to drug use and other misconduct. Students must include parallel citations in the case citations in the memo.

The instructor divides the class into groups, and Mike’s group’s assignment is to answer the question using Georgia law. Based on two Georgia cases and one statute, Mike prepares the rough draft of the memo. For the final draft, he ensures his citations are correctly formatted. Mike’s authorities and the steps he takes to ensure the citation formats are correct are discussed in the Application section of this chapter.
I. INTRODUCTION

A. In General

The discussions in Chapter 3 through Chapter 7 address how to find primary and secondary authority. This chapter discusses how to present authority once you find it. Whenever a reference is made in legal writing to the law (primary authority) or to a nonlaw source upon which a court may rely (secondary authority), you must identify the source of the reference. As the writer, you cannot simply say, “This is what the law provides,” without referencing the legal authority that supports the statement. Thus, when making an argument that a certain legal principle governs a particular set of facts or a legal question, you must reference the source of the principle. This reference is called a *citation*.

A citation provides the information necessary for the reader to locate the reference (the specific statute, court opinion, law review, encyclopedia, etc.), allowing the reader to check its content. Citations are usually required in office legal memoranda, court briefs, and scholarly writings such as law review articles. They also may be included in general legal correspondence or other documents when there is reference to legal authority.

It is essential that the information included in a citation be correct. The writer serves no purpose by referring a reader to a source of information and incorrectly identifying the location of the source. The reader will not be pleased if he or she takes the time to look up the authority and the authority is not located at the page or volume indicated in the citation. There are several additional reasons why it is important that your citations be correct:

- A citation that is incorrect in form or content sends the message that the drafter is either not careful or lacks education. If there are errors in citation, the reader may wonder if there are also errors in the substance of the research.

- Errors in documents submitted to a court may cause the judge to question the competence of the attorney and the quality and content of the research and analysis. Court rules require proper form, and improper citation exhibits a disregard for those rules and disrespect for the court.

- Opposing counsel may question the ability of the attorney to mount an effective opposition and be less inclined to settle a case.

- The writer’s research and analysis skills may become suspect if research sources are not properly presented. Professional reputation is often determined by the quality of one’s work product.

B. The Bluebook and the ALWD Citation Manual

Unfortunately, there is no standard set of rules governing citation form adopted by the jurisdictions in the United States. The main guide and source of authority on legal citations for the past 75 years has been *The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation* (Bluebook) published by the Harvard Law Review Association. It presents the rules and proper format for citing constitutions, statutes, regulations, rules, cases, and other legal sources such as legal encyclopedias and law reviews. Some states have adopted the *Bluebook* in whole or in part as the official citation reference for pleadings and papers filed in the state courts. Most states have adopted at least some citation rules that differ from the *Bluebook*, especially in the area of citation to state court opinions and statutes. Therefore it is necessary to check the state rules whenever preparing a document to be submitted to a court.

The *Bluebook* is not designed as a teaching tool; and many students, instructors, and practitioners find it difficult to use. As an alternative to the *Bluebook*, the Association of Legal Writing Directors created the *ALWD Citation Manual: A Professional System of Citation* (ALWD). The association’s members are professors from nearly all American law
schools. An authority on American legal citation, Professor and Associate Dean Darby Dickerson, of the Stetson University College of Law, drafted the ALWD. Aspen Publishers published the first edition in 2000. It is designed to be easy to understand and use by providing a single set of rules for all forms of legal writing. Within three months of its publication, the manual was adopted by 80 law schools and over 35 paralegal schools.

At the time of this publication, the Bluebook and the ALWD are the primary sources for rules on citation used by law and paralegal schools. Inasmuch as the Bluebook is composed of 415 pages and the ALWD 490 pages, a detailed discussion of the citation rules of either text is beyond the scope of this chapter. The following discussion presents a brief review of the main rules of citation with references to rules from both the ALWD and the Bluebook. The goal of the chapter is to provide you with quick access to the main rules of citation in either authority. The discussion and examples are based on The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation (Eighteenth Edition, 2005) and the ALWD Citation Manual: A Professional System of Citation (Third Edition, 2006).

The format of both texts begins with an introduction followed by the basic rules of citation, then citation to primary sources (cases, constitutions, and statutes) and secondary sources. Because researchers most frequently refer to the citation rules for primary and secondary authority, the chapter presents those rules first, followed by the general rules of citation.

The Bluebook notes differences between the citation format used when citing authorities in court documents and legal memoranda and the citation format used in scholarly pieces such as law review articles. Most of the differences involve the use of different typefaces. In the ALWD, the same format is used for all types of documents. The type of formal legal writing usually engaged in by practitioners, law students, and paralegals involves court documents and legal memoranda, rather than law review articles. Therefore, this chapter focuses on the citation format used in court documents and legal memoranda, and the examples are to citation forms used in those types of legal writing.

Most of the examples provided in the white pages of the Bluebook are for citation when writing a law review. The light blue pages of the Bluebook, called “Bluepages,” provide guidance on how to adapt the examples found throughout the body of the Bluebook to the drafting of legal memoranda and court documents. There are cross-references to the Bluepages in the margins of the Bluebook rules and tables. Also, at the end of the Bluebook is a “Quick Reference” section that provides examples of citation forms commonly used in court documents and legal memoranda.

II. PRIMARY AUTHORITY

This section presents an overview of rules of citation to be used when citing primary authority, that is, case, constitutional, and enacted (statutory) law. The citation format for rules, such as procedural and evidentiary rules, is also included in this section. The examples are to citation forms used in court documents and legal memoranda rather than law review articles. See Exhibit 8-1 for a list of the primary authority sources and the citation rule references.

The rules discussed in this section and in the following sections are referenced as follows: References to The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation are Bluebook R-__ (rule number) or Bluebook B-__ (Bluepages number); references to the ALWD Citation Manual: A Professional System of Citation are ALWD-__ (rule number).

For Example: Bluebook R-2 refers to rule 2 of the Bluebook. Bluebook B-1 refers to number 1 of the Bluebook’s Bluepages. ALWD-1 refers to rule 1 of the ALWD.
Note that although most of the citation conventions are the same in both manuals, there are differences between Bluebook and ALWD. Do not assume that you can substitute one for the other.

The general rules governing each type of primary authority are listed following the subsection title. A detailed discussion of each rule is beyond the scope of this text.

If the citation rules of the jurisdiction where you are filing a brief or other court document require the use of the Bluebook, then you must cite according to the Bluebook rules. Do not substitute the ALWD format if it differs from the Bluebook.

A. Case Law—Bluebook R-10, B2, B5; ALWD-12
Following is a list of the components of case citations with examples and a summary of the applicable rules. Citations to federal and state cases are similar in form.

1. Citation Components—Bluebook R-10.1; ALWD-12.1
The components of a case citation are as follows:

1. Case name
2. Reporter in which the case is published (volume number, abbreviation of the reporter, and page number on which the case begins)
3. Pinpoint page if the citation is to a specific page
4. Parallel (unofficial) publication, if any (volume number, abbreviation of the publication, and page number on which the case begins)
5. Abbreviation for the court issuing the opinion unless the issuing court is included in the reporter abbreviation
6. Year of the decision in parentheses
7. Subsequent history of the case, if any

Some examples are presented first with a space (^) symbol indicating where spaces are placed, followed by the example without the space symbol.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Example</th>
<th>Federal Court Decisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States Supreme Court</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>United States v. Matlock</em> is the case name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 415 U.S. 164 is the reporter in which the case is published: 415 is the volume number, 164 is the page number, and U.S. is the abbreviation of the case reporter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. No parallel publication is included in this citation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The court issuing the opinion is not identified because it is apparent from the citation. <em>U.S. Reports</em> contains the opinions of the United States Supreme Court. Notice that in the next two examples, the identity of the court issuing the opinion is included—9th Cir. and N.D. Ill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The year 1974 marks the date of the decision.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States Court of Appeals</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>United States v. Martinez-Jiminez</em>, 864 F.2d 664 (9th Cir. 1989)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>United States v. Martinez-Jiminez</em>, 864 F.2d 664 (9th Cir. 1989)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States District Court</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Court Decisions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>Britton v. Britton</em> and <em>Burnon v. State</em> are the case names.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 100 N.M. 424 is the state reporter in which the case is published: 100 is the volume number, 424 is the page number, and N.M. is the abbreviation of the case reporter; 55 S.W.3d 752 is the regional reporter in which the Texas cases are published. Texas does not have a state reporter; therefore, there is no parallel citation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 671 P.2d 1135 is the parallel (unofficial) publication: 671 is the volume number, 1135 is the page number, and P.2d is the abbreviation of the parallel publication.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The New Mexico court issuing the opinion is not identified because it is apparent from the citation. The decision was rendered by the New Mexico Supreme Court. If a court other than the New Mexico Supreme Court issued the decision, the initials of the court would be included with the year of the opinion; for example: (Ct. App. 1983); Tex. Crim. App. is the Texas court that rendered the decision.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The years 1983 and 2001 mark the dates of the decisions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Case Names—Bluebook R-10.2; ALWD-12.2

The Bluebook’s rules for abbreviating case names have more exceptions than those of the ALWD, but both books have numerous detailed rules governing case names. Always check the rules when preparing case citations. Following is a summary of the rules on case names. The case names may be italicized or underscored. The names are italicized in most of the examples in this chapter. (The ALWD states that case names be printed the same in court documents as in other documents.)

a. Individual Names
Cite the last names of the individuals, not the first name.

