

THE BLUEBOOK[®]

A Uniform System of Citation[®]

Twenty-Second Edition

www.legalbluebook.com

Compiled by the editors of
the Columbia Law Review,
the Harvard Law Review,
the University of Pennsylvania Law Review,
and The Yale Law Journal.

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Preface to the Twenty-Second Edition

This edition of *The Bluebook* retains the same basic approach to legal citation established by its predecessors. Some citation forms have been expanded, reduced, or modified from previous editions. *The Bluebook* strives to be responsive to suggestions from the legal community. In this edition, we have focused on making *The Bluebook* more practical for modern legal practice. We made hundreds of edits, large and small. Here are some of the most noteworthy changes, in order of appearance:

Mirroring the change to **rule 1.2**, **B1.2** now contains the “contrast” signal. **B5.3** now permits the use of the parenthetical “(citation modified)” to be used when a quotation has been stripped of internal quotation marks, brackets, ellipses, internal citations, and footnote reference numbers and capitalization has been modified without brackets. Additionally, **B22** and **B23** have been added to reflect the additions of **rules 22** and **23**. **Bluepages table BT2** has been updated to reflect current local citation rules and include more jurisdictions.

Rule 1.2 introduces a new signal, “contrast,” for situations in which the contrast between authorities rather than a comparison between them will offer support for the proposition. The language in **rule 10.8.3** has been modified to provide greater clarity and address situations like multi-district litigation. Codification information may now be omitted depending on context pursuant to **rule 12.4(f)**. **Rule 14.4** has been added to illustrate how to cite state administrative materials. Guidance on citing pen names is provided in **rule 15.1(d)**, and **rule 15.8** has been expanded to include more special citation forms. **Rule 18** has been substantially rewritten both to provide greater clarity surrounding existing rules and to add new rules to cover a greater number of sources, including AI-generated content. **Rule 20.2.4** has been revised to include new guidance on citing to sources in languages that do not employ the Roman alphabet. Finally, **rules 22** and **23** have been added. **Rule 22** provides comprehensive guidance on citing materials from Tribal Nations. **Rule 23** provides comprehensive guidance on citing archival sources.

The tables have also been updated. **Table T1.3** has been updated to reflect developments in state legal systems. **Table T1.5** has been added to the Bluebook Online and is available exclusively online, free of charge, listing all federally recognized Tribal Nations. **Table T2** has been revised, and three new jurisdictions have been added. New guidance on citations for medical journals is now provided in **table T6**. Finally, the Twenty-Second Edition has substantially modified **table T10** in order to streamline it and provide more useful abbreviations.

The compilers request that any errors, omissions, or suggestions for revisions be reported to the Harvard Law Review, Gannett House, 1511 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 or to editor@legalbluebook.com. Errors may be corrected in the Bluebook Online, at www.legalbluebook.com, prior to their correction in the next printing of *The Bluebook*. Online subscribers are encouraged to look there for the most up-to-date version of *The Bluebook*.

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May 2025

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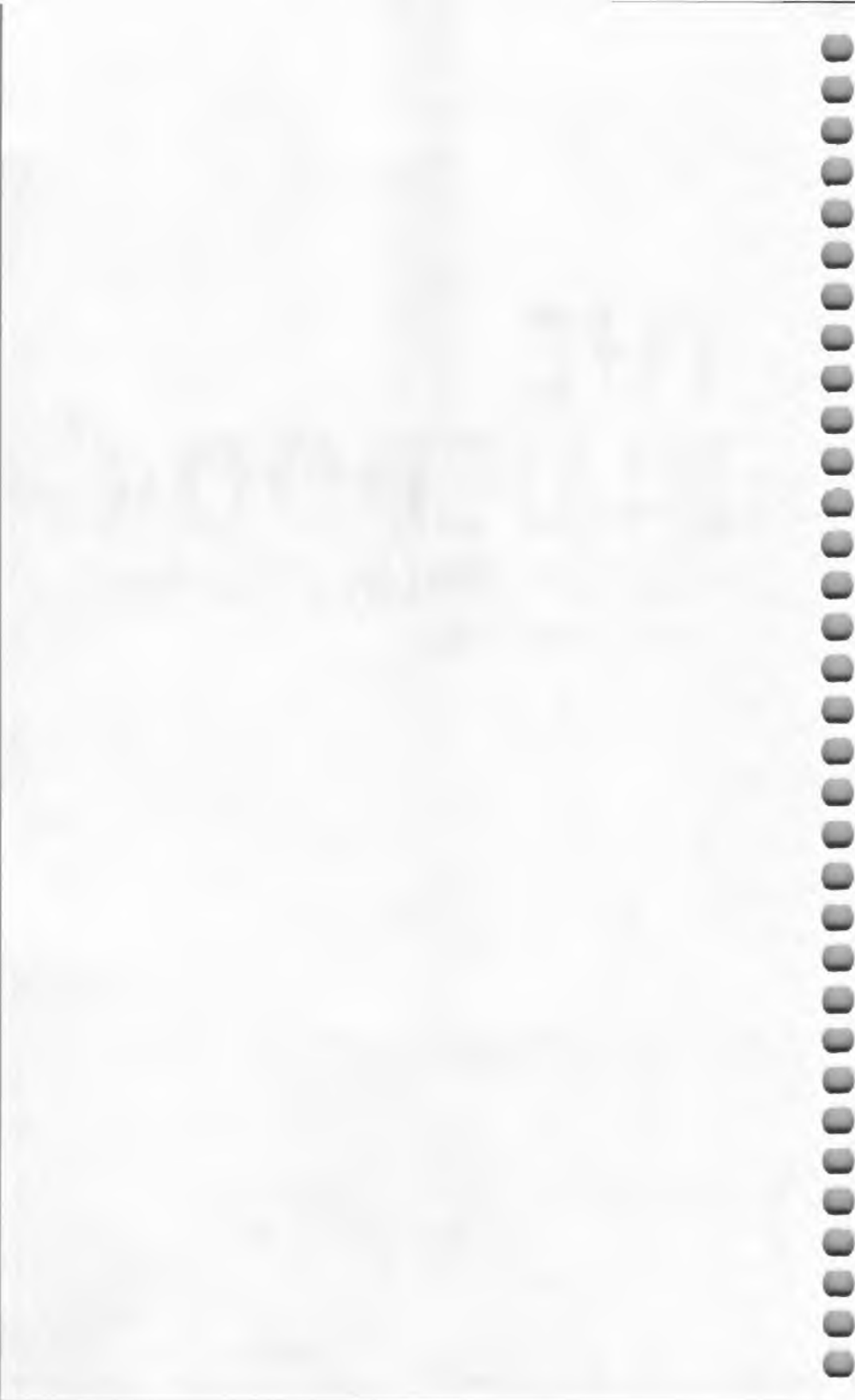
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Introduction

Welcome to *The Bluebook*, the definitive style guide for legal citation in the United States. For generations, law students, lawyers, scholars, judges, and other legal professionals have relied on *The Bluebook's* uniform system of citation. In a diverse and rapidly changing legal profession, *The Bluebook* continues to provide a systematic method by which members of the profession communicate important information about the sources and legal authorities upon which they rely in their work.

The Bluebook can often be intimidating for new users. This introduction is meant to assist you as you begin what will likely become a lifelong relationship with the *Bluebook* system of legal citation.

Structure of The Bluebook

The Bluebook contains three major parts. The first part contains the Bluepages, a how-to guide for basic legal citation. Unlike the remainder of *The Bluebook*, which is designed in a style and at a level of complexity commensurate with the needs of the law journal publication process, the Bluepages provide easy-to-comprehend guidance for the everyday citation needs of law students, summer associates, law clerks, practicing lawyers, and other legal professionals. The examples used throughout the Bluepages are printed using simple typeface conventions common in the legal profession.

The second part, printed on white paper, is the heart of the *Bluebook* system of citation: the rules of citation and style. This part is subdivided into two main sections: The first section, consisting of rules 1 through 9, establishes general standards of citation and style for use in all forms of legal writing. The second section, consisting of rules 10 through 23, presents rules for citation of specific kinds of authority such as cases, statutes, books, periodicals, and foreign and international materials. The examples used throughout this part are printed using typeface conventions standard in law journal footnotes.

The third part consists of a series of tables to be used in conjunction with the rules. The tables show, among other things, which authority to cite and how to abbreviate properly. Individual tables are referenced throughout the book. Finally, there is a comprehensive index.

General Principles of Citation

The central function of a legal citation is to allow the reader to efficiently locate the cited source. Thus, the citation forms in *The Bluebook* are designed to provide the information necessary to lead the reader directly to the specific items cited. Because of the ever-increasing range of authorities cited in legal writing, no system of citation can be complete. Therefore, when citing material of a type not explicitly discussed in this book, try to locate an analogous type of authority that is discussed and use that citation form as a model. Always be sure to provide sufficient information to allow the reader to find the cited material quickly and easily.

Getting Started

The Bluepages provide the best place to begin your study of *The Bluebook* system of legal citation. Indeed, first-year legal writing professors may wish to rely on the Bluepages as a teaching aid. The Bluepages provide only an abbreviated introduction to *The Bluebook* system, however, and do not contain answers to more difficult citation questions. For this reason, the Bluepages contain references to related rules and tables found in other parts of *The Bluebook*.

INTRODUCTION

The Bluepages provide a uniform system of citation for legal practitioners. Please keep the following in mind:

- **Local Rules.** Many courts have their own rules of citation that differ in some respects from *The Bluebook*. Make sure to abide by any citation requirements of the court to which you are submitting your documents. An index of jurisdiction-specific citation rules is contained in Bluepages table BT2.
- **Typeface.** The Bluepages keep the tradition of underscoring certain text. So long as you are consistent, however, you may substitute *italics* wherever underscoring is used in the Bluepages. The remainder of *The Bluebook* employs a more complex array of typeface conventions, including ordinary roman type, *italics*, and SMALL CAPITALS. These differences are explained in Bluepages B2.
- **The Whitepages.** Where the Bluepages and local court rules are silent regarding the citation of a particular document, you may use the other rules in *The Bluebook*, referred to as the “Whitepages,” to supplement the Bluepages. Keep in mind the typeface differences between academic documents and non-academic legal documents as explained in Bluepages B2.
- **The Elements of a Citation.** Generally, a legal citation is composed of three elements: (1) a signal; (2) the source or authority; and (3) parenthetical information. The Bluepages explore each of these elements in detail.

Special Note for Law Students: *The Bluebook* is primarily written for two types of users: academics and practitioners. The Whitepages provide rules for academic publications such as law review articles and research papers. The Bluepages set forth permissible deviations from the Whitepages that are designed to accommodate the needs of lawyers and law clerks. The Bluepages are used primarily for briefs, motions, memoranda, and opinions. For the most part, the Bluepages only provide examples of how a citation should look. For comprehensive discussions of the elements of a citation, you should refer to the corresponding Whitepages as cross-referenced in the Bluepages.

