

ALWD-Bluebook Comparison Charts

1. Comparison of Selected ALWD 3d Edition Rules and Bluebook 18th Edition Rules
2. ALWD (3d Ed.)-Bluebook (18th Ed.) Conversion Chart for Law Review Editors and Research Assistants

1. Comparison of Selected ALWD 3d Edition Rules and Bluebook 18th Edition Rules

RULE	ALWD CITATION	BLUEBOOK CITATION	DIFFERENCES
<p>Typeface</p> <p>ALWD: Rule 1</p> <p>BB: B13 & Rule 2.0</p>	<p>Ordinary type and <i>italics</i> (or <u>underlining</u>).</p> <p>No distinctions based on type of document (law review v. court document) or placement of citation within the paper.</p> <p>Rule 1.1 in the third edition indicates that some journals and book publishers that do not follow ALWD require the use of large and small capital letters; Sidebar 23.2 provides examples of how to use large and small capital letters in various circumstances.</p>	<p>Ordinary type, <i>italics</i> (or <u>underlining</u>), and SMALL CAPS.</p> <p>Different fonts required depending on type of document and where source is cited within the paper.</p>	<p>ALWD has one set of conventions, not two.</p> <p>ALWD does not use small caps as a typeface.</p>
<p>Abbreviations and Spacing</p> <p>ALWD: Rule 2</p> <p>BB: B5.1.1(v), B10.1, & Rule 6.1</p>	<p>F. Supp. F.3d</p> <p>Corp. Govt. Intl. Petr.</p> <p>In citations, ALWD gives the writer the flexibility to abbreviate words found in the appendices.</p>	<p>F. Supp. F.3d</p> <p>Corp. Gov't Int'l Pet'r</p> <p>In citations, the Bluebook requires that words in a case citation (as opposed to a case name used in a textual sentence) be abbreviated if the words appear in the Tables.</p>	<p>No substantial differences on spacing.</p> <p>ALWD abbreviations end with periods; some Bluebook abbreviations include apostrophes.</p> <p>ALWD provides flexibility regarding use of abbreviations.</p>
<p>Capitalization</p> <p>ALWD: Rule 3</p> <p>BB: B10.6 & Rule 8</p>	<p><i>Federal Civil Procedure before Trial</i></p>	<p><i>Federal Civil Procedure Before Trial</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Numbers</p>	<p>Indicates that the</p>	<p>Use words for zero through</p>	<p>No substantial</p>

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ALWD: Rule 4 BB: Rule 6.2	convention in law is to use words for zero through ninety-nine in all text and notes. However, ALWD provides flexibility on whether to designate numbers with words or numerals. Ordinal contractions are presented as follows: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, etc.	ninety-nine in all text and notes. Ordinal contractions are presented as follows: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, etc.	differences, other than ALWD allows for more flexibility. However, ALWD inserts a comma in some four-digit numerals: 3,000.
Page spans ALWD: Rule 5 BB: Rule 3.2(a)	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 Bluebook 3.2(a).
Footnotes and endnotes ALWD: Rule 7 BB: Rule 3.2(b)–(c)	n. 7 nn. 12–13	n.7 nn.12–13	ALWD requires a space after n. or nn. abbreviation.
Supra and infra ALWD: Rule 10 BB: Rule 3.5	<i>Supra</i> n. 45.	<i>Supra</i> note 45.	Under ALWD, abbreviate note as “n.” and place a space after the period.
Id. ALWD: Rule 11.3 BB: B5.2, Rules 4.1, 10.9 & 12.9	<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 Rule 10.9. In the ALWD Manual, <i>id.</i> cannot be used with Practitioner and Court documents. Rule 29.6.
Cases ALWD: Rule 12 BB:	<i>Brown v. Bd. of Educ.</i> , 349 U.S. 294, 297 (1955). <i>MBNA Am. Bank, N.A. v. Cardoso</i> , 707 N.E.2d 189 (Ill. App. 1st Dist. 1998). [required inclusion of	<i>Brown v. Bd. of Educ.</i> , 349 U.S. 294, 297 (1955). <i>MBNA Am. Bank, N.A. v. Cardoso</i> , 707 N.E.2d 189 (Ill. App. Ct. 1st Dist. 1998).	Under ALWD, case names are always italicized or underlined. Under ALWD, you do not have to abbreviate words in case names. For those who want to