For Example
Correct: Clothier v. Guillez
Incorrect: Daniel J. Clothier v. Mary Guillez

b. Organization and Business Names
Include an organization’s full name. When a business has more than one legal designation (e.g., Co., Ltd. Corp., or Inc.), use the first designation and omit the others.

For Example
Correct: Clothier v. David Johnson Packing Co.
Incorrect: Clothier v. Johnson
Correct: Davis v. Sally Smits Co.
Incorrect: Davis v. Sally Smits Co., Inc.

When an organization or a business is commonly known by its initials, you may substitute the initials for the name. Do not use periods with the initials.

For Example
Correct: ACLU v. Houseman
Incorrect: A.C.L.U. v. Houseman

c. Abbreviations
The abbreviations used in party names are presented in Table T.6 of the Bluebook and in Appendix 3 of the ALWD. Do not abbreviate names that are not listed.

For Example
Corporation—Corp.; Market—Mkt.

d. Multiple Parties
When there are multiple plaintiffs or defendants, include only the first party on each side of the case. Do not use et al. or et ux. to indicate additional parties.

For Example
Correct: Pugh v. Holmes
Incorrect: Pugh, Smith, Reasoner v. Holmes, Taylor, Johnson

e. Consolidated Cases
When a case consists of more than one case consolidated together, list only the first case.

For Example
Correct: Davis v. Outland
Incorrect: Davis v. Outland, McCray v. Whensal
f. United States
When the United States is a party, both the Bluebook and the ALWD state that America should be omitted. The Bluebook requires that United States be spelled out. The ALWD states that it should be abbreviated.

| For Example | Bluebook format: United States v. Leon |
| ALWD format: U.S. v Leon |

g. State or Commonwealth
When citing a decision of a court of your state in which the state or commonwealth is a party, refer only to the state, commonwealth, or people. Do not refer to the state, such as State of Colorado or Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

| For Example | Correct: State v. Benner |
| Incorrect: State of Maine v. Benner |
| Correct: Commonwealth v. Shae |
| Incorrect: Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. Shae |

When you are referring to the decision of another state in which the state or commonwealth is a party, refer to the party by state name and do not include State of or Commonwealth of.

| For Example | Correct: Maine v. Benner |
| Incorrect: State v. Benner |
| Correct: Massachusetts v. Shae |
| Incorrect: Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. Shae |

h. Geographic Terms
Include in the citation only the first geographic location in a party’s name.

| For Example | Correct: Smith v. City of Boston |
| Incorrect: Smith v. City of Boston, Massachusetts |
| Correct: Smith v. County Commission |
| Incorrect: Smith v. County Commission of Johnson County |

i. Procedural Phrases—In Re, Ex Parte, and Ex Rel
In re refers to an action that does not involve adversarial parties, but something such as an estate. Ex parte refers to an action on behalf of one party without contest by the other side, such as a divorce in which one party does not participate. Ex rel. refers to an action by one person on behalf of another, such as a parent on behalf of a child. When using ex rel., include the names of both parties. These phrases are included when they appear in case names.

| For Example | In re Estate of Jones; Ex parte Turner; New York ex rel. Smith v. Hardworth; Johnson ex rel. Casey v. Carrington |

j. The
Do not include the in a citation when it is the first word of a party name.
**k. Property**
When property is a party, such as when the government is seizing property, include only the first-listed piece of property.

**For Example**
Correct: *Maine v. One 1998 Cadillac Seville*
Incorrect: *Maine v. One 1998 Cadillac Seville, Serial No. 134998, and One 2001 Toyota Corolla, Serial No. 77564432*

**l. Punctuation**
The case name is followed by a comma (then the reporter information); the comma is not italicized or underscored.

**For Example**
Correct: *Smith v. Jones*, or *<U>Smith v. Jones</U>*
Incorrect: *Smith v. Jones*, or *<U>Smith v. Jones</U>*

**m. Citations as Part of a Sentence**
See section IV.D.2.f in this chapter.

**3. Volume, Reporter, and Page—Bluebook R-10.3; ALWD-12.3 to ALWD-12.5**
Following the case name in a citation is the reference to the reporter in which the case is printed. This reference includes the volume number of the reporter and the page on which the case begins. The volume number precedes the abbreviation for the reporter, followed by the page number of the case. Following is a summary of the rules governing citation to reporters. Note that local court rules may require differences in citation; therefore, always check the rules.

**a. Abbreviations**
Do not assume you know the abbreviations for the various reporters. Always consult Bluebook Table T.1 or ALWD Chart 12.1 and Appendix 2. Also refer to the general rules governing abbreviations presented in section IV.D in this chapter.

**b. Spacing**
Refer to the general rules governing spacing presented in section IV.D.2 in this chapter.

**c. United States Supreme Court**
Unless required by local rule, citation to decisions of the United States Supreme Court should be to the official reporter only, the *United States Reports*. A parallel citation to another reporter, such as the *Supreme Court Reporter* or *United States Supreme Court Reports, Lawyers’ Edition*, should not be included.

**For Example**

Note that the second example would be correct if the court rule required or allowed parallel citations.
When the *United States Reports* citation is not available, then cite to another reporter, such as the *Supreme Court Reporter* (S. Ct.). The preference is to cite to the *Supreme Court Reporter*; when it is not available, cite to *United States Supreme Court Reports, Lawyers’ Edition*.

| For Example | If the opinion in the previous example was not yet available in the *United States Reports*, a proper citation would be *United States v. Matlock*, ___U.S.__, 94 S. Ct. 988, (1974). |

**d. United States Court of Appeals**

Decisions to the United States Court of Appeals are cited to the *Federal Reporter*. Note that the circuit that rendered the decision is included in parentheses in the citation.

| For Example | *United States v. Martinez-Jiminez*, 864 F.2d 664 (9th Cir. 1989) |

**e. United States District Courts**

Decisions to the United States District Courts are cited to the *Federal Supplement*. Note that the district that rendered the decision is included in parentheses in the citation.


**f. State Court and Parallel Citations**

The format and abbreviations for citing state court decisions are presented in Table T.1 of the *Bluebook* and in the *ALWD* in Appendix 1. Again, make sure you check local rules. The general rule for state court decisions is to cite to the relevant regional reporter.

| For Example | *Guilbear v. Guilbear*, 326 So.2d 654 (La. App. 1976) |

Many state court decisions are published in a regional reporter and a state reporter. When a citation includes a reference to more than one reporter, it is called a parallel citation. Generally, a parallel citation is used only when a citation to a state court case in a document submitted to a court in that state is involved. Check the state court citation rules to determine when parallel citations are required.

When a parallel citation is required, cite the official reporter before the unofficial reporter and separate each citation with a comma and one space.


**g. Page Numbers**

The page number on which the case begins follows the reporter abbreviation. When the reference is to a specific page within the case, the reference to the specific page (pinpoint citation) follows the initial page reference. See section IV.G in this chapter.

| For Example | *Guilbear v. Guilbear*, 326 So.2d 654, 658 (La. App. 1976)  
Note that in the second example, the pinpoint citation is included with both the state and parallel regional reporter citations. |
Some of the West reporters, such as the Supreme Court Reports, include throughout the text of reported cases cross-references to the pages in the official reporter. This cross-reference system is called star paging. It saves you time looking up a case in more than one reporter when citing page numbers in parallel citations. The cross-reference appears as an upside-down T with the page number (⊥234) and is inserted in the text to indicate the beginning of a page in an official reporter.

**For Example**

“Thus, the tolling provision does ⊥234 not apply, and count two is subject to the two-year statute of limitations and was properly dismissed.” Page 234 of the official reporter begins with “not apply.”

### h. Cases Not Yet Reported—Slip Opinions

A case may be unreported or not yet published in a reporter and may be available only as a separate slip opinion or in loose-leaf form. In this situation, the citation should include the case name, docket number, court abbreviation, and date of disposition.

**For Example**


### 4. Date and Court Abbreviation—Bluebook R-10.4, R-10.5; ALWD12.5, ALWD-12.6

In parentheses following the reporter and page citation are the court abbreviation (if necessary) and the date on which the case was decided. When the decision is by the United States Supreme Court or highest court of a state, you do not have to insert the court abbreviation. The date appears by itself in parentheses. The fact that only the date appears in parentheses tells the reader that the case is by the highest court. The information in parentheses is separated from the reporter page by a space. No comma is used.

**For Example**


For any other court decision, include the court abbreviation. The abbreviations are in Bluebook Table T.1, Table T.7, and Table T.10, and in ALWD Appendix 1 and Appendix 4.

**For Example**


The court abbreviation is not required when the court that decided the case is apparent from the name of the reporter.

**For Example**


It is apparent from the citation (Va. App.) that the court is the Virginia Court of Appeals.

### 5. Subsequent History—Bluebook R-10.7; ALWD-12.8

The Bluebook and the ALWD state that the subsequent history should be included in the citation unless it refers to the history on remand, a denial of rehearing, or a denial of certiorari or similar discretionary appeals (where the cited case is more than two years old). ALWD-12.8(a) includes an exhaustive list of subsequent history actions that should be included. The subsequent history is placed after the full citation. Place a comma after the
court and date parenthetical; then include the italicized history designation, a comma, and the citation.


