
THE MAROONBOOK
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATION

EDITED BY
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LAW REVIEW

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Dedication

To the past boards, who have made the Maroonbook what it is today.

Volume 82

Edited by Corey K. Brady, Alan B. Freedman, and Laura M. Watson

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The students at the University of Chicago Law School have mounted a bold challenge to the Bluebook's hegemony: the *University of Chicago Manual of Legal Citation*.

Richard A. Posner, *Goodbye to the Bluebook*, 53 U Chi L Rev 1343, 1343 (1986).

* * *

The determination by University of Chicago Students to compete, and thereby allow the market to decide which is the more efficient guide to legal citation, seems entirely apt

Mary I. Coombs, *Lowering One's Cites: A (Sort of) Review of The University of Chicago Manual of Legal Citation*, 76 Va L Rev 1099, 1101 (1990).

* * *

To the Maroon Book's authors, the [Bluebook] commits the most heinous of sins: It's inefficient.

David Margolick, *At the Bar*, NY Times B7 (Nov 4, 1988).

Preface to the Anniversary Edition

The original *Maroonbook* was a response to cries for a simpler system of legal citation. These cries, driven by many factors, including the dramatic increase in the use of electronic research tools and dissatisfaction with the dominant citation format, resulted in a number of laudable but unsuccessful efforts to devise such a system. In part, we believe, these efforts have failed because they attempt to dictate a comprehensive set of citation rules.

This manual, whose publication twenty years ago preceded most of these efforts, takes a dramatically different approach. Rather than try to provide a rule for every possible situation—an endeavor which, by definition, is doomed to fail—the *Maroonbook*, as this manual is commonly called, offers a simple, malleable framework for citation, one which authors and editors can tailor to suit their purposes. Users should be guided by the following four principles, listed in order of importance:

- (1) *Sufficiency*: The citation should give the reader enough information to locate the cited material without further assistance.
- (2) *Clarity*: The citation should be comprehensible to the reader, using plain English and following a well-recognized form whenever possible, and avoiding the use of confusing words.
- (3) *Consistency*: Citations should be consistent within a piece, though they need not be uniform across all legal materials.
- (4) *Simplicity*: Citations should contain only as much information as is necessary to meet the goals of sufficiency, clarity, and consistency.

Rule 1 Typefaces

(a) **Everything in roman, except as noted**

All material should appear in roman type except as otherwise specified below. Roman text is plain text—no underlining, italicization, bolding, special capitalization, or unusual positioning.

The following should be *italicized*:

(1) **Case names**

See *Ferdinand v Isabella*, 14 US 92 (1492).

(2) **Titles of periodical articles and articles in edited books**

Eppard Richstein, *Elements of Liberty*, 21 U Chi L Rev 45 (1954).

(3) **Book and treatise titles**

Friedrich W. Nietzsche, *On Truth and Lie in an Extramoral Sense* 365 (Oxford 1957) (Edith P. Honeywell, trans).

(4) **Uncommon foreign words**

The *grève du zèle* is not a true strike but a nitpicking obeying of work rules.

(5) **Words to be emphasized in text or notes**

Diana really, *really* wants to finish her Comment before final exams.

Common legal phrases, such as *ex parte* or *de facto*, need not be italicized.

Statutes and similar sources need not be italicized. See Rules 4.7 and 4.8.

(b) **Underlines, not italics, when editing**

When editing a manuscript, the material discussed above should be underlined, not italicized. The underlining will be changed to italics during the publishing process.

(c) **Double italics**

When material that should be italicized (like a case name or a foreign or emphasized word) is contained in other material that should be italicized (like a book or article title), the former material should not be italicized.

John Q. Smith, Comment, *The Supreme Court: Brown v. Board of Education and the 1955 Term*, 21 U Chi L Rev 621 (1961).

If a case name *was not* italicized in the original source's title, treat it as if it were.

Rule 2.1 General Rules for Punctuation and Abbreviations

(a) Omit periods and apostrophes whenever possible

Periods and apostrophes should be omitted from abbreviations in text and citations. For example:

“D.C. Circuit” is written as “DC Circuit” in the text. In the parenthetical following a case name, use “DC Cir”.

Omit the periods in “Jr” and “Sr”.

(b) Periods should appear in a case name if part of a party’s proper name

Omit the period following the “v” in the case name, but retain periods in the names of parties (for example, *T.H.D. Co v Smith*). If a book or article title contains a case name with periods in the original source, do not remove them.

Richard A. Epstein, *Was New York Times v. Sullivan Wrong?*, 53 U Chi L Rev 782 (1986).

(c) Use abbreviations sparingly

Abbreviations should be used only if they are easily recognized, and then sparingly. Months of the year, geographic terms, and ordinal numbers, when used in the text as opposed to a citation, should be spelled out.

(d) Spell out acronyms and initialisms before using them

For abbreviations not familiar or recognizable from context, spell out the word or phrase on first reference and note the chosen abbreviation in parentheses.

The Santa Barbara Police Department (SBPD) is not corrupt.

(For the distinction between acronyms and initialisms, see CMS § 10.2.)

(e) Omit periods from well-known acronyms and initialisms

When referring to an organization or other entity that is usually referred to by an acronym or initialism (for example, “FBI,” “NLRB,” “NASA,” or “UCC”), periods should be omitted, even in text or case-name abbreviations.

The SEC has prosecuted attorneys for insider trading.

(f) Abbreviations in case names are rarely used

However, certain abbreviations are useful and should be used.

For example: “Co,” “Corp,” “Ltd,” “LLC,” “LP,” “Inc”

But not: “US,” “Mfg,” “Ass’n,” “Ry,” and so forth

(g) **Pseudonyms, popular nicknames, acronyms, initialisms and abbreviations**

On first mention, enclose a pseudonym in quotation marks within parentheses. On subsequent mentions, the quotation marks and parentheses should be dropped. A pseudonym is distinguished from a popular nickname, acronym, initialism, or abbreviation, in that a pseudonym is neither commonly used nor obviously composed from elements of the referent it is renaming. In other words, a pseudonym, which is usually an author's creation, is unlikely to be immediately understood by readers.

Ryan Walsh's laissez-faire attitude toward readthrough ("the Walsh Doctrine") is often mistakenly thought to be idiosyncratic. In fact, the Walsh Doctrine is firmly rooted in *Maroonbook* principles.

(h) **Use periods for a person's initials, but do not include spaces for multiple initials**

An initial in a person's name (such as the author in a citation) should always be followed by a period. Multiple initials do not get a space between them (for example, R.H. Coase, but Franklin D. Roosevelt).

(i) **Do not include a comma before Roman numerals, "Jr", or "Sr" in names**

Rule 2.2 Abbreviating Source Names in Citations

(a) **Step one: Check appendices**

Appendix 3 is a list of abbreviations of reporters and other legal sources. Appendix 4 is a list of abbreviations of statutory sources. Appendix 5 is a list of abbreviations of periodicals, mostly law journals.

(b) **Step two: Use your judgment**

The appendix lists are not exhaustive. When the abbreviation for a source is not contained in an appendix, look first to other sources abbreviated in the appendices for common words.

For example, the abbreviation for the *American Review of Contemporary Probate Law*, although not contained in Appendix 5, can be pieced together from the abbreviations of other periodicals to arrive at *Am Rev Contemp Probate L*.

If no abbreviation can be gleaned from the appendices, writers and editors should use their own *unambiguous* abbreviations, consistent with the style of this manual. Please also consult *Maroonbook* precedent on Westlaw, Lexis, or HeinOnline to see

if there is a commonly used abbreviation for the source.

You should not use an abbreviation that a reader would need to look up in a book of abbreviations. Furthermore, you should not use an abbreviation when shortening the name of the source makes the reference ambiguous.

Rule 2.3 Geographic Terms

(a) **Directions**

Use “N,” “S,” “E,” and “W,” and combinations thereof, for all forms of these directions (for example, “N” for “Northern” as well as “North”).

(b) **Foreign countries**

Generally, use the first three or four letters of each word, but use more letters if a shorter form would be ambiguous (for example, do not use “Aust” because it might stand for Austria or Australia). When the country’s name includes a direction, abbreviate as above (for example, “S Afr” or “S Kor”).

Sample nation citations:

Belg	EU	India	Mex	S Arabia	Switz
Braz	Fr	Isr	Neth	Singa	Thai
Can	Ger	Ita	Pak	Spain	Turkey
China	HK	Japan	Rus	Swe	UK

(c) **States and similar subdivisions**

State names should rarely, if ever, be abbreviated in the text.

(1) In citations, abbreviate US states as follows:

Ala	Fla	La	Neb	Okla	Vt
Alaska	Ga	Me	Nev	Or	Va
Ariz	Hawaii	Md	NH	Pa	Wash
Ark	Idaho	Mass	NJ	RI	W Va
Cal	Ill	Mich	NM	SC	Wis

Colo	Ind	Minn	NY	SD	Wyo
Conn	Iowa	Miss	NC	Tenn	
Del	Kan	Mo	ND	Tex	
DC	Ky	Mont	Ohio	Utah	

(2) For US territories, spell out the name except for common abbreviations such as “N” or “Am”:

Puerto Rico	US Virgin Is	Guam	Am Samoa	N Mariana Is	Micronesia
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(3) For Canadian provinces, Australian states, and other non-American subdivisions, some limited abbreviation may be appropriate (for example, the first three or four letters, as in “Ont” for Ontario or “Vict” for Victoria), but include the name of the country in parentheses.

(d) **Names of counties, cities, and smaller subdivisions**

These should generally be spelled out.

Rule 2.4 Months of the Year

The months of the year are abbreviated as follows—but never in text:

Jan	Apr	July	Oct
Feb	May	Aug	Nov
Mar	June	Sept	Dec

Rule 2.5 Numbers

(a) Ordinal numbers

For ordinal numbers in citations use 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, etc. (Note that 2d does not have an ‘n’ and 3d does not have an ‘r’.)

For ordinal numbers in text (including footnote and parenthetical text), follow the convention for whole numbers described in 2.5(b) below.

She finished in third place.

He finished in 100th place.

Taxes are due each year on April 15th.

The First Amendment is about freedom of speech.

(b) Whole numbers

Spell out all whole numbers from one to ninety-nine.

Spell out any such one to ninety-nine multiple of hundreds, thousands, millions, and so on.

Combined Cubs and White Sox attendance for the year is expected to exceed sixteen million.

Use numerals for other numbers greater than ninety-nine, for numbers that incorporate decimal points, and for dates.

On April 30, 1975, Brazil sold 10 million gallons of crude oil to Japan.

Use numerals to be consistent with other numbers expressed as numerals.

Tom’s comment has been cited by 21 journals and 103 judges.

(c) Percentages

A percentage should always be expressed as a numeral followed by “percent.” For example, “34 percent.”

(d) Currency

Use numerals for dollar amounts.

The jury awarded \$27 million in damages.

(e) Starting sentences with numbers

Whenever a number starts a sentence, spell it out.

Thirty-two percent of staffers are horrible at hyphenating.

Rule 3.1 Introducing Authorities

(a) Use *no* introductory words only when . . .

. . . the cited authority *directly* supports the citing text (such as the recitation of a case’s facts), identifies the source of a quotation, or identifies a source discussed in the text.

(b) Otherwise, use plain, unabbreviated, unitalicized English to introduce authorities

Introduce every other authority with an ordinary English phrase explaining its force or purpose. These introductory words should *never* be italicized. We recommend the following phrases:

- (1) **See.** Use “See” if the cited authority is described by the citing text, or if the cited authority provides indirect but obvious support for the citing text.
- (2) **See also.** Use “See also” if the cited authority provides additional support for the citing text beyond that provided by previous cited authorities.
- (3) **See, for example.** Use “See, for example,” if the cited authority provides an example of the proposition stated by the citing text.
- (4) **See generally.** Use “See generally” when the idea being discussed is too broad to allow for citation to a specific page in the cited authority.
- (5) **For _____, see.** It may be helpful to introduce a source by describing more specifically the type of information it provides: For the evolution and present state of legal doctrine, see Douglas Laycock, *A Survey of Religious Liberty in the United States*, 47 Ohio St L J 409, 425–28 (1986).
- (6) **But see.** Use “But see” if the cited authority directly or indirectly contradicts the citing text.
- (7) **Compare/contrast.** Use “Compare . . . , with . . . ” or “Contrast . . . , with . . . ” if the cited authorities provide support for the citing text as a result of their relationship to one another.
- (8) **Consider.** Use “Consider” instead of “See generally” if the cited authority provides qualified or ambiguous support for the citing text and the idea discussed is too broad to allow for citation to a specific page in the cited authority.

(c) Mixed signals

The above list is not exhaustive—some signals can be combined and other signals may be used. A few examples include: “See generally, for example,”; “But see, for example,”; and “But see generally.”

(d) **Introducing a case and acts in the text**

Drop-cite at the case or act name and then pin-cite at the end of the sentence.

In *Han v Stanton*,¹ a unanimous Court held that citing of cases should occur both at the case name and “at the end of the sentence.”² The 2011 Act for Efficient Citations³ (AEC) codified this decision.⁴

¹ 531 US 98 (2000).

² Id at 110.

³ Pub L No 11-253, 112 Stat 1425, codified at 1 USC § 100 et seq.

⁴ AEC § 2, 112 Stat at 1429, 1 USC § 101.

Rule 3.2 Punctuation of Citation Sentences

Multiple authorities following a single introductory phrase or sentence should be separated by semicolons. When a new phrase introduces another group of citations, a new citation sentence should begin.

See, for example, *Davis v Kantner*, 657 F Supp 383, 387 (ND Ill 1975); *Cohen v Red Carpet, Inc*, 585 F Supp 25, 26–29 (D Vt 1969). But see *Hot Pepper Co v Deshevitz*, 807 F2d 95, 103–09 (2d Cir 1987).

Rule 3.3 Order of Authority

Organize authorities in the manner that seems most logical in context. Often, the order will track the organization of signals in 3.1(b)—that is, most to least supportive. Within a citation sentence, authorities are often organized in reverse chronological order.

Rule 3.4 Explanatory Information

(a) **Explanatory text is good**

Additional information should be provided if it helps explain the force or meaning of the authority, or if the authority makes a point different from that in the text. This information may be presented in parentheses or in a separate phrase.

Lawner v Engelbach, 249 A2d 295, 297 (1969) (reversing the judgment against a diamond merchant for conversion of a diamond ring).

Lawner v Engelbach, 249 A2d 295, 297 (1969) (“While we are bound by the trial court’s findings of fact, we are not bound by its legal conclusions drawn from those facts.”).

(b) **Grammar and punctuation in explanatory parentheticals**

An explanatory parenthetical may contain either a quoted full sentence (in which case the first letter is capitalized and the sentence should end with punctuation) or a fragment (in which case the first letter is lowercase and the fragment should not end with punctuation).

Generally, if the parenthetical is a fragment, the first word of the parenthetical should be a present participle (for example, “concluding,” “concluding,” or “finding”). Articles such as “the” and “a” should not be omitted from parenthetical language, nor should “that” be omitted (for example, “holding that”).

See *St. Bartholomew’s Church v City of New York*, 914 F2d 348, 353–57 (2d Cir 1990) (determining that a New York City landmark law withstands Free Exercise Clause and Takings Clause challenges).

(c) **Describing concurring, dissenting, majority, or plurality opinions**

When citing to a dissenting or concurring opinion, so indicate using the last name of the justice or judge followed by the type of opinion issued. Do not include “J” or “CJ.” Also, do not include any commas.

Wisconsin Department of Corrections v Schacht, 524 US 381, 393 (1998) (Kennedy concurring).