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B5 & Rule 10	district court information]	[permissive inclusion of district information]	<p>abbreviate, Appendix 3 provides a longer list of words that are abbreviated.</p> <p>ALWD requires division and district information for state appellate courts, and eliminates "Ct." from most court abbreviations.</p> <p>For cases cited from Westlaw or LexisNexis, ALWD does not require the docket number of the case. ALWD also requires two asterisks to identify multiple pages of a pinpoint cite.</p>
Constitutions ALWD: Rule 13 BB: B7 & Rule 11	U.S. Const. amend. V.	U.S. Const. amend. V.	No substantial differences.
Statutes ALWD: Rule 14 BB: B6.1.1, B6.1.2 & Rule 12	18 U.S.C. § 1965 (2000).	18 U.S.C. § 1965 (2000).	No substantial differences.
Legislative Materials ALWD: Rules 15 & 16 BB: B6.1.6 & Rule 13	Sen. Res. 146, 109th Cong. (2005).	S. Res. 146, 109th Cong. (2005).	<p>ALWD abbreviates Senate as "Sen." instead of "S." to avoid confusion with other abbreviations.</p> <p>Most forms are relatively consistent.</p>
Court Rules ALWD: Rule 17 BB: B6.1.3 & Rule 12.8	Fed. R. Civ. P. 11.	Fed. R. Civ. P. 11.	No substantial differences.

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Administrative Materials ALWD: Rules 19 and 20 BB: B6.1.4 & Rule 14.2	34 C.F.R. § 607.1 (2006). 70 Fed. Reg. 10868 (Mar. 5, 2005).	34 C.F.R. § 607.1 (2006). 70 Fed. Reg. 10868 (Mar. 5, 2005).	C.F.R. citation is the same. Both require an exact date for Fed. Reg. citations. ALWD includes guidance about how to cite C.F.R. references found on unofficial electronic databases, such as Westlaw and LexisNexis. Rule 19.1(d).
Books and Treatises ALWD: Rule 22 BB: B8 & Rule 15	Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller & Mary Kay Kane, <i>Federal Practice and Procedure</i> vol. 7A, § 1751, 10–17 (3d ed., West 2005). OR Charles Alan Wright et al., <i>Federal Practice and Procedure</i> vol. 7A, § 1751, 10–17 (3d ed., West 2005).	7A Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller & Mary Kay Kane, <i>Federal Practice and Procedure</i> § 1751, at 10–17 (3d ed. 2005). OR 7A Charles Alan Wright et al., <i>Federal Practice and Procedure</i> § 1751, at 10–17 (3d ed. 2005).	ALWD places volume information after the title, just like any other subdivisions. ALWD separates subdivisions separated with a comma, but no “at.” ALWD requires that the publisher be included, no matter what type of document. ALWD uses et al. for three authors or more, compared with the Bluebook which uses et al. for two authors or more.
Legal Periodicals ALWD: Rule 23 BB: B9 & Rule 16	Geoffrey P. Miller, <i>Bad Judges</i> , 83 Tex. L. Rev. 431 (2004). Margaret Graham Tebo, <i>Duty Calls</i> , 91 ABA J. 35 (Apr. 2005). Carrie Ann Wozniak, Student Author, <i>Difficult Problems Call for New Solutions: Are Guardians Proper for Viable Fetuses of Mentally Incompetent Mothers in State Custody?</i> 34 Stetson L. Rev. 193	Geoffrey P. Miller, <i>Bad Judges</i> , 83 Tex. L. Rev. 431 (2004). Margaret Graham Tebo, <i>Duty Calls</i> , A.B.A. J., Apr. 2005, at 35. Carrie Ann Wozniak, Comment, <i>Difficult Problems Call for New Solutions: Are Guardians Proper for Viable Fetuses of Mentally Incompetent Mothers in State Custody?</i> 34 Stetson L. Rev. 193	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. ALWD uses the term “Student Author” to replace Note, Comment, Recent Development, etc.

