Universal Citation Guide

Smith v Jones, 1998 WI 453 ¶82

Case Name
Year of Decision
Court Designator
Opinion Number
Paragraph Number

Committee on Citation Formats
American Association of Law Libraries
The Guide is divided into rules and appendices. The rules are intended to assist researchers in crafting accurate, unambiguous citations that enable readers to identify and locate cited legal authority in any format. Each chapter covers a discrete type of legal authority. The introductory material for each chapter explains the design logic behind the citation form presented. Commentary is in footnote form throughout the Guide.

Rules and examples follow the introductory material. Examples are presented in boxed text. Redlining is used to show where and how a particular rule applies in a full citation.

All paragraphs in the document are numbered to facilitate electronic citation.

The practice of capitalizing abbreviations varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Such capitalization does not affect the accuracy of the citation.

The appendices include an extensive table of model Universal Citations for each jurisdiction (federal and state) based on their primary source material (Appendices D and E). If a state has adopted a universal citation form different from the model, that form also is provided. Also included in the appendices are abbreviation tables for courts and for legislative and regulatory terms.

Ancillary issues such as typeface, style, or signal conventions are beyond the scope of this guide. For these and any other issues not addressed in this guide, the researcher should follow the most current edition of The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation.
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Acknowledgments

This book is the product of information and comments from many individuals who are too numerous to list here. These include law librarians, publishers, state and federal employees and attorneys. The Committee wishes to thank President Jim Heller, Past Presidents Pat Kehoe, Frank Houdek, and Judy Meadows, and the Executive Board of AALL for their continuing support.

The Committee on Citation Formats wishes to acknowledge its members who prepared the three original drafts. "Judicial Decisions" was drafted by Bruce Kennedy, Director of the Law Library and Professor of Law at the University of Toledo. "Statutory Law" was drafted by Lynn Foster, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Professor of Law at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. "Administrative Regulations" was drafted by Carol Billings, Director of the Law Library of Louisiana, and Paul George, Associate Librarian for Research Services at Harvard Law School.

Carol Billings, Past President of AALL, deserves special recognition. Without her fortitude during the initial turbulent stages of citation reform, neither the Report of the Task Force on Citation Formats nor this book would exist. Lynn Foster, who chaired the Task Force, also deserves special recognition. She has served the citation reform movement in many capacities, not the least of which is lead editor on this Guide and the 1998 President's Briefing on Citation Reform.

The Committee also acknowledges the leadership and commitment of Marcia J. Koslov, State Law Librarian, Wisconsin State Law Library, chair of the Committee since 1996. This Guide is a direct result of her vision that law librarians have both the knowledge and expertise to develop new citation principles.

Sincere appreciation is also due to Jim Hambleton, Kent McKeever, and Rita Reusch, who, together with Carol, Lynn, Bruce, Paul, and Marcia, constituted the “critical mass” of drafters and editors from the beginning of the Task Force to the present.

Special thanks to Michelle Brud, who gave this book its form, and to the State Bar of Wisconsin staff, particularly Laura Adell, Tod Florey, George Brown, Tom Watson, Saralee Fassbender, and Joe Swanton.
# AALL Committee on Citation Formats

**Members: 1995-2000**

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<tr>
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</tbody>
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* Cochair, 1998-2000

** Chair, 1996-1998; Cochair, 1998-2000

***Chair, 1995-1996
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Introduction

¶1 The seemingly insignificant legal citation is a linchpin of the law. Citations enable lawmakers to legitimize their actions by linking legislative enactments to established legal authority. They enable jurists to document their decisions through supporting precedents. Citations also lead citizens to the laws they are expected to obey. Our citation conventions have weathered exponential increases in litigation, legislation, and regulation. Their quiet success is attributable to congruence between generally accepted citation standards and the structure of our legal literature. However, current citation rules were crafted for the gilded age of the law book and this symmetry is disintegrating as computer technology reshapes the legal record.

¶2 As information managers, law librarians have a great professional stake in successful citation reform.¹ Librarians expect a new citation form to meet several objectives. First, the new citation standards must maximize access to the law by enabling researchers to overcome both bibliographic and technological barriers to finding points of legal authority. Second, the new citations must support the use of legal sources in both books and the expanding electronic formats. Third, a future citation system must be durable enough to serve researchers through successive generations of information technology – including the unseen post-Internet culture. To address these objectives, the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) launched its Universal Legal Citation Project.

¹ For a detailed discussion of the many concerns of law librarians, see TASK FORCE ON CITATION FORMATS, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES, REPORT (1995), reprinted in 87 L. LIBR. J. 577 (1995), and available as March 1, 1995 Report, AALL Task Force on Citation Formats [(visited May 4, 1999) <http://www.aallnet.org/committee/citation/taskforce.html>] [hereinafter REPORT].
A Brief History

This project evolved from the work of many groups, including, in addition to the AALL, particular federal and state courts, state bar associations, the American Bar Association (ABA), and public interest organizations.

The early 1990s saw several efforts to redesign case citations to accommodate electronic information technology. In 1992 the U.S. Judicial Conference developed an electronic citation system intended to provide temporary citations for cases posted on court-sponsored electronic bulletin boards.

In 1993 the Louisiana Supreme Court devised a “public domain” citation system for its case law. At the same time, the State Bar of Wisconsin Technology Resource Committee began its study of citation reform which culminated in a recommendation that the state create an authoritative electronic archive of opinions issued by its courts and that archived opinions be retrievable through a “universal citation” system. The proposed case citation was to be both medium- and vendor-neutral and consist of four data elements: year, authority or court, case number, and paragraph number.

Responding to this interest in citation reform, in the spring of 1994, AALL President Kay Todd formed a Task Force on Citation Formats to consider and develop medium-neutral citation standards for legal materials. Later that same year, the AALL expressed an official position.

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2 Ultimately, the U.S. Judicial Conference refused to mandate use of the proposal but permitted individual courts to adopt it. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit did adopt the citation system for cases appearing on the Court’s C.I.T.E. bulletin board (Jan. 1994).

3 The Louisiana public domain citation is based on the docket number. See, LA. S. CT. R. PT. G, GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE RULES, SEC. 8. Citation of Louisiana Appellate Opinions (Adopted Dec. 17, 1993).

4 WIS. STATE BAR TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE COMM., PROPOSED CITATION SYSTEM FOR WISCONSIN: REPORT TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS 24-25 (1994). This report and its recommendations were approved by the Wisconsin State Bar Board of Governors on June 22, 1994 [hereinafter WISCONSIN PROPOSAL].

5 See REPORT, supra note 1, at ¶5.
position on the issue when its Executive Board passed a resolution
calling for “a system of citation that permits reference to legal or
law-related information in any medium, print or electronic, without
requiring reference to proprietary products of any particular publisher
...”\(^6\)

\(\S 7\) The AALL Task Force conducted a thorough study of citation
principles to assess the need for a medium- and vendor-neutral
citation system. The Task Force also evaluated the various state and
federal citation reform initiatives. The findings and conclusions of
the Task Force were presented in a report to the Executive Board.\(^7\)
The recommended case law citation was adopted. It contained five
data elements: case name, year, court identifier, opinion number and
a paragraph number. The statutory law recommendations were
deferred pending further study.\(^8\) Noted but not addressed by the Task
Force was the issue of a citation form for state and federal
administrative codes and regulations.

\(\S 8\) With its work completed, the Task Force was dissolved. The AALL
Executive Board then created a standing Committee on Citation
Formats whose purpose was to create a set of universal citation rules
for American law.\(^9\)

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The Need for a Universal Citation

\(\S 9\) Successive layers of information technology – first online
databases, then electronic bulletin boards and CD-ROMs, and lately
the Internet – have amassed an unwieldy digital legal record which is
largely unctitable using conventional citation standards. Specialized
citations could be devised for each new layer of this electronic
record, but the wiser course was to design a set of universal citation
standards which can be used to locate law both in books and any
subsequent electronic formats.


\(^7\) See REPORT, supra note 1.

\(^8\) MINUTES OF THE AALL EXECUTIVE BOARD, July 13, 14, 18 & 20, 1995, at 2107-08,
American Association of Law Libraries Headquarters, Chicago.

\(^9\) Id. at 2103.
Incompatibility between book-based citation rules and electronic law was only a part of the problem. Even if the architecture of the book could be magically superimposed on electronic literature, the marketplace would not allow it. At least one law book publisher claims copyright protection over its pagination scheme—a scheme which has long enjoyed the imprimatur of the premier American legal citation manual. The fact that this preferred pagination cannot be freely incorporated into competing electronic products further undermines the utility and universality of the traditional book citation rules. New citation standards that were both vendor-neutral and

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10 See West Publishing Company v. Mead Data Central, 616 F. Supp. 1571 (D. Minn. 1985), aff'd, 799 F.2d 1219 (8th Cir. 1986), cert. denied, 479 U.S. 1070 (1987), in which West Publishing successfully asserted that wholesale use of its pagination by a competing online publisher would infringe West's copyright interest in the arrangement of cases in its court reports. But see, Matthew Bender & Co. v. West Publishing Co., 158 F.3d 693 (2d Cir. 1998), decided 12 years later, in which the 2d Circuit held that West's pagination was not protected by copyright. Cf. Matthew Bender & Co. v. West Publishing Co., 158 F.3d 674 (2d Cir. 1998). While now dated, for a discussion of the interrelationship between the West copyright litigation and the need for vendor-neutral citations, see James Wyman, Freeing the Law: Case Reporter Copyright and the Universal Citation, 24 FLA. ST. U. L. REV. 217 (1996).

11 See generally The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation, (16th ed. 1996), at 165 table T1. The Bluebook instructs researchers to cite to the West court reports in preference to other commercial court reports. For example, for Supreme Court cases too new to appear in the official United State Reports (U.S.), the researcher is directed to cite to the West Supreme Court Reporter (S. Ct.) in preference to all other commercial reporters. Similarly, for state cases The Bluebook directs researchers to cite to the appropriate West regional reporters unless the researcher is citing home precedent to the courts of that state [hereinafter, The Bluebook].

12 A vendor-neutral citation contains no proprietary data elements and makes no reference to a proprietary publication. Thus the reporter citation 100 F.2d 200, 201 is not vendor-neutral for two reasons. First, the citation directs a researcher to a West publication containing the case. Second, West claims a proprietary interest in its pinpoint pagination. By contrast, 100 Ark. 200, 201 is vendor-neutral because no proprietary claim clouds the use of any data element in the citation and because no private party owns the Arkansas Reports. The term "public domain citation" also appears in debates about citation reform. However, any difference between the terms "vendor-neutral citation" and "public domain citation" may not represent a useful distinction, since the absence of any proprietary control is the critical component of both concepts.
medium-neutral\textsuperscript{13} were needed.

\textbf{¶11} The traditional paper-based citation used data extrinsic to the text to identify it. The title of the work in which the text appeared was a key component, as were the volume number, if the text was in a serial publication, and the initial page number. For more exact or "pinpoint" citations, the writer was required to list internal page numbers.

\textbf{¶12} The Universal Citation form focuses on data intrinsic to the text cited. When this form is adopted, the institution that produces a particular text must follow certain standards. Courts will be asked to number their released opinions and to number the paragraphs within those opinions. Those courts that have adopted this or similar systems have begun to tag the texts of their cases this way with little or no disruption of their distribution process. The result is a citation form that is simple to derive and transparent to read and understand. It also means that any publisher of case law must preserve all of the data provided by the court including the citation elements.

\textbf{¶13} American constitutions—both at the federal and state level—currently are cited using rules that result in medium- and vendor-neutral citations. Accordingly, the UCG reaffirms the traditional citation rules with only minor modifications.

\textbf{¶14} For statutory law the key issue is that compilations of statutes change over time. Thus the writer must make sure the citation includes a reference to the timeliness of the data cited. The Universal Citation form uses data which is readily available as part of standard legislative reporting in virtually all states to provide a new kind of "time stamp." In fact, many electronic sources already provide this data on each screen.

\textsuperscript{13} A medium-neutral citation consists of data elements which have intellectual or locational relevance without regard to the physical medium in which a document is fixed. By this test, the citation 100 Ark. 200, 201 is not medium-neutral because the data elements representing the volume and page where the case is found are relevant only in a printed medium and have no natural meaning in electronic formats. Redefining cases in medium-neutral terms is possible by assigning a chronological accession number to each case. Thus the sixth opinion issued by the United States Supreme Court in 1996 can be cited in medium-neutral terms as 1996 US 6. The data elements of this citation retain their meaning in any physical format in which the case is published.
The citation of administrative law presents the same timeliness issue as statutory law. However, since the practices of the various states deviate substantially, the Universal Citation also must ensure that the name of a particular code can be easily understood and accurately referenced.

The Guide

This book, the Universal Citation Guide, is the culmination of three years of Committee work to create a set of universal citation rules for American law. The Committee has met regularly to address issues of citation format in the current environment of both print and electronic media, to develop rules and to act as a clearinghouse and information bank for other bodies wanting to examine citation reform or implement Universal Citation locally. With guidance from the reports of the AALL Task Force, the ABA and Wisconsin, the Committee carefully and methodically developed citation forms and rules for case law. The Committee continued its work by designing, testing and refining citation forms and rules for statutes and administrative regulations. Periodic publication of the proposed Universal Citation rules in the Law Library Journal and on the Internet has enabled the Committee to receive public comment on them.