### 6. Prior History—Bluebook R-10.7; ALWD-12.9
The prior history of a case is not required and should be included in a citation only when it is significant to a point presented in your writing. Place the prior history after the full citation.


### 7. Parenthetical Information—Concurring, Dissenting, and Plurality Opinion—Bluebook R-10.6; ALWD-12.11
If the reference in your writing is to part of an opinion other than the majority opinion, you must so indicate in a parenthetical following the full citation. You also may include parenthetically information about the weight of the case, such as the size of the majority. Insert one space, without a comma, between the court and date parenthetical of the full citation and the parenthetical containing the additional information. When the information in the parenthetical is not a full sentence, do not include final punctuation, such as a period in the parenthetical.


### 8. Short Citation Format—Bluebook B-5.2; ALWD-12.21
Once a case has been cited in full, several short citation formats may be used depending on the situation. Do not include subsequent or prior history with a short citation. When the use of *id.* is appropriate (see section IV.I in this chapter), use it as the preferred short citation format.

**For Example** *Id.* at 755

When *id.* cannot be used and the case name or part of the case name is *not* included in the sentence, use one party’s name, the volume number, the reporter, and the page reference. Use the first party’s name unless doing so would be confusing.

**For Example** Full citation: Burnon v. State, 55 S.W.3d 752 (Tex. Crim. App. 2001)
Short citation: Burnon, 55 S.W.3d at 755

When making a reference to the case in general rather than to a specific page, do not use *at.*

**For Example** Full citation: Burnon v. State, 55 S.W.3d 752 (Tex. Crim. App. 2001)
Short citation: Burnon, 55 S.W.3d 752
When the case name or part of the case name is included in the sentence, use only the volume number, reporter, and page reference.

**For Example**  
In *Burnon*, the court held that the defendant had the required intent. 55 S.W.3d at 755 (or 55 S.W.3d 752 when the reference is to the case in general).

When the case has a parallel citation, the short citation includes the parallel citations.

**For Example**  
Short citation: *Race Fork Coal*, 5 Va. App. at 355, 363 S.E.2d at 427  
The ALWD also allows reference to the regional reporter only—*Race Fork Coal*, 363 S.E.2d at 427.

Bluepages B-5.2 allows the use of *id.* as a short form with parallel citations. ALWD-12.21(f) states that the use of *id.* is not appropriate with parallel citations.

**For Example**  
Short citation: *Bluebook: Id.* at 355, 363 S.E.2d at 427

9. Neutral/Public Domain Citations—Bluebook R-10.3.3; ALWD-12.16

Increasingly, court decisions are available through court websites and other sources, such as public domain citations (also referred to as neutral or vendor neutral citations). These citations do not refer to a particular vendor source, such as a West reporter. When such citations are available in a jurisdiction, check the local rule to determine what the citation format is and whether the neutral citation is required. See Bluebook Table T.1 and ALWD Appendix 2. The standard neutral citation includes the case name, year of the decision, court abbreviation, case number, and citation to a reporter or online source.

**For Example**  
*State v. Foster*, 1998-NMCA-163, 976 P.2d 852. The year published is 1998. NMCA is the court, the New Mexico Court of Appeals. The last number, 163, is the case number. The reporter citation is 976 P.2d 852.

10. Cases—Electronic Sources

See section IV.M in this chapter for citations to electronic sources.

B. Constitutions—Bluebook R-11; ALWD-13

Constitutions usually are composed of articles and amendments. According to the Bluebook, the citation form for a constitution consists of the abbreviated name of the constitution, the article or amendment number, and the section number. The ALWD requires the abbreviated name of the constitution and a pinpoint reference (the article or amendment number and the section number). Regardless of those descriptive differences, the citation format is the same in both the Bluebook and the ALWD. The Bluebook states that constitutional subdivisions should be abbreviated according to Table T.16; the ALWD states that the jurisdictional and subdivision abbreviations in Appendix 3 should be used. Each example is presented first with a space (^) symbol indicating where spaces are placed, followed by the example without the space symbol.
In the examples, the elements of the citation are as follows:

1. U.S. Const. and Conn. Const. are the abbreviated names.
2. art. IV and art. XII are the article numbers.
3. § 3 and § 1 indicate the section numbers (pinpoint references).

Include in parentheses information about an article or amendment when the provision has been repealed or superseded.

The only short-form citation appropriate for use with constitutional citations is id. When the use of id. is not appropriate (see section IV.I in this chapter), the full citation must be given.

C. Statutory Law—Bluebook R-12, B-6; ALWD-14
Statutes may be cited to the official or unofficial code, session law, or secondary sources. The preference is to cite to the official code, then to the unofficial code when the citation is not available in the official code. When the citation is not available in the official or unofficial codes, cite to the session law. The abbreviations and formats for codes and session laws are presented in Bluebook Table T.1 and ALWD Appendix 1.

1. General Rules When Citing Statutes
The following rules apply when citing both federal and state statutes.

a. Main Text and Supplements
When the cited material is taken from the main text, the year of the volume of the text is placed in parentheses at the end of the citation (the year the volume was published, which usually appears on the spine of the volume). When the cited material appears only in the supplement, you must so indicate in parentheses with the date. When the cited material is taken from the main text and the supplement, it must be indicated with the date.

For Example
- Citation from main text: 15 U.S.C. § 7 (1988)
- Citation from supplement only: 15 U.S.C. § 7 (Supp. 2002)
- Citation from main text and supplement, unofficial commercial publisher: 15 U.S.C.A. § 7 (West 1988 & Supp. 2002)

b. Section Symbol (§) and Multiple Sections
The section symbol (§) is used to indicate a section of a statute. Note, however, that you may not use the symbol to start a sentence. In such cases, the word Section is used.

For Example
- Correct: Section 2253 of the Act provides...
- Incorrect: § 2253 of the Act provides...

Refer to section IV.I in the chapter for the rules on citing multiple sections.
c. Name of Act
Although it is not required, the name of the act may be included in the citation. In both the Bluebook and the ALWD, the name should be in regular type.


2. Federal Statutes—Bluebook R-12; ALWD-14.2
The federal statutes of general public interest are printed in three separate publications:

- United States Code (USC)—the official code
- United States Code Annotated (USCA)—Thomson West
- United States Code Service (USCS)—LexisNexis

The citation format for federal statutes consists of the following elements:
1. Title number
2. Code abbreviation
3. Section symbol (§)
4. Section number
5. Publisher in parentheses when it is a commercial publication
6. Year of the publication or supplement (year the volume was published, which usually appears on the spine of the volume) in parentheses


1. The number 15 is the title number.
3. Section (§) 7 is the section symbol and number.
4. The dates (1988), (West 1984), and (LexisNexis 1984) mark the years of publication and the publishers for unofficial codes.

When citing to the Internal Revenue Code, substitute I.R.C. for U.S.C. and omit the title number.

For Example  Correct: I.R.C. § 100 (1994)

3. Short Citation Format State and Federal Statutes—Bluebook R-12.9; ALWD-14.5
When the use of id. is appropriate (see section IV.I in the chapter), it is the preferred short citation format. Otherwise, the short citation is the full citation format without the parenthetical information.

Short citations: 15 U.S.C. § 7; Id. § 7; Minn. Stat. § 519; Id. § 519
4. State Statutes—Bluebook R-12; ALWD-14.4

The citation form for state statutes varies from state to state. *Bluebook* Table T.1 and *ALWD* Appendix 1 present the abbreviations and formats for state statutes. Also note that some states have local citation rules that require a citation format different from that presented in the *Bluebook* and the *ALWD*. The local court rules should be consulted for the proper citation format. The local rules are included in Appendix 2 of the *ALWD*.

The citation format for state statutes usually includes the following elements:

1. Name of the code
2. Section symbol (§)
3. Chapter/title/section number
4. Publisher in parentheses when it is a commercial publication
5. Year of the publication or supplement (year the volume was published, which usually appears on the spine of the volume) in parentheses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Example</th>
<th>Official code: Minn. Stat. § 519 (1990)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minn. Stat. § 519 (1990)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Minn. Stat. is the name of the code.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The § is the section symbol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Number 519 is the section number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. West is the publisher of the unofficial code (in the second example).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The dates 1990 and 1991 mark the years of publication.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some states, such as California, identify portions of their codes by subject matter rather than by title. For those states, the subject matter code is included in the citation.


5. Session Laws—Bluebook R-12.4; ALWD-14.6 to ALWD-14.8

When a citation is not available in the official or unofficial codes, it is appropriate to cite to the session law. This may occur when a recently passed law has not yet been published in the official or unofficial codes. As with state statutes, the citation form for session laws varies from state to state. The abbreviations and formats for state session laws are presented in *Bluebook* Table T.1 and *ALWD* Appendix 1.

The basic elements of a federal session law citation are as follows:

1. Name or title of the act (optional)—in the *ALWD* example, the name/title is italicized; in the *Bluebook* Quick Reference examples, the name/title is neither italicized nor underscored
2. Law abbreviation and number
3. Pinpoint reference when citing a specific section
4. Volume, statute, and initial page number
5. Pinpoint page reference when referring to a specific page
6. Date (year in parentheses) of the cited volume of the Statutes at Large

1. Uniformed Services Former Spouses Protection Act is the name or title of the act italicized or underscored.
3. Section ($) 554 is the pinpoint reference to a specific section.
4. 104 Stat. 1569 is the volume, statute, and initial page number.
5. The number 1572 is the pinpoint page reference to a specific page.
6. The date (1993) marks the date

D. Rules of Evidence and Procedure—Bluebook R-12.8.3; ALWD-17

The Bluebook rule governing citations to evidentiary and procedural rules differs from the ALWD rule. The Bluebook states that the citation should include the abbreviated name of the rule and the number of the rule.


