THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATION SECOND EDITION

EDITED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW

2000 [PUBLISHING HOUSE NAME AND LOCATION] Copyright © 1989, 2000 by The University of Chicago All rights reserved.

Acknowledgements for the Second Edition

The editors of *The University of Chicago Law Review* gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the following people for their help in producing the second edition of this manual:

[TO BE INSERTED]

Acknowledgements for the First Edition

The editors of *The University of Chicago Law Review* and *The University of Chicago Legal Forum* gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the Advisory Committee in developing this manual.

Jerome M. Marcus, Chairman

Member, Pennsylvania Bar

Ann T. Fessenden

Circuit Librarian United States Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit Henry C. Lind

Retired Reporter of Decisions United States Supreme Court Frederick A. Muller

Deputy State Reporter New York Court of Appeals

Jean Maclean Snyder

Member, Illinois Bar

We also thank Douglas G. Baird, Gerhard Casper, Richard A. Epstein, Larry Kramer, Jo Desha Lucas, Geoffrey P. Miller, Richard A. Posner, A.W.B. Simpson, and Nelson Lund for helpful comments on earlier drafts.

Table of Contents

	Page
Preface	
Introduction	. 9
RULE 1: TYPEFACES	. 11
RULE 2: ABBREVIATIONS	
Rule 2.1: General Rule	
Rule 2.2: Reporters, Statutes, and Other Sources	. 12
Rule 2.3: Periodicals	
Rule 2.4: Geographical Terms	
Rule 2.5: Ordinal Numbers	
RULE 3: CITATION SENTENCES	. 14
Rule 3.1: Introducing Authorities	. 14
Rule 3.2: Punctuation of Citation Sentences	
Rule 3.3: Order of Authority	. 15
Rule 3.4: Explanatory Information	
RULE 4: INITIAL REFERENCE TO AUTHORITIES	
Rule 4.1: General Matters	. 16
Rule 4.2: Cases	. 17
Rule 4.3: Periodical Articles	. 20
Rule 4.4: Books and Treatises	. 21
Rule 4.5: Constitutions	. 22
Rule 4.6: Statutes	. 22
Rule 4.7: Legislative Materials	. 24
Rule 4.8: Executive and Administrative Materials	
Rule 4.9: Rules of Practice	. 27
Rule 4.10: Treaties and Other International Agreements	. 27
Rule 4.11: Foreign Materials	. 27
Rule 4.12: International Materials	
Rule 4.13: Internet Sources	. 28
Rule 4.14: Other Sources	. 29
RULE 5: SUBSEQUENT REFERENCE TO AUTHORITIES	. 30
Rule 5.1: General Rule	. 30
Rule 5.2: Cross References	. 30
Rule 5.3: Short Forms	. 30
Appendix 1: General Rules of Style	. 33
Appendix 2: Recommended Abbreviations of Reporters and	
Other Sources	. 35
Appendix 3: Recommended Abbreviations of Statutory	
Sources	. 41
Appendix 4: Recommended Abbreviations of Periodicals	. 53
Appendix 5: Other Abbreviations To Be Used In Citations	. 63
Inday	65

Preface to the Second Edition

Recent years have seen ever-louder cries for a new, universal system of legal citation. These cries, driven by many factors, including the dramatic increase in the use of electronic research tools and dissatisfaction with the dominant citation format, have resulted in a number of laudable but, as yet, unsuccessful efforts to devise such a system. In part, we believe, these efforts have failed because they attempt to dictate a comprehensive set of citation rules.

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

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

Because we believe that this system remains effective to this day, we have kept most of it intact in the second edition. Three new sections, one for internet sources, another for foreign materials, and a third for international materials, have been added, and the appendices have been updated. Other, less noteworthy changes are sprinkled throughout.

Introduction

The following set of guidelines provides a simple, workable system of citation for legal writing. The guidelines are intended to cover all varieties of legal writing, including but not limited to briefs, legal memoranda, judicial opinions, and academic writing.

These rules provide a basic framework: they suggest the essential elements of any citation and how they most clearly can be presented. However, because it is neither possible nor desirable to write a particular rule for every sort of citation problem that might arise, the rules leave a fair amount of discretion to practitioners, authors, and editors. Users of this manual are encouraged, where no specific rule covers a situation, to cite authority in a clear, sensible manner. See Rule 4.14.

We believe that consistency within a brief, opinion, or law journal is important but that uniformity across all legal materials is not. We hope and expect that writers and editors will adapt the rules to the particular needs of their formats. The rules leaves them this responsibility without imposing on them the burden of conforming exactly to the rest of the legal world.

RULE 1: TYPEFACES

All material should appear in roman type except the following, which should be italicized (or underlined if only roman typeface is available):

- (a) case names;
- (b) titles of periodical articles and articles in edited books;
- (c) book and treatise titles;
- (d) uncommon foreign words; and
- (e) words to be emphasized in text or notes.

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

RULE 2: ABBREVIATIONS

Rule 2.1: General Rule

In general, abbreviations should only be used if they are easily recognized without reference to this manual. Their use within the text is particularly disfavored.

For abbreviations not familiar or recognizable from context (for example, those in specialized fields) spell out the word or phrase on first reference and note the chosen abbreviation in parentheses. For example,

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 ("PSLRA") was, in part, written to curb "strike" suits.

Periods may be omitted from abbreviations in citations, except when they are part of a party's proper name. The period following the "v" in case names may be omitted. For example,

SEC v Texas Gulf Sulphur Co, 401 F2d 833 (2d Cir 1968).

Periods are generally inserted in abbreviations in text. Thus, refer (in the text) to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia as the "D.C. Circuit," not the "DC Circuit" or "D C Circuit." In the court of decision parenthetical following a case name, however, "DC Cir" is the proper abbreviation.

Rule 2.2: Reporters, Statutes, and Other Sources

Appendix 2 is a list of recommended abbreviations of reporters and other legal sources. Appendix 3 is a list of recommended abbreviations of statutory sources. These lists are not exhaustive; writers and editors should use their own unambiguous abbrevia-tions, consistent with the style of this manual, for sources not listed. Appendix 5, a more general list of recommended abbreviations, should facilitate this process.

Rule 2.3: Periodicals

Appendix 4 is a list of recommended abbreviations of periodicals. Again, authors and editors should use their own unambiguous abbreviations where necessary.

Rule 2.4: Geographical Terms

(a) Directions. Use "N," "S," "E," and "W" for all forms of these directions: for example, "N" for "Northern" as well as "North."

(b) Foreign Countries. Generally, us the first three or four letters of each word, but use more letters if a shorter form would be ambiguous: for example, do not use "Aust" because it might stand for Austria or Australia. Where the country's name includes a direction, abbreviate as above: for example, "E Ger" or "S Kor." Use of a common name (for example, "E Ger" instead of "Ger Dem Repub") is encouraged; thus, omit such terms as "The Republic of."

(c) States and Similar Subdivisions

For U.S. states, abbreviate in citations as follows:

Ala	DC	Ky	Mont	Ohio	Utah
Alaska	Fla	La	Neb	Okla	Vt
Ariz	Ga	Me	Nev	Or	Va
Ark	Hawaii	Md	NH	Pa	Wash
Cal	Idaho	Mass	NJ	RI	W Va
Colo	Ill	Mich	NM	SC	Wis
Conn	Ind	Minn	NY	SD	Wyo
Del	Iowa	Miss	NC	Tenn	· ·
	Kan	Mo	ND	Tex	

Abbreviations in the text should include periods.

For U.S. territories, spell out the name except for common abbreviations such as "N" or "Am."

For Canadian provinces, Australian states, and other non-Ameri-can subdivisions, some limited abbreviation may be possible; for example, the first three or four letters, as in "Ont" for Ontario or "Vict" for Victoria. Depending on the intended audience, however, it may be advisable to include the name of the country parentheti-cally.

Names of counties, cities, and smaller subdivisions should generally be spelled out.

Rule 2.5: Ordinal Numbers

For ordinal numbers in citations, use 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, etc. Spell out ordinal numbers appearing in text.

RULE 3: CITATION SENTENCES

Rule 3.1: Introducing Authorities

An authority may be introduced either:

- (a) without any words of introduction, only when the authority directly supports the statement in the text; identifies the source of a quotation, or identifies a source discussed in the text; or,
- (b) by an ordinary English phrase explaining its force or purpose.

