

# California legal citation manual



The Writing Center  
Directed Learning Activities



## California Case Citation California Style Manual, The "Yellow Book"

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_ Course: \_\_\_\_\_

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Before starting this DLA you must have successfully completed the Introduction to California Citation DLA. All the activities (6) in this DLA must be completed in their entirety before meeting with a tutor and receiving credit. Where indicated, complete your work on this sheet.

**Objective:** Now that you understand how to integrate a reference to your legal sources, you must learn the exact format for your legal references. The California state court system follows the *California Style Manual*, better known as the "Yellow Book." This book gives very specific rules on how to cite various legal sources, including California cases. This activity takes students through an easy-to-follow, step-by-step process in which students learn how to cite California cases following the Yellow Book format.

### There are three levels of courts in California

1. **California Supreme Court:** This is the state's highest court, and when possible you should use cases from this court because they have the highest level of authority on California law.

Example: *Morchart v. County of Santa Barbara* (1994) 7 Cal.4<sup>th</sup> 725 [29 Cal.Rptr.2d 804, 872 P.2d 143].

2. **California Court of Appeals:** These are the intermediate level courts in California. The state is divided into six districts. You can use any of these published case opinions (subject to Shepard's verification) but try to use cases from your client's appellate district (in Los Angeles County, the Second District).

Example: *People v. Roberts* (1994) 24 Cal.App4th 1462 [29 Cal.Rptr.2d 771].

3. **California trial courts:** According to the California Rules of Court, Rule 8.1115, unpublished court opinions are not to be cited, and since trial court opinions are not published, they must not be cited. Refer to your LGL 31A professor for details on this rule.

**Let's start with the rules for citing a case from the Supreme Court of California. The deciding court will be indicated near the top of the case, under the party names.**

**Case names:** According to the Yellow Book, case names are italicized, whether you're citing the entire case name (*Marvin v. Marvin*) or just referring to the case by its short name (*Marvin*). However, if you're just referring to the parties, Mr. Marvin or Mrs. Marvin, you do not italicize their names. Further, we only use last names in the case title (not *Michelle Marvin v. Lee Marvin*). The case name is the only part of the citation that is italicized.

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## Book Descriptions:

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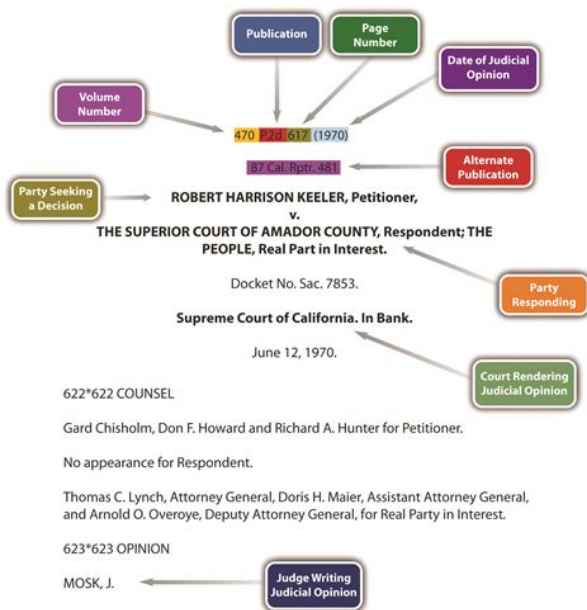
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Contact Amber. However, this guide also provides an overview of other citation styles that are important for California law students and lawyers to know, such as the California Style Manual, as well as guides, tutorials, tools, and troubleshooting tips. At its worst, legal citation can feel confusing, pedantic, and pointless. Keeping that in mind may make Bluebooking less frustrating and if it doesn't, see our page on getting perspective. The 13digit and 10digit formats both work. Please try again. Please try again. Used Acceptable Your purchase improves the lives of people with disabilities. Ships with Amazon postage for accurate tracking, and ontime deliveries! The first update since the 1986 edition, this publication is reorganized for ease of use. It reflects changes in recent years and covers the preferred methods for citing legal information taken from the Internet, CDROM, and online research services. It also provides clear, comprehensive direction on citing recently filed opinions and legislative history. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer no Kindle device required. Show details. Order it now. Ships from and sold by Amazon.com. In order to navigate out of this carousel please use your heading shortcut key to navigate to the next or previous heading. Register a free business account If you are a seller for this product, would you like to suggest updates through seller support To calculate the overall star rating and percentage breakdown by star, we don't use a simple average. Instead, our system considers things like how recent a review is and if the reviewer bought the item on Amazon. It also analyzes reviews to verify trustworthiness. Please try again later. There are also many other useful references to help you navigate the legal books, articles and more. I did not care for it and it was NOT easy to read. I did not even end up needing it and I could not sell it for anything when class was over. <http://www.jservis.cz/files/digistar-manual-programa-o.xml>

