

---

---

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATION  
TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY EDITION

---

---

EDITED BY  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LAW REVIEW

2010

COPYRIGHT © 1989, 2000, 2009  
BY  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
All rights reserved.

**Dedication**

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

**Volume 77**

Edited by Molly Grovak and Eric Tung

## Table of Contents

Preface to the Anniversary Edition .....	vi
Rule 1 Typefaces.....	7
Rule 2.1 General Rules for Punctuation and Abbreviations .....	8
Rule 2.2 Abbreviating Source Names in Citations.....	9
Rule 2.3 Geographical Terms.....	10
Rule 2.4 Months of the Year .....	11
Rule 2.5 Numbers .....	12
Rule 3.1 Introducing Authorities.....	13
Rule 3.2 Punctuation of Citation Sentences.....	14
Rule 3.3 Order of Authority.....	14
Rule 3.4 Explanatory Information .....	15
Rule 4.1 General Information for Citing to Authorities.....	17
<i>Rule 4.1(A) Page Cites.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Rule 4.1(B) Citing to Internal Divisions .....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Rule 4.1(C) Authors' and Editors' Names.....</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Rule 4.1(D) Authority Included in Another Source .....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Rule 4.1(E) Subsequent Citations to Authorities .....</i>	<i>21</i>
Rule 4.2 Cases .....	23
<i>Rule 4.2(A) Citation Format for Cases.....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Rule 4.2(B) Pending and Unreported Cases .....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Rule 4.2(C) Prior and Subsequent Case History.....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Rule 4.2(D) Short Cites to Cases .....</i>	<i>27</i>
Rule 4.3 Court Documents (briefs, motions, and petitions) .....	28
Rule 4.4 Periodicals .....	29
<i>Rule 4.4(A) General Form .....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Rule 4.4(B) Short Cites to Periodical Articles.....</i>	<i>30</i>
Rule 4.5 Books and Treatises.....	31
<i>Rule 4.5(A) General Form .....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Rule 4.5(B) Short Cites to Books and Treatises.....</i>	<i>32</i>
Rule 4.6 Constitutions and Foundational Sources of Law .....	33
Rule 4.7 Statutes .....	34
<i>Rule 4.7(A) Which Source to Cite.....</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Rule 4.7(B) Citation to a Codification .....</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Rule 4.7(C) Citation to an Original Act .....</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Rule 4.7(D) Model Codes and Uniform Acts .....</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Rule 4.7(E) Short Cites to Statutes.....</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Rule 4.7(F) Other Information .....</i>	<i>39</i>

Rule 4.8 Legislative Materials .....	40
<i>Rule 4.8(A) Non-federal Sources</i> .....	40
<i>Rule 4.8(B) Federal Sources</i> .....	40
<i>Rule 4.8(C) Short Cites to Legislative Materials</i> .....	41
Rule 4.9 Executive and Administrative Materials.....	43
Rule 4.10 Rules of Practice .....	45
Rule 4.11 Treaties and Other International Agreements.....	45
Rule 4.12 Foreign Materials.....	46
Rule 4.13 Internet Sources .....	48
Rule 4.14 Unpublished and Forthcoming Sources .....	49
Rule 4.15 Other Sources.....	49
Appendix 1: General Rules of Style and Punctuation .....	50
Appendix 2: Section Headings.....	59
Appendix 3: Recommended Abbreviations of Reporters .....	60
Appendix 4: Recommended Abbreviations of Statutory Sources.....	65
Appendix 5: Recommended Abbreviations of Periodicals.....	77

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**

With the decline of law and economics, the law school's *raison d'etre* had vanished.

#### 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.

### (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, beginning with the proofreading stage.

### (c) **Double italics**

Where 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).

## **Rule 2.1 General Rules for Punctuation and Abbreviations**

---

(a) **Punctuation: 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 cited in *Bluebook* form, leave the title as it is. Do not remove the periods.

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 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 New York City Police Department (NYPD) is not corrupt.

(e) **Omit periods from well-known acronyms**

When referring to an organization or other entity that is usually referred to by an acronym (for example, “FBI,” “NLRB,” 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**

(g) **People’s initials get periods, but no 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 (R.H. Coase, as opposed to Franklin D. Roosevelt).

## **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. Where the abbreviation for a source is not contained in a Style Sheet 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 or Lexis to see if there is a commonly used abbreviation for the source.

A good rule of thumb is that 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 where shortening the name of the source makes the reference ambiguous.

## Rule 2.3 Geographical 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). Where 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	Spa	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
-------------	-----------------	------	----------	--------------	------------

(3) For Canadian provinces, Australian states, and other non-American subdivisions, some limited abbreviation may be possible (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.

Almost 300 million people live in the US, as of April 30, 1975.

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” is correct. “Thirty-four percent” and “34%” are incorrect.

### **(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, 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, such as “See” or “But see,” 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 is acceptable 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.

(c) **Introducing a case in the text**

Cite at the case name and then pincite at the end of the sentence.

In *Han v Stanton*,<sup>1</sup> a unanimous Court held that citing of cases should occur both at the case name and “at the end of the sentence.”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 531 US 98 (2000).

