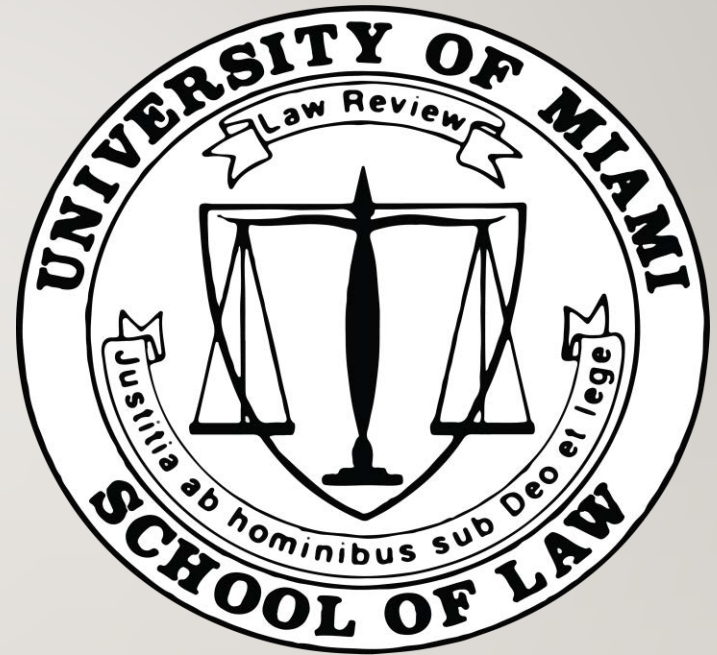


HOW TO WRITE A CASENOTE WORKSHOP

*UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI LAW
REVIEW*



PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- What is a Casenote?
- Elements of a Casenote
- Honor Code
- Writing Competition
- Bluebooking/Bluebook Quiz
- Questions

WHAT IS A CASENOTE?

A Casenote:

- Is a scholarly article analyzing a recent, significant case.
- Is a concise analysis of an opinion.
- Brings your own perspective to the issue.
- Contains citations to related cases and important secondary authorities and uses them to support an argument

Short Answer = Article/Paper!

FORMAT

- Text and **ENDNOTES** double-spaced, fully justified, and 1-inch margins.
 - 12 pages of text max
 - 8 pages of endnotes max (starts on separate page from main text)
 - 20 pages maximum (*including* the Honor Code certification)
- **Font:** Times New Roman, font size 12.
- Title, headings, and subheadings are **centered**.
- Block quotes are single-spaced and indented with 0.5 inches on each side.
- Include page numbers.
- C# in the header of each page.
- Honor Code certification.
- Submit as a PDF.

*These formatting
guidelines are NOT
optional!!*

COMPETITION MATERIALS

- Packet
 - Main Case
 - Supporting Materials
 - Law Review Articles; Other Cases; Statutes; etc.
 - Bluebook Quiz (20% of score)
- Bluebook
- **That's it!**

SECTIONS OF A CASENOTE

INTRODUCTION

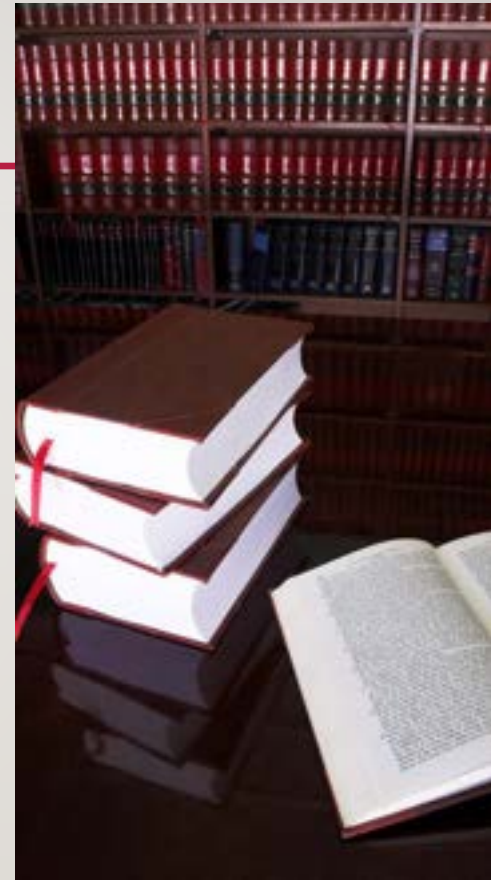
- Lead Paragraph
- Background
- Roadmap

PRIOR LAW AND PERSPECTIVE

MAIN CASE

ANALYSIS

CONCLUSION



I. INTRODUCTION

Lead Paragraph:

Engage the reader!