Likewise, when indicating the author of a majority opinion, just use the last name of the justice or judge. But such an indication is not necessary.

Scales v United States, 367 US 203 (1961) (Harlan).

A plurality opinion should be indicated using a separate parenthetical.

Plyler v Doe, 457 US 202 (1982) (Brennan) (plurality).

(d) Describing altered quotations

For quoted material with alterations not otherwise indicated in the quotation itself, use a descriptive parenthetical.

Welch, 483 US at 488 (citations omitted).

Ford, 477 US at 399 (quotation marks and citations omitted).

Not: (internal quotation marks omitted) or (internal citations omitted)

(1) When material is emphasized in a quote, include “(emphasis added)” or “(emphasis omitted)” parentheticals.

Lochner v New York, 198 US 45, 56 (1905) (emphasis added)
 (“Bakers *cannot* work long hours.”).

(2) “Citation omitted” is unnecessary when:

(i) the quotation already contains an ellipsis, or

(ii) the omitted citation comes at the end of the quotation.

(e) Explaining internal citations

Indicate an internal citation or quotation in a “citing . . .” or “quoting . . .” phrase set off by a comma. Do not use a parenthetical (to avoid the mess of double parentheses). Note that any explanatory parentheticals should come at the *very end* of the citation, after the quoting or citing reference.

Roberto’s Fruit Market, Inc v Schaffer, 13 F Supp 2d 390, 396 (EDNY 1998), citing *Shapiro v Cantor*, 123 F3d 717, 728 (2d Cir 1997) (noting that asserting RICO claims does not necessitate a long or verbose complaint).

(f) Multiple explanatory parentheticals: Order and spacing

Date parentheticals come first, followed by the authoring judge (if necessary). An explanatory parenthetical is always placed at the *very end* of a citation, after date, authoring judge, cross-reference, and altered quotation parentheticals, as well as citing or quoting clauses.

Johnson v Murphy, 605 F2d 1113, 1125–27 (8th Cir 1995)
 (Grady dissenting) (arguing that breach of the implied covenant of good faith should not form an independent basis of liability).

See also Epstein, 65 Cal W L Rev at 1119 (cited in note 2)

(arguing for strict liability in admiralty cases).

See, for example, *Johnson*, 605 F2d at 1125 (emphasis added), quoting Epstein, 65 Cal W L Rev at 1119 (cited in note 2) (discussing the superiority of strict liability regimes).

Rule 4.1 General Information for Citing to Authorities

The following sub-rules of Rule 4.1 apply to *all* citations. Rules 4.2–4.15 apply to specific types of authority.

Rule 4.1(A) Page Cites

(a) Always include pin cites

Indicate the exact location of the supporting statements within the authority, using the page number.

Include a pin cite even if the cited material is on the first page of the cited authority.

The only citations to paginated authorities that need no pin cite are “See generally” and “Consider” citations to entire authorities.

(b) Digits in pin cites

When referencing consecutive page numbers, drop all but the last two digits from the last page in the range, unless the previous digit changes.

Right: 340–42, 1195–97, 1199–1200

Wrong: 1199–200, 1199–00

Note that an en dash (–), not a hyphen (-), is used to connect the numbers.

(c) Nonconsecutive page or note numbers

References to nonconsecutive page or note numbers should be separated by a comma followed by a space.

885 F2d at 332, 337

(d) Pin cites to footnotes

A pincite to a particular page of a source implies reference to the footnotes on that page as well. To cite to a footnote only, refer to the page on which the call appears, followed by an “n” (or “nn,” if more than one note), a space, and then the note number.

61 U Chi L Rev 156, 157 n 108 (1994).

61 U Chi L Rev 156, 159–60 nn 7–9 (1994).

When a cite is to both a page and material in a footnote or footnotes—in order to call special attention to footnoted material—refer to the page, followed by an ampersand (“&”), a space, an “n” or “nn,” a space, and then the note number.

61 U Chi L Rev 156, 161 & n 11 (1994).

Rule 4.1(B) Citing to Internal Divisions

(a) Use the authority’s internal divisions

Citation to a specific part of a work should correspond to the internal ordering system the work uses. Indicate the precise location of the supporting statements within the authority, using the page number, section number (§), paragraph number (¶), chapter number (ch), note number (n), or any combination of these. Be as precise as possible; do not use a chapter number when page numbers are available.

E. Allan Farnsworth, *Contracts* § 7.1 at 445 (Little, Brown 1982).

(b) Law review sections or parts

By convention, sections of law review pieces are not referred to by symbol, but are referred to by the word “Part” or “Section.”

Rule 4.1(C) Authors’ and Editors’ Names

(a) Full name on first cite only

Cite to the author’s or editor’s full name as given on the first page or the title page of the source cited. In subsequent references, give the last name only. When the author is an organization whose name can be abbreviated (“Environmental Protection Agency”), provide the full name on first cite, and thereafter abbreviate (“EPA”) when *that source* is cited again. If a *different*, later source has the same institutional author, spell the name out again the first time *that source* is cited.

(b) Editor or translator

When referring to an edited collection of works by different authors, place the editor’s name in the author’s position, followed by a comma and “ed”.

David Kairys, ed, *The Politics of Law* 62 (Pantheon 1982).

A translator should be indicated in an explanatory parenthetical.

Friedrich W. Nietzsche, On Truth and Lie in an Extramoral Sense 365 (Oxford 1957) (Edith P. Honeywell, trans).

If an editor's job is not to compile several works, but rather to present an edition of a work, the editor is cited in a parenthetical after the publisher/date parenthetical.

Aristotle, *Nicomachean Ethics* 1096 (Oxford 1894) (I. Bywater, ed).

(c) **Multiple authors**

Separate two authors' names with "and" rather than an ampersand ("&"). When there are three authors, separate the first and second with a comma, and the second and third with a comma and "and."

Richard A. Posner, Frank H. Easterbrook, and Richard M. Corn, *Antitrust* 35 (Aspen 2001).

If there are more than three authors, list the first author, followed by a comma and "et al".

Paul M. Bator, et al, *Hart and Wechsler's The Federal Courts and the Federal System* (Foundation 3d ed 1988).

Rule 4.1(D) Authority Included in Another Source

When an authority is collected, reprinted, or otherwise included in whole or in part in another source, cite the authority by joining the citation clauses for the two works with an appropriate descriptive phrase.

Goldberg v Kelly, 397 US 254 (1970), excerpted in Stephen G. Breyer, et al, *Administrative Law and Regulatory Policy: Problems, Texts, and Cases* 620, 623 (Aspen 6th ed 2006).

Indicate the page of the larger source at which the included work begins as well as the page being cited.

Mark Tushnet, *Corporations and Free Speech*, in David Kairys, ed, *The Politics of Law* 253, 256 (Pantheon 1982).

"Reprinted in" should be used only for authorities bearing a cite of their own, reprinted in a source with a separate cite.

The Civil Rights Attorney's Fees Awards Act of 1976, S Rep No 94-1011, 94th Cong, 2d Sess 6 (1976), reprinted in 1976 USCCAN 5908, 5913.

While not necessary, insert an “originally published” parenthetical to emphasize the year of a work’s original publication.

Adam Smith, 2 *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* 241–42 (Chicago 1976) (Edwin Cannan, ed) (originally published 1776).

Rule 4.1(E) Subsequent Citations to Authorities

(a) Using “id”

When citing an authority for the first time, give the full citation.

Thereafter, make reference to the same authority by “id” *only* if the authority is the *only* one cited in the immediately preceding sentence or footnote. “Id” cannot be used even if additional authority is merely cited in a parenthetical, in subsequent history, or in a “quoting” or “citing” clause. For example:

⁵ *Washington v Jenny Craig Weight Loss Centres, Inc*, 3 F Supp 2d 941, 950 (ND Ill 1998), quoting *Rabinovitz v Pena*, 89 F3d 482, 489 (7th Cir 1998).

⁶ *Washington*, 3 F Supp 2d at 953.

⁷ See *id* at 960.

“Id” should be capitalized only if it is the first word in a sentence. It should not be followed by a period unless it appears at the end of a sentence. It should never be italicized.

If a footnote is preceded by three footnotes that contain *only* “id” cites, and it cites to the same source as the other three, make the note a short-form citation instead of a fourth consecutive note using “id”.

¹ William D. Nordhaus and Joseph Boyer, *Warming the World: Economic Models of Global Warming* 10–26 (MIT 2000).

² *Id* at 17.

³ *Id* at 20. See also *id* at 27.

⁴ *Id* at 47.

⁵ Nordhaus and Boyer, *Warming the World* at 53 (cited in note 1).

Note that this rule counts by the number of notes, not by the number of “id” uses within each note. Thus, a single note with multiple uses of “id” counts as only one use of “id” for purposes of this rule.

(b) **If “id” is inappropriate, use a short form, if one exists**

Later rules contain short forms for specific types of authorities. If no short form exists, use another full citation.

(c) **Cross-references**

Reference to authorities and materials cited elsewhere in the document in which the reference occurs may be made by a short phrase such as “cited in note x” or “see p x.” Never use “supra” or “infra.”

Eskridge, 37 UCLA L Rev at 630 (cited in note 55).

(1) **No cross-references for cases or statutes.** Do not use cross-references for cases or statutes, but use them for all other sources.

(2) **Cross-referencing text.** To refer to another portion of the text, use:

See text accompanying notes xx–yy.

See Part II.A.3.

(3) **Cross-referencing text and notes.** Use “See notes xx–yy and accompanying text” only when the reference draws on something substantive in *both* the text and the notes. Use “See text accompanying notes xx–yy” only when the reference draws on something in the text and it would be inappropriate to cross-reference an entire Part or Section. Use “See notes xx–yy” only when the footnotes themselves contain material to which you are specifically directing the reader’s attention.

Rule 4.2 Cases

The following sub-rules apply to *all* cases.

Rule 4.2(A) Citation Format for Cases

(a) **Universal form**

Use the following form:

{*case name*}, {volume number} {reporter} {1st page}, {cited page}
{court} {year}.

Iowa Electric Light & Power v Local Union 204, 834 F2d 1424, 1427 (8th Cir 1987).

(b) **Case name**

- (1) Do not include “State of” or “Secretary of” in case names. Do, however, always include “City of” or “County of.”
- (2) Write out “United States” in case names.
- (3) Do not use “ex rel.”
- (4) Do not append “Inc” or “Ltd” after the party name if “Co” is part of the party name.

(c) **Reporter**

- (1) **Abbreviating reporters.** See Appendix 3.
- (2) **Supreme Court reporters.** Supreme Court cases should be cited in the following order of priority:
 - 1st — US reporter cite if it exists.
 - 2d — S Ct reporter cite if it exists.
 - 3d — WL cite if it exists.
 - 4th — LEXIS cite if it exists.
- (3) **Federal reporters.** Put spaces between “F Supp #d” but not between “F#d.” Cite the first Federal Reporter volume with “F”.

(4) **Regional reporters.** Cite to the regional reporter for state cases if one is available. See Appendix 3.

People v Black, 113 P3d 534, 543 (Cal 2005).

(5) **Looseleafs.** A looseleaf service or other source containing opinions is treated the same as any other reporter, but include the publisher at the end of the looseleaf's name to help readers locate the volume.

In re Saberman, 3 Bankr L Rptr (CCH) ¶ 67,416 (ND Ill 1980).

(6) **Reprinted cases.** When the official reporter reprints an earlier editor's collection of cases and renumbers the volume, always include the earlier editor's name and volume.

Marbury v Madison, 5 US (1 Cranch) 137 (1803).

(d) **Court**

Use a parenthetical to indicate the name of the court that decided the case, unless the court's identity is clearly indicated by the name of the reporter.

(1) **Supreme Court.** When citing to a United States Supreme Court case, it is not necessary to indicate such in the parenthetical (unless using a Westlaw or Lexis cite).

(2) **Federal appellate courts.** When citing to a United States Court of Appeals case, abbreviate the circuit in the parenthetical. The ordinal numbers "2d" and "3d" should be used, not "2nd" and "3rd."

K.M.C. Co v Irving Trust Co, 757 F2d 742, 749 (6th Cir 1985).

(3) **Federal district courts.** When citing to a United States District Court, the abbreviation for the district should always be included in the parenthetical.

Always put a space between the district and the state name, except for the District of Columbia (DDC) and New York (SDNY, NDNY, etc.) districts, which are easy to recognize in their merged form.

Rosen v Textron, Inc, 369 F Supp 2d 204, 213 (D RI 2005).

In re Parmalat Securities Litigation, 358 F Supp 2d 572, 574 (SDNY 2003).

(4) **State courts.** Indicate the court of decision in a parenthetical, unless the reporter name already indicates that court. An abbreviation consisting of just the state name indicates the state's court of last resort. Omit "Court" in all state-court names (for example, "Ill App," not "Ill App Ct").

O'Neill v Oakgrove Construction, Inc, 523 NE2d 277, 280 (NY 1988) (New York high court).

Williams v New York City Housing Authority, 61 AD3d 62, 66 (NY App 2009) (New York intermediate appellate court).

People v Pizzaro, 146 Misc 2d 527, 530 (NY Sup 1990) (New York trial court).

Rule 4.2(B) Pending and Unreported Cases

Use the citation employed by Westlaw or Lexis, or the slip opinion if an electronic cite is unavailable. The order of priority is always (1) Westlaw, (2) Lexis, (3) slip opinion.

(a) Using Westlaw or Lexis citations

Follow the form used by the service. Indicate which court decided the case, unless the court's identity is clearly indicated. Dates are not required if the year appears in the citation form.

{*case name*} {form used by the service} * {page number} ({court unless obvious} {date only if exact date is required}).

Gioda v Saipan Stevedoring Co, 1988 WL 8494, *13 (9th Cir).

Gioda v Saipan Stevedoring Co, 1988 US App LEXIS 11248, *16 (9th Cir).

Pincites are preceded by an asterisk. When pin-citing to something contained on two asterisked pages, use an asterisk with the first page only.

Burke v Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' & Exhibitors' Assoc, 1997 Tenn App LEXIS 378, *1-2.

(b) Slip opinions

(1) **Federal cases.** Use the following form for federal slip opinions:

{*case name*}, {docket or action number}, slip op at {cited page}
({court} {date, year}).

Gioda v Saipan Stevedoring Co, No 86-2435, slip op at
1026 (9th Cir Aug 18, 1988).

(2) **State cases.** Use the following form for state slip opinions:

{*case name*}, {docket, appeal, indictment, claim, or index number, if
available}, slip op at {cited page} ({court} {date and year}).

People v Paul, No 4582-84, slip op at 3 (NY Sup June
27, 1986).

Rule 4.2(C) Prior and Subsequent Case History

(a) Form

Use the following form:

{citation to main authority}, {type of prior/subsequent action}, {citation
to subsequent/prior authority}.

Delaware Valley Citizens' Council v Pennsylvania, 762 F2d
272 (3d Cir 1985), affd in part, revd in part, and restored to
docket for reargument, 478 US 546 (1986).

(b) Abbreviations

Use reasonable abbreviations (“affd,” “affg,” “revd,” “revg,” “vacd,” “remd”) to
indicate the type of prior or subsequent action. (No apostrophes are needed.)

(c) When to indicate prior or subsequent history

(1) **Affirmation, reversal, or vacatur.** Indicate these only when doing so
is relevant to the proposition for which the latter case is being cited.

Leroy v Great Western United Corp, 443 US 173 (1979),
revg *Great Western United Corp v Kidwell*, 577 F2d 1256
(5th Cir 1978).

(2) **Grant of review.** Indicate a grant of review or an appeal only if the
subsequent case has not been decided. For example:

cert granted, 130 S Ct 1284 (2010)

petition for cert filed, 2010 WL 5069545 (Dec 8, 2010)

(3) **Denial of review.** Do not indicate a denial of review (“cert denied,” “appeal denied”) that has no precedential authority (for example, a denial of certiorari by the United States Supreme Court), unless it is particularly recent and thus indicates finality. Generally, indicate “cert denied” only for decisions in which the Supreme Court has denied certiorari in the last two years.

(4) **Change in case name.** A substantially different case name in prior or subsequent history should be indicated. Do not, however, use “*sub nom.*”

(5) **Other instances.** Otherwise, indicate a case’s prior or subsequent history *only* when it clarifies the strength of the case’s authority or shows whether the case is continuing.

Rule 4.2(D) Short Cites to Cases

(a) Short cite versus full cite

Cases should be cited according to the rules below.

(1) **First cite in text.** Include a full citation where a case’s name is first cited *in the text*—even if the case has earlier been cited in the footnotes.

(2) **Subsequent cites in text.** The case name may be short-cited.

(3) **Cites in footnotes.** When a case is cited only in a footnote, it *must* be full-cited again unless a full cite to the case appears in the same Part of the article, comment, or review in which the cite appears. For example, if a case is first full-cited in a footnote in Part II.A of an article, a footnote cite in Part II.B may be short-cited. But a full cite should be included in a footnote in Part III. This rule applies only to footnotes. If a case is full-cited in the text (meaning the full name is used in the text, followed by a drop cite; see 3.1(d)), it is never full-cited again.

(4) **Different opinions, same decision.** When citing to different opinions within a decision, a full citation is not necessary:

⁵ *McIntyre v Ohio Election Commission*, 514 US 334 (1995).

⁶ *Id* at 358 (Ginsburg concurring).

⁷ *Id* at 337 (majority).

(b) **Short citation form**

{*shortened case name*}, {volume number} {reporter} at {page}.

For example: *Iowa Electric*, 834 F2d at 1429.

The use of “id” is acceptable with cases.

(1) **Shortened case name.** Use the name of the first nongovernmental party (for example, “*Watson*” for “*United States v Watson*,” and “*Iqbal*” for “*Ashcroft v Iqbal*”) unless the governmental party is sufficiently obscure and clarity demands otherwise. Case names are entirely omitted *only* in drop cites (see 3.1(d)) and “id” cites. Even if the shortened case name is used in text, a shortened case name should appear in short cites.

(2) **Popular case names.** Popular names for cases (for example, “*The Lottery Cases*,” “*The Wagon Mound II*,” “*Peerless*”) may be used when desired. Introduce popular case names when the case is first drop-cited by emphasizing the official name of the case, then including a parenthetical with the popular name quoted and de-emphasized. On subsequent references, utilize only the popular name emphasized.

⁸ *In re American Express Merchants Litigation*, 634 F3d 187 (2d Cir 2011) (“AMEX II”).

⁹ *AT&T Mobility LLC*, 131 S Ct at 1746.

¹⁰ *AMEX II*, 634 F3d at 190.

(3) **Westlaw and Lexis citations.** For Westlaw and Lexis cites, use the following short form:

{*shortened case name*}, {form used by the service} at *{page}.

⁹ *Johnson*, 2010 WL 322143 at *7.

Rule 4.3 Court Documents (Briefs, Motions, and Petitions)

The title of an appellate brief or other court document should be taken in full from the document itself.

(a) **Form**

Use the following form:

{title}, {*case name*}, {docket or action number}, *{cited page} ({court} filed {date, year}) (“{chosen nickname, if any}”).

Remedies Brief of Amici Curiae Robert E. Litan, Roger G. Noll, William D. Nordhaus, and Frederic Scherer, *United States v Microsoft Corp.*, Civil Action No 98-1232, *46–49 (DDC filed Apr 27, 2000) (“Litan Brief”).

(b) **Short-cite form**

When possible, short-cite a previously referenced brief or motion with a nickname. The nickname should indicate what type of document is being short-cited. The use of “id” is acceptable with court documents.

Litan Brief at *48 (cited in note 25).

(c) **Citation to an online copy**

Include a citation to an Internet copy of the court document when it is available on Westlaw, LEXIS, or Findlaw. Citations to other Internet sites are appropriate when it is likely that the site will not be changed in the foreseeable future (that is, at least one year after publication).

Brief for Respondents, *Ruhrgas AG v Marathon Oil Co*, Docket No 98-470, *12–13 (US filed Feb 24, 1999) (available on Lexis at 1998 US Briefs 470).

Joint Appendix to the Respondent’s Supplemental Brief, *Bush v Palm Beach County Canvassing Board*, Docket No 00-836, *52–58 (US filed Nov 30, 2000) (available on Westlaw at 2000 WL 1793147).

Rule 4.4 Periodicals

The following sub-rules apply to *all* periodicals, such as law journals, other academic journals, newspapers, and magazines.

Rule 4.4(A) General form

Articles in journals, newspapers, and services should be cited as follows:

{author}, {*title*}, {volume number} {periodical} {1st page}, {cited page}
({date}).

Herbert Wechsler, *Toward Neutral Principles of Constitutional Law*, 73 Harv L Rev 1, 9 (1959).

(a) **Author.** See Rule 4.1(C).

Book reviews and student authors. For book reviews and student-written works in law journals, the author's name should be followed by the designation used in the journal, such as "Book Review," "Note," or "Comment."

Thomas E. Gorman, Comment, *The Most Important Article on Sentencing, Ever*, 77 U Chi L Rev 1 (2010).

(b) **Title**

Never shorten a periodical title on first reference, even if it is long.

(1) **Style.** Article titles should be italicized.

(2) **Secondary titles or subheads.** Always include a secondary title or subhead in the cite.

Michael W. McConnell and Randal C. Picker, *When Cities Go Broke: A Conceptual Introduction to Municipal Bankruptcy*, 60 U Chi L Rev 425, 438 (1993).

(c) **Volume number**

Some periodicals are frequently identified by date rather than by volume. If so, the volume number may be omitted.

Albert Gore Jr, *Stability*, New Republic 19 (Nov 17, 1986).

When the volume number for a periodical is a year, the date paren may be omitted,

Cass R. Sunstein, *Minimalism at War*, 2004 S Ct Rev 47, 51.

(d) **Abbreviations.** See Appendix 5.

(e) **Cited page**

There should always be a pincite to specific pages cited, except when “See generally” or “Consider” is the introducing signal.

(f) **Date**

If the issues of a periodical are paginated consecutively throughout a volume, only the year in which the piece was published is needed. If the issues are not consecutively paginated (that is, each new issue in a volume begins with page 1), give the date of the issue being cited. For example: (Summer 1983) or (June–July 1983).

Rule 4.4(B) Short Cites to Periodical Articles

(a) **General Form**

Use the following form:

{author’s last name}, {volume number} {periodical} at {page}
({reference to previous full citation}).

Ackerman, 98 Harv L Rev at 726 (cited in note 10).

The use of “id” is acceptable with periodical articles.

(b) **Book reviews and student works**

Recall that, for book reviews and student-written works, the name of the author is followed by a designation such as “Book Review,” “Comment,” or “Note.”

Grossman, Comment, 68 U Chi L Rev at 963 (cited in note 1).

(c) **Short-citing an entire article**

When citing to an entire article rather than to a particular page, omit the “at” in the short cite and cite to the first page of the article.

Ackerman, 98 Harv L Rev 725 (cited in note 10).

(d) **Newspapers**

Because newspaper articles are frequently identified by their headlines, short-cite to newspaper articles with short-form titles intact.

Jefferson, *Neighborhood Rights*, Wall St J at R14 (cited in note 99).

Rule 4.5 Books and Treatises

The following sub-rules apply to *all* books and treatises.

Rule 4.5(A) General form

Books and treatises should be cited in the following form. Note that each new volume of a multivolume work takes a new full cite when it is first introduced.

{author}, {volume number} {title} {cited subdivision and/or page}
({publisher} {edition} {year}).

James J. White and Robert S. Summers, *Handbook of the Law under the Uniform Commercial Code* § 14-6 at 563 (West 2d ed 1980).

(a) **Author.** See Rule 4.1(C).

(b) **Volume number**

Replace Roman numerals with Arabic numerals.

(c) **Title**

Generally, use the title of the book as it appears on the title page. Never shorten the title. Secondary titles (subtitles) should be included in the cite after a colon. Do not add a colon if the primary title ends with an exclamation point or question mark. Book and treatise titles should be italicized.

(d) **Subdivision.** See Rule 4.1(B).

(e) **Publisher**

Distill the publisher's name down to a one- or two-word designation. Periods are not needed. Omit words such as "press," "printing," "publishing" or "printer," unless the resulting name would be confusing. University presses are indicated by the name of the school, omitting words such as "university" or "college" except when they are necessary to avoid confusion.

Oxford University Press (Oxford {date}).

West Publishing (West {date}).

Publishers should be referred to by their most specific names. Thus, Belknap Press of Harvard University is (Belknap {date}).

If a publisher has a multiparty name ("Simon & Schuster"), *do not* cut it down to one word ("Simon").

(f) **Edition**

Give the number of the edition cited unless citing to a first or single edition. Thus, one would cite to “({Publisher} 2d ed 1978)” but only indicate “({Publisher} 1978)” for a first edition. If an edition is commonly identified by the editor’s name rather than by the number of the edition, the editor’s name may be substituted, or added if there are multiple editions by that editor.

(g) **Pincites**

In pincites to a book, do not use “at” in the first citation, unless the citation includes a section or paragraph number. Do use “at” in subsequent citations.

¹ Catharine A. MacKinnon, *Only Words* 12 (Harvard 1993).

²² MacKinnon, *Only Words* at 31 (cited in note 1).

Rule 4.5(B) Short Cites to Books and Treatises

(a) **General form**

{author’s last name}, {volume number} {*shortened title*} {subdivision} at {page} ({reference to previous full citation}).

Davis, 3 *Administrative Law* at 357 (cited in note 41).

The use of “id” is acceptable with books and treatises.

(b) **Short-citing authorities included in larger books or treatises**

When subsequently citing to an authority that is included in a larger work, only the cited work should be mentioned, not the larger work.

⁵ Mark Tushnet, *Corporations and Speech*, in David Kairys, ed, *The Politics of Law* 253, 256 (Pantheon 1982).

²⁵ Tushnet, *Corporations and Speech* at 259 (cited in note 5).

(c) **Citing different short works within a larger book or treatise**

Short-cite to the larger work each time you cite a different shorter work.

⁵ Ross E. Davies, *The Meaning of Social Meaning*, in Lawrence Lessig, ed, *Social Meaning: An Anthology* 15, 18 (Chicago 1996).

⁶ See Thomas H. Dupree Jr, *Deconstructing Social Meaning*, in Lessig, ed, *Social Meaning* 30, 34 (cited in note 5).

Rule 4.6 Constitutions and Foundational Sources of Law

(a) Constitutions

Cite to constitutions in the following form:

{country or state} Const {subdivisions}.

US Const Art I, § 9, cl 2.

NM Const Art IV, § 7.

US Const Amend XIV, § 2.

(b) Superseded constitutions

If the constitution cited has been superseded, indicate the year of its adoption and, parenthetically, the year it was superseded.

Ark Const of 1868 Art III, § 2 (superseded 1874).

(c) Other founding legal documents

When citing to other founding legal documents, use the general form for constitutions as far as possible. Use common sense; abbreviate words when doing so will not confuse the reader. Abbreviations should conform with Rule 2.

Decl of Ind.

Magna Carta Art 2.

Rule 4.7 Statutes

The following sub-rules apply to *all* statutes.

Rule 4.7(A) Which source to cite

(a) Codification and act defined

There are two citation sources for most statutes: the codification, which collects statutory language after enactment; and the act, which is the original source of the statutory language.

(b) Sources

For federal statutes, the codification appears in the official United States Code (“USC”) and the original act appears in the United States Statutes at Large (“Stat”). For state statutes, see Appendix 4.

(c) Choosing a source for citation

(1) **Always cite to the codification if available.**

(2) **Official versus unofficial.** Whenever possible, cite to the official codification (for example, USC, not USCA or USCS).

(3) **Codification versus act.** Cite to both the codification and the act if the material relied upon is not contained in the codification (for example, statements of legislative findings or purposes often are not codified). If the article, comment, or book review simply mentions the existence of a statutory provision, only the codification cite is needed. For example:

It is illegal to possess drugs.⁵

⁵ 18 USC § 207.

But if the piece refers to a statute’s passage, amendment, legislative history, or anything else for which knowledge of the original enactment could be useful, give the original act and codification.

In 1975, Congress finally supplied an express prohibition on drug possession.⁵

⁵ Anti-Drug Possession Act, Pub L No 82-447, 61 Stat 902 (1975), codified at 18 USC §§ 201–44.

When in doubt, provide complete information.

(4) **Scattered code.** For acts that are codified in scattered sections of a single title of the United States Code, cite to the original act and then indicate the scattered codification.

Telecommunications Act of 1996, Pub L No 104-104, 110 Stat 56, codified in various sections of Title 47.

For acts that are codified in scattered sections of the entire Code, cite only to the original act.

Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act, Pub L No 104-66, 109 Stat 707 (1995).

(5) **Secondary legislative sources.** If neither the codification nor the act is available, cite to a legislative looseleaf service or to another secondary source, such as United States Code Congressional and Administrative News (“USCCAN”).

Rule 4.7(B) Citation to a Codification

(a) **General form**

Use the following form:

{(optional) name of act} {(on first reference) popular name (or) popular abbreviation (or) “nickname given by author”}, {title or volume number} {codification} {subdivision} ({publisher if unofficial codification} {year}).

National Labor Relations Act (NLRA), 29 USC §§ 151–69 (1982).

Subdivided Lands Act, Cal Bus & Prof Code § 11000 (West 1964).

(b) **Name of act**

Give the official name of the act or title. This part of the citation may be omitted if the name of the act appears in the sentence accompanying the footnote or if the name is not helpful. If you use the name and intend either to shorten it or to use a popular name (“Dodd-Frank Act”) on later reference, follow the official name with a parenthetical containing the unofficial name.

(c) **Codification and subdivisions**

Give the title or volume number, the name of the codification, and all necessary subdivisions of the statute cited (articles, sections, etc.). Abbreviations for federal and state codifications are listed in Appendix 4.

(1) **Et seq.** When referring to an act in general, the citation to the codification may include the first section number followed by “et seq”. There are no periods in “et seq”. It is never italicized.

Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, 15 USC § 79
et seq.

(2) **Multiple sections or subsections.** To indicate multiple sections or subsections, separate them by commas if they are not consecutive, or by an en dash (not a hyphen) if they are consecutive.

(i) **Section numbers.** If section numbers are continued, follow the rules for multiple page numbers. See Rule 4.1(A).

25 USC §§ 112, 134–35.

25 USC §§ 110–14, 123, 134–35.

(ii) **Subsection letters.** If subsection letters are continued, then the en dash should be followed by only so much of the cite as is needed to convey the range cited. The same is true if nonconsecutive subsections are cited in sequence (see third example).

25 USC § 115(a)–(c).

25 USC § 115(a)(4)(C)(ii), (D)(i)–(iii).

25 USC § 114(b)(2)(A)(i), (C)(i).

(3) **Double §§.** When referring to multiple section numbers, use two section symbols (§§). This applies only to multiple *section* numbers, not multiple *subsection* numbers.

25 USC § 115(a)(4), (6).

25 USC §§ 114–116.

(4) **Decimal systems.** Statute and other section numbers with decimals should be connected thus:

180.459–180.475.

(5) **Unusual citation systems.** For strange citation systems of multiple consecutive sections or subsections (for example, codifications that separate subsections from sections with hyphens), use “to” instead of an en dash.

11 Ind Code § 14-7-5-3 to -4.

11 Ind Code § 14-7-5 to -7-9.

(d) **Publisher**

Include the publisher only when necessary and only when the date is included, as directed below. See Appendix 4.

Cal Civ Code § 1511 (West 1982).

(e) **Year**

There is no need to indicate the year when citing the most recent edition of the codification or regulation, unless the year is particularly relevant.

Rule 4.7(C) Citation to an Original Act

(a) **General form**

Use the following form:

{name of act} {(on first reference) “popular name” (or) abbreviation}, {Pub L No xxxx (if available)}, {volume} {source} {first page} ({year of passage}), codified at {citation to codification}.

Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Pub L No 93-495, 88 Stat 1521 (1974), codified at 15 USC § 1691(a).

(b) **Name of act**

As with citation to a codification, give the official title of the act on first reference, followed by a parenthetical with the short form to be used later.

(1) **No-name acts.** If there is no official or popular name, it is customary to identify the act by “Act of {date of passage}.”

(2) **Pub L.** For US statutes since 1957 and some state statutes, indicate “Pub L No xx-xx” after the name.

(c) **Source**

Abbreviations for collections of federal and state acts are listed in Appendix 4.

(d) **Year of passage**

The year may be omitted when clearly indicated in the name of the act.

(e) **Codification**

If the act is (or will be) codified, cite the codified version after the date.

National Environmental Policy Act, Pub L No 91-190, 83 Stat 852 (1970), codified at 42 USC § 4332.

Act of May 28, 1981, 1981 Minn Laws 1307, to be codified at Minn Laws § 260.

Rule 4.7(D) Model Codes and Uniform Acts

When citing to a state law that is an adaptation of a uniform act, cite to the state statute, although it may be helpful to indicate parenthetically the corresponding uniform act section. If you do so, include a parenthetical with the name of the uniform act’s author and the date of its passage.

See Fla Stat § 672.615 (1967) (UCC § 2-615 (ALI 1962)).

Rule 4.7(E) Short Cites to Statutes

(a) **General form**

Use either of the following forms, according to the source used in the initial reference. *Do not* use a cross-reference to the previous full citation or use “id”.

(1) **Citation to a codification.**

{title or volume number} {codification} {subdivision}

42 USC § 4332.

(2) **Citation to an original act.**

{shortened name of act} {subdivision}, {volume} {source}
at {cited page}.

National Environmental Policy Act § 201, 83 Stat at 854.

Rule 4.7(F) Other Information

(a) **Laws no longer in force**

Indicate if a law is no longer in force by citing to the repealing statute (or to the case declaring it unconstitutional).

Antidumping Act of 1921, 19 USC § 160 (1947), repealed by the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 § 106(a), Pub L No 96-39, 93 Stat 144, 193.

(b) **Widely known acts**

When citing to sections of widely known acts, it is often helpful to indicate the section number in the original act as well as the section number in the codification.

Taft-Hartley Act § 301(a), 29 USC § 185(a) (1982).

Rule 4.8 Legislative Materials

The following sub-rules apply to *all* legislative materials.

Rule 4.8(A) Non-federal Sources

For legislative materials other than federal, cite as follows:

{title}, {legislature}, {session}, {subdivision} ({date}).

The session may be omitted if the legislature only has one session, and the publication may be omitted when there is no published volume containing the material (for example, for unenacted bills).

Rule 4.8(B) Federal Sources

Federal bills and resolutions, as well as congressional debate, often can be cited to the Congressional Record (“Cong Rec”) or its predecessors. Federal reports and documents can often be cited to the United States Code Congressional and Administrative News (“USCCAN”).

(a) **Bills and resolutions**

Use the following form:

{title and/or bill number}, xxth Cong, x Sess ({month, day, and year introduced}), in {citation to source, if any} ({source date}).

S 2404, 97th Cong, 2d Sess (Apr 13, 1982), in 128 Cong Rec 7091 (Apr 20, 1982).

(1) **House or Senate.** When citing to recent editions of the Congressional Daily Record that have not been printed in the Congressional Record, be sure to indicate whether you are citing to House (“H”) or Senate (“S”) pages.

Protecting Older Workers against Discrimination Act, HR 3721, 111th Cong, 1st Sess, in 155 Cong Rec H 10518 (daily ed Oct 6, 2009).

(2) **Date.** When the date of the bill or resolution is the same as the date of the Congressional Record in which the bill or resolution is published, omit the date associated with the bill or resolution.

S 3704, 97th Cong, 2d Sess, in 128 Cong Rec 7091 (Apr 21, 1982).

(b) **Committee or subcommittee reports**

Use the following form:

{*title of the report*}, {S or HR} Rep No xx-xx, xxth Cong, x Sess {page}
({year}).

Martin Luther King Jr Federal Holiday Commission, HR
Rep No 98-893, 98th Cong, 2d Sess 4 (1984).

Also cite to USCCAN if possible (see below).

(c) **Committee or subcommittee hearings**

Use the following form:

{*title, including bill number and committee name*}, xxth Cong, x Sess
{page} ({year}) {"nickname for use in later short cites"} {(explanatory
parenthetical)}.

*Service Industries Commerce Development Act of 1982,
Hearings on HR 5519 before the Subcommittee on
Commerce, Transportation and Tourism of the House
Committee on Energy and Commerce, 97th Cong, 2d Sess 69
(1982) ("1982 SICDA Hearings") (statement of Gordon J.
Cloney II, Chamber of Commerce of the United States)
(noting that . . .).*

Also cite to USCCAN if possible (see below).

(d) **USCCAN**

Legislative materials are much easier to find in USCCAN than in the individual congressional or committee publications. Thus, when citing to a report or hearing, indicate the number, Congress, and session, as well as the reprinting in USCCAN if available.

Fraternity Act Amendments, S Rep No 98-225, 98th Cong, 1st
Sess 256–59 (1983), reprinted in 1983 USCCAN 2485, 2492–93.

Rule 4.8(C) Short Cites to Legislative Materials

(a) Bills or reports

Use the following form:

{shortened title or bill/report number} at {page} ({reference to previous full citation}).

HR Rep No 96-304 at 9 (cited in note 94).

Do not include the USCCAN citation in the short cite, as that hopefully is available in the full cite.

The use of “id” is acceptable with both bills/reports and hearings.

(b) Hearings

Use the following form for committee or subcommittee hearings:

{*hearing nickname adopted with first full cite*} xxth Cong, x Sess at {page} ({reference to previous full citation}).

1982 SICDA Hearings, 97th Cong, 2d Sess at 69 (cited in note 95).

Rule 4.9 Executive and Administrative Materials

(a) **General rule**

Cite by issuing agency, title, official source, page, and date, for both federal and state materials.

Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism,
*Report to the Legislature on Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 68 S.D.1:
On the Feasibility of Establishing Cooperating Ventures with
Organizations on the U.S. Mainland for Promoting Hawaii and Its
Products* *41–44 (Nov 18, 2004), online at
http://www3.hawaii.gov/dbedt/images/User_FilesImages/smsd/scr_68_sd1_2004_a1398.pdf (visited July 28, 2005).

(b) **Federal regulations and rulemakings**

Federal agency regulations appear in two sources: the Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”), which collects final rules; and the Federal Register (“Fed Reg”), which publishes both proposed and final rules. Notices of proposed rulemakings appear only in the Federal Register. Titles of materials appearing in the Federal Register are not italicized. Cite to the Code of Federal Regulations if available, and otherwise to the Federal Register. For example:

10 CFR § 10.12.

National Bureau of Standards, Amendment to Procedures for the
Development of Voluntary Product Standards, 51 Fed Reg 22496,
22502 (1986), amending 10 CFR § 10.13.

Some specialized regulations are cited according to the convention of the agency promulgating them. For example, the US Treasury’s regulations under the Internal Revenue Code are cited simply as “Treas Reg § xx.”

(c) **Federal adjudications**

Cite to the official source used by the agency, if available. When applicable, follow the rules for citing court cases (see Rule 4.2). Use the name in the Table of Cases Reported if there is one.

Hollywood Ceramics Co, 140 NLRB 221 (1962).

Some official sources are specific to particular agencies. For example, Treasury rulings and procedures for the Internal Revenue Code are cited to the Cumulative Bulletin (“Cumulative Bull”) or its advance sheet, the Internal Revenue Bulletin (“Int Reven Bull”).

(d) **Presidential documents**

Executive orders, presidential proclamations, and reorganization plans should ordinarily be cited only to Title 3 of the Code of Federal Regulations. When citing to executive orders in the CFR, the § symbol should not be used.

If a particular document is not yet published in CFR, cite to the Federal Register.

Other presidential documents may be cited either to Public Papers of the President (“{year} Pub Papers {first page}, {cited page}”) or to Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents (“Weekly Comp Pres Doc”).

(e) **Administrative materials not contained in official reporters**

Examples of such materials include IRS private letter rulings and SEC no-action letters. If the agency maintains a numbering scheme, use it. Parallel citations to Westlaw or Lexis should be provided if available.

(f) **Short cites**

Cite to a codified regulation as to a statute, to a regulation appearing in the Federal Register as to a periodical (but without the author’s name), and to an adjudication as to a case.

The use of “id” is *not* acceptable with CFR cites. It is acceptable with Fed Reg cites and federal adjudications.

49 CFR § 38.23.

50 Fed Reg at 2530 (cited in note 23).

Hollywood Ceramics, 140 NLRB at 223.

Rule 4.10 Rules of Practice

Court rules and rules of evidence or procedure are cited simply by the name and number of the rule. The use of “id” is *not* acceptable with rules of practice.

FRCP 12.

FRCrP 12.

FRE 403.

Tex Rule Evid 803(a)(1).

US S Ct Rule 7.

Rule 4.11 Treaties and Other International Agreements

Treaties and agreements to which the United States is a party should be cited with *both* the official and unofficial citation.

{name of treaty}, {official citation}, {unofficial citation} ({year signed}).

Treaty with Iraq on Commerce and Navigation, 53 Stat 1790,
Treaty Ser No 960 (1939).

Postal Agreement with the Gold Coast Colony,
1952 2 UST 1859, TIAS No 2322 (1951).

(1) **Official citation.** For treaties signed prior to 1949, the official citation is to the Statutes at Large (“Stat”). Treaties signed since 1949 are officially published in United States Treaties and Other International Agreements (“UST”).

(2) **Unofficial citation.** For treaties signed prior to 1945, the unofficial citation is to the Treaty Series (“Treaty Ser”) or Executive Agreement Series (“Exec Agr Ser”), each of which assigns a number to treaties covered. Treaties signed since 1945 should be cited to the Treaties and Other International Acts Series (“TIAS”), which also assigns a number to treaties covered.

Rule 4.12 Foreign Materials

(a) **General rule**

The citation rules for a particular type of foreign material's American equivalent may serve as a proxy. To the extent such analogues are an incomplete match, the foreign source may be cited in any unambiguous form consistent with the general practice of this manual.

Extra attention must be paid to the use of abbreviations. See Rule 2.1.

Also, include a parenthetical indicating the jurisdiction issuing the source, unless it is obvious from the citation. When necessary for clarity, a translation into English (for example, of a title or reporter) may be included in parentheses, but the first reference should include the original language.

(b) **Cases**

Both common law and civil law cases may be cited according to Rule 4.2.

The source, especially in the case of civil law decisions not appearing in official reporters, should be clearly indicated. The name of the court and the jurisdiction should also be included, unless obvious from the citation or context.

Certain English courts are well-known to American lawyers and should be abbreviated according to standard practice. Thus,

The King v Lockwood, 99 Eng Rep 379 (KB 1782).

(c) **Constitutions**

Foreign constitutions should be cited according to Rule 4.6. The actual name of the constitution may be used, or the country name followed by "Const," whichever is more appropriate in the setting. If the actual name of the constitution is used, a parenthetical may be necessary to indicate that the document is a constitution.

(d) **Statutes**

Codified or compiled statutes, such as those in many common law countries, may be cited according to Rule 4.7.

Canada Wildlife Act, 1985 RSC W-9 (1973).

(e) **International law**

The following examples cover prominent sources of international law:

(1) **United Nations Charter.** Cite the UN Charter as follows, omitting the chapter number, including the article number, and abbreviating and capitalizing "article":

UN Charter Art 42.

(2) **Other United Nations documents.** Cite other UN documents as follows:

Resolution 1483, UN Security Council, 4761st mtg (May 22, 2003), UN Doc S/RES/1483 2 (recognizing the “authorities, responsibilities, and obligations” of “occupying powers”).

(3) **International tribunals.** Include both page and paragraph numbers when citing the International Court of Justice and other international courts that organize opinions by numbered paragraphs.

Case Concerning the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Project (*Hungary v Slovakia*), 1997 ICJ 3, 7 at ¶¶ 15–17.

Rule 4.13 Internet Sources

(a) **In general**

Internet sources are transient in nature and often unreliable, so they should be cited with caution, and only if a paper source is not available.

For online resources, provide the traditional citation for that type of document, followed by the Uniform Resource Locator (“URL”), which is the exact electronic address of the source, and the date when the source was last accessed, preceded by “visited.”

For guidance on how to format URL line breaks, see *Chicago Manual of Style* (“CMS”) § 14.12.

Websites should be revisited (and parentheticals updated accordingly) at each stage of editing. Use whichever of the following two forms is most appropriate.

Generally, if the website has the features of a regularly published source, consult the first example; if, instead, the source looks more like a document hosted on a website, consult the second example:

{author}, {title}, {publication} ({publisher and date}), online at
{URL} (visited {date accessed}).

See Benjamin Flowers, *The Greatest Man, the Greatest Mind: The Life and Times of Richard Epstein*, NY Times Bits Blog (NY Times July 20, 2004), online at <http://www.nytimes.bitblog.com/bmfepstein.html> (visited Jan 10, 2012).

{author}, {title} *{page} ({publisher and date}), online at
{URL} (visited {date accessed}).

See Ross P. McSweeney and James A. Kraehenbuehl, *Mock Referenda for Imperial Galactic Military Strategy* *7 (Institute for the Future May 1997), online at http://www.atatwalker.org/disc_papers/PDF_files/9748.pdf (visited Apr 15, 1998).

(b) **Short cites**

Use the following form:

{author’s last name}, {shortened title} at *{page} ({reference to previous full citation}).

The use of “id” is acceptable with Internet sources.

(c) **Omissions**

It is acceptable to omit author, title, or other citation elements if they are unavailable (as is often the case):

For an example of a law school website, see also
<http://www.law.uchicago.edu> (visited Mar 26, 1998).

(d) **Pincites**

When citing to an Internet document, pincite the divisions given by the source. If the source gives page numbers or section numbers, use those. For example, the Journal of Online Law numbers the paragraphs of its articles.

Rule 4.14 Unpublished and Forthcoming Sources

Dissertations, working papers, forthcoming articles, and other such academic works that are unpublished, not formally published, not scheduled for publication, or forthcoming should be cited in the following fashion:

(a) Unpublished sources

Use the following format for unpublished sources:

{author}, {title} *{page} ({type of source}, {date}), {location of source}.

D.A. Smithers, *The Maroonbook Revised: More Consistent, Less Mushy* *41–47 (unpublished PhD dissertation, The University of Chicago, 2006), online at <http://www.law.uchicago.edu/xxxxx.pdf> (visited July 28, 2007).

Ronald J. Mann, *Global Credit Card Use and Debt: Policy Issues and Regulatory Responses* *47 (University of Texas Law and Economics Research Paper No 49, Apr 2005), online at <http://ssrn.com/abstract=509063> (visited Dec 30, 2005).

