11 CONSTITUTIONS

Citation of Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution:

U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 2.

Cite the United States federal and state constitutions by "U.S." or the abbreviated name of the state (as indicated in table T10) and the word "Const." Abbreviate the subdivisions of constitutions, such as article and clause, according to table T16:

- U.S. Const. art. I, § 9, cl. 2.
- U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 2.
- U.S. Const. pmbl.
- La. Const. art. X, pt. IV.

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 If the cited provision has been repealed, either indicate parenthetically the fact and year of repeal or cite the repealing provision in full:

- U.S. Const. amend. XVIII (repealed 1933).
- U.S. Const. amend. XVIII, repealed by U.S. Const. amend. XXI.

When citing a provision that has been subsequently amended, either indicate parenthetically the fact and year of amendment or cite the amending provision in full:

- U.S. Const. art. I, § 3, cl. 1 (amended 1913).
- U.S. Const. art. I, § 3, cl. 1, amended by U.S. Const. amend. XVII.

Cite constitutions that have been totally superseded or are otherwise no longer in effect by year of adoption; if the specific provision cited was adopted in a different year, give that year parenthetically:

- Articles of Confederation of 1781, art. IX, para. 1.
- Ark. Const. of 1868, art. III, § 2 (1873).

When citing a constitution contained in an electronic database, indicate parenthetically the name of the publisher, editor, or compiler unless the constitution is published, edited, compiled by, or under the supervision of, federal or state officials. Also indicate the name of the database and information regarding the currency of the database as provided by the database itself:


Do not use a short citation form (other than "id.") for constitutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Constitution</td>
<td>U.S. Const. art. IV, § 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article IV, Section 1 or the Full Faith and Credit Clause</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State constitution</td>
<td>S.C. Const. art. 1, § 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>article 1, section 12 or the double jeopardy clause</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For foreign constitutions, see rule 20.4.
12.2 Choosing the Proper Citation Form

12.2.1 General Rule

(a) Statutes currently in force. If possible, cite statutes currently in force to the current official code or its supplement. Otherwise, cite a current unofficial code or its supplement, the official session laws, privately published session laws (e.g., United States Code Congressional and Administrative News), a commercial electronic database, a looseleaf service, an Internet source, or a newspaper—in that order of preference:


For example, a new main edition of the official United States Code is published every six years, and an annual cumulative supplement is published for each intervening year. An exact copy of the United States Code in PDF format may be found at www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/index.html; these versions may be cited as if they were the print code. Codified federal statutes enacted subsequent to the latest edition or supplement of the Code should be cited to an unofficial code (e.g., West’s United States Code Annotated) until published in the United States Code.

(b) Statutes no longer in force. Cite statutes no longer in force to the current official or unofficial code if they still appear therein. Otherwise, cite the last edition of the official or unofficial code in which the statute appeared, the session laws, or a secondary source—in that order of preference. In any case, the fact of invalidation, repeal, or amendment must be noted parenthetically according to rules 12.7.1, 12.7.2, and 12.7.3:


(c) Private laws. Cite private laws to the session laws if therein; otherwise cite a secondary source:


Exceptions 12.2.2

(a) Scattered statutes. Cite the session laws if a statute appears in so many scattered sections or titles that no useful citation to the code is possible. Indicate parenthetically the general location of the codified sections. Thus:


If the current version of a statute is split between the main body and the supplement of a code, it should be cited according to rule 3.1(c):


If the current version of a statute can be determined only by reference to multiple sources (not just a code and its supplement), it should be cited according to rule 12.7.3:


(b) Historical fact. The historical fact of enactment, amendment, or repeal should be cited to the session laws. A parenthetical reference to the current version (see rules 12.7.3 and 12.8) may be added:


(c) Materially different language. If the language in the current code (including its supplement) differs materially from the language in the session laws and the relevant title has not been enacted into positive law, cite the session laws. A parenthetical reference to the code version, introduced by the phrase “codified with some differences in language at” may be given. If differences in the language merely reflect subsequent amendments, however, cite the current code.
A current list of federal code titles that have been enacted into positive law appears in the preface to the latest edition or supplement of the United States Code. Similarly, state codes should indicate whether the titles contained therein have been enacted into positive law.

12.3 Current Official and Unofficial Codes

Cite the United States Code (U.S.C.), the official federal code, whenever possible. Unofficial federal codes include the United States Code Annotated (U.S.C.A.) and the United States Code Service (U.S.C.S.). Official and unofficial codes for each state (where they exist) are listed in table T1.3.

All citations to codes contain the abbreviated name of the code found in table T1 printed in large and small capitals; the section, paragraph, or article number(s) of the statute; and the year of the code (determined according to rule 12.3.2):


12.3.1 Additional Information

Additional information may be required as follows:

(a) Name and original section number. Give the statute's name and original section number (as it appears in the appropriate session laws) only if the statute is commonly cited that way or if the information would otherwise aid in identification. Omit: "The" as the first word of a statute's name. Include the year of the statute if it is in the official title. An official name, a popular name, or both may be used:


(b) Title, chapter, or volume. If a code is divided into separately sectioned or paragraphed titles, chapters, or volumes, the title, chapter, or volume number must be indicated. When citing the federal code, give the title number before the name of the code:


The form for citation to state codes varies; table T1.3 indicates whether and in what manner to identify the title, chapter, or volume number of a state code. For example:


If each title, chapter, or volume of a code contains differently numbered sections or paragraphs, then the volume, chapter, or title number need not be given separately:


(c) Subject-matter codes. If a separately sectioned or paragraphed portion of a code is identified by subject matter rather than by a title, volume, or chapter number, give that subject-matter name as part of the code:

», CAL. VEH. CODE § 11506 (West 2000).


Table T1.3 indicates which state codes require this treatment.

(d) Publisher, editor, or compiler. Unless a code is published, edited, compiled by, or under the supervision of, federal or state officials, give the name of the publisher, editor, or compiler in the parenthetical phrase containing the year of the code:


», CAL. VEH. CODE § 11509 (West 2000).

», CAL. VEH. CODE § 11509 (Cal. 2000).

Table T1 indicates which federal and state codes require this information.

(e) Supplements. Cite material appearing in supplements (including pocket parts) according to rule 3.1(c):


(f) Compilations of uncodified laws. If a code contains uncodified laws printed in a separate compilation, cite in this manner:


(g) Appendices. If a statute appears in an appendix to a code, and the statute is numbered and otherwise printed as if it were part of that code, cite according to rule 3.4:


If the statute is not printed as if it were part of a code, cite the session laws and add an explanatory phrase (see rule 1.6(a)(ii)) indicating that the statute is reprinted in the code's appendix:


Year of Code

When citing a bound volume of the current official or unofficial code, provide parenthetically the year that appears on the spine of the volume, the year that appears on the title page, or the latest copyright year—in that order of preference. If the date on the spine or title page spans more than one year, give all years covered. If the volume is a replacement of an earlier edition, use the year of the replacement volume, not the year of the original:

When citing a provision that appears in a supplement or pocket part, give the year that appears on the title page of the supplement or pocket part. If there is none, give the latest copyright year of the supplement or pocket part. In either case, if the date spans more than one year, give all years included:


To cite material that appears in both the main volume and a supplement or pocket part, give both years according to rule 3.1(c):


If a code is published in looseleaf form, give the year that appears on the page on which the provision is printed or the year that appears on the first page of the subdivision in which the provision appears—in that order of preference—rather than the years indicated above:

- \textit{ALASKA STAT. § 28.01.010} (2002).

Other dates (such as the date on which an act becomes effective) may also be given parenthetically according to rule 12.8:


12.4 Session Laws

(a) Name. When citing session laws, always give the name of the statute and the public law or chapter number. Omit "The as the first word of a statute's name. An official name, a popular name, or both may be used:


If the statute has no official or popular name, identify the act with a full date. Use the form "Act of [date of enactment]," or, if that information is unavailable, "Act effective [date of effectiveness]." Other identifying information may be added parenthetically:


(b) Volume. Give the volume number (or, if none, the year) of the session laws, followed by the abbreviated name of the session laws in ordinary roman type. The official federal session laws, \textit{Statutes at Large}, are abbreviated "Stat." Abbreviations for official and privately published state session laws appear in table 71.3.

When citing state session laws, begin the abbreviated title of the session laws with the name of the state abbreviated according to table 710, even if the state name is not part of the official title; omit words in the official title not necessary for identification:


12.6 Other Secondary Sources

When citing a statute to any source other than a code, session laws, or electronic database, give the name of the act and public law or chapter number as if citing to session laws (rule 12.4). When referring to a particular provision, give the section or subsection number after the public law or chapter number. If possible, cite federal statutes (particularly those enacted after 1974) to the United States Code Congressional and Administrative News, indicating the volume number (and page number, if known) of the Statutes at Large where the statute will appear (note that the page numbers in these two sources often differ):


When citing an entire act, give the page on which the act begins. When citing part of an act, give both the page on which the act begins and the pages on which the cited material appears. If the statute has been or will ultimately be codified and the code location is known, give that information parenthetically:


Cite other secondary sources according to rule 19 (services) or 16 (periodicals) in that order of preference. Give the date or year appropriate for the cited source. If the name of a statute cited to a service includes the year, and the service was published in that year, the year of the service may be omitted. If the future location of the act in either a code or session laws is known, give that information parenthetically according to rule 12.8:


If a recent statute has not yet been published in any source, give only the name of the act; the public law or chapter number; the section or subsection number if referring to only part of the statute; the full date of enactment or, if none, the date of approval by the executive or effective date; and the future location, if known, in a code or session laws:


12.7 Invalidation, Repeal, Amendment, and Prior History

12.7.1 Invalidation

When citing a statute invalidated or declared unconstitutional by a case, indicate this fact by citing the case in full:


12.7.2 Repeal

When citing a statute no longer in force, indicate the fact and date of repeal parenthetically, or include a full citation to the repealing statute when particularly relevant:


12.7.3 Amendment

When citing a version of a statute that has since been amended, indicate the fact and date of amendment parenthetically, cite the amending statute in full, or cite the current amended version parenthetically:


12.7.4 Prior History

When citing the current version of a statute, prior history may be given parenthetically according to rule 12.8 if relevant:
it is abbreviated in table T10. If the ordinance is codified, give the number of the code (abbreviated according to table T1). the section or other subdivision, and the year of the code (determined according to rule 12.3.2). Print the political subdivision, state, and code names in large and small capitals:

- Portland, Or., Police Code art. 30 (1933).
- Fort Worth, Tex., Rev. Ordinances ch. 34, art. 1, § 15 (1950).

If the ordinance is uncodified, give its number (or, if none, its name) and, in a parenthetical, the exact date of adoption. Print the political subdivision, state, and ordinance name in ordinary roman type:

- San Jose, Cal., Ordinance 16043 (Jan. 17, 1972).
- Halifax County, Va., Ordinance To Regulate the Solicitation of Membership in Organizations (Aug. 6, 1956).

Rules of Evidence and Procedure

Citation of a Federal Rule of Civil Procedure:

**FED. R. CIV. P. - 11.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abbreviation of set of rules cited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number of rule cited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cite current or uniform rules of evidence or procedure in large and small capitals, without any date. Use abbreviations such as the following or abbreviations suggested by the rules themselves:

- 1st Cir. R. 6(a).
- Del. C.R.P. 8(f).
- Fed. R. Evid. 410.
- Unif. R. Evid. 404(b).
- Sup. Ct. R. 17.

When citing rules no longer in force, give the most recent official source in which they appear and indicate the date of repeal parenthetically:


Uniform Acts

When citing a uniform act as the law of a particular state, cite as a state statute:

When not citing to the law of a particular state, cite as a separate code:


When citing a uniform act to the Uniform Laws Annotated (U.L.A.), provide the title of the act using abbreviations in table T6, the section number, the year of amendment or repeal (if any), the appropriate volume of the U.L.A., the page number on which the relevant section appears, and the year of publication:


Give the year in which the uniform act was last amended, even if the section referred to was not amended at that time. If a uniform act or section has been withdrawn, superseded, or amended, indicate that fact parenthetically according to rule 12.7:


12.9.5 Model Codes, Restatements, Standards, and Sentencing Guidelines

Cite model codes, restatements, standards, sentencing guidelines, and similar materials in large and small capitals, by section, rule, or other relevant subdivision. For restatements, give the year in which the restatement was published. For model codes, standards, and sentencing guidelines, give the year in which the code, set of standards, or guidelines manual was adopted, unless the version cited indicates that it incorporates subsequent amendments. In that case, give the year of the last amendment, even when citing a portion not amended at that time. Usually the cover or title page of the source will indicate the date of the most recent amendments incorporated. When naming the code, restatement, or set of standards, use abbreviations listed in table T6 (abbreviation of case names) or suggested by the source itself:


If a code, restatement, set of standards, or sentencing guidelines manual is a tentative or proposed draft, indicate that fact parenthetically as it appears on the publication and give the draft number (if available) and the year of the draft:

- Restatement (Second) of Torts § 84.7A (Tentative Draft No. 17, 1974).

If a restatement contains a subtitle, retain the subtitle in the citation:


Indicate the author's name parenthetically, unless the work was authored by the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, or a federal or state sentencing commission. Abbreviate the author's name according to rule 15.1(c) (institutional authors):
12.10 Short Forms for Statutes

(a) Text. In law review text and footnote text, use the forms listed in the "Text" column of the table below to refer to statutes. Provide a citation (in full or short form according to rule 12.10(b)) in an accompanying footnote when appropriate.

(b) Citations. In law review citations, use any of the forms listed in the "Short Citation" column of the table below that clearly identifies a statute if the statute is already cited (in either full or short form, including "id.") in either the same footnote or in a manner such that it can be readily found in one of the preceding five footnotes, again including "id." Otherwise, use the "Full Citation" form.

| State Code Provisions (named codes) | CAL. EDUC. CODE § 48222 (West 2008) | Section 48222 of the California Education Code or section 48222 of Educ. § 48222 |

(c) "Section." Note that except when referring to United States Code provisions, the word "section" should be spelled out in law review text and footnote text, although the symbol "§" may be used in citations. See rule 6.2(c).

(d) Electronic sources. For materials available on an electronic database, use a unique database identifier, if one has been assigned, in constructing a short form.

  becomes: § 19.43 (Westlaw).

For materials available only online, use the normal short form appropriate for the source. A URL need not be repeated after a full citation.

  becomes: § 4-29-2.