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It just wasn't worth it when the other books contained more information than this book. I personally do not recommend. The California Yellow Book presents a citation style that is considerably more user friendly; it closely resembles the style used in the old Lawyers Coop Publishing Company. If you are not absolutely required to use the Bluebook, I heartily recommend this. Other citation stylebooks include the Maroon Book Chicago and, I think, long out of print and the ALWA Green Book fourth edition in about a dozen years and still not catching fire. Overall is a good book to have as a reference if you're in the legal field or even for personal use if you are going solo to the court. I think it would be good if the author does an upgrade and add some color to it, but in all is a good book. This one I find it takes a while for me to find what I am looking for. Not thrilled with the layout. It also looks like things were often just copied from other sources, instead of typing in an actual example. Too bad CA doesn't follow other states. A hassle. It is a reference book that would be applicable only to California Case research as some of the material may not be applicable to other states. However, if you are having trouble learning how to do citations then this may be of assistance to you. It is certainly less wordy than some of the other books in the same subject matter. Saved me a lot of money and I was able to add to my paralegal reference collection without breaking my bank account. In order to navigate out of this carousel please use your heading shortcut key to navigate to the next or previous heading. This softbound volume provides essential legal research and legal writing guidance, including. The Bluebook is a collaborative project by a handful of elite law schools. It is used for all federal court documents and legal scholarship. <http://gizmakina.com/depo/sayfaresim/digistar-tv-manual.xml>



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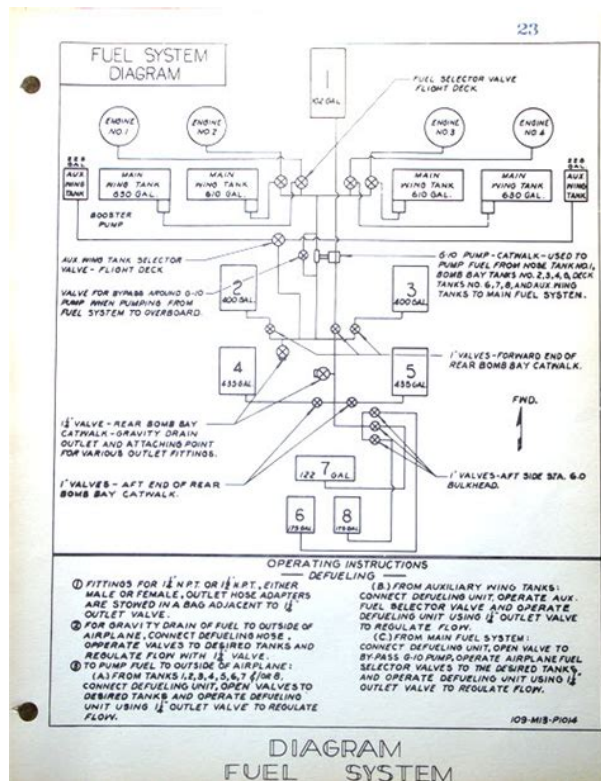
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California has its own style manual for its state courts. This is the publisher with which the court has contracted to publish cases. Other publishers may produce sets of court cases as well. Generally when a case is cited, both official and unofficial citations are used, since the writer cannot tell what set or reporters the reader may have. It combines detailed, yet easy to understand, explanations and examples of Bluebook rules with different types of exercises, which are also available online. The exercises begin with multiple choice questions that assist students mastery of discrete rules, followed by short answer questions that allow students to practice implementing the rules by drafting individual citations. Finally, a comprehensive exercise puts citations in the context of a legal document and requires students to make the necessary corrections. The available answers for all exercises include detailed explanations that further students understanding of the applicable rules. This book is designed to ease that task. It initially focuses on conventions that underlie all accepted forms and systems of legal citation. Unique appendices provide useful comparative information for these two systems of citation. It will have the approved abbreviation for nearly all legal journals along with abbreviations for government documents, secondary sources, pleadings, etc. The Bluebook establishes the most commonly used format for legal citations. The California Style Manual provides an alternative citation format for state court. The California Rules of Court bind attorneys practicing in California state court and include a few instructions regarding citations. This userfriendly and detailed guide provides information on creating Bluebook and California Style Manual citations. This guide serves as a good introduction to The Bluebook and basic concepts of legal citation. Cornell Law Professor Peter W. Martin offers this online guide for basic legal citation.