- **Bluepages Tip:** The Bluepages parallel the Whitepages in numbering and content. You may use a Whitepage rule to supplement a corresponding Bluepage rule.

Structure of Legal Citations

B1

Citation Sentences and Clauses

B1.1

In non-academic legal documents, such as briefs and opinions, citations generally appear within the text of the document immediately following the propositions they support. Footnotes should only be used in non-academic legal documents when permitted or required by local court rules.

A citation may be inserted into the text of a document in one of two ways: as a stand-alone citation sentence or as a citation clause.

Citation sentences begin with a capital letter and end with a period. One citation sentence may contain multiple citations separated by semicolons. Use citation sentences to cite sources and authorities that relate to the entire preceding sentence:

The U.S. Supreme Court has the power to invalidate statutes that are repugnant to the U.S. Constitution. Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 177–79 (1803) (federal laws); Fletcher v. Peck, 10 U.S. (6 Cranch) 87, 139 (1810) (state laws); Dred Scott v. Sandford, 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393, 395 (1856), superseded by constitutional amendment, U.S. Const. amend. XIII. The U.S. Supreme Court also has the power to review state court decisions. Martin v. Hunter's Lessee, 14 U.S. (1 Wheat.) 304, 377–78 (1816) (civil cases); Cohens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. (6 Wheat.) 264, 350 (1821) (criminal cases).

Citation clauses are set off from the text by commas and immediately follow the proposition to which they relate. Do not begin a citation clause with a capital letter unless the citation clause begins with a source that would otherwise be capitalized. Do not end a citation clause with a period, unless it is the last clause in the sentence. Use citation clauses to cite sources and authorities that relate to only part of a sentence:

The Supreme Court adopted a broad reading of the Commerce Clause during the New Deal, see Wickard v. Filburn, 317 U.S. 111, 128–29 (1942), though in recent years the Supreme Court has somewhat reined in its broad reading, see United States v. Lopez, 514 U.S. 549, 624 (1995); United States v. Morrison, 529 U.S. 598, 612–13 (2000); Nat'l Fed'n of Indep. Bus. v. Sebelius, 567 U.S. 519, 552 (2012). But see Gonzales v. Raich, 545 U.S. 1, 39 (2005).

B1.2 Introductory Signals

A **signal** is a shorthand message to the reader about the relationship between a **proposition** and the source or authority cited for that proposition. Refer to **rule 1.2** for more information on how to use these signals.

- **Bluepages Tip:** Signals are capitalized when used to begin a citation sentence but are lowercase when used to begin a citation clause.

Signal	Use
[no signal]	The authority directly states the proposition, is the source of a quotation, or was mentioned in the proposition
<u>E.g.</u>	The authority is one of multiple authorities directly stating the same proposition
<u>Accord</u>	The authority is one of multiple authorities directly stating or supporting the proposition, and one of the other authorities was mentioned in the proposition
<u>See</u>	The authority supports, but does not directly state, the proposition

<u>See also</u>	The authority provides additional material supporting the proposition
<u>Cf.</u>	The proposition supported by the authority is different from the main proposition but sufficiently analogous to lend support
<u>Compare ... [and] ... with ... [and] ...</u>	The authorities are similar in important respects
<u>Contrast ... [and] ... with ... [and] ...</u>	The authorities are different in important respects
<u>Contra</u>	The authority directly states a proposition contrary to the main proposition
<u>But see</u>	The authority clearly supports a proposition contrary to the main proposition
<u>But cf.</u>	The authority supports a proposition analogous to the contrary of the main proposition
<u>See generally</u>	The authority is helpful background material related to the proposition

- **Bluepages Tip:** You may combine “e.g.” with “see” or “but see” to form “see, e.g.” or “but see, e.g.” respectively. Both “see, e.g.” and “but see, e.g.” should be completely underlined (other than the last comma for each).

When using more than one type of signal in a citation sentence, the signals (together with the authorities they introduce) should appear in the order in which they appear in the table above. For more information about the grouping and ordering of signals, see **rule 1.3**.

Separate authorities within each signal with semicolons. If certain authorities are considerably more helpful or authoritative than the other authorities, you may list the more helpful authorities first.

For further guidance on the order of authorities, see **rule 1.4**.

Explanatory Parentheticals

B1.3

Regardless of the type of authority you cite, it may be helpful to include additional information to explain the relevance of the cited authority. Append this information parenthetically at the end of your citation (but before any subsequent history).

Explanatory parentheticals should begin with a present participle, unless the parenthetical contains a quoted sentence or a short statement. You may omit extraneous words, such as “the,” unless doing so would cause confusion. Do not begin with a capital letter or end with a period unless the parenthetical consists of a quotation that reads as a full sentence:

- See *Flanagan v. United States*, 465 U.S. 259, 264 (1984) (explaining that the final judgment rule reduces potential for parties to “clog the courts” with time-consuming appeals).

- ▶ Atl. Richfield Co. v. Fed. Energy Admin., 429 F. Supp. 1052, 1061–62 (N.D. Cal. 1976) (“Not every person aggrieved by administrative action is necessarily entitled to the protections of due process.”).
- ▶ 5 U.S.C. § 553(b) (2000) (requiring agencies to publish notice of proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register).
- ▶ Such standards have been adopted to address a variety of environmental problems. See, e.g., H.B. Jacobini, The New International Sanitary Regulations, 46 Am. J. Int’l L. 727, 727–28 (1952) (health-related water quality); Robert L. Meyer, Travaux Préparatoires for the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 2 Earth L.J. 45, 45–81 (1976) (conservation of protected areas).

For further guidance on explanatory parentheticals, see **rule 1.5**.

B2 Typeface for Court Documents

Court documents and legal memoranda use two typefaces: ordinary type and *italics* (or underscoring).

While the Bluepages use underscoring rather than italics, keep in mind that underscoring is the equivalent of italics. For citations appearing in non-academic legal documents, follow these general rules:

Italicize (or underscore) the following information in a citation clause:

- ▶ Case names, including procedural phrases introducing case names;
- ▶ Titles of books and articles;
- ▶ Titles of some legislative materials;
- ▶ Introductory signals;
- ▶ Explanatory phrases introducing subsequent case history;
- ▶ Cross references, such as id. and supra; and
- ▶ Words and phrases introducing related authority, such as “quoted in.”

Italicize (or underscore) the following information in the text of a legal document:

- ▶ Titles of publications, such as *The New York Times*;
- ▶ Words italicized in the original source of a quotation; and
- ▶ Any other word that would otherwise be italicized, such as an uncommon foreign word.

Key differences between academic citations (the Whitepages) and non-academic citations (the Bluepages):

	Non-Academic Citations (Bluepages)	Academic Citations (Whitepages)
Typeface:	The following are <i>italicized</i> or <u>underscored</u> :	The following are <i>italicized</i> :
Italics	Introductory signals	Introductory signals
	Full and short case names	Short form case names
	Procedural and explanatory phrases in case citations	Procedural and explanatory phrases in case citations
	" <i>Id.</i> " or " <u>Id.</u> "	" <i>Id.</i> "
	Titles of books, articles, and essays	Titles of articles in periodicals
	Titles of some legislative materials	Titles of congressional committee hearings
	Punctuation that falls within italicized or underscored material	Punctuation that falls within italicized material
	Introductory phrases for related authority	Introductory phrases for related authority
	Internal cross-references	Internal cross-references
Typeface:	SMALL CAPITALS are not required (but may be used for stylistic purposes).	The following are in SMALL CAPITALS:
Caps		Authors and titles of books, including institutional authors
		Titles of periodicals

Subdivisions

B3

Give page numbers before date parentheticals, without any introductory abbreviations such as "p." or "at." Cite nonconsecutive pages by giving the individual page numbers separated by commas (e.g., "101, 103").

To cite a footnote or endnote, give the page on which the note appears, "n." and the footnote number:

- United States v. Carolene Prods. Co., 304 U.S. 144, 152 n.4 (1938).

When the volumes are numbered, cite the volume number in Arabic numerals. If the author of the entire work is cited, the volume number precedes the author's name:

- 3 Ronald E. Mallen, Jeffrey M. Smith & Allison D. Rhodes, Legal Malpractice 101-02 (2014).

If an authority is organized by section (§) or paragraph (¶), you may cite to these subdivisions.

Most subdivisions (such as columns or sections) in citations are abbreviated. See **table T16** for a list of subdivision abbreviations.

B4 Short Citation Forms

You may use “id.” when citing the immediately preceding authority, but only when the immediately preceding citation contains only one authority. Always indicate when a subsequent citation refers to a different page number in the same source (e.g., “id. at 5”).

You may use “supra” and “hereinafter” to refer to legislative hearings; court filings; books; pamphlets; reports; unpublished materials; non-print resources; periodicals; services; treaties and international agreements; regulations, directives, and decisions of intergovernmental organizations; and internal cross-references. You should not use “supra” and “hereinafter” to refer to cases, statutes, constitutions, legislative materials or debates (other than hearings), restatements, model codes, or regulations, except in extraordinary circumstances, such as when the name of the authority is extremely long.

B5 Quotations

B5.1 Generally

Enclose all quotations, except block quotations, with quotation marks. Place commas or periods inside the quotation marks, but place all other punctuation outside the quotation marks unless such punctuation is part of the quoted text:

“When, as here, the plaintiff is a public figure, he cannot recover unless he proves by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant published the defamatory statement with actual malice, i.e., with ‘knowledge that it was false or with reckless disregard of whether it was false or not.’” Masson v. New Yorker Mag., Inc., 501 U.S. 496, 510 (1991) (quoting N.Y. Times Co. v. Sullivan, 376 U.S. 254, 279–80 (1964)).

“We refused to permit recovery for choice of language which, though perhaps reflecting a misconception, represented ‘the sort of inaccuracy that is commonplace in the forum of robust debate to which the New York Times rule applies.’” Masson v. New Yorker Mag., Inc., 501 U.S. 496, 519 (1991).

- **Bluepages Tip:** A quotation appearing within another quotation can either be parenthetically attributed to its original source or otherwise acknowledged by indicating that a citation has been omitted.

For further guidance on quotations, including omissions and alterations of quoted material, see **rule 5**.

B5.2 Block Quotations

Quotations of fifty or more words should be single spaced, indented on both sides, justified, and without quotation marks. This is known as a **block quotation**. Quotation marks within a block quotation should appear as they do in the quoted material. The citation following a block quotation should not be indented but should begin at the left margin on the line following the quotation:

[T]his presumptive privilege must be considered in light of our historic commitment to the rule of law. This is nowhere more profoundly manifest than in our view that “the twofold aim [of criminal justice] is that guilt shall not escape or innocence suffer.” We have elected to employ an adversary system of criminal justice in which the parties contest all issues before a court of law. . . . To ensure that justice is done, it is imperative to the function of courts that compulsory process be available for the production of evidence needed either by the prosecution or by the defense.

