**D. COURT & LITIGATION DOCUMENTS**

**R24. Citing Court or Litigation Documents in that Litigation**

The full citation for a court or litigation document includes:

R24.1 Document Title

Court rules and local customs may vary, but consult the document abbreviations in Table 19. Always abbreviate an official record, such as the appellate record, to “R.” Do not abbreviate if the abbreviation would confuse the reader.

**Examples:**

The uncontroverted evidence showed that Defendants boosted their earnings three times after infringing Plaintiff’s copyright. R. at 22.

Defendants did not hire their own photographers before publishing the Infringing Work. J.A. at 137.

For their own profit and advantage, Defendants are misappropriating the copyrighted material in which Plaintiff has invested heavily. Compl. for Copyright Infringement ¶ 11.

Defendants sent a request for permission to reproduce, but Plaintiff did not send a response. Baker Aff. ¶ 4 (Feb. 6, 2021).

R24.2 Pincites to Page, Page and Line, or Paragraph

Provide the exact page, paragraph, and line being referred to. Do not use “p.” before a page number. Use commas only if necessary to avoid confusion.

R.24.2.1 Pincites to the appellate record

Generally cite the appellate record with an “at.” Record citations also sometimes omit the “at” to save on a word count. Most importantly, be accurate and be internally consistent.

**Examples:**

R. at 2.

R. 2.

R.24.2.2 Page and line pincites

Use a colon to separate page and line.

**Example:**

Smith Dep. 5:21–6:10.

R24.3 Date of Document

Include the date of the document if the date is particularly relevant or if omitting the date could cause confusion.

* + Miller Aff. ¶ 8, Jan. 12, 2015.
  + Pl.’s Br. 4–5, May 7, 2014.
  + Trial Tr. vol. 3, 45, Mar. 5, 2015.

R24.4 Electronic Case Filing Number

Where applicable, include an ECF number in your own case whenever a document has been filed electronically. For other cases, the ECF number is optional unless it is necessary to find the document.

Find the ECF number on PACER, a federal case management system that assigns each case document a document number.

Use the page number on the original document, not the ECF page number.

**Examples:**

Pl.’s Compl. ¶ 12, ECF No. 147.

Sanchez Dep. 1:1–2, Jan. 3, 2005, ECF No. 8.

R24.5 Parentheses or Brackets

Citations to court or litigation documents may also be enclosed in parentheses or brackets. The period goes outside the closing parenthesis or closing bracket.

**Examples:**

(Mem. Opp’n 7).

[R. at 7].

R24.6 Short Citations to Litigation Documents

Use a short-citation format that clearly refers to the document being cited. Do not use *id.* for a short citation after a record citation, as no space is saved and the reader would have to refer backward to find the needed information.

**R25 Court or Litigation Documents from Other Cases**

Dockets and litigation documents are widely available now in commercial databases and other platforms. Rule 25 describes how to cite litigation documents for explanatory or scholarly purposes (not for litigation in that particular case, which is governed by Rule 24).

R25.1 General Format

After citing to the document according to Rule 24 above, add the full citation for the case where it comes from, and end with the case docket number in parentheses:

<Name of document> <pincite> , <Citation to case in which document was filed> (<docket number in parenthesis>),  <optional commercial database identifier or webpage URL>.

**Example:**

Compl. 5, *Parsell v. Shell Oil Co.*, 421 F. Supp. 1275 (D. Conn. 1976) (Civ. No. B-700).

Pl.’s Resp. to Defs.’ Mot. for Summ. J. 14, *Martinez-Mendoza* *v. Champion Int’l Corp.*, 340 F.3d 1200 (11th Cir. 2003) (No. 06-19139).

R25.2 Pending or Undecided Cases

If there has been no decision in the case you’re citing, then provide the name of the document and pincite, followed by the docket number, the date in parentheses, and other optional information to direct the reader.

<Name of document> <pincite>, <Name of case>, <docket number>, (<exact date of document being cited>)  <optional commercial database identifier or webpage URL>.