<sup>2</sup> Id at 110.

### **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, Ltd v Deshevitz*, 807 F2d 95, 103–09 (2d Cir 1987).

### **Rule 3.3 Order of Authority**

---

(a) **The most important authorities come first**

Subject to the following rules, organize authorities in the manner that seems most logical in relation to the purpose of the citation sentence. The most important authorities—those most supportive of the citing text (no-signal or “See” cases)—usually should appear first. Authorities that support the text by analogy or indirectly (for example, “See also” cases) should appear next. Authorities that contradict the text come next, and “wrap-up” authorities (“For a general discussion of the circuit split, see . . .”) come last.

(b) **Rank authorities by court hierarchy**

Within each level of the string cite, unless prudence dictates otherwise (for example, the text mentions several states in alphabetical order, making it sensible for the citations also to appear in alphabetical order by state), cases from higher courts should appear before lower courts, and cases from federal courts should appear before state courts.

(c) **Statutes, cases, secondary authorities**

Statutes should come before cases, and cases should come before secondary sources such as articles or treatises.

(d) **Reverse chronological order (if most logical)**

Within each sub-level, the sources should be organized in reverse chronological order (most recent to least recent). Again, in many circumstances varying from this rule may make sense; if the author has a strong preference, we will generally follow that preference.

### **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*, 433 Pa 311, 249 A2d 295 (1969)  
(reversing the judgment against a diamond merchant for conversion of a diamond ring).

(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,” “holding,” “finding”). Articles such as “the” and “a” should not be omitted from parenthetical language.

See *St. Bartholomew’s Church v City of New York*, 914 F2d 348 (2d Cir 1990) (upholding a New York City landmark law against Free Exercise 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 the “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.

*Lochner v New York*, 198 US 45, 56 (1905) (emphasis added).

*Welch*, 483 US at 488 (citations omitted).

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

(1) Where material is emphasized in a quote, “(emphasis added)” or “(emphasis omitted)” parentheticals should always be included when necessary. If emphasis is in the original, write in the bold note, “[EIO]” for citechecking purposes.

(2) “Citation omitted” is unnecessary when:

- (i) the quotation already contains an ellipsis, or
- (ii) the omitted citation came 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).

*Roberto’s Fruit Market, Inc v Schaffer*, 13 F Supp 2d 390, 396 (ED NY 1998), citing *Shapiro v Cantor*, 123 F3d 717, 728 (2d Cir 1997).

(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, or cross-references.

*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).

## **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” citations to entire authorities.

#### **(b) Digits in pin cites**

References to consecutive page or note numbers should usually be expressed as double digits, unless the initial digit changes.

885 F2d 332, 340–42

855 F2d 985, 1199–1200 (not 1199–200)

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

#### **(c) Nonconsecutive page 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 pinpoint cite 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(s) upon which the note 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, 157–58 n 5 (1994).

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

Where a cite is to both a page and to substantive material in one footnote or footnotes in particular, 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), or note number (n), or any combination of these.

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

Other internal ordering systems may be referred to in a sensible way. For example, a few well known works indicate the pagination of a specific earlier edition with an asterisk at the appropriate place in the margin or text. The particular edition used may be cited if desired.

William M. Blackstone, 1 *Commentaries* \*12.

### **(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 “Section” or “Part.”

For a general discussion, see Wechsler, 73 *Harv L Rev* at Section III (1959).

### **(c) Non-breaking Space**

Insert a non-breaking space between the internal division symbol (for example, §) and the number, so that the symbol and number do not appear on separate lines. To insert a non-breaking space, hold Ctrl+Shift and press the space bar.

## **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 only the last name.

### **(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 "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 and then "et al".

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

### **(d) Student authors**

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

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

### **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 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 and Richard B. Stewart, *Administrative Law and Regulatory Policy* 719 (Little, Brown 2d ed 1985).

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 only be used for things 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 references 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 the additional authority is merely cited in a parenthetical, subsequent history, or “quoting” or “citing” reference. For example:

<sup>5</sup> *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).

<sup>6</sup> *Washington*, 3 F Supp 2d at 953.

<sup>7</sup> See id at 960 (Wisdom dissenting).

“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, and should never be italicized.

Also, replace every fourth “id” with a short form citation. For example:

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

<sup>2</sup> Id at 17.

<sup>3</sup> Id at 20.

<sup>4</sup> Id at 47.

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

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

Later subsections of Rule 4 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 formulations such as “See notes xx–yy and accompanying text” only when the reference draws on something substantive in *both* the text and the notes. If a footnote contains substantive material to which you are specifically directing the reader’s attention, simply use “See note xx.”

(4) **DAN Errors.** During citechecking and proofreading, if the cross-reference to footnotes spans three-digit notes, “[**DAN ERROR**]” should be inserted after the cross-reference to indicate that the extra digit should be removed at the readthrough stage.

See notes 134–136. [**DAN ERROR**]

## 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, include “City of” or “County of,” to avoid confusion among similar-named government bodies (New York state and city, San Francisco city and county).
- (2) Write out “United States” in case names.
- (3) Don’t use “ex rel.”