Robert E. Hall, *The Inkjet Aftermarket: An Economic Analysis* *23 (unpublished manuscript, 1997) (on file with author).

Yair Listokin, *What Do Corporate Default Rules and Menus Do? An Empirical Examination* (Yale Law School Working Paper, May 2005) (on file with author).

(b) Forthcoming sources

Use the following format for forthcoming sources:

{author}, {title}, {vol} {journal} *{page} (forthcoming {date}), {location of source}.

Alison L. LaCroix, *Federalists, Federalism, and Federal Jurisdiction*, 30 L & Hist Rev *5–6 (forthcoming 2012), online at <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1558612> (visited Mar 17, 2012).

Frederic M. Bloom, *Information Lost & Found*, 100 Cal L Rev *34 n 213 (forthcoming 2011) (on file with author).

The use of “id” is acceptable with both unpublished and forthcoming sources.

Rule 4.15 Other Sources

Sources not included in one of the previous categories may be cited in any unambiguous form consistent with the general practice of this manual.

Annotation, *Intoxicating Liquors: Employer's Liability for Furnishing or Permitting Liquor on Social Occasion*, 51 ALR4th 1048 (1987).

16 Am Jur 2d Conflict of Laws § 75 (1979).

Black's Law Dictionary 543 (West 5th ed 1979).

Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 205 (1979).

For *The Federalist Papers*, use the following form and the Cooke edition:

Federalist 42 (Madison), in *The Federalist* 264, 269 (Wesleyan 1961) (Jacob E. Cooke, ed).

Appendix 1: General Rules of Style and Punctuation

In matters not peculiar to legal writing, general rules of style and usage are observed. The *Chicago Manual of Style* (Chicago 16th ed 2010) is used to resolve those questions of style not addressed in this manual. For convenience, however, this section offers a few rules that are frequently needed by those who edit legal writing. Additional style pointers may be found in *Garner's Modern American Usage* (Oxford 3d ed 2009).

1 QUOTATION MARKS

- (a) Enclose quotations of less than fifty words in double quotation marks.
- (b) Enclose quoted material within a quotation in single quotation marks. Alternate double and single quotation marks for each succeeding level of quotation. If you need too many levels of quotes, consider whether paraphrasing might make the text clearer.

The author asserts that “Tribe’s analysis of Holmes’s language in *Schenck*, ‘The issue is whether Schenk’s conduct posed a “clear and present danger” of imminent lawless action,’ severely misrepresents the doctrine.”

- (c) If quoted material should be enclosed in two pairs of double quotation marks (because the quoted material is itself quoted material), only one set of standard quotation marks should be used.

Quoting Blackstone, Gouverneur Morris asserted that “[t]he Judges in England played a central role in the legislative process.”

- (d) Set off quotations of fifty or more words as a left-indented block quotation. Do *not* indent on the right. Do not enclose indented block quotations in quotation marks. Enclose quoted material within a block quotation in double quotation marks.

The common law, however, does not enforce contracts made under undue influence—where one party coerces or manipulates the other—because in these circumstances the contract does not reflect the free will of both parties. This doctrine may also include the situation where the “weaker party is for some reason under the domination of the stronger.”

- (e) Put all punctuation *inside* the quotation marks, except for the following:
- (1) semi-colons and colons;
 - (2) question marks and exclamation points if they are not part of the

original quotation.

(f) When proofreading, remember that opening quotation marks look different than closing quotation marks on the typeset galleys or pages.

(g) Quotation marks should be used to enclose terms that are used in a nonstandard, ironic, or other special sense—such quotation marks are called scare quotes. For more information, see CMS §§ 7.55–58.

(h) Quotation marks (or italics) should also be used to enclose a word or term that is not used functionally, but rather is referred to as the word or term itself.

The term “critical mass” is often used metaphorically.

What is meant by “neurobotics”?

2 COMMAS

(a) Always place a comma after a case cite, even if not grammatically required.

Hans v Louisiana, 134 US 1 (1890), is the closest case on point.

(b) When an italicized title, such as a case name, ends with a quotation mark, and the title is immediately followed by a comma, place the comma outside the quotation marks and leave it unitalicized. The entire title, including the quotation marks, should of course be in italics.

The Legacy of Brown: “*With All Deliberate Speed*”,

(c) In a series of three or more elements, separate the elements by commas. When a conjunction joins the last two elements in a series, a comma is used before the conjunction (this is the serial or Oxford comma). See CMS § 6.18.

(d) When the elements in a series are long and complex or involve internal punctuation, separate them by semicolons.

3 DASHES

There are three kinds of dashes: em dashes, en dashes, and hyphens. Each will be discussed separately below.

(a) **Hyphens (-)**

(1) Use a hyphen:

- (i) to separate numbers that are not inclusive, such as telephone numbers, social security numbers, and Pub L numbers;
- (ii) to separate the elements of a compound word that is ordinarily hyphenated in a dictionary or other authoritative source (for example: mother-of-pearl);
- (iii) to separate the elements of a compound word if confusion is likely without the hyphen (for example: first-place kicker);
- (iv) to separate the elements of some compound words bearing prefixes or suffixes (for example: re-creation, to avoid confusion with recreation);
- (v) to separate the elements of some compound adjectives (for example: fourteenth-century act).

(2) The majority of technical mistakes in manuscripts involve compound-word hyphenation. For further guidance, see CMS § 7.85, which contains a list of rules covering most common hyphenation situations.

(b) **En dashes (–)**

(1) Use an en dash:

- (i) to connect continuing or inclusive numbers, such as dates, times, and page and note numbers (for example: 5–4 decision, 1975–1982, notes 83–95);
- (ii) in place of a hyphen to separate the elements of a compound word used as an adjective, when one of the elements is an open compound or when two or more of the elements are hyphenated compounds (For example: Los Angeles–Dallas shuttle, quasi-executive–quasi-judicial court, post–Civil War period).

(2) An en dash is longer than a hyphen, but shorter than an em dash.

(3) Note that en dashes are *not* used in the following examples:

non-English-speaking
dog-eat-dog competition

(c) **Em dashes (—)**

(1) Use an em dash:

(i) to denote a sudden break in thought that causes an abrupt change in sentence structure.

Absent such aggravating factors, the defendant would receive the presumptive punishment—the victim’s conduct would be excluded from the court’s sentencing decision.

(ii) to set off an element added to give emphasis or explanation by expanding a phrase occurring in the main clause.

It is these cases—*Weems v United States*³¹ and *Coker v Georgia*³²—that reveal the Court’s redistributive bent.

(2) An em dash is twice as long as an en dash.

(3) Em dashes should neither be preceded nor followed by a space.

(4) To avoid confusion, do not use more than a single em dash—or pair of em dashes—in any given sentence.

(d) **Creating em and en dashes**

In Microsoft Word on a PC, an em dash is usually made by typing the word preceding the dash; then typing two hyphens without any spaces between the hyphens and the preceding or subsequent word, or between the two hyphens; and then typing the next word. On Macs, press shift+option+hyphen. An em dash can also be obtained from the assortment of Symbols under the Insert menu.

In Microsoft Word on a PC, an en dash can be made by typing the word preceding the dash; inserting one space; typing one hyphen; inserting one space; typing the next word; and typing one space. Word will autocorrect it to an en dash. Then, close up the spaces to either side of the en dash. On Macs, press option+hyphen. An en dash can also be obtained from the assortment of Symbols under the Insert menu.

Note that you can set up shortcuts to make em and en dashes more easily available.

4 ELLIPSES

(a) Omissions must be noted. Indicate the omission of words within a quoted sentence by replacing the omitted text with an ellipsis. An “ellipsis” is a group of three consecutive dots separated from the text by single spaces and each other by nonbreaking spaces (two total nonbreaking spaces for a three-dot ellipsis). On a PC, create a nonbreaking space by pressing control+shift+space. On a Mac, press option+space. To see nonbreaking spaces and other formatting marks, click the “show/hide paragraph” toggle in Word.

The creation of a corporation, it is said, appertains to sovereignty.

The creation of a corporation . . . appertains to sovereignty.

(b) The only exception is that if the omission is at the end of the quoted material, the ellipsis may be omitted and the quoted material may end with a period, unless it is important to show that material has been omitted. To indicate the omission of a word or words at the end of a quoted sentence, replace the omitted text with an ellipsis followed by the final punctuation of the sentence.

Could it be necessary to say that a legislature should exercise legislative powers in the shape of legislation?

Could it be necessary to say that a legislature should exercise legislative powers . . . ?

(c) Indicate the omission of a complete sentence within quoted text by replacing the omitted text with an ellipsis between the final punctuation of the preceding sentence and the first word of the following sentence. The placement of nonbreaking spaces is the same as with a three-dot ellipsis (two total).

The government of the Union, then, (whatever may be the influence of this fact on the case,) is, emphatically, and truly, a government of the people. In form and in substance it emanates from them. Its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them, and for their benefit.

The government of the Union, then, (whatever may be the influence of this fact on the case,) is, emphatically, and truly, a government of the people. . . . Its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them, and for their benefit.

(d) If, after material has been omitted, the remaining quotation is a single complete sentence, the omission should be indicated by one ellipsis (that is, three dots). This is true whether the omitted material includes a fragment or complete sentence(s).

I pledge allegiance . . . with liberty and justice for all.

- (e) When the last part of a quoted sentence is omitted and the material following starts a new sentence, use an ellipsis to indicate the omitted material, but retain the period to indicate the end of the sentence. A nonbreaking space should be inserted between each period (three total).

There's a lady who's sure all that glitters is gold When she gets there she knows, if the stores are all closed, with a word she can get what she came for.

- (f) When the omitted material immediately follows a complete, intact sentence, the period at the end of the completed sentence remains unchanged (that is, do not add a space between the last word of the sentence and the period). A regular, three-dot ellipsis follows the period to indicate the omitted material. The placement of nonbreaking spaces is the same as with a three-dot ellipsis (two total).

We were just another band out of Boston, on the road to try to make ends meet. . . . [W]e barely made enough to survive.

- (g) If the omitted material consists of one or more complete paragraphs, then the ellipsis must appear alone on a new line.

Economists presume that consumers are rational and aware of their preferences.

. . .

Over the long run markets produce efficient results.

5 BRACKETS

- (a) When only one word is removed from a quoted sentence, use opening and closing brackets instead of an ellipsis. Be sure to place one nonbreaking space between the brackets.

The court required that “each party [] submit its jury instructions immediately.”

- (b) When a letter in a quoted sentence must be changed from lower to upper case or vice versa, enclose it in brackets.

Thus, “[t]he issue is not the general immunity of the States from private suit but merely the susceptibility of the States to suit before federal tribunals.”

- (c) Substituted words or letters in a quoted sentence should be bracketed. For example, “In determining whether to abbreviate, simply follow Rule 2 closely,”

might be altered and quoted:

Staff members must “determin[e] whether to abbreviate, simply follow[ing the Rule governing abbreviations] closely.”

(d) An omitted letter(s) at the end of a word should be indicated by brackets enclosing a nonbreaking space.

Jack London said that if one does not “hold[] good cards,” they can still “play[] a poor hand well.”

(e) When quoting a passage, significant mistakes in the original should be followed by “[sic],” but otherwise left as in the original.

He relies on the proposition that “a State voluntarily become [sic] a party to a cause and submits its rights for judicial determination.”

6 PARENTHESES

(a) Parentheses, like em dashes, may be used to set off an amplifying, explanatory, or digressive element.

(b) When parentheses are used to enclose an independent sentence, the period belongs *inside* the parentheses. When parentheses are used to enclose only part of a sentence, the period belongs *outside*. Compare:

Thus, markets dominate command systems. (Of course, others loudly dispute this view.)

The analysis was thorough (albeit brief).

(c) If a full sentence is quoted in parentheses, periods belong both inside and outside the parentheses.

See Susan E. Jones, *Voir Dire and Jury Selection*, 22 *Trial* 60, 66 (1966) (“If you handle voir dire well, by the time you reach opening statement, you will be preaching to the converted.”).

7 CAPITALIZATION

(a) Quotations embedded in the text of a piece may begin with an uppercase or lowercase letter, depending on the context. As CMS directs, a quotation used as an essential syntactic part of a sentence should begin with a lowercase letter while a quotation that has a more remote syntactic relation to the rest of the sentence should begin with a capital letter. In most cases, this rule means that a quotation

introduced by “that” will not be capitalized, but one introduced as a freestanding sentence will be.

Justice Brandeis stated that “[s]unlight is said to be the best of disinfectants; electric light the most efficient policeman.”

Justice Brandeis stated, “Sunlight is said to be the best of disinfectants; electric light the most efficient policeman.”

Justice Brandeis reiterated the value of publicity: “Sunlight is said to be the best of disinfectants; electric light the most efficient policeman.”

(b) The words “Comment,” “Article,” and “Book Review” should be capitalized when referring to themselves.

(c) When referring to a specific part, section, or chapter of an article, comment, or book, capitalize “Part,” “Section,” or “Chapter.” Do not modify part and section headings with “sub,” such as “Subpart III.A.”

(d) Capitalize nouns referring to people or groups only when they identify specific persons, officials, groups, or government offices. Similarly, capitalize such phrases as “the Act,” “the Code,” and so forth only when the referent is unambiguously identified.

the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago; the board
General Bradley; the general

(e) Likewise, “circuit” should not be capitalized unless it appears in the *title* of a particular circuit. Thus:

The Seventh Circuit has taken a conservative approach with respect to the imposition of a fiduciary relationship upon contracting parties. On the other hand, the circuit’s First Amendment jurisprudence is rather activist.

(f) Names of parts of a constitution or statute may be capitalized when used in a sentence as proper nouns, as in “First Amendment,” “Article III,” or “Section 8(e).” The phrases “the Court” and “the Constitution” should be capitalized only when referring to the US Supreme Court and US Constitution. For two-part constitutional amendments (the “Twenty-First Amendment”), both elements of the spelled-out number should be capitalized.

(g) When referring to the US Congress, “Congress” is capitalized. The adjective “congressional,” however, is not.

(h) Generally, the word “president” is capitalized only when referring to a specific

president of the United States, but “executive” is not, even when referring to the president. See CMS § 8.21 for further guidance on civil titles.

The agent failed to protect the president.

John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln.

(i) Similarly, “justice” is capitalized when referring to a specific justice (“Justice Holmes”), but not when referring to “the justice(s)” or the like.

(j) “Framers” and “Founding” are capitalized when referring to the Framers of the US Constitution and the Founding of the United States.

(k) “Government” is capitalized when referring to the government as a litigant, but not otherwise.

(l) Use headline-style capitalization in all source titles, even if this results in changing the original capitalization. For more information, see CMS §§ 8.157–159.

8 OTHER RULES OF STYLE

(a) Use “for example” in place of “e.g.” and “in other words” or “that is” in place of “i.e.”

(b) In footnotes, the source for a block quotation should:

(1) Be followed by a colon, rather than a period, then the indented block quote on a separate line.

(2) Subsequent sources in the same note should begin on a separate line after the quotation, flush left with the (original) left margin. They should also take a new signal, such as “See also.”

(c) When a main title ends in an exclamation point or question mark, a colon should not be used between the main title and the subtitle.

(d) When a single noun is made possessive, always use an “apostrophe-s,” even if the noun ends in an “s.” With a plural noun, add only an apostrophe to indicate possession. Thus:

Justice Holmes’s jurisprudence
Congress’s concern
the justices’ perennial squabbling

When a noun is a compound word or phrase that ends in a plural noun, only add an apostrophe to indicate possession. For example:

the United States’ flag

(e) The word “none” is singular, not plural. For example, “none of the editors *knows* anything about the law.” The rule can be easily remembered by thinking of “none” as an abbreviation for “not one.”