The Guide specifies a method for creating such universal citations and thereby serves at least two functions. First, the very act of drafting such a guide provides a "road test" of the proposed Universal Citation. Even the most sensible citation proposal on paper will fail miserably if researchers cannot actually construct citations by following a concise, understandable body of citation rules. This Guide demonstrates that the Universal Citation can effectively identify primary authority in all American jurisdictions. In fact, the proposed case citation may be adapted to cite international and many foreign court decisions.

Second, the Guide is a blueprint for other participants in citation reform. Here, too, modest success can already be claimed. Several states have already adopted an electronic case citation that is
substantially identical to the Universal proposal. Other jurisdictions are at various points on the road toward a universal case citation.\textsuperscript{14}

\section*{Using the Guide}

\section*{Introduction}

The \textit{Guide} is divided into rules and appendices. The rules are intended to assist researchers in crafting accurate, unambiguous citations that enable readers to identify and locate cited legal authority in any format. Each chapter covers a discrete type of legal authority. The introductory material for each chapter explains the design logic behind the citation form presented. Commentary is in footnote form throughout the \textit{Guide}.

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All paragraphs in the document are numbered to facilitate electronic citation.

The practice of capitalizing abbreviations varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Such capitalization does not affect the accuracy of the citation.

The appendices include an extensive table of model Universal Citations for each jurisdiction (federal and state) based on their primary source material (Appendices D and E). If a state has adopted a universal citation form different from the model, that form also is provided. Also included in the appendices are abbreviation tables for courts and for legislative and regulatory terms.

Ancillary issues such as typeface, style, or signal conventions are beyond the scope of this guide. For these and any other issues not addressed in this guide, the researcher should follow the most current edition of \textit{The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation}.\textsuperscript{15}

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item[\textsuperscript{14}] For current information, consult the following Web sites: AALLNET.org and ABAnet.org.
\item[\textsuperscript{15}] \textit{See} \textbf{THE BLUEBOOK, supra} note 11.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
Conclusion

¶25 The capacity to adopt new citation standards rests with courts, legislatures, administrative agencies, bar associations, and law schools. This endeavor will require an effective working partnership among the different elements within the legal profession. Few within these corridors of power have greater patience, interest, or expertise to craft and test endless iterations of citations for the varied legal materials issued by American jurisdictions than do law librarians. Thus, it is only natural – if not necessary – that law librarians assume a leadership role in framing a new set of citation standards to serve the American legal community. To this end, the AALL Committee on Citation Formats offers this *Universal Citation Guide* for public use, study, and comment. Suggestions to improve the citation formats presented, or the *Guide* itself, should be conveyed to the AALL Committee on Citation Formats.16

16 The 1996-2000 Chair of the AALL Committee on Citation Formats is Marcia J. Koslov, State Law Librarian, Wisconsin State Law Library, who can be contacted at P.O. Box 7881, Madison, WI 53707-7881 or marcia.koslov@courts.state.wi.us.
The Universal Citation rules for judicial decisions presented in Rules 100-107 have evolved more than other citation standards in this Guide. The initial form of the citation was cast by the State Bar of Wisconsin Technology Resource Committee to enable retrieval of cases from both print volumes and online versions of judicial decisions. This initiative - known simply as the Wisconsin Proposal - included four data elements: year of the decision (using four digits); an abbreviation for the authority or court issuing the opinion; an assigned sequential opinion number (that begins at 1 each January); and a paragraph number (for use as a pinpoint citation).

The AALL Task Force on Citation Formats was able to adapt the Wisconsin Proposal and expand it for national use. Ultimately, the Task Force recommended a medium- and vendor-neutral case citation of five data elements:

- case name
- year
- court
- opinion number
- paragraph number

Following the AALL and Wisconsin initiatives, the American Bar Association (ABA) designed its own recommended universal citation. The ABA model has been a useful tool to refine the AALL proposal. Three features of the ABA model have been incorporated

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17 See Wisconsin Proposal, supra note 4, at 35.

18 Recommendation 1 of the Task Force states that "[f]or those jurisdictions considering change to a medium-neutral citation form, the Task Force recommends the use of the following case citation form: case name, year of decision, court, opinion number and, where a pinpoint cite is needed, paragraph number." See Report, supra note 1, at ¶ 92.

19 See Special Comm. Citation Issues, Am. Bar Ass'n, Report and Recommendation (May 23, 1996) [hereinafter Report and Recommendation], approved by the ABA House of Delegates on August 6, 1996. The full text of the resolution recommending use of the universal citation form proposed by the Special Committee is available on the Internet at ABA Official Citation Resolutions (visited May 4, 1999) <http://www.abanet.org/citation/resolution.html>.
into the latest version of the AALL universal case citation. The resulting Universal Citation consists of five sequential data elements:

The AALL Universal Case Citation

<table>
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<th>Universal Citation Elements</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smith v Jones, 1998 WI 453 ¶82</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¶29 The current AALL proposal and the ABA model differ in only one major respect. The difference concerns the court abbreviation data element – which is the most complex element in a medium-neutral case citation. This difference, however, should not overshadow the

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20 One feature adopted from the ABA is a name change. Until Draft 4.0 of the User Guide, the AALL case citation has been described as a "medium-neutral citation," but its new designation as a "universal citation" better conveys the notion that our next generation of citations must be vendor-neutral as well as medium-neutral. A second borrowed feature is the use of two-letter postal codes as state abbreviations. Earlier drafts of the AALL citation followed The Bluebook in using the older state abbreviations, which no longer seem useful. The third and final borrowing from the ABA proposal is the practice of using the ¶ symbol to introduce a paragraph number in a pinpoint citation. The original AALL Task Force was advised by online database publishers that ¶ symbols could be incorporated into their products only with extreme difficulty. These technical difficulties have been resolved and the ¶ symbol does clarify the citation. The ABA also recommended the inclusion of a parallel citation to a print reporter for a transitional period. Except for the court abbreviation, the resulting citation is similar to the AALL equivalent.

21 The ABA and AALL proposals use fundamentally different approaches to define court abbreviations for their respective universal citations. For federal courts, the ABA approach uses fragments from law book citations – such as "US," "5Cir," and "SDNY." For state courts, the ABA uses postal abbreviations for high courts and appends the suffix "App" to identify intermediate state appellate courts. See generally REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION, supra note 19, at Appendix A.

(Continued)
many similarities between the proposals that augur well for cooperation between the organizations.

¶30 The legal academy is also warming to the task of citation reform. After receiving both an early draft of the Universal Citation Guide and related materials advocating citation reform, the editors of the latest edition of The Bluebook added Rule 10.3.1. The new rule directs researchers to use an "official public domain citation" when such a citation is available for a decision. The Bluebook's official

By contrast, the AALL approach uses a simple algorithm which builds a court identifier from a logical progression of abbreviations. See Guide, infra Rule 4.

While the ABA approach has the beauty of using intuitively recognized abbreviations for most case citations, the approach ignores many complex judicial scenarios. Non-unitary state appellate courts are an unresolved problem -- decisions from the Ohio Court of Appeals, which is fragmented into twelve independent districts, cannot be so simply abbreviated as OH App. Specialized appellate courts -- such as the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals -- pose additional problems. Even more problematic are state trial courts, such as the New Jersey Superior Court with its Law and Chancery Divisions. However, the great untamed wilderness is administrative case law. The ABA suggests that its universal citation can be applied to decisions of federal administrative tribunals such as the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission -- using abbreviations which are reminiscent of existing printed reporters. No guidance, however, is offered for citing the explosion of state administrative law decisions now appearing in electronic formats. In fairness to the ABA, its Report offers only illustrations of its recommended citation, which may not be intended to be viewed as a complete system for constructing court abbreviations.

So variegated is American case law that AALL decided to use a simple algorithm to devise unique court abbreviations. Under this formula, a citation begins with one or more geographical abbreviations, continues with any needed specialized court abbreviations, and ends with circuit or district information enclosed in a parenthetical. So a decision from the Ohio Supreme Court is abbreviated as "OH." One from the Fifth District of the Ohio Court of Appeals is denoted as "OH App (5th)." A case from the Ohio Court of Claims is abbreviated as "OH Cl Ct" while a decision from the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas is condensed to "OH Lucas County Ct C P." Thus by composing a logical sequence of abbreviations, a researcher can arrive at an unambiguous abbreviation for virtually any American court. For tables of standardized abbreviations to be used in composing court abbreviations, see Appendix B.

22 THE BLUEBOOK, supra note 11, at 62. The relevant portion of Rule 10.3.1 provides:

If the decision is available as an official public domain citation (also referred to as medium neutral citation), that citation should be provided instead. A parallel citation to the regional reporter may be provided as well. When citing a decision available in

(Continued)
public domain citation closely resembles the universal case citation—so much so that the Guide actually implements the otherwise general guidance of Rule 10.3.1.

Thus, the standards set out in the following rules have been tested and refined by deliberation at the state bar level by Wisconsin, and at the national level by the American Association of Law Libraries and the American Bar Association.

Rules

Rules 100 through 107 cover basic citation for case law. They do not cover citations or signals to denote prior or subsequent case history, or short form citations. For these issues the researcher should consult The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation.

Rule 100 Basic Citation Form

A full case citation includes:

1) the case name (Rule 101)
2) the year of decision (Rule 102)
3) the court (Rule 103)
4) the opinion number (Rule 104)
5) the notation U – if the opinion is unreported or unpublished (Rule 105)
6) the paragraph number – if a pinpoint citation is needed to specific text (Rule 106)

Stevens v. State, 1996 S.D. 1, ¶ 217;
Examples:

Godard v. Poole, 1995 US 353 ¶ 23
Price v. Bitner, 1996 WI 404 ¶ 12
Cohen v. Berring, 1997 OH App (2d) 66U ¶ 10
Gasaway v. Estes, 1998 US Dist (W MI) 90 ¶ 44
Billings v. Kehoe, 1999 LA App (4th) 104 ¶ 12
Roalfe v. Houdek, 2000 NY App Div (4th Dept) 12 ¶ 245

¶34 Rule 101 Case Name
Case names should conform to rule 10.2 and related rules of The Bluebook, except that a researcher may cite an opinion from any source so long as it contains the data elements used in the Universal Citation.

¶35 Rule 102 Year of Decision
After the case name, indicate the year in which the decision was rendered. Express the year as a four-digit number, e.g., 1995 not 95.

¶36 Rule 103 Court
After the year, indicate the court that rendered the opinion. Identify the court by constructing an abbreviation using the subrules below.

Generally, use US to identify a federal court. Use the standard two-letter postal code to identify a state or territorial court. For convenience, these postal codes appear in Appendix A.

Also use standardized abbreviations, provided in Appendix B, to identify local or specialized courts.

Omit periods and other punctuation within the court abbreviation as they are superfluous, e.g., US not U.S.

Omit the abbreviation Ct – unless its omission would make the abbreviation ambiguous.

See Appendices D and E for individual jurisdiction citations.
103.1 High Courts

Identify a high court decision by using only a geographical abbreviation, e.g., use US to cite a United States Supreme Court decision and MO to cite a Missouri Supreme Court decision.

Examples:

1996 US 212 ¶ 8
1997 MO 33 ¶ 17

103.2 Intermediate Appellate Courts

Given the tremendous diversity in American court names, two citation forms are needed to create unambiguous abbreviations for appellate courts. A general citation form is offered for the majority of intermediate appellate courts that are simply denominated as courts of appeals. A special rule is provided for courts with more elaborate names.

Use the general citation form in Rule 103.2.1 for the United States Court of Appeals and any state intermediate appeals court that is formally named a “Court of Appeals,” “Appeals Court” or “Appellate Court.” Use the special citation form in Rule 103.2.2 for all other appellate courts.

Use Rule 103.2.1 for:

Court of Appeals of Ohio for the Sixth District
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit
Appeals Court of Massachusetts
Appellate Court of Illinois

Use Rule 103.2.2 for:

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York State - First Department
Court of Special Appeals of Maryland
Intermediate Court of Appeals of Hawaii
Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas
103.2.1 General Appellate Court Citation

To cite a court of appeal:
1) use US or a state or territorial abbreviation,
   e.g., 1996 OH App (6th) . . .
2) followed by App,
   e.g., 1996 OH App (6th) . . .
3) followed by the number or name of the judicial circuit,
   district or equivalent subdivision in parentheses,
   e.g., 1996 OH App (6th) . . . or 1997 US App (DC) . . .
Omit the parenthetical if the circuit or district is part of a unitary
appellate court and the opinion binds all equal divisions of the
court.
Omit the abbreviations Cir or Dist unless the omission would
make the abbreviation ambiguous.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Paragraph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>OH App (6th)</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>¶ 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>US App (8th)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>¶ 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>MA App</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>¶ 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>IL App (4th)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>¶ 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

103.2.2 Special Appellate Court Citation

To cite any other appellate court of general or special
jurisdiction:
1) use US for a federal court or the appropriate state or
   territorial abbreviation,
   e.g., 1997 NY App Div (1st Dept) . . .
2) followed by any additional standard abbreviations needed to
   unambiguously identify the court issuing the opinion,
   e.g., 1997 NY App Div (1st Dept) . . .
3) followed by the number or name of the judicial circuit, district
   or equivalent subdivision in parentheses,
e.g., 1997 NY App Div (1st Dept) . . .