The federal courts; many, if not most, state courts; and law journals require that citations be in Bluebook format. The 20th edition is the most recent edition of the Bluebook and the edition that you should use. Accordingly, when crafting citations, it is important to rely on the correct Bluebook rules for the type of document you are writing. The front inside cover provides citation examples when drafting law review footnotes, and the back inside cover provides examples for citations in court documents and legal memoranda. The outside back cover identifies the citation rules and the page within the Bluebook where the discussion of each rule starts. There are few CRC that apply to citations. The court must not require any other form of citation." Here are a few things to note about Rule 3.1113 However, California Rule of Court 1.200, effective Jan. 1, 2008, provides that attorneys

can choose to use either the California Style Manual or the Bluebook for citations, provided that the same style is used consistently throughout a document. Notwithstanding this rule, California courts continue to recommend use of the citation style established in the California Style Manual. The California Style Manual, in addition to being available in print, is also freely available online from California's Sixth District Appellate Program. Just after the table of contents, beginning at p. xvii, is a table identifying the commonly used abbreviations. This document is published under a CC0 public domain dedication — “No Rights Reserved” and we waive all copyright and related rights in this work. The item is a WPA poster design on blue background created as part of the Federal Art Project between 1936 and 1941. There are no known restrictions on publication of this item.

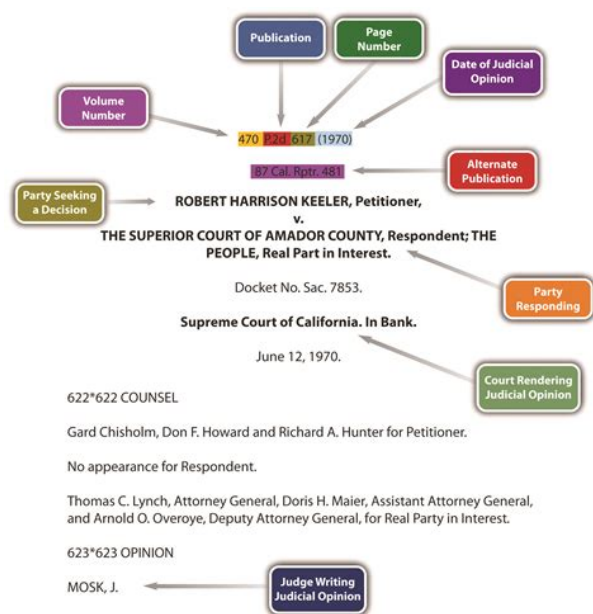


<http://www.bowdata.net/evenement/3m-model-718-manual>