Examples: A sentence, quote, or hypothetical that will pique the reader's interest.

Background:

Paint a broad picture for the paper, setting the stage for what is to come later.

Identify the basic issues and themes.

Roadmap:

Explain what each part of your paper is going to say.

A. LEAD PARAGRAPH


- Open with a strong paragraph. Grab the reader's attention.
- Introduction to what your paper will be – introducing the very general theme, issue, etc.

B. BACKGROUND

Give a **brief** description of relevant law leading up to the Casenote's topic. You will discuss prior law in more depth soon. Put the lead case in perspective.



Be specific as to what you are focusing on while also setting out general relevant facts of your case.



Preview the recent development and the prior law, simultaneously identifying the most crucial part of your analysis.



Does this development extend the trend or break new ground? Does it clarify the relevant area of law? Is it a new approach to the same problem?

C. ROADMAP

- ❖ Explain the structure of your entire Casenote.
 - “In Part I, this Note In Part II this Note”
- ❖ Make sure your own analysis and conclusions are clearly laid out for the reader.
- ❖ It might be helpful to write this at the end. As you write, the way you organize your Casenote and your ideas/argument might change.

II. PRIOR LAW

- ❖ Set out the legal history leading to the recent development discussed in your Casenote.
- ❖ Identify the important cases, statutes, and secondary sources in the area.
- ❖ Organize by approaches and ideas, not by cases.
 - ❖ A summary of every single material you have been given is **NOT** helpful! (quality over quantity).
- ❖ When discussing case law, discern what is necessary and what is not necessary to your Casenote (e.g., procedural posture, critical facts, reasoning, etc.).

III. MAIN CASE

- ❖ Identify significant facts, the procedural posture, and the parties in detail.
- ❖ Elaborate as to how this case came about and state its impact on prior law.
 - ❖ How does this case fit in with the prior law?
- ❖ Briefly describe the majority and, if any, concurring or dissenting opinions in your case.

IV. ANALYSIS

- ❖ Here, your creativity and argument emerges.

- ❖ **Take a position on the case/topic!**

- ❖ Elaborate as to how your position reverses, extends, or deviates from prior law, for example.

- ❖ **Incorporate other materials in the analysis** such as...

- ❖ The lower court's opinion, dissenting/concurring opinions, other sources.

- ❖ Note any implications & potential criticisms of your argument.

EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF ARGUMENTS FOR ANALYSIS



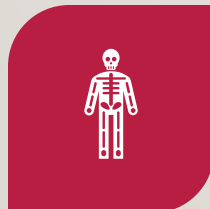
THE COURT WAS
RIGHT OR
WRONG AND
FOR SPECIFIC
REASONS.



THE COURT DID
NOT REALLY
ACCOMPLISH
ANYTHING.



THE COURT PROPERLY
APPLIED OR MISAPPLIED
PRIOR LAW OR THE
STATUTE.



WHAT WILL THE
COURT DO?
(WHERE IT HAS
YET TO DECIDE
THE CASE).



WHAT DO YOU
THINK THE
COURT SHOULD
HAVE DONE?

V. CONCLUSION

- ❖ Give a big-picture perspective.
- ❖ Do **not** introduce new material or arguments.
- ❖ Flow smoothly from your previous analysis without simply regurgitating it to the reader.