United States v. Nixon, 418 U.S. 683, 708–09 (1974) (citation omitted). The Court then balanced this interest against the evils of forced disclosure. *Id.* at 710.

Modifying Quotations and Citations for Clarity

B5.3

When a quotation includes material quoted from another source, the quotation may, for clarity, be stripped of internal quotation marks, brackets, ellipses, internal citations, and footnote reference numbers; the original sources of quotations within the quotation need not be cited parenthetically; and capitalization may be changed without brackets. Indicate these changes parenthetically with “(citation modified).” Other than the changes specified, the text of the quotation after modification should match the text used in the source cited. If the quotation is altered further, indicate the changes or omissions according to rules 5.2 and 5.3.

Thus: “[A]n ‘on the merits adjudication’ is” understood as “one that actually ‘pass[es] directly on the substance of [a particular] claim’ before the court.” *Semtek Int’l Inc. v. Lockheed Martin Corp.*, 531 U.S. 497, 501–02 (2001) (alteration in original) (quoting Restatement (Second) of Judgments § 19 cmt. a (A.L.I. 1982)).

becomes: “An on the merits adjudication is” understood as “one that actually passes directly on the substance of a particular claim before the court.” *Semtek Int’l Inc. v. Lockheed Martin Corp.*, 531 U.S. 497, 501–02 (2001) (citation modified).

The modification of any quotation under **Bluepages B5.3** affirmatively represents that any alterations were made solely to enhance readability and that the quotation otherwise faithfully reproduces the quoted text.

- **Bluepages Tip:** The parenthetical “(citation modified)” should be used in lieu of any other parenthetical that indicates a quotation or citation has been modified for readability, such as “(cleaned up),” especially when such parentheticals lack a definite meaning in practice.

Abbreviations, Numerals, and Symbols

B6

The Bluebook contains tables with lists of specific abbreviations for arbitral reporters (T5), case names, institutional author names, and common words in periodical titles (T6), court names (T7), explanatory phrases (T8), legislative documents (T9), geographical terms (T10), judges and officials (T11), months (T12), institutional names in periodical titles (T13), publishing terms (T14), services (T15), and subdivisions (T16).

Close up adjacent single capitals (U.S.), but do not close up single capitals with longer abbreviations (S. Ct.). Every abbreviation should be followed by a period (Univ.), except those in which the last letter is set off by an apostrophe (Soc'y).

Because many court systems impose word limits on briefs and other documents submitted to the court, abbreviations in reporter names may optionally be closed to conserve space, even if they would normally be separated under this rule. For example, "S. Ct." would become "S.Ct." and "F. Supp. 2d" would become "F.Supp.2d."

Spell out the numbers zero to ninety-nine. Use numerals for larger numbers (unless they begin a sentence).

For more information about abbreviations, numerals, and symbols, see **rule 6**.

B7 **Italicization for Style and in Unique Circumstances**

Words and phrases may be italicized (or underscored) for emphasis.

You may italicize (or underscore) non-English words and phrases unless they have been incorporated into common English usage. Most Latin words and phrases that are used in legal writing are in common English usage. Obsolete or uncommon Latin words and phrases, however, should be italicized (or underscored).

"*Id.*" is always italicized (or underscored).

For more information about italicizing for style, see **rule 7**.

B8 **Capitalization**

In addition to capitalizing "Court" when naming any court in full or when referring to the U.S. Supreme Court, also capitalize "Court" in documents when referring to the court that will receive your documents.

While court documents can be abbreviated in accordance with **Bluepages B17.1.1** and **Bluepages table BT1** in citations, do not abbreviate the titles of court documents in textual sentences:

• This Court has already ruled on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss.

But: The court in *Watkins* was attempting to distinguish earlier precedent pointing in the other direction.

Capitalize party designations such as "Plaintiff," "Defendant," "Appellant," and "Appellee" only when referring to parties in the matter that is the subject of your document:

• Plaintiff denies Defendant's baseless allegations of misconduct.

But: In *Smith*, the plaintiffs alleged that the defendant acted in bad faith.

Capitalize the title of a court document only when: (1) the document has been filed in the matter that is the subject of your document, and (2) the reference is to the document's actual title or a shortened form thereof. Do not capitalize references to the generic name of a court document:

- ▀ In their Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, Plaintiffs argue that Defendants are strictly liable for Plaintiffs' injuries.
- ▀ The Court's Order of May 7, 2004, directed Plaintiffs to cease production immediately.

But: There is no doubt that the initial temporary restraining order was within the bounds of this Court's discretion.

- **Bluepages Tip:** Do not abbreviate the titles of court documents in textual sentences:

- ▀ For all of the above reasons, Appellant's Petition for Rehearing ought to be granted.

Not: For all of the above reasons, Appellant's Pet. Reh'g ought to be granted.

Titles of Judges

B9

Justices are referred to as "Justice Story" and "Chief Justice Jay." Parenthetical references are to "Holmes, J.," "Cardozo, J.," and "Black & White, JJ." Judges are referred to as "Judge Wisdom," "Judge Hand," and "Chief Judge Friendly."

For more information on how to refer to judges and other officials, see **rule 9**.

Cases

B10

Full Citation

B10.1

A full case citation includes five components: (1) the name of the case; (2) the published or unpublished source in which the case can be found; (3) a parenthetical indicating the court and year of decision; (4) other parenthetical information, if any; and (5) the subsequent history of the case, if any:

- ▀ Engel v. Vitale, 370 U.S. 421, 430 (1962) ("The Establishment Clause, unlike the Free Exercise Clause, does not depend upon any showing of direct governmental compulsion . . .").
- ▀ Thompson v. Hanson, 174 P.3d 120, 125 (Wash. Ct. App. 2007) (holding that a creditor may obtain a judgment against a transferee even in the absence of intent to defraud), aff'd, 239 P.3d 536, 539–41 (Wash. 2009) (en banc).

- **Bluepages Tip:** If an opinion is available only through a court's website, the opinion's webpage URL may be included at the end of the citation.

Case Names

B10.1.1

(i) Omit all parties other than the first party listed on each side of the "v.":

- ▀ Dow Jones & Co. v. Harrods, Ltd.

Not: Dow Jones & Company, Inc., Plaintiff, v. Harrods, Limited and Mohamed Al Fayed, Defendants

(ii) For names of individuals, use only last names, omitting first names, middle names, and initials:

• Darwin v. Dawkins

Not: Charles Robert Darwin v. Clinton Richard Dawkins and Edward Osborne "E.O." Wilson

(iii) Omit words indicating multiple parties (such as "et al.") and alternative names (such as "a.k.a."):

• Kant v. Bentham

Not: Immanuel Kant, et. al. v. Jeremy Bentham, a.k.a. The Father of Utilitarianism

(iv) Some case names may include a **procedural phrase**. Abbreviate "in the matter of," "petition of," and similar procedural phrases to "In re." Abbreviate "on the relation of," "on behalf of," and similar procedural phrases to "ex rel." When adversary parties are named, omit all procedural phrases except "ex rel.":

• Dombroski ex rel. Estate of Dombroski v. Chi. Park Dist.

Not: Michael Dombroski, as Administrator of Estate of His Minor Child, Samuel Dombroski v. Chicago Park District, et al.

• Ex parte Zeidner

Not: Ex parte Richard Zeidner

• In re Fairfax

Not: In the Matter of J. Fairfax

(v) Abbreviate words listed in **table T6**, unless the citation appears in a textual sentence as explained in (vi) below. Abbreviate states, countries, and other geographical units according to **table T10** unless the geographical unit is a named party. Never abbreviate "United States" when it is a named party. Omit "The" as the first word of a party's name, unless it is part of the name of the object of an in rem action. You may abbreviate any words with eight letters or more if substantial space is saved and the result is unambiguous. You may also abbreviate entities with widely recognized initials, such as NAACP and FCC:

• Seattle Times v. Univ. of Wash.

Not: The Seattle Times v. The University of Washington

• United States v. Haskell

Not: U.S. v. Erin Haskell, et al.

• Indus. Chems., Inc. v. City of Tuscaloosa

Not: Industrial Chemicals, Inc. v. The City of Tuscaloosa

• Laidlaw Corp. v. NLRB

Not: The Laidlaw Corporation v. National Labor Relations Board

For more guidance on abbreviation, see **rule 10.2**.

- **Bluepages Tip:** Underline the entire case name up to but not including the comma that follows the case name.

(vi) When referring to the full name of a case in a textual sentence, as opposed to a citation sentence or clause, underline the case name and only abbreviate widely known acronyms and the following eight words: “&,” (“and”), “Ass’n,” (“association”), “Bros.,” (“brothers”), “Co.,” (“company”), “Corp.,” (“corporation”), “Inc.,” (“incorporated”), “Ltd.,” (“limited”), and “No.” (“number”). The first time you mention a case in the text, follow the case name with the remaining elements of a full citation, set off by commas:

In Penn Central Transportation Co. v. City of New York, 366 N.E.2d 1271 (N.Y. 1977), the court applied a version of the diminution in value rule.

Not: In Penn Cent. Transp. Co. v. City of New York, 366 N.E.2d 1271 (N.Y. 1977), the court applied a version of the diminution in value rule.

In a subsequent reference to the case within the same general discussion, you may simply refer to one party’s name (or a readily identifiable shorter version of one party’s name) if the reference is unambiguous:

The Supreme Court’s recent takings jurisprudence has gradually moved away from the New York Court of Appeals’s formulation in Penn Central.

Not: The Supreme Court’s recent takings jurisprudence has gradually moved away from the New York Court of Appeals’s formulation in City of New York.

Reporters and Pinpoint Citations

B10.1.2

Cite a **reporter** by listing: (1) the volume number of the reporter in which the case is published; (2) the abbreviated name of the reporter (listed in **table T1**); and (3) the page on which the case report begins. If word limits are a consideration, **Bluepages B6** optionally permits reporter abbreviations in court documents to be closed.

To point your reader to the specific pages that relate to the cited proposition, you must also include a **pinpoint citation**, often called a “**pincite**.” Place pincites after the page on which the case report begins, separated by a comma.

A pincite may consist of a **page range**, in which instance you should indicate the first and last page of the range separated by an en dash or hyphen. Where the page numbers consist of three or more digits, drop any repetitious digits other than the final two digits (e.g., 102–06; 1020–30). To cite **multiple pages that are not consecutive**, list each page or page range, separated by commas (e.g., 103, 106–08, 132). If the material you wish to reference appears on more nonconsecutive pages than is convenient to list in one citation, you may use **passim** in lieu of a pincite. To cite a footnote, give the page on which the footnote appears, “n.,” and the footnote number, with no space between “n.” and the footnote number (e.g., 199 n.4):

Baker v. Carr, 369 U.S. 186, 195 (1962).