#### (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 — USLW cite if it exists.
  - 4th — WL cite if it exists.
  - 5th — 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.

*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.** Where the official reporter reprints an earlier editor's collection of cases and renumbers the volumes, 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.

(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, Inc 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.

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

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

(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.

*Aetna Inc v Lavoie*, 470 S2d 1060, 1065 (Ala 1985).

## **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. For consistency's sake, 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 used by the service.

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

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

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

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

*Thompson v Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' and 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, Inc*, 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} ({state}, {court}, {date and year}).

*People v Paul*, No 4582-84, slip op at 3 (NY, Supreme Ct NY County, 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 type of prior or subsequent action. No apostrophes are needed.

### (c) **When to indicate prior or subsequent history**

(1) **Affirmation, reversal, or vacatur.** Always indicate these.

*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.** Only indicate a grant of review (“*cert granted*,” “*appeal filed*”) if the case has not been decided.

(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 use the words “*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.** Where a case is only cited in a footnote, it must be full-cited again unless a full cite to the case appears in the same Part of the Article in which the cite appears. For example, if a case is first full-cited in a footnote in Part II.A of the Article, a footnote cite in II.B may be short-cited. But a full cite should be included in a footnote accompanying Part III. This rule only applies to footnotes. If a case is full-cited in the text, 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:

<sup>5</sup> *McIntyre v Ohio Election Commission*, 514 US 334 (1995).

<sup>6</sup> *Id* at 358 (Ginsburg concurring).

### (b) **Short citation form**

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

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

- (1) **Shortened Case Name.** Use the name of the first non-governmental party (for example, “*Watson*” for “*United States v Watson*,” and “*Hardwick*” for “*Bowers v Hardwick*”), when possible.
- (2) **Popular case names.** Popular names for cases (for example, “*The Lottery Cases*,” “*The Wagon Mound II*”) may be used when desired.

### (c) **When to omit the case name**

If the case is cited several times in close proximity, even the shortened case name may be omitted; “id” can be used instead.

If the sentence that a footnote supports *clearly* discusses a particular case, omit the case name from the footnote.

### **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}) (“{short name, 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 citation 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.

Litan Brief at \*48.

(c) **Citation to online copy**

Include a citation to an Internet copy of the court document when it is available on LEXIS, Westlaw, 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*, No 98-470, \*12–13 (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*, No 00-836, \*52–58 (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 review 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).

(b) **Title**

*Never* shorten a periodical title on first reference, even if it's 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).

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

(e) **Cited Page**

There should always be a pinpoint cite to specific pages cited.

(f) **Date**

If the issues of a periodical are paginated consecutively throughout a volume, only the year 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 725 (cited in note 10).

(b) **Student works**

Recall that for student-written works, the name of the author is followed by a designation such as “Comment” or “Note.” See Rule 4.1(C).

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. 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." University presses are indicated by the name of the school, omitting words such as "university" or "college" except where 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}).

(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) Supplements**

When citing to a supplement, indicate the year of its publication.

Steven M. Brent and Sharon P. Stiller, *Handling Drunk Driving Cases* § 12:2 (Law Co-op Supp 1988).

**(h) Pincites**

In pinpoint cites to a book, do not use “at” in the first citation, unless the citation includes a section or paragraph number. Do use “at” in the second citation.

<sup>1</sup> Catharine A. MacKinnon, *Only Words* 12 (Harvard 1993).

<sup>22</sup> 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).

**(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.

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

<sup>25</sup> 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.

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

<sup>6</sup> 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:

{state or country} 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 your common sense; abbreviate words where 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”), the United States Code Annotated (“USCA”), and the United States Code Service (“USCS”). Original acts appear 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.** Wherever 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 simply mentions the existence of a statutory provision, only the codification cite is needed. For example:

It is illegal to possess drugs.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> 18 USC § 207.

But if the Article refers to a statute’s passage, amendment, legislative history, or anything else where knowledge of the original enactment could be useful, give the full cite (original act and codification).

In 1975, Congress finally supplied an express prohibition on drug possession.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Anti-Drug Possession Act, Pub L No 82-447, 61 Stat 902 (1975), codified at 18 USC §§ 201–244.

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

For acts that are codified in scattered sections of the entire Code, only cite 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) “abbreviation”}, {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 is not helpful. If you use the name and intend either to shorten it or use a popular name (“Patriot 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.

25 USC § 115(a)–(c).

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

25 USC §§ 114(b)(2)(A)–(C), 119–25.

(3) **Double §§.** When referring to multiple section numbers, use two section symbols (§§). However, only multiple *section* numbers merit two section symbols, not multiple *subsection* numbers. See examples directly above.

(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 (1994).

11 Ind Code § 14-7-5 to -7-9 (1994).

(d) **Publisher**

If the codification is unofficial, give the publisher’s name in the parenthetical before the date.

Cal Civil Code § 1511 (West 1982).

(e) **Year**

There is no need to indicate the year for the most recent edition of the codification or regulation, unless the year is particularly relevant. If the year is relevant, follow the instructions below.

