

Other Types of Citations

The following information regarding The Bluebook Citation format is an adapted version of the style and formatting guidelines found in *The Bluebook*, 20th ed. (2015). This sheet is to serve as a ready-reference; more information can be found in the handbook sections provided.

Statutes, Rules, and Restatements

Federal Statutes (Rule 12):

⇒ A full citation to a federal statute includes three basic elements:

1. The official name of the act;
2. The published source in which the act may be found; and
3. A parenthetical indicating either (i) the year the source was published (for code citations) or (ii) the year the statute was passed (for session laws).

- **Example 1:** Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601-9675 (2006).
- **Example 2:** Department of Transportation Act, Pub. L. No. 89-670, § 9, 80 Stat. 931, 944-47 (1966).

⇒ **Code Laws:**

A code is a set of books containing all of the statutes in a given jurisdiction, organized by subject matter.

Whenever possible, cite to the current official code for statutes currently in force.

The official code for federal statutes is the United States Code, which is abbreviated as “U.S.C.”

A statute citation to an official or unofficial code will tell the reader where the act can be found by listing:

1. The title number;
2. The abbreviated name of the code;
3. The section number(s) in which the act is codified; and
4. The year of the cited code edition (not the year the act was passed).

- **Example:** 35 U.S.C § 271 (2006).

Note: The United States Code is only codified once every six years. Therefore, citations to the “U.S.C.” should be cited to the appropriate codifying year, such as 2006 or 2012.

⇒ **Session Laws:**

Session laws are a bound collection of all statutes enacted by a given legislature, arranged chronologically in the order they were passed.

Cite to session laws if the official or unofficial code is unavailable or insufficient.

The official compilation of federal session laws is the Statutes at Large, abbreviated “Stat.”

A citation 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, following by “Stat.” and the page number; and
5. The year the statute was passed.

- **Example:** Department of Transportation Act, Pub. L. No. 89-670, § 9, 80 Stat. 931, 944-47 (1966).

State Statutes:

⇒ A full citation to state codes includes:

1. The abbreviated name of the code;
2. The cited section number(s); and
3. The year of the cited code edition (not the year the act was passed).

- **Example:** Fla. Stat. § 120.52 (2000).

Constitutions

Cite the United States federal and state constitutions by “U.S.” or the abbreviated name of the state and the word “CONST.” Abbreviate the subdivisions of the constitutions, such as articles and clauses (Rule 11).

Example 1: U.S. CONST. art. 1, § 9, cl. 2.

Example 2: LA. CONST. art. X, pt. IV.

Cite constitutional provisions currently in force without a date. If the cited provision has been repealed, either indicate parenthetically the fact and year of repeal or cite the repealing provision in full.

Example 1: U.S. CONST. art. 1, § 3, cl. 1 (amended 1913).

Example 2: U.S. CONST. art. 1, § 3, cl. 1, *amended by* U.S. CONST. amend. XVII.

.....
: Note: Do not use a short citation form, other :
: than “id.,” for constitutions. :
.....

Court and Litigation Documents

A full citation to a court or litigation documents includes the following elements (Rule 17):

1. The name of the document, abbreviated when appropriate;
2. The pinpoint citation; and
3. The date of the document, if required.
4. When appropriate, the citation should also include the Electronic Case Filing number found on PACER.

⇒ Abbreviation

Abbreviate the titles of court documents. 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.

- **Example:** 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.

.....
• **Note:** Citations to court and litigation documents
• can optionally be enclosed in parentheses, i.e.
• (Pet’r’s Br. 6).
.....

⇒ Pinpoint Citations

Give as precise a reference to the cited document, such as the page and line on which the cited material appears.

- **Example 1:** Yee Dep. 15:21-16:4, July 27, 1982.
- **Example 2:** Pls.’ Am. Answer to Def.’s Countercl. 3-4.

⇒ Date

Provide the date of the document at the conclusion of the citation in references to depositions, trial or hearing testimony, judgments and orders, and other documents when:

1. More than one such document bears the same title;
2. The date of the documents is relevant to the discussion; or
3. If the date is needed to avoid confusion.

⇒ Electronic Case Filings (ECF)

Court documents filed with the electronic case management system employed by PACER for federal cases are assigned document numbers. Add this Electronic Case Filings (ECF) number to the citations of electronically filed documents.

- **Example:** Feder Dep. 5:30-12:10, ECF No. 16.
-

Books and Other Nonperiodic Materials

Full citations to books, treatises, pamphlets, and other nonperiodic materials should include the following elements (Rule 15):

1. The volume number (used only for multivolume sets);
2. The full name(s) of the author(s) as it appears on the publication;
3. The title of the publication (underlined or italicized);
4. A pincite; and
5. A parenthetical indicating the year of publication, as well as the name of the editor, if any, and the edition, if more than one.

Two authors should appear separated by an ampersand (&) in the order in which they are listed on the publication. If a work has more than two authors, you may either list all the authors' names or list the first author's name followed by "et al."

- ⇒ **Example 1:** 21 Charles Alan Wright & Arthur R. Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure § 1006 (3d ed. 1998).
- ⇒ **Example 2:** A. Leo Levin et al., Dispute Resolution Devices in a Democratic Society 77 (1985).
- ⇒ **Example 3:** AIDS and the Law 35 (Harlon L. Dalton et al. eds., 1987).

.....
: **Note:** 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.J.S. Trial § 192 (1955).
-

Periodical Materials

Full citations to periodical material generally includes the following elements (Rule 16):

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.

⇒ **Example 1:** Lynn Hirschberg, The Misfit, *Vanity Fair*, Apr. 1991, at 158.

⇒ **Example 2:** Andrew Rosenthal, White House Tutors Kremlin in How Presidency Works, *N.Y. Times*, June 15, 1990, at A1.

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>).

⇒ **Example 1:** Kenneth R. Feinberg, Mediation –A Preferred Method of Dispute Resolution, 16 *Pepp. L. Rev.* 5, 14 (1989).

The Internet

A full citation of an Internet source includes the following (Rule 18):

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 (if applicable) (underlined or italicized) (if applicable);
3. The title of the main page of the website;
4. The date and time (if applicable); and
5. The URL.

⇒ **Example 1:** Eric Posner, More on Section 7 of the Torture Convention, The Volokh Conspiracy (Jan. 29, 2009, 10:04 AM), <http://www.volokh.com/posts/1233241458.shtml>.

⇒ **Example 2:** Ashby Jones, Activists, Research Facilities Taking Disclosure Battles to the Courts, Wall St. J. L. Blog (Feb. 26, 2009), <http://blogs.wsj.com/law/2009/activists-research-facilities-taking-disclosure-battles-to-the-courts>.

.....
: **Note: If a source is available in both an HTML and** :
: **PDF (which preserves the pagination of the print** :
: **version), then only cite to the PDF. A pincite should** :
: **be provided for these sources when appropriate.** :
.....

If there is no date associated with the specific citation, then the citation should list the date when the website was “last updated” or “last modified” after the URL. If these indicators are unavailable, use the date on which the site was “last visited.”

⇒ **Example:** Yahoo! Home Page, <http://www.yahoo.com> (last visited May 16, 2014).