Newdow v. U.S. Cong., 328 F.3d 466, 471 n.3 (9th Cir. 2003).

Garfias-Rodriguez v. Holder, 702 F.3d 504, 514 (9th Cir. 2012) (“This is a permissible reading of the statute.”).

- **Bluepages Tip:** If the pincite is the first page of the case, simply repeat the page number:

• United States v. Baxter, 492 F.2d 150, 150 (9th Cir. 1973).

For further guidance on pincites, see **rule 3.2**.

B10.1.3 Court and Year of Decision

Indicate parenthetically the deciding court followed by the year of decision (immediately following the page reference). When citing decisions of the United States Supreme Court, however, do not include the name of the deciding court. **Table T1** lists the correct abbreviations for courts in U.S. jurisdictions.

(i) The United States Supreme Court: Cite United States Reports (U.S.) if the opinion appears therein; otherwise, cite to Supreme Court Reporter (S. Ct.):

- Meritor Sav. Bank v. Vinson, 477 U.S. 57, 60 (1986).
- Weverhaeuser Co. v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serv., 139 S. Ct. 361, 365 (2018).

(ii) Federal Courts of Appeals: Cite Federal Reporter (F., F.2d, F.3d, F.4th) and indicate the name of the court parenthetically:

- Env't Def. Fund v. EPA, 465 F.2d 528, 533 (D.C. Cir. 1972).
- United States v. Jardine, 364 F.3d 1200, 1203 (10th Cir. 2004).

(iii) Federal District Courts: Cite Federal Supplement (F. Supp., F. Supp. 2d, F. Supp. 3d) and indicate the name of the court parenthetically:

- W. St. Grp. L.L.C. v. Epro, 563 F. Supp. 2d 84, 91 (D. Mass. 2008).
- Harris v. Roderick, 933 F. Supp. 977, 985 (D. Idaho 1996).

- **Bluepages Tip:** The correct abbreviation for each state is listed in **table T10.1**. Some state names are abbreviated with two capital letters (e.g., N.Y.), while others are abbreviated with one capital letter and several lowercase letters (e.g., Mich.). Do not include a space between adjacent single capital letters (e.g., S.D.N.Y.), but do include a space between a single capital letter and a longer abbreviation (e.g., "D. Conn." for "District of Connecticut" and "S.D. Cal." for "Southern District of California"). For more guidance on abbreviations, see **rule 6.1**.

(iv) State High Courts: Cite the regional reporter for the region in which the court sits, if the opinion appears therein; otherwise, cite the state's official reporter, as listed in **table T1.3**. Indicate the state parenthetically, unless it is unambiguously conveyed by the reporter title:

- People v. Armour, 590 N.W.2d 61 (Mich. 1999).
- Campbell v. Gen. Motors Corp., 649 P.2d 224 (Cal. 1982).
- Bates v. Tappan, 99 Mass. 376 (1868).

(v) Other State Courts: Cite the regional reporter for the region in which the court sits, if the opinion appears therein; otherwise, cite the state's official reporter, as listed in **table T1.3**. Indicate parenthetically the state and court of

decision, unless unambiguously conveyed by the reporter title. Do not indicate the department or district of intermediate state courts:

- Lundman v. McKown, 530 N.W.2d 807 (Minn. Ct. App. 1995).
- Rusk v. State, 406 A.2d 624 (Md. Ct. Spec. App. 1979), rev'd, 424 A.2d 720 (Md. 1981).
- Campbell v. Parker-Hannifin Corp., 82 Cal. Rptr. 2d 202 (Ct. App. 1999).

Parallel Citation in State Court Documents

In documents submitted to state courts, all case citations should be to the reporters required by **local rules**. To find local rules for the court to which you are submitting a document, refer to **Bluepages table BT2**.

Local rules sometimes require citation of both the official state reporter *and* the unofficial regional or state reporter. This is called **parallel citation**. Where a pincite is necessary, include one for each reporter citation. When the state or court is clear from the official reporter title, omit it from the date parenthetical:

- Pledger v. Halvorson, 324 Ark. 302, 921 S.W.2d 576 (1996).
- Kenford Co. v. County of Erie, 73 N.Y.2d 312, 537 N.E.2d 176, 540 N.Y.S.2d 1 (1989).

Pending and Unreported Cases

B10.1.4

(i) LexisNexis and Westlaw cases: Cite to the LexisNexis or Westlaw electronic report of the case when one is available.

The proper format is as follows: (1) case name; (2) case docket number; (3) database identifier and electronic report number; (4) star page number; and (5) court and full date parenthetical:

- Albrecht v. Stranczek, No. 87 C 9535, 1991 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5088, at *1, *3 (N.D. Ill. Apr. 15, 1991).
 - Brown v. Henderson Cnty. Sheriff's Off., No. 1:23-cv-00270-MR-WCM, 2024 LX 18483, at *1 (W.D.N.C. May 14, 2024).
 - Kvaas Constr. Co. v. United States, No. 90-266C, 1991 WL 47632, at *2-3 (Cl. Ct. Apr. 8, 1991).
- **Bluepages Tip:** Different courts and publishers use different formats for case docket numbers (e.g., CIV-A, Civ. A., Civ., No.). Cite the case docket number exactly as it appears. If more than one docket number is assigned to a case, the lead-in language (e.g., CIV-A, Civ. A., Civ., No.) may be omitted after the first reference:
- PKFinans Int'l Corp. v. IBI Schroder Leasing Corp., Nos. 93 Civ. 5375, 96 Civ. 1816 (SAS) (HBP), 1996 WL 525862 (S.D.N.Y. Sep. 17, 1996).

(ii) Slip opinions: When a case is unreported, but is separately available as a slip opinion, give the docket number, the court, and the full date of the most recent major disposition of the case:

- Groucho Marx Prods. v. Playboy Enters., No. 77 Civ. 1782 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 30, 1977).

For further guidance on slip opinions, see **rule 10.8.1(b)**.

(iii) Opinions only available online, but not in an electronic database: Some cases, particularly ones that are pending, can only be accessed through a court's website. In this situation, the webpage URL may be included:

- Kave v. Trump, No. 5128, slip op. at 1 (N.Y. App. Div. Jan. 29, 2009), http://www.nycourts.gov/reporter/3dseries/2009/2009_00452.htm.

B10.1.5 Weight of Authority and Explanatory Parentheticals

To add information indicating the weight of the cited authority to a citation, insert an additional parenthetical following the date parenthetical. Indicate when you are citing a concurring or dissenting opinion:

- Bush v. Gore, 531 U.S. 98, 144 (2000) (5-4 decision) (Breyer, J., dissenting) ("The political implications of this case for the country are momentous.").
- Zuni Pub. Sch. Dist. v. Dep't of Educ., 550 U.S. 81, 113 (2007) (Scalia, J., dissenting) ("The sheer applesauce of this statutory interpretation should be obvious.").
- Webb v. Baxter Healthcare Corp., 57 F.3d 1067 (4th Cir. 1995) (unpublished table decision).
- Wersba v. Seiler, 393 F.2d 937 (3d Cir. 1968) (per curiam).

An **explanatory parenthetical** may also be added to briefly explain the proposition for which the case stands:

- Green v. Georgia, 442 U.S. 95, 97 (1979) (per curiam) (holding that exclusion of relevant evidence at a sentencing hearing constitutes denial of due process).

For further guidance on explanatory parentheticals, see **Bluepages B1.3** and **rule 1.5**.

B10.1.6 Prior or Subsequent History

A full citation should include the **prior or subsequent history** of the case, subject to several exceptions discussed in **rule 10.7**. Use one of the abbreviated explanatory phrases listed in **table T8** to introduce the prior or subsequent history. Include commonly used explanatory phrases such as "aff'd," "aff'g," "cert. denied," (subject to a two-year limitation per **rule 10.7**), "cert. granted," "rev'd," and "rev'd on other grounds," for every applicable citation. Underscore or italicize the explanatory phrase:

- Gucci Am., Inc. v. Gold Ctr. Jewelry, 997 F. Supp. 399 (S.D.N.Y. 1998), rev'd, 158 F.3d 631 (2d Cir.).
- Cooper v. Dupnik, 924 F.2d 1520, 1530–31 (9th Cir. 1991) (holding that police officers' actions did not rise to level of due process violation), rev'd en banc, 963 F.2d 1220 (9th Cir. 1992).
- Cent. Ill. Pub. Serv. Co. v. Westervelt, 342 N.E.2d 463 (Ill. App. Ct. 1976), aff'd, 367 N.E.2d 661 (Ill. 1977).

- **Bluepages Tip:** Explanatory parenthetical information about a case should immediately precede information about subsequent case history.

When the case has a different name in the subsequent history, provide the new case name, preceded by the phrase “sub nom.,” (“under the name of”). There is no need to provide the new case name if the parties’ names are merely reversed or if the subsequent history is simply a denial of certiorari or rehearing:

Great W. United Corp. v. Kidwell, 577 F.2d 1256 (5th Cir. 1978), rev’d sub nom., Leroy v. Great W. United Corp., 443 U.S. 173 (1979).

Short Form Citation

B10.2

Once you have provided a full citation to an authority, you may use a “short form” in later citations of the same authority, so long as (1) it is clear to the reader which authority is referenced; (2) the full citation falls in the same general discussion; and (3) the reader will have little trouble locating the full citation. There are several acceptable short forms for case citations. All of these forms include “at” followed, if necessary, by a pincite.

The following are all acceptable short form citations of page 100 of Palsgraf v. Long Island R.R. Co., 162 N.E. 99 (N.Y. 1928):

Palsgraf, 162 N.E. at 100.

162 N.E. at 100.

Id. at 100.

When using only one party name in a short form citation, use the name of the first party, unless that party is a geographical unit, a governmental entity, or another type of common litigant. You may also shorten a long party name, for example from First Nat’l Trust & Inv. Corp. to First Nat’l, so long as the reference remains unambiguous.

Short citations take a slightly different form for cases with parallel citations. Chalfin v. Specter, 426 Pa. 464, 465, 233 A.2d 562, 563 (1967), becomes one of the following:

Chalfin, 426 Pa. at 465, 233 A.2d at 563.

426 Pa. at 465, 233 A.2d at 563.

Id.

“Id.” is the short form used to refer to the immediately preceding authority.

- **Bluepages Tip:** The “i” in “id.” is only capitalized when it begins a citation sentence. The underline always runs under the period.

(i) When used alone, “id.” refers to the identical pincite referenced in the immediately preceding citation:

The Supreme Court has stated unequivocally that “apprehension by the use of deadly force is a seizure subject to the reasonableness requirement of the Fourth Amendment.” Tennessee v. Garner, 471 U.S. 1, 7 (1985). By contrast, minimal police interference will not always constitute a “seizure” for Fourth Amendment purposes. Id.

