

Bluebook Citation Form for Cases in Research Paper Footnotes

See Waller v. Osbourne, 763 F. Supp. 1144, 1147 (M.D. Ga. 1991), *aff'd*, 958 F.2d 1084 (11th Cir. 1992) (music did not incite suicide).

But see Wittmer v. Peters, 904 F. Supp. 845, 850 n.4 (C.D. Ill. 1995), *aff'd*, 87 F.3d 916 (7th Cir. 1996), *cert. denied*, 505 U.S. 949 (1997) (“We are not aware of any opinion which holds that the only compelling governmental interest is remedying past discrimination.”).

Cent. Ill. Pub. Serv. Co. v. Westervelt, 342 N.E.2d 463, 466 (Ill. App. Ct. 1976), *aff'd*, 367 N.E.2d 661 (Ill. 1977).

See Rule 10 and Tables 1 and 6 for citing to state and federal cases. Generally, you must include:

- a. the name of the case;
- b. the published sources in which the case appears (use only regional reporter for state court cases - Rule 10.3.1(b));
- c. the pinpoint citation for the page in the case where you found the information cited;
- d. in parentheses: unless unambiguous from the reporter, the court deciding the case and the year decided ; and
- e. the prior or subsequent case history.

See Rule 10.9 for short form rules.

Annotated Basic Form

*Signal*¹ First party² v. Second party,³ volume number REPORTER ABBREV.⁴ first page of case, pinpoint page cite (Jurisdiction of Court deciding case⁵ YEAR OF DECISION⁶) (parenthetical information⁷), *prior or subsequent case history*,⁸ *different case name on appeal* (if any),⁹ volume number REPORTER ABBREV.¹⁰ first page of case (Court Jurisdiction¹¹ YEAR OF DECISION¹²).

¹ Rule 1.2 introduces signals, which must be underscored or italicized. Rule 1.3 addresses signal order and Rule 1.4 addresses the order of authority within a signal.

² Rule 10.2.2 identifies the appropriate form for parties' names. Table 6 includes which abbreviations can be used. Rule 10.2.1 addresses case names in text.

³ Rule 2 addresses typefaces in scholarly papers; Practitioners' Note 1 addresses typefaces in memos and court documents.

⁴ Rule 10.3.1(a) addresses when to use official reporter. Rule 10.3.2 covers how to cite to reporters. In Table 1 you will find the appropriate reporter for each federal and state jurisdiction.

⁵ Unless unambiguous from the reporter, see Rule 10.3.1, you must clearly identify each jurisdiction. Rule 10.4 discusses how courts and jurisdictions are identified, Table 1 provides the appropriate abbreviation for the court by state and Table 7 provides the acceptable abbreviations for court names.

⁶ Rule 10.5. This rule tells you how to accurately recite the date of a decision.

⁷ Rules 10.6 and 1.5 discuss the use and order of parenthetical information.

⁸ Rule 10.7.1 provides the correct terms used in describing prior and subsequent case history. Table 9 gives the acceptable abbreviations for the explanatory phrases.

⁹ Rule 10.7.2 tells you how to restate the case name when different in preceding or subsequent litigation.

¹⁰ *See* note 4.

¹¹ *See* note 5.

¹² *See* note 6.

Bluebook Citation Form for Statutory and Secondary Source in Research Paper Footnotes

Federal statutes: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (1976). (eliminate the parenthetical for the short form)

See Rule 12 and consult Table 1. Generally, you must include:

- a. the number of the Code title;
- b. the abbreviation for the Code (e.g. "U.S.C.", "U.S.C.A." or "U.S.C.S.");
- c. the statutory section number within the title; and
- d. in parentheses: the date of the edition or supplement and the publisher, if unofficial.

State statutes: 745 ILL. COMP. STAT. 10/1-101 (2004). (remove parenthetical for short form)

See Rule 12 and consult Table 1. Generally, you must include:

- a. THE ABBREVIATION FOR THE STATUTORY COMPILATION;
- b. the statutory section or chapter number, and paragraph number, if any; and
- c. in parentheses: the date of the edition or supplement and the publisher, if unofficial.

Books: 21 CHARLES WRIGHT & KENNETH GRAHAM, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE §5023 (1977).

Short form: 21 WRIGHT & GRAHAM §5023. **OR** 21 FEDERAL PRACTICE §5023.

See Rule 15. Generally, you must include:

- a. the volume number (if any);
- b. THE FIRST AND LAST NAME OF EACH AUTHOR;
- c. THE FULL TITLE;
- d. the particular section, paragraph or page cited; and
- e. in parentheses: the edition, if any, and year of publication.

Periodicals (law reviews): Kathryn Urbonya, *Problematic Standards of Reasonableness: Qualified Immunity in Section 1983 Actions for a Police Officer's Use of Excessive Force*, 62 TEMP. L.Q. 61 (1989).

Short form: Urbonya, 62 TEMP. L.Q. at 65. **OR** *Problematic Standards*, 62 TEMP. L.Q. at 65.

See Rule 16. Generally, you must include:

- a. the author's first and last name;
- b. *the title of the article*;
- c. the volume number of the law review, if none then the year of publication;
- d. THE ABBREVIATED TITLE OF THE LAW REVIEW;
- e. the first page of the article; and
- f. in parentheses: the year of publication.