Professor Bennett’s work is an extended variant of an amazingly useful tool called Zotero that is created by developers around the world who want to support scholars in their efforts to “organize, cite, and share research sources.” Frank added features to Zotero that support legal writing. He was repeatedly rebuffed with stern “keep off the grass” warnings. I examined those abbreviations, and they are clearly facts that could only be expressed in one way. Not only are these abbreviations devoid of creativity, they are required by many legal jurisdictions in the United States before one can plead a case of law before judges. So, I posted those abbreviations on my web site, and promptly received my own “keep off the grass” missive from an outside law firm hired by the Harvard Law Review. Unpaid volunteers from a dozen law schools, under the stewardship of four nonprofit student-run law reviews, have labored mightily to reach a consensus standard for the citation of legal materials. This open consensus standard was developed, with no compensation to the authors, for the greater benefit of the legal system of the United States. By clearly and precisely referring to primary legal materials, we are able to communicate our legal reasoning to others, including pleading a case in the courts, advocating changes in legal policy in our legislatures or law reviews, or simply communicating the law to our fellow citizens so that we may be better informed. However, we must not confuse the book with the system. There can be no proprietary claim over knowledge and facts, and there is no intellectual property right in the system and method of our legal

machinery. The infrastructure of our legal system is a public utility, and belongs to all of us. This is code about law. IBM made a fortune selling Genuine IBM personal computers, but this did not prevent others from making clones that were able to exercise the instructions in the underlying chipset.

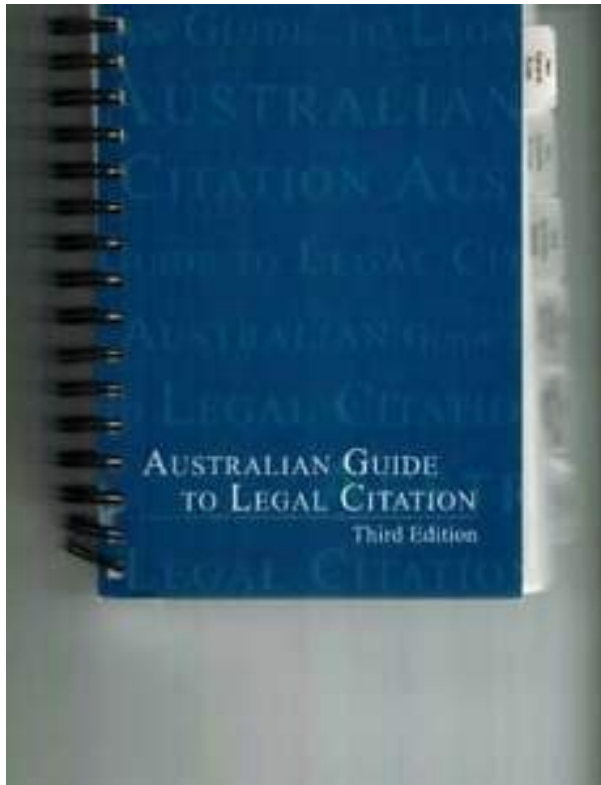
<http://cornerwebstudio.com/images/bridgemaster-radar-instructions-manual.pdf>