Thus, for example, citations might be introduced by:

- (i) "See", if the cited authority is described or paraphrased by the citing text, or if the cited authority provides indirect but obvious support for the citing text;
- (ii) "See, for example,", if the cited authority provides an example of the proposition stated by the citing text.
- (iii) "See also", if the cited authority provides additional support for the citing text beyond that provided by previous cited authorities;
- (iv) "For a general discussion, see", when the idea or concept being discussed is too broad to allow for citation to a specific page in the cited authority;
- (v) "Consider", if the cited authority provides qualified or ambiguous support for the citing text. While "See generally" may also be used, "Consider" is strongly preferred, as those unfamiliar with the term "See generally" may attribute to it the definition in (iv) above, rather than the definition given here;
- (vi) "But see", if the cited authority directly or indirectly contradicts the citing text;
- (vii) "Compare . . . with . . ." or "Contrast . . . with . . .", if the cited authorities provide support for the citing text as a result of their relationship to one another;

or other descriptive language.

For example,

See, for example, *Board of Osage County Commrs v Burns*, 242 Kan 544, 747 P2d 1338 (1988).

Contrast *K.M.C. Co, Inc v Irving Trust Co*, 757 F2d 652 (6th Cir 1985) with *Centerre Bank of Kansas City v Distributors, Inc*, 705 SW2d 42 (Mo App 1985).

For the evolution and present state of legal doctrine, see Douglas Laycock, *A Survey of Religious Liberty in the United States*, 47 Ohio St L J 409 (1986).

Rule 3.2: Punctuation of Citation Sentences

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

Rule 3.3: Order of Authority

Authorities may be organized in any manner that seems desirable. The most important authorities, or those most supportive of the argument being made in the text, should usually appear first. Authority that supports the text only by analogy, or indirectly, should appear next, in a separate citation sentence introduced by language explaining how the authority supports the proposition made in text. Sources that provide only tangential support for the proposition in the text should be omitted.

Rule 3.4: Explanatory Information

Additional information should be provided if it is helpful in explaining the force or meaning of the authority cited or if the authority makes a point different from that in the text. This infor-mation may be presented in parentheses or in a separate phrase as seems appropriate. For example,

United States v Benjamin, 328 F2d 854 (2d Cir 1964), affirming the conviction of an attorney for conspiracy.

General Trade Policy, Hearings on HR 794, HR 1571, and HR 2203 before the Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation, and Tourism of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, 98th Cong, 1st Sess, 234 (1983) (statement of U.S. Trade Repre-sentative William E. Brock).

When citing to a dissenting or concurring opinion, so indicate using the last name of the justice or judge. For example,

Owen Equipment & Erection Co v Kroger, 437 US 365, 379 (1978) (White dissenting), citing Aldinger v Howard, 427 US 1 (1976).

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

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

RULE 4: INITIAL REFERENCE TO AUTHORITIES

Rule 4.1: General Matters

(a) Internal Citation. Citation to a specific part of a work should correspond to the internal ordering system the work uses. Indicate the precise location of the supporting statements within the author-ity, using the page number (no symbol, but preceded by "at" if necessary to distinguish other subdivisions), section number (§), paragraph number (¶), chapter number (ch), or note number (n), or any combination of these. For example,

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

Internal identifiers standard for many or all editions of a work should be used. For example, a few well-known works indicate the pagination of a specific earlier edition, with an asterisk at the appropriate place in the margin or text. Thus,

William M. Blackstone. 1 Commentaries *12.

The particular edition used may be cited if desired.

(b) Authors' and Editors' Names. Cite to the author's or editor's full name as given on the first page or the title page of the source cited. Where there are two or three authors, list them all in the same fashion; if there are more than three, it is adequate to list the first author and then "et al". For example,

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

When referring to an edited collection of works by different authors, place the editor's name in the author's position, followed by "ed". For example,

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

A translator should be indicated as additional information in a parenthetical. Thus,

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

Where an editor's function is not to compile several works, but rather to present an (authoritative) edition of a work, the editor should be noted in a parenthetical. For example,

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

When citing to *The Federalist Papers*, it is customary to indicate the

author of the particular paper cited. For example,

Federalist 42 (Madison) in Clinton Rossiter, ed, *The Federalist Papers* 264, 270 (Mentor, 1961).

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

- R. Chris Heck, Comment, *Conflict and Aggregation: Appointing Institutional Investors as Sole Lead Plaintiffs Under the PSLRA*, 66 U Chi L Rev 1199 (1999).
- **(c) Authority Included in Another Source.** When an authority is collected, reprinted, or otherwise included in whole or in part in another souce, cite by joining the citation clauses for the two works with an appropriate descriptive phrase. Indicate the page of the larger source at which the included work begins as well as the page being cited. For example,

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

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

Goldberg v Kelly, 397 US 254 (1970), excerpted in Stephen G. Breyer and Richard B. Stewart, Administrative Law and Regulatory Policy 719 (Little Brown, 2d ed 1985).

Rule 4.2: Cases

(a) Reported Cases. Use the following form, with the indicated punctuation:

 $\{case\ name\},\ \{volume\ number\}\ \{reporter\}\ \{1st\ page\},\ \{cited\ page\}\ (\{court\}\ \{year\}).$

For example,

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

Profit Sharing Plan v Mbank Dallas, N.A., F Supp 592 (N D Tex 1988).

(i) Case Name. Use the case name as reported in the Table of Cases Reported in the first reporter cited, dropping or abbreviating words at the end of each party's name if necessary to keep the case name reasonably short. The running head may be used if it is sufficiently descriptive of the case name that the reader will be able to locate the case through the Table of Cases Reported, a case name citator, or a law digest in the event of miscitation.

If the party named in the running head is commonly known by a name other than that in the running head, use the more familiar name. For example, "Am Civ Lib U" should instead appear as "ACLU".

(ii) Reporter. Recommended abbreviations are listed in Appendix 2.

When citing to a state case, indicate the volume and first page of the case for both the official and commercial reporters. For example,

Henningsen v Bloomfield Motors, Inc, 32 NJ 358, 161 A2d 69 (1960).

Where the official reporter reprints an earlier editor's collection of cases and renumbers the volumes, it is not necessary to indicate the name of the earlier reporter's editor. For example, use either

Marbury v Madison, 5 US 137 (1803), or

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

Some earlier state reports are named after their reporters and have no parallel state-named volumes. Such reports must be cited to the reporter-named volumes. For example,

Case v Hotchkiss, 3 Keyes 334 (NY 1867).

A looseleaf service or other source containing opinions is treated the same as any other reporter, but the publisher should be indicated parenthetically at the end of the looseleaf's name to facilitate location of the volume. For example,

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

United States v Belgard, 1 Fed Sent Rptr (Vera) 55 (D Or 1988).

(iii) Cited Page. Indicate the particular pages that support the proposition in text.

When citing to state cases, however, it is permissible to give the particular pages supporting the text for one reporter only. For example,

Yanow v Seven Oaks Park, 11 NJ 341, 348, 94 A2d 482 (1953).

Dunwoody Country Club v Fortson, 243 Ga 236, 253 SE2d 700, 703 (1979).

(iv) Court. Indicate the name of the court that decided the case, unless the court's identity is clearly indicated by the name of the reporter. For example,

Burney v Children's Hospital, 169 Mass 57, 47 NE 401 (1897).

Aetna Life Ins Co v Lavoie, 470 S2d 1060 (Ala 1985).

Bohmfalk v Linwood, 742 SW2d 518 (Tex App 1987).

(b) Pending and Unreported Cases. Use the slip opinion, the citation employed by an electronic research service, or both. For slip opinions, use the following forms:

(i) Federal Cases.

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

For example,

Gioda v Saipan Stevedoring Co, Inc, No 86-2435, slip op at 10026 (9th Cir Aug 18, 1988).

Rogers v Consolidated Rail Corp, No 88-CV-1061, slip op at 2 (N D NY July 29, 1988).

(ii) State Cases.

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

For example,

People v Moody, No 4582-84, slip op at 3 (NY, Supreme Ct, NY County June 27, 1986).

For computer research service citations, follow the form used by the service. Indicate the name of the court that decided the case, unless the court's identity is clearly indicated. Include the date and year of decision, as this may not be obvious from the citation itself.

{form used by the service} ({court unless obvious} {date, year}).

For example,

Coca-Cola Bottling Co v Grol, 1993 US Dist LEXIS 3734 (E D Pa Mar 8, 1993).

Coca-Cola Bottling Co v Grol, 1995 WL 421900 (E D Pa Mar 8, 1993).

Use any reasonable abbreviation of the case name. Usually, the names of the first named plaintiff and first named defendant—separated by "v"—will suffice.

(c) Prior and Subsequent History. Indicate a case's prior or subsequent history only when it clarifies the strength of the case's authority or shows whether the case is continuing. Any affirmance, vacatur, or reversal should be indicated.

Use the following form:

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

Use reasonable abbreviations ("affd," "revd," "affg," "revg") to indicate type of prior or subsequent action. For example,

Delaware Valley Citizens' Council v Com. of Pa., 762 F2d 272 (2d Cir 1985), affd in part, rev'd in part, and restored to docket for reargument, 478 US 546 (1986).

Indicate a grant of review ("cert granted," "appeal filed") but do not indicate a denial of review ("cert denied," "appeal denied") that has no precedential authority (for example, a denial of certiorari by the United States Supreme Court) unless it is particularly recent and thus indicates finality.

A substantially different case name in prior or subsequent history should be indicated. For example,

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

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

Rule 4.3: Periodical Articles

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

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

For example,

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

- (a) Author. See Rule 4.1(b).
- **(b) Title.** A very long title may be shortened as seems appropriate. Article titles should be italicized (or underlined if only roman typeface is available).
- **(c) Volume Number.** Some periodicals are frequently identified by date rather than by volume, as are newspapers. If so, the volume number may be omitted. Thus,

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

(d) **Periodical.** Recommended abbreviations are listed in Appendix

4.

(e) Date. Where the issues of a periodical are paginated consecutively throughout a volume, only the year is needed. Where issues are not consecutively paginated, give the date of the issue being cited, for example, "(Summer 1983)" or "(June–July 1983)" or "(June 13, 1983)".

If the volume number or title clearly indicates the year of publica-tion, the date should be omitted. For example,

E. Donald Elliott, *Constitutional Conventions and the Deficit*, 1985 Duke L J 1077.

Rule 4.4: Books and Treatises

Books and treatises should be cited in the following form:

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

For example,

Roger J. Magnuson, 2 *Shareholder Litigation* § 15.02 at 4 (Calla-ghan 1984).

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

- (a) Author. See Rule 4.1(b).
- **(b) Volume Number.** Replace roman numerals with arabic numer-als.
- **(c) Title.** Generally, use the title of the book as it appears on the title page. If the title is very long, it may be shortened by omitting subtitles or otherwise as appropriate. Book and treatise titles should be italicized (or underlined if only roman typeface is available).
- (d) Subdivision. See Rule 4.1(a).
- **(e) Publisher, Edition, and Date.** The name of the publisher may be abbreviated in any unambiguous manner; periods are not needed. Give the number of the edition cited unless citing to a first or single edition. Thus one would cite to "(Publisher, 2d ed 1978)" but only indicate "(Publisher, 1978)" for a first edition. If an edition is commonly identified by the editor's name rather than by the number of the edition, the editor's name may be substituted, or added if there are multiple editions by that editor.

If a supplement is being cited, the year of its publication should be indicated. For example,

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

Rule 4.5: Constitutions

Cite to constitutions in the following form:

{state or country} Const {subdivisions}.

For example,

US Const Art I, § 9, cl 2. NM Const Art IV, § 7. US Const Amend XIV, § 2.

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

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

Rule 4.6: Statutes

(a) Which Source to Cite. There are two citation sources for most statutes: the codification, which collects statutory language after enactment; and the act, which is the original source of the statutory language. For federal statutes, the codification appears in the official United States Code ("USC") as well as the United States Code Annotated ("USCA") and the United States Code Service ("USCS"); original acts appear in the United States Statutes at Large ("Stat"). For state statutes, see Appendix 3.

Always cite to the codification if available. Wherever possible, cite to the official codification (for example, USC, not USCA or USCS).

The act may be cited in addition, and it should be cited if the material relied upon is not contained in the codification (for exam-ple, statements of legislative findings or purposes often are not codified). If the Article simply mentions the existence of some statutory provision, only the codification cite is needed. When in doubt, provide complete information.

Contrast:

"It is illegal to possess drugs." Reference may simply be to 18 USC \S 207 (1994 & Supp 1996).

"In 1975, Congress finally supplied an express prohibition on drug

possession." Reference to congressional action requires full cite. Thus: Anti-Drug Possession Act, Pub L No 82-447, 61 Stat 902 (1975), codified at 18 USC §§ 201–44 (1994 & Supp 1996).

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

(b) Citation to a Codification. Use the following form:

{name of act}, {title or volume number} {codification} {subdivision} ({publisher, if unofficial codification} {year}).

For example,

National Labor Relations Act, 29 USC §§ 151-169 (1982).

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

- *(i)* Name of Act. Give either the official or popular name of the act or title, as desired, with or without abbreviating. This part of the citation may be omitted if the name is not helpful.
- (ii) Codification. Give the title or volume number, the name of the codification, and all necessary subdivisions of the statute cited (articles, sections, etc.). Recommended abbreviations for federal and state codifications are listed in Appendix 3.
- (iii) Year. Indicate the year of the most recent version that contains the language cited. If the codification is unofficial, give the publisher's name in the parenthetical before the date. For example,

Cal Civil Code § 1511 (West 1982).

If amendments are contained only in a supplement to a codifica-tion, cite to the supplement. For example,

Employee Retirement Income Security Act, 29 USCS §§ 1001 et seq (1982 & Supp 1988).

(c) Citation to an Original Act. Use the following form:

{name of act}, {source} ({year of passage}), codified at {citation to codification}.

- (i) Name of Act. As with citation to a codification, give the official title of the act or a popular or common name. If there is no official or popular name, it is customary to identify the act by "Act of {date of passage}". For U.S. statutes since 1957 and some state statutes, it is customary to indicate "Pub L No xxx" after the name.
- (ii) Source. Recommended abbreviations for collections of federal and state acts are listed in Appendix 3.

- (iii) Year of Passage. The year may be omitted when clearly indicated in the name of the act.
- *(iv) Codification.* If the act is or will be codified, cite the codified version after the date. For example,

National Environmental Policy Act, Pub L No 91-190, 83 Stat 853 (1970), codified at 42 USC § 4332 (1982).

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

(d) Other Information. Indicate if a law is no longer in force as cited. For example,

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

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

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

(e) Model Codes and Uniform Acts. When citing to a state law that is an adaptation of a uniform act, cite to the state statute, although it may be helpful to indicate parenthetically the corresponding uniform act section. When citing the uniform act directly, it is helpful to give the name of the author parenthetically with the date. For example,

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

Rule 4.7: Legislative Materials

(a) General Rule. For legislative materials other than those specified below, cite as follows:

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

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

- **(b) Federal Sources.** Federal bills and resolutions often can be cited to the Congressional Record ("Cong Rec"). Federal reports and documents often can be cited to the United States Code Congres-sional and Administrative News ("USCCAN"). Forms for such citations are:
 - (i) Bills and Resolutions.

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

For example,

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

(ii) Committee or Subcommittee Reports.

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

For example,

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

(iii) Committee or Subcommittee Hearings.

{title, including bill number and committee name}, xxth Cong, x Sess {page} ({year}).

For example,

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

(iv) USCCAN.

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

Fraternity Act Amendments, S Rep No 98-225, 98th Cong, 1st Sess 25659 (1983), reprinted in 1983 USCCAN 2492-93.

Rule 4.8: Executive and Administrative Materials

- **(a) General Rule.** Cite by issuing agency, title, official source, page, and date, for both federal and state materials.
- **(b)** Federal Regulations and Rulemakings. Federal agency regulations appear in two sources: the Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR"), which collects final rules; and the Federal Register ("Fed Reg"), which publishes both proposed and final rules. Notices of proposed rulemakings appear only in the Federal Register.

Cite to the Code of Federal Regulations if available, and otherwise to the Federal Register. For example,

10 CFR § 10.12 (1986).

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

Some specialized regulations are often cited according to the convention of the agency promulgating them. For example, the Treasury's regulations under the Internal Revenue Code are cited simply as "Treas Reg \S xx."

(c) Federal Adjudications. Cite to the official source used by the agency, if available. Where applicable, follow the rules for citing court cases (see Rule 4.2); for example, use the name in the Table of Cases Reported if there is one. Thus,

Hollywood Ceramics Company, Inc., 140 NLRB 221 (1962).

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

(d) Presidential Documents. Executive orders, presidential proclamations, and reorganization plans should ordinarily be cited only to Title 3 of the Code of Federal Regulations. If a particular document is not yet published in CFR, cite to the Federal Register. For example,

Exec Order No 11,609, 3 CFR § 586 (197175).

Exec Order No 12,531, 50 Fed Reg 36,033 (1985).

Other presidential documents may be cited either to Public Papers of the President ("Pub Papers Pres") or to Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents ("Weekly Comp Pres Doc").

(e) Administrative Materials Not Contained in Official Reporters. Examples of such materials include IRS private letter rulings and SEC no-action letters. If the agency maintains a numbering scheme, use it. Alternatively, or as a parallel citation, the form used by Lexisor Westlaw is permissible. For example,

Priv Ltr Rul 86-01-012 (Sept 30, 1985).

