

COMPARISON OF SELECTED ALWD AND BLUEBOOK RULES

RULE	ALWD CITATION	BLUEBOOK CITATION	DIFFERENCES
Typeface (Rule 1)	Ordinary type and <i>italics</i> (or <u>underlining</u>). No distinctions based on type of document (law review v. court document) or placement of citation within the paper.	Ordinary type, <i>italics</i> (or <u>underlining</u>), and small caps. Different fonts required depending on type of document and where source is cited within the paper.	ALWD has one set of conventions, not two. ALWD eliminates small caps as a typeface.
Spacing (Rule 2)	F. Supp. F.3d	F. Supp. F.3d	No substantial differences.
Capitalization (Rule 3)	<i>Federal Civil Procedure before Trial</i>	<i>Federal Civil Procedure Before Trial</i>	ALWD eliminates the “and prepositions of four or fewer letters” part of the <i>Bluebook</i> , which brings legal citation closer to non-legal style.
Ordinal Numbers (Rule 4)	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th	No substantial differences.
Page spans (Rule 5)	125-126 or 125-26	125-26	ALWD gives a choice on how to present a page span; you may retain all digits or drop repetitive digits and retain two digits on the right-hand side of the span, as in <i>Bluebook</i> 3.3(d).
Footnotes and endnotes (Rule 7)	n. 7 nn. 12-13	n.7 nn.12-13	ALWD requires a space after n. or nn. abbreviation.
<i>Supra</i> and <i>infra</i> (Rule 10)	<i>Supra</i> n. 45.	<i>Supra</i> note 45.	Under ALWD, abbreviate note as “n.” and place a space after the period.

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<i>Id.</i> (Rule 11.3)	<i>Id.</i> at 500.	<i>Id.</i> at 500.	Basically similar rules. ALWD eliminates the “5 <i>id.</i> in a row” rule found in Bluebook 10.9.
Cases (Rule 12)	<p><i>Brown v. Bd. of Educ.</i>, 349 U.S. 294, 297 (1955).</p> <p><i>MBNA Am. Bank, N.A. v. Cardoso</i>, 707 N.E.2d 189 (Ill. App. 1st Dist. 1998). [required inclusion of district court information]</p>	<p><i>Brown v. Board of Educ.</i>, 349 U.S. 294, 297 (1955).</p> <p><i>MBNA Am. Bank, N.A. v. Cardoso</i>, 707 N.E.2d 189 (Ill. App. Ct. 1st Dist. 1998). [permissive inclusion of district information]</p>	<p>Case names are always italicized.</p> <p>Under ALWD, you may abbreviate first word of a party’s name. The <i>Bluebook’s</i> 17th edition will be consistent with this rule.</p> <p>Do not have to abbreviate words in case names. For those who want to abbreviate, Appendix 3 provides a longer list of words.</p> <p>ALWD eliminates the “multiple date” rule found in <i>Bluebook</i> 10.5.</p> <p>ALWD uses S. instead of So. for the regional reporter.</p> <p>ALWD requires division and district information for state appellate courts.</p> <p>“Ct.” eliminated from most court abbreviations.</p>
Constitutions (Rule 13)	U.S. Const. amend. V	U.S. Const. amend. V.	No substantial differences.
Statutes (Rule 14)	18 U.S.C. § 1965 (1994).	18 U.S.C. § 1965 (1994).	No substantial differences.

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Legislative Materials (Rules 15 and 16)	Sen. Res. 35, 106th Cong. (1999).	S. Res. 35, 106th Cong. (1999).	ALWD abbreviates Senate as "Sen." instead of "S." to avoid confusion with other abbreviations. Most forms are relatively consistent.
Court Rules (Rule 17)	Fed. R. Civ. P. 11 (1999).	Fed. R. Civ. P. 11.	ALWD requires a date, even for current rules, to help avoid confusion.
Administrative Materials (Rules 19 and 20)	42 C.F.R. § 422.206(a) (1999). 64 Fed. Reg. 12473 (Mar. 12, 1999).	42 C.F.R. § 422.206(a) (1999). 64 Fed. Reg. 12473 (1999).	C.F.R. citation is the same. ALWD requires an exact date for Fed. Reg. citations.
Books and Treatises (Rule 22)	Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller & Mary Kay Kane, <i>Federal Practice and Procedure</i> vol. 6A, § 1497, 70-79 (2d ed., West 1990). OR Charles Alan Wright et al., <i>Federal Practice and Procedure</i> vol. 6A, § 1497, 70-79 (2d ed., West 1990).	6A Charles Alan Wright et al., <i>Federal Practice and Procedure</i> § 1497, at 70-79 (2d ed. 1990).	Under ALWD you may, but are not required to, use et al. for more than two authors. The <i>Bluebook's</i> 17th edition will be consistent with this rule. ALWD places volume information after the title, just like any other subdivision. ALWD separates subdivisions separated with a comma, but no "at." ALWD requires that the publisher be included.

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Legal Periodicals (Rule 23)	<p>L. Ray Patterson, <i>Legal Ethics and the Lawyer's Duty of Loyalty</i>, 29 Emory L.J. 909, 915 (1980).</p> <p>Hope Viner Samborn, <i>Navigating Murky Waters</i>, 85 ABA J. 28 (July 1998).</p> <p>Tara Burns Koch, Student Author, <i>Betting on Brownfields—Does Florida's Brownfields Redevelopment Act Transform Liability into Opportunity?</i>, 28 Stetson L. Rev. 171 (1998).</p>	<p>L. Ray Patterson, <i>Legal Ethics and the Lawyer's Duty of Loyalty</i>, 29 Emory L.J. 909, 915 (1980).</p> <p>Hope Viner Samborn, <i>Navigating Murky Waters</i>, A.B.A. J., July 1998, at 28.</p> <p>Tara Burns Koch, Comment, <i>Betting on Brownfields—Does Florida's Brownfields Redevelopment Act Transform Liability into Opportunity?</i>, 28 Stetson L. Rev. 171 (1998).</p>	<p>ALWD eliminates most distinctions between consecutively and non-consecutively paginated articles. Include longer date for non-consecutively paginated journals, but do so within the parenthetical.</p> <p>ALWD uses the term "Student Author" to replace Note, Comment, etc.</p>
A.L.R. Annotations (Rule 24)	Marjorie A. Caner, <i>Validity, Construction, and Application of Stalking Statutes</i> , 29 A.L.R.5th 487, 489 (1995).	Marjorie A. Caner, Annotation, <i>Validity, Construction, and Application of Stalking Statutes</i> , 29 A.L.R.5th 487, 489 (1995).	ALWD eliminates the "Annotation" reference.
Legal Dictionaries (Rule 25)	<i>Black's Law Dictionary</i> 101 (Bryan A. Garner ed., 7th ed., West 1999).	<i>Black's Law Dictionary</i> 101 (7th ed. 1999).	ALWD treats dictionaries like treatises.
Legal Encyclopedias (Rule 26)	<p>11 C.J.S. <i>Bonds</i> § 21 (1995).</p> <p>76 Am. Jur. 2d <i>Trusts</i> §§ 1-4 (1992 & Supp. 1999).</p>	<p>11 C.J.S. <i>Bonds</i> § 21 (1995).</p> <p>76 Am. Jur. 2d <i>Trusts</i> §§ 1-4 (1992 & Supp. 1999).</p>	No substantial differences; however, ALWD provides expanded coverage and includes a list of many abbreviations for state encyclopedias.

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Web Sites (Rule 40)	Federal Judicial Center, <i>Federal Judicial Center Publications</i> < http://www.fjc.gov/pubs.html > (accessed July 10, 1999).	Federal Judicial Center, <i>Federal Judicial Center Publications</i> (visited July 10, 1999) < http://www.fjc.gov/pubs.html >.	ALWD moved the date to end to be more consistent with other sources. ALWD uses “accessed” instead of “visited” to give a more professional tone and be consistent with non-legal citation guides.
Neutral Citation (Rule 43)	ALWD indicates that neutral citation may be used (not limited to cases). ALWD also indicates that a parallel citation to a print source should also be used. ALWD permits use of the citation format used by the state whose case is being cited, the citation used on the source, or the form suggested by the AALL.	The <i>Bluebook</i> indicates that a public domain citation for cases should be used when available and allows a parallel citation.	
Signals (Rule 45)	“No signal” is not treated like a signal. Use no signal for direct support and quotations. Signals are <i>e.g.</i> , <i>see</i> , <i>cf.</i> , <i>contra</i> , <i>compare . . . with</i> , <i>but see</i> , <i>but cf.</i> , and <i>see generally</i> .	[no signal]: Cited authority (i) identifies the source of a quotation, or (ii) identifies an authority referred to in text. <i>See</i> : Cited authority <i>directly states or clearly supports the proposition</i> .	ALWD returns to long-used definitions. The <i>Bluebook</i> ’s 17th edition will return to 15th edition signals. ALWD eliminates the <i>accord</i> and <i>see also</i> signals because they are too close to other signals. Under ALWD, all signals may be separated with semicolons. ALWD does not have a comma after <i>e.g.</i>

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Order of Citations (Rule 46)	ALWD lists federal and state court cases first by jurisdiction, then in reverse chronological order.	The <i>Bluebook</i> lists federal and state court cases are ordered in reverse chronological order.	
Quotations (Rule 48)	ALWD says to block indent passages if they contain at least fifty words OR if they exceed four lines of typed text.	The <i>Bluebook</i> says to block indent passages if they contain at least 50 words.	ALWD does not require you to count the exact number of words in long quotations.