(1) **Supplements.** Where an amendment to a statute only appears in the supplement, the year parenthetical should indicate the year of the most recent main volume, followed by an ampersand (&), the word “Supp,” and the year of the supplement in which the most recent amendment to the section is contained. As the latest edition of the USC was printed in 2006, you should only need to apply this rule where the amendment occurred after 2006.

(i) So, if a US statute has not been amended since the main volume was published in 2006 (the latest edition of the USC), then the cite would be 25 USC § 116 (2006).

(ii) If the statute had been amended in 2008, then it would be cited as 25 USC § 116 (2006 & Supp 2008).

(iii) If recent amendments to a statute are included in the USCA, but are too recent to appear in the latest USC supplement, then it would be cited as 25 USCA § 116 (2005 & Supp 2006).

(iv) If a US statute was enacted after the date of the most recent codification of USC, and no prior version of it is contained in USC, then the cite should be to the supplement only: 25 USC § 116 (Supp 2008).

(2) **Using USCA to determine year.** Although we prefer citing to USC rather than USCA, the USCA is often helpful for determining the citation year of a federal statute. Look in the historical information in the USCA to determine when the most recent amendments to a particular statute took place, and cite to the main volume plus the supplement that contains those amendments. Annotated state codifications may be used in the same manner to determine when state statutes were most recently amended.

## **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)}, {source}  
{(year of passage)}, codified at {citation to codification}.

### **(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 xxx” 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 853 (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.

#### **(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}, {source}.

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* periodicals.

### **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 where 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 often can 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}.

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

(1) **House or Senate.** When citing to recent editions of the Congressional Record, be sure to indicate if you are citing to H or S pages.

Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act, S 2095, 103d Cong, 2d Sess (Aug 21, 1994), in 140 Cong Rec S 12660 (Aug 25, 1994).

(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 S 7091 (Apr 21, 1982).

(b) **Committee or Subcommittee Reports**

Use the following form:

{title of the report}, {S or HR} Rep No 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}) {explanatory parenthetical} {(“nickname for use in  
later short cites”).

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) (statement of Gordon J. Cloney, II,  
Chamber of Commerce of the United States) (“1982  
SICDA Hearings” hereinafter).

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 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} {subdivision} 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.

(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](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. 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 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. Where applicable, follow the rules for citing court cases (see Rule 4.2). For example, use the name in the Table of Cases Reported if there is one.

*Hollywood Ceramics Company, Inc*, 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 (“Cum Bull”) or its advance sheet, the Internal Revenue Bulletin (“Int Rev 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.

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 {page}, {pincite}”) 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. As a parallel citation, the form used by Lexis or Westlaw is permissible.

(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.

49 CFR § 73.607.

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.

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”).

{volume} Stat {page}

{year of UST volume} {volume number} UST {subdivision}.

(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.

{{(Treaty Ser) or (Exec Agr Ser) or (TIAS)} No {number}.

## **Rule 4.12 Foreign Materials**

---

### **(a) General Rule**

In general, foreign materials should be cited according to customary practice in the source country. The citation rules for a particular type of material's American equivalent may serve as a proxy.

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. Where 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**

Unless the foreign jurisdiction's practice says otherwise, 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) (citing in this form because the King's Bench is a well-known English court).

### **(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 4.6, unless the practice in the country of origin dictates otherwise.

### **(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.”

Websites should all be revisited (and parentheticals updated accordingly) at the galley proofreading stage. Use the following form:

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

See Raymond J. Kopp and Paul R. Portney, *Mock Referenda for Intergenerational Decisionmaking*, 5 Discussion Paper 97-48 (Resources for the Future 1997), online at [http://www.rff.org/disc\\_papers/PDF\\_files/9748.pdf](http://www.rff.org/disc_papers/PDF_files/9748.pdf) (visited Apr 15, 1998).

### **(b) Omissions**

It may be appropriate to omit author, title, or other citation elements, or they may be unavailable:

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

### **(c) Pincites**

When citing to an Internet document, pinpoint the cite to 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, and other such academic works that are unpublished (or not formally published) and not scheduled for publication should be cited in the following fashion:

{author}, {title} \*{pagination} ({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).

## 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 Papers* 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 are observed. We strongly recommend use of the *Chicago Manual of Style* (Chicago 15th ed 2003) to resolve those questions of style not addressed in this manual. For convenience, however, this section offers a few rules of style frequently needed by those who edit legal writing.

### 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) If a passage of more than one paragraph from the same source is quoted and not to be set off as an indented block quote, quotation marks are used at the beginning of each paragraph and at the end of the last paragraph.

(f) Put all punctuation *inside* the quotation marks, except for the following:

- (1) semi-colons or colons;
- (2) question marks and exclamation points if they were not part of the original quotation.

(g) When proofreading, remember that open quotation marks look different than close quotation marks on the typeset galleys or pages.

## 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 inside the quotation marks but leave it unitalicized. The entire title, including the quotation marks that follow the comma, 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.