**Examples:**

Compl. 2, *Jones v. Smith*, No. 09-230 (9th Cir. Apr. 17, 2015), ECF No. 2

Pet. for Writ of Cert. at 6, *Crowe v. Ore. St. Bar*, No. 20-1678 (May 27, 2021), <https://www.scotusblog.com/case-files/cases/crowe-v-oregon-state-bar/>

R25.3 Oral Argument Audio and Transcripts

Provide the title indicating Oral Argument for an audio citation and Transcript for a transcript citation. Pincite to the minute or page. Provide the case name, citation of the case, and the year parenthetically.

**Examples:**

Oral Argument at 32:50, *Georgia v. Public.Resource.org*, 140 S. Ct. 1498 (2020) (No. 18-1150), <https://www.oyez.org/cases/2019/18-1150>

Transcript of Oral Argument at 5, *Ramos v. Louisiana*, 140 S. Ct. 1390 (2020) (No. 18-5924), <https://www.supremecourt.gov/oral_arguments/argument_transcripts/2019/18-5924_4gcj.pdf>

**R26. Short Form Citation for Court and Litigation Documents**

Use a short form citation for court documents when:

1. there is no mistaking what the short citation refers to;
2. the full citation is not too far away (the full citation can be to the case itself, any other document from the case, or to the same document); and
3. the reader has easy access to the full citation.

Don’t use “*id.”* for court documents, unless it saves a lot of space. In particular do not use *id.* for record citations. Unlike cases, court documents may be cited using *supra*.

**Examples:**

| **Full Form (Original citation)** | **Short Form Citation (subsequent reference)** |
| --- | --- |
| Pl.’s Resp. to Defs.’ Mot. for Summ. J. at 14, *Martinez-Mendoza* *v. Champion Int’l Corp.*, 340 F.3d 1200 (11th Cir. 2003) (No. 06-19139). | Pl.’s Resp. to Defs.’ Mot. for Summ. J. at 14, *Martinez-Mendoza*, 340 F.3d 1200 (No. 06-19139). |
| Decl. of Martha Woodmansee at 7, *Salinger v. Colting*, 641 F. Supp. 2d 250 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) (No. 09 Civ. 05095). | Decl. of Martha Woodmansee at 7, *Salinger*, 641 F. Supp. 2d 250 (No. 09 Civ. 05095). |

**R27. Capitalization in Court Documents and Legal Memoranda**

R27.1 Capitalizing Court

Capitalize “Court” in each of the following situations:

* + you are referring to the U.S. Supreme Court.
  + you are referring to the court you’re sending the document to.
  + you are naming the court in full.

**Example:**

 The U.S. Court of Appeals held that actress’s performance satisfied minimum requirements for performance to be copyrightable.

**Example:**

The *Aalmuhammed* court explained that “the word author is traditionally used to mean the originator or the person who causes something to come into being.”

R27.2 Party Designations in a Litigation

Capitalize “Plaintiff,” “Defendant,” “Appellant” and “Appellee,” unless you are referring to parties from other litigation.

**Example (in the case about this party):**

The Plaintiff does not have a cognizable copyright interest in her acting performance.

**Example (referring to a different litigation):**

In *Bobbs-Merrill* the plaintiff-copyright owner sold its book with a printed notice announcing that any retailer who sold the book for less than one dollar was liable for copyright infringement.

R27.3 Titles of Court Documents

In litigation filings, use the capitalized and unabbreviated title of any litigation document in that case, when referring to it in full in a textual sentence. A litigation document may also be referred to in a citation sentence in a full or short form, in which case it should be capitalized but abbreviated.

**Example:**

The Plaintiff’s Motion for Reconsideration should be denied.

Pl.’s Mot. Recons. at 4.

R27.4 Types of Documents Not Capitalized

Do not capitalize the name for a type of court document, such as an injunction, petition, etc.

**E. BOOKS & NON-PERIODICALS**

**R28 Full Citation for Books & Non-Periodicals**

R28.1 General

A full citation to a book or other non-periodical is made up of the following elements:

Volume number (if there is more than one volume).

Author name or names

Title of the Publication

Parenthetically, edition and editor information, if applicable; and year

**Examples:**

1 Melville B. Nimmer & David Nimmer, *Nimmer on Copyright* § 1.01[B][1][a] at 1–14–15 (2019).

Matthew Reidsma, *Masked by Trust: Bias in Library Discovery* (2019).