Omit the parenthetical if the circuit or district is part of a unitary court and the opinion binds all equal divisions of the court.

Omit the abbreviations Cir or Dist unless the omission would abbreviation ambiguous.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Court Abbreviation</th>
<th>Citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>NY App Div (1st Dept)</td>
<td>212 ¶ 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>MD Sp App</td>
<td>212 ¶ 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>HI Interm App</td>
<td>212 ¶ 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>TX Cr App</td>
<td>212 ¶ 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**103.3 Other Courts**

To cite any trial or other court use:

1a) **US** for a federal court,

   e.g., 1995 **US** Dist (W MI) . . .

   OR

1b) a state or territorial abbreviation, followed by any local geographical abbreviation needed to identify the local court issuing the opinion,

   e.g., 1996 **FL Orange** County Ct . . .

   AND

2) followed by any additional standard abbreviations needed to unambiguously identify the court issuing the opinion,

   e.g., 1996 FL Orange **County Ct** . . .

3) Followed by the number or name of the judicial circuit, district or equivalent subdivision in parentheses.

   e.g., 1995 US Dist (W MI) . . .

Omit the parenthetical if the circuit or district is part of a unitary court and the opinion binds all equal divisions of the court.
Omit the abbreviations Cir or Dist unless the omission would make the abbreviation ambiguous.

**Examples:**

1995 US Dist (W MI) 111 ¶ 10
1996 FL Orange County Ct 33 ¶ 17
1997 AZ Tax Ct 212 ¶ 8
1998 US Ct Fed Cl 111 ¶ 10
1999 DE Ch Ct 33 ¶ 17
2000 NE Workers Comp Ct 212 ¶ 8

**¶37 Rule 104 Opinion Number**

Courts implementing the universal case citation will assign a unique number to each opinion upon its release. Include this opinion number after the court abbreviation.

**Example:**

1996 US 212 ¶ 8

**¶38 Rule 105 Unreported or Unpublished Status**

If an opinion is unreported or unpublished, as determined by the issuing jurisdiction, append the letter U to the opinion number.

**Example:**

1996 OH App (8th) 312U ¶ 15

**¶39 Rule 106 Pinpoint Citation by Paragraph Number**

Courts implementing the universal case citation will number each paragraph of text within an opinion. After the opinion number, a researcher may cite to particular text by use of a ¶ symbol followed by the appropriate paragraph number.

**Example:**

1996 US 212 ¶ 8
¶40 Rule 107 Parallel Citations

The Universal Citation for judicial decisions requires no parallel citation as a supplemental device to identify or locate materials. When a parallel citation is required, the researcher should consult appropriate rules of *The Bluebook* for guidance on constructing parallel citations.
Constitutions

¶41 Constitutions have always been cited in a medium-neutral form without reference to a particular publication. Following this traditional approach, Rules 200 through 204 set forth a simple framework for citing the United States Constitution, state constitutions, and similar documents such as city charters.

¶42 In most legal writing, references to constitutional texts do not need citations because sufficient citation-like information will be incorporated into the body of the memorandum, brief, or articles. These rules have been developed to accommodate situations that require greater precision.

¶43 A date element is usually not necessary to show the currency of a constitutional text because constitutions do not change frequently. However, if the citation is to a constitutional text that is not in force at the time of writing, or if a date is germane to the point of the citation, information referring to the date of the text is required.

¶44 It is important to remember that state constitutions tend to be much longer and more complex than the federal Constitution. The text of the United States Constitution is always presented as the original text with the amendments. It is never edited into a single up-to-date text. The practice for citation to a state constitution varies. It may be an original text with amendments, but also may be published in a form similar to that of statutory code publications, incorporating amendments into the original text. Therefore, the federal citation model cannot be followed in all situations.

¶45 The following rules will satisfy the writer's obligation to provide an unambiguous reference to a constitutional source.
Rule 200  Basic Constitutional Citation Form

A full constitution citation includes:

1) the name of the jurisdiction (Rule 201)
2) the abbreviated name of the document (Rule 202)
3) the name and number(s) of the specific portion of the document being referred to (Rule 203)
4) if necessary for clarity, parenthetical additional specific data (Rule 204)

Rule 201  Jurisdictional Name

Use US to identify the federal Constitution. Use the standard two-letter postal abbreviation for state names. For convenience, these postal abbreviations appear in Appendix A. The choice of abbreviation for other jurisdictions is left to the writer.

Examples:

US Const art I cl 2 § 2
ND Const art V § 10
Org Act of Guam § 1421q
Palau Const art VIII § 7(5)
NYC Charter § 93a

Rule 202  Name of the Text

202.1 Standard Name

The standard name for constitutions is “constitution.” However, there are other documents, such as historical constitutions or texts, that function as constitutions but have different titles.
Examples:
Constitution (Const)
Articles of Confederation (Art of Conf)
Northwest Ordinance (NW Ord)
Organic Act (Org Act)
Charter (Chart)

202.2 Date.
Constitutions in force should be cited without a date. The date of the whole document should only be included in citations to superseded constitutions. Key pre-constitutional historical documents need not be dated. Express the year as a four-digit number.

Examples:
LA Constitution of 1921 art 8 § 23(a)
MT Constitution of 1889 art 3 § 31
NYC Charter of 1963 § 431
US Art of Conf art 13

¶49 Rule 203 Subdivisions

203.1 Subdivision Names
Use the specific name used in the constitution for the section being cited.

Examples:
Preamble (pre)
Article (art)
Clause (cl)
Section (§ or s) – (§ preferred)
Paragraph (¶ or para) – (¶ preferred)
Amendment (amend)
203.2 Subdivision Numbers

Use Roman numerals, Arabic numerals, or a mix for the articles, sections, and amendments exactly as provided by the source. Do not convert from one to another.

Examples:
US Const art II § 2
AR Const art 9 § 20 (b)(ii)

Rule 204 Parenthetical Information

204.1 Date

If the date of a constitutional event is important to the reason for the citation, it should be included as a parenthetical statement. However, this is an example of the kind of information that is more effectively expressed in the body of the article or brief rather than as a citation note.

Examples:
AL Const § 8 (1994 before amend 598 [1996])

204.2 Origin

If it is important to note that the constitutional document appears also as a statute, cite the statute in a parenthetical statement.

Examples:
OK Organic Act of 1890 (US L 1890 ch 182)
Westchester County Charter (NY L 1937 ch 617)

204.3 Amendments

If a constitutional article has been modified by an amendment, note that fact and, if relevant, the date of the amendment in a parenthetical statement. If the amendment is being referred to as a text within the whole of the constitution, cite directly to the amendment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US Const art I cl 2 § 3 (As modified by the 14th and 16th Amendments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Const amend 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KY Const § 110 (amended 1975)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statutes

¶51 Rules 300 through 313 indicate how researchers can cite American statutory law as published in codes, compilations, and session laws, using the Universal Citation Guide.

¶52 The issues regarding statutory citation differ significantly from those of judicial decisions. Unlike a decision, a statute can have a continually changing text dependent on legislative activity. The writer has an obligation to provide a reference to the accurate text of the relevant statute as of a particular date.

¶53 Textual differences can arise out of the legislative process and the procedure for creating codes. The codification process consists of taking selected provisions of the session laws and arranging them in a different order to create the code. In states such as Arkansas and Texas where the legislature meets only once every two years, it is necessary to codify the session laws only biennially. Other state legislatures, such as those in California and New York, meet annually. The United States Congress is almost continually in session.

¶54 Congress' continual lawmaking invites continual updating of the United States Code. However, the official paper version of the Code is recompiled only once every six years, and the paper supplements are compiled annually. The official CD-ROM version recompiles the entire Code, merged with its supplement, once a year. The official Web site is updated as each volume of the paper supplement is printed. On the other hand, commercial publishers typically compile unofficial versions of the U.S. Code more frequently. The West Group, for example, compiles its print and online codes

23 "Codes" and "compilations" can have different meanings. For purposes of this document a code is defined to include a compilation, and means a recompilation of selective session laws in a subject arrangement, whether it is formally enacted into positive law or not.

24 For a discussion of issues relating to case law citation, see REPORT, supra note 1, at ¶¶ 27-44.

25 The paper supplement is cumulative and thus grows in length every year, adding volumes.

26 Telephone interview with John Miller, Law Revision Counsel, U.S. House of Representatives (Dec. 9, 1997).
bimonthly and its CD-ROM code quarterly.\textsuperscript{27} This raises the likelihood of variations in text between different versions of the same code. Although it was always possible for different print versions to have this problem, it now has become commonplace because of the advent of electronic publishing and the ease with which codes can be recompiled. Today researchers are confronted with a bewildering array of printed and electronic versions of the U.S. Code that are current through different dates.

\section{55} A related issue that has always existed, but of which many researchers were unaware, is the possibility of differences between the session law text and the text of the code. If there is a material difference in the texts, and the code has not been enacted into positive law, convention requires the writer to cite the session laws, not the code.\textsuperscript{28} Some states such as Alabama and California have enacted their entire codes and also enact codified amendments. Other states such as Arizona enact their codes but do not enact codified forms of the subsequent, amending session laws. Still other states such as Arkansas enact their codes but with a “rabbit hole” that allows writers to cite the session law instead if the code text is wrong.\textsuperscript{29} Finally, a handful of states such as Missouri have not enacted their code into positive law at all; the entire text is merely prima facie evidence of the law. The most complex situation is found in states such as Texas where the codification process is ongoing, resulting in a combination of codes and compilations.

\section{56} These scenarios raise a problem much more serious than the rare accidental differences in text that occur in case law. The problem manifests itself in the date used in citing a statutory code section. Several possible choices for dates confront the writer. The Bluebook requires writers citing a code to give the publication date of the print source, whether it is a bound volume, pocket part, or paper


\textsuperscript{28} \textit{The Bluebook}, supra note 11, at 75 (Rule 12.2.2(c)).

\textsuperscript{29} AR Code § 1-2-103 (1995 through 1st Ext Sess).
supplement. However, an equivalent publication date does not exist for codes available online, on a CD-ROM product, or on the Internet.

¶57 Another possibility is the date that the writer actually views the code. This alternative does not solve the problem because it does not indicate the currency of the code text that the writer is consulting. A writer could view the official version of the U.S. Code and the West Group's version on the same day, but the two versions could be different because the West Group recompiles its code more frequently than does the U.S. government.

¶58 A third possibility is to use the date of the last amendment. While this date is uniform across code versions, it may not give the reader any sense of how recently the research was done. The writer may cite statutes that were last amended in 1925, even though the code was checked in 1998.

¶59 Ultimately, the currency of all statutory provisions is best defined by a "legislative event." The Committee defines a legislative event as the last activity of the legislature covered in the source consulted. Such an event can indicate the end of a session, or the last enactment, if a legislature is still in session. This date, found following the words "current through" and present in virtually all versions of all codes, allows writers to "timestamp" the exact text being used. Therefore, the Committee proposes the use of the "current through" date to solve the problem.

¶60 The Bluebook also requires citing, in abbreviated form, the actual title and often the publisher of statutory codes. In place of this requirement, the Committee has provided a "code designation" that is both simple and standardized yet keeps the essence of the official name for each jurisdiction's code without reference to a publisher or format. This code designation eliminates the need to refer to the publisher since, at least theoretically, each version should be identical as of the same "current through" date. Moreover, it is not necessary to specify whether the writer is using an annotated code, so "Ann." has been omitted from the standardized code designations. The only exception to this rule occurs when a jurisdiction has two or

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30 THE BLUEBOOK, supra note 11, at 78 (Rule 12.3.2).

31 Id. at 77 (Rule 12.3.1(d)).
more codes with different numbering schemes. In that case, the writer must specify the version used.\footnote{As of January 1998, Michigan is the only jurisdiction with two versions of its statutory code actually numbered differently.}

\section*{Rules}

\section*{Rule 300 Basic Statutory Citation Form}

Always cite statutes to a current statutory code (Rule 301) rather than to a session law (Rule 303), except in the following cases:

\subsection*{300.1 Statutes not Codified}

1) Cite uncodified public statutes to the session laws. This includes both recent laws that have not yet been codified and those that never will be codified.

\begin{quote}
\textbf{Examples:}


Act of Feb 22, 1996, AK Sess L ch 2

Marine Mammal Protection Amendments of 1998, US PL 105-360 (to be codified at 16 USC 1371)
\end{quote}

2) Cite private statutes to the session laws.

\begin{quote}
\textbf{Example:}

\end{quote}
300.2 Statutes no Longer in Force

Cite statutes no longer in force to the last code in which they appeared; otherwise to the session laws. Note the fact of repeal or amendment parenthetically.

**Example:**

43 USC § 1847 (1981 through 96th Cong 2d Sess)  
(repealed by US PL 97-212 § 6(a) (1982))

300.3 Historical Fact

Cite the historical fact of enactment, amendment, or repeal to the session laws.