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

For examples of this reasoning, see *Auric v Continental Casualty Co*, 111 Wis 2d 507, 331 NW2d 325 (1983); *Licata v Spector*, 26 Conn Supp 378, 225 A2d 28 (Ct Comm Pl 1966); and *Sigman by and through Sigman v Seafood Ltd Partnership I*, 817 P2d 527 (Colo 1991).

## 3 DASHES

---

There are three different 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 and social security numbers;
- (ii) to separate the elements of a compound word that is ordinarily hyphenated in a dictionary or other authoritative source such as a word book (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 (see further discussion below).

(2) The majority of technical mistakes in manuscripts involve compound-word hyphenation. Please also see the *Chicago Manual of Style*.

**(b) En Dashes (–).**

- (1) Use an en dash:
  - (i) to connect continuing or inclusive numbers, such as dates, times, and reference numbers (for example: 1975–1982, 9:30 AM–1:00 PM, 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  
separation-of-powers principle

**(c) Em Dashes (—).**

Em dashes are generally used to break up text. In Microsoft Word, 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. If this does not work in your computer, an em dash can also be obtained from the assortment of Symbols under the Insert menu; you can also set up shortcuts to make em and en dashes more easily available.

(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* and *Coker v Georgia*—that reveal the Court’s redistributive bent.

(2) An em dash is twice as long as an en dash, and is generally used to break up text.

(3) Em dashes (or double hyphens) 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.

#### 4 ELLIPSES

---

(a) Omissions must be noted. Indicate the omission of a word or 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 and each other by single spaces.

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 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 (i. e., 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.

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 (i. e. 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.

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) Where only one word is removed from a quoted sentence, use open and close brackets instead of an ellipsis. Be sure to place one space between the brackets, *regardless* of whether you are editing a manuscript or proof pages.

The court required that “each party [ ] submit their 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) 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 the *Chicago Manual of Style* 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. In most cases, this rule means that a quotation introduced by “that” will not be capitalized, but one introduced as a free-standing 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” and “Article” 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,” as in “Subpart III.A.”

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

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

The Seventh Circuit has generally 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 an English sentence as proper nouns, as in “First Amendment,” “Article III,” or “Section 8(e).” This practice should be consistent within a journal, article, brief, or memorandum. The phrases “the Court” and “the Constitution” should be capitalized only when referring to the United States Supreme Court and Constitution.

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

## **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 begin on a separate line after the quotation, flush left with the (original) left margin.

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

Justice Holmes’s jurisprudence  
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

(d) 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.”

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

(f) 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. Only “which” is to be used 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 further enlightenment, 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.”

(g) Include the first and last names of individuals referred to in the text or footnotes.

## Appendix 2: Section Headings

---

Our style regarding section headings is as follows:

(1) Primary section headings should be designated by Roman numerals, centered, and all letters should be either in 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 lower case letters followed by a close parentheses, indented one-half of an inch from the left margin, and in italics. The first letter alone should be capitalized (plus, of course, proper nouns). There should be two spaces separating the subsection 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 can be confusing. The *Chicago Manual of Style* explains:

[T]he 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
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
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.....	Cum 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 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
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 .....	INS 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 Rev 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
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
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
Northwestern Reporter .....	NW, NW2d
Ohio Appellate Reports.....	Ohio App, Ohio App

Ohio Circuit Court Reports [1885–1901] .....	2d, Ohio App 3d 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
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 Dist
Pennsylvania State Reports .....	Pa
Pennsylvania Superior Court Reports .....	Pa Super
Public Papers of the President .....	Pub Papers Pres
Revenue Procedure .....	Rev Proc
Revenue Ruling .....	Rev 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
Southwestern Reporter .....	SW, SW2d
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

---

### United States (Federal)

Codification:

United States Code .....	{title} USC § x (19xx)
United States Code Annotated.....	{title} USCA § x (19xx)
United States Code Service.....	{title} USCS § x (19xx)

Original Acts:

United States Statutes at Large .....	{title} Stat x (19xx)
---------------------------------------	-----------------------

### Alabama

Codification:

Code of Alabama Annotated .....	Ala Code Ann § x (19xx)
Code of Alabama.....	Ala Code § x (West 19xx)

Original Acts:

Acts of Alabama .....	19xx Ala Acts x
-----------------------	-----------------

### Alaska

Codification:

Alaska Statutes Annotated.....	Alaska Stat Ann § x (19xx)
--------------------------------	----------------------------

Original Acts:

Alaska Session Laws .....	19xx Alaska Sess Laws x
---------------------------	-------------------------

### Arizona

Codification:

Arizona Revised Statutes Annotated.....	Ariz Rev Stat Ann § x (West 19xx)
--	--------------------------------------

Arizona Revised Statutes Unannotated.....	Ariz Rev Stat Ann § x (Lexis 19xx)
--	---------------------------------------

Original Acts:

Arizona Session Laws .....	19xx Ariz Sess Laws x
Arizona Legislative Service.....	19xx Ariz Legis Serv x (West)

### Arkansas

Codification:

Arkansas Code Annotated.....	Ark Code Ann § x (Lexis 19xx)
General Acts of Arkansas.....	19xx Ark Acts x

## California

Codification:	
Annotated California Code .....	Cal [subject] Code § x (Deering 19xx) or (West 19xx)
Original Acts:	
Statutes of California .....	19xx Cal Stat x
California Advance Legislative Service .....	19xx Cal Adv Legis Serv x (Deering)
California Legislative Service .....	19xx Cal Legis Serv x (West)

## Colorado

Codification:	
Colorado Revised Statutes .....	Colo Rev Stat § x (19xx)
Colorado Revised Statutes Annotated .....	Colo Rev Stat Ann § x (West 19xx)
Original Acts:	
Session Laws of Colorado .....	19xx Colo Sess Laws x
Colorado Legislative Service .....	19xx Colo Legis Serv x (West)

## Connecticut

Codification:	
Connecticut General Statutes State Set .....	Conn Gen Stat § x (19xx)
Connecticut General Statutes Annotated .....	Conn Gen Stat Ann § x (West 19xx)
Original Acts:	
Connecticut Public and Special Acts .....	19xx Conn Acts x (Reg [or Spec] Sess)
Connecticut Public Acts [1650–1971] .....	19xx Conn Pub Acts x
Connecticut Special Acts [1789–1971] .....	19xx Conn Spec Acts x
Connecticut Legislative Service .....	19xx Conn Legis Serv x (West)

## Delaware

Codification:	
Delaware Code Annotated .....	{title} Del Code Ann § x (19xx)
Original Acts:	
Laws of Delaware .....	{volume} Del Laws x (19xx)

## District of Columbia

### Codification:

District of Columbia Code  
Encyclopedia ..... DC Code Encyc § x (Equity  
19xx) or (West 19xx)

District of Columbia Code  
[1940–1981] ..... DC Code § x (19xx)

### Original Acts:

United States Statutes at Large ..... {volume} Stat x (19xx)

District of Columbia Statutes at  
Large ..... 19xx DC Stat x

District of Columbia Register ..... DC Reg x (19xx)

## Florida

### Codification:

Florida Statutes ..... Fla Stat § x (19xx)

Florida Statutes Annotated ..... Fla Stat Ann § x (Harrison  
19xx) or (West 19xx)

### Original Acts:

Laws of Florida ..... 19xx Fla Laws x

Compiled General Laws of Florida ..... 19xx Comp Gen Laws Fla x  
(Harrison)

Florida Session Law Service ..... 19xx Fla Sess Law Serv x  
(West)

## Georgia

### Codification:

Official Code of Georgia Annotated ..... Ga Code Ann § x (Michie  
19xx)

### Original Acts:

Georgia Laws ..... 19xx Ga Laws x

## Hawaii

### Codification:

Hawaii Revised Statutes ..... Hawaii Rev Stat § x (19xx)

### Original Acts:

Session Laws of Hawaii ..... 19xx Hawaii Sess Laws x

## Idaho

### Codification:

Idaho Code ..... Idaho Code § x (19xx)

### Original Acts:

Session Laws, Idaho ..... 19xx Idaho Sess Laws x

## Illinois

### Codification:

Illinois Revised Statutes ..... Ill Rev Stat ch x, § x (19xx)  
Illinois Annotated Statutes..... Ill Ann Stat ch x, § x (Smith  
Hurd 19xx)

### Original Acts:

Laws of Illinois ..... 19xx Ill Laws x  
Illinois Legislative Service..... 19xx Ill Legis Serv x (West)

## Indiana

### Codification:

Indiana Code..... Ind Code § x (19xx)  
Annotated Indiana Code ..... Ind Code Ann § x (West 19xx)  
Indiana Statutes Annotated Code  
Edition..... Ind Code Ann § x (Burns  
19xx)

### Original Acts:

Acts, Indiana ..... 19xx Ind Acts x

## Iowa

### Codification:

Code of Iowa..... Iowa Code § x (19xx)  
Iowa Code Annotated..... Iowa Code Ann § x (West  
19xx)

### Original Acts:

Acts and Joint Resolutions of the  
State of Iowa..... 19xx Iowa Acts x  
Iowa Legislative Service ..... 19xx Iowa Legis Serv x (West)

## Kansas

### Codification:

Kansas Statutes Annotated ..... Kan Stat Ann § x (19xx)  
Kansas Statutes Annotated  
(Vernon)..... Kan [subject] Code Ann § x  
(Vernon 19xx)

### Original Acts:

Session Laws of Kansas ..... 19xx Kan Sess Laws x

## Kentucky

### Codification:

Kentucky Revised Annotated Statutes.....	Ky Rev Ann Stat § x (19xx)
Kentucky Revised Statutes Annotated.....	Ky Rev Stat Ann § x (Baldwin 19xx)

### Original Acts:

Kentucky Acts.....	19xx Ky Acts x
Kentucky Revised Statutes and Rules Service .....	19xx Ky Rev Stat & Rules Serv x (Baldwin)