*Lawyers in Practice: Ethical Decision Making in Context* (Leslie C. Levin & Lynn Mather eds., 2012).

Joseph Williams & Joseph Bizup, *Style: Ten Lessons in Clarity and Grace* (12th ed. 2016).

R28.2 Author Name or Names

Use standard roman type for the author name or names.

R28.2.1 Exact Names

In general, list the names of the authors as listed on the publication, such as by including listed first names and middle initials in addition to surnames. Use titles that follow an author’s name (Sr.) but not titles that precede them (Hon.)

R28.2.2 Multiple Authors

For two authors, list them in the same order as on the publication separated by “&.” For more than two authors, you may list all of the authors with “&” before the last, or use an “et al.” after the first-named author.

**Indigo Inkling**

The “et al.” option for books and law review articles with multiple authors may be a space-saving option, but it may also effectively erase the contribution of c0-authors other than the first-named. This citation erasure may occur qualitatively (in how the article is remembered) and/or quantitatively (in various empirical citation rankings). University of Pennsylvania Law School professor Dave Hoffman [has argued](https://nam11.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fthreader.app%2Fthread%2F1366399195230314498&data=04%7C01%7Cjromig%40emory.edu%7Cbf946ec7eff44784c9fb08d940f6f0bb%7Ce004fb9cb0a4424fbcd0322606d5df38%7C0%7C0%7C637612251602012845%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=8PomSPY20GCtnjLaeEcLn0iwOZmp1NGAvLMbDgvOEcw%3D&reserved=0) that all authors should be included in the full citation, and indeed [a number of law reviews](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1XQiDaLQUFB9NfCKQzDJs6sljg7ntP1nKQWZ-aVxOGBo/edit#gid=0) have rejected the et al. option. Professor Hoffman calls this approach [the Fair Citation Rule](https://twunroll.com/article/1325664148232040448).

Short-forms for books and law review articles may be based on just the first-named author, an approach consistent with the spirit of efficient short-form citations. But the Fair Citation Rule can be followed in short citations as well, an approach that is less efficient but more representative of the work.  R28.2.3 Title of the publication.

Place the publication title in italics.

R28.2.4 Pincite

Include the exact page number you are referring to. If you are citing a work organized using sections or paragraphs, use those instead, adding a page number only if helpful. Do not use “at” before the pincite in a full citation.

**Example:**

Marc A. Franklin et al., *Mass Media Law Cases and Materials* 472 (8th ed. 2011).

R28.2.5 Edition, editor or translator, and year of publication.

The full citation to a book publication has up to four elements in the required parenthetical, in the following order:

Editor (designated as “ed.”

Translator (designated as “trans.” and also including the name of the publisher of the translated edition)

Edition number

Year

If listing an editor or a translator, then follow the name with ed., or trans., respectively. Do not place a comma before the designation of ed. or trans., but do include a comma after that designation and before the year of publication.

**Examples:**

Gabriel García Márquez, *One Hundred Years of Solitude* (Gregory Rabassa trans., Harper & Row 2003) (1967).

Roger Angell, *This Old Man*, in *The Best American Essays 2015* (Ariel Levy & Robert Atwan eds., 2015).

**R29. Short Form Citation for Books & Non-Periodicals**

R29.1 *Id.*

References to books or non-periodical material cited in the immediately preceding citation (when that citation contains only one source) should be followed by “*Id.*” Update the page number you’re referring to within that source, as needed, via “*Id.* at [x].”

Do not use *id.* for internal cross references, or for citing back to a body of collected works when you are really supposed to be citing a single work from that body.

R29.2 *Supra*

The short form *supra* can be used in references to an earlier-cited work where “*id.*” does not apply. Citations built using *supra* should include:

* the author’s last name
* an unitalicized comma followed by italicized *supra* and followed by another unitalicized comma
* the word “at” and the specific page being pincited.

**Examples:**

| **Full:** | ***Id.:*** | **Supra** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| B.F. Skinner, *Beyond Freedom and Dignity* 32 (2002). | *Id.* at 21. | Skinner, *supra*, at 21. |
| 3 Melville Nimmer & David Nimmer, *Nimmer on Copyright* § 12.01 (Rev. ed. 2015) | *See id.* § 14.02. | *See* Nimmer & Nimmer, *supra*, § 14.02 |
| Graham C. Lilly et al., *Principles of Evidence* 122 (6th ed. 2012) | *Id.* At 88–103 | Lilly, *supra*, at 90 |

**F. JOURNALS, MAGAZINES, & NEWSPAPER ARTICLES**

**R30. Full Citation for Journals, Magazines & Newspaper Articles**

R30.1 Journal Citations

R.30.1.1 Consecutively paginated journals (such as law reviews)

Citations to consecutively paginated journals (that is, journals in which page numbering is continued from the last issue) take the following form:

 <Author’s Name(s)>, <Italicized Title of the Article>, <volume number, if applicable> <Name of Publication, abbreviated> <page number of first page of article cited>, <pincite, if citing to specific point> <(year published)>.

Follow R30.2 below for author name rules and R30.3 for abbreviating the name of the publication.

**Example:**

Liz Brown, *Bridging the Gap: Improving Intellectual Property Protection for the Look and Feel of Websites*, 3 N.Y.U. J. Intell. Prop. & Ent. L. 310, 351 (2014).

R30.1.2 Journals and magazines with standard pagination

Citations to journals and magazines with standard pagination (that is, where pagination re-starts for every issue) take the following form:

<Author’s Name(s)>, <Italicized Title of the Article>, <Name of Publication, abbreviated>, <full date of publication>, at <page number of first page of article cited>.

**Example:**

Jack Dickey, *The Power of Taylor Swift*, Time, Nov. 24, 2014, at 13.

A pincite to a specific page may be added after the page number of the article’s first page, in the following form: , <pincite>.

**Example:**

Jack Dickey, *The Power of Taylor Swift*, Time, Nov. 24, 2014, at 13, 17.

R.30.1.3 Student-written material in law journals

Citations to material written by students in law journals such as comments and notes take the following form:

<Author’s Name(s), if signed with more than initials>, <Designation of Piece>, <Italicized Title of the Article>, <volume number, if applicable> <Name of Publication, abbreviated> <page number of first page of article cited>, <pincite, if citing to specific point> <(year published)>.

**Examples:**

Amanda Levendowski, Note, *Using Copyright to Combat Revenge Porn*, 3 N.Y.U. J. Intell. Prop. & Ent. L. 422 (2014).

Victoria Nemiah, Note, *License and Registration, Please: Using Copyright “Conditions” To Protect Free/Open Source Software*, 3 N.Y.U. J. Intell. Prop. & Ent. L. 358, 361 (2014).

Comment, *Law and Lawns: Mandatory Water Restrictions and Substantive Due Process*, 7 Calif. L. Rev. 138 (1972).

R30.2 Authors

R30.2.1 Name as listed

Show the author’s name beginning with first name, initials if indicated on the publication, and last name followed by any name suffixes (Jr., III) indicated on the publication title.

R30.2.2 Two authors

For two authors, indicate their names in the order shown on the publication separated by an ampersand. Do not insert a comma before the ampersand.

R30.2.3 Multiple authors

For more than two authors, all authors may be listed with an ampersand before the last name; or all but the first may be omitted and replaced by “et al.” Indicate all authors when relevant the point being made, or when recognition of all authors is desirable.

R30.2.4 No listed author

When no author is listed at the beginning or end of the publication source, skip the author field and begin the citation with the publication’s title.

R30.3 Journal Titles

R.30.3.1 Abbreviated titles

Use the abbreviations for common institutional names as listed in Table T15 if the name is listed. If the institutional name is not listed in Table T15, use abbreviations as listed in Table T11 and Table T12. If the periodical title has an abbreviation in it, use the abbreviation. If the word is not found in Table T15, T12, or T11 do not abbreviate the word in the abbreviated title.

R.30.2.2 Prepositions, articles, commas, and colons

Do not use the words “a,” “at,” “in,” “of,” and “the” in the abbreviated title, but do use the word “on.” If the title consists of “a,” “at,” “in,” “of,” or “the” followed by a single word, do not abbreviate the remaining word. Omit all commas in abbreviated titles, but retain other punctuation. If a periodical title has a colon followed by words, omit all that from the abbreviated title.