The ALWD rule states that the citation should include, in addition to the abbreviated name and rule number, the name of the publisher when the source is other than an official code and the year of publication, both in parentheses.


E. Administrative Law—Bluebook R-14; ALWD-19

The components of citations to administrative rules or regulations are as follows:

1. Title (topic or agency) number in the code publication
2. Abbreviated name of the publication (e.g., Code of Federal Regulations—CFR; Federal Register—Fed. Reg.)
3. Section number or page number of the rule or regulation
4. Year of publication


1. The numbers 27 and 48 are the title (topic or agency) numbers.
2. C.F.R. and Fed. Reg. are the abbreviated names of the publications.
3. Section ($) 20.235 and 37,315 are the section numbers or page numbers.
4. The dates 1988 and 1983 mark the years of publication.
III. SECONDARY AUTHORITY

This section presents an overview of the rules of citation to be used when citing secondary authority—sources a court may rely on that are not the law, that is, not primary authority. The examples are to citation forms used in court documents and legal memoranda rather than law review articles. See Exhibit 8-1 for a list of the secondary authority sources and the citation rule references.

A detailed discussion of the citation rules for each type of secondary authority is beyond the scope of this text. Therefore, this section presents the citation format for the most commonly used secondary authorities. As with the previous sections, there are differences between the Bluebook and the ALWD. Do not assume you can substitute one for the other.

A. Annotated Law Reports—Bluebook R-16.6.5; ALWD-24

1. Full Citation Format

The components of an ALR citation are as follows:

1. Full name of the author
2. Word Annotation (Note that the ALWD omits the use of Annotation following the author name.)
3. Title (italicized or underscored)
4. Volume number
5. Abbreviated name of the publication
6. Page number on which the annotation begins (followed by the pinpoint page when a specific page is referred to, for example, 852, 860)
7. Year of publication


1. Michael J. Weber is the full name of the author.
2. The word Annotation is included when using Bluebook, but not when using ALWD.
3. Application of Statute of Limitations to Actions for Breach of Duty in Performing Services of Public Accountant is the title (italicized or underscored).
4. The number 7 is the volume number.
5. A.L.R.5th is the abbreviated name of the publication with no spaces.
6. The number 852 is the page number on which the annotation begins.
7. The year 1992 marks the year of publication.

2. Short Citation Format

Use id. when appropriate (see section IVI.1 in this chapter). When id. is not appropriate, include the author’s last name, volume number, ALR series, at, and the pinpoint reference.

For Example Id. at 861; Weber, 7 A.L.R.5th at 861
B. Legal Dictionary—Bluebook R-15.7; ALWD-25

1. Full Citation Format
   A legal dictionary citation should include the following:
   
   1. Author (if any)
   2. Full name of the dictionary (underscored or italicized)
   3. Page containing the definition (no comma after the name of the dictionary and the page)
   4. Editor (required only in the ALWD format)—begin parenthesis
   5. Edition
   6. Publisher (required only in the ALWD format)
   7. Year of publication—end parenthesis

   **For Example** 
   
   **Bluebook format:** *Black’s Law Dictionary* 451 (7th ed. 1992)

   1. *Black’s Law Dictionary* is the full name of the dictionary (in italics or underscored).
   2. The number 451 is the page number of the definition.
   3. (7th ed. 1992) is the edition and the year of publication.


   1. *Black’s Law Dictionary* is the full name of the dictionary (in italics or underscored).
   2. The number 451 is the page number of the definition.
   3. Bryan A. Garner ed. is the name of the editor.
   4. 7th ed. is the edition number.
   5. West is the publisher.
   6. The year 1992 marks the year of publication.

2. Short Citation Format
   Use *id.* when appropriate (see section IV.1.1 in this chapter). When *id.* is not appropriate, repeat the name and the page number.

   **For Example** 
   
   *Id.* at 451; *Black’s Law Dictionary* at 45

C. Legal Encyclopedia—Bluebook R-15.7; ALWD-26

1. Full Citation Format
   A full citation to a legal encyclopedia should contain the following:

   1. Volume number of the encyclopedia
   2. Abbreviated name of the encyclopedia, usually either *Am. Jur. 2d* or *CJS* (no underscore or italics)
   3. Title or topic name (italicized or underscored)
4. Section symbol ($) and section number within the article
5. Year of publication in parentheses

| For Example | 88 C.J.S. Trial § 105 (1980)  
1. The numbers 88 and 59A are the volume numbers of the encyclopedias.
2. C.J.S. and Am. Jur. 2d are the abbreviated names of the encyclopedias.
3. Trial and Partnership are the topic names (italicized).
4. Section ($) 105 and § 925 are the section symbols and section numbers within the article.
5. The dates (1980) and (Supp. 1995) mark the year of publication.

2. Short Citation Format
Use id. when appropriate (see section IV.I.1 in the chapter). When id. is not appropriate, repeat the full citation without the date.

| For Example | Id. § 925; Id. § 105; 59A Am. Jur. 2d Partnership § 925; 88 C.J.S. Trial § 105 |

D. Periodicals—Law Review/Journal Citations—Bluebook R-16; ALWD-23

1. Full Citation Format
Following are the components of a law review, journal, or another periodical citation:

1. Full name of the author
2. Title of the article (italicized or underscored)
3. Volume number
4. Abbreviated title of the periodical
5. Page number on which the article begins (followed by the pinpoint page when a specific page is referred to, for example, 159, 165)
6. Year of publication in parentheses

1. Patricia W. Bennett is the full name of the author.
2. After White v. Illinois: Fundamental Guarantees to a Hollow Right to Confront Witnesses is the title of the article.
3. The number 40 is the volume number.
4. Wayne L. Rev. is the abbreviated title of the periodical.
5. The number 159 is the page number on which the article begins.
6. The date (1993) marks the year of publication.

2. Short Citation Format
Use id. when appropriate (see section IV.I.1 in this chapter). When id. is not appropriate, include the author’s last name, the volume number, the periodical abbreviation, at, and the pinpoint reference.
E. Restatements—Bluebook R-12.85; ALWD-27

1. Full Citation Format

A citation to each Restatement should include the following:

1. Full name and edition of the Restatement (In the ALWD, the full name and edition is in italics or underscored, including a subtitle when the reference is to a subtitle.)
2. Section symbol (§) and number of the Restatement
3. Year of publication in parentheses

For Example

Bluebook format: Restatement (Second) of Judgments § 28 (1982)
ALWD format: Restatement (Second) of Judgments § 28 (1982)

Bluebook format: Restatement (Second) of Torts: Products Liability § 52 (1989)
ALWD format: Restatement (Second) of Torts: Products Liability § 52 (1989)

1. Restatement (Second) of Judgments is the full name of the Restatement and the edition; Restatement (Second) of Torts: Products Liability is the full name of the Restatement, edition, and subtitle.
2. Section (§) 28 and § 52 are the section numbers.
3. The dates (1982) and (1989) mark the year of publication.

2. Short Citation Format

Use id. when appropriate (see section IV.I.1 in this chapter). Otherwise, repeat the full citation without the date.

For Example

Id. § 28; Restatement (Second) of Judgments § 28

F. Treatises/Books—Bluebook R-15; ALWD-22

1. Full Citation Format

Treatise and book citations should include the following:

1. Volume number when there is more than one volume
2. Full name of the author or editor when a name is given
3. Full title of the publication as it appears on the title page (italicized or underscored)
4. Number of the section, paragraph, or page when you are referring to a specific number, paragraph, or page
5. Editor when there is one, the edition or series number of the book when it is not the first edition, and the publisher (the Bluebook does not require the inclusion of the publisher)—begin parenthesis
6. Year of publication—end parenthesis

For Example

1. The number 6A is the volume number.
2. Richard R. Powell is the full name of the author.
3. *Powell on Real Property* is the full title of the publication as it appears on the title page.
4. ¶ 899 is the number of the paragraph.
5. (Patrick J. Rohan ed., Matthew Bender 1994) is the editor, publisher, and year of publication. This is the first edition; therefore, no edition number, such as 3d ed. is used.

### 2. Short Citation Format

Use *id.* when appropriate (see section IV.I.1 in this chapter). When *id.* is not appropriate, include the author’s last name, the title, *at*, and the pinpoint reference.

**For Example**: *Id.* ¶ 899; Powell, *Powell on Real Property* ¶ 899

### IV. GENERAL RULES OF CITATION

This section presents an overview of basic rules of citation when citing most legal sources. The general rule(s) governing each area are listed after the subsection title. See Exhibit 8-2 for a list of the general rules of citation and the citation rule references. A detailed discussion of each rule is beyond the scope of this text.

#### A. Typeface—Bluebook R-2, B2; ALWD-1.1

*Bluebook* R-2 requires different typeface conventions and the use of large and small capital letters for citations in law reviews and other writings such as books. *Bluepages* B-2 covers the use of italics/underscores in court documents and legal memoranda. *ALWD*-1.1 does not distinguish between types of documents and states that ordinary type and italics or underscores should be used in all legal writing. The use of italics or underscores is discussed in the next subsection.