(ii) To refer to a different page or footnote within the immediately preceding authority, add “at” and the new pincite:

- ▶ To determine whether a particular exercise of non-lethal police force was reasonable, courts engage in a balancing process that weighs the nature of the intrusion against the “governmental interests.” Id. at 8.

(iii) “id.” may only be used when the preceding citation cites only one source:

- ▶ This process weighs the nature of the exertion of force against the governmental interests at stake. See Heath, 854 F.2d at 9. This is an “objective reasonableness” test. Id.

In the example above, it is clear that “id.” refers to Heath. By contrast, the use of “id.” in the following example is improper because it is not clear to which authority “id.” refers:

Not: To determine whether a particular exercise of non-lethal police force was reasonable, courts engage in a balancing process. Tennessee v. Garner, 471 U.S. 1, 8 (1985); see also Heath v. Henning, 854 F.2d 6, 8 (2d Cir. 1988). This process weighs the nature of the exertion of force against the governmental interests at stake. See id. at 9.

- **Bluepages Tip:** Sources identified in explanatory parentheticals, explanatory phrases, and prior or subsequent history are ignored for the purposes of this rule.

(iv) The “id.” form for cases requiring parallel citations is as follows:

- ▶ The Pennsylvania Supreme Court grappled with a similarly complicated issue in an election dispute in 1967. See Chalfin v. Specter, 426 Pa. 464, 477, 233 A.2d 562, 568 (1967). In Chalfin, the court was forced to reach a decision under a severely rushed schedule. See id. at 468, 233 A.2d at 564.

(v) “Id.” can be used for various types of authorities—not only for cases. For further guidance on the use of “id.,” see **rule 4.1**.

B11 Constitutions

- ▶ U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 10.
- ▶ U.S. Const. amend. XVIII, § 1.
- ▶ Wash. Const. art. I, § 32.

- **Bluepages Tip:** Do not use a short citation form (other than “id.”) for constitutions.

For further guidance on citing constitutions, see **rule 11**.

Statutes, Rules, and Restatements

B12

Full Citation

B12.1

Federal Statutes

B12.1.1

A full citation of a federal statute includes two elements: the official name of the act and the published source in which the act can be found. It may also include a parenthetical indicating either (i) the year the source was published or (ii) the year the statute was passed (used for session laws):

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601–9675.
- Department of Transportation Act, Pub. L. No. 89-670, § 9, 80 Stat. 931, 944–47 (1966).
- **Bluepages Tip:** Nothing is underlined in a statute citation. “Section” is indicated by the “§” symbol, the plural of which is “§§.” For further guidance concerning citation of individual sections and subsections, see rule 3.3.

Codes and Session Laws

For statutes, cite a current official or unofficial **code**, an official or privately published collection of **session laws**, or a **secondary source**. Rule 12 provides a full explanation of these sources and how to decide which one to include in your citation.

If available, cite the current official code for statutes currently in force. The official code for federal statutes is the United States Code, which is abbreviated “U.S.C.”

A citation of an official or unofficial code will tell the reader where a statute can be found by listing: (1) the title number; (2) the abbreviated name of the code; (3) the section numbers in which the act is codified; and (4) the year of the cited code edition (not the year the act was passed). The year of the cited code edition may be omitted when citing the official or unofficial United States Code, but not when citing other collections of law. Citations of an unofficial code, such as an “annotated code,” must also include the name of the publisher in a parenthetical, alongside the date, if included:

- 1 U.S.C. § 1.
- 15 U.S.C.A. § 205 (West).

To cite an individual provision of a statute, include the original section number of the provision you wish to cite following the statute name. Note that the “original section number” refers to a particular section of the act, not to the section of the code in which that provision has been codified. Thus, in the first example below, “§ 6” refers to section 6 of the Administrative Procedure Act, while “§ 555” refers to section 555 of Title V of the United States Code:

- Administrative Procedure Act § 6, 5 U.S.C. § 555.
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 § 102, 42 U.S.C. § 4332.

- Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998 § 103, 17 U.S.C.A. § 1201 (West).

Cite the **session laws** if the official or unofficial code is unavailable or insufficient, for example, when the statute does not yet appear in a code or when you need to refer to the historical fact of the statute's enactment.

The official compilation of federal session laws is the Statutes at Large, abbreviated as "Stat." A citation of the Statutes at Large includes the following elements: (1) the official or popular name of the statute; (2) the public law number, abbreviated "Pub. L. No."; (3) the section number, if any; (4) the volume number, followed by "Stat." and the number of the first page of the act; and (5) the year the statute was passed. Session law citations may also pincite the particular provision of the act cited and the particular page of the session laws on which that provision appears:

- Department of Transportation Act, Pub. L. No. 89-670, § 9, 80 Stat. 931, 944-47 (1966).
- Health Professions Education Extension Amendments of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-408, 106 Stat. 1992.
- **Bluepages Tip:** Omit the year parenthetical if the name of the statute includes its year of enactment.

For guidance on how to indicate a statute's prior or subsequent history, see **rule 12.7**.

B12.1.2 State Statutes

For state statutes, cite an official code if available. **Table T1.3** lists the official and unofficial statutory compilations of each state, with the preferred official code listed first. Although the citation form for individual state codes varies, a full citation of most state codes includes the following elements: (1) the abbreviated name of the code, as listed in **table T1.3**; (2) the cited section number(s); and (3) the year of the cited code edition (not the year the act was passed). Citations of an unofficial state code must also include the name of the publisher in the date parenthetical:

- Wash. Rev. Code § 28B.20.020 (2014).
- Cal. Penal Code § 181 (West 2011).
- N.Y. Bus. Corp. Law § 717 (McKinney 2000).

For guidance on citing state session laws, see **rule 12.4**.

B12.1.3 Procedural Rules, Restatements, Uniform Acts, and Similar Materials

- Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).
- Fed. R. Evid. 401.
- Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 90 (A.L.I. 1981).
- Restatement (Second) of Torts § 90 cmt. a (A.L.I. 1965).
- U.C.C. § 2-202 (Unif. L. Comm'n 1977).
- U.S. Sent'g Guidelines Manual § 2D1.1(c) (U.S. Sent'g Comm'n 2004).

For further guidance on citing procedural rules, restatements, uniform acts, and similar acts, see **rule 12.9**.

Federal Tax Materials

B12.1.4

Citation of federal tax materials is governed by special rules discussed in **rule 12.9.1** and **table T1.2**. In court documents and legal memoranda discussing only the current version of federal tax laws, you may omit the year and publisher parenthetical from citations of the Internal Revenue Code (I.R.C.) and Treasury regulations.

Internal Revenue Code

In citations of the Internal Revenue Code, you may replace “26 U.S.C.” with “I.R.C.”:

- 26 U.S.C. § 61.
becomes: I.R.C. § 61.

Treasury Regulations

- Treas. Reg. § 1.72-16(a) (1963).
- Treas. Reg. § 1.72-16(a), Q&A (3)(a) (1963).

Treasury Determinations

When citing Treasury determinations in court documents and legal memoranda, you may use the abbreviations contained in the introductory pages of the Cumulative Bulletin. Thus, you may cite General Counsel Memoranda as “G.C.M.” When citing Private Letter Rulings, you may use the abbreviation “P.L.R.” and omit the dashes from the ruling number:

- Rev. Rul. 83-137, 1983-2 C.B. 41.
 - I.R.S. P.L.R. 8601012 (Sep. 30, 1985).
 - I.R.S. G.C.M. 39,417 (Sep. 30, 1985).
- **Bluepages Tip:** Tax Court and Board of Tax Appeals decisions are cited as court decisions, not agency decisions. For further guidance, see **table T1.1**.

For guidance on citing materials from other administrative agencies, see **table T1.2**.

Short Form Citation

B12.2

The first mention of a statute, rule, regulation, or legislative material requires a full citation. Subsequent citations in the same general discussion may employ any short form that clearly identifies the source. **Rules 12.10, 13.8, and 14.6** include tables illustrating acceptable short forms for statutes, regulations, and legislative materials.

You may use “id.” to refer to a statute or regulation codified within the same title as the statute or regulation cited in the immediately preceding citation:

Full Citation	<u>Id.</u> Citation for Identical Provision	<u>Id.</u> Citation for Different Provision Within Same Title
28 U.S.C. § 1331.	<u>Id.</u>	<u>Id.</u> § 1332.
50 C.F.R. § 10.12 (2019).	<u>Id.</u>	<u>Id.</u> § 10.13(c)(1).
Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 90 (A.L.I. 1981).	<u>Id.</u>	<u>Id.</u> § 92

B13 Legislative Materials

A full citation to legislative material includes the following components, though not necessarily in the following order: (1) the title of the material; (2) the abbreviated name of the legislative body; (3) the number assigned to the material; (4) the number of the Congress and/or legislative session; and (5) the year of publication.

- ▶ H.R. Rep. No. 99-253, pt. 1, at 54 (1985).
- ▶ S. Rep. No. 84-2, at 7 (1955).

Enacted Federal Bill

When citing federal bills, include the name of the bill (if relevant), the abbreviated name of the Congressional chamber, the number of the bill, the number of the Congress, the section (if any), and the year of publication:

- ▶ S. 1983, 93d Cong. § 10 (1973).
- ▶ H.R. 8638, 95th Cong. § 2 (1977).
- ▶ Freedom of Information Act, S. 1160, 88th Cong. § 1 (1965).
- ▶ Digital Millennium Copyright Act, H.R. 2281, 105th Cong. § 6 (1997).

Unenacted Federal Bill

- ▶ Protection from Personal Intrusion Act, H.R. 2448, 105th Cong. § 2(a) (1997).

Federal Congressional Hearing

- ▶ Toxic Substances Control Act: Hearings on S. 776 Before the Subcomm. on the Env't of the S. Comm. on Com., 94th Cong. 343 (1975).

Federal Congressional Report

- ▶ H.R. Rep. No. 99-253, pt. 1, at 54 (1985).
- ▶ S. Rep. No. 84-2, at 7 (1955).

State Bills and Resolutions

When citing state bills and resolutions, include: (1) the name of the legislative body; (2) the number of the bill or resolution; (3) the number of the legislative body; and (4) the number of the legislative session. Parenthetically indicate the name of the state and the year of enactment or publication:

- ▶ H.B. 636, 1999 Gen. Assemb., 413th Sess. (Md. 1999).

- H.R. 189, 145th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Ga. 1999).

For further guidance on citing legislative materials, see **rule 13**.

Administrative and Executive Materials

B14

Cite federal rules and regulations to the Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) by title, section or part, and year:

- 46 C.F.R. § 166.01 (2009).

Cite state regulations in accordance with **table T1.3**, but omit small capitals:

- Cal. Code. Regs. tit. 2, § 22999 (2024).