R.30.2.3 Online supplements

If there is an online supplement to a print publication, use the proper abbreviation for the print publication, followed by the name of the online supplement. If a periodical has been renumbered into a new series, indicate that by prefacing the series number with “(n.s.)”. Use the title of the periodical on the issue you are citing, even if the name of the periodical has changed.

R30.4 Newspaper Articles

Citations to **newspaper articles** take the following form: <Author’s Name(s), if signed>, <Italicized Title of the Article>, <Name of Publication, abbreviated>, <full date of publication>, at <number of first page of article>.

**Examples:**

Vikas Bajaj, *Rules for the Marijuana Market*, N.Y. Times, Aug. 5, 2014, at A20.

Charlie Savage, *U.N. Commission Presses U.S. on Torture*, N.Y. Times, Nov. 14, 2014, at A6.

Peter Baker & Julie Hirschfeld Davis, *Obama, Down But Not Out, Presses Ahead*, N.Y. Times, Nov. 14, 2014, at A1.

**R31 Short Form Citation for Journals, Magazines & Newspaper Articles**

R31.1 *Id.*

Use “*id.*” when referring to the source cited in the immediately preceding citation. *Id.* can be used to refer to the same source as in a preceding citation that is itself also *id.*, but do not repeat *id.* more than four times sequentially. After the fourth *id.*, add more information by repeating the full citation or providing a short citation with *supra*.

*Id.* may be used by itself to indicate the same page of the same source, or with “at” to indicate a different page of that source.

R31.2 *Supra*

Use “*supra*” when you’ve used the full citation before, but it’s not right next to the sentence you will provide the citation for now. Use a shortened title if you cite to multiple sources from the same author. Where a source has more than two authors, short citation forms using *supra* may use the first-named author and “et al.” to refer to other named authors, regardless of whether the first full citation has done so. You may retain all the authors if desired for giving credit.

**Example (in-text citation):**

Robbins, *Painting with Print, supra*, at 112.

**Example (footnote):**

Baumeister et al., *Bad Is Stronger than Good*, *supra* note 5, at 325.

**G. INTERNET SOURCES**

**R32. General Principles for Internet Sources**

R32.1 Authenticated, Official, and Exact copies

When an authenticated, official, or exact copy of a document is available online, *cite* as if to the equivalent print source (i.e., URL information should not be included).

Exact copy: unaltered online reproduction of the entirety of a printed source, including pagination.

Official copy: version of document designated “official” by a federal, state, or local government.

Authenticated copy: source that uses some authenticating tool, such as a digital signature. This is generally the preferred version.

R32.2 Print Sources Also Available on the Internet

For sources that are available in a non-internet source, append the URL to the end of the citation if doing so would make accessing the source significantly easier.

**Example:**

Daniel E. Ho & Frederick Schauer, *Testing the Marketplace of Ideas*, 90 N.Y.U. L. Rev. 1160, 1175 (2015), <http://www.nyulawreview.org/sites/default/files/pdf/NYULawReview-90-4-Ho_Schauer.pdf>

R32.3 Print Sources Reproduced on the Internet

For Internet sources that have the characteristics of a print source, cite as if you were citing the print source, and append the URL to the end of the citation. Internet sources have the characteristics of a print source if the source has all the information needed to cite it according to another rule and the source has a fixed, permanent pagination (such as a PDF).

R32.4 Webpages and Internet Sources

For cites directly to webpages and other Internet sources, follow the formula in Rule R33 below.

**Indigo Inkling**

Note that many of the Internet citation rules are little more than common sense (that’s a compliment, not a dig). For example: include the URL that most directly links your reader to the authority, as you don’t want to send readers on a wild goose chase through the recesses of the Internet in search of a source. For the sake of completeness, we include these rules below, even though most people would probably intuit them.

**R33 Basic Formula for Internet Sources**

Citations to Internet sources follow this form: <Author Name>, <Title of Website Page>, <Main Website Title>, <pincite> <(Date & Time Accessed)>, <URL>.

R33.1 Author Name(s)

R33.1.1 Personal author

When available, use the name or names of the individual, personal authors of the source.

**Example:**

Kate Klonick, *Facebook v. Sullivan*, Knight First Amend. Inst. (Oct. 1, 2018), https:// knightcolumbia.org/content/facebook-v-sullivan

R33.1.2 Institutional authors

When the name of the individual, personal author is unavailable, use the name of the institution associated with the source if one is clearly apparent. Institutional authors should be omitted if the website’s title makes the domain’s owner clear. Institutional authors should be abbreviated (see Table T12 and T11 for abbreviations). Excessively long institutional-author names may be truncated such as by omitting prepositional phrases that are not needed for clear identification.

**Examples:**

The Pew Charitable Trusts, *How Debt Collectors Are Transforming State Courts*, Pew (May 6, 2020), https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2020/06/debt-collectors-to-consumers.pdf

*Economic Liberty*, Inst. for Just., <https://ij.org/issues/economic-liberty/> (last visited July 6, 2021).

*Community Standards Enforcement Report*, Facebook (Nov. 2019), https://transparency.facebook.com /community-standards-enforcement

R33.1.3 Forum authors

For web posts and comments, use the actual name of the post author, or the username of the post author if the actual name is not available. For comments, the author of the comment should be included if available, but the author of the original post need not be cited.

R33.1.4 Unavailable Author Name

If the name of the author is unavailable in each of the above forms, it may be omitted from the basic formula. Provide the title following Rule 33.2 and

R33.2 Title of Specific Website Page

R33.2.1 Title Information

Include the particular cited page within the website. This title should be based on either the title bar or the heading of that page as viewed in the browser.

**Example:**

Mike Masnick, *Left Shark Bites Back: 3D Printer Sculptor Hires Lawyer To Respond to Katy Perry’s Bogus Takedown*, TechDirt (Feb. 9, 2015, 12:27 PM), <https://www.techdirt.com/articles/20150209/11373729960/left-shark-bites-back-3d-printer-sculptor-hires-lawyer-to-respond-to-katy-perrys-bogus-takedown.shtml>.

R33.2.2 Shortened title

The included title should be informative but not unduly long, if possible.

R33.2.3 Comments and other related pages

Include the title of certain pages linked from main website when relevant, including postings, comments, and titles of subheadings (in italics). Where relevant, as in comments, subheadings should indicate their relationship to the page to which they are responsive.

**Example:**

Nasch, Re: Costumes, IP, and Ownership Rights, Comment to *Left Shark Bites Back*, TechDirt (Feb. 14, 2015, 9:55 AM), <https://www.techdirt.com/articles/20150209/11373729960/left-shark-bites-back-3d-printer-sculptor-hires-lawyer-to-respond-to-katy-perrys-bogus-takedown.shtml>.

R33.2.4 Social media

Include the author’s name, handle or other identifying information parenthetically, the platform, parenthetical with the exact date and time posted, followed by the URL of the post.

**Example:**

American Bar Association (@ABAesq), Twitter (July 6, 2021, 8:11 PM), <https://twitter.com/ABAesq/status/1412564952846581761?s=20>

R33.3 Main Website Title

R33.3.1 Domain name as publication title

Include the domain name/ homepage where the citation may be found.

R33.3.2 Abbreviation

Title should be abbreviated per Tables T11, T12, and T15.

**Example:**

*Priority Legis.—U.S. House and Senate*, Nat’l Cannabis Indus. Ass’n, <https://thecannabisindustry.org/government-affairs/priority-legislation-us-senate/> (last visited July 6, 2021).

**Indigo Inkling**

Think of a *webpage* as the page in your Internet browser (Chrome, Firefox, Safari, etc.) where you can scroll up and down. Think of a *website* as a group of webpages that work together. For example, abovethelaw.com is a website. Once you click on an article or a tab, then you’re on a webpage.

R33.4 Pincite

R33.4.1 Paginated electronic publication, or publication of print version

Include when an electronic document preserves the pagination of a printed version. Cite to pages as they would appear on the document if printed.