Union Carbide Corp, SEC No-Action Ltr, [1994–95 Transfer Binder] Fed Sec L Rep (CCH) ¶ 85,434, at 85,748 (Sept 29, 1994).

Rule 4.9: Rules of Practice

A special form is used for court rules and rules of evidence or procedure, which are cited simply by name and number of the rule. For example,

FRCP 12. FRCrP 12. FRE 403. Tex Rule Evid 803(a)(1). US S Ct Rule 7.

Rule 4.10: Treaties and Other International Agreements

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

(a) Official Citation. For treaties signed prior to 1949, the official citation is to the Statutes at Large. Treaties signed since 1949 are officially published in United States Treaties and Other International Agreements ("UST"). Treaties in UST are cited as follows:

{name of treaty}, [{year of UST volume}] {volume number} UST {subdivision} ({year signed}).

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

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

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

Rule 4.11: Foreign Materials

In general, foreign materials should be cited according to customary practice in the source country. The citation rules for a particular type of material's American equivalent may serve as a proxy. Extra attention must be paid to the use of abbreviations. See Rule 2.1. Also, include a parenthetical indicating the jurisdiction issuing the source, unless it is obvious from the citation. Where necessary for clarity, a translation into English (for example, of a

title or reporter) may be included in parentheses, but the first reference should include the original language.

(a) Cases. Unless the foreign jurisdiction's practice says otherwise, both common law cand civil law cases may be cited according to Rule 4.2. The source, especially in the case of civil law decisions not appearing in official reporters, should be clearly indicated. The name of the court and the jurisdiction should also be included, unless obvious from the citation or context. For example,

The King v Lockwood, 99 English Rep 379 (King's Bench 1782).

- **(b) Constitutions.** Constitutions should be cited according to Rule 4.5. The actual name of the constitution may be used in place of the country name followed by "Const"; a parenthetical may be necessary to indicate that the document is in fact a constitution.
- **(c) Statutes.** Codified or compiled statutes, such as those in many common law countries, may be cited according to Rule 4.6, unless the practice in the country of origin dictates otherwise.

Rule 4.12: International Materials

In general, cite to an international law case as to a domestic case (see Rule 4.2), to materials of intergovernmental organizations such as the United Nations as to United States Government materials (see Rule 4.8), and to a treaty to which the United States is not a party as to a treaty to which the United States is a party (see Rule 4.10). Where possible, the citation rules or customs of the relevant international body should be followed if they differ substantially from the rules in this manual.

Rule 4.13: Internet Sources

Internet sources are transient in nature and often unreliable, so they should be cited with caution, and only if a paper source is not available. For on-line resources, provide the traditional citation for that type of document, followed by the Uniform Resource Locator ("URL"), which is the exact electronic address of the source, and the date the source was last modified, preceded by "last modified". If the date of last modification is not available, provide the date when the source was accessed, preceded by "visited" the site. Use the following form:

 $\{author\}, \{title\}, \{URL\}\}$ (last modified $\{date\ of\ the\ last\ modification\}$ or visited $\{date\ accessed\}$).

For example,

See Raymond J. Kopp and Paul R. Portney, Mock Referenda for Intergenerational Decisionmaking, 5 Discussion Paper 97-48 (Resources for the Future 1997), available online at http://www.rff.org/disc_papers/PDF_files/9748.pdf (visited April 15, 1998).

In some cases it may be appropriate to omit parts of the tradition citation, such as the author and title, or they may be unavailable. For example,

See also http://www.uchicago.edu (visited March 26, 1998).

When citing to a document, pinpoint cite to the divisions given by the source. If the source gives page numbers or section numbers, use those. For example, the Journal of Online Law numbers the paragraphs of its articles. If there is no logical way to cite to a subdivision, cite to the page number on which the information appears when you print out the source.

Rule 4.14: Other Sources

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

Annotation, *Intoxicating Liquors: Employer's Liability for Furnishing or Permitting Liquor on Social Occasion*, 51 ALR 4th 1048 (1987).

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

Black's Law Dictionary 543 (West, 7th ed 1999).

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

RULE 5: SUBSEQUENT REFERENCE TO AUTHORITIES

Rule 5.1: General Rule

When citing an authority for the first time, give the full citation according to Rule 4 above. Thereafter, references to the same authority should be made as follows:

- (a) by another full citation, if the full citation has not appeared for several pages;
- (b) by "id", only if the authority is the only one cited in the immediately preceding sentence or footnote;
- (c) by a short form, if one exists (see Rule 5.3); or
- (d) to avoid ambiguity, by a name specifically designated in parentheses in the initial reference. For example, the initial reference might read

Gerald Gunther, *Constitutional Law* 14 (Foundation, 11th ed 1985) ("*Gunther Casebook*"),

and the later references

Gunther Casebook at 292 (cited in note 16).

Rule 5.2: Cross References

Reference to authorities and materials cited elsewhere in the document in which the reference occurs may be made by a short phrase such as "cited in note x," "cited at x," or "see p x." "Supra" and "infra" are redundant in such phrases and need not be used. Cross references are not necessary for cases or statutes.

Rule 5.3: Short Forms

(a) Cases. For a case cited previously, use the following form:

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

For example,

Iowa Elec., 834 F2d at 1429.

(i) Shortened Case Name. The shortened form of the case name is

usually the name of the first non-governmental party (for example, "Watson" for "United States v Watson," and "Hardwick" for "Bowers v Hardwick"). Popular names for cases (for example, "The Lottery Cases") may be used when desired. If the case is cited several times in close proximity, even the shortened case name may be omitted.

(ii) Reporter and Page. For state cases, cite to either the official or commercial reporter or both, but be consistent. For example, if the first internal citation was to the official reporter, use only the official reporter in subsequent references.

(b) Periodical Articles. Use the following form:

{author's last name}, {volume} {periodical} at {page} ({reference to previous full citiation}).

For example,

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

If citations to an article appear several times in close proximity, the reference to a previous full citation may be omitted.

(c) Books and Treatises. Use the following form:

{author's last name}, {volume number} {shortened title} {subdi-vision} at {page} ({reference to previous full citation}).

For example,

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

Again, if the book is cited several times in close proximity, the reference to a previous full citation may be omitted.

- **(d) Statutes.** Use either of the following forms, according to the source used in the initial reference:
 - (i) Citation to a Codification:

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

For example,

42 USC § 4332.

(ii) Citation to an Original Act:

{shortened name of act} {subdivision}, {source}.

For example,

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

(e) Legislative Materials. Use the following form:

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

For example,

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

(f) Executive and Administrative Materials. Cite to a codified regulation as to a statute, to a regulation appearing in the Federal Register as to a periodical, and to an adjudication as to a case. Thus,

49 CFR § 73.607.

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

Hollywood Ceramics, 140 NLRB at 221.

Appendix 1: General Rules of Style

In matters not peculiar to legal writing, general rules of style are observed. We recommend use of *The Chicago Manual of Style* (Chicago, 14th ed 1993) to resolve those questions of style not addressed in this manual. For convenience, however, this appendix offers a few rules of style frequently needed in editing legal writing.

Quotations: Quoted materials may be indicated by a block quotation (indented left, without quotation marks and generally single-spaced) or by quotation marks surrounding material in text. The choice is left to the discretion of the writer or editor. Generally, quotations running more than six lines in text should be in block form.

If the source for a block quotation is given in text (as in briefs, memoranda, or footnote text), it should begin on a separate line after the quotation, flush with the (original) left margin.

Alterations of Quoted Texts: All alterations of quoted text should be noted. When a letter must be changed from lower to upper case or vice versa, enclose it in brackets. Substituted words or letters also should be bracketed. Significant mistakes in the original should be followed by "[sic]," but otherwise left as in the original.

Omissions in Quoted Materials: Omissions must be noted. Omissions should be indicated by three ellipsis points (" . . . "). There should be a full space between each point, and between the points and the text on either side. Punctuation may be used on either side of the ellipsis points. For example,

Moreover, the language of the various declarations of rights . . . indicates that the authors of those documents believed that they were merely declaring existing, inalienable rights. . . . The Decla-ration of Independence "declared" "self-evident truths."

For more detailed rules see The Chicago Manual of Style.

Omissions may also be noted by including a brief statement in brackets in place of the omitted material. For example, [citations omitted], or [Madison] in place of or to explain a pronoun of ambiguous reference.

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

identified.

Names of parts of a constitution or statute may be capitalized when used in an English sentence as proper nouns, as in "First Amendment," "Article III," or "Section 8(e)." This practice should be consistent within a journal, article, brief, or memorandum. The phrases "the Court" and "the Constitution" should be capitalized only when referring to the United States Supreme Court and Constitution.

Appendix 2: Recommended Abbreviations of Reporters and Other Sources

Agriculture Decisions	Ag Dec
[1910–1976]	Ala App Ala Alaska Am Marit Cases AD, AD2d
[1965–1976]	Ariz App Ariz Ark A, A2d
Bankruptcy Law ReporterBankruptcy Reporter	Bankr L Rptr (CCH) Bankr
California Appellate Reports	Cal App, Cal App 2d, Cal App 3d, Cal App 4th
California Reporter	Cal Rptr, Cal Rptr 2d Cal, Cal 2d, Cal 3d, Cal 4th
Claims Court Reporter	Cl Ct
Code of Federal Regulations	CFR
Colorado Reports [1864–1980]	Colo
Commodity Futures Law Reporter	Comm Fut L Rptr (CCH)
Congressional Record	Cong Rec
Connecticut Appellate Reports	Conn App
Connecticut Reports	Conn
Connecticut Supplement	Conn Supp
Court of Claims Reports [1863–1982]	Ct Cl
Criminal Law Reporter	Crim L Rptr (BNA)
Cumulative Bulletin	Cum Bull
Customs Bulletin and Decisions	Cust Bull
Customs Penlar Perisions	Cust Perlan Dec
Customs Rules Decisions	Cust Rules Dec Cust Serv Dec
Customs Service Decisions	Cust Serv Dec
Delaware Reports [1832–1966] Delaware Chancery Reports [1814–1968] District of Columbia Appeals	Del Del Chanc DC App

Employee Retirement Income Security Act
Opinion Letters..... ERISA Op Let

Appendix 2	University of Chicag
Employment Practices Decisions Environment Reporter Environmental Law Reporter Equal Employment Opportunity Commis-	Empl Prac Dec (CCH) Envir Rptr (BNA) Envir L Rptr
sion Decisions	EEOC Dec (CCH) Eur Treaty Ser Exec Agr Ser
Fair Employment Practice Cases Federal Cases [1789–1880] Federal Communications Commission	FEP Cases (BNA) F Cases
Reports Federal Register Federal Reporter Federal Rules Decisions Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure Federal Rules of Evidence Federal Rules Service	FCC, FCC2d Fed Reg F, F2d, F3d FRD FRCP FRCrP FRE Fed Rules Serv, Fed
Federal Securities Law Reporter Federal Sentencing Reporter Federal Supplement Florida Reports [1846–1948] Florida Supplement	Rules Serv 2d Fed Secur L Rptr (CCH) Fed Sent Rptr (Vera) F Supp, F Supp 2d Fla Fla Supp, Fla Supp 2d
Georgia Appeals ReportsGeorgia Reports	Ga App Ga
Hawaii Appellate Reports [1980–1994] Hawaii Reports	Hawaii App Hawaii
Idaho Reports Illinois Appellate Court Reports Illinois Court of Claims Reports	Idaho Ill App, Ill App 2d, Ill App 3d Ill Ct Cl
Illinois ReportsIllinois Reports	III, Ill 2d INS Dec
Indiana Appenate Court Reports [1891–1971] Indiana Court of Appeals Reports [1971–1979] Indiana Reports [1848–1981] Internal Revenue Bulletin International Legal Materials	Ind App Ind App Ind Int Rev Bull Intl Legal Mat

Interstate Commerce Commission Reports ICC

University of Chicago
Iowa
Kan App, Kan App 2d Kan Ky
Labor Cases (CCH) Labor Rel Ref Man (BNA)
L Ed, L Ed 2d La Ann La App La
Me Md App Md Mass App Mass Mich App Mich Minn Misc, Misc 2d Miss Mo App Mo Mont
NLRB NLRB Dec (CCH) Neb Nev NH NJ Eq NJ L NJ Misc NJ NJ Super NM AD, AD2d Misc, Misc 2d NY, NY2d NYS, NYS2d NC

	* *
North Carolina Court of Appeals Reports North Dakota Reports [1890–1953] Northeastern Reporter Northwestern Reporter	NC App ND NE, NE2d NW, NW2d
Ohio Appellate Reports	Ohio App, Ohio App 2d, Ohio App 3d
Ohio Circuit Court Reports [1885–1901] Ohio Opinions [1934–1982]	Ohio Cir Ct Ohio Op, Ohio Op 2d, Ohio Op 3d
Ohio Reports [1821–1851] Ohio State Reports	Ohio Ohio St, Ohio St 2d, Ohio St 3d
Oklahoma Reports [1890–1953] Oklahoma Criminal Reports [1908–1953] Opinions of the Attorney General (U.S.) Oregon Reports Oregon Court of Appeals Reports	Okla Okla Crim Op Atty Gen Or Or App
Pacific Reporter Pan-American Treaty Series Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court Reports [1970–1994] Pennsylvania District and County Reports	P, P2d Pan Am Treaty Ser Pa Commw Pa D & C, Pa D & C 2d, Pa D & C 3d, Pa
Pennsylvania District Reports [1892–1921] Pennsylvania State Reports Pennsylvania Superior Court Reports Public Papers of the President	D & C 4th Pa Dist Pa Pa Super Pub Papers Pres
Revenue Procedure	Rev Proc Rev Rul RI
Securities and Exchange Commission	SEC SC SD SE, SE2d S, S2d SW, SW2d S Ct
Tax Cases [1913–1982] Tax Court Memorandum Decisions	Tax Cases Tax Ct Mem Dec (CCH)
Tax Court Reports Tennessee Court of Appeals Reports	Tax Ct

Appendix 2	University of Chicago
[1925–1971]	Tenn App
Tennessee Reports [1791–1971]	Tenn
Texas Criminal Reports [18761962]	Tex Crim
Texas Reports [1846–1962]	Tex
Trade Cases	Trade Cases (CCH)
Trade Regulation Reports	Trade Reg Rep (CCH)
Treasury Decisions	Treas Dec
Treaties and International Agreements	
Series	TIAS
Treaty Series [1778–1945]	Treaty Ser
Unemployment Insurance Reporter	Unempl Ins Rptr (CCH)
United Nations Treaty Series	UN Treaty Ser
United States Code Congressional and	
Administrative News	USCCAN
United States Law Week	USLW
United States Reports	US
United States Treaties and Other Interna-	
tional Agreements	UST
Utah Reports [1855–1974]	Utah, Utah 2d
Vermont Reports	Vt
Virginia Court of Appeals Reports	Va App
Virginia Reports	Va
Washington Court of Appeals Reports	Wash App
Washington Reports	Wash, Wash 2d
Weekly Compilation of Presidential	
Documents	Weekly Comp Pres
West Vinginia Deports	Doc
West Virginia Reports	W Va
Wisconsin Reports	Wis, Wis 2d
Wyoming Reports [1870–1959]	Wyo

Appendix 3: Recommended Abbreviations of Statutory Sources

United States (Federal)

Officed States ((1 ederai)
Codification: United States Code United States Code Annotated United States Code Service	{title} USCA § x (19xx)
Original Acts: United States Statutes at Large	{title} Stat x (19xx)
Alabam	a
Codification: Code of Alabama Annotated Code of Alabama	
Original Acts: Acts of Alabama	19xx Ala Acts x
Alaska	L
Codification: Alaska Statutes Annotated	Alaska Stat Ann § x (19xx)
Original Acts: Alaska Session Laws	19xx Alaska Sess Laws x
Arizona	a
Codification: Arizona Revised Statutes Annotated Arizona Revised Statutes Unannotated	(West 19xx)
Original Acts: Arizona Session Laws Arizona Legislative Service Arkansa	19xx Ariz Legis Serv x (West)
Codification:	
Arkansas Code Annotated	Ark Code Ann § x (Lexis 19xx)

Appendi	x 3
---------	------------

General Acts of Arkansas 19xx Ark Acts x

California

Codification:

Annotated California Code...... Cal [subject] Code § x

(Deering 19xx) or (West

19xx)

Original Acts:

Statutes of California...... 19xx Cal Stat x

California Advance Legislative

Service..... 19xx Cal Adv Legis Serv x

(Deering)

California Legislative Service........... 19xx Cal Legis Serv x (West)

Colorado

Codification:

Colorado Revised Statutes...... Colo Rev Stat § x (19xx)

Colorado Revised Statutes

Annotated Colo Rev Stat Ann § x

(West 19xx)

Original Acts:

Session Laws of Colorado...... 19xx Colo Sess Laws x

Colorado Legislative Service...... 19xx Colo Legis Serv x (West)

Connecticut

Codification:

Connecticut General Statutes

State Set Conn Gen Stat § x (19xx)

Connecticut General Statutes

Annotated Conn Gen Stat Ann § x (West

19xx)

Original Acts:

Connecticut Public and Special

Acts..... 19xx Conn Acts x (Reg [or

Spec | Sess)

Connecticut Public Acts

[1650–1971] 19xx Conn Pub Acts x

Connecticut Special Acts

[1789–1971] 19xx Conn Spec Acts x

Connecticut Legislative Service 19xx Conn Legis Serv x

(West)

Delaware

Manual of Legal Citation	Appendix 3
Codification: Delaware Code Annotated	{title} Del Code Ann § x (19xx)
Original Acts: Laws of Delaware	{volume} Del Laws x (19xx)
District of Co	lumbia
Codification: District of Columbia Code Encyclopedia	DC Code Encyc § x (Equity 19xx) or (West 19xx)
District of Columbia Code [1940–1981]	
Original Acts: United States Statutes at Large District of Columbia Statutes at	
Large District of Columbia Register	
Florida	ı
Codification: Florida StatutesFlorida Statutes Annotated	- ,
Original Acts: Laws of Florida Compiled General Laws of Florida Florida Session Law Service	19xx Comp Gen Laws Fla x (Harrison)
	(West)
Georgi	a
Codification: Official Code of Georgia Annotated	Ga Code Ann § x (Michie 19xx)
Original Acts: Georgia Laws	
Hawai	1
Codification: Hawaii Revised Statutes	Hawaii Rev Stat § x (19xx)
Original Acts: Session Laws of Hawaii	19xx Hawaii Sess Laws x

Codification:

Idaho Code § x (19xx)

Original Acts:

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

Illinois

Codification:

Hurd 19xx)

Original Acts:

Laws of Illinois 19xx Ill Laws x

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

Indiana

Codification:

Indiana Code..... Ind Code § x (19xx)

Annotated Indiana Code Ind Code Ann § x (West 19xx)

Indiana Statutes Annotated Code

Edition Ind Code Ann § x (Burns

19xx)

Original Acts:

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

Iowa

Codification:

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

19xx)

Original Acts:

Acts and Joint Resolutions of the

State of Iowa...... 19xx Iowa Acts x

Kansas

Codification:

Kansas Statutes Annotated...... Kan Stat Ann § x (9xx)

Kansas Statutes Annotated

 $(Vernon)...... Kan [subject] Code Ann \S \ x$

(Vernon 19xx)

Append	ix	3
---------------	----	---

MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATION

Session Laws of Kansas 19xx Kan Sess Laws x

Kentucky

Codification:

Kentucky Revised Annotated

Statutes...... Ky Rev Ann Stat § x (19xx)

Kentucky Revised Statutes

Annotated Ky Rev Stat Ann § x (Baldwin

19xx)

Original Acts:

Kentucky Acts...... 19xx Ky Acts x

Kentucky Revised Statutes and

Serv x (Baldwin)

Louisiana

Codification:

Louisiana Revised Statutes

Annotated La Rev Stat Ann § x (West

19xx)

Louisiana Civil Code Annotated...... La Civ Code Ann § x (West

19xx)

Original Acts:

State of Louisiana: Acts of the

Legislature...... 19xx U Acts x

Louisiana Session Law Service 19xx La Sess Law Serv x

(West)

Maine

Codification:

Maine Revised Statutes Annotated... {title} Me Rev Stat Ann § x

(19xx)

Original Acts:

Laws of the State of Maine 19xx Me Laws x

Acts, Resolves and Constitutional

.. Resolutions of the State of Maine

[1820–1899] 18xx Me Acts x

Maine Legislative Service 19xx Me Legis Serv x

Maryland

Codification:

Annotated Code of Maryland

(subject matter) Md [subject] Code Ann § x

Appendi	x 3
---------	------------

(19xx)

Annotated Code of Maryland

(otherwise) Md Ann Code art x, § x (19xx)

Original Acts:

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

Massachusetts

Codification:

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

(Michie/Law Co-op 19xx)

Massachusetts General Laws

Annotated Mass Gen Laws Ann ch x, § x

(West 19xx)

Original Acts:

Acts and Resolves of

Massachusetts Advanced

Legislative Service 19xx Mass Adv Legis Serv x

(Law Co-op)

Michigan

Codification:

Michigan Compiled Laws..... Mich Comp Laws § x (19xx)

Michigan Compiled Laws

Annotated Mich Comp Laws Ann § x

(West 19xx)

Michigan Statutes Annotated...... Mich Stat Ann § x (Callaghan

19xx)

Original Acts:

Public and Local Acts of the

Legislature of the State of

Michigan 19xx Mich Pub Acts x

Michigan Legislative Service............. 19xx Mich Legis Serv x (West)

Minnesota

Codification:

Minnesota Statutes Minn Stat § x (19xx)

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

19xx)

Original Acts:

Laws of Minnesota...... 19xx Minn Laws x

Minnesota Session Law Service 19xx Minn Sess Law Serv x

(West)

Mississippi

Codification:

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

Original Acts:

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

Missouri

Codification:

19xx)

Original Acts:

Montana

Codification:

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

Original Acts:

Nebraska

Codification:

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

Original Acts:

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

Nevada

Codification:

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

Original Acts:

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

New Hampshire

Codification:

New Hampshire Revised Statutes

Annotated NH Rev Stat Ann § x (Equity 19xx)

Original Acts:

Laws of the State of New

Ap	pend	lix	3
----	------	-----	---

Hampshire 19xx NH Laws x

New Jersey

Codification:

Original Acts:

Laws of New Jersey...... 19xx NJ Laws x

New Jersey Session Law Service...... 19xx NJ Sess Law Serv x

(West)

New Mexico

Codification:

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

Original Acts:

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

New York

Codification:

McKinney's Consolidated Laws of

Consolidated Laws Service NY [subject] Law § x (Law Co-

op 19xx)

Original Acts:

(McKinney) or (Law Co-op)

North Carolina

Codification:

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

Original Acts:

Session Laws of North Carolina...... 19xx NC Sess Laws x

Advanced Legislative Service to the General Statutes of North

Carolina 19xx NC Adv Legis Serv x

North Dakota

Codification:

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

Appendix	3
----------	---

MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATION

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

Ohio

Codification:

Ohio Revised Code Annotated Ohio Rev Code Ann § x

(Baldwin 19xx) or (Page

19xx)

Original Acts:

State of Ohio: Legislative Acts Passed and Joint Resolutions

Adopted..... 19xx Ohio Laws x Ohio Legislative Bulletin..... 19xx Ohio Legis Bull x

(Anderson)

Ohio Legislative Service...... 19xx Ohio Legis Serv x

(Baldwin)

Oklahoma

Codification:

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

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

19xx)

Original Acts:

Oklahoma Session Laws 19xx Okla Sess Laws x Oklahoma Session Law Service....... 19xx Okla Sess Law Serv x

(West)

Oregon

Codification:

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

Original Acts:

Oregon Laws and Resolutions 19xx Or Laws x

Oregon Laws and Resolutions,

Special Session 19xx Or Laws Spec Sess x

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

Pennsylvania

Codification:

Pennsylvania Consolidated

(Purdon 19xx)

19xx)

Appe	ndix 3
-------------	--------

Laws of the General Assembly of

the Commonwealth of

Pennsylvania 19xx Pa Laws x

Pennsylvania Legislative Service..... 19xx Pa Legis Serv x (Purdon)

Rhode Island

Codification:

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

Original Acts:

Public Laws of Rhode Island 19xx RI Pub Laws x

South Carolina

Codification:

Code of Laws of South Carolina

Annotated SC Code Ann \S x (19xx) (Law

Co-op 19xx)

Original Acts:

Acts and Joint Resolutions, South

Carolina 19xx SC Acts & Resol x

South Dakota

Codification:

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

Original Acts:

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

Tennessee

Codification:

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

Original Acts:

Public Acts of the State of

Tennessee 19xx Tenn Pub Acts x

Private Acts of the State of

Texas

Codification:

Texas Codes Annotated...... Tex [subject] Code Ann § x

(Vernon 19xx)

Texas Revised Civil Statutes

Annotated Tex Rev Civ Stat Ann § x

(Vernon 19xx)