#### B. Italics and Underscores—Bluebook B-2; ALWD-1.3

These rules present a summary of the items that should be underscored or italicized. The rules governing each type of item should be checked for other provisions that may govern the use of underscores or italics.

**For Example** When citing cases, in addition to these rules, check the separate rules governing case names for other requirements, such as what names are used.

The rules are referenced next to the subject below.

The following items should be *italicized* or *underscored*:

1. Case names—Bluebook R-10.2; ALWD-12.2 and ALWD-12.21
2. Titles of publications and most documents—Bluebook R-13, R-15, R-16; ALWD-15.7(c), ALWD-22.1(b), ALWD-23.1(b), ALWD-26.1(c)
3. Introductory signals, such as *See* and *Contra*—Bluebook R-1.2; ALWD-45
4. Internal cross-references and short forms, such as *supra*—Bluebook R-4; ALWD-10, ALWD-11
C. Citation Placement in Sentences and Clauses—Bluebook B-2; ALWD-43.1

Citations are placed in legal documents by including them as separate citation sentences or clauses or by incorporating them within a sentence.

1. Citation Sentence

When a statement about the law is a complete sentence, the citation immediately follows the statement as a separate sentence that begins with a capital letter and ends with a period. In this situation, placement of the citation indicates that the citation supports the entire statement about the law included in the sentence.

5. Phrases indicating subsequent or prior history, such as *aff’d* and *rev’d*—Bluebook R-10.7.1; ALWD-12.8, ALWD-12.9

6. Words or phrases introducing related authority, such as *available at*—Bluebook R-1.6, R-1.5.5, R-18.2, R-18.6, R-20.1.5

7. Names of internet sites—ALWD-40.1(b)

8. Words used for emphasis, words italicized in the matter quoted, and foreign words that are not common—Bluebook R-5, R-7
2. Citation Clause

When the citation supports only part of a sentence, the citation is placed as a clause immediately after the statement it supports and is set off by commas.

For Example Although the “good faith” exception to the exclusionary rule has been adopted by the United States Supreme Court, United States v. Leon, 468 U.S. 897 (1984), it has not been adopted by all of the states, State v. Gutierrez, 116 N.M. 431, 863 P.2d 1052 (1993).

In this example, the first citation supports the first clause of the sentence and the second citation supports the second clause.

3. Embedded Citations

When the authority is mentioned in the sentence, the citation may be incorporated within the sentence.

For Example In the case of Coleman v. Alabama, 399 U.S. 1 (1970), the Supreme Court held that a defendant has a right to counsel at a preliminary hearing.

Placing the citation in the sentence adds variety to the writing. Note that the citation is not repeated at the end of the sentence.

D. Abbreviations—Bluebook R-6, Tables T.5 to T.16, B-T.1, B-T.2; ALWD-2, Appendix 3 to Appendix 5

1. In General

Various terms and sources, such as court names, legal periodicals, and case names, are abbreviated in legal citations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Reporter</td>
<td>So.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Supreme Court</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland Law Review</td>
<td>Cumb. L. Rev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case name—Corporation</td>
<td>Corp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The lists of abbreviations are included in the Bluebook tables and the ALWD appendices referenced at the beginning of this subsection. Note that the same abbreviations may be used for different words. The So. in the above example stands for Southern in Southern Reporter (according to ALWD) and States in United States.

2. Spacing

In the Bluebook section, “Typical Legal Citations Analyzed” (pages 5–9), dots (•) are inserted in the example to indicate a single space in the citation. In the ALWD, a green triangle (▲) indicates a single space. Following is a summary of the rules governing spacing.
a. Single Capital Letters and Ordinals
Do not place a space between single capital letters or single capital letters and an ordinal. An ordinal is a number used to designate a position in a series, such as 10th Circuit. Ordinals such as 2d and 10th are treated as a single capital letter.

For Example  

b. Single Capital Letters and Nonsingle Capital Letters
When an abbreviation includes one or more capital letters and when an abbreviation does not include a single capital letter, include a space between the single capital letter and the other abbreviation.

For Example  
F. Supp.—Federal Supplement. There is a space between F. and Supp. because Supp. is not a single capital letter.  
N.D. Miss.—Northern District of Mississippi. There is a space between D. and Miss. because Miss. is not a single capital letter. There is no space between N. and D. because each is a single capital letter.

c. Abbreviated and Nonabbreviated Words
When an abbreviated word is combined with a nonabbreviated word, place a space on each side of the nonabbreviated word.

For Example  
J. Real Est. Taxn.—Journal of Real Estate Taxation. There is a space on each side of Real because it is a nonabbreviated word combined with an abbreviated word.

d. Legal Periodicals
In a legal periodical, use a space to separate the institutional or geographic abbreviation from the other parts of the abbreviation.

For Example  
U.S.F. L. Rev.—University of San Francisco Law Review. U.S.F. is separated with a space from the L. because U.S.F. is the institutional abbreviation. L. is set off by a space from Rev. because Rev. is not a single capital letter.

e. Section Symbol (§), Paragraph Symbol (¶), and Ampersand (&)
Place a space after the section and paragraph symbols and the ampersand.

For Example  
18 U.S.C. § 2113—A space is placed on each side of the symbol.

f. Authorities Included in the Text of a Sentence
The name of an authority is not abbreviated when it is incorporated in a sentence. According to Bluebook R-10.2.1, widely known acronyms such as Co. and Inc. continue to be abbreviated.

### E. Capitalization—Bluebook R-8, B-10.6; ALWD-3

#### 1. General Rule

In a heading, title, or subtitle, capitalize the initial letter of the first word, the first word following a colon or dash, and all other words except articles, prepositions, and conjunctions.

**For Example**  

#### 2. Court and Party Designations

Bluepages B-10.6 states that in addition to capitalizing the word *Court* when referring to a specific court such as the California Supreme Court, also capitalize *Court* when the court receiving the document is referred to in the document.

**For Example**  
This Court has already denied defendant’s petition on two previous occasions.

Bluepages B-10.6 also states that the party designations (plaintiff, defendant, appellant, etc.) should be capitalized when referring to the parties in a matter before the court.

**For Example**  
It is claimed by the Appellant that the letter should not have been admitted at trial.  
On six occasions, Plaintiff attempted to contact Defendant regarding Defendant’s failure to answer the interrogatories.

#### 3. Specific Words

Rule 8 of the *Bluebook* includes a page-and-a-half list of specific words and rules governing capitalization.

**For Example**  
Capitalize *Act* only when referring to a specific act; capitalize *Code* only when referring to a specific code, such as the 1990 Code; capitalize *Judge* only when it is the name of a specific judge or a justice of the United States Supreme Court.

#### 4. All Other Capitalizations

Both manuals refer to the *U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual* for the capitalization of other words. The *ALWD* also refers to *The Chicago Manual of Style*.
F. Quotations—Bluebook R-5; ALWD-47 to ALWD-49
Quotations are stronger than summaries or paraphrases. Too many quotations, however, may cause the writing to be disjointed and lead the reader to question whether the writer has analyzed the material or understands the material well enough to analyze it. Use quotations for emphasis. Use quotes primarily for statutory language, the law or legal principle presented by a court, or key portions of a court’s reasoning.

1. Quotation Marks
Quotations of fewer than 50 words should be placed in quotation marks (“ ”); the quotations are not indented. The citation usually is placed after the sentence that contains the quotation.

For Example
The United States Supreme Court gave the following guidance when interpreting treaties: “In construing a treaty, as in construing a statute, we first look to its terms to determine its meaning.” United States v. Alvarez-Machain, 504 U.S. 655, 663 (1992)

The court noted that the text of the treaty must be “interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context in light of its object and purpose.” Kreimerman v. Casa Veerkamp, S.A. de C.V., 22 F.3d 634, 638 (5th Cir. 1994)

Place periods and commas inside the quotation marks. Other punctuation, such as semicolons, colons, question marks, and exclamation points, are placed outside the quotation marks unless they are a part of the quotation.

For Example
The court defined publication as “communication to a third party”; therefore... The victim then shouted, “I've been hit!” The exclamation point is part of the quote; therefore, it belongs within the quotation marks.

2. Indented Quotations
Quotations of 50 words or more (called block quotations) are set off from the rest of the text by a five-space indentation (one tab) from the left and right margins and are single spaced. They are not set off by quotation marks. Place the citation at the left margin of the line of text following the quotation. Do not place the citation with the block quotation. The block quotation should be set off from the rest of the text with a double space.

For Example
In regard to the individual rights of tenants in common, the court noted the following:

However, numerous other elements of control do follow the percentage of ownership. For example, if a cotenant obtains a loan and mortgages the property, he is able to mortgage only his percentage of ownership interest. If one cotenant rents the whole property to a third party, he must share the proceeds with his cotenants in accordance with their respective percentages of ownership. . .

Garcia v. Andrus, 692 F.2d 89, 92 (9th Cir. 1982)

Block quotations are punctuated as they appear in the original quote.
3. Quote Within a Quote
Enclose quotations within a block quotation in double quotation marks (" "). As mentioned in the previous subsection, block quotations are punctuated as they appear in the original quote. Enclose quotations within a short quotation in single quotation marks.