**Example:**

In 1988 Congress expanded its rights under admiralty jurisdiction by enacting the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, US PL 100-298

300.4 Scattered Statutes

Cite to the session laws if a statute appears in so many scattered sections that a useful citation to the code is not possible.

**Example:**


300.5 Materially Different Language

If the language in the session laws differs materially from the language in the code, and the code has not been enacted into positive law, cite the session laws.

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33 Examples of this include Titles 2, 6-8, 12, 15-16, 19-22, 24-27, 29-30, 33-34, 36, 40-43, 45, 47-48 of the U.S. Code; and all or part of state codes that have not actually been enacted by the legislature, for example, the codes of Missouri and Vermont, which are prima facie evidence of the law.
§63  Rule 301  Effective Date

If the effective date of a statute is relevant, indicate it parenthetically.

Example:

Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, US PL 105-206 § 2000(a) (applies to returns required to be filed after 12/31/1999)

§64  Rule 302  Elements of a Statutory Code Citation

A full statutory code citation includes the following elements, but should not include reference to a specific published source:

1) name of the statute, if it will aid the reader (Rule 304)
2) standardized code designation (Rule 305)
3) numbering of the code (Rule 306)
4) “current through” date (Rule 307)

Examples:

§65  Rule 303  Elements of a Session Law Citation

A full session law citation includes the following elements:

1) name of the statute (Rule 304)
2) standardized session law designation (Rule 308)
3) legislative session, if necessary (Rule 309)
4) year (Rule 310)
5) number or unique identifier of the act (Rule 311)
6) section, paragraph, or page number (in that order of preference) within the act (Rule 312)
7) codification status (Rule 313)
The order in which these elements appear varies by jurisdiction. The elements should be put in the order specified for each jurisdiction in Appendices D and E.

**Examples:**

North Carolina Antifreeze Law of 1975,  
NC Sess L ch 719  
Act of Mar 4, 1996, OR Sess L ch 13 (adopting and ratifying Columbia River Light Rail Transit Compact)

### Rule 304 Name of the Statute

#### 304.1 Citing a Statute in its Codified Form

When citing a statutory code, include the statute’s official name, popular name, or both, if it will aid the reader. A comma should follow this information.

**Examples:**

- AK Stat § 16.10.240 (through 1998 2d Spec Sess)

34 Traditionally at the federal level it is customary to include the name of a statute if it is in a title of the U.S. Code that is not enacted (e.g., Title 42). However, practice has become blurred, and additional statutes are cited by name as well (e.g., the Mann Act).
304.2 Citing a Statute in its Session Law Form

When citing a session law, always include the statute's official name, popular name, or both. A comma should follow this information. If the statute has no name, use "Act of (date of enactment)." If the date of enactment is unknown, use "Act effective (date of effectiveness)." If it will aid in identification, add information parenthetically.

Examples:

Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980, US PL 96-265 Title III § 303(a)
Alabama Income Tax Conformity Act of 1997, AL Act 97-625 § 3
Local Government Risk Pool Act, 1985 NC Sess L ch 1027
Act of June 29, 1996, AK Sess L ch 120, § 2 (forbidding the transport of live king crabs)

67 Rule 305 Standardized Code Designation

When citing a code, use the standardized code designation provided in Appendices D and E.

Examples:

USC [not US Code or USCA or USCS]
MO Rev Stat [not Vernon's]
NY Banking L [not McKinney's or CLS]
AK Stat
CA Educ Code
OH Rev Code
Rule 306  Code Citation: Numbering

Indicate the code section being cited following the standardized format provided in Appendices D and E.35

Examples:

18 USC § 1331
AL Code § 13A-5-40
AK Stat § 43.10.015
CA Bus & Prof Code § 471
IL Comp Stat 5/6-21
NC Gen Stat § 113-202

Include the statute’s session law section number if the statute is commonly cited that way or if the information would aid the reader.

Example:
Clayton Act § 4(a), 15 USC § 15(a) (1997 through 12/31)

Rule 307  Code Citation: Date

The elements of the “current through” date include:

1) the year, and
2) the term “through,” and
3) the most recent legislative event indicated by the source consulted.

Always list the year first, followed by the word “through.” The word “through” refers to the legislative event and not the enactment of the

35 A statutory code is numbered according to a particular scheme. Several different types of schemes exist: the title may precede the code designation; it may follow it, as part of the section number; or the subject area may be included in the code designation. Most state codes adhere to one numbering scheme, but a few states are in the process of recodification and thus may use more than one type of numbering. If this is the case, it is indicated in Appendix E.
statute being cited. A legislative event may be the end of a particular session,

Examples:

1996 through Reg Sess
1996 through 1st Ext Sess [not 1996 through Reg Sess and 1st Ext Sess]

the latest action during an ongoing session,

Examples:

1996 through PL 103-65

or a date if other information is not available. Use the abbreviations of legislative terms provided in Appendix C. 36

Examples:

1997 through 6/30

370 Rule 308 Standardized Session Law Designation

When citing a session law, use the standardized session law designation provided in Appendices D and E.

Examples:

AR Acts 1969 no 303 § 7
IL PA 82-73 § 2 (1991)
MTL 1995 ch 13 § 4

36 The “current through” date can be found on the title page of a printed code, supplement or pocket part, and is usually found at the first screen of an online code section. On a CD-ROM product or Web site, there usually is a currency note prominently displayed. Using a “current through” date allows the author to pinpoint exactly the time at which the code contained the cited wording in its exact form. It allows the reader to more easily verify the citation, whether the reader is using a book, a CD-ROM product, a Web site, or an online version of the text. No indication of currency is a sign for the reader to check the reliability of the source.
¶71 Rule 309 Session Law Citation: Legislative Session

Include the legislative session in the citation if it is necessary to uniquely identify the session law. Use the abbreviations for legislative terms provided in Appendix C.

Example:

LA Acts 1994, 3d Ext Sess no 51 § 1

¶72 Rule 310 Session Law Citation: Year

Include the year of enactment in the citation to a session law. If the year appears in the session law designation, the number or unique identifier, or the name of the act, do not include it again.

Examples:

US PL 105-158 (1998)
MI PA 1962 no 174 § 9992
IL PA 82-73 § 2 (1991)
AK Sess L 1996 ch 10 § 1 [not AK Sess L 1996 ch 10 § 1(1996)]
AL L 96-193 [not AL L 96-193 (1996)]

¶73 Rule 311 Session Law Citation: Number or Unique Identifier of the Act

Include the act number, law number, bill number, or similar number of the session law. For guidance use the examples in Appendices D and E.

Examples:

VA Acts 1969 no 303 § 7
CA Stats 1996 ch 1029 § 1
¶74 Rule 312  Session Law Citation: Section, Paragraph or Page Number

Include the section number of the session law if citing to a specific portion of the session law. The § symbol is preferred but "s" may be used in its place. A title or part designation may also be included if it will aid in identification.

Examples:

CO L 1996, HB 96-1181 § 4
KY L 1994, 1st Ext Sess ch 2 pt 11 § 38
MO L 1994, HB no 1095 § A

¶75 Rule 313  Session Law Citation: Codification Status

Include the code citations parenthetically if a session law has been or will be codified and the citation information is available.

Examples:

Reserved for Administrative Decisions
Administrative Regulations

¶76 The drafting of rules for universal citation of administrative law presents difficulties separate and distinct from those of judicial decisions or statutory law. Unlike cases or statutes, administrative regulations have no uniform pattern of publication. Within the fifty states, administrative regulations may be found (1) in both codes and registers, (2) only in a code or only in a register, (3) in official or unofficial publications or, (4) only in the office of the issuing agency. Within any particular state, these practices are not mutually exclusive.

¶77 The fluid state of administrative publishing poses additional problems. While the Guide was in development, new publishers entered the field, often creating regulation publications with their own unique numbering schemes. At the same time, some states took advantage of electronic media to distribute their regulations systematically for the first time.37

¶78 Presented with this lack of uniformity in a changing environment, the Committee was able to identify two specific challenges in drafting rules for citing regulations that appear in administrative codes. The first challenge was to design an unambiguous

37 An examination of two states illustrates some of the difficulties in this area as developing paper and online sources come into conflict. In Wyoming, administrative regulations are available on the Secretary of State’s Internet site at <http://soswy.state.wy.us/rules/rules.htm> (visited December 2, 1998). These rules are for all practical purposes an administrative code in that they constitute an up-to-date subject arrangement for all state agency rules. The state has not, however, designated this electronic product to be a “code.” The other source for state regulations is Weil’s Code of Wyoming Rules, published by Weil Publishing Company. It is unofficial and has its own numbering system. Users are therefore confronted with two versions of the “code” with different identification schemes for the same information.

In Maine, a similar problem exists with registers. Maine does not have an official register and instead publishes its administrative notices in five newspapers in the state. These notices are now available on a state government Web site at <http://www.state.me.us/sos/cec/rcn/apa/weekly.htm> (visited December 2, 1998). This site has not yet been acknowledged to be an official “register” although it could be viewed as serving that purpose. These regulations and notices are also published in Weil’s Maine Government Register. The Weil edition has its own citation format for issues and pages.
abbreviation for the name of each code. The second challenge was the need to establish the currency of the version of the code being cited.

¶79 The Bluebook attempts to provide a uniformly applicable rule for state administrative codes but gives minimal guidance. The single relevant rule is Rule 14, which specifies that state material should be cited by analogy to federal examples. This rule is supplemented by table T.1 which lists sample citations for each state administrative code. The Committee’s review of state administrative codes revealed that the majority of the abbreviations specified by The Bluebook are not in common use. Local rules and custom have established other abbreviations for many state administrative codes.

¶80 These local rules may have functioned well during a time when administrative codes were substantially available to and used only by practitioners of a particular state. Attorneys in Alaska knew that AAC was the Alaska Administrative Code while attorneys in Arizona knew that A.A.C. referred to the Arizona Administrative Code. However, the rapid expansion of national access to state administrative codes through commercial databases, CD-ROM’s, and the World Wide Web now results in citation formats that are neither known nor easily recognized by the increasing number of users outside a state or local jurisdiction.

¶81 Ideally the writer’s obligation is to present an accurate source citation without reference to a particular publisher or medium. As with case law and statutory law, the Committee recommends a vendor-neutral citation form for administrative law insofar as this is possible in a particularly chaotic publishing environment. To help achieve this goal, the Committee has created a standardized designation for each administrative code. This designation employs the two-letter postal abbreviation for each state and abbreviates other words only to the point that they retain a reasonable degree of comprehension to the average user. For those states in which more

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38 THE BLUEBOOK, supra note 11.

39 Id. at 93 (Rule 14).

40 See infra Appendices D and E for individual jurisdiction citations.
than one version of a code exists and the numbering systems differ, reference needs to be made to the particular publisher.

¶82 The date element presents the second significant challenge in establishing standards for administrative codes. Like statutory codes, administrative codes are continuously changed and updated. In addition to providing an identifiable reference to an administrative code section, the writer must be able to affirm that the cited code section incorporates amendments as of a particular date. The date element must indicate to future readers the point in time through which that section was current in the source consulted. The Bluebook Rule 14 suggests that the federal model be applied to the various states. This is impractical because state administrative codes are often not published or updated in the same manner as the Code of Federal Regulations. Examination of printed state administrative codes reveals a variety of publishing methods and ways of indicating when a section was last updated. Electronic versions have introduced additional methods of indicating currency, often using information not necessarily available to the reader of the printed version.

¶83 Ultimately the currency of an administrative code section depends upon when a compiler last incorporated amendments into the version being used. Many administrative codes indicate the date through which regulations are current. Whenever possible, the writer should

41 A substantial number of printed state administrative codes list the date each code section was last amended, with or without a register number, as parenthetical information at the end of each code section. Examples include the administrative codes of Idaho, Kentucky, and Missouri. The Code of Colorado, on the other hand, states the history and currency information at the beginning of large sections of the code as each title is reprinted. A third method, such as that found in the Code of Rhode Island Rules, dates each individual physical page with the date that particular page was last reprinted. These “systems” are not exclusive of each other. For example, for each of its code sections, the Code of Massachusetts Regulations identifies the effective date and the date of the last amendment. For each physical page, it also provides the date it was last printed.

42 The majority of administrative codes on Westlaw and LEXIS provide statements that the particular code section is current through a given date or register number. State government Internet sources more often include the date the code section was last amended. AZ Admin Code <http:www.sosaz.com/Rules_and_Regulations.htm> (visited May 4, 1999); NV Admin Code <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/CHAPTERS.HTM> (visited Dec 2, 1998).
indicate that the text of the code being used is "current through" the stated date. Unfortunately, this date is not uniformly available for all administrative codes and is not consistently available in all forms for some codes. If the "current through" date is not available, the effective date of the regulation should be used. The Committee has listed the various options in order of priority.

¶84 In turning its attention to the rules for citing regulations in administrative registers, the Committee observed that printed registers did not present a problem for writers wishing to identify the date of publication. The date was fixed on the printed page. Now that more registers are available in electronic format, they no longer always present a fixed date of publication. A register may identify a "current through" date.43 In addition, both print and electronic registers may provide an effective date of the regulation. The Committee has therefore listed options for providing the date of a regulation, with priority given to the date of publication.

¶85 The wide variation in names for state registers presents a problem for the development of a citation that is both standardized and comprehensible, similar to administrative codes. The Bluebook requirements and local customs often are at odds with each other and neither provide a complete solution. Local custom often specifies citations that are only comprehensible to those conversant with their use. The Committee has provided a standardized designation for each administrative register. The designation consists of the two-letter postal abbreviation for each state and abbreviates other words only to the point that they retain a reasonable degree of comprehension to the average user.

¶86 A universal citation for an uncodified regulation must indicate where within a register a particular regulation may be found. Thus far these references have been dependent upon physical documents and have been identified by volume, page, and/or release numbers. In practice, this problem is not of critical concern because most citations will be to those regulations found in the administrative code, rather than to uncodified register versions. However, until states create an acceptable medium-neutral format, the Committee is

proposing interim rules that continue to rely upon a physical document and permit a citation to a physical page.

¶87 For regulations that are issued by individual agencies on an ad hoc basis and that are not published in either a register or an administrative code, the Committee recommends that the citation include the name, if any, of the regulation; the agency issuing the regulation (including the two-letter postal abbreviation for the state); the regulation number; and the date the regulation was issued.

¶88 The following rules satisfy the obligation to present a citation to a timestamped administrative regulation that is as concise as possible.

Rules

¶89 Definitions


- Register: A publication issued periodically containing the regulations issued by agencies within the executive branch of a particular jurisdiction. Registers are generally published in chronological order, but may be arranged by agency or other topic. Examples are the Federal Register and the Utah Bulletin. Registers also contain other types of information such as announcements, notices, and guidelines.

- Regulation: Primary authority promulgated by an administrative agency in its quasi-legislative role. It is used as the equivalent of a "rule." Registers and administrative codes do not always contain all the regulations of a particular jurisdiction.

¶90 Rule 500 Basic Administrative Law Citation Form

Always cite regulations to an administrative code following the provisions of Rule 501, except in these cases: 44

44 The basic requirement of this rule assumes that within a particular jurisdiction all source or versions of a code will be organized and numbered in a similar fashion. In a few states, the only codification is one arranged and numbered according to an idiosyncratic system devised and utilized solely by a particular commercial publisher. At the same time, the state (Continued)
1) proposed regulations, regulations not yet codified, and regulations no longer in force (Rule 502)

2) regulations not in a code or register (Rule 503)

91 Rule 501 Elements of an Administrative Code Citation

A full administrative code citation includes the following elements:

1) name of the regulation, if it will aid the reader (Rule 504)
2) standardized code designation (Rule 505)
3) code section being cited (Rule 506)
4) date (Rule 507)

Examples:

19 CFR § 128.1 (through 4/1/1997)
AZ Admin Code R10-2-115 (through 6/30/1997)
35 IL Admin Code § 307.4201 (through 5/1/1996)

92 Rule 502 Elements of an Administrative Register Citation

A full citation to an uncodified administrative regulation in a register consists of the following elements:45

may be disseminating agency regulations on a timely basis either in an uncodified format, or in an arrangement that looks like and serves as a code but has not yet been recognized as one. These rules do not suggest that an individual using a commercially available source with its own unique numbering system should be barred from citing to that source. However, the preference for citing a code (and the fact that a particular code is listed in Appendix E of these rules) should not force the writer to identify a code number utilized by a commercial publisher. In order to ensure that a reader is able to identify and locate the cited text, a writer may find it necessary to follow Rule 502 or Rule 503, which provide instructions for citing uncodified materials.

45 In most jurisdictions the government publishes the register. Within the jurisdiction all sources of register information are consistent whether in paper or electronic format. In a few instances, the state has paper or online versions of its administrative notices and proposed regulations that may or may not be recognized as a “register.” At the same time, a commercially available version of the same information, arranged by a numbering system unique to that publisher, is available. Neither the existence of such a commercial register nor its inclusion in Appendix E of these rules requires that writers cite to it. The writer may (Continued)
1) name of the regulation, if it will aid the reader (Rule 504)
2) standardized regulation or register designation (Rule 508)
3) regulation or register being cited (Rule 509)
4) date (Rule 510)
5) citation to the eventual codification, if known (Rule 511)

Examples:
62 Fed Reg 65741 (12/16/1997)
28 NJ Reg 5181 (12/16/1996)

¶93 Rule 503 Elements of an Administration Regulation not in a Code or Register

When citing regulations that have not been published in a register, administrative code, or other official state publication, include at least the following identifying information:

1) name of the regulation, if it will aid the reader (Rule 504)
2) two letter postal code abbreviation for the state (Rule 505)
3) name of the agency issuing the regulation
4) the number of the regulation (Rule 506)
5) date the regulation was issued or became effective (Rule 507)

Example:
AR Board of Corrections and Community Punishment
§ 3.1 (effective 4/29/1994)

prefer to cite a regulation according to Rule 4 to enable the reader easily to identify and locate the appropriate text.
Rule 504  Name of the Regulation

When citing a regulation include the regulation’s official name, popular name, or both, if it will aid the reader. A comma should follow this information.

Examples:

Special Education, 511 IN Admin Code 7-3-1 et seq. (through 8/10/1994)
Federal Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance Regulations, 20 CFR pt 404 (through 4/1/1996)
Illinois Bicycle Path Grant Program, 22 IL Reg 4902 (3/13/1998)
Public Housing Management Assistance Program, 61 Fed Reg 68894 (12/30/1996)

Rule 505  Standardized Code Designation

When citing a code, use the standardized code designation found in Appendices D and E.

Examples:

MT Admin Code 6.6.507 (through 6/30/1996)
35 IL Admin Code § 817.101 (through 1/1/1996)
7 CFR § 1728.201 (through 1/1/1997)

Rule 506  Code Section Designation

Indicate the code section being cited in accordance with the standardized format for that state set forth in Appendices D and E.

---

46 In most states the administrative code has a single numbering system regardless of the publisher. In other states a given code section could have different numbers depending on the source. Because of these different numbering schemes, it may be necessary to include the name of the compiler in the code designation in accordance with Appendix E.
Note that in some states it is also necessary to include an agency name.\textsuperscript{47}

\begin{center}
\textbf{Examples:}
\begin{itemize}
  \item AZ Admin Code R8-1-01 \hspace{1em} (through 4/30/1997)
  \item 18 NY Comp Rules andRegs § 515.6 \hspace{1em} (effective 10/14/1992)
  \item 34 CFR § 300.512 \hspace{1em} (through 7/1/1996)
  \item 20 CFR pt 404 \hspace{1em} (through 4/1/1997)
\end{itemize}
\end{center}

\textbf{¶97 Rule 507 Code Citation: Date}

Indicate the date for the code section being cited. This information should be enclosed in parentheses. Express the year as a four-digit number.

1) If possible list the date of the most recent register or amendments incorporated into the administrative code being used. The word “through” should precede the date.

\begin{center}
\textbf{Examples:}
\begin{itemize}
  \item 2 CA Code of Regs § 213.1 \hspace{1em} (through 9/13/1996)
  \item 26 SC Admin Code 103-621 \hspace{1em} (through 7/1/1997)
  \item 40 CFR § 30.10 \hspace{1em} (through 7/1/1997)
\end{itemize}
\end{center}

2) If it is not possible to determine the specific date of the most recent register or amendments incorporated into the code, but the register or supplement number is available, use that information. The word “through” should precede the date, register, or supplement number.

\begin{center}
\textbf{Examples:}
\begin{itemize}
  \item 780 MA Code of Regs 1210.1 \hspace{1em} (through MA Reg no 819)
  \item NV Admin Code 361.136 \hspace{1em} (through 1996-2 supp)
\end{itemize}
\end{center}

\textsuperscript{47} When citing material in the Code of Federal Regulations use “§” to indicate a particular section. Use “pt” to indicate a particular part.

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3) If the date or number of the most recent register incorporated into the code is not available, but the date that the particular section or portion of the code was recodified or reprinted is available, use that date. The word “through” should precede the date.

**Examples:**

RI Code of Rules 12 190 001 § 7 (through 10/1997) (Weil)

4) If the only available date is the date the particular code section as amended went into effect, use that date. The word “effective” should precede the date.

**Examples:**

7 AK Admin Code § 026.5 (effective 5/22/1994)
965 MA Admin Code 7.00 (effective 5/5/1994)

¶98 Rule 508 Standardized Register Designation

When citing a register, use the standardized register designation found in Appendices D and E.48

**Examples:**

15 AL Admin Monthly 365 (10/30/1997)
20 MN State Reg 93 (1995)
62 Fed Reg 29653 (6/2/1997)
NH Govt Reg 20-94 (1/1998) (Weil)

---

48 In almost all states regulations published in a register have a single numbering system regardless of the publisher. In a few states register citations could vary depending on the source. Because of these different numbering schemes, it may be necessary to include the name of the compiler in the register source in accordance with Appendix E.
§99 Rule 509 Register Citation: Standardized Section or Numbering Designation

When citing a regulation published in a register, indicate the register number in accordance with the standardized format for that jurisdiction set forth in Appendices D and E.

Examples:
- CO Reg 19-156 (1/10/1995)
- 23 MO Reg 109 (1/16/1998)

§100 Rule 510 Register Citation: Date

Indicate the date for the register being cited. This information should be enclosed in parentheses.49

1) If at all possible, give the date the regulation or announcement was published, including as much of the date as possible.

Examples:
- ME Govt Reg 82-97 (11/1997)
- 23 TX Reg 1026 (2/6/1998)
- 62 Fed Reg 41311 (8/1/1997)

2) If the date of publication is not available, give the “current through” date for the source being used. The word “through” should precede the date.

Example:

---

49 The publication date is the most important date because it is used to locate the text of the regulation. If the effective date of the regulation differs from the publication date and that difference is at issue, the publication date should still be given in the citation and the difference noted in a parenthetical statement.

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¶101 **Rule 511  Register Citation: Eventual Codification**

If the eventual citation for the regulation in the codified version of the jurisdiction’s regulations is known, include that information in parentheses. The phrase “to be codified at” should precede the citation.

**Examples:**

22 IL Reg 1141 (1/9/1998) *(to be codified at 8 IL Admin Code § 600)*

22 MN Reg 1402 (2/17/1998) *(to be codified at MN Rules 7690.0500)*

63 Fed Reg 9157 (2/24/1998) *(to be codified at 46 CFR pt 201)*
Appendices
Appendix A: Geographic Abbreviations

Use the following geographical abbreviations to identify American jurisdictions, including states and territories.

Alabama........................................... AL
Alaska............................................. AK
Arizona............................................ AZ
Arkansas....................................... AR
California...................................... CA
Colorado....................................... CO
Connecticut.................................... CT
Delaware........................................ DE
District of Columbia........................ DC
Florida.......................................... FL
Georgia........................................... GA
Hawai'i........................................... HI
Idaho............................................. ID
Illinois......................................... IL
Indiana.......................................... IN
Iowa............................................... IA
Kansas.......................................... KS
Kentucky......................................... KY
Louisiana....................................... LA
Maine............................................. ME
Maryland....................................... MD
Massachusetts................................. MA
Michigan......................................... MI
Minnesota........................................ MN
Mississippi..................................... MS
Missouri.......................................... MO
Montana.......................................... MT
Nebraska........................................ NE
Nevada.......................................... NV

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>NH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>NJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>NM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>OH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>PR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>RI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>UT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>VT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>WA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>WV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>WY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B: Court Name Abbreviations

Words in brackets [ ] indicate where a proper name is required in a citation. Words in parentheses ( ) denote information that should actually appear in a parenthetical.

Administrative Court .............................................. Admin Ct
Admiralty ............................................................... Adm
Aldermen's Court .................................................... [Name] Aldermen's Ct
Appeals Court ....................................................... App (Number/Name)
Appellate Court .................................................... App (Number/Name)
Appellate Department .............................................. App Dep't
Appellate Division ............................................... App Div
Appellate Term ..................................................... App Term
Bankruptcy ............................................................ Bankr
Bankruptcy Appellate Panel .......................... BAP
Borough Court ...................................................... [Name] Bor Ct
Central District ..................................................... Dist (C [Name])
Chancery Court ..................................................... Ch Ct
Chancery Division .................................................. Ch Div
Children's Court .................................................... Child Ct
Circuit Court ........................................................... Cir
Circuit Court of Appeals ........................................ App (Number/Name)
City Court ............................................................. [Name] City Ct
Civil Appeals .......................................................... Civ App
Civil Court of Record ............................................. Civ Ct Rec
Civil District Court .................................................. Civ Dist
Claims Court ............................................................ Cl Ct
Commerce Court ...................................................... Comm Ct
Commonwealth Court ............................................. Commw Ct
Conciliation Court .................................................. Conciliation Ct
County Court ........................................................................... [Name] County Ct
County Judges Court ......................................................... County J Ct
Court of Appeals ................................................................. App (Number/Name)
Court of Appeals Districts .................................................. App (Number/Name)
Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces .................. App (Armed Forces)
Court of Civil Appeals ......................................................... Civ App
Court of Claims ................................................................. Cl Ct
Court of Common Pleas ..................................................... Ct Com Pl
Court of Criminal Appeals ............................................... Crim App
Court of Customs & Patent Appeals ....................... CCPA
Court of Customs Appeals ............................................. Ct Cust App
Court of Errors ................................................................. Ct Err
Court of Errors and Appeals ............................................. Ct Err & App
Court of Federal Claims ................................................ Ct Fed Cl
Court of General Sessions ............................................... Ct Gen Sess
Court of International Trade ........................................ Ct Int’l Trade
Court of Military Appeals ............................................... CMA
Court of Military Review ................................................ CMR
Court of Special Appeals ............................................... Sp App
Court of Special Sessions ............................................. Ct Spec Sess
Court of Veterans Appeals ......................................... Vet App
Criminal Appeals ............................................................. Crim App
Criminal District Court .................................................... Crim Dist
Customs Court ............................................................... Cust Ct
District Court ................................................................. Dist
District Court of Appeals ............................................. Dist Ct App
Division ................................................................. Div
Domestic Relations Court ........................................ Dom Rel Ct
Eastern District .................................................. Dist (E [Name])
Emergency Court of Appeals .................................. Emer Ct App
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court Name</th>
<th>Abbr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity Court</td>
<td>Eq Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity Division</td>
<td>Eq Div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Court</td>
<td>Fam Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Court</td>
<td>High Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Court of Appeals</td>
<td>Interm Ct App</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial District</td>
<td>Jud Dist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial Division</td>
<td>Jud Div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation</td>
<td>JPML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice of the Peace Court</td>
<td>J P Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Court</td>
<td>Juv Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Court</td>
<td>Land Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Court</td>
<td>Law Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Division</td>
<td>Law Div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magistrate Division</td>
<td>Magis Div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magistrate’s Court</td>
<td>Magis Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle District</td>
<td>Dist (M [Name])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Court</td>
<td>[City Name] Mun Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern District</td>
<td>Dist (N [Name])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphans’ Court</td>
<td>Orphans’ Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Court</td>
<td>[Name] Parish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Justice Court</td>
<td>Police J Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prerogative Court</td>
<td>Prerog Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probate Court</td>
<td>Prob Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorder's Court</td>
<td>Recorder’s Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern District</td>
<td>Dist (S [Name])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior Court</td>
<td>[Name] Super Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court (federal)</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court (other)</td>
<td>Sup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court Appellate Term</td>
<td>App Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court of Errors</td>
<td>Sup Ct Err</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Court Name Abbreviations - Reversed

Words in brackets [ ] indicate where a proper name is required in a citation. Words in parentheses ( ) denote information that should actually appear in a parenthetical.

Adm ........................................... Admiralty
Admin Ct ....................................... Administrative Court
[Name] Aldermen's Ct ..................... Aldermen's Court
App (Number/Name) ........................ Appeals Court
App (Number/Name) ........................ Circuit Court of Appeals
App (Number/Name) ......................... Appellate Court
App Dep't ..................................... Appellate Department
App Div ....................................... Appellate Division
App Term ..................................... Appellate Term
App (Number/Name) ........................ Court of Appeals
App (Number/Name) ........................ Court of Appeals Districts
App (Armed Forces) ......................... Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
Bankr ......................................... Bankruptcy
BAP ........................................ Bankruptcy Appellate Panel
[Name] Bor Ct ................................ Borough Court
CCPA ........................................ Court of Customs & Patent Appeals
Ch Ct .......................................... Chancery Court
Ch Div ........................................ Chancery Division
Child Ct ...................................... Children’s Court
Cir ............................................. Circuit Court
[Name] City Ct ............................... City Court
Civ App ...................................... Civil Appeals
Civ App ...................................... Court of Civil Appeals
Civ Ct Rec ................................. Civil Court of Record
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dom Rel Ct</td>
<td>Domestic Relations Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emer Ct App</td>
<td>Emergency Court of Appeals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eq Ct</td>
<td>Equity Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eq Div</td>
<td>Equity Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fam Ct</td>
<td>Family Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>High Ct</td>
<td>High Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interm Ct App</td>
<td>Intermediate Court of Appeals</td>
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<tr>
<td>J P Ct</td>
<td>Justice of the Peace Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPML</td>
<td>Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jud Dist</td>
<td>Judicial District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jud Div</td>
<td>Judicial Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juv Ct</td>
<td>Juvenile Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Ct</td>
<td>Land Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Ct</td>
<td>Law Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Div</td>
<td>Law Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magis Ct</td>
<td>Magistrate’s Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magis Div</td>
<td>Magistrate Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[City Name] Mun Ct</td>
<td>Municipal Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphans’ Ct</td>
<td>Orphans’ Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Name] Parish</td>
<td>Parish Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prerog Ct</td>
<td>Prerogative Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prob Ct</td>
<td>Probate Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police J Ct</td>
<td>Police Justice Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorder’s Ct</td>
<td>Recorder’s Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Name] Super Ct</td>
<td>Superior Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp App</td>
<td>Court of Special Appeals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sup</td>
<td>Supreme Court (other than federal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sup Ct Err</td>
<td>Supreme Court of Errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sup Jud Ct</td>
<td>Supreme Judicial Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surr Ct</td>
<td>Surrogate’s Court</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tax App .................................. Tax Appeal Court
Tax Ct .................................. Tax Court
Teen Ct .................................. Teen Court
Temp Emer Ct App ...................... Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals
Terr ...................................... Territory
Traffic Ct ................................ Traffic Court
[Name] Tribal Ct ......................... Tribal Court
US ........................................ Supreme Court (federal)
Vet App ................................. Court of Veterans Appeals
Water Ct ............................... Water Court
Worker Comp Ct ..................... Workers Compensation Court
Youth Ct ............................... Youth Court
Appendix C: Other Abbreviations

The practice of capitalizing abbreviations varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Such capitalization does not affect the accuracy of the citation. In this table, all abbreviations are capitalized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Capitalized Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Act, Acts</td>
<td>Act, Acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjourned</td>
<td>Adj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td>Admin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment</td>
<td>Amend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly</td>
<td>Ass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin</td>
<td>Bull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clause</td>
<td>Cl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution</td>
<td>Const</td>
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<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>4th</td>
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<td>Enacted</td>
<td>En</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extraordinary</td>
<td>Extra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>Gen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Govt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Bill</td>
<td>HB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Resolution</td>
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<td>Journal</td>
<td>J</td>
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**Appendix D: United States**

### Judicial Decisions

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<th>Court</th>
<th>Citation</th>
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<td>US Supreme Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>US Court of Appeals</td>
<td>1998 US App (2d) 100 ¶ 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit</td>
<td>1998 US App (Fed) 100 ¶ 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US District Court</td>
<td>1998 US Dist (W MI) 100 ¶ 23</td>
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<td>US Bankruptcy Court</td>
<td>1998 US Bankr (W MI) 100 ¶ 23</td>
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<td>US Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces</td>
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<td>US Court of Federal Claims</td>
<td>1998 US Ct Fed Cl 100 ¶ 23</td>
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<td>US Court of International Trade</td>
<td>1998 US Int'l Trade 100 ¶ 23</td>
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<td>US Court of Veteran Appeals</td>
<td>1998 US Vet App 100 ¶ 23</td>
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### Statutes

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### Administrative Regulations

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<td>62 Fed Reg 65741 (12/16/1997)</td>
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Appendix E: State Jurisdictions

Use the following recommended citations as models for citing legal materials from American state and territorial jurisdictions.

**ALABAMA**

**Judicial Decisions**

- Supreme Court 1998 AL 100 ¶ 23
- Court of Civil Appeals 1998 AL Civ App 100 ¶ 23
- Court of Criminal Appeals 1998 AL Crim App 100 ¶ 23

**Statutes**

- Session Law: AL L 96-193 § 3

**Administrative Regulations**

- Code: AL Admin Code r 830-x-1-.01 (through 12/31/1990)

**ALASKA**

**Judicial Decisions**

- Supreme Court 1998 AK 100 ¶ 23
- Court of Appeals 1998 AK App 100 ¶ 23

**Statutes**

- Code: AK Stat § 43.10.015 (1996 through 1st Spec Sess)
- Session Laws: AK Sess L 1996 ch 10 § 1

**Administrative Regulations**

- Register: AK Admin J no 13 p 66 (3/31/1997)
ARIZONA

Judicial Decisions
Supreme Court 1998 AZ 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals 1998 AZ App (2d) 100 ¶ 23
Tax Court 1998 AZ Tax Ct 100 ¶ 23

Statutes
Session Laws AZ L 1992 ch 199 § 1

Administrative Regulations
Code AZ Admin Code R10-2-115 (through 6/30/1997)
Register 3 AZ Admin Reg 2149 (8/15/1997)

ARKANSAS

Judicial Decisions
Supreme Court 1998 AR 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals 1998 AR App 100 ¶ 23

Statutes
Session Laws AR Acts 1969 no 303 § 7

Administrative Regulations
Code (None)
Register 21 AR Reg 3 (11/1997)
CALIFORNIA

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court 1998 CA 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeal 1998 CA App (1st) 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code:

California has 28 subject codes and the subject is included in the citation. Abbreviations for the codes are listed below.


Business and Professions ....................... CA Bus & Prof Code
Civil.................................................. CA Civ Code
Civil Procedure................................. CA Civ Pro Code
Commercial .................................... CA Com Code
Corporations .................................... CA Corp Code
Education ........................................ CA Educ Code
Elections ........................................... CA Elec Code
Evidence .......................................... CA Ev Code
Family .............................................. CA Fam Code
Financial .......................................... CA Fin Code
Fish & Game ...................................... CA Fish & Game Code
Food & Agricultural ............................ CA Food & Agri Code
Government ..................................... CA Govt Code
Harbors & Navigation .......................... CA Harb & Nav Code
Health & Safety ................................ CA Health & Safety Code
Insurance ........................................ CA Ins Code
Labor .............................................. CA Labor Code
Military & Veterans ............................. CA Mil & Vet Code
Penal .............................................. CA Penal Code
Probate .......................................... CA Prob Code
Public Contract ................................. CA Pub Cont Code
Public Resources ............................... CA Pub Res Code
Public Utilities ................................. CA Pub Util Code
Revenue & Taxation ............................ CA Rev & Tax Code
Streets & Highways ............................. CA St & Hwy Code
Unemployment Insurance ..................... CA Unemp Ins Code
Vehicle ........................................... CA Veh Code
Water ............................................... CA Water Code
Welfare & Institutions ....................... CA Welf & Inst Code

Session Laws CA Stats 1996 ch 1029 §1
COLORADO

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court 1998 CO 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals 1998 CO App 100 ¶ 23
Water Court 1998 CO Water Ct (Rio Grande Basin) 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Session Laws CO L 1996 HB 96-1181 § 4

CONNECTICUT

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court 1998 CT 100 ¶ 23
Appellate Court 1998 CT App 100 ¶ 23
Superior Court 1998 CT Super Ct (New Haven Jud Dist) 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code CT Gen Stat § 12-62 (1996 through Feb Reg Sess)
Session Laws CT PA 95-225 § 22
### Administrative Regulations

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### DELAWARE

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#### Statutes

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### Administrative Regulations

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### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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Administrative Regulations

Code 6 DC Municipal Regs § 2203 (through 1/30/1998)
Register 45 DC Reg 866 (2/13/1998)

**FLORIDA**

Judicial Decisions

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<td>1998 FL Orange County Ct 100 ¶ 23</td>
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Statutes

| Code                          | FL Stat § 373.139 (1996 through 2d Reg Sess) |
| Session Laws                  | FL L 1996 ch 96-406 § 173                     |

Administrative Regulations

| Register                      | 24 FL Admin Weekly 1367 (3/20/1998)            |

**GEORGIA**

Judicial Decisions

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Statutes

| Code                          | GA Code § 18-4-65 (1996 through Gen Ass) |
| Session Laws                  | GA L 1990 act 40 § 5                  |
Appendix E

Administrative Regulations

Code: GA Rules and Regs r 391-3-17-.09 (through 11/30/1997)
Register: (none)

HAWAI'I

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court: 1998 HI 100 ¶ 23
Intermediate Court of Appeals: 1998 HI Interm Ct App 100 ¶ 23
Land Court: 1998 HI Land Ct 100 ¶ 23
Tax Appeal Court: 1998 HI Tax App 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Session Laws: HI L 1979 ch 224 § 1

Administrative Regulations

Code: HI Admin Rules § 11-06-1 (through 11/30/1997) (Weil)
(See Footnote to Rule 500)
Register: (none)

IDAHO

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court: 1998 ID 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals: 1998 ID App 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code: ID Code § 41-1038 (1996 through Reg Sess)
Session Laws: ID SL 1978 ch 10 § 1 p 19

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Administrative Regulations

Code:  ID Admin Code 38.04.04.200 (through 7/1/1996)
Register: ID Admin Bull 98-1 p 18 (through 1/7/1998)

ILLINOIS

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court: 1998 IL 100 ¶ 23
Appellate Court: 1998 IL App (3d) 100 ¶ 23
Court of Claims: 1998 IL Cl Ct 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Session Laws: IL PA 82-783 § 1 (1991)

Administrative Regulations

Register: 27 IL Reg 1141 (1/9/1998)

INDIANA

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court: 1998 IN 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals: 1998 IN App 100 ¶ 23
Tax Court: 1998 IN Tax Ct 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Session Laws: IN PL 2-1992 § 875

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Appendix E

Administrative Regulations

Code 410 IN Admin Code 5-4-4 (through 1/9/1998)
Register 21 IN Reg 372 (11/1/1997)

IOWA

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court 1998 IA 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals 1998 IA App 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code IA Code § 491.22 (1996 through Reg Sess)
Session Laws IA Acts 1996 ch 1170 § 4

Administrative Regulations

Code 581 IA Admin Code 2.2(1) (through 8/12/1987)

KANSAS

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court 1998 KS 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals 1998 KS App 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Session Laws KS L 1995 ch 260 § 3

Administrative Regulations

Code KS Admin_regs 28-23-1 (through 8/1/1997)
Register 17 KS Reg 36 (11/1/1998)

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KENTUCKY

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court 1998 KY 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals 1998 KY App 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code KY Rev Stat § 342.316 (1996 through Reg Sess)
Session Laws KY L 1994 ch 181 pt 11 § 38

Administrative Regulations

Code 9 KY Admin Regs Service 1:050 (through 8/15/1997)
Register 24 KY Admin Reg 1819 (2/1/1998)

LOUISIANA

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court 1998 LA 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeal 1998 LA App (4th Cir) 100 ¶ 23

APPROVED JUDICIAL CITATIONS

Supreme Court 98-2345, p.7 (La. 7/15/98); 708 So.2d 789, 792
Court of Appeals 98-2345, p.7 (La. App. 4 Cir. 7/15/98); 708 So.2d 789, 792

* Section 8 of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, General Administrative Rules provides that opinions issued by the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal after December 31, 1993 shall be cited according to a uniform public domain citation with a parallel citation to the Southern Reporter. The uniform public domain citation shall consist of the case name, docket number excluding letters, a court abbreviation and the month, day and year of issue. If a pinpoint citation is needed, the page number designated by the court, i.e. slip opinion page number, shall follow the docket number and shall be set off with a comma and the abbreviation "p." The initial pinpoint citation may be followed by a parallel pinpoint citation to the Southern Reporter.
Appendix E

Statutes

Code:
Louisiana's statutory law is found in five subject codes and the remainder in the Revised Statutes.

LA Civ Code art 86 (1996 through Reg Sess)

Civil……………………………………………. LA Civ Code
Civil Procedure……………………………… LA Code Civ Pro
Criminal Procedure………………………… LA Code Crim Pro
Evidence………………………………………. LA Code Ev
Children’s ……………………………………. LA Chil Code

Session Laws
LA Acts 1994 3d Ext Sess no 51 § 1

Administrative Regulations

Code
LA Admin Code 43.XIX.1301 (through 9/1996)

Register
LA Reg 23:49 (1/20/1997)

MAINE

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Judicial Court
1998 ME 100 ¶ 23

APPROVED JUDICIAL CITATION

Supreme Judicial Court
1998 ME 100, ¶ 23, 708 A.2d 789

Order SJC-216 of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court, dated August 20, 1996, provides that opinions of the Court issued on or after January 1, 1997 shall be cited using a universal citation with a required parallel citation to the Atlantic Reporter. Pinpoint citations shall be made by reference to paragraph numbers assigned by the Court.

Statutes

Code

Session Laws
ME L 1983 ch 568 § 14
Administrative Regulations

(See Footnote to Rule 500)

Register ME Govt Reg 82-87 (11/1997) (Weil)
(See footnote to Rule 502)

MARYLAND

Judicial Decisions

Court of Appeals 1998 MD 100 ¶ 23
Court of Special Appeals 1998 MD Sp App 100 ¶ 23
Tax Court 1998 MD Tax Ct 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code:

Maryland is in the process of replacing its old code with subject codes, which currently number twenty-seven.

Examples: MD Bus Reg Code § 1-414 (1996 through Reg Sess)
           MD Code art 33 § 3-18 (1996 through Reg Sess)

Agriculture .....................................................MD Agric Code
Business Occupations & Professions .......MD Bus Occ & Prof Code
Business Regulation .................................MD Bus Reg Code
Commercial Law I ..................................MD Comm L I Code
Commercial Law II ..................................MD Comm L II Code
Corporations & Associations ......................MD Corp & Assn Code
Courts & Judicial Proceedings .....................MD Cts & Jud Pro Code
Education .......................................................MD Educ Code
Environment ..............................................MD Env Code
Estates & Trusts ............................................MD Est & Trusts Code
Family Law .................................................... MD Fam L Code
Financial Institutions ..............................MD Fin Inst Code
Health-General I ..........................................MD Health-Gen I Code
Health-General II .........................................MD Health-Gen II Code
Health Occupations .................................MD Health Occ Code
Insurance ......................................................MD Ins Code
Labor & Employment ..................................MD Lab & Emp Code
Natural Resources I ..................................MD Nat Res I Code
Natural Resources II ................................MD Nat Res II Code
Apppendix E

Real Property .................................................MD Real Prop Code
State Finance & Procurement ..................MD State Fin & Pro Code
State Government........................................MD State Govt Code
State Personnel & Pensions.......................MD State Pers & Pens Code
Tax-General..................................................MD Tax-Gen Code
Tax-Property................................................MD Tax-Prop Code
Transportation I...........................................MD Transp I Code
Transportation II..........................................MD Transp II Code

Session Laws ........................................MD Sess L 1997 ch 9 § 1

Administrative Regulations
Code ...............................................................MD Code of Regs 10.07.11.03 (through 3/13/1998)
Register ..........................................................25:4 MD Reg 242 (2/13/1998)

MASSACHUSETTS

Judicial Decisions
Supreme Judicial Court 1998 MA 100 ¶ 23
Appeals Court 1998 MA App 100 ¶ 23
District Court 1998 MA Dist Ct 100 ¶ 23

Statutes
Code ........................................................................................................MA Gen L ch 93A § 9 (1996 through ch 31 2d Ann Sess)
Session Laws .............................................................MA Stat 1972 ch 614 § 1

Administrative Regulations
Code ........................................................................................................780 MA Code of Regs 1210.1 (through 12/12/1997)
Register ..............................................................................................820 MA Reg 78 (6/27/1997)

MICHIGAN

Judicial Decisions
Supreme Court 1998 MI 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals 1998 MI App 100 ¶ 23
Court of Claims 1998 MI Cl Ct 100 ¶ 23

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**UCG**

**Statutes**

- **Code**: MI Comp L § 566.221 (1996 through Reg Sess)
- **Session Laws**: MI PA 1962 no 174 § 9992

**Administrative Regulations**

- **Code**: MI Admin Code R 325.5631 (through 1993 annual supp)
- **Register**: 1997 MI Reg no 9 p 115 (10/3/1997)

**MINNESOTA**

**Judicial Decisions**

- **Supreme Court**: 1998 MN 100 ¶ 23
- **Court of Appeals**: 1998 MN App 100 ¶ 23

**Statutes**

- **Code**: MN Stat § 256D.05 (1996 through Reg Sess)
- **Session Laws**: MN L 1987 ch 384 art 3 § 31

**Administrative Regulations**

- **Code**: MN Rules 9505.3640 (through 11/13/1997)
- **Register**: 22 MN State Reg 1402 (2/17/1998)

**MISSISSIPPI**

**Judicial Decisions**

- **Supreme Court**: 1998 MS 100 ¶ 23
- **Court of Appeals**: 1998 MS App 100 ¶ 23
- **Chancery Court**: 1998 MS Ch Ct (20th) 100 ¶ 23
- **Circuit Court**: 1998 MS Cir (20th) 100 ¶ 23

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**APPROVED JUDICIAL CITATIONS**

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<td>Court of Appeals</td>
<td>98-KA-01234-COA (¶ 23) (Miss. 1998)</td>
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Rule 28(e) provides that opinions from the Mississippi Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals issued after July 1, 1997 shall be cited either by reference to the Southern Reporter or the case numbers (docket numbers) assigned by the Clerk's Office. The latter citation option is both medium and vendor neutral. Both the book citation and the case number citation systems permit the use of pinpoint citations by paragraph number. See: Supreme Court of Mississippi Order NO. 89-R-99027 SCT, dated November, 11, 1997, amending Mississippi Rules of Appellate Procedure Rule 28(e).

### Statutes

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### Administrative Regulations

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<th>MS Code of Rules 08 020 001 (through 12/31/1997) (Weil)</th>
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<td>MS Govt Reg 6-12 (1/1998) (Weil)</td>
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### MISSOURI

#### Judicial Decisions

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<td>1998 MO App (E Dist) 100 ¶ 23</td>
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#### Statutes

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MONTANA
Judicial Decisions
Supreme Court 1998 MT 100 ¶ 23

APPROVED JUDICIAL CITATIONS
Supreme Court 1998 MT 100, ¶ 23, 286 Mont. 890, ¶ 23, 989 P.2d 789, ¶ 23

An order of the Montana Supreme Court, dated December 16, 1997, provides that after January 1, 1998, opinions of the Court shall be cited by reference to a public domain citation, followed by a citation to the Montana Reports followed by a citation to the Pacific Reporter. Pinpoint citations are made to paragraphs of an opinion.

Statutes
Code MT Code § 35-8-301 (1993 through 53d Legis Reg Sess)
Session Laws MT L § 5 ch 462 § 5, L 1995

Administrative Regulations
Register 1995 MT Admin Reg p 1525 (8/10/1995)

NEBRASKA
Judicial Decisions
Supreme Court 1998 NE 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals 1998 NE App 100 ¶ 23
Workers' Compensation Court 1998 NE Workers Comp Ct 100 ¶ 23
Appendix E

Statutes

Code
NE Code § 35-8-301 (1993 through 53d Legis Reg Sess)
Session Laws
NE L § 5 ch 462 § 5 L 1995

Administrative Regulations

Code
163 NE Admin Rules and Regs ch 2 § 006.11 (through 3/17/1995)
Register
none

NEVADA

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court
1998 NV 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code
NV Rev Stat § 463.140 (1995 through 68th Sess)
Session Laws
NV Acts 1993 ch 178 § 16

Administrative Regulations

Code
NV Admin Code 361.136 (through 1/1997)
Register
NV Reg of Admin Regs R192-97 § 1 (through 2/28/1998)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court
1998 NH 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code
NH Rev Stat § 231.92 (1996 through Reg Sess)
Session Laws
NH L 1991 385:5
### Administrative Regulations

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### NEW JERSEY

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### Administrative Regulations

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### NEW MEXICO

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<td>1998 NM App 100 ¶ 23</td>
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APP Depot JUDICIAL CITATIONS

Supreme Court 1998-NMSC-100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals 1998-NMCA-100 ¶ 23

Order 98-8500 of the New Mexico Supreme Court provides that on and after January 1, 1996, all appellate opinions shall be cited by reference to the official vendor-neutral citation with a parallel citation to either the state reporter or the regional reporter for as long as those reporters are published. Pinpoint citations are made to paragraphs of an opinion. When paragraph numbering is unavailable, pinpoint page references may be used.

Statutes

Code
NM Stat § 73-2-11 (1996 through 1st Sp Sess 42d Legis)

Session Laws
NM L 1983 ch 265 § 54

Administrative Regulations

Code
4 NM Admin Code 3.1.1.7 (through 12/31/1997)

Register
9 NM Reg 101 (2/28/1998)

NEW YORK

Judicial Decisions

Court of Appeals 1998 NY 100 ¶ 23
Appellate Division of Supreme Court 1998 NY App Div (4th Dept) 100 ¶ 23
Appellate Term of Supreme Court 1998 NY App Term (2d Dept) 100 ¶ 23
Supreme Court 1998 NY Tompkins County Sup Ct 100 ¶ 23
Surrogate's Court 1998 NY Tompkins County Surr Ct 100 ¶ 23
County Court 1998 NY Tompkins County Ct 100 ¶ 23
Family Court 1998 NY Tompkins County Fam Ct 100 ¶ 23
The statutes of New York are codified into 97 codes designated Laws for the most part, but also including a few Acts and one Code. Uncodified laws are collected in the Unconsolidated Laws.

Examples: NY Aban Prop L § 200 (1996 through ch 399)
          NY Unconsol L § 202 (1996 through ch 399)

Abandoned Property  NY Aban Prop L
Agricultural Conservation & Adjustment NY Agri Cons & Adj L
Agriculture & Markets NY Agri & Mkts L
Alcoholic Beverage Control NY Alcoh Bev Ctrl L
Alternative County Government NY Alt Cty Govt L
Arts & Cultural Affairs NY Arts & Cult Aff L
Banking NY Banking L
Benevolent Orders NY Ben Ord L
Business Corporation NY Bus Corp L
Canal NY Canal L
Civil Practice Law and Rules NY CPLR
Civil Rights NY Civ Rights L
Civil Service NY Civ Serv L
Cooperative Corporations NY Coop Corp L
Correction NY Corr L
County NY Cty L
Court of Claims Act NY Ct Claims Act
Criminal Procedure NY Crim Pro L
Debtor and Creditor NY Debt & Cred L
Domestic Relations NY Dom Rel L
Economic Development NY Econ Dev L
Education NY Educ L
Election NY Elec L
Eminent Domain Procedure NY Em Dom Pro L
Employers' Liability NY Emp Liab L
Energy NY Energy L
Environmental Conservation NY Env Cons L
Estates, Powers, and Trusts NY Est Pow & Trusts L
Executive NY Exec L
Family Court Act NY Fam Ct Act
General Associations NY Gen Assns L
General Business NY Gen Bus L
General City NY Gen City L
General Construction NY Gen Const L
General Municipal NY Gen Mun L
General Obligations NY Gen Oblig L
Highway NY Hwy L
Indian NY Indian L
Insurance NY Ins L
Judiciary NY Jud L
Labor NY Lab L
Legislative NY Legis L
Appendix E

Lien
Limited Liability Company
Local Finance
Mental Hygiene
Military
Multiple Dwelling
Multiple Residence
Municipal Home Rule
Navigation
New York City Civil Court Act
New York City Criminal Court Act
Not-for-Profit Corporation
Parks, Recreation and Historical Preservation
Partnership
Penal
Personal Property
Private Housing Finance
Public Authorities
Public Buildings
Public Health
Public Housing
Public Lands
Public Officers
Public Service
Racing, Pari-Mutuel Wagering, and Breeding
Railroad
Rapid Transit
Real Property
Real Property Actions and Proceedings
Real Property Tax
Religious Corporations
Retirement and Social Security
Rural Electric Cooperatives
Second Class Cities
Social Services
Soil and Water Conservation Districts
State Administrative Procedure Act
State Finance
State
State Printing and Public Document
Statute of Local Government
Surrogate's Court Procedure Act
Tax
Town
Transportation
Transportation Corporations
Uniform City Court Act
Uniform Commercial Code
Uniform District Court Act
Uniform Justice Court Act

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Vehicle and Traffic  NY Veh & Traf L
Village  NY Vill L
Volunteer Ambulance Workers'  NY Vol Amb Wrkrs Ben L
Benefit
Volunteer Firefighters' Benefit  NY Vol Fire Ben L
Workers' Compensation  NY Work Comp L

Session Laws  NY L 1996 ch 12 § 3

Administrative Regulations

Code  18 NY Comp Codes Rules and Regs § 515.6 (through 1/1/1995)
Register  20 NY State Reg 17 (3/11/1998)

NORTH CAROLINA

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court  1998 NC 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals  1998 NC App 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Session Laws  NC Sess L 1991 ch 545 § 1

Administrative Regulations

Register  9:21 NC Reg 1701 (2/1/1995)

NORTH DAKOTA

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court  1998 ND 100 ¶ 23
### APPROVED JUDICIAL CITATIONS

**Supreme Court**

1998 ND 100, ¶ 23, 708 N.W.2d 789

North Dakota Rules of Court (NDROC) Rule 11.6 provides that after January 1, 1997, opinions of the Supreme Court shall be cited by reference to a medium-neutral citation followed by a required parallel citation to the *North Western Reporter*. Pinpoint (spot) citations are made to paragraphs of an opinion.

### Statutes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>ND Cent Code § 39-08-01 (1995 through 54th Legis Ass)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Session Laws</td>
<td>ND SL 1987 ch 470 § 7</td>
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### Administrative Regulations

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### OHIO

#### Judicial Decisions

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supreme Court</th>
<th>1998 OH 100 ¶ 23</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Court of Appeals</td>
<td>1998 OH App (12th) 100 ¶ 23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Court of Common Pleas</td>
<td>1998 OH Lucas County Ct C P 100 ¶ 23</td>
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### Statutes

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<tr>
<td>Session Laws</td>
<td>OH L HB 419 § 2 (1995)</td>
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### Administrative Regulations

|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|

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OKLAHOMA

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court 1998 OK 100 ¶ 23
Court of Civil Appeals 1998 OK Civ App 100 ¶ 23
Court of Criminal Appeals 1998 OK Crim App 100 ¶ 23

Approved Judicial Citations

Supreme Court 1998 OK 100, ¶ 23, 989 P.2d 789, 792
Court of Civil Appeals 1998 OK CIV APP 100, ¶ 23, 989 P.2d 789, 792

Oklahoma Supreme Court Rules (OSCN) Rule 1.200(e) provides that opinions of the Supreme Court and the Court of Civil Appeals shall be cited by reference to an official "paragraph citation form" - which is a universal citation. This official citation is followed by a required parallel citation to the Pacific Reporter. A pinpoint reference to the official citation is made by referring to paragraphs of an opinion. Pinpoint references to pages are permitted in the parallel citation.

Statutes

Code 16 OK Stat § 202 (1996 through 2d Reg Sess 45th Legis)
Session Laws OK L 1985 ch 325 § 5

Administrative Regulations

Register 4 OK Reg 1519 (5/15/1997)

OREGON

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court 1998 OR 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals 1998 OR App 100 ¶ 23
Tax Court 1998 OR Tax Ct 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Session Laws OR L 1993 ch 210 § 20
### Administrative Regulations

<table>
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<td>Register</td>
<td>37 OR Bull no 3 p 19 (3/1/1998)</td>
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### PENNSYLVANIA

#### Judicial Decisions

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<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court</td>
<td>1998 PA 100 ¶ 23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Court</td>
<td>1998 PA Commw Ct 100 ¶ 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior Court</td>
<td>1998 PA Super Ct 100 ¶ 23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Court of Common Pleas</td>
<td>1998 PA Ct C P (60th) 100 ¶ 23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Municipal Court</td>
<td>1998 PA Philadelphia Mun Ct 100 ¶ 23</td>
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#### Statutes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The legislature has been enacting portions of the code since 1970. Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes is the enacted code. Pennsylvania Statutes are not enacted. They are actually intermingled within each physical volume.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 PA Cons Stat § 2504 (1996 through Gen Ass)</td>
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<td>26 PA Stat § 1-507 (1996 through Gen Ass)</td>
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<th>Session Laws</th>
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<tr>
<td>PA PL 784 no 225 § 215 (1982)</td>
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#### Administrative Regulations

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>1 PA Admin Code § 3.1 (through 3/22/1997)</th>
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<td>Register</td>
<td>28 PA Bull 1006 (2/21/1998)</td>
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### RHODE ISLAND

#### Judicial Decisions

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<tr>
<td>Supreme Court</td>
<td>1998 RI 100 ¶ 23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workers Compensation Court</td>
<td>1998 RI Worker’s Comp Ct 100 ¶ 23</td>
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Statutes

Code
RI Gen L § 19-21-40 (1996 through Jan Sess)

Session Laws
RI PL 1995 ch 82 § 52

Administrative Regulations

Code
13 RI Code of Rules 8 000 007 (Weil)
(See footnote to Rule 500)

Register
RI Govt Reg 66-29 (2/1998) (Weil)
(See footnote to Rule 502)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court
1998 SC 100 ¶ 23

Court of Appeals
1998 SC App 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code
SC Code § 16-9-320 (1996 through Sess)

Session Laws
SC L 1993 act 184 § 89

Administrative Regulations

Code
SC Code Regs 103-621 (through 9/26/1997)

Register
22 SC State Reg no 3 p 51 (through 3/27/1998)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court
1998 SD 100 ¶ 23
### APPROVED JUDICIAL CITATION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Supreme Court</th>
<th>1998 SD 100, ¶ 23, 989 N.W.2d 789</th>
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Rule 95-13 of the South Dakota Supreme Court Rules provides that opinions of the Court issued on or after January 1, 1996 shall be cited by means of a universal citation with a required parallel citation to the North Western Reporter. A pinpoint (spot) citation to an opinion shall be made by reference to paragraph numbers.

### Statutes

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>SD Codified L § 7-16-6 (through 1997)</th>
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<td>Session Laws</td>
<td>SD SL 1997 ch 31 § 4</td>
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### Administrative Regulations

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<th>Code</th>
<th>SD Admin Rules 74:28:21:01 (through 8/7/1997)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Register</td>
<td>24 SD Reg 89 (12/22/1997)</td>
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### TENNESSEE

### Judicial Decisions

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<tr>
<th>Supreme Court</th>
<th>1998 TN 100 ¶ 23</th>
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<tr>
<td>Court of Appeals</td>
<td>1998 TN App 100 ¶ 23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Court of Criminal Appeals</td>
<td>1998 TN Crim App 100 ¶ 23</td>
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### Statutes

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<tr>
<td>Session Laws</td>
<td>TN Acts 1993 ch 473 § 7</td>
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### Administrative Regulations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>TN Comp Rules and Regs 0020-1-.01 (through 10/1996)</th>
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Texas

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court 1998 TX 100 ¶ 23
Court of Criminal Appeals 1998 TX Crim App 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals
  General example 1998 TX App (Austin) 100 ¶ 23
  Houston example 1998 TX App (Houston 1st) 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code:

Codification began in 1963. Since then 17 codes have been enacted in whole or in part.

Examples: TX Agric Code § 167.03 (1995 through Reg Sess)
                   TX Crim Pro Code art 36.07 (1997 through Reg Sess)

Agriculture TX Agric Code
Alcoholic Beverage TX Alcho Bev Code
Business & Commerce TX Bus & Com Code
Civil Practice & Remedies TX Civ Prac & Rem Code
Corporations & Associations TX Corp & Assn Code
Criminal Procedure TX Code Crim Pro art 36.07
Education TX Educ Code
Election TX Elec Code
Family TX Fam Code
Government TX Govt Code
Health & Safety TX Health & Safety Code
Human Resources TX Hum Res Code
Labor TX Lab Code
Local Government TX Loc Govt Code
Natural Resources TX Nat Res Code
Parks & Wildlife TX Pks & Wildlife Code
Penal TX Penal Code
Property TX Prop Code
Tax TX Tax Code
Transportation TX Transp Code
Water TX Water Code

The remaining Texas statutes can be found in a consolidation, Texas Civil statutes, cited thus: TX Civ Stat art 1416 (1995 through Reg Sess). There are three additional separate codes and acts "embedded" in the consolidation, which have different numbering.
Appendix E

Texas

Texas Prob Code § 36
Texas Bus Corp Act art 2.18
Texas Ins Code art 3.44

Session Laws

Texas L 1995 ch 869 § 1

Administrative Regulations

Code


Register

23 TX Reg 1026 (2/6/1998)

Utah

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court

1998 UT 100 ¶ 23

Court of Appeals

1998 UT App 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code


Session Laws

UT L 1994 ch 1 § 68

Administrative Regulations

Code

UT Admin Code R539-6-15 (through 7/1/1996)

Register


Vermont

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court

1998 VT 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code

VT Stats § 2303 (1996 through Adj Sess)

Session Laws

VT L 1985 no 100 (Adj Sess) § 23

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Administrative Regulations

Code
(See footnote to Rule 500)

Register
VT Govt Reg 80-7 (9/1997) (Weil)
(See footnote to Rule 502)

VIRGINIA

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court 1998 VA 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals 1998 VA App 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code VA Code § 18.2-248 (1997 through Reg Sess)
Session Laws VA Acts 1997 ch 832

Administrative Regulations

Register 14:9 VA Reg 1333 (1/19/1998)

WASHINGTON

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court 1998 WA 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals 1998 WA App 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code WA Rev Code § 2.04.010 (1996 through Reg Sess 54th Legis)
Session Laws WA L 1991 ch 363 § 2
Administrative Regulations

Register: WA State Reg 97-16-008 (8/20/1997)

WEST VIRGINIA

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court: 1998 WV 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code: WV Code § 5-1-9 (1996 through Reg Sess)
Session Laws: WV Acts 1995 ch 101

Administrative Regulations


WISCONSIN

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court: 1998 WI 100 ¶ 23
Court of Appeals: 1998 WI App 100 ¶ 23

APPROVED JUDICIAL CITATIONS

Supreme Court: 2000 WI 100, ¶ 23, 221 Wis. 2d 408, ¶ 23 595 N.W. 2d 346, ¶ 23
Court of Appeals: 2000 WI App 100, ¶ 23, 221 Wis. 2d 408, ¶ 23 595 N.W. 2d 346, ¶ 23

An order of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, dated June 8, 1999, provides that after January 1, 2000, opinions of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals shall be cited by reference to a public domain citation, followed by a citation to the Wisconsin Reports followed by a citation to the Northwestern Reporter. Subsequent citations shall include at least one of the references and shall be internally consistent. Citation to specific portions of an opinion shall be by reference to paragraph numbers.
Statutes

Code
WI Stat § 7.08 (1997 through Act 11)

Session Laws
WI L 1993 act 491 § 258

Administrative Regulations

Code
WI Admin Code § [agency name] [section number]:

Example: WI Admin Code § DWD 80.32 (through 3/31/1998)

Register

WYOMING

Judicial Decisions

Supreme Court
1998 WY 100 ¶ 23

Statutes

Code
WY Stat § 1-23-105 (1997 through Reg Sess)

Session Laws
WY L 1997 ch 188 § 1

Administrative Regulations

Code
WY Code of Rules 006 041 001 (through 12/1997) (Weil)
(See footnote to Rule 500)

Register
WY Govt Reg 1-7 (6/1995) (Weil)
(See footnote to Rule 502)