

Editors and Translators

Rule 15.2

Understanding and Mastering The Bluebook pages 99–100

☞ This rule and its examples have been revised to include a comma after the abbreviation for editor or translator.

- **Basic Rule: Editors or Translators.** When the book has an editor or translator, include that information in the parenthetical. Give the editor's or translator's full name(s) followed by the abbreviation "ed." or "trans." as appropriate. Follow with a comma.

Example: Publication Information for Editors and Translators

Editors (with Volume No.)	2 Collier on Bankruptcy § 302.10(3) (Alan N. Resnick & Henry J. Sommer eds. , 16th ed. 2013).
Translator (with Volume No.)	1 D.A. Azuni, Maritime Law of Europe 116 (William Johnson trans. , 2006).

American Law Reports (A.L.R.) Annotations
***Understanding and Mastering The Bluebook* pages 109-10**

Rule 16.7.6

American Law Reports recently started two new series of annotations, A.L.R. 7th and A.L.R. Federal 3d. In these new series, the publishers adopted a media neutral citation format allowing for the same citation form for both online and print sources. The change affects the beginning page and pinpoint citations (pincites).

The Bluebook provides an example of the citation form to be used in the newly issued series, but does not include an example of a citation to the previously published series. Additionally, *The Bluebook* example does not show a pinpoint, but you should always include a pinpoint when citing specific material from the annotation

☞ To cite an older A.L.R. series (A.L.R. 3d through 6th, or Fed. 1st or 2d), follow the citation form and examples discussed in *Understanding and Mastering The Bluebook*, pages 109-10 (print sources) or pages 165-66 (electronic sources).

- **Basic Rule: New A.L.R. Series.** To cite an annotation appearing in A.L.R.'s 7th series, or A.L.R. Fed. 3d, follow the citation form discussed in *Understanding and Mastering The Bluebook*, pages 109-10 (print sources) or pages 165-66 (electronic sources), with the following modifications:
 - a. Replace the beginning page number with the article number, abbreviated as shown in the examples below.
 - b. Include either the pinpoint page or section number, whichever is available.

Examples: New Series Citation Form

Pinpointing Page	Jane Doe, Annotation, <u>How to Cite New Series Annotations Using Page Numbers</u> , 11 A.L.R. 7th Art. 2, 456 (2016).
Pinpointing Section	Jane Doe, Annotation, <u>How to Cite New Series Annotations Using Section Numbers</u> , 11 A.L.R. 7th Art. 2, § 5 (2016).
Electronic Source	John Doe, Annotation, <u>Citing New Series Annotations to Electronic Sources</u> , 8 A.L.R. Fed. 3d Art. 3, § 4 (2016), 2016 WL 23456.

Combining Signals

Understanding and Mastering The Bluebook page 125 and Examples page 127

☞ This rule and its examples have been revised to include a comma before and after the **e.g.**, signal. For practitioners, e.g. is the most commonly combined signal, and it is the only signal that is set off with commas.

- **Basic Rule: Combining Signals.** Signals can be combined when appropriate. Underline or italicize as one unit. When combining another signal with "e.g.," place commas before and after "e.g.." Do not underline the second comma.

Examples: see + e.g., = see, e.g., accord + e.g., = accord, e.g.,

Merely moving into a home with another with whom one has a romantic relationship does not constitute the giving of consideration essential to contract formation. See, e.g., Williams v. Ormsby, 131 Ohio St. 3d 427, 437 (2012).

Examples: Multiple Signals with Multiple Authorities

<p>A court may exercise its discretion in determining if a prisoner has sufficient cause to excuse a procedural default. [1] <u>See McCleskey v. Zant</u>, 499 U.S. 467, 490 (1991); [2] <u>see also Coleman v. Thompson</u>, 501 U.S. 722, 730-31 (1991); [3] <u>Wainwright v. Sykes</u>, 433 U.S. 72, 83 (1977) (reviewing adequacy of state grounds to bar federal habeas review). Default is excused only when a prisoner is "impeded or obstructed in complying with the State's established procedures" [4] <u>Martinez v. Ryan</u>, 132 S. Ct. 1309, 1318 (2012); [5] <u>see, e.g., Strickler v. Greene</u>, 527 U.S. 263 (1999). [6] <u>See generally Reed v. Ross</u>, 468 U.S. 1, 16 (1984) (holding claim's novelty excused attorney's failure to timely raise issue); [7] <u>Hust v. State</u>, 214 P.3d 668, 672 (Idaho Ct. App. 2009) (dismissing petition as untimely and frivolous).</p>	<p>The first sentence of this passage is supported by cases [1]–[3] using the support-type signals <u>see</u> and <u>see also</u>.</p> <p>Case [1]: The <u>see</u> signal ranks higher thus its authority is placed first.</p> <p>Cases [2]–[3]: Two cases follow the <u>see also</u> signal. As they are from the same court, they are placed in reverse chronological "string order."</p> <p>Case [3]: An explanatory parenthetical has been included to put the case in context; see discussion in next section.</p> <p>The second sentence of this passage is supported by cases [4]–[7] and uses [no signal], <u>see, e.g.</u>, and <u>see generally</u>.</p> <p>Case [4]: This case directly supports the proposition and [no signal] is used. It is the highest ranked signal and is placed first.</p> <p>Case [5]: <u>See, e.g.</u>, is a combined support signal of lower rank and is placed second in the string.</p> <p>Cases [6]–[7]: <u>See generally</u> is a background-type signal and ranks lowest. Its authorities are placed last. Case [6] is from a higher ranking court and, following string-order rules, is placed before case [7]. Explanatory parentheticals have been used to put the cases in context; see discussion in next section.</p>
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Abbreviation for "Public Laws" in Statutory Citations to Commercial Databases
***Understanding and Mastering The Bluebook* page 157**

☞ *The Bluebook's* 20th edition changes the abbreviation for Public Laws to "Pub. L." The following examples have been updated to reflect this change.

Examples: Statutory Citations to Commercial Databases

Federal Official Code	6 U.S.C. § 746 (LEXIS through Pub. L. 114-17).
Federal Unofficial Code	11 U.S.C.S. § 553(b)(1)(B) (LexisNexis, LEXIS through Pub. L. 114-22 (excluding Pub. L. 114-8, 114-12, and 114-15)). 11 U.S.C.A. § 553(b)(1)(B) (West, Westlaw through Pub. L. 114-22 (excluding Pub. L. 114-8, 114-12, and 114-15)).