When technology changed the nature of the computer industry, IBM did not spend its days trying to defend an outdated mode of operation and instead moved up the food chain. The company has grown and prospered because of the computing revolution and the Internet instead of trying to preserve an outdated position of economic power that could not last. However, that cannot mean prohibiting an open source developer from using common abbreviations, and it certainly does not imply any ownership or control over how, in our democracy, we communicate the law with our fellow citizens. I hope you will enjoy *The Indigo Book A Manual of Legal Citation* and that you will join me in extending my congratulations to Professor Sprigman and his students on the excellent job they have performed in recoding those rules. The Indigo Book was compiled by a team of students at the New York University School of Law, working under the direction of Professor Christopher Jon Sprigman. The scope of *The Indigo Book*'s coverage is roughly equivalent to *The Bluebook*'s "Bluepages"—that is, *The Indigo Book* covers legal citation for U.S. legal materials, as well as books, periodicals, and Internet and other electronic resources. In addition, *The Indigo Book* offers citation guidance that is deeper than *The Bluebook*'s Bluepages—for example, *The Indigo Book* has citation guidance for bills, and for legislative history, that the Bluepages lack. For the materials that it covers, anyone using *The Indigo Book* will produce briefs, memoranda, law review articles, and other legal documents with citations that are compatible with the Uniform System of Citation. Most American lawyers cite these materials only rarely, and providing citation rules for the enormous number of international jurisdictions is part of what makes *The Bluebook* as unwieldy as it has become. Unlike *The Bluebook*, *The Indigo Book* is free. Free in two different ways that are equally important.

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First, The Indigo Book is given to you free of charge. Considering that the Uniform System of Citation has become a basic piece of infrastructure for the American system of justice, it is vital that pro se litigants, prisoners, and others seeking justice but who lack resources are given effective access to the system lawyers use to cite to the law. That interest in access and basic fairness is part of what motivated The Indigo Book's creation. You are free to copy and distribute this work, and—most importantly—to improve on it. This is important, because we want people with a stake in our legal citation system to help make that system simpler and better. To achieve these goals, we are releasing The Indigo Book under a Creative Commons "CC0" public domain dedication that allows you to use it, copy it, distribute it, and—we hope—improve it. This original edition of The Indigo Book is compatible with the current, 20th edition of The Bluebook. We will admit, however, that our decision to make The Indigo Book compatible with The Bluebook's Uniform System of Citation was mostly selfinterested and strategic—we want people to adopt The Indigo Book, and the best way to achieve that goal, we reasoned, was to give people a citation guide that they could use to produce documents that look as if they used The Bluebook. There are ways to improve The Indigo Book that involve breaking free of The Bluebook. Indeed, in some ways the recent editions of The Bluebook have adopted an unhelpfully overprescriptive approach to citation that has resulted in needless complexity. It wasn't always that way. The rules set forth in this booklet should not be considered invariable. Whenever clarity will be served, the citation form should be altered without hesitation; whenever a citation would not amplify the identification of the authority referred to, no citation should be given." Can we get back to a more sensible, flexible system of legal citation.

The Indigo Book takes the first step by restating the Uniform System of Citation for U.S. legal materials, and for books, periodicals, and Internet and other electronic resources. The next step is up to you. Take The Indigo Book, use it, enjoy it, improve it—maybe you international lawyers out there will add coverage of foreign and international law. Then, consistent with the spirit of our project—give your improvements to the world. The Uniform System of Citation imposes somewhat different citation rules for each. These are the documents lawyers file in courts, agencies, or other places where practicing lawyers do what they do e.g., briefs and motions. They also include the documents lawyers write to one another or to the public e.g., legal letters and legal memoranda. We will refer to these as standard legal documents. These are articles for publication in law reviews. If

we were designing the system from scratch, we'd scrap this distinction. But for the moment, we're stuck with it. In *The Indigo Book*, we'll state the rules for standard legal documents. When we need to refer to law review articles specifically, we'll do that. The first edition of *The Bluebook* is from 1926. Typewriters of that era did not support italics or boldface. If you wanted to emphasize text, your sole option was to underline. Throughout *The Indigo Book*, you'll see us italicizing text rather than underlining, because that's how we do it in the 21st Century. *The Bluebook* 20th Ed. It is common to have several citations following a sentence, with each citation separated by a semicolon known as a "string citation". Use within-sentence citations to cite sources and authorities that relate to only a section of the sentence. Separate within-sentence citations from the text with commas. The citation clauses directly follow the claim which they support. Do not model them after normal sentences unless one might ask why the legal profession chose for itself such an odd and onerous citation system.