For Example  "The statute requires that the annual statement ‘must be filed within thirty (30) days of the end of the fiscal year.’"

4. Citing a Quote Within a Quote
When the source of a quote within a quote is included within the quotation, do not repeat it in the citation.

For Example  "The state corporation statute, section 57-9-21, requires that the annual statement ‘must be filed within thirty (30) days of the end of the fiscal year.’” In this situation, you do not cite section 57-9-21 at the end of the quotation.

When the source of a quote within a quote is not cited within the quotation, place the citation in a parenthetical that follows the citation for the entire quotation.

For Example  In discussing the time limits for appeal, the court in El Dorado noted “’[j]urisdiction of the matters in dispute does not lie in the courts until the statutorily required administrative procedures are fully complied with.’’” El Dorado Utils., Inc. v. Gallisteo Domestic Water Users Ass’n., 120 N.M. 165, 167, 899 P.2d 608, 610 (Ct. App. 1995) (quoting In re Application of Angel Fire Corp., 96 N.M. 651, 652, 634 P.2d 202, 203 (1981))

5. Altering Quotations
The reader must be alerted to any changes made to a quotation. Following are the rules governing alterations.

a. Altering a Letter Case
When you change the case of a letter from uppercase to lowercase or vice versa, enclose the letter in brackets.

For Example  Original quote: The court does not have jurisdiction until the administrative procedures are complied with.
Alteration: The Supreme Court noted that “[t]he court does not have jurisdiction until the administrative procedures are complied with.”

b. Adding, Deleting, or Changing Letters
Enclose the added, deleted, or changed letter(s) in brackets.

For Example  Original quote: Jurisdiction of the matter in dispute does not lie in the court.
Alteration: Jurisdiction of the matter[s] in dispute does not lie in the court.

c. Substituting or Adding Words
Place substituted or added words in brackets.
CHAPTER 8  LEGAL CITATION

For Example

Original quote: Jurisdiction of the matters in dispute does not lie in the courts until the administrative procedures are fully complied with.

Alteration: Jurisdiction of the matters in dispute does not lie in the courts until the [statutorily required] administrative procedures are fully complied with.

**d. Mistakes in Original Quote**

Indicate a mistake in quoted material by placing [sic] after the mistake.

For Example: The preliminary hearing is a stage at which the defendant have [sic] a right to counsel.

**e. Adding Emphasis**

Any change in the typeface of the quotation, such as when adding emphasis, should be placed in parentheses following the citation.

For Example: Original quote: “If one cotenant rents the whole property to a third party, he must share the proceeds . . .” Garcia v. Andrus, 692 F.2d 89, 92 (9th Cir. 1982)

Alteration: “If one cotenant rents the whole property to a third party, he must share the proceeds . . .” Garcia v. Andrus, 692 F.2d 89, 92 (9th Cir. 1982) (emphasis added)

6. Omitting Words or Citations

On occasion, you may want to quote only the parts of a quoted passage relevant to the issue being discussed rather than the entire passage. When you are omitting one or more words, the following rules apply.

**a. Omission of One or More Words—Ellipsis ( . . .)**

An ellipsis is three periods placed together to indicate the omission of material from the middle of a quotation.

For Example: “No will . . . shall be revoked, unless . . . by subsequent will or codicil.”

To indicate the omission of words at the end of a quotation, use an ellipsis and the final punctuation of the quote.

For Example: The statute provides that a will may be revoked by “cutting, tearing, burning, obliterating, canceling . . .”

Do not use an ellipsis to indicate the omission of words at the beginning of a quotation when the quotation is part of a sentence.

For Example: Correct omission: The court noted that a testator may revoke a will by “cutting, tearing, or cancellation with the intent to revoke.”

Incorrect omission: The court noted that a testator may revoke a will by “ . . . cutting, tearing, or cancellation with the intent to revoke.”
When language at the beginning of a quotation is omitted, capitalize the first letter and place it in brackets.

### For Example

**Original quote:** “This court has held in several cases that a defendant need not brandish the firearm in a threatening manner.”  
**Correct omission:** “[D]efendant need not brandish the firearm in a threatening manner.”

To indicate the omission of one or more paragraphs from a block quote, place an ellipsis on a line by itself. Also, to indicate the omission of language from the beginning of a subsequent paragraph, use an ellipsis.

### For Example

However, numerous other elements of control do follow the percentage of ownership. For example, if a cotenant obtains a loan and mortgages the property, he is able to mortgage only his percentage of ownership interest. 

... If one cotenant rents the whole property to a third party, he must share the proceeds with his cotenants in accordance with their respective percentages of ownership.

In this example, the ellipsis on a separate line indicates the omission of a paragraph from the block quotation. The ellipsis at the beginning of the second paragraph indicates the omission of language from the beginning of the second paragraph.

### b. Omission of Citations or Footnotes

A quotation may contain numerous citations or footnotes that you do not want to include in the quotation. Indicate the omission of a citation or footnote in a parenthetical.

### For Example

“It is clear, however, that in the United States, civil liability for assault and battery is not limited to the direct perpetrator, but extends to any person who by any means aids or encourages the act.” *Rael v. Cadena*, 934 N.M. 684, 684, 604 P.2d 822, 823 (Ct. App. 1979) (citations omitted)

### 7. Paragraph Structure

When a quotation of fewer than 50 words is the first sentence of a paragraph from the quoted text, the paragraph is enclosed in quotation marks but is not indented. When the quotation is 50 words or more (a block quotation) and the quotation begins with the first sentence of a paragraph from the quoted text, indent a second tab on the left side of the block quotation. All subsequent paragraphs are likewise indented as they appear in the quoted text. In other words, indent the block quote like the paragraph or paragraphs from the quoted text.

### For Example

In regard to the individual rights of tenants in common, the court noted the following:

However, numerous other elements of control do follow the percentage of ownership. For example, if a Cotenant obtains a loan and mortgages the property, he is able to mortgage only his percentage of ownership interest. If one cotenant rents the whole property to a third party, he must share the proceeds with his cotenants in accordance with their respective percentages of ownership...
In this example, the first word, *However*, is indented in the block quote because it is the beginning of a paragraph in the quoted text.

**G. Page Numbers (Pinpoint Citations)—Bluebook R-3.3, R-3.4, R-3.5; ALWD-5.2, ALWD-5.3, ALWD-5.4**

Whenever you quote material from a source, you must include a reference to the exact page or location of the information. Also, when you paraphrase or otherwise refer to specific information rather than quote it, you should include a reference to the exact page or location. That is referred to as a pinpoint cite or a jump citation. It allows the reader to refer to the exact page of the quotation rather than search through the entire source to find the quote. That rule applies to all reference sources, and information on how to cite specific sources is scattered throughout the rules regarding primary and secondary sources. The rules covering pinpoint citations in general are discussed here.

Place the page number on which the quote or reference appears immediately after the page on which the source begins.

```
For Example
"[I]t is not a search by a federal officer if evidence secured by state authorities is turned over to federal authorities on a silver platter." Lustig v. United States, 338 U.S. 74, 79 (1949). Page 79 is the page on which the quote appears.

The Eighth Circuit addressed the derivative nature of proceedings brought on behalf of limited partnerships. Allright Mo., Inc. v. Billeter, 829 F.2d 631, 638 (8th Cir. 1987). Page 638 is the page on which the Eighth Circuit addressed the matter.

It has been noted that those trained in the law are confused by the topic. Terry Christlieb, Note, Why Superseding Cause Analysis Should Be Abandoned, 72 Tex. L. Rev. 161, 162. Page 162 is the reference page.
```

When the citation includes a parallel citation, a reference to the page in the parallel citation must be included. Parallel citations are discussed in section II.A.3.f in this chapter.

```
For Example
```

When the quotation or reference is from the first page of the reference source, repeat the initial page number.

```
For Example
Lustig v. United States, 338 U.S. 74, 74 (1949)
```

When the quotation or reference covers more than one page, separate the pages by a dash or *to*.

```
For Example
Lustig v. United States, 338 U.S. 74, 74–79 (1949)
```

Always retain at least the last two digits of the second number.

```
For Example
Correct: 74–79
Incorrect: 74–9
Correct: 104–09
Incorrect: 104–9
```

When the quotation or reference is from multiple pages that are not consecutive, list each page separated by a comma and one space. Do not use *and* or *&* before the final page.
When the quotation or reference is from a public domain format (also referred to as vendor neutral), the pinpoint citation may be to a specific paragraph rather than a page.

Consult the rule of the jurisdiction governing neutral citations. Both the Bluebook and the ALWD have tables/appendices that set out each state’s citation rules and formats.

**H. String Citations**—Bluebook R-1.1, R-1.2; ALWD-43.3(a)

When a proposition is supported by more than one authority in a citation clause or sentence, the citation is referred to as a string citation. Use a colon to separate each authority cited.

The sudden emergency doctrine tends to elevate its principles above what is required to be proven in a negligence action. Knapp v. Stanford, 392 So.2d 196 (Miss. 1980); Simonson v. White, 220 Mont. 14, 713 P.2d 938 (1986)

The use of string citations in court documents and legal memoranda is generally disfavored, but their use is not prohibited. The preference is to present the strongest authority in support of a proposition. String citations are seen more frequently in periodical publications such as law review articles.