(f) If one were to use the subjunctive mood in a sentence, one would be wise to use that tense consistently across all verbs that one would wish to include in the sentence.

(g) The standard rule is that “that” should be used only to introduce a restrictive (or “defining”) clause, which serves to identify the entity being talked about; in this use it should never be preceded by a comma. “Which” is to be used only with nonrestrictive (or “nondefining”) clauses, which give additional information about an entity that has already been identified in the context; in this use, “which” is always preceded by a comma. For more information, see *The New Fowler’s Modern English Usage*.

(1) Take the following sentence:

The cricket hopped away unharmed.

To answer the question, “Which cricket hopped away unharmed?” one would write as follows:

The cricket that Beavis tried to burn hopped away unharmed.

This would elicit the response, “Oh, *that* cricket.” If there is only one cricket, however, the speaker may simply wish to provide supplemental information about the cricket:

The cricket, which Beavis tried to burn, hopped away unharmed.

This would elicit the response, “Huh huh, fire!” Thus:

The case that announced “separate but equal” was decided in 1896.

But,

Plessy v Ferguson, which announced “separate but equal,” was decided in 1896.

(2) The easy rule of thumb is if removing the clause forces you to ask, “Which?” then you use “that.”

(h) On first reference, include the first and last names of individuals referred to in the text or footnotes. Utilize middle names or initials when naming authors in the footnotes when the cited source uses a middle name or middle initial in naming the author. On first reference, utilize middle names or middle initials when naming individuals in the text when a middle name or middle initial is commonly used to identify the named individual (for example, George W. Bush). Titles, such as

“Professor” or “Judge” should precede the first and last name of an individual on first reference only. Thereafter, within that Part, the individual should be referred to by last name only. On first reference in each subsequent Part, the individual should be referred to by title plus last name.

For example:

In his latest work Professor Akhil Amar proposes a radical new version of originalism. However, Amar fails to account for at least two counterarguments.

Next Part:

Professor Amar makes three overarching points. First Amar argues that originalism, as currently understood, is useless.

(i) Insert nonbreaking spaces in the text and in footnotes after a § symbol, other internal divisions, between the periods of an ellipses according to the rules in Appendix 1.4, and any other markers where symbols and numerals should remain on the same line. For instructions on how to insert a nonbreaking space, see MB Appx 1.4(a).

(j) When referencing particular divisions within the piece, primary section headings are referred to as “Part.” All first-, second-, and third-order subsection headings are referred to as “Section.”

This Part outlines the background constitutional doctrine.

The previous Section rejected the use of legislative history.

Part II.B.3 explores the economic foundations of tort law.

But: In the sections that follow . . .

(k) **Good usage versus common usage.** CMS § 5.220 provides a comprehensive list of oft-misused expressions, and it is a valuable resource for matters not specifically addressed in Appendix 1. Some commonly encountered examples include:

affect; effect. *Affect*, almost always a verb, means “to influence, have an effect on” {the adverse publicity affected the election}. (The noun *affect* has a specialized meaning in psychology: manifestation of emotion or mood. Consult your dictionary.) *Effect*, usually a noun, means “outcome, result” {the candidate’s attempted explanations had no effect}. But it may also be a verb meaning “to make happen, produce” {the goal had been to effect a major change in campus politics}.

amount; number. *Amount* is used with mass nouns {a decrease in the amount of pollution}, *number* with content nouns {a growing number of dissidents}.

may; might. *May* expresses what is possible, is factual, or could be factual {I may have turned off the stove, but I can't recall doing it}. *Might* suggests something that is uncertain, hypothetical, or contrary to fact {I might have won the marathon if I had entered}. See 5.146.

on; upon. Prefer *on* to *upon* unless introducing an event or condition {put that on the shelf, please} {upon the job's completion, you'll get paid}.

onto; on to; on. When is *on* a preposition and when is it an adverb? The sense of the sentence should tell, but the distinction can be subtle. *Onto* implies a movement, so it has an adverbial flavor even though it is a preposition {the gymnast jumped onto the bars}. When *on* is part of the verbal phrase, it is an adverb and *to* is the preposition {the gymnast held on to the bars}. One trick is to mentally say “up” before *on*: if the sentence still makes sense, then *onto* is probably the right choice. Alone, *on* does not imply motion {the gymnast is good on the parallel bars}.

pleaded; pled. The first is the standard past-tense and past-participial form {he pleaded guilty} {they have pleaded with their families}. Avoid *pled*.

question whether; question of whether; question as to whether. The first phrasing is preferred.

therefore; therefor. The words have different senses. *Therefore*, the common word, means “as a consequence; for that reason” {the evidence of guilt was slight; therefore, the jury acquitted the defendant}. *Therefor*, a legalism, means “in return for” or “for it” {he brought the unworn shirt back to the store and received a refund therefor}.

toward; towards. The preferred form is without the *-s* in American English, with it in British English. The same is true for other directional words, such as *upward*, *downward*, *forward*, and *backward*, as well as *afterward*.

(1) **Maroonbook Precedent.** *Maroonbook* precedent—found in past issues of the *University of Chicago Law Review*—is a valuable editorial tool. Generally, it need only be consulted if neither the *Maroonbook* nor CMS speaks directly to a particular question. If available, use precedent from the last ten years.

Bear in mind that precedent is not always outcome-determinative; rather, it may just be a push factor in the editorial decisionmaking process. Some past inconsistency often exists, so try to ascertain the majority and/or most recent

position, then note your findings. Do not just silently make a change only on the basis of precedent.

When asking an editor down the line to consult precedent, always consider the limitations inherent in such searches. Is it something that can realistically be located using database searches? More pointedly, is it something that you would be able and willing to do?

To expedite precedent searches, you should add the function as a favorite in your browser. Do the following: Navigate to HeinOnline → Click “Law Journal Library” on the left side of the page → Select “U” from the alphabetical listing → Scroll down to “University of Chicago Law Review” and click to expand it → Click “search this title” → Add the resulting page as a favorite. From now on, selecting this link will take you directly to a precedent search. Simply enter your query in the “text” search box. Enclosing your search in quotation marks is useful for finding an exact phrase.

For example:

During a cite check, you run across an unfamiliar journal title: Maroon Law Review. It is not listed in MB Appx 5, nor can you construct an abbreviation piecemeal, because “Maroon” is not listed. CMS is silent on the matter.

You select your search link. You first enter the abbreviated form you think it should be, “Maroon L Rev,” which returns many recent U Chi L Rev hits. You then enter the form given in the piece, “Mron L Rev,” which returns just one ancient hit. Accordingly, you note in the piece, “[Precedent suggests that this should be ‘Maroon L Rev.’ See for example, 70 U Chi L Rev --; 80 U Chi L Rev --. (Your initials)].”

Appendix 2: Section Headings

Our style regarding section headings is as follows:

(1) Primary section headings should be designated by Roman numerals (separated from the title by two spaces), centered, and in either large or small caps. Capitalization is discussed below.

I. THE LANGUAGE, HISTORY, AND POLICY OF THE LEAD PLAINTIFF PROVISION

(2) First-order subsection headings should be designated by capital letters and left-justified, with the words themselves indented one-quarter of an inch.

A. Historical Background

(3) Second-order subsection headings should be designated by Arabic numerals, indented one-quarter of an inch from the left margin, and only the first letter should be capitalized (plus, of course, proper nouns). These headings should end with a period. The words themselves should be indented a total of one-half of an inch.

3. A generalized injury, as a citizen and a taxpayer, for commission of fraud on the United States.

(4) Third-order subsection headings should be designated by lowercase letters followed by a closing parenthesis, indented one-half of an inch from the left margin, and italicized. The first letter alone should be capitalized (plus, of course, proper nouns). Two spaces should separate the subsection heading from the text following it. Note that the headings should always end with a period and that the following text should begin directly after that period (*not* indented on the next line).

b) Incidental by-products. The creation at issue in *Toro Co v R & R Products Co* was a numbering system for replacement parts.

(5) Capitalization of words in primary section headings and first-order subsection headings should be headline-style, per CMS §§ 8.157–159. The basic rule is as follows:

The first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and subordinating conjunctions (*if, because, as, that, etc.*) are capitalized. Articles (*a, an, the*), coordinating conjunctions (*and, but, or, for, nor*), and prepositions, regardless of length (*under, after and through*), are lowercases unless they are the first or last word of the title or subtitle. The *to* in infinitives is also lowercased.

Appendix 3: Recommended Abbreviations of Reporters

Agriculture Decisions.....	Ag Dec
Alabama Appellate Court Reports [1910–1976].....	Ala App
Alabama Reports [1840–1976].....	Ala
Alaska Reports [1884–1959].....	Alaska
American Maritime Cases	Am Marit Cases
Appellate Division Reports (NY).....	AD, AD2d, AD3d
Arizona Court of Appeals Reports [1965–1976].....	Ariz App
Arizona Reports.....	Ariz
Arkansas Reports.....	Ark
Atlantic Reporter	A, A2d
Bankruptcy Law Reporter	Bankr L Rptr (CCH)
Bankruptcy Reporter	Bankr
California Appellate Reports	Cal App, Cal App 2d, Cal App 3d, Cal App 4th
California Reporter.....	Cal Rptr, Cal Rptr 2d, Cal Rptr 3d
California Reports	Cal, Cal 2d, Cal 3d, Cal 4th
Claims Court Reporter.....	Cl Ct
Code of Federal Regulations	CFR
Colorado Reports [1864–1980].....	Colo
Commodity Futures Law Reporter.....	Comm Fut L Rptr (CCH)
Congressional Record.....	Cong Rec
Connecticut Appellate Reports.....	Conn App
Connecticut Reports	Conn
Connecticut Supplement.....	Conn Supp
Court of Claims Reports [1863–1982]	Ct Cl
Criminal Law Reporter.....	Crim L Rptr (BNA)
Cumulative Bulletin	Cumulative Bull
Customs Bulletin and Decisions.....	Cust Bull
Customs Penalty Decisions	Cust Pen Dec
Customs Rules Decisions	Cust Rules Dec
Customs Service Decisions	Cust Serv Dec
Delaware Reports [1832–1966].....	Del
Delaware Chancery Reports [1814–1968]	Del Chanc
District of Columbia Appeals	DC App
Employee Retirement Income Security Act Opinion Letters	ERISA Op Let
Employment Practices Decisions	Empl Prac Dec (CCH)
Environment Reporter	Envir Rptr (BNA)

Environmental Law Reporter	Envir L Rptr
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Decisions	EEOC Dec (CCH)
European Treaty Series	Eur Treaty Ser
Executive Agreement Series	Exec Agr Ser
Fair Employment Practice Cases	FEP Cases (BNA)
Federal Appendix	Fed Appx
Federal Cases [1789–1880]	F Cases
Federal Communications Commission Reports	FCC, FCC2d
Federal Register	Fed Reg
Federal Reporter	F, F2d, F3d
Federal Rules Decisions	FRD
Federal Rules of Civil Procedure	FRCP
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure	FRCrP
Federal Rules of Evidence	FRE
Federal Rules Service	Fed Rules Serv, Fed Rules Serv 2d, Fed Rules Serv 3d
Federal Securities Law Reporter	Fed Secur L Rptr (CCH)
Federal Sentencing Reporter	Fed Sent Rptr (Vera)
Federal Supplement	F Supp, F Supp 2d
Florida Reports [1846–1948]	Fla
Florida Supplement	Fla Supp, Fla Supp 2d
Georgia Appeals Reports	Ga App
Georgia Reports	Ga
Hawaii Appellate Reports [1980–1994]	Hawaii App
Hawaii Reports	Hawaii
Idaho Reports	Idaho
Illinois Appellate Court Reports	Ill App, Ill App 2d, Ill App 3d
Illinois Court of Claims Reports	Ill Ct Cl
Illinois Reports	Ill, Ill 2d
Immigration and Naturalization Service Decisions	I&N Dec
Indiana Appellate Court Reports [1891–1971]	Ind App
Indiana Court of Appeals Reports [1971–1979]	Ind App
Indiana Reports [1848–1981]	Ind
Internal Revenue Bulletin	Int Reven Bull
International Legal Materials	Intl Legal Mat
Interstate Commerce Commission Reports	ICC
Iowa Reports [1855–1968]	Iowa
Kansas Court of Appeals Reports	Kan App, Kan App 2d
Kansas Reports	Kan

Kentucky Reports [1879–1951]	Ky
Labor Cases	Labor Cases (CCH)
Labor Relations Reference Manual	Labor Rel Ref Man (BNA)
Lawyer’s Edition U.S. Supreme Court Reports	L Ed, L Ed 2d
Louisiana Annual Reports [1846–1900]	La Ann
Louisiana Courts of Appeal Reports [1924–1932]	La App
Louisiana Reports [1901–1972]	La
Maine Reports [1820–1965]	Me
Maryland Appellate Reports	Md App
Maryland Reports	Md
Massachusetts Appeals Court Reports	Mass App
Massachusetts Reports	Mass
Michigan Court of Appeals Reports	Mich App
Michigan Reports	Mich
Minnesota Reports [1851–1977]	Minn
Miscellaneous Reports (NY)	Misc, Misc 2d, Misc 3d
Mississippi Reports [1818–1966]	Miss
Missouri Appeal Reports [1876–1954]	Mo App
Missouri Reports [1821–1956]	Mo
Montana Reports	Mont
National Labor Relations Board	NLRB
National Labor Relations Board Decisions	NLRB Dec (CCH)
Nebraska Reports	Neb
Nevada Reports	Nev
New Hampshire Reports	NH
New Jersey Equity Reports [1830–1948]	NJ Eq
New Jersey Law Reports [1790–1948]	NJ L
New Jersey Miscellaneous Reports [1923–1949]	NJ Misc
New Jersey Reports	NJ
New Jersey Superior Court Reports	NJ Super
New Mexico Reports	NM
(NY) Appellate Division Reports	AD, AD2d
(NY) Miscellaneous Reports	Misc, Misc 2d
New York Reports	NY, NY2d, NY3d
New York Supplement	NYS, NYS2d
North Carolina Reports	NC
North Carolina Court of Appeals Reports	NC App
North Dakota Reports [1890–1953]	ND
Northeastern Reporter	NE, NE2d, NE3d
Northwestern Reporter	NW, NW2d
Ohio Appellate Reports	Ohio App, Ohio App 2d, Ohio App 3d

Ohio Circuit Court Reports [1885–1901].....	Ohio Cir Ct
Ohio Opinions [1934–1982].....	Ohio Op, Ohio Op 2d, Ohio Op 3d
Ohio Reports [1821–1851].....	Ohio
Ohio State Reports.....	Ohio St, Ohio St 2d, Ohio St 3d
Oklahoma Reports [1890–1953]	Okla
Oklahoma Criminal Reports [1908–1953]	Okla Crim
Opinions of the Attorney General (U.S.).....	Op Atty Gen
Oregon Reports	Or
Oregon Court of Appeals Reports	Or App
Pacific Reporter.....	P, P2d, P3d
Pan-American Treaty Series.....	Pan Am Treaty Ser
Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court Reports [1970–1994]	Pa Commw
Pennsylvania District and County Reports.....	Pa D & C, Pa D & C 2d, Pa D & C 3d, Pa D & C 4th
Pennsylvania District Reports [1892–1921].....	Pa D
Pennsylvania State Reports	Pa
Pennsylvania Superior Court Reports	Pa Super
Public Papers of the President	Pub Papers Pres
Revenue Procedure.....	Reven Proc
Revenue Ruling.....	Reven Rul
Rhode Island Reports [1828–1980].....	RI
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	SEC
South Carolina Reports	SC
South Dakota Reports [1890–1976].....	SD
Southeastern Reporter	SE, SE2d
Southern Reporter	S, S2d, S3d
Southwestern Reporter	SW, SW2d, SW3d
Supreme Court Reporter.....	S Ct
Tax Cases [1913–1982].....	Tax Cases
Tax Court Memorandum Decisions.....	Tax Ct Mem Dec (CCH)
Tax Court Reports	Tax Ct
Tennessee Court of Appeals Reports [1925–1971].....	Tenn App
Tennessee Reports [1791–1971].....	Tenn
Texas Criminal Reports [1876–1962]	Tex Crim
Texas Reports [1846–1962].....	Tex
Trade Cases	Trade Cases (CCH)
Trade Regulation Reports.....	Trade Reg Rep (CCH)
Treasury Decisions	Treas Dec
Treaties and International Agreements Series	TIAS
Treaty Series [1778–1945]	Treaty Ser

Unemployment Insurance Reporter.....	Unempl Ins Rptr (CCH)
United Nations Treaty Series.....	UN Treaty Ser
United States Code Congressional and Administrative News	USCCAN
United States Law Week.....	USLW
United States Reports	US
United States Treaties and Other Interna- tional Agreements	UST
Utah Reports [1855–1974]	Utah, Utah 2d
Vermont Reports.....	Vt
Virginia Court of Appeals Reports	Va App
Virginia Reports	Va
Washington Court of Appeals Reports	Wash App
Washington Reports	Wash, Wash 2d
Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents	Weekly Comp Pres Doc
West Virginia Reports.....	W Va
Wisconsin Reports.....	Wis, Wis 2d
Wyoming Reports [1870–1959]	Wyo

Appendix 4: Recommended Abbreviations of Statutory Sources

Below are recommended abbreviations of statutory sources. As a default rule of citation, the publisher and the year need not be noted. When referencing older versions of a statute, the year is necessary. Insert ({year}) after the codification. When citing to codifications unavailable on Westlaw or LEXIS or when citing to annotations in annotated codifications, the publisher and the date are necessary. Insert ({publisher date}) after the codification.