Texas Business Corporation

MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATION	Appendix 3		
Annotated	Tex Bus Corp Act Ann art x (Vernon 19xx)		
Original Acts:			
General and Special Laws of the			
State of Texas	19xx Tex Gen Laws x		
Texas Session Law Service	19xx Tex Sess Law Serv x (Vernon)		
Utah			
Codification:			
Utah Code Annotated	Utah Code Ann § x (19xx)		
Original Acts:			
Laws of Utah	19xx Utah Laws x		
Vermont			
Codification:			
Vermont Statutes Annotated	{title} Vt Stat Ann § x (Equity 19xx)		
Original Acts:			
Laws of Vermont	19xx Vt Laws x		
Virgini	a		
Codification:			
Code of Virginia	Va Code § x (19xx)		
Virginia Statutes at Large			
[1619–1807]	Va Stat ch x (17xx)		
Original Acts:			
Acts of the General Assembly of	40 77 4		
the Commonwealth of Virginia	19xx Va Acts x		
Washing	ton		
Codification:			
Revised Code of Washington	Wash Rev Code § x (19xx)		
Revised Code of Washington Annotated	Week Day Code Arm S y (West		
Affilotated	Wash Rev Code Ann § x (West 19xx)		
Original Acts:	_		
Laws of Washington	19xx Wash Laws x		
West Virg	inia		
Codification:			
Wast Vinsinia Calla	W.V C. J. C (10)		

West Virginia Code W Va Code \S x (19xx)

Appendix 3

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Original Acts:

Acts of the Legislature of West

Virginia 19xx W Va Acts x

Wisconsin

Codification:

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

Wisconsin Statutes Annotated Wis Stat Ann § x (West 19xx)

Original Acts:

Wisconsin Legislative Service 19xx Wis Legis Serv x (West)

Wyoming

Codification:

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

Original Acts:

Session Laws of Wyoming...... 19xx Wyo Sess Laws x

Appendix 4: Recommended Abbreviations of Periodicals

Adalasda I am Dansam	Addi D
Adelaide Law Review	Adel L Rev
Administrative Law Review	Admin L Rev
Air Force Law Review	AF L Rev
Akron Law Review	Akron L Rev
Alabama Law Review	Ala L Rev
Albany Law Review	Albany L Rev
American Bankruptcy Law Journal	Am Bankr L J
American Bar Association Journal	ABA J
American Bar Foundation Research	
Journal	Am Bar Found Res J
American Journal of Criminal Law	Am J Crim L
American Journal of International Law	Am J Intl L
American Journal of Jurisprudence	Am J Juris
American Journal of Legal History	Am J Legal Hist
American Journal of Trial Advocacy	Am J Trial Advoc
American University Law Review	Am U L Rev
Anglo-American Law Review	Anglo-Am L Rev
Antioch Law Journal	Antioch L J
Arizona Journal of International and	1111110011 2 0
Comparative Law	Ariz J Intl & Comp L
Arizona Law Review	Ariz L Rev
Arizona State Law Journal	Ariz E Rev Ariz St L J
Arkansas Law Review	Ark L Rev
Atomic Energy Law Journal	Atom Ener L J
Auckland University Law Review	Auck U L Rev
Australian Law Journal	Austl L J
Banking Law Journal	Bank L J
Baylor Law Review	Baylor L Rev
Black Law Journal	Black L J
Boston College Industrial and	DIACK L 3
Commercial Law Review	BC Indust & Comm
Commercial Law Review	L Rev
Poston College Law Poview	BC L Rev
Boston College Law Review	
Boston College Third World Law Journal	BC Third World L J
Boston University International Law	
Journal	BU Intl L J
Boston University Law Review	BU L Rev
Bracton Law Journal	Bracton L J
Brigham Young University Law Review	BYU L Rev
Brooklyn Law Review	Brooklyn L Rev
Buffalo Law Review	Buff L Rev
Business Lawyer	Bus Law

Appendix 4	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
California Law Review	Cal L Rev
California Western Law Review	Cal W L Rev
Cambridge Law Journal	Camb L J
Cambpell Law Review	Camp L Rev
Capital University Law Review	Cap Û L Rev
Cardozo Arts and Entertainment Law	-
Journal	Cardozo Arts & Enter L J
Cardozo Law Review	Cardozo L Rev
Case and Comment	Case & Comm
Catholic Lawyer	Cath Law
Catholic University Law Review	Cath U L Rev
Chicago Kent Law Review	Chi Kent L Rev
Chicano Law Review	Chicano L Rev
Cleveland State Law Review	Cleve St L Rev
Colorado Lawyer	Colo Law
Columbia Business Law Review	Colum Bus L Rev
Columbia Human Rights Law Review	Colum Hum Rts L Rev
Columbia Journal of Environmental	
Law	Colum J Envir L
Columbia Journal of Law and the Arts	Colum J L & Arts
Columbia Journal of Law and Social	
Problems	Colum J L & Soc
	Probs
Columbia Journal of Transnational Law	Colum J Transnatl L
Columbia Law Review	Colum L Rev
Common Market Law Review	Common Mkt L Rev
Comparative Labor Law Journal	Comp Labor L J
Connecticut Journal of International	
Law	Conn J Intl L
Connecticut Law Review	Conn L Rev
Constitutional Commentary	Const Commen
Conveyance and Property Lawyer	Conv & Prop Law
Cooley Law Review	Cooley L Rev
Cornell International Law Journal	Cornell Intl L J
Cornell Law Review	Cornell L Rev
Creighton Law Review	Creighton L Rev
Criminal Justice Journal	Crim Just J
Criminal Law Journal	Crim L J
Criminal Law Quarterly	Crim L Q
Criminal Law Review	Crim L Rev
Cumberland Law Review	Cumb L Rev
Dalhousie Law Journal	Dalhousie L J
DePaul Law Review	DePaul L Rev

THE COLD OF EDGILL CHILITON	pp	
Delaware Journal of Corporate Law	Del J Corp L	
	Denning L Rev	
Denning Law Review	Denning L Kev	
Denver Journal of International Law	D 11.11.0	
and Policy	Denver J Intl L &	
	Policy	
Denver University Law Review	Denver U L Rev	
Detroit College of Law Review	Detroit Coll L Rev	
Dickinson Law Review	Dickinson L Rev	
Drake Law Review	Drake L Rev	
Duke Law Journal	Duke L J	
Duquesne Law Review	Duquesne L Rev	
Duqueshe Law iveview	Buquesile L itev	
Foology Law Quarterly	Ecol I O	
Ecology Law Quarterly	Ecol L Q	
Emory Law Journal	Emory L J	
Energy Law Journal	Energy L J	
Environmental Law	Envir L	
Family Law Quarterly	Fam L Q	
Florida State University Law Review	Fla St U L Rev	
Food Drug Cosmetic Law Journal	Food Drug Cosm L J	
Fordham Law Review	Fordham L Rev	
Fordham Urban Law Journal	Fordham Urban L J	
Torunam Crban Law Journal	Porumani Crban L 3	
Coorgo Macon University Law Poview	Geo Mason U L Rev	
George Mason University Law Review		
George Washington Law Review	Geo Wash L Rev	
Georgetown Immigration Law Journal	Georgetown Immig L J	
Georgetown Law Journal	Georgetown L J	
Georgia Journal of International and		
Comparative Law	Ga J Intl & Comp L	
Georgia Law Review	Ga L Rev	
Glendale Law Review	Glendale L Rev	
Golden Gate University Law Review	Golden Gate U L Rev	
Gonzaga Law Review	Gonzaga L Rev	
Guilzaga Law Review	Golizaga L Kev	
II. l. I. D.	II. II. I D	
Hamline Law Review	Hamline L Rev	
Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties		
Law Review	Harv CR–CL L Rev	
Harvard Environmental Law Review	Harv Envir L Rev	
Harvard International Law Journal	Harv Intl L J	
Harvard Journal of Law and Public		
Policy	Harv J L & Pub Pol	
Harvard Journal on Legislation	Harv J on Leg	
Harvard Law Review	Harv L Rev	
Harvard Women's Law Journal	Harv Women's L J	
Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly	Hastings Const L Q	

Appendix 4	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAG
Hastings International and	
Comparative Law Review	Hastings Intl & Comp L Rev
Hastings Law Journal	Hastings L J
Hofstra Labor Law Journal	Hofstra Labor L J
Hofstra Law Review	Hofstra L Rev
Houston Law Review	Houston L Rev
Howard Law Journal	Howard L J
Idaho Law Review	Idaho L Rev
Illinois Bar Journal	Ill Bar J
Indiana Law Journal	Ind L J
Indiana Law Review	Ind L Rev
Institute on Federal Taxation	Inst Fed Tax
Institute on Securities Regulation	Inst Sec Reg
International and Comparative Law	
Quarterly	Intl & Comp L Q
International Journal of Law and	T JIII OB J
Psychiatry	Intl J L & Psych
International Review of Law and	Laboration Co.
Economics	Intl Rev L & Econ
International Tax & Business Lawyer	Intl Tax & Bus Law
International Lawyer	Intl Law
Iowa Law Review	Iowa L Rev
JAG Journal	JAG J
John Marshall Law Review	John Marshall L Rev
Journal of Air Law and Commerce	J Air L & Comm
Journal of Business Law	J Bus L
Journal of College and University Law	J Coll & Univ L
Journal of Contemporary Health Law	
and Policy	J Contemp Health L
	& Policy
Journal of Contemporary Law	J Contemp L
Journal of Corporation Law	J Corp L
Journal of Corporate Taxation	J Corp Tax
Journal of Criminal Law and	
Criminology	J Crim L & Criminol
Journal of Energy Law and Policy	J Energy L & Pol
Journal of Environmental Law and	I Daniel I o I w
Litigation	J Envir L & Litig
Journal of Family Law	J Family L

MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATION	Appendix 4	
Journal of Legal Education	J Legal Educ	
Journal of Legal History	J Legal Hist	
Journal of Legal Studies	J Legal Stud	
Journal of Legislation	J Legis	
Journal of Maritime Law and Commerce	J Marit L & Comm	
Journal of Products Liability	J Prod Liab	
Journal of Taxation	J Tax	
Juridical Review	Jurid Rev	
Jurimetrics Journal	Jurimet J	
Justice System Journal	Just Sys J	
Kentucky Law Journal	Ky L J	
Labor Law Journal	Labor L J	
Labor Lawyer	Labor Law	
Land and Water Law Review	Land & Water L Rev	
La Raza Law Journal	La Raza L J	
Law and Contemporary Problems	L & Contemp Probs	
Law and Human Behavior L & Human Beh		
Law and Psychology Review	L & Psych Rev	
Lincoln Law Review	Lincoln L Rev	
Louisiana Law Review	La L Rev	
Loyola Law Review	Loyola L Rev	
Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review	Loyola LA L Rev	
Loyola University of Chicago Law		
Journal	Loyola U Chi L J	
Maine Law Review	Me L Rev	
Manitoba Law Journal	Manitoba L J	
Marquette Law Review	Marq L Rev	
Maryland Law Review	Md L Rev	
Massachusetts Law Review	Mass L Rev	
McGill Law Journal	McGill L J	
Melbourne University Law Review	Melb U L Rev	
Memphis State University Law Review	Memphis St U L Rev	
Mercer Law Review	Mercer L Rev	
Michigan Law Review	Mich L Rev	
Military Law Review	Milit L Rev	
Minnesota Law Review	Minn L Rev	
Mississippi Law Journal	Miss L J	
Miggarni Lavy Daviery	Mo I Dov	

Missouri Law ReviewMo L RevModern Law ReviewMod L RevMonash University Law ReviewMonash U L RevMontana Law ReviewMont L Rev

Appendix 4	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
National Black Law Journal	Natl Black L J
Nebraska Law Review	Neb L Rev
New Law Journal	New L J
New Mexico Law Review	NM L Rev
New York Law School Journal of	
International and Comparative Law	NY L Sch J Intl & Comp L
New York Law School Law Review	NY L Sch L Rev
New York University Journal of	
International Law and Politics	NYU J Intl L & Polit
New York University Law Review	NYU L Rev
New York University Review of Law and	
Social Change	NYU Rev L & Soc
	Change
North Carolina Central Law Journal	NC Cent L J
North Carolina Journal of International	
Law and Commercial Regulation	NC J Intl L & Comm
	Reg
North Carolina Law Review	NC L Rev
North Dakota Law Review	ND L Rev
Northern Illinois University Law	
Review	NIU L Rev
Northern Kentucky Law Review	N Ky L Rev
Northwestern University Law Review	Nw U L Rev
Notre Dame Law Review	Notre Dame L Rev
Nova Law Review	Nova L Rev
Ohio Northern University Law Review	Ohio N U L Rev
Ohio State Law Journal	Ohio St L J
Oklahoma City University Law Review	Okla City U L Rev
Oklahoma Law Review	Okla L Řev
Oregon Law Review	Or L Rev
Osgoode Hall Law Journal	Osgoode Hall L J
Otago Law Review	Otago L Rev
Ottawa Law Review	Ottawa L Rev
Oxford Journal of Legal Studies	Oxford J Legal Stud
Pace Law Review	Pace L Rev
Pacific Law Journal	Pac L J
Pepperdine Law Review	Pepperdine L Rev
Potomac Law Review	Potomac L Rev
Practical Lawyer	Prac Law
Probate Law Journal	Prob L J
Real Estate Law Journal	Real Est L J

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

Appendix 4	UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Texas Tech Law Review Thurgood Marshall Law Journal	Tex Tech L Rev Thurgood Marshall L J
Trial Lawyers Quarterly Tulane Law Review Tulsa Law Journal	Trial Law Q Tulane L Rev Tulsa L J
UC Davis Law Review	UC Davis L Rev UCLA J Envir L & Pol UCLA L Rev UCLA Pac Basin L J UMKC L Rev
Uniform Commercial Code Law Journal University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law Journal	UCC L J U Ark Little Rock L J
University of Baltimore Law Review	U Balt L Rev U Bridgeport L Rev U Chi L Rev U Chi Legal F U Cin L Rev
University of Colorado Law Review University of Dayton Law Review University of Detroit Journal of Urban Law	U Colo L Rev U Dayton L Rev U Detroit J Urban L
University of Detroit Law Review	U Detroit L Rev U Fla L Rev U Hawaii L Rev U Ill L Rev U Kan L Rev
University of Miami Inter-American Law Review	U Miami Int-Am L Rev
University of Miami Law Review University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform University of Pennsylvania Journal of	U Miami L Rev U Mich J L Ref
University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Business Law University of Pennsylvania Law Review University of Pittsburgh Law Review University of Puget Sound Law Review University of Richmond Law Review University of San Francisco Law Review University of Toledo Law Review University of Toronto Faculty of Law	U Pa J Intl Bus L U Pa L Rev U Pitt L Rev U Puget Sound L Rev U Richmond L Rev USF L Rev U Toledo L Rev

MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATION

MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATION	Appendix
Review	U Toronto Fac L Rev
University of Toronto Law Journal	U Toronto L J
University of West Los Angeles Law	
Review	U W LA L Rev
Urban Lawyer	Urban Law
Utah Law Řeview	Utah L Rev
Valparaiso University Law Review	Valp U L Rev
Vanderbilt Law Review	Vand L Rev
Vermont Law Review	Vt L Rev
Villanova Law Review	Vill L Rev
Virginia Journal of International Law	Va J Intl L
Virginia Law Review	Va L Rev
	WID ID
Wake Forest Law Review	Wake Forest L Rev
Washburn Law Journal	Washburn L J
Washington and Lee Law Review	Wash & Lee L Rev
Washington Law Review	Wash L Rev
Washington University Journal of Urban	
and Contemporary Law	Wash U J Urban &
W lt a II t t I O t l	Contemp L
Washington University Law Quarterly	Wash U L Q
Wayne Law Review	Wayne L Rev
West Virginia Law Review	W Va L Rev
Western New England Law Review	W New Eng L Rev
Western State University Law Review	W State U L Rev
Whittier Law Review	Whittier L Rev
William and Mary Law Review	Willamette L Rev
William and Mary Law Review	Wm & Mary L Rev
Wilson in International Law Islamal	Wm Mitchell L Rev
Wisconsin International Law Journal Wisconsin Law Review	Wis Intl L J Wis L Rev
WISCONSIN Law Review	WIS L Rev
Yale Journal of International Law	Yale J Intl L
Yale Journal of World Public Order	Yale J World Pub Ord
Yale Journal on Regulation	Yale J Reg
Yale Law and Policy Review	Yale L & Pol Rev
Yale Law Journal	Yale L J
2 0.10 2.00 . 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1000 110

Appendix 5: Other Abbreviations To Be Used in Citations

American Am Amendment Amend Annotation Ann

Annotaated

Appeal App

Appellate

Article Art Board Bd Business Bus Cases Cases certiorari cert Circuit Cir chapter ch Civil Civ clause cl Congress Cong Constitution Const Contract Cont Corporation Corp Court Ct Decisions Dec District D Е East Eastern

edition ed editor ed Employment Empl

Employee Employer

Environmental Envir Evidence Evid Federal F or Fed idem (the same) id International Intl Journal J Law(s) L Legal Legal Legislation Legis

Legislature Legislative

Manual Man Maritime Marit

Materials	Mat
National	Natl
North	N
Northern	
note	n
Number	No
Opinions	Op
page	p
Politics	Pol
Political	
Public	Pub
Quarterly	Q
Record	Rec
Reference	Ref
Regulation	Reg
Report(s)	Rep
Reporter	Rptr
Review	Rev
Revised	Rev
School	Sch
Security	Sec
Series	Ser
Service	Serv
Session	Sess
slip opinion	slip op
South	S
Southern	
Statutes	Stat
Supplement	Supp
University	U
West	W
Western	