**I. Short Citation Forms (Id., Supra, and Hereinafter)**—Bluebook R-4, B-5.2, B-6.2, B-8.2, B-9.2, B-10.5; ALWD-11.2 to ALWD-11.4

Once the full citation to an authority is presented in a document, subsequent citations to the authority may be shortened. Those shortened citations usually are referred to as short citations or short form citations. Short citations are used primarily because they save space and are less disruptive to the flow of the text. Bluebook B-5.2 states that short citations may be used when it is clear from the short form what is being referenced, the earlier full citation is in the same general discussion, and the reader can easily locate the full citation.

The rules included in the title to this subsection are the general rules governing short citations. The rules for each type of citation have sections on short citations; for example, the rule governing case citations has a section on short citations and the rule governing book citation has a section on short citations. The discussion of each type of citation in sections II and III of this chapter includes the short citation format. This subsection addresses general rules governing all short citations and provides some examples.

**1. Id as a Short Citation**

Id. means “the same” and is used the same way ibid is used. You use id., not ibid., in legal writing. It is italicized or underscored. When it is underscored, the period is underscored as well (id.). Id. is used in court documents and legal memoranda when you are referring the reader to the immediately preceding citation. In other words, you must be referring to the same citation as the last citation presented.
Numerous other elements of control follow the percentage of ownership. *Garcia v. Andrus*, 692 F.2d 89, 92 (9th Cir. 1982). For example, if a cotenant obtains a loan and mortgages the property, he is able to mortgage only his percentage of ownership interest. If one cotenant rents the whole property to a third party, he must share the proceeds with his cotenants in accordance with their respective percentages of ownership. *Id.* at 94.

The use of *id.* indicates that the source of the statement is the preceding citation, *Garcia v. Andrus*. If the source was on the same page as the previous citation (page 92), just *Id.* would be used, not *Id.* at 94. If another citation followed *Garcia v. Andrus*, the use of *id.* following that citation to refer to *Garcia v. Andrus* would be improper.

Numerous other elements of control follow the percentage of ownership. *Garcia v. Andrus*, 692 F.2d 89, 92 (9th Cir. 1982). For example, if a cotenant obtains a loan and mortgages the property, he is able to mortgage only his percentage of ownership interest. *Appeal of Schramm*, 414 N.W.2d. 31, 32 (S.D. 1987). If one cotenantrents the whole property to a third party, he must share the proceeds with his cotenants in accordance with their respective percentages of ownership. *Id.* at 94.

The use of *Id.* at 94 to refer to *Garcia v. Andrus* is improper. Note that when *id.* is used with statutory or paragraph citations, the word *at* is not included when referring to a different statutory section.

The full citation of the statute referred to is 18 U.S.C. § 1112 (1994). When the reference is to § 1113, the short citation is *Id.* § 1113, not *Id.* at § 1113.

*Id.* may be used for any legal authority except internal cross-references. Internal cross-references are discussed in section IV.J.

2. *Supra* as a Short Citation

*Supra* as a short citation means “above” and is used to refer to a reference source that was previously fully cited in a document. It cannot be used in place of *id.* In other words, *supra* is not used when referring to an immediately preceding cited source. It is used to refer to a previously cited source in a document when there have been other intervening cited sources. *Supra* cannot be used to refer to cases, statutes, session laws, ordinances, legislative materials (other than hearings), constitutions, and administrative regulations. It is italicized or underscored; when it is underscored, do not underscore any accompanying punctuation. When using *supra*, put the author’s last name first (or the title when the name is not available) followed by a comma, then *supra*. When the reference is to a page other than the page in the earlier citation, follow *supra* with a comma, then *at* and the page number.

In this example, *supra* is used because a different citation appears between the Yen citation and the second reference to the Yen article. If the second Yen reference immediately followed the first full citation, *Id.* would be used.

**For Example**

It is clear that a mixed motive does not invalidate zoning restrictions on adult entertainment as long as the predominant concern of the zoning body is legitimate. *See* Alfred C. Yen, *Judicial Review of the Zoning of Adult Entertainment: A Search for the Purposeful Suppression of Protected Speech*, 12 Pepp. L. Rev. 651, 655 (1985). The key question is what is the predominant concern of the zoning body. *Id.* at 657.

### 3. *Hereinafter* as a Short Citation

*Hereinafter* may be used in certain circumstances to shorten a long title that is cumbersome to cite repeatedly, such as when the source has no author and the title is long. *Hereinafter* also is used when two or more authorities appear in a footnote and the use of *supra* would be confusing. Place the hereinafter designation in ordinary type in brackets ([ ]) immediately following the end of the first full citation to the authority. The shortened form should clearly identify the authority.

**For Example**

Assume here the article in the previous example does not have an author: It is clear that a mixed motive does not invalidate zoning restrictions on adult entertainment as long as the predominant concern of the zoning body is legitimate. *See* Judicial Review of the Zoning of Adult Entertainment: A Search for the Purposeful Suppression of Protected Speech, 12 Pepp. L. Rev. 651 (1985) [*hereinafter Adult Entertainment Zoning*].

### J. Internal Cross-References (*Supra* and *Infra*)—Bluebook R-3.5; ALWD-10

Often, especially when a document is long or includes many footnotes, you will want to refer the reader to source material on a specific page, section, or footnote of the document. For that purpose, *supra* is used to refer to material that appears earlier in the document and *infra* is used to refer to material that appears later. When used in this context, *supra* has a different function from its use as a short citation. When used as a short citation, *supra* refers to a specific source, such as a law review article. As internal cross-references, *supra* and *infra* refer to parts of the document, not specific sources. The terms are either italicized or underscored, and it may be necessary to add an explanatory parenthetical to identify the reference.

**For Example**

*See supra* pp. 9–11 (discussing the rights of third parties)

*Supra* n. 7 (cases supporting third-party claims)

*Infra* notes 8–9 and accompanying text

*Infra* pp. 23–25 and note 16

*Infra* Part II. A and B (discussing interrogatory questions)

### K. Signals—Bluebook R-1.2 to R-1.5; ALWD-44 to ALWD-46

Signals are terms or words used to indicate the manner in which the cited authority supports or contradicts the text. A signal is not used when the citation identifies the source of a quotation, directly supports a statement, or identifies the authority in reference.
CHAPTER 8  LEGAL CITATION

For Example  The United States Supreme Court has adopted the “good faith” exception to the exclusionary rule. United States v. Leon, 468 U.S. 897 (1984)

1. Types of Signals

Following is a list of citation signals with examples of their use:

E.g.—Indicates that the cited authority is representative of (or an example of) many other authorities that stand for the same proposition. It may be used with other signals, such as see e.g. and but see, e.g.

See—Used to indicate that the cited authority clearly supports a proposition but does not directly state the proposition.

See also—Used to show additional authority that supports a proposition.

See generally—Used to identify authority that presents helpful background information related to the stated proposition.

Accord—Used to indicate other cases that state or support a proposition. It is placed after the citation given in support of the proposition.

Cf—Indicates authority that supports a proposition different from but analogous to the proposition stated.

Compare . . . with—Used to compare authorities that may illustrate or reach a result different from the stated proposition. The Bluebook and the ALWD differ somewhat in their use of compare.

But see—Used to identify authority that contradicts the stated proposition.

But cf—Identifies authority that supports a proposition analogous to the contrary of the stated proposition.

Contra—Used to identify authority that directly contradicts the stated proposition.

2. Presentation

Capitalize the first letter of a signal that begins a sentence. Italicize or underscore signals and separate them from the rest of the citation with a space. Use a semicolon to separate each authority within a signal. Both the Bluebook and the ALWD strongly recommend the use of parenthetical explanations to describe the relevance of the cited authority. Some examples of the use of signals are presented here.

Goldstar (Panama) S.A. v. United States, 967 F.2d 965, 968 (4th Cir 1992);
(Supreme Court determining that the convention set forth only substantive rules of conduct and did not create a private right).
Contra Knapp v. Stanford, 392 So.2d 196, 198 (Miss. 1981). (The sudden emergency doctrine confuses the principle of comparative negligence.)

3. Order of Presentation

Following is a summary of the order of presentation of authorities. For a detailed list, refer to the Bluebook and the ALWD. Present citations in the following order:

a. Constitutions—federal constitution followed by state constitutions (alphabetically by state), then foreign constitutions (alphabetically by country)
b. Statutes—federal statutes (chronologically by title number) followed by state statutes (alphabetically by state), then foreign statutes (alphabetically by country)

c. Cases—federal cases (starting with the highest court to the lowest court) followed by state cases (alphabetically by state from the highest to the lowest courts), then foreign cases (alphabetically by country)

d. Administrative and executive materials—such as the CFR or executive orders

e. Legislative materials—such as bills and legislative history

f. Secondary authority—see Bluebook R-1.3 or ALWD-46.4(c) for the order of presentation of secondary authority

L. Sections (§) and Paragraphs (¶)—Bluebook R-3.4; ALWD-6

Following is a summary of citation rules when an authority is organized by sections or paragraphs.

Insert a space before and after the section or paragraph symbol—18 U.S.C. § 2111 (1994).

Do not use at when referring to a paragraph or section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct</th>
<th>Incorrect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Correct: Id. § 2111</td>
<td>Incorrect: Id. at § 2111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the authority is divided into subsections or subparagraphs, use the punctuation of the original source to separate sections and subsections. When the source does not have any punctuation, place the subdivisions in parentheses—18 U.S.C. § 842(a)(1). Note that there is no space between the main section 842 and the subsections (a)(1).