United States (Federal)

Codification:

United States Code.....	{title} USC § x
United States Code Annotated	{title} USCA § x
United States Code Service.....	{title} USCS § x

Original Acts:

United States Statutes at Large	{title} Stat x (20xx)
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Alabama

Codification:

Code of Alabama Annotated	Ala Code Ann § x
Code of Alabama	Ala Code § x

Original Acts:

Acts of Alabama	20xx Ala Acts x
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Alaska

Codification:

Alaska Statutes Annotated	Alaska Stat Ann § x
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Original Acts:

Alaska Session Laws	20xx Alaska Sess Laws x
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Arizona

Codification:

Arizona Revised Statutes Annotated	Ariz Rev Stat Ann § x
Arizona Revised Statutes Unannotated	Ariz Rev Stat § x

Original Acts:

Arizona Session Laws.....	20xx Ariz Sess Laws x
Arizona Legislative Service.....	20xx Ariz Legis Serv x

Arkansas

Codification:

Arkansas Code Annotated..... Ark Code Ann § x
General Acts of Arkansas..... 20xx Ark Acts x

California

Codification:

Annotated California Code Cal [subject] Code § x

Original Acts:

Statutes of California 20xx Cal Stat x
California Advance Legislative
Service..... 20xx Cal Adv Legis Serv x
California Legislative Service 20xx Cal Legis Serv x

Colorado

Codification:

Colorado Revised Statutes Colo Rev Stat § x
Colorado Revised Statutes
Annotated..... Colo Rev Stat Ann § x

Original Acts:

Session Laws of Colorado 20xx Colo Sess Laws x
Colorado Legislative Service..... 20xx Colo Legis Serv x

Connecticut

Codification:

Connecticut General Statutes
State Set..... Conn Gen Stat § x
Connecticut General Statutes
Annotated..... Conn Gen Stat Ann § x

Original Acts:

Connecticut Public and Special
Acts 20xx Conn Acts x (Reg [or
Spec] Sess)
Connecticut Public Acts
[1650–1971]..... 20xx Conn Pub Acts x
Connecticut Special Acts
[1789–1971]..... 20xx Conn Spec Acts x
Connecticut Legislative Service 20xx Conn Legis Serv x

Delaware

Codification:

Delaware Code Annotated {title} Del Code Ann § x

Original Acts:

Laws of Delaware {volume} Del Laws x (20xx)

District of Columbia

Codification:

District of Columbia Code Encyclopedia.....	DC Code § x
District of Columbia Code [1940–1981].....	DC Code § x

Original Acts:

United States Statutes at Large	{volume} Stat x (20xx)
District of Columbia Statutes at Large	20xx DC Stat x
District of Columbia Register	DC Reg x (20xx)

Florida

Codification:

Florida Statutes	Fla Stat § x
Florida Statutes Annotated.....	Fla Stat Ann § x

Original Acts:

Laws of Florida.....	20xx Fla Laws x
Compiled General Laws of Florida.....	20xx Comp Gen Laws Fla x
Florida Session Law Service.....	20xx Fla Sess Law Serv x

Georgia

Codification:

Official Code of Georgia Annotated	Ga Code Ann § x
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Original Acts:

Georgia Laws.....	20xx Ga Laws x
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Hawaii

Codification:

Hawaii Revised Statutes	Hawaii Rev Stat § x
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Original Acts:

Session Laws of Hawaii	20xx Hawaii Sess Laws x
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Idaho

Codification:

Idaho Code.....	Idaho Code § x
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Original Acts:

Session Laws, Idaho	20xx Idaho Sess Laws x
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Illinois

Codification:	
Illinois Compiled Statutes.....	xxx ILCS yy/zz
Illinois Revised Statutes.....	Ill Rev Stat ch x, § x
Illinois Annotated Statutes	Ill Ann Stat ch x, § x
Original Acts:	
Laws of Illinois.....	20xx Ill Laws x
Illinois Legislative Service	20xx Ill Legis Serv x

Indiana

Codification:	
Indiana Code.....	Ind Code § x
Annotated Indiana Code	Ind Code Ann § x
Indiana Statutes Annotated Code Edition.....	Ind Code Ann § x
Original Acts:	
Acts, Indiana.....	20xx Ind Acts x

Iowa

Codification:	
Code of Iowa	Iowa Code § x
Iowa Code Annotated	Iowa Code Ann § x
Original Acts:	
Acts and Joint Resolutions of the State of Iowa	20xx Iowa Acts x
Iowa Legislative Service.....	20xx Iowa Legis Serv x

Kansas

Codification:	
Kansas Statutes Annotated.....	Kan Stat Ann § x
Original Acts:	
Session Laws of Kansas	20xx Kan Sess Laws x

Kentucky

Codification:	
Kentucky Revised Annotated Statutes	Ky Rev Ann Stat § x
Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated.....	Ky Rev Stat Ann § x
Original Acts:	
Kentucky Acts.....	20xx Ky Acts x
Kentucky Revised Statutes and Rules Service.....	20xx Ky Rev Stat & Rules Serv x

Louisiana

Codification:

Louisiana Revised Statutes Annotated.....	La Rev Stat Ann § x
Louisiana Civil Code Annotated.....	La Civ Code Ann § x

Original Acts:

State of Louisiana: Acts of the Legislature.....	20xx U Acts x
Louisiana Session Law Service	20xx La Sess Law Serv x

Maine

Codification:

Maine Revised Statutes Annotated	{title} Me Rev Stat Ann § x
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Original Acts:

Laws of the State of Maine	20xx Me Laws x
Acts, Resolves and Constitutional Resolutions of the State of Maine [1820–1899].....	18xx Me Acts x
Maine Legislative Service	20xx Me Legis Serv x

Maryland

Codification:

Annotated Code of Maryland (subject matter).....	Md [subject] Code Ann § x
Annotated Code of Maryland (otherwise)	Md Ann Code art x, § x

Original Acts:

Laws of Maryland.....	20xx Md Laws x
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Massachusetts

Codification:

Annotated Laws of Massachusetts.....	Mass Ann Laws ch x, § x
Massachusetts General Laws Annotated.....	Mass Gen Laws Ann ch x, § x

Original Acts:

Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts.....	20xx Mass Acts x
Massachusetts Advanced Legislative Service.....	20xx Mass Adv Legis Serv x

Michigan

Codification:

Michigan Compiled Laws.....	Mich Comp Laws § x
Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated.....	Mich Comp Laws Ann § x
Michigan Statutes Annotated.....	Mich Stat Ann § x

Original Acts:

Public and Local Acts of the Legislature of the State of Michigan	20xx Mich Pub Acts x
Michigan Legislative Service	20xx Mich Legis Serv x

Minnesota

Codification:

Minnesota Statutes.....	Minn Stat § x
Minnesota Statutes Annotated.....	Minn Stat Ann § x

Original Acts:

Laws of Minnesota	20xx Minn Laws x
Minnesota Session Law Service	20xx Minn Sess Law Serv x

Mississippi

Codification:

Mississippi Code	Miss Code § x
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Original Acts:

General Laws of Mississippi	20xx Miss Laws x
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Missouri

Codification:

Missouri Revised Statutes.....	Mo Rev Stat § x
Annotated Missouri Statutes.....	Mo Ann Stat § x

Original Acts:

Laws of Missouri	20xx Mo Laws x
Missouri Legislative Service	20xx Mo Legis Serv x

Montana

Codification:

Montana Code Annotated	Mont Code Ann § x
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Original Acts:

Laws of Montana	20xx Mont Laws x
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Nebraska

Codification:

Revised Statutes of Nebraska	Neb Rev Stat § x
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Original Acts:

Laws of Nebraska	20xx Neb Laws x
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Nevada

Codification:
Nevada Revised Statutes..... Nev Rev Stat § x
Original Acts:
Statutes of Nevada 20xx Nev Stat x

New Hampshire

Codification:
New Hampshire Revised Statutes
Annotated..... NH Rev Stat Ann § x
Original Acts:
Laws of the State of New
Hampshire 20xx NH Laws x

New Jersey

Codification:
New Jersey Revised Statutes NJ Rev Stat § x
New Jersey Statutes Annotated..... NJ Stat Ann § x
Original Acts:
Laws of New Jersey..... 20xx NJ Laws x
New Jersey Session Law Service..... 20xx NJ Sess Law Serv x

New Mexico

Codification:
New Mexico Statutes Annotated..... NM Stat Ann § x
Original Acts:
Laws of New Mexico 20xx NM Laws x

New York

Codification:
McKinney's Consolidated Laws of
New York NY [subject] Law § x
Consolidated Laws Service..... NY [subject] Law § x
Original Acts:
Laws of New York 20xx NY Laws x
New York Session Laws 20xx NY Sess Laws x

North Carolina

Codification:		
General Statutes of North Carolina.....	NC Gen Stat § x	
Original Acts:		
Session Laws of North Carolina	20xx NC Sess Laws x	
Advanced Legislative Service to the General Statutes of North Carolina.....	20xx NC Adv Legis Serv x	

North Dakota

Codification:		
North Dakota Century Code	ND Cent Code § x	
Original Acts:		
Laws of North Carolina	20xx ND Laws x	

Ohio

Codification:		
Ohio Revised Code Annotated.....	Ohio Rev Code Ann § x	
Original Acts:		
State of Ohio: Legislative Acts Passed and Joint Resolutions Adopted.....	20xx Ohio Laws x	
Ohio Legislative Bulletin.....	20xx Ohio Legis Bull x	
Ohio Legislative Service.....	20xx Ohio Legis Serv x	

Oklahoma

Codification:		
Oklahoma Statutes	Okla Stat § x	
Oklahoma Statutes Annotated.....	{title} Okla Stat Ann § x	
Original Acts:		
Oklahoma Session Laws.....	20xx Okla Sess Laws x	
Oklahoma Session Law Service.....	20xx Okla Sess Law Serv x	

Oregon

Codification:		
Oregon Revised Statutes.....	Or Rev Stat § x	
Original Acts:		
Oregon Laws and Resolutions	20xx Or Laws x	
Oregon Laws and Resolutions, Special Session.....	20xx Or Laws Spec Sess x	
Oregon Laws Advanced Sheets	20xx Or Laws Adv Sh No x	

Pennsylvania

Codification:

Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes Annotated.....	{title} Pa Cons Stat Ann § x
Pennsylvania Statutes	{title} Pa Stat § x (20xx)

Original Acts:

Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	20xx Pa Laws x
Pennsylvania Legislative Service	20xx Pa Legis Serv x

Rhode Island

Codification:

General Laws of Rhode Island	RI Gen Laws § x
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Original Acts:

Public Laws of Rhode Island.....	20xx RI Pub Laws x
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South Carolina

Codification:

Code of Laws of South Carolina Annotated	SC Code Ann § x
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Original Acts:

Acts and Joint Resolutions, South Carolina.....	20xx SC Acts & Resol x
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South Dakota

Codification:

South Dakota Codified Laws.....	SD Cod Laws § x
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Original Acts:

Laws of South Dakota	20xx SD Laws x
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Tennessee

Codification:

Tennessee Code Annotated.....	Tenn Code Ann § x
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Original Acts:

Public Acts of the State of Tennessee	20xx Tenn Pub Acts x
Private Acts of the State of Tennessee	20xx Tenn Priv Acts x

Texas

Codification:

Texas Codes Annotated.....	Tex [subject] Code Ann § x
Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated.....	Tex Rev Civ Stat Ann § x
Texas Business Corporation Annotated.....	Tex Bus Corp Act Ann art x

Original Acts:

General and Special Laws of the State of Texas	20xx Tex Gen Laws x
Texas Session Law Service.....	20xx Tex Sess Law Serv x

Utah

Codification:

Utah Code Annotated.....	Utah Code Ann § x
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Original Acts:

Laws of Utah	20xx Utah Laws x
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Vermont

Codification:

Vermont Statutes Annotated.....	{title} Vt Stat Ann § x
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Original Acts:

Laws of Vermont	20xx Vt Laws x
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Virginia

Codification:

Code of Virginia.....	Va Code § x
Virginia Statutes at Large [1619–1807].....	Va Stat ch x (17xx)

Original Acts:

Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia	20xx Va Acts x
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Washington

Codification:

Revised Code of Washington.....	Wash Rev Code § x
Revised Code of Washington Annotated.....	Wash Rev Code Ann § x

Original Acts:

Laws of Washington	20xx Wash Laws x
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West Virginia

Codification:
West Virginia Code W Va Code § x
Original Acts:
Acts of the Legislature of West
Virginia 20xx W Va Acts x

Wisconsin

Codification:
Wisconsin Statutes Wis Stat § x
Original Acts:
Laws of Wisconsin 20xx Wis Laws x

Wyoming

Codification:
Wyoming Statutes Wyo Stat § x
Original Acts:
Session Laws of Wyoming 20xx Wyo Sess Laws x

Appendix 5: Recommended Abbreviations of Periodicals

Adelaide Law Review	Adel L Rev
Administrative Law Review.....	Admin L Rev
Air Force Law Review	AF L Rev
Akron Law Review	Akron L Rev
Alabama Law Review	Ala L Rev
Albany Law Review.....	Albany L Rev
American Bankruptcy Law Journal.....	Am Bankr L J
American Bar Association Journal	ABA J
American Bar Foundation Research Journal	Am Bar Found Rsrch J
American Journal of Criminal Law	Am J Crim L
American Journal of International Law.....	Am J Intl L
American Journal of Jurisprudence	Am J Juris
American Journal of Legal History	Am J Legal Hist
American Journal of Trial Advocacy.....	Am J Trial Advoc
American University Law Review	Am U L Rev
Anglo-American Law Review.....	Anglo-Am L Rev
Antioch Law Journal	Antioch L J
Arizona Journal of International and Comparative Law	Ariz J Intl & Comp L
Arizona Law Review.....	Ariz L Rev
Arizona State Law Journal	Ariz St L J
Arkansas Law Review.....	Ark L Rev
Atomic Energy Law Journal.....	Atom Ener L J
Auckland University Law Review	Auck U L Rev
Australian Law Journal	Austl L J
Banking Law Journal	Bank L J
Baylor Law Review.....	Baylor L Rev
Black Law Journal.....	Black L J
Boston College Industrial and Commercial Law Review.....	BC Indust & Comm L Rev
Boston College Law Review	BC L Rev
Boston College Third World Law Journal.....	BC Third World L J
Boston University International Law Journal	BU Intl L J
Boston University Law Review.....	BU L Rev
Bracton Law Journal	Bracton L J
Brigham Young University Law Review.....	BYU L Rev
Brooklyn Law Review.....	Brooklyn L Rev
Buffalo Law Review	Buff L Rev

Business Lawyer	Bus Law
California Law Review	Cal L Rev
California Western Law Review.....	Cal W L Rev
Cambridge Law Journal	Camb L J
Campbell Law Review	Camp L Rev
Capital University Law Review	Cap U L Rev
Cardozo Arts and Entertainment Law Journal	Cardozo Arts & Enter L J
Cardozo Law Review	Cardozo L Rev
Case and Comment.....	Case & Comment
Catholic Lawyer	Cath Law
Catholic University Law Review	Cath U L Rev
Chicago Kent Law Review.....	Chi Kent L Rev
Chicano Law Review	Chicano L Rev
Cleveland State Law Review.....	Cleve St L Rev
Colorado Lawyer.....	Colo Law
Columbia Business Law Review.....	Colum Bus L Rev
Columbia Human Rights Law Review.....	Colum Hum Rts L Rev
Columbia Journal of Environmental Law.....	Colum J Envir L
Columbia Journal of Law and the Arts.....	Colum J L & Arts
Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems.....	Colum J L & Soc Probs
Columbia Journal of Transnational Law	Colum J Transnatl L
Columbia Law Review.....	Colum L Rev
Common Market Law Review	Common Mkt L Rev
Comparative Labor Law Journal	Comp Labor L J
Connecticut Journal of International Law.....	Conn J Intl L
Connecticut Law Review	Conn L Rev
Constitutional Commentary	Const Commen
Conveyance and Property Lawyer.....	Conv & Prop Law
Cooley Law Review	Cooley L Rev
Cornell International Law Journal.....	Cornell Intl L J
Cornell Law Review.....	Cornell L Rev
Creighton Law Review.....	Creighton L Rev
Criminal Justice Journal	Crim Just J
Criminal Law Journal.....	Crim L J
Criminal Law Quarterly	Crim L Q
Criminal Law Review	Crim L Rev
Cumberland Law Review.....	Cumb L Rev
Dalhousie Law Journal.....	Dalhousie L J
DePaul Law Review.....	DePaul L Rev

Delaware Journal of Corporate Law.....	Del J Corp L
Denning Law Review	Denning L Rev
Denver Journal of International Law and Policy	Denver J Intl L & Pol
Denver University Law Review	Denver U L Rev
Dickinson Law Review	Dickinson L Rev
Drake Law Review	Drake L Rev
Duke Law Journal	Duke L J
Duquesne Law Review.....	Duquesne L Rev
Ecology Law Quarterly	Ecol L Q
Emory Law Journal	Emory L J
Energy Law Journal.....	Energy L J
Environmental Law	Envir L
Family Law Quarterly	Fam L Q
Florida State University Law Review	Fla St U L Rev
Food Drug Cosmetic Law Journal.....	Food Drug Cosm L J
Fordham Law Review	Fordham L Rev
Fordham Urban Law Journal.....	Fordham Urban L J
George Mason University Law Review	Geo Mason L Rev
George Washington Law Review	Geo Wash L Rev
Georgetown Immigration Law Journal.....	Georgetown Immig L J
Georgetown Law Journal	Georgetown L J
Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law	Ga J Intl & Comp L
Georgia Law Review	Ga L Rev
Glendale Law Review	Glendale L Rev
Golden Gate University Law Review.....	Golden Gate U L Rev
Gonzaga Law Review	Gonzaga L Rev
Hamline Law Review	Hamline L Rev
Harvard Civil Rights–Civil Liberties Law Review.....	Harv CR–CL L Rev
Harvard Environmental Law Review	Harv Envir L Rev
Harvard International Law Journal.....	Harv Intl L J
Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy.....	Harv J L & Pub Pol
Harvard Journal on Legislation	Harv J Legis
Harvard Law Review.....	Harv L Rev
Harvard Women’s Law Journal	Harv Women’s L J
Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly	Hastings Const L Q

Hastings International and Comparative Law Review	Hastings Intl & Comp L Rev
Hastings Law Journal	Hastings L J
Hofstra Labor Law Journal.....	Hofstra Labor L J
Hofstra Law Review.....	Hofstra L Rev
Houston Law Review	Houston L Rev
Howard Law Journal	Howard L J
Idaho Law Review	Idaho L Rev
Illinois Bar Journal.....	Ill Bar J
Indiana Law Journal.....	Ind L J
Indiana Law Review.....	Ind L Rev
Institute on Federal Taxation	Inst Fed Tax
Institute on Securities Regulation.....	Inst Sec Reg
International and Comparative Law Quarterly	Intl & Comp L Q
International Journal of Law and Psychiatry.....	Intl J L & Psychiatry
International Review of Law and Economics	Intl Rev L & Econ
International Tax & Business Lawyer	Intl Tax & Bus Law
International Lawyer	Intl Law
Iowa Law Review.....	Iowa L Rev
JAG Journal.....	JAG J
John Marshall Law Review.....	John Marshall L Rev
Journal of Air Law and Commerce	J Air L & Comm
Journal of Business Law.....	J Bus L
Journal of College and University Law	J Coll & Univ L
Journal of Contemporary Health Law and Policy	J Contemp Health L & Pol
Journal of Contemporary Law.....	J Contemp L
Journal of Corporation Law	J Corp L
Journal of Corporate Taxation	J Corp Tax
Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology	J Crim L & Crimin
Journal of Energy Law and Policy	J Energy L & Pol
Journal of Environmental Law and Litigation.....	J Envir L & Litig
Journal of Family Law	J Fam L
Journal of Law and Commerce.....	J L & Commerce
Journal of Law and Economics	J L & Econ
Journal of Law and Policy.....	J L & Pol
Journal of Legal Education.....	J Legal Educ
Journal of Legal History.....	J Legal Hist

Journal of Legal Studies	J Legal Stud
Journal of Legislation.....	J Legis
Journal of Maritime Law and Commerce.....	J Marit L & Comm
Journal of Products Liability	J Prod Liab
Journal of Taxation	J Tax
Juridical Review.....	Jurid Rev
Jurimetrics Journal	Jurimet J
Justice System Journal.....	Just Sys J
Kentucky Law Journal.....	Ky L J
Labor Law Journal	Labor L J
Labor Lawyer.....	Labor Law
Land and Water Law Review	Land & Water L Rev
La Raza Law Journal.....	La Raza L J
Law and Contemporary Problems	L & Contemp Probs
Law and Human Behavior.....	L & Human Behav
Law and Psychology Review	L & Psychology Rev
Lincoln Law Review	Lincoln L Rev
Louisiana Law Review.....	La L Rev
Loyola Law Review	Loyola L Rev
Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review	Loyola LA L Rev
Loyola University of Chicago Law Journal.....	Loyola U Chi L J
Maine Law Review	Me L Rev
Manitoba Law Journal.....	Manitoba L J
Marquette Law Review	Marq L Rev
Maryland Law Review	Md L Rev
Massachusetts Law Review.....	Mass L Rev
McGill Law Journal	McGill L J
Melbourne University Law Review	Melb U L Rev
Memphis State University Law Review.....	Memphis St U L Rev
Mercer Law Review	Mercer L Rev
Michigan Law Review	Mich L Rev
Michigan State Law Review	Mich St L Rev
Military Law Review	Milit L Rev
Minnesota Law Review.....	Minn L Rev
Mississippi Law Journal.....	Miss L J
Missouri Law Review	Mo L Rev
Modern Law Review	Mod L Rev
Monash University Law Review	Monash U L Rev
Montana Law Review	Mont L Rev
National Black Law Journal.....	Natl Black L J
Natural Resources Journal.....	Nat Res J

Nebraska Law Review.....	Neb L Rev
New Law Journal	New L J
New Mexico Law Review	NM L Rev
New York Law School Journal of International and Comparative Law	NY L Sch J Intl & Comp L
New York Law School Law Review	NY L Sch L Rev
New York University Journal of International Law and Politics.....	NYU J Intl L & Polit
New York University Law Review.....	NYU L Rev
New York University Review of Law and Social Change.....	NYU Rev L & Soc Change
North Carolina Central Law Journal	NC Cent L J
North Carolina Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation.....	NC J Intl L & Comm Reg
North Carolina Law Review.....	NC L Rev
North Dakota Law Review.....	ND L Rev
Northern Illinois University Law Review.....	NIU L Rev
Northern Kentucky Law Review.....	N Ky L Rev
Northwestern University Law Review	Nw U L Rev
Notre Dame Law Review	Notre Dame L Rev
Nova Law Review	Nova L Rev
Ohio Northern University Law Review.....	Ohio N U L Rev
Ohio State Law Journal	Ohio St L J
Oklahoma City University Law Review	Okla City U L Rev
Oklahoma Law Review	Okla L Rev
Oregon Law Review.....	Or L Rev
Osgoode Hall Law Journal.....	Osgoode Hall L J
Otago Law Review.....	Otago L Rev
Ottawa Law Review	Ottawa L Rev
Oxford Journal of Legal Studies.....	Oxford J Legal Stud
Pace Law Review	Pace L Rev
Pacific Law Journal.....	Pac L J
Pepperdine Law Review.....	Pepperdine L Rev
Potomac Law Review.....	Potomac L Rev
Practical Lawyer.....	Prac Law
Probate Law Journal.....	Prob L J
Real Estate Law Journal.....	Real Est L J
Review of Litigation.....	Rev Litig
Rutgers Computer and Technology Law Journal.....	Rutgers Computer &

	Tech L J
Rutgers Law Journal.....	Rutgers L J
Rutgers Law Review	Rutgers L Rev
St. John's Law Review	St John's L Rev
Saint Louis University Law Journal	SLU L J
St. Mary's Law Journal	St Mary's L J
San Diego Law Review	San Diego L Rev
San Fernando Valley Law Review.....	San Fernando V L Rev
Santa Clara Law Review	Santa Clara L Rev
Securities Regulation Law Journal.....	Sec Reg L J
Seton Hall Law Review.....	Seton Hall L Rev
Seton Hall Legislative Journal	Seton Hall Legis J
South Carolina Law Review.....	SC L Rev
South Dakota Law Review.....	SD L Rev
South Texas Law Journal.....	S Tex L J
Southern California Law Review	S Cal L Rev
Southern Illinois University Law Journal.....	SIU L J
Southern University Law Review	S U L Rev
Southwestern Law Journal	Sw L J
Southwestern University Law Review	Sw U L Rev
Stanford Law Review	Stan L Rev
Stetson Law Review	Stetson L Rev
Suffolk Transnational Law Journal.....	Suffolk Transnatl L J
Suffolk University Law Review	Suffolk U L Rev
Supreme Court Review	S Ct Rev
Sydney Law Review.....	Sydney L Rev
Syracuse Journal of International Law and Commerce.....	Syracuse J Intl L & Comm
Syracuse Law Review	Syracuse L Rev
Tax Adviser	Tax Adviser
Tax Law Review.....	Tax L Rev
Temple Environmental Law and Technology Journal	Temple Envir L & Tech J
Temple Law Quarterly.....	Temple L Q
Temple Law Review.....	Temple L Rev
Tennessee Law Review	Tenn L Rev
Texas International Law Journal	Tex Intl L J
Texas Law Review	Tex L Rev
Texas Tech Law Review.....	Tex Tech L Rev
Thurgood Marshall Law Journal	Thurgood Marshall L J
Trial Lawyers Quarterly	Trial Law Q
Tulane Law Review.....	Tulane L Rev

Tulsa Law Journal	Tulsa L J
UC Davis Law Review.....	UC Davis L Rev
UCLA Journal of Environmental Law and Policy.....	UCLA J Envir L & Pol
UCLA Law Review.....	UCLA L Rev
UCLA Pacific Basin Law Journal	UCLA Pac Basin L J
UMKC Law Review.....	UMKC L Rev
Uniform Commercial Code Law Journal	UCC L J
University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law Journal.....	U Ark Little Rock L J
University of Baltimore Law Review.....	U Balt L Rev
University of Bridgeport Law Review	U Bridgeport L Rev
University of Chicago Law Review	U Chi L Rev
University of Chicago Legal Forum.....	U Chi Legal F
University of Cincinnati Law Review.....	U Cin L Rev
University of Colorado Law Review.....	U Colo L Rev
University of Dayton Law Review.....	U Dayton L Rev
University of Detroit Journal of Urban Law.....	U Detroit J Urban L
University of Detroit Law Review	U Detroit L Rev
University of Florida Law Review	U Fla L Rev
University of Hawaii Law Review.....	U Hawaii L Rev
University of Illinois Law Review	U Ill L Rev
University of Kansas Law Review.....	U Kan L Rev
University of Miami Inter-American Law Review.....	U Miami Int-Am L Rev
University of Miami Law Review.....	U Miami L Rev
University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform.....	U Mich J L Ref
University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Business Law	U Pa J Intl Bus L
University of Pennsylvania Law Review	U Pa L Rev
University of Pittsburgh Law Review	U Pitt L Rev
University of Puget Sound Law Review	U Puget Sound L Rev
University of Richmond Law Review.....	U Richmond L Rev
University of San Francisco Law Review	USF L Rev
University of Toledo Law Review.....	U Toledo L Rev
University of Toronto Faculty of Law Review.....	U Toronto Fac L Rev
University of Toronto Law Journal	U Toronto L J
University of West Los Angeles Law Review.....	U W LA L Rev
Urban Lawyer.....	Urban Law
Utah Law Review.....	Utah L Rev

Valparaiso University Law Review	Valp U L Rev
Vanderbilt Law Review	Vand L Rev
Vermont Law Review	Vt L Rev
Villanova Law Review	Vill L Rev
Virginia Journal of International Law	Va J Intl L
Virginia Law Review.....	Va L Rev
Wake Forest Law Review.....	Wake Forest L Rev
Washburn Law Journal.....	Washburn L J
Washington and Lee Law Review	Wash & Lee L Rev
Washington Law Review.....	Wash L Rev
Washington University Journal of Urban and Contemporary Law	Wash U J Urban & Contemp L
Washington University Law Quarterly.....	Wash U L Q
Wayne Law Review.....	Wayne L Rev
West Virginia Law Review.....	W Va L Rev
Western New England Law Review	W New Eng L Rev
Western State University Law Review	W State U L Rev
Whittier Law Review	Whittier L Rev
Willamette Law Review	Willamette L Rev
William and Mary Law Review	Wm & Mary L Rev
William Mitchell Law Review	Wm Mitchell L Rev
Wisconsin International Law Journal	Wis Intl L J
Wisconsin Law Review	Wis L Rev
Yale Journal of International Law	Yale J Intl L
Yale Journal of World Public Order	Yale J World Pub Ord
Yale Journal on Regulation.....	Yale J Reg
Yale Law and Policy Review.....	Yale L & Pol Rev
Yale Law Journal.....	Yale L J