**Example:**

James Huguenin-Love, *Song on Wire: A Technical Analysis of*ReDigi*and the Pre-Owned Digital Media Marketplace*, 4 N.Y.U. J. Intell. Prop. & Ent. L. 1, 4 (2014), <http://jipel.law.nyu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/JIPEL-Winter-2014-Edition.pdf>.

R33.5 Date & Time

Include the date of the webpage or publication published on the website. The date may be found at the top similar to a byline or at the bottom similar to a sign-off.

**Examples:**

Chris Cillizza, *Winners and Losers of the 2014 Midterm Elections*, Wash. Post Blogs (Nov. 5, 2014, 10:25 AM), <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-fix/wp/2014/11/04/winners-and-losers-of-the-2014-election-early-edition/>

Laura Moy, *Public Knowledge & Consumers Petition Copyright Office for Right to Unlock Access to Their Own Stuff*, Public Knowledge Blogs (Nov. 3, 2014), <https://www.publicknowledge.org/news-blog/blogs/public-knowledge-consumers-petition-copyright-office-for-right-to-unlock-ac>.

R33.5.1 Time not needed

Omit time (i) if the source is not updated throughout the day or (ii) if there is no time listed

R33.5.2 Last visited

If no date is provided cite to the *last modified* or *last updated* date for the URL, or, if none of the above are provided, use the *last visited* date. Any date cited in one of these three formats should be placed after the URL in the citation.

**Example:**

ESPN, <http://www.espn.go.com/> (last visited July 5, 2021).

R33.6 URL

R33.6.1 Entire URL preferred

Cite in its entirety unless the URL is especially long or unwieldy (a very high standard, given how long most URLs are).

R33.6.2

If the URL is too long and unwieldy, cite just to the root URL and include a parenthetical directing the user to the specific material cited.

**Example**:

*Google Books Ngram Viewer*, Google, <https://books.google.com/ngrams> (select corpus “English Fiction”; then search for “Arrakis”) (last visited Apr. 17, 2012).

R33.6.3 Archived URL

When helpful (such as to preserve a site that may change or to preserve a site for future readers), include URL to an archived version of the webpage in brackets.

**Example:**

Kevin Underhill, *Gollum Experts to Testify, Says Court*, Lowering the Bar (Dec. 4, 2015), <http://www.loweringthebar.net/2015/12/gollum-experts.html> [[https://web.archive.org/web/20151208124302/http://www.loweringthebar.net/2015/12/gollum-experts.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20151208124302/http:/www.loweringthebar.net/2015/12/gollum-experts.html)]

R33.6.4 Multiple URLs

When a website is served by multiple URLs, use the primary one. When a source is published on multiple URLs (such as a law-firm website and a content aggregator), use the most authoritative and original website.

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When a document is available in multiple formats, cite to the format that best preserves the document as it would display if printed. This will allow citations to specific page numbers (for pincites) regardless of whether it is being viewed digitally or in print. For example, PDF is preferred over HTML.

**R34. Short Form Citations for Internet Sources**

After a full citation to an internet source, an appropriate short form may be used. *Id.* can be used to refer to an internet source, consistent with Rule R6. The short form *supra* can be used to shorten the full citation where *id.* is not appropriate.

A bracketed parenthetical also may also be used to provide a short-form definition, if needed to avoid ambiguity or to preserve clarity. When citing directly to Internet sources, the “hereinafter” bracketed parenthetical should come right after the URL or, if applicable, the “last visited” parenthetical.

**Example:**

Full citation: Chris Cillizza, *Winners and Losers of the 2014 Midterm Elections*, Wash. Post Blogs (Nov. 5, 2014, 10:25 AM), <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-fix/wp/2014/11/04/winners-and-losers-of-the-2014-election-early-edition/>

Short form: Cillizza, *supra*.

**Example:**

Full citation: Superfan Suits, <http://www.superfansuits.com/> (last visited Feb. 21, 2015).

Short form: Superfan Suits, *supra*.

**Example:**

Full Citation: *Ohio’s Official Online Publication of State Laws and Regulations,* <https://codes.ohi> (last visited July 6, 2021) [hereinafter, “Ohio Official Online State Laws”].

Short form: Ohio Official Online State Laws, *supra*.