## Louisiana

### Codification:

Louisiana Revised Statutes Annotated.....	La Rev Stat Ann § x (West 19xx)
Louisiana Civil Code Annotated .....	La Civ Code Ann § x (West 19xx)

### Original Acts:

State of Louisiana: Acts of the Legislature .....	19xx U Acts x
Louisiana Session Law Service .....	19xx La Sess Law Serv x (West)

## Maine

### Codification:

Maine Revised Statutes Annotated.....	{title} Me Rev Stat Ann § x (19xx)
---------------------------------------	------------------------------------

### Original Acts:

Laws of the State of Maine.....	19xx Me Laws x
Acts, Resolves and Constitutional Resolutions of the State of Maine [1820–1899].....	18xx Me Acts x
Maine Legislative Service .....	19xx Me Legis Serv x

## Maryland

### Codification:

Annotated Code of Maryland (subject matter).....	Md [subject] Code Ann § x (19xx)
Annotated Code of Maryland (otherwise).....	Md Ann Code art x, § x (19xx)

### Original Acts:

Laws of Maryland.....	19xx Md Laws x
-----------------------	----------------

## Massachusetts

### Codification:

Annotated Laws of Massachusetts .....	Mass Ann Laws ch x, § x (Michie/Law Co-op 19xx)
Massachusetts General Laws Annotated.....	Mass Gen Laws Ann ch x, § x (West 19xx)

### Original Acts:

Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts.....	19xx Mass Acts x
Massachusetts Advanced Legislative Service .....	19xx Mass Adv Legis Serv x (Law Co-op)

## Michigan

### Codification:

Michigan Compiled Laws .....	Mich Comp Laws § x (19xx)
Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated.....	Mich Comp Laws Ann § x (West 19xx)
Michigan Statutes Annotated.....	Mich Stat Ann § x (Callaghan 19xx)

### Original Acts:

Public and Local Acts of the Legislature of the State of Michigan .....	19xx Mich Pub Acts x
Michigan Legislative Service.....	19xx Mich Legis Serv x (West)

### Minnesota

Codification:

Minnesota Statutes..... Minn Stat § x (19xx)  
Minnesota Statutes Annotated ..... Minn Stat Ann § x (West  
19xx)

Original Acts:

Laws of Minnesota ..... 19xx Minn Laws x  
Minnesota Session Law Service ..... 19xx Minn Sess Law Serv x  
(West)

### Mississippi

Codification:

Mississippi Code ..... Miss Code § x (19xx)

Original Acts:

General Laws of Mississippi..... 19xx Miss Laws x

### Missouri

Codification:

Missouri Revised Statutes ..... Mo Rev Stat § x (19xx)  
Annotated Missouri Statutes ..... Mo Ann Stat § x (Vernon  
19xx)

Original Acts:

Laws of Missouri..... 19xx Mo Laws x  
Missouri Legislative Service ..... 19xx Mo Legis Serv x  
(Vernon)

### Montana

Codification:

Montana Code Annotated..... Mont Code Ann § x (19xx)

Original Acts:

Laws of Montana..... 19xx Mont Laws x

### Nebraska

Codification:

Revised Statutes of Nebraska ..... Neb Rev Stat § x (19xx)

Original Acts:

Laws of Nebraska..... 19xx Neb Laws x

### Nevada

Codification:

Nevada Revised Statutes..... Nev Rev Stat § x (19xx)

Original Acts:

Statutes of Nevada ..... 19xx Nev Stat x

## New Hampshire

### Codification:

New Hampshire Revised Statutes  
Annotated..... NH Rev Stat Ann § x (Equity  
19xx)

### Original Acts:

Laws of the State of New  
Hampshire ..... 19xx NH Laws x

## New Jersey

### Codification:

New Jersey Revised Statutes..... NJ Rev Stat § x (19xx)  
New Jersey Statutes Annotated ..... NJ Stat Ann § x (West 19xx)

### Original Acts:

Laws of New Jersey ..... 19xx NJ Laws x  
New Jersey Session Law Service..... 19xx NJ Sess Law Serv x  
(West)

## New Mexico

### Codification:

New Mexico Statutes Annotated..... NM Stat Ann § x (19xx)

### Original Acts:

Laws of New Mexico..... 19xx NM Laws x

## New York

### Codification:

McKinney's Consolidated Laws of  
New York ..... NY [subject] Law § x  
(McKinney 19xx)  
Consolidated Laws Service..... NY [subject] Law § x (Law Co-  
op 19xx)

### Original Acts:

Laws of New York ..... 19xx NY Laws x  
New York Session Laws ..... 19xx NY Sess Laws x  
(McKinney) or (Law Co-op)

## North Carolina

### Codification:

General Statutes of North Carolina ..... NC Gen Stat § x (19xx)

### Original Acts:

Session Laws of North Carolina ..... 19xx NC Sess Laws x  
Advanced Legislative Service to  
the General Statutes of North  
Carolina..... 19xx NC Adv Legis Serv x

### North Dakota

Codification:

North Dakota Century Code ..... ND Cent Code § x (19xx)

Original Acts:

Laws of North Carolina ..... 19xx ND Laws x

### Ohio

Codification:

Ohio Revised Code Annotated..... Ohio Rev Code Ann § x  
(Baldwin 19xx) or (Page 19xx)

Original Acts:

State of Ohio: Legislative Acts  
Passed and Joint Resolutions

Adopted ..... 19xx Ohio Laws x

Ohio Legislative Bulletin..... 19xx Ohio Legis Bull x  
(Anderson)

Ohio Legislative Service ..... 19xx Ohio Legis Serv x  
(Baldwin)

### Oklahoma

Codification:

Oklahoma Statutes..... Okla Stat § x (19xx)

Oklahoma Statutes Annotated ..... {title} Okla Stat Ann § x (West  
19xx)

Original Acts:

Oklahoma Session Laws ..... 19xx Okla Sess Laws x

Oklahoma Session Law Service ..... 19xx Okla Sess Law Serv x  
(West)

### Oregon

Codification:

Oregon Revised Statutes ..... Or Rev Stat § x (19xx)

Original Acts:

Oregon Laws and Resolutions ..... 19xx Or Laws x

Oregon Laws and Resolutions,

Special Session ..... 19xx Or Laws Spec Sess x

Oregon Laws Advanced Sheets ..... 19xx Or Laws Adv Sh No x

## Pennsylvania

### Codification:

Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes Annotated .....	{title} Pa Cons Stat Ann § x (Purdon 19xx)
Pennsylvania Statutes .....	{title} Pa Stat § x (Purdon 19xx)

### Original Acts:

Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.....	19xx Pa Laws x
Pennsylvania Legislative Service .....	19xx Pa Legis Serv x (Purdon)

## Rhode Island

### Codification:

General Laws of Rhode Island .....	RI Gen Laws § x (19xx)
------------------------------------	------------------------

### Original Acts:

Public Laws of Rhode Island .....	19xx RI Pub Laws x
-----------------------------------	--------------------

## South Carolina

### Codification:

Code of Laws of South Carolina Annotated .....	SC Code Ann § x (19xx) (Law Co-op 19xx)
--	---

### Original Acts:

Acts and Joint Resolutions, South Carolina.....	19xx SC Acts & Resol x
---	------------------------

## South Dakota

### Codification:

South Dakota Codified Laws.....	SD Cod Laws § x (19xx)
---------------------------------	------------------------

### Original Acts:

Laws of South Dakota .....	19xx SD Laws x
----------------------------	----------------

## Tennessee

### Codification:

Tennessee Code Annotated.....	Tenn Code Ann § x (19xx)
-------------------------------	--------------------------

### Original Acts:

Public Acts of the State of Tennessee .....	19xx Tenn Pub Acts x
Private Acts of the State of Tennessee .....	19xx Tenn Priv Acts x

## Texas

### Codification:

Texas Codes Annotated .....	Tex [subject] Code Ann § x (Vernon 19xx)
Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated .....	Tex Rev Civ Stat Ann § x (Vernon 19xx)
Texas Business Corporation Annotated .....	Tex Bus Corp Act Ann art x (Vernon 19xx)

### Original Acts:

General and Special Laws of the State of Texas .....	19xx Tex Gen Laws x
Texas Session Law Service .....	19xx Tex Sess Law Serv x (Vernon)

## Utah

### Codification:

Utah Code Annotated .....	Utah Code Ann § x (19xx)
---------------------------	--------------------------

### Original Acts:

Laws of Utah .....	19xx Utah Laws x
--------------------	------------------

## Vermont

### Codification:

Vermont Statutes Annotated .....	{title} Vt Stat Ann § x (Equity 19xx)
----------------------------------	--

### Original Acts:

Laws of Vermont .....	19xx Vt Laws x
-----------------------	----------------

## Virginia

### Codification:

Code of Virginia .....	Va Code § x (19xx)
Virginia Statutes at Large [1619–1807] .....	Va Stat ch x (17xx)

### Original Acts:

Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia .....	19xx Va Acts x
---	----------------

### Washington

Codification:

Revised Code of Washington ..... Wash Rev Code § x (19xx)

Revised Code of Washington

Annotated..... Wash Rev Code Ann § x (West  
19xx)

Original Acts:

Laws of Washington ..... 19xx Wash Laws x

### West Virginia

Codification:

West Virginia Code ..... W Va Code § x (19xx)

Original Acts:

Acts of the Legislature of West

Virginia ..... 19xx W Va Acts x

### Wisconsin

Codification:

Wisconsin Statutes..... Wis Stat § x (19xx)

Original Acts:

Laws of Wisconsin ..... 19xx Wis Laws x

### Wyoming

Codification:

Wyoming Statutes ..... Wyo Stat § x (19xx)

Original Acts:

Session Laws of Wyoming ..... 19xx 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 Res 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 & Comm
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 & Policy
Denver University Law Review .....	Denver U L Rev
Detroit College of Law Review .....	Detroit Coll 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 U 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 on Leg
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 & Psych
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 & Policy
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 & Criminol
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 Family 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 Beh
Law and Psychology Review .....	L & Psych 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
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
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 Review .....	SIU L Rev
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