Citations to rules or regulations in the Federal Register (Fed. Reg.) should give the commonly used name of the rule or regulation, the volume and page on which the rule or regulation begins, and the date of the rule or regulation:

- Federal Acquisition Regulations for National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 55 Fed. Reg. 52,782 (Dec. 21, 1990) (to be codified at 48 C.F.R. pt. 1).

For administrative adjudications, cite by the reported name of the first-listed private party or by the official subject-matter title:

- Trojan Transp., Inc., 249 NLRB 642 (1980).

For arbitration awards, cite as court cases if adversary parties are named and as administrative adjudications if they are not:

- Kroger Co. v. Amalgamated Meat Cutters, Loc. 539, 74 Lab. Arb. Rep. (BL) 785, 787 (1980) (Doering, Arb.).
- Charles P. Ortmeyer, 23 Indus. Arb. 272 (1980) (Stern, Arb.).

Books and Other Nonperiodic Materials

B15

Full Citation

B15.1

Citations to books, treatises, pamphlets, and other nonperiodic materials should include the following elements: (1) the volume number (for multi-volume sets); (2) the full name(s) of the author(s) as written in the publication; (3) the title of the publication (underscored or italicized); (4) a pincite; and (5) a parenthetical indicating the year of publication, the name of the editor (if any), and the edition (if more than one).

List the authors' names in the order in which they appear on the title page. For two authors, separate the names with an ampersand. For three authors, separate the names with commas except the final name, which should be set off with an ampersand (and without a comma). If a work has more than three authors, you may either list all of the authors' names or list the first author's name followed by "et al.":

- Matthew Butterick, Typography for Lawyers 54 (2010).

- J.R. McNeill & William H. McNeill, The Human Web: A Bird's-Eye View of World History 319 (2003).
- David Hunter et al., International Environmental Law and Policy 555 (3d ed. 2006).
- A Bentham Reader 101 (Mary Peter Mack ed., 1969).

There are special citation forms for a few frequently cited works:

- Good-Faith Bargaining, Black's Law Dictionary (10th ed. 2014).
- 17 Am. Jur. 2d Contracts § 74 (1964).
- 88 C.I.S. Trial § 192 (1955).
- 21 Wright & Miller's Federal Practice & Procedure § 1006 (3d ed. 1998).
- 15 Moore's Federal Practice § 100.02 (3d ed. 1997).

For further guidance on citing to books and other nonperiodic material, see rule 15.

B15.2 Short Form Citation

Use "id." to refer to a book or other nonperiodical material cited in the immediately preceding citation. Otherwise, use "supra." The "supra." form consists of: (1) the author's last name; (2) "supra.," underlined or italicized up to but not including the comma; and (3) a new pincite:

Full Cite	Id. Cite	Supra Cite
Richard Posner, <u>How Judges Think</u> 269 (2010).	<u>Id.</u> at 204–05.	Posner, <u>supra.</u> at 204–05.
Mary L. Dunnewold et al., <u>Judicial Clerkships: A Practical Guide</u> 77 (2010).	<u>See id.</u> at 80.	<u>See</u> Dunnewold et al., <u>supra.</u> at 80.
Fleming James, Jr. & Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr., <u>Civil Procedure</u> § 2.35 (5th ed. 2001).	<u>Id.</u> § 1.7.	James & Hazard, <u>supra.</u> § 1.7.

- **Bluepages Tip:** For further guidance on short forms, see rules 4, 15.10, 16.9, 17.6, and 18.12.

B16 Periodical Materials

B16.1 Full Citation

A full citation of periodical material includes the following elements: (1) the full name(s) of the author(s) as written in the publication; (2) the title of the article (underlined or italicized); (3) the abbreviated name of the publication; (4) a pincite; and (5) the date of publication. The basic citation may differ depending on the type of periodical cited. For further guidance, see rule 16.

B16.1.1 Consecutively Paginated Journals

Most law journals are paginated consecutively throughout an entire volume (i.e., an individual issue within a volume does not begin at page "1," but

rather picks up where the previous issue left off). To cite material appearing in a consecutively paginated periodical, follow this format: <author(s)>, <title of work>, <volume number> <abbreviated periodical name> <first page of article>, <pincite> (<year of publication>).

- Fred R. Shapiro & Michelle Pearce, The Most-Cited Law Review Articles of All Time, 110 Mich. L. Rev. 1483, 1489 (2012).

- R.H. Coase, The Problem of Social Cost, 3 J.L. & Econ. 1, 1 (1960).

For appropriate abbreviations of periodical names, see **tables T6 and T13**.

Nonconsecutively Paginated Journals and Magazines

B16.1.2

- Christopher Hitchens, The New Commandments, Vanity Fair, Apr. 2011, at 1.

Student-Written Work

B16.1.3

- Natalie Cotton, Comment, The Competence of Students as Editors of Law Reviews: A Response to Judge Posner, 154 U. Pa. L. Rev. 951, 982 n.104 (2006).

For guidance on citing student-written work, see **rule 16.7.1**.

Newspaper Articles

B16.1.4

- Abigail Sullivan Moore, This Is Your Brain on Drugs, N.Y. Times, Oct. 29, 2014, at A1.
- Doug Esser, UW Library Freezes Bedbugs Off Infested Books, Seattle Times, Dec. 7, 2012, at A2.

Short Form Citation

B16.2

After providing a full citation of a periodical, you should use “id.” or “supra” in subsequent citations. Use “id.” to refer to periodical material cited in the immediately preceding citation. Otherwise, use the “supra” form introduced in **Bluepages B15.2**.

- **Bluepages Tip:** When your document includes citations of more than one source by the same author, include an abbreviated reference to the title of the cited source in any supra citation:

- Llewellyn, Remarks, supra, at 401–06.

Court and Litigation Documents

B17

This rule focuses on citations to court documents that have been filed as part of the same case. For citations of court documents filed in a different case, consult **rule 10.8.3**.

Full Citation

B17.1

A full citation of a court document includes the following elements: (1) the name of the document, abbreviated where appropriate; (2) the pinpoint

citation; and (3) the date of the document, if required. The citation should also include any electronic docket number, if applicable.

B17.1.1 Abbreviation

Abbreviate the titles of court documents according to **Bluepages table BT1**. Where there is an official record, such as the Record on Appeal in appellate litigation, always abbreviate “Record” to “R.” Do not abbreviate, however, when doing so will confuse the reader:

- ▶ Petitioner admits filing suit more than one year after knowledge of the facts underlying its claim, Pet’r’s Br. 6, and further admits the applicability of a one-year statute of limitations, Pet’r’s Br. 7.
 - ▶ In Defendant’s Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment, Defendant asserts that the dangerous conditions giving rise to the accident resulted from someone else’s negligence, Def.’s Mem. Supp. Summ. J. 6, 9, implying that Defendant was, indeed, aware of the risk. Yet, in his Affidavit filed in support of the Motion, Defendant explicitly states that he had no knowledge of the rising water level. Def.’s Aff. ¶¶ 5–7; see also Jones Aff. Ex. A, at 2.
- **Bluepages Tip:** You may enclose citations of court documents in parentheses:
 - ▶ (Def.’s Resp. to Pl.’s Interrog. No. 3.)

B17.1.2 Pinpoint Citations

Provide a precise reference to the cited document, such as to the page and line on which the material appears in a deposition or trial transcript. Use commas only to avoid confusion. Separate page and line references by a colon. Page references should not be preceded by “p.,” but other subdivisions should be identified. You are generally not required to precede pincites with “at,” though it is customary to use “at” in references to certain sources such as appellate records (e.g., R. at 5):

- ▶ Hawkins Aff. 6.
- ▶ Trial Tr. vol. 2, 31.
- ▶ Pet’r’s Br. 6.
- ▶ Clark Dep. 15:21–16:4.
- ▶ Pls.’ Am. Answer to Def.’s Countercl. 3–4.
- ▶ Travis Decl. Ex. B, at 3.
- ▶ R. at 9.

Date

B17.1.3

Provide the date of the cited document when: (1) more than one document has the same title; (2) the date is relevant to the discussion; or (3) the date is needed to avoid confusion:

- ▶ Plaintiff alleged that Defendant was driving at a rate far in excess of the posted speed limit. Compl. ¶ 7. However, her sworn testimony is to the effect that she never saw the Defendant before the accident and was thus unable to gauge his speed. Perryman Dep. 34:15–18, Aug. 7, 2002; Trial Tr. vol. 2, 51–52, Dec. 12, 2002.
- ▶ Mr. Svensson attests that Plaintiff's president cared not about the age of the inventory but only about its marketability. Svensson Aff. ¶ 5. In addition, Ms. Beatrice swears that Plaintiff's president had the authority to waive the condition concerning the age of the inventory, Beatrice Aff. ¶ 9, May 10, 2003, and that no other corporate official had such authority, Beatrice Aff. ¶ 2, June 2, 2003.

Electronic Dockets

B17.1.4

Court documents filed with the electronic case management system employed by PACER for federal cases and the comparable state systems for state cases are assigned document numbers. Add this electronic docket number to the citations of electronically filed documents:

- ▶ Feder Dep. 5:30–12:10, Dkt. No. 6.
- ▶ Def.'s Mot. Summ. J. 2, Dkt. No. 15.
- **Bluepages Tip:** Documents filed on PACER are imprinted with an ECF header. If these page numbers are different from the page numbers of the filed document, use the page numbers of the original document.

Short Form Citation

B17.2

After providing a full citation, you should use a short form if: (1) it will be clear to the reader what you are citing; (2) the full citation falls in the same general discussion; and (3) the reader will have little trouble locating the full citation:

First Reference	Succeeding Reference
App. to Pet. Cert. 137–39, Dkt. No. 15.	App. 137–39, Dkt. No. 15, <u>or</u> App. 137–39.

- **Bluepages Tip:** For court documents, id. should only be used if significant space will be saved.
 - ▶ The liquid left on the floor by Defendant caused Plaintiff to lose her balance, slip, and fall. Leach Aff. 33–39. This fall led to numerous hospital visits costing well over \$10,000. Id. at 52.
 - But:** The liquid left on the floor by Defendant caused Plaintiff to lose her balance, slip, and fall. R. at 5. This fall led to numerous hospital visits costing well over \$10,000. R. at 12.

B18 The Internet**B18.1 Full Citation****B18.1.1 Direct Citations**

A full citation of an Internet source includes: (1) the name of the author(s) (if applicable); (2) the title of the specific page of the website, such as a posting or comment (underlined or italicized) (if applicable); (3) the title of the main page of the website abbreviated according to **tables T6 and T10**; (4) the date and time (if applicable); and (5) the URL. For further guidance on citing Internet sources, see **rule 18.2**:

- ▶ David Lat, Movie Night with Justice Breyer, Above the L. (Oct. 27, 2014, at 15:31 ET), <https://abovethelaw.com/2014/10/movie-night-with-justice-breyer/>.
- ▶ Fabrizio di Piazza, SCOTUSblog on Camera: Laurence H. Tribe (Part One), SCOTUSblog, <https://www.scotusblog.com/media/scotusblog-on-camera-laurence-h-tribe-part-one/>.
- ▶ Eugene Kontorovich, Italy Adopts Supreme Court's View of ICI Authority, Wash. Post (Oct. 28, 2014, at 10:41 ET), Same thing: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/voikh-conspiracy/wp/2014/10/28/italy-adopts-supreme-courts-view-of-ici-authority/>.
- **Bluepages Tip:** If a source is available in both HTML and PDF (which preserves the pagination of the print version), then you should cite to only the PDF. Whenever possible, provide a pincite for internet sources:
 - ▶ Ulrich Cubasch et al., Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 121 (2013), <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/>.

If there is no date associated with the specific webpage, use the date on which you “last visited” the webpage:

- ▶ Yahoo! Home Page, <http://www.yahoo.com> (last visited Mar. 18, 2020).

B18.1.2 Parallel Citations

For printed material, you may provide a parallel citation to an internet source:

- ▶ Am. Mining Cong. v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng'rs, No. CIV. A. 93-1754 SSH (D.D.C. Jan. 23, 1997), <http://www.wetlands.com/fed/tulloch1.htm>.

B18.2 Short Form Citation

After providing a full citation to an internet source, you may use “id.” or “supra” in subsequent citations per **rules 4 and 18.12**:

- ▶ Lat, supra.

Services

B19

Cite services by volume, abbreviated title, publisher, subdivision, and date. If the source is a case, include the abbreviated name of the court in the same parenthetical as the date:

- ▀ In re Smithfield Est., Inc., [1985–1986 Transfer Binder] Bankr. L. Rep. (CCH) ¶ 70,707 (Bankr. D.R.I. Aug. 9, 1985).
- ▀ SEC v. Tex. Int'l Airlines, 29 Fed. R. Serv. 2d (West) 408 (D.D.C. 1979).
- ▀ Kovacs v. Comm'r, 74 A.F.T.R.2d (RIA) 354 (6th Cir. 1994).

When citing looseleaf material that will eventually be bound, add the name of the bound form in parentheses if it is different from the name of the looseleaf form; include the volume of the bound form if available:

- ▀ Marietta Concrete Co., 3 Lab. Rel. Rep. (BL) (84 Lab. Arb. Rep.) 1,158 (May 7, 1985).

For further guidance on citing services, see **rule 19**.

Foreign Materials

B20

When citing to any non-U.S. source, whether in English or in another language, indicate the jurisdiction parenthetically at the end of the citation.

For foreign common law cases, indicate the court parenthetically:

- ▀ R v. Lockwood, (1782) 99 Eng. Rep. 379 (KB).

Cite foreign statutes from common law countries, like statutes of the United Kingdom (**table T2.46**), noting the jurisdiction parenthetically at the end of the citation:

- ▀ Emergency Powers Act (Act No. 3/1976) (Ir.).

For further guidance on citing foreign sources, see **rule 20**.

International Materials

B21

Founding Documents

- ▀ U.N. Charter art. 94, ¶ 1.e.
- ▀ Statute of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea art. 1, ¶ 2, Dec. 10, 1982, 1833 U.N.T.S. 561.

Multilateral Treaties

- ▀ U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea, Dec. 10, 1982, 1833 U.N.T.S. 397.
- ▀ Organization of American States, American Convention on Human Rights, Nov. 22, 1969, O.A.S.T.S. No. 36, 1144 U.N.T.S. 123.

Bilateral Treaties

- ▀ Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, Japan-U.S., art. X, Apr. 2, 1953, 4 U.S.T. 2,063.

29

- Agreement Concerning Payments for Certain Losses Suffered During World War II, Fr.-U.S., Jan. 18, 2001, Temp. State Dep't No. 01-36, 2001 WL 416465.

International Cases

The standard citation for an international law case includes: (1) the name of the case; (2) the case number; (3) the reporter (if any); (4) the characterization of the decision (judgment, provisional measures, etc.); (5) a pincite (using paragraph numbers, if available, rather than page numbers); and (6) a parenthetical with the date, prefaced by name of court if not otherwise evident from the citation:

- Delimitation of Maritime Boundary in Gulf of Maine Area (Can./U.S.), Judgment, 1982 I.C.J. Rep. 560, ¶ 22 (Nov. 5).
- Prosecutor v. Katanga, ICC-01/04-01/07-3436-Anxl, Minority opinion of Judge Wyngaert, ¶ 320 (Mar. 7, 2014).

For more on how to cite international sources, see **rule 21**.

B22 Tribal Nations

22.1 Tribal Nations with an Established Citation Format

When citing tribal law for submission to a particular Tribal Nation, follow the citation format prescribed by the respective Tribal Nation's rules or guidelines, if such a format is available.

When citing tribal law for other purposes:

- (1) If the Tribal Nation cited has prescribed a citation format for its own legal materials, provide the citation in that format. Additionally, provide a parallel citation that conforms to **rule 22**.
- (2) If the Tribal Nation has not prescribed a citation format for its own legal materials, cite the law according to **rule 22** subject to the typeface changes present in the Bluepages examples.
 - HCN Const. art. X, § 1(a)(8), [Const. of the Ho-Chunk Nation art. X, § 1(a)(8)].

22.2 Tribal Nations Without an Established Citation Format

Constitutions

Cite Tribal constitutions by (1) the name of the Constitution; (2) the subdivision being cited; and (3) a parenthetical with the name of the Tribal Nation, if not apparent from the name of the Constitution. Abbreviate Constitution as Const. Abbreviate the subdivisions of constitutions, such as articles and clauses, according to **table T16**. Do not abbreviate the name of the Tribal Nation.

- Const. of the Mescalero Apache Tribe art. V, § 1.

Codes

Cite Tribal codes by (1) the title or chapter number, if used by the Tribal Nation; (2) the full name of the code in the Tribal Nation language if applicable

or otherwise in English; (3) the full name of the code in English in square brackets, if the code name is in the Tribal Nation language; (4) the section number or numbers; (5) the year of the cited code edition, if available; and (6) the URL or database identifier, if available. Do not abbreviate the name of the code or the name of the Tribal Nation.

- 7 TVSEKVVV/AHONKVTKEPE [Muscogee (Creek) Nation Citizenship Code], Muscogee (Creek) Nation Code of Laws § 1–101 (2010), <https://www.creeksupremecourt.com/wp-content/uploads/title7.pdf>.

Cases

Cite cases with six components: (1) the name of the case, employing the abbreviation rules from **Bluepages B10.1.1**, except for a Tribal Nation party; (2) the case number, tribal reporter citation, or docket number, if available; (3) a parenthetical indicating the court and year, month, and day of decision; (4) other parenthetical information, if any, according to **rule 10.6**; (5) the URL or database identifier, if available; and (6) the subsequent history of the case, if any, according to **rule 10.7**.

- The People of the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians v. Gipson, No. 2023-37-AP (Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians Tribal App. Ct. Jan. 17, 2024), https://narf.org/nill/bulletins/tribal/documents/people_v_gipson.pdf.

Orders, Ordinances, and Resolutions

Cite Tribal council orders, ordinances, or resolutions by (1) name of the order, ordinance, or resolution, if any; (2) order, ordinance, or resolution number; (3) year of adoption; (4) a parenthetical with the name of the Tribal Council, agency, or other propounding body, including any alternative names; and (5) a parenthetical with the name of the Tribal Nation, if not apparent from the name of the Tribal body.

- Courtroom Decorum, Administrative Order No. 09-004 (2009) (San Manuel Tribal Court).

Archival Sources

B23

Cite archival sources by (1) author; (2) title; (3) institutional affiliation of the source (if available); (4) date; and (5) a parenthetical indicating the archival owner, collection, and location.

- Clarence King & James D. Hague, Report on the Property of the Sierra Iron Company Situated in Sierra and Plumas Counties, California (Feb. 1873) (on file with Brown Univ., John Hay Library, Manuscripts, Box 85, Folder 17).

For more information see **rule 23**.

BT1 Court Documents

This table provides suggested abbreviations for words commonly found in the titles of court documents. Use these abbreviations in citations to court documents according to **Bluepages B17**. This table also indicates certain words that should not be abbreviated. Unless otherwise indicated, plurals are formed by adding the letter "s."

Words of seven or more letters not appearing in this table may also be abbreviated, so long as the abbreviation is unambiguous.

Omit all articles and prepositions from an abbreviated title, unless the result will confuse the reader. Other extraneous words may also be omitted, so long as the reader can unambiguously identify the cited document.

Admission	Admis.	Discovery	Disc.
Affidavit	Aff.	Dismiss	Dismiss
Affirm	Affirm	Docket	Dkt.
Amended	Am.	Document	Doc.
Answer	Answer	Evidence	Evid.
Appeal	Appeal	Exhibit	Ex.
Appellant	Appellant	Grant	Grant
Appellee	Appellee	Hearing	Hr'g
Appendix	App.	Injunction	Inj.
Application	Appl.	Instruction	Instr.
Argument	Arg.	Interrogatory	Interrog.
Attachment	Attach.	Joint Appendix	J.A.
Attorney	Att'y	Judgment	J.
Brief	Br.	Limine	Lim.
Certiorari	Cert.	Memorandum	Mem.
Compel	Compel	Minute	Min.
Complaint	Compl.	Motion	Mot.
Counterclaim	Countercl.	Objection	Obj.
Court	Ct.	Opinion	Op.
Cross-claim	Cross-cl.	Opposition	Opp'n
Declaration	Decl.	Order	Order
Defendant ['s]	Def. ['s]	Order to Show Cause	O.S.C.
Defendants [']	Def. [']	Petition	Pet.
Demurrer	Dem.	Petitioner ['s]	Pet'r ['s]
Deny [ing]	Den.	Petitioners [']	Pet'rs ['']
Deposition	Dep.		

Plaintiff [’s]	Pl. [’s]	Request	Req.
Plaintiffs [’]	Pls. [’]	Respondent	Resp’t
Points and Authorities	P. & A.	Response	Resp.
Preliminary	Prelim.	Stay	Stay
Produc [e, tion]	Produc.	Subpoena	Subpoena
Quash	Quash	Summary	Summ.
Reconsideration	Recons.	Supplement [al]	Suppl.
Record	R.	Support	Supp.
Rehearing	Reh’g	Suppress	Suppress
Reply	Reply	Temporary Restraining Order	TRO
Report and Recommendation	R. & R.	Testimony	Test.
Reporter	Rep.	Transcript	Tr.
		Verified Statement	V.S.

Jurisdiction-Specific Citation Rules and Style Guides

BT2

This table lists local court rules and other authorities governing legal citations. While this list is intended to be as accurate and comprehensive as possible, it is important for practitioners to check the most recent version of local rules on official court websites. Those courts whose local rules do not offer guidance are omitted from this table.