<https://deewo.de/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/1626f5893c2d25---bosch-wfl-2400-manual.pdf>

One commentator describes the system as derived from an "anxiety of authoritativeness." Michael Bacchus, *Strung Out Legal Citation, The Bluebook, and the Anxiety of Authority*, 151 U Pa. L Rev. 245 2002. The signal begins the citation sentence or clause. See generally Richard A. Posner, *Against Footnotes*, 38 Ct. Rev. 24 2001. The citation may include however many sources the author finds to be helpful. Note that the comma in the signal "e.g.," should NOT be italicized. Note the comma in the signal "e.g.," should NOT be italicized. Use accord as the introductory signal for the nonquoted sources. Also, accord may be used as the introductory signal for indicating that the law of one jurisdiction is consistent with the law of another. See *is used instead of when an inferential step is required to connect the proposition to the authority cited*. Use *see also* when authority that states or clearly supports the proposition has already been cited or discussed. The use of a parenthetical is recommended when using *see also*. See Don Daily, *The Classic Treasury of Aesop's Fables* 4346 1999; see also *The Shawshank Redemption* Castle Rock Entertainment 1994 prisoner tunnels out of a prison by removing a few stones per day. Always use a parenthetical with *cf.* It is highly recommended that each authority in the comparison be explained with a parenthetical in order to make the relationship and argument clear to the reader. Each portion of the *compare...* signal may contain multiple sources; separate these sources using commas and italicized "and" as follows. *Contra* is the opposite signal to *see*. *Contra* Richard A. Posner, *The Bluebook Blues*, 120 Yale L.J. 950 2011. But *see* is the opposite signal to *see*. *But see* *Schenck v. United States*, 249 U.S. 47 1919. Always use a parenthetical with *but cf.* This is the weakest signal for contrary authority. It is recommended that you use a parenthetical with *see* generally in order to explain the authority's relevance to the proposition.

<http://basumati.com/app/webroot/ckfinder/userfiles/files/bosch-lmb-3-manual.pdf>

See generally Jeffrey Toobin, *The Nine Inside the Secret World of the Supreme Court* 2007 arguing that the work of the Supreme Court often involves the Justices imposing values and even political preferences. However, there is one exception if an authority is more helpful than others cited within a signal, it should be cited first. There's no difference between Federal Circuit Court of Appeals or Federal District Courts. *The Indigo Book* encourages the use of public domain or media neutral citations. When giving a public domain citation, also include a parallel citation to the appropriate regional reporter if possible. When providing a full citation to a case, you should generally include the following: Therefore when citing to a case, do not always include the case name in full. Exception for law review articles do not italicize case names in law review full citations, but do italicize case names in law review article short form citations and procedural phrases such as "In re." Incorrect In the Matter of Nat'l Football League Players' Concussion Injury Litig. If the resulting abbreviation is not ambiguous, words of eight or more letters may be abbreviated to save substantial space. Also



omit terms such as “L.L.C.” and “Inc.” that indicate the party is a business when that fact is made clear because the party name includes a word such as “Co.” or “Ins.” Use “United States” instead of “United States of America,” but otherwise omit designations of national or larger geographical areas. In future citations of that case, the identifier can replace the full case name. The short name may be included in italics in a parenthetical. In the previous example reproduced below, the case name is stated in the text and the rest of the citation. There is no strict rule here, so choose whichever method will be clearer to the reader.

The citation should include volume number of the reporter, abbreviated name of the reporter listed by jurisdiction in accordance with Table T1, first page of the case. The left column shows what your citation should look like. The right column shows what the citation means for someone looking for the case. If the page is the first page of the opinion, be sure to still include it by just repeating the number. Defendant was present, His witness was not.”. Dava Sobel, *Longitude The True Story of a Lone Genius Who Solved the Greatest Scientific Problem of His Time* passim 1995. These three marks all There is no space between “n.” and the footnote number. If not, use S. Ct. If not, cite to the state’s official reporter, as listed in Table T1. If not, cite to the state’s official reporter in Table T1. They generally can be found in one of the following three sources. If there is a slip opinion for an unreported case, but it’s not in LEXIS or Westlaw, include the docket number, the court, and the full date of the most recent major disposition of the case. If so, include the URL. If a case has more than one docket number, these acronyms do not need to be included after the first reference. Remember to separate the parentheticals with a space. Refer to Table T14 for how to abbreviate explanatory phrases when introducing case history. Italicize the explanatory phrase. Simply put, there’s good case law and bad case law. To figure out the difference, we have to look at the case’s prior and subsequent history, because our view of what is good law may evolve as a case moves through the appeals process. *Ass’n of Am., Inc. v. Verizon Internet Servs., Inc.*, 351 F.3d 1229 D.C. Cir. 2003. Explanatory parenthetical information about the preceding case should be included before any subsequent history. Otherwise, it may confuse the reader. However, none of these conventions are absolute. *Naked Cowboy*, 844 F. Supp. 2d at 51718.

The conspicuous absence of prior restraint laws in our nation’s history are indicative of a consistent belief they violate constitutional rights. *Id.* at 718. The section symbols are always followed by a space. Therefore, citations to the U.S.C. should be to the appropriate codifying year e.g., 2000, 2006, 2012. Cite the most recent edition that includes the version of the statute being cited. State code compilations are ranked by order of preference in a manner that seems arbitrary; those rankings are available in Table T3. In practice, it makes little difference since the section number will direct the reader to the appropriate volume. Cite enacted simple resolutions and concurrent resolutions as if they were unenacted, but add an “enacted” parenthetical if it would be helpful. For the names of subcommittees and committees, abbreviate according to the form set out in Table T5, Table T11, and Table T12. For the names of individuals, abbreviate using Table T10. For the names of individuals, abbreviate using Table T10. Only include this additional parenthetical if the bill was enacted; if unenacted, you don’t need to add anything extra. For other cases, the ECF number is optional unless it is necessary to find the document. Unlike cases, court documents may be cited using *supra*. If you are citing a work organized using sections or paragraphs, use those instead, adding a page number only if helpful. You may add a page number to the end of the citation, if you are citing to a particular point in the article, in the following form. Use a shortened title if you cite to multiple sources from the same author. This is generally the preferred version. Internet sources have the characteristics of a print source if the source has all the information needed to cite it according to another rule and the source has a fixed, permanent pagination such as a PDF.

For example. For completeness sake, we include these rules below, even though most people would. This title should be based on either the title bar or the heading of that page as viewed in the

browser. Where relevant, as in comments, subheadings should indicate their relationship to the page to which they are responsive. Think of a For example, [abovethelaw.com](http://abovethelaw.com) is a website. Once you click on an article or a tab, Cite to pages as they would appear on the document if printed. Any date cited in one of these three formats should be placed after the URL in the citation. Post Blogs Nov. 5, 2014, 1025 AM, This will allow For example, PDF is preferred over HTML. Post Blogs Nov. 5, 2014, 1025 AM, Since 2008". This information goes at the end of your citation but before any citation indicating subsequent history. Explanatory parentheticals may consist of present participles, direct quotations, or short statements. Commas and periods that are not part of the quoted text should also appear inside the quotation marks. This includes... Instead, capitalize the first letter and place it in brackets. In other words, the actual knowledge provision turns on whether the provider actually or subjectively knew of specific infringement, while the red flag provision turns on whether the provider was subjectively aware of facts that would have made the specific infringement objectively obvious to a reasonable person." *Viacom Int'l, Inc. v. YouTube, Inc.*, 676 F.3d 19, 31 2d Cir. 2012. See the indentations on the right and left sides. This is how it should appear in your writing. The reasoning behind this setup is to offset the lengthy quotations from the rest of the text and to clearly indicate that this is all directly cited material. Note that this is not a Bluebook requirement, but it is required by many law reviews.