HELPFUL EXAMPLES OF LEGAL WRITING

- ❖ Hannah Gordon, *Cowboys and Indians: Settler Colonialism and the Dog Whistle in U.S. Immigration Policy*, 74 U. MIAMI L. REV. 520 (2020).
- ❖ Laurence H. Tribe, *Death by a Thousand Cuts: Constitutional Wrongs Without Remedies After Wilkie v. Robbins*, 2007 CATO SUP. CT. REV. 23 (2007).
- ❖ Frank H. Easterbrook & Daniel R. Fischel, *The Proper Role of a Target's Management in Responding to a Tender Offer*, 94 HARV. L. REV. 1161 (1981).
- ❖ John Hart Ely, *The Wages of Crying Wolf: A Comment on Roe v. Wade*, 82 YALE L.J. 920 (1973).
- ❖ Samuel D. Warren & Louis D. Brandeis, *The Right to Privacy*, 4 HARV. L. REV. 193 (1890).

To see UMLR's other past publications, go to [our website!](#)

THE WRITING COMPETITION

LOGISTICS

Registration

- Opens: **Monday, 4/7/2025 at 8:00 AM (EST)**
- Closes: **Wednesday, 4/16/2025 at 5:00 PM (EST)**
- **Late registrations will NOT be accepted!**

Competition Starts: Friday, 5/9/2025 at 3:00 PM (EST)

- Can pick up printed packet
- Printed packet cost is \$20
- Details to follow

Competition Ends: Thursday, 5/15/2025 at 12:00 PM (EST)

- No identifying information; only your C#
- **Late submissions will NOT be accepted!**

Announcements of Winners:

Friday, 5/30/2025 (contingent on grade release)

REGISTRATION & DEADLINES

**Everything
(registration,
submission, etc.)
will take place on
TWEN. You
**MUST complete
registration**, not
just add the
TWEN page.**

SURVIVING THE COMPETITION

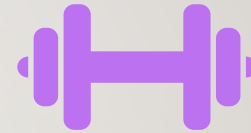


Time Management

The packet is a lot of material!!

Have a plan going in:

- Reading days vs. writing days
- Outline before you write
- Leave time to revise
- Bluebook as you go



Stress Management

Exercise, get sleep, eat right!

Be creative

CASENOTE QUESTIONS?

HONOR CODE



HONOR CODE: OVERVIEW

Using outside materials
(including AI), not properly
citing (which is plagiarizing!),
speaking with anyone (including
other competitors) =
Honor Code Violations =
Removal from competition

UNIV. OF MIAMI SCH. OF LAW HONOR CODE: read the full Honor Code [here](#).

- **§ 1.01: Purposes and Objectives**
 - “a. Instilling and perpetuating high standards of ethics and professional conduct among students of the University of Miami School of Law;”
 - “c. Guarding the School’s academic and professional integrity;”
- **§ 1.02: Authority and Guidance**
 - “c. This Code is binding on the students of the School of Law...”
- **§ 1.03: Standards of Conduct**
 - **“a. Cheating (acquiring, obtaining, giving or receiving assistance or information on examinations or assignments...)”**
 - **“b. Plagiarizing (knowingly appropriating another’s words or ideas and representing them as one’s own).”**
 - **“c. Utilizing unauthorized materials, possessing such materials where they could be utilized, or otherwise breaching, in any manner, the instructions of the instructor of the course regarding examinations or assignments....”**
- Art. IV: Hearing Process
- **§ 5.02: Sanctions**

HONOR CODE: PLAGIARISM

UNIV. OF MIAMI SCH. OF LAW HONOR CODE §1.03B

NO PLAGIARISM!

You cannot use someone else's work and represent it as your own. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Having someone else write your Casenote;
- Having someone else write a portion of your Casenote;
- Copying and pasting from sources without putting the material in quotes;
- Copying and pasting from anything you found anywhere and not putting the material in quotes and/or paraphrasing;
- Not giving proper credit to the source where you got information;
- Using AI technology in any way, shape, or form.

**HONOR
CODE:
PLAGIARISM**
UNIV. OF MIAMI
SCH. OF LAW
HONOR CODE
§1.03B

When in doubt, cite it out!!!!!!

- Identify all sources relied upon.
- If a direct quote, use quotation marks.
- If paraphrased or if ideas are substantially derived from a source, identify the source.
- Use SIGNALS when not direct support (like a direct quote).

