

Comparison of Selected ALWD 2d Edition and Bluebook 17th Edition 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.
Abbreviations and Spacing (Rule 2)	F. Supp. F.3d Corp. Govt. Intl.	F. Supp. F.3d Corp. Gov't Int'l	No substantial differences on spacing. ALWD abbreviations end with periods; some <i>Bluebook</i> abbreviations include apostrophes
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.
Numbers (Rule 4)	Use words for zero through ninety-nine in all text and notes. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th	Use numerals for zero through ninety-nine in text and notes. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th	ALWD does not distinguish between numerals and words depending on context. No substantial differences on ordinals.
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.

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<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.
<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. 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. Ct. 1st Dist. 1998). [permissive inclusion of district information]</p> <p>Rule 10 now allows abbreviation of the first word of a party's name when the name appears in Table 6.</p>	<p>Case names are always italicized.</p> <p>Under ALWD you, 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 requires division and district information for state appellate courts.</p> <p>“Ct.” eliminated from most court abbreviations.</p> <p>For cases cited from Westlaw or LEXIS, 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 (Rule 13)	U.S. Const. amend. V	U.S. Const. amend. V.	No substantial differences.
Statutes (Rule 14)	18 U.S.C. § 1965 (2000).	18 U.S.C. § 1965 (2000).	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.	Fed. R. Civ. P. 11.	No substantial differences.
Administrative Materials (Rules 19 and 20)	42 C.F.R. § 422.206(a) (2002). 64 Fed. Reg. 12473 (Mar. 12, 2002).	42 C.F.R. § 422.206(a) (2002). 64 Fed. Reg. 12473 (Mar. 12, 2002).	C.F.R. citation is the same. Both require 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, Arthur R. Miller & Mary Kay Kane, <i>Federal Practice and Procedure</i> § 1497, at 70-79 (2d ed. 1990). OR 6A Charles Alan Wright et al., <i>Federal Practice and Procedure</i> § 1497, at 70-79 (2d ed. 1990).	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.
Legal Periodicals (Rule 23)	L. Ray Patterson, <i>Legal Ethics and the Lawyer's Duty of Loyalty</i> , 29 Emory L.J. 909, 915 (1980). Hope Viner Samborn, <i>Navigating Murky Waters</i> , 85 ABA J. 28 (July 1998). 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).	L. Ray Patterson, <i>Legal Ethics and the Lawyer's Duty of Loyalty</i> , 29 Emory L.J. 909, 915 (1980). Hope Viner Samborn, <i>Navigating Murky Waters</i> , A.B.A. J., July 1998, at 28. 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).	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, etc.

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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 books.
Legal Encyclopedias (Rule 26)	11 C.J.S. <i>Bonds</i> § 21 (1995). 76 Am. Jur. 2d <i>Trusts</i> §§ 1-4 (1992 & Supp. 1999).	11 C.J.S. <i>Bonds</i> § 21 (1995). 76 Am. Jur. 2d <i>Trusts</i> §§ 1-4 (1992 & Supp. 1999).	No substantial differences; however, ALWD provides expanded coverage and includes a list of many abbreviations for state encyclopedias.
Internet (Rule 40)	Federal Judicial Center, <i>Federal Judicial Center Publications</i> , http://www.fjc.gov/pubs.html (accessed July 10, 2002).	Federal Judicial Center, <i>Federal Judicial Center Publications</i> (visited July 10, 2002), at 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 be consistent with non-legal citation guides. 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.
Signals (Rule 44)	Signals are <i>e.g.</i> , <i>accord</i> , <i>see</i> , <i>see also</i> , <i>cf.</i> , <i>contra</i> , <i>compare . . . with</i> , <i>but see</i> , <i>but cf.</i> , and <i>see generally</i> .	Signals are <i>e.g.</i> , <i>accord</i> , <i>see</i> , <i>see also</i> , <i>cf.</i> , <i>contra</i> , <i>compare . . . with</i> , <i>but see</i> , <i>but cf.</i> , and <i>see generally</i> .	Under ALWD, all signals may be separated with semicolons. ALWD does not use any punctuation after a signal. ALWD does not have a comma after <i>e.g.</i>

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Order of Citations (Rule 45)	ALWD lists federal and state court cases first by jurisdiction, then in reverse chronological order.	Federal and state court cases are ordered in reverse chronological order.	
Quotations (Rule 47)	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.