The Bluebook makes no exception for Cite to these cases in the following manner Int'l Trade Include the full name of the correspondent if available, the CFTC docket number, and the full date on which the letter became publicly available. If these decisions are not published in an official reporter; indicate the source where the decision is located. System for disseminating media content representing episodes in a serialized sequence, U.S. Patent No. 8,112,504 B2 filed Mar. 4, 2009 issued Feb. 7, 2012 Institute of Education Sciences, National Board for Education Sciences Annual Report 12 2014. Cite opinions from the Attorney General as Opinions of the Attorneys General Op. Att'y Gen.. Cite opinions from the Office of Legal Counsel as Opinions of the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice Op. O.L.C.. Note that these decisions have not been reported in any official reporter or service. *OFCCP v. Bank of Am.*, 97OFC16, Secretarys Decision and Order of Remand Dept of Labor Mar. 31, 2003. By volume number and part number from 1921 to 1936. By year and part number from 1937 to date. The abbreviations used are explained in the introductory pages of each volume of the Cumulative Bulletin. Delegation Orders Deleg. Order Treasury Orders Treas. Order Treasury Directives Treas. Dir. Notices, Announcements, and News Releases Otherwise cite by number and date issued. In result , or nonacquiescence nonacq. in a decision of the Tax Court or Board of Tax Appeals. *Donald Cutler*, 11 E.A.D. 622, 623 EAB 2004. Otherwise cite per Rule 19. *Budnik v. Chertoff*, EEOC DOC 0520070154 2006. If not recorded in the Public Papers, cite the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc., published from 1965 to January 29, 2009, the Daily Compilation of Presidential Documents Daily Comp. Pres. Doc., published from January 29, 2009 to date, or the U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News U.S.C.C.A.N.. Protecting and Promoting the Open Internet, GN Docket No.

1428, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 29 FCC Rcd 5561 2014. *Miller Construction Co.*, 24 BNA OSHC 1817 No. 130323, 2013 ALJ. Releases that have subjectmatter title may be presented in a short form. Make sure to include the act under which the release was issued, the release number, and the date. *Midas Securities, LLC.*, Exchange Act Release No. 66200, 102 SEC Docket 3123, 102 SEC Docket 3137 Jan. 20, 2012. *Facebook, Inc.*, 2014 Annual Report 2014. Cite to the Social Security Rulings, Cumulative Edition S.S.R. Cum. Ed.. If not published there, cite to another official source, such as the Code of Federal Regulations or the Federal Register. Otherwise, cite a commercial database or other source. Do not cite the date of the decision. Code published by West. For additional instruction, consult *Arkansas Supreme Court Rule 52*. The format is *Regulatory Notice Reg.* For additional information, consult *Rules of the Supreme Court of Colorado, Chief Justice Directive 1201*. The format is *See Illinois Supreme Court Rule 6*. The format is *Att'y Memo*

Att’y Memo See Rules of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, part G, section 8. The format is See Administrative Order of the Supreme Judicial Court—New Citation Form Aug. 20, 1996. The format is See Mississippi Rules of Appellate Procedure, Rule 28f. The format is See New Mexico Supreme Court Rule 23112 effective June 4, 2004. The format is County Gov’t For the user’s convenience, the McKinney’s volume in which the law appears is indicated parenthetically below. See North Dakota Rules of Court, Rule 11.6. The format is See Supreme Court of Ohio Writing Manual 2d ed. 2013. The format is See Oklahoma Supreme Court Rule 1.200f and Oklahoma Criminal Appeals Rule 3.5c. The format is Code, which is a code of regulations, not of legislation. The format is Opinions of the Commission of Appeals from 1918 to 1945 have a notation from the Supreme Court that usually appears in the final paragraph of the opinion, e.g.

<https://www.interactivelearnings.com/forum/selenium-using-c/topic/13674/3m-model-718-manual>