Federal Courts

BT2.1

United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit

- 1st Cir. R. Notice to Litigants (cite as “Loc. R. __”)
- 1st Cir. R. 32.1.0 (citation of unpublished opinions)
- 1st Cir. R. 32.2 (citation of state decisions and law review articles)

Bankruptcy Appellate Panel for the First Circuit

- 1st Cir. Bankr. App. Panel R. 8001-1(a) (shall cite as “1st Cir. BAP L.R. __”)

United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

- 2d Cir. R. 1.1 (cite as “LR __”)
- 2d Cir. R. 32.1.1 (citation of summary orders)

United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

- 3d Cir. R. 1.2 (shall cite as “3d Cir. L.A.R. __ (2011)”)
- 3d Cir. R. 28.3 (citation of various types of legal authority)
- 3d Cir. R. 113.13 (citation of internet sources)

United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit

- 4th Cir. R. 32.1 (citation of unpublished opinions)

United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

- ▶ 5th Cir. R. 28.7, 47.5 (citation of unpublished opinions)

United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit

- ▶ 6th Cir. R. 1 (cite as “6 Cir. R. ___”)
- ▶ 6th Cir. R. 32.1(a) (citation of unpublished opinions)

Bankruptcy Appellate Panel for the Sixth Circuit

- ▶ 6th Cir. Bankr. App. Panel R. 8026 - 1 (shall cite as “6th Cir. BAP LBR ___”)
- ▶ 6th Cir. Bankr. App. Panel R. 8014 - 1(c) (citation of unpublished opinions)

United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit

- ▶ 7th Cir. R. 32.1 (citation of unpublished opinions)

United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit

- ▶ 8th Cir. R. 32.1A (citation of unpublished opinions)

Bankruptcy Appellate Panel for the Eighth Circuit

- ▶ 8th Cir. Bankr. App. Panel R. 8005A(b)(1) (cite as “L.R. BAP 8th Cir. ___”)

United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

- ▶ 9th Cir. R. 36-3 (citation of unpublished opinions)

Bankruptcy Appellate Panel for the Ninth Circuit

- ▶ 9th Cir. Bankr. App. Panel R. 8026-2 (shall cite as “9th Cir. BAP R. ___”)

United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit

- ▶ 10th Cir. R. 1.3 (should cite as “10th Cir. R. ___”)
- ▶ 10th Cir. R. 32.1 (citation of unpublished opinions)

Bankruptcy Appellate Panel for the Tenth Circuit

- ▶ 10th Cir. Bankr. App. Panel R. 8026-6 (citation of unpublished opinions)
- ▶ 10th Cir. Bankr. App. Panel R. 8026-10(a) (must cite as “10th Cir. BAP L. R. ___”)

United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit

- ▶ 11th Cir. R. Title Page (cite as “11th Cir. R. ___”)
- ▶ 11th Cir. R. 28-1(k) (citations shall comply with The Bluebook or the ALWD Citation Manual; cross-references for state cases)
- ▶ 11th Cir. R. 36-2 (citation of unpublished opinions)

United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia

- ▶ D.C. Cir. R. 28(a)(1)(B) (citation of rulings under review)
- ▶ D.C. Cir. R. 28(b) (citation of various types of legal authority)
- ▶ D.C. Cir. R. 32.1(a) (citation of published opinions and statutes)

- D.C. Cir. R. 32.1(b) (citation of unpublished opinions)
- D.C. Cir. Handbook of Practice and Internal Procedures I.D (cite local rules as “D.C. Cir. Rule __”)
- D.C. Cir. Handbook of Practice and Internal Procedures IX.A.8 (citation of various types of legal authority)

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

- Fed. Cir. R. 28(e) (citation of cases)
- Fed. Cir. R. 32.1 (citation of nonprecedential opinions or orders)

United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama

- M.D. Ala. Civ. R. 1.1(a) (should cite civil rules as “M.D. Ala. LR __”)
(should cite criminal rules as “M.D. Ala. LCrR __”)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the Middle District of Alabama

- Bankr. M.D. Ala. R. 1001-1(a) (shall cite as “Local Rules of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Middle District of Alabama __” or “LBR __, Bankr. M.D. Ala.”)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Alabama

- Bankr. N.D. Ala. R. Title Page (cite as “Bankr. N.D. Ala. R. __”)

United States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama

- S.D. Ala. R. 1(a) (cite as “S.D. Ala. GenLR __”) (cite as “S.D. Ala. CivLR __”) (cite as “S.D. Ala. CrLR __”)
- S.D. Ala. Civ. R. 7(f) (citation of opinions)

United States District Court for the District of Alaska

- D. Alaska Adm. R. (a)-1(c) (may cite as “Local Admiralty Rule __” or “D.Ak. LAR __”)
- D. Alaska Civ. R. 1.2(d) (may cite as “L.Civ.R. __”)
- D. Alaska Crim. R. 1.1(d) (may cite as “L.Crim.R. __”)
- D. Alaska Habeas Corpus R. 1.1(b) (may cite as “D.Ak. HCR __”)
- D. Alaska Mag. R. 1(a) (may cite as “D.Ak.LMR __”)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Alaska

- Bankr. D. Alaska R. 1001-1(e) (may cite as “AK LBR __”)

United States District Court for the District of Arizona

- D. Ariz. R. Foreword (may cite civil rules as “LRCiv __”) (may cite criminal rules as “LRCrim __”) (may cite bankruptcy rules as “LRBankr __”)

United States District Court for the Central District of California

- C.D. Cal. R. 11-3.9 (citation of various types of legal authority)
- C.D. Cal. R. 85-1 (may cite as “Local Rule __”)
- C.D. Cal. Adm. & Mar. R. A.3 (may cite as “LAR __”)
- C.D. Cal. Bankr. App. R. Footnote 1 (should cite as “C.D. Cal. L. Bankr. R. __”)

- C.D. Cal. Crim. R. 61-1 (may cite as “Local Criminal Rule __”)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California

- Bankr. C.D. Cal. R. 1001-1(a) (may cite as “LBR __”)
- Bankr. C.D. Cal. R. 9013-2(b)(4) (citation of unpublished opinions)
- Bankr. C.D. Cal. R. 9013-2(c) (citation of various types of legal authority)

United States District Court for the Eastern District of California

- E.D. Cal. R. 1-100(a) (may cite as “L.R. __”)
- E.D. Cal. R. 5-133(i) (citation of various types of legal authority)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of California

- Bankr. E.D. Cal. R. 1001-1(a) (may cite as “LBR __”)

United States District Court for the Northern District of California

- N.D. Cal. Adm. & Mar. R. 1-1 (should cite as “Admir. L.R. __”)
- N.D. Cal. Civ. R. 1-1 (should cite as “Civil L.R. __”)
- N.D. Cal. Civ. R. 3-4(d) (citation of various types of legal authority)
- N.D. Cal. Civ. R. 3-4(e) (citation of uncertified opinions)
- N.D. Cal. Crim. R. 1-1 (should cite as “Crim. L.R. __”)
- N.D. Cal. Habeas Corpus R. 2254-1 (should cite as “Habeas L.R. __”)
- N.D. Cal. Pat. R. 1-1 (should cite as “Patent L.R. __”)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California

- Bankr. N.D. Cal. R. 1001-1(b) (cite as “B.L.R. __”)

United States District Court for the Southern District of California

- S.D. Cal. Civ. R. 1.1(a) (may cite as “CivLR __”)
- S.D. Cal. Civ. R. 5.1(l) (citation of federal statutes and regulations)
- S.D. Cal. Crim. R. 1.1(a) (may cite as “CrimLR __”)
- S.D. Cal. Pat. R. 1.1 (should cite as “Patent L.R. __”)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of California

- Bankr. S.D. Cal. R. 1001-6(b)(17) (shall cite as “LBR __”)

United States District Court for the District of Colorado

- D. Colo. Civ. R. 1.1(a) (shall cite as “D.C.COLO.LCivR __”)
- D. Colo. Civ. R. 7.1(e) (citations in motions)
- D. Colo. Crim. R. 1.1(a) (shall cite as “D.C.COLO.LCrR __”)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Colorado

- Bankr. D. Colo. R. 1001-1(d) (shall cite as “L.B.R. __”)

United States District Court for the District of Connecticut

- D. Conn. Civ. R. 1(a) (may cite as “D. Conn. L. Civ. R. __”)
- D. Conn. Crim. R. 1(a) (may cite as “D. Conn. L. Cr. R. __”)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Connecticut

- Bankr. D. Conn. R. 1001-1(a) (shall cite as “D. Conn. Bankr. L. R. __”)

United States District Court for the District of Delaware

- D. Del. R. 1.1(a) (shall cite as “D. Del. LR __”)
- D. Del. R. 7.1.3(a)(5) (citations shall be made in accordance with The Bluebook)
- D. Del. R. 7.1.3(a)(6) (citation of earlier-filed papers)
- D. Del. R. 7.1.3(a)(7) (citation of unpublished opinions)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware

- Bankr. D. Del. R. 1001-1(a) (may cite as “Del. Bankr. L.R. __”)
- Bankr. D. Del. R. 7007-2(a)(v) (citations acceptable if in accordance with The Bluebook)
- Bankr. D. Del. R. 7007-2(a)(vi) (citation of earlier-filed papers)
- Bankr. D. Del. R. 7007-2(a)(vii) (citation of unreported opinions)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Columbia

- Bankr. D.C. R. 1001-1(a) (may cite as “LBR __” or “D.C. LBR __”)

United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida

- M.D. Fla. R. 7.01(b) (shall cite local rules as “Local Rule __”) (shall cite local admiralty and maritime rules as “Local Admiralty Rule __”) (shall cite supplemental rules for certain admiralty and maritime claims as “Supplemental Rule __”)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the Middle District of Florida

- Bankr. M.D. Fla. R. 1001-1(e) (shall cite as “Local Rule __”)

United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida

- N.D. Fla. R. 1.1 (may cite as “N.D. Fla. Loc. R. __”)
- N.D. Fla. Adm. & Mar. R. A(2)(a) (shall cite supplemental rules for certain admiralty and maritime claims as “Supplemental Rule __”)
- N.D. Fla. Adm. & Mar. R. A(2)(b) (shall cite local rules as “Local Rule __”)
- N.D. Fla. Adm. & Mar. R. A(2)(c) (shall cite local admiralty and maritime rules as “Local Admiralty Rule __”)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Florida

- Bankr. N.D. Fla. R. 1001-1(A) (may cite as “N.D. Fla. LBR __”)

United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida

- S.D. Fla. Adm. & Mar. R. 2(a) (shall cite supplemental rules for certain admiralty and maritime claims as “Supplemental Rule __”)
- S.D. Fla. Adm. & Mar. R. 2(b) (shall cite local admiralty and maritime rules as “Local Admiralty Rule __”)