A section may include a letter as part of the designation. In that case, the letter does not refer to a subsection. Therefore, do not separate it with punctuation; for example, 42 U.S.C. 2000e-1(a) (1994), not 42 U.S.C. 2000(e)(1)(a) (1994). The e is part of the section designation and does not refer to a subsection.

When citing consecutive sections or paragraphs, include the first and last sections and separate the sections with a hyphen, a long dash, or to. Retain all digits on both sides of the span. Use consecutive section or paragraph symbols to reference multiple sections or paragraphs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct</th>
<th>Incorrect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Correct: ¶¶ 115-123; §§ 15 to 17</td>
<td>Incorrect: ¶¶ 115-23; §§ 15 to 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When citing multiple sections or paragraphs that are not consecutive, place a comma between the sections or paragraphs and do not place and or & before the final section or paragraph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correct</th>
<th>Incorrect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Correct: ¶¶ 115, 123, 129; §§ 15, 17, 19</td>
<td>Incorrect: ¶¶ 115, 123, and 129; §§ 15, 17, &amp; 19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When citing multiple subsections or subparagraphs of a single section or paragraph, use one section or paragraph symbol.
M. Electronic Sources—Bluebook R-18; ALWD-38 to ALWD-42

Both the Bluebook and the ALWD state that if the authority is readily available in print, the citation should be to the print source. It is not necessary to reference the electronic source, such as Westlaw or LexisNexis. That rule applies unless the documents are not available as printed sources or are difficult to obtain, such as unpublished cases. The Bluebook and the ALWD differ in some electronic citation details; therefore, you should check the rules when citing those sources. For example, in the ALWD, citations to Westlaw and LexisNexis are placed in parentheses with the words available in WL or available in LexisNexis, that is, available in LexisNexis in the Legal News database. In the Bluebook, Westlaw and LexisNexis citations are not placed in parentheses and are not preceded by available in. The examples in this subsection follow the Bluebook format.

In general, a citation to an authority should include information that clearly indicates the source. The rules governing electronic sources are quite detailed, and it is beyond the scope of this text to present a discussion of each rule. Therefore, this section contains a brief summary of the key points for citing electronic sources.

1. Commercial Sources

Due to the reliability of databases, Bluebook R-18.1 recommends the use of commercial electronic databases over other internet sources. In addition to the usual information given in a citation, such as a case name or statute number, the database identifier must be included in the citation. The identifier usually includes the database name “LEXIS” (Bluebook) and “Lexis” (ALWD) for LexisNexis and WL for Westlaw, year, and document number. Some examples of citations to Westlaw and LexisNexis are presented here.

For Example


Note: When you are referring to a specific screen or page number, place an asterisk before the number (at *2 in the above example). When the reference is to a specific paragraph number, precede the number with the paragraph symbol and do not use at (¶ 15). The previous example references a specific screen page number.


2. World Wide Web Sources

An online citation should include the following: the full name of the author or owner; the title in italics; pinpoint references such as paragraph numbers, if any; the URL (web address); and the date enclosed in parentheses.

For Example


ALWD-12.5 states that if a case is available in a reporter or through an online database such as Westlaw, the internet should not be cited.

V. KEY POINTS CHECKLIST: Legal Citation

- When checking citations, always consult an authority, such as Bluebook or ALWD Citation Manual.
- Make sure the appropriate words in a citation, such as case names and article titles, are properly italicized or underlined.
- Check the rules and tables or appendices to ensure that words, such as Incorporated and South Eastern Reporter, are properly capitalized, abbreviated, and spaced.
- When signals, such as See also, are included in a citation, check to ensure their use is proper.
- Check the use of id. and other short citations. Is the use of a short citation proper? If so, is the citation format proper?
- Check case citations to ensure all the elements are present—case name, reporter volume, and page, pinpoint page if the citation is to a specific page, parallel citation (if any), court abbreviation if necessary, year of the decision in parentheses, and subsequent history, if any.
- Make sure all the elements of statutory citations are present. Statutory citations usually include the name of the code or code abbreviation, the section symbol (§), title, chapter, or section numbers, and in parentheses the publisher if it is a commercial publication and the year the volume was published.
- For any other citation, such as a secondary citation, check the rules to ensure that all the elements of the citation are present and properly used.

VI. APPLICATION

Mike’s research memo is based on two cases and a Georgia statute. As he researched, he wrote them down as follows: In the Interest of M.N.L. vol. 221 Georgia Appeals Court page 123 and volume 470 South Eastern Reporter 2d page 753, 1996; In the Interest of G.L.H. vol. 209 Georgia Appeals Court page 146 and volume 433 South Eastern Reporter 2d page 357, 1993; Section 15-11-94 of the Georgia Code Annotated 2000. By referring either to Bluebook Rule 10, Practitioners’ Note P.1 and Table T.1 or to ALWD Rule 12 and Appendix 1, Mike would convert his case notes to the following citations: In the Interest of M.N.L., 221 Ga. App. 123, 470 S.E.2d 753 (1996); In the Interest of G.L.H., 209 Ga. App. 146, 433 S.E.2d 357 (1993). By consulting Bluebook Rule 12 and Table T.1 or ALWD Rule 14 and Appendix 1, he would cite the statute as Ga. Code Ann. § 15-11-94 (2000).
Summary

Whenever a reference is made in legal writing to a primary or secondary legal authority, the source of the reference must be identified. This reference is called a citation. A citation provides the information necessary to allow the reader to locate the reference, thus allowing the reader to check its content. Citations are usually required in most legal writing, such as office legal memoranda, and may be included in general legal correspondence or other documents when there is reference to a legal authority.

It is essential that the information included in a citation is correct. It is useless to refer a reader to a source of information and incorrectly identify the location of the source.

The main guides and sources of authority on legal citations are The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation (Bluebook) and the ALWD Citation Manual: A Professional System of Citation. The chapter presents a brief review of the main rules of citation.

The chapter begins with an overview of the numerous rules of citation used when citing primary authority, that is, case, constitutional, and enacted (statutory) law. The next section summarizes the citation format for major secondary sources such as legal encyclopedias, Annotated Law Reports (ALR), law reviews, Restatements, and treatises.

The chapter concludes with an overview of basic rules of citation to be followed when citing most legal sources. Among other topics, the section covers the use of italics, abbreviations, capitalization, quotations, pinpoint citations, short citations, signals, and citations to electronic sources.

Inasmuch as both Bluebook and ALWD consist of hundreds of pages, a detailed discussion of the citation rules of either text is beyond the scope of this chapter. The chapter includes references to rules from both ALWD and Bluebook with the goal of providing quick access to the main rules of citation in either authority.

Quick References

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Internet Resources

http://www.alwd.org
This web site for the ALWD Citation Manual includes many features such as additional material, examples, and updates.

http://www.legalbluebook.com
This web site includes information on the eighteenth edition of Bluebook.
Exercises

Additional assignments are located on the Online Companion and the Student Activity CD-ROM accompanying the text.

For the following exercises, use either Bluebook or ALWD.

ASSIGNMENT 1
Provide the correct citation name for the following cases:

The United States of America v. Thomas Terry
Mary Kay Kraft, Mark Johnson, and Vanessa Hays v. Joseph Beasley and the City of Chicago
Kerry Handle et al v. The Jamestown Cooperative
Kalley Institute v. Carrington Insurance Company, Incorporated
The American Civil Liberties Union v. Micron Management Corporation dba Taylor Management

ASSIGNMENT 2
Give the correct citation for the following case, include the parallel citations:


ASSIGNMENT 3
Give the correct citation for the following case, include the parallel citations:

Douglas D. Robberts versus Carroll E. Swain, volume 487 South Eastern Reporter page 760, North Carolina Appeals Court 1997. The citation is to page 766.

ASSIGNMENT 4
Correct the following citation: Hoang Nguyen v. Fasano 84 F. Supp.2d 1099,(S.D.Cal.2000).

ASSIGNMENT 5

ASSIGNMENT 6

ASSIGNMENT 7
Give the correct citation for the following: the fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution; article four section three of the United States Constitution.

ASSIGNMENT 8

ASSIGNMENT 9
Correct the following citation: Vol. 6 American Jur. (second), Assault and Battery, §2(1999).

ASSIGNMENT 10
Give the correct citation to section 40 of the treatise The Law of Torts by Dan B. Dobbs published by West Group in 2000.

ASSIGNMENT 11
Give the correct citation for the following law journal article: An article by Douglas J. Gunn entitled Torts—Negligence—The Sudden Emergency Doctrine is abolished in Mississippi, volume 51, page 301 of the Mississippi Law Journal published in 1980.

What is the short citation?

ASSIGNMENT 12
Give the citation to the Restatement of the Law of Torts Third, Apportionment of Liability Sections 8 through 10, 1999.

ASSIGNMENT 13
Give the citation to an American Law Reports Federal annotation published in 1999 in the 155 volume at page 535. The annotation is entitled “Effect of Use, or Alleged Use, of Internet on Personal Jurisdiction in, or Venue of, Federal Court Case” by Jason H. Eaton.

ASSIGNMENT 14
What is the short citation format for assignments 12 and 13?