**HONOR CODE:
COLLABORATION**
UNIV. OF MIAMI SCH.
OF LAW HONOR CODE
§1.03

NO OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE! Any outside assistance AT ALL is prohibited. **ABSOLUTELY NO USE OF AI IN ANY SHAPE OR FORM!!!**

This *includes, but is not limited to*, assistance from all of the following:

Any member of any law review;

- Other students competing in the competition;
- Other students *not* competing in the competition;
- Professors; Bosses; Judges; Paralegals; Moms; Dads; Siblings; Pets;
- Literally anyone, etc.

Disclose close relationships with members of any law review (not those graduating in 2025)

- BLR (<https://business-law-review.law.miami.edu/masthead/>)
- IALR (<https://inter-american-law-review.law.miami.edu/masthead/>)
- ICLR (<https://repository.law.miami.edu/umiclr/vol32/iss1/2>)
- RSJLR (<https://race-and-social-justice-review.law.miami.edu/masthead/>)
- UMLR (<https://lawreview.law.miami.edu/masthead/>)

This also means that you cannot read/edit anyone else's Casenote or have anyone else read/edit your Casenote.

HONOR CODE: UNAUTHORIZED MATERIALS

UNIV. OF MIAMI SCH. OF LAW HONOR CODE §1.03C

NO OUTSIDE MATERIALS!:

- You cannot use, cite, review, read, discuss, etc. any sources or materials that we have not provided to you in the materials packet.
- The materials packet will be between 300–500 pages.
- You can *only* cite to materials included in the packet.
 - If you use outside materials (besides the Bluebook) you will be **REMOVED FROM THE COMPETITION.**
- You cannot discuss any other materials that are not in the packet *unless* what you are discussing is “common knowledge.”
- If you have any questions about this rule during the Competition, please reach out to Farah Barquero, and she will assist you.

HONOR CODE: ZERO TOLERANCE POLICY

- **UNIV. OF MIAMI SCH. OF LAW HONOR CODE art. IV – Hearing Process**
 - If you are accused of violating the Honor Code, you will have to go through a long, stressful hearing process that is modeled after an actual trial proceeding;
 - It includes pre-trial hearings, discovery, evidence, testimony, etc.
- **UNIV. OF MIAMI SCH. OF LAW HONOR CODE § 5.02 – Sanctions**
 - All of the following are possible consequences for violating the Honor Code during the Writing Competition:
 - Informal or formal warning;
 - Private reprimand, including a letter for the student's permanent school file, and/or notice to student organizations...;
 - Public reprimand;
 - University service;
 - Disciplinary probation;
 - Suspension or loss of specific Law School benefits, privileges, memberships, and or honors, including financial aid and scholarships;
 - Suspension from the School of Law with or without a refund of tuition; and
 - Expulsion from the School of Law with or without a refund of tuition

HONOR COUNCIL'S 5 TIPS FOR THE WRITING COMPETITION

01

Student Notes are Subject to the Honor Code

Be sure to cite properly. Get cozy with the BlueBook. The index is your best friend!

02

The Competition is Closed Universe

You may not consult any other sources beyond what is provided in the packet. You may not discuss any part of your casenote with any other law student, practitioner, professor, or other individual.

03

Be Careful with Quotations

If you are taking language directly from any source, it must be in quotation marks and must include an appropriate citation to the source.

04

Paraphrasing

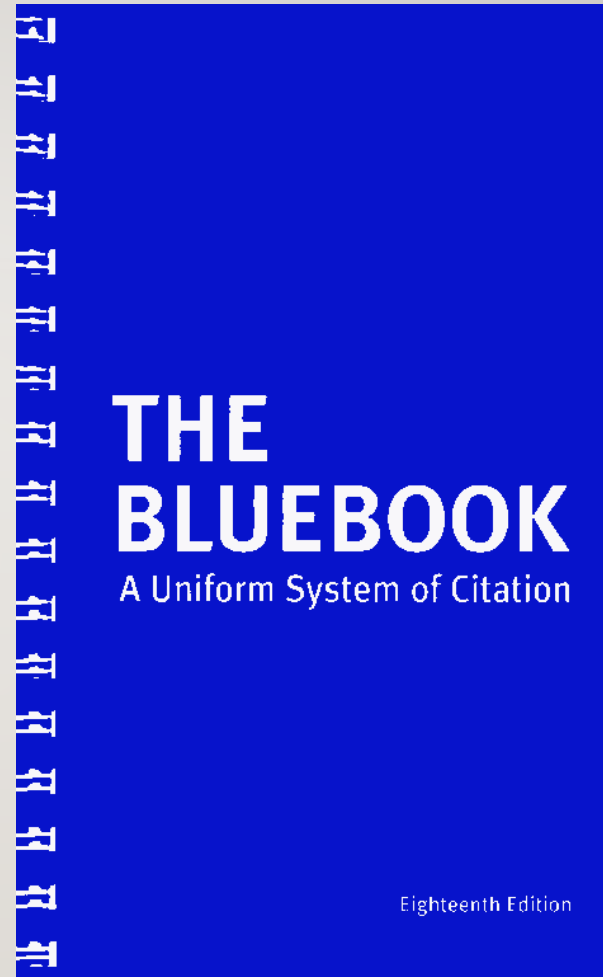
If you are paraphrasing from another source, the paraphrased language must include an appropriate citation to the source.