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	<p>(2004).</p> <p>Jodi Wilgoren, <i>Prosecution Lays out Case for Harsh Sentencing of B.T.K. Killer in Gory Detail</i>, 154 N.Y. Times A14 (Aug. 18, 2005).</p>	<p>(2004).</p> <p>Jodi Wilgoren, <i>Prosecution Lays out Case for Harsh Sentencing of B.T.K. Killer in Gory Detail</i>, N.Y. Times, Aug. 18, 2005, at A14.</p>	
<p>A.L.R. Annotations</p> <p>ALWD: Rule 24</p> <p>BB: Rule 16.6.6</p>	<p>Carolyn Kelly MacWilliam, <i>Individual and Corporate Liability for Libel and Slander in Electronic Communications, Including E-mail, Internet and Websites</i>, 3 A.L.R.6th 153 (2005).</p>	<p>Carolyn Kelly MacWilliam, Annotation, <i>Individual and Corporate Liability for Libel and Slander in Electronic Communications, Including E-mail, Internet and Websites</i>, 3 A.L.R.6th 153 (2005).</p>	<p>ALWD eliminates the “Annotation” reference.</p>
<p>Legal Dictionaries</p> <p>ALWD: Rule 25</p> <p>BB: Rule 15.8</p>	<p><i>Black’s Law Dictionary</i> 87 (Bryan A. Garner ed., 8th ed., West 2004).</p>	<p><i>Black’s Law Dictionary</i> 87 (8th ed. 2004).</p>	<p>ALWD treats dictionaries like books.</p>
<p>Legal Encyclopedias</p> <p>ALWD: Rule 26</p> <p>BB: Rule 15.8</p>	<p>98 C.J.S. <i>Witnesses</i> § 397 (2002).</p> <p>68 Am. Jur. 2d <i>Schools</i> §§ 20–24 (2000 & Supp. 2005).</p>	<p>98 C.J.S. <i>Witnesses</i> § 397 (2002).</p> <p>68 Am. Jur. 2d <i>Schools</i> §§ 20–24 (2000 & Supp. 2005).</p>	<p>No substantial differences; however, ALWD provides expanded coverage and includes a list of many abbreviations for state encyclopedias.</p>
<p>Internet</p> <p>ALWD: Rule 40</p> <p>BB: Rule 18.2.3</p>	<p>Fed. Jud. Ctr., <i>History of the Federal Judiciary</i>, http://www.fjc.gov/history/home.nsf (accessed Aug. 18, 2005).</p>	<p>Federal Judicial Center, <i>History of the Federal Judiciary</i> (visited Aug. 18, 2005), at http://www.fjc.gov/history/home.nsf.</p>	<p>ALWD permits the abbreviation of an organizational author’s name, to save space.</p> <p>ALWD uses “accessed” instead of “visited” to be consistent with non-legal citation guides.</p> <p>The Bluebook contains different formats for material that appears only on the Web and for material that appears on the Web and in other medium. The position of the date</p>

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			parenthetical moves depending on the type of information cited.
Signals ALWD: Rule 44 BB: B4 & Rule 1.2	Signals are <i>e.g., accord, see, see also, cf., contra, compare . . . with, but see, but cf., and see generally.</i>	Signals are <i>e.g., accord, see, see also, cf., contra, compare . . . with, but see, but cf., and see generally.</i>	Under ALWD, all signals may be separated with semicolons. Under the Bluebook, a new citation sentence must start when there is a new type of signal. (Signals are categorized by type in the Bluebook—supportive, comparative, contradictory, or background—whereas in ALWD, the signals are ordered individually.) ALWD does not use any punctuation after a signal.
Order of Cited Authority ALWD: Rule 45 BB: B4.5 & Rule 1.4	ALWD lists federal, state, and foreign court cases first by jurisdiction, then in reverse chronological order.	Federal (appellate and trial) court cases are ordered in reverse chronological order. State court cases are first, alphabetized by state, and then ranked within each state.	Minor differences in the order when looking at the list of specific sources: (1) Under ALWD, statutes (federal and state) come before rules of evidence and procedure, whereas in the Bluebook, federal statutes and rules of evidence and procedure come before state statutes and rules of evidence and procedure. (2) Under the ALWD, the student-authored articles are classified with all other material in law reviews, law journals, and other periodicals, whereas in the Bluebook, the student-authored

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			articles are separate, and cited after the non-student authored articles.
Quotations ALWD: Rule 47 BB: B12 & Rule 5	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.

2. ALWD (3D ED.)-BLUEBOOK (18TH ED.) CONVERSION CHART FOR LAW REVIEW EDITORS AND RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

Topic	What to Look For
Signals BB 1.2 ALWD 44	Signals under BB and ALWD are very similar, but read the definitions closely. Also, BB adds a comma in a few places ALWD does not: <i>e.g.</i> , <i>See, e.g.</i> , and <i>But see, e.g.</i> . BB uses a period when one category of signal ends; ALWD uses a semicolon.
Order of Authorities BB 1.4 ALWD 45	<p>Federal district courts: BB treats as one court and puts in reverse chronological order. (Under ALWD, courts are first ordered alphabetically by state and then by jurisdiction, then in reverse chronological order.)</p> <p>Federal courts of appeals: BB treats as one court and puts in reverse chronological order. (Under ALWD, courts are first ordered by court (1st, 2d, etc.), then in reverse chronological order.)</p> <p>Most other authorities fall in the same order under both manuals, but use the specific lists when you're putting authorities in order within a single signal.</p>
Related Authority BB 1.6 ALWD 46	<p>Under BB, append related authority with an italicized explanatory phrase in some cases, read the rule carefully. (Under ALWD, related authorities are included in parenthetical phrases and are not italicized):</p> <p>BB: Statute One, <i>construed in</i> Case One.</p> <p>BB: Case One (construing Statute One). [When the primary authority discusses or cites other sources.]</p> <p>ALWD: <i>Case One</i> (construing <i>Treatise Three</i>).</p>
Typeface: Small Caps BB 2.1 ALWD 1.1 and Sidebar 23.2	<p>BB uses large and small capital letters for the following sources (ALWD does not use this typeface at all):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutions: Abbreviations (CAL. CONST.) • Statutes: Statutory abbreviations (FLA. STAT.) • Books: Author names and titles (AUTHOR, TITLE OF BOOK 55–56 (2003)). • Periodicals: Periodical abbreviations (MICH. L. REV.) • Restatements: Titles (RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS)
Typeface: Cases BB 2, 10 ALWD 1, 12	<p>BB formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full case names in textual sentences: italicize • Full case names in citations: regular type; no italics • Short case names in the text and citations: italicize <p>Under ALWD, case names are always italicized.</p>
Volume numbers BB 3.1 ALWD 22	<p>Under BB, place the volume number for a treatise or book before the author's name:</p> <p>1 AUTHOR NAME, BOOK TITLE 105 (2006).</p> <p>Under ALWD, the volume appears after the book title, like other subdivisions:</p> <p>Author Name, <i>Book Title</i> vol. 1, 105 (Publisher name 2006).</p>
Footnotes BB 3.2 ALWD 7	<p>Under BB, use n.12 or nn.12–14, without a space between the n. and the note number.</p> <p>Under ALWD, use n. 12 or nn. 12–14, with a space between the n. and the note number.</p>
Page spans BB 3.2 ALWD 5	<p>Under BB, drop repetitious digits, but always retain two digits on the right hand side:</p> <p>1354–57 OR 101–05</p> <p>ALWD gives the same option and the option to retain all digits, 103–05 or 103–105</p>

Topic	What to Look For										
Internal Cross-References BB 3.5 ALWD 10	The rules are very similar, but under BB, spell out the word “note”: BB: <i>Infra</i> note 45 and accompanying text. ALWD: <i>Infra</i> n. 45 and accompanying text.										
<i>Id.</i> BB 4.1, 10.9, 12.9 ALWD 11.3	BB allows only five “ <i>id.</i> ” footnotes in a row. ALWD does not have a similar limit.										
Block Quotations BB 5 ALWD 47	BB has a stricter rule: block indent when more than forty-nine words are quoted. ALWD: block indent when the quotation spans more than four typed lines of text or exceeds fifty words.										
Abbreviations BB 6.1 ALWD 2	The spacing rules are virtually identical. The lists of specific abbreviations in tables differ slightly. BB sometimes uses a format that includes an apostrophe. <table border="0"> <tr> <td>BB examples</td><td>ALWD examples</td></tr> <tr> <td>Dep’t</td><td>Dept.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Gov’t</td><td>Govt.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Int’l</td><td>Intl.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pet’r</td><td>Petr.</td></tr> </table>	BB examples	ALWD examples	Dep’t	Dept.	Gov’t	Govt.	Int’l	Intl.	Pet’r	Petr.
BB examples	ALWD examples										
Dep’t	Dept.										
Gov’t	Govt.										
Int’l	Intl.										
Pet’r	Petr.										
Capitalization BB 8 ALWD 3	Most capitalization rules are consistent. Two differences to convert: Under BB, do not capitalize prepositions unless they are five or more letters long. Under BB, do not capitalize “Court” when referring to a state supreme court.										
Cases BB 10 ALWD 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under BB, including the district or department for an intermediate appellate court is optional. (ALWD requires this information.) Under BB 10.5, “[w]hen citing a case with several different decisions in the same year, include the year only with the last-cited decision in that year.” (Include all dates under ALWD.) Under BB, for cases found only on an electronic database such as LexisNexis or Westlaw, include the docket number as part of the citation. (ALWD does not.) BB typically uses Ct. in court abbreviation; ALWD does not. 										
Books BB 15 ALWD 22	Under BB, typically do not include the publisher’s name, unless the edition is published by someone besides the original publisher. ALWD requires the publisher’s name.										
Periodicals BB 16 ALWD 23	The forms for nonconsecutively paginated periodicals differ: BB: Dahlia Lithwick, <i>The Write Stuff</i> , U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, 2006 edition, at 58. ALWD: Dahlia Lithwick, <i>The Write Stuff</i> , U.S. News & World Rep. 55 (2006 ed.). Also, BB uses terms such as “Note,” “Comment,” or “Recent Development,” in place of “Student Author.”										
Internet BB 18 ALWD 40	BB has different formats for material posted only on the Web and for material reprinted on the Web (<i>at v. available at</i> formats). As a date option, BB uses a “last visited” format, which is similar to the ALWD “accessed” format.										

Notes: To make small caps in Word or WordPerfect, highlight the letters you wish to change, then select “Format,” “Font,” “Small caps.” To make global changes of any sort, select “Edit” then “Find and

Replace” in WordPerfect or “Find” in Word.