05

Plan your time

Create a schedule for yourself. Set deadlines for reading the materials, drafting the note, and proofreading. Add citations as you write to avoid accidentally omitting a citation where one was needed.

BLUEBOOKING & THE BLUEBOOK QUIZ



BLUEBOOKING: OVERVIEW

- The **Bluebook Quiz** of the Writing Competition accounts for 20% of your overall score. The quiz consists of 10 citation questions, with each question worth a total of 2 points.
- **Strong Bluebooking is crucial for the law review editing process. We will be evaluating your Bluebooking proficiency in both the Casenote portion and the Bluebook portion of the competition.**
- The Bluebook has an online version available by yearly subscription. Visit legalbluebook.com if interested.
- Use the index or search box.
- Use the **white pages**, *not* the blue pages.
- Endnotes only, footnote rules apply.

BLUEBOOKING: QUICK TIPS

- Remember the Five Footnote Rule (R4.1)
- NEVER *supra* to a case, statute, constitution, legislative materials, regulations, model codes, or restatements (R4.2)
- Remember to use the appropriate abbreviations
 - Case names/institutional authors (T6)
 - Periodical names (T13, T10, T6)
 - Dates/months (T12)
- Remember to use Rule 8 capitalization.
- Remember to use the appropriate signals! (R1)
- Remember to use the appropriate typeface for textual materials and citations (R2)
 - **Case names are *not* italicized in full cites (R10).
- If it is available, cite to the U.S. Reporter (U.S.) for cases, *not* the Supreme Court Reporter (S. Ct.) (T1)
- Purchase the online version of the Bluebook if the physical Bluebook is too cumbersome for you. You get a free year of the online bluebook if you look through the first few pages of your physical Bluebook.

BLUEBOOKING: CASES (FULL CITES IN ENDNOTES)

❖ **Example:** United Hous. Found., Inc. v. Forman, 421 U.S. 837, 837 (1975).

- Note: **NO ITALICS** in the case name.

❖ General: **Rule 10.1**

❖ 4 Basic Elements:

- Party Names: **Rule 10.2**
- Reporter: **Rule 10.3** and **T.1**
- Year: **Rule 10.5**
- Short Cites: **Rule 10.9**

BLUEBOOKING: CASES

- ❖ Distinguishing Party Names in Text and in Citations:
 - **Used As Text** (Rule 10.2): In *United Housing Foundation, Inc. v. Forman*, the Court held that . . .
 - ❖ Only abbreviate according to Rule 10.2.1(c) (p. 98).
 - **Full Citation in Endnotes** (Rule 10.2): *United Hous. Found., Inc. v. Forman*, 421 U.S. 837, 837 (1975).
 - ❖ Remember to abbreviate according to T.6 (p. 496).

BLUEBOOKING: CASES (SHORT CITES)

❖ **Short Citation in Endnotes** (Rule 10.9): *United Hous. Found.*, 421 U.S. at 844.

- Note: Case name is in *italics*.

❖ **Short Cites** (Rule 10.9)

- The **Five Footnote/Endnote Rule**: If a case is cited within the five preceding endnotes, you can short cite. This includes *id.*
- This includes any citation in a parenthetical. However, you may not use “*id.*” for a cite in a parenthetical.

BLUEBOOKING: CASES

- ❖ **Example:** Thompson v. Byers, 555 U.S. 987, 999 (2008) (quoting McGuane v. Fitzgibbons, 400 U.S. 22, 28 (1975)).
 - ❖ An “*id.*” may not be used for McGuane v. Fitzgibbons.
 - ❖ McGuane v. Fitzgibbons may be short cited within the next five endnotes.
 - ❖ However, an “*id.*” may be used for Thompson v. Byers.
 - ❖ *Supra* is **NEVER** appropriate for a case or statute.

FIVE FOOTNOTE/ENDNOTE EXAMPLE:

¹ *See* United States v. Spivey, 861 F.3d 1207, 1211 (11th Cir. 2017).

² *See id.*

³ *See id.*

⁴ *See id.*

⁵ *See id.*

⁶ *Schneckloth v. Bustamonte*, 412 U.S. 218, 219 (1973).

⁷ U.S. CONST. amend. IV.

⁸ Alafair S. Burke, *Consent Searches and Fourth Amendment Reasonableness*, 67 FLA. L. REV. 509, 511 (2016).

⁹ *Schneckloth*, 412 U.S. at 221.

¹⁰ *Id.* at 227.

¹¹ United States v. Spivey, 861 F.3d 1207, 1213 (11th Cir. 2017).

¹² *Id.* at 1211.

¹³ *See* *Kyllo v. United States*, 533 U.S. 27, 31 (2001).

¹⁴ *Spivey*, 861 F.3d at 1218.

BLUEBOOKING: LAW REVIEW ARTICLES (FULL CITE)

- ❖ Author's Full Name in Ordinary Roman, *Name of the Article in Italics*, 23 L. REV. IN SMALL CAPS 122, 125 (2013).
 - Rule 16 (p. 159)
 - Author's name as it appears in article.
 - Title, capitalized according to Rule 8, but not abbreviating or omitting words.
 - The 23 here is the volume number; the 122 here is the page on which the article begins; the 125 is the pincite.
 - A pincite is the exact page the material is found on. Everything should have a pincite.
 - The name of the law review or journal should be abbreviated according to T.6, T.10, and T.13.
 - The year goes in parentheses.

BLUEBOOKING: LAW REVIEW ARTICLES (FULL CITE)

❖ **Example:** Robert C. Ellickson, *Of Coase and Cattle: Dispute Resolution Among Neighbors in Shasta County*, 38 STAN. L. REV. 623, 633 (1986).

- Include the “C” in Robert C. Ellickson—if the author maintained it.
- If the title was “Of Coase & Cattle,” you should keep the “&.”
- The title should appear as it appears in the article. Include the subtitle.
- 38 is the volume number.
- Stanford Law Review abbreviated as shown in **T.13**. The name of the publication should appear in large and small capitals according to Rule 16.
- Page 633 is the pincite to the article.
 - Everything you cite should have a “pincite” which is an exact page number referenced.
- Page 623 is the first page of the article; the article was published in 1986.

BLUEBOOKING: LAW REVIEW ARTICLES (FULL CITE)

- ❖ The full citation of the law review article only should be cited to one time.
- ❖ Every other time use “supra”
 - ❖ **Full cite:** Robert C. Ellickson, *Of Coase and Cattle: Dispute Resolution Among Neighbors in Shasta County*, 38 STAN. L. REV. 623, 633 (1986).
 - ❖ **Short Cite:** Ellickson, *supra* note X, at 633.
- ❖ Author’s Last Name in Ordinary Roman, *supra* note #, at page number.
 - Rule 4
 - Author’s last name as it appears in article
 - “*supra* note X”
 - X will be the endnote number where you cite the full law review article.
 - Pro tip: do this at the end because it will likely change as you edit your paper.
- ❖ Pincite to the page number of the article.

BLUEBOOKING: LAW REVIEW ARTICLES

EXAMPLE:

***HIGHLIGHTED =
NEEDED FOR THE
CITATION**

The Microsoft Litigation's Lessons for *United States v. Google*

JOHN E. LOPATKA* & WILLIAM H. PAGE**

The United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") and three overlapping groups of states have filed federal antitrust cases alleging Google has monopolized internet search, search advertising, internet advertising technologies, and app distribution on Android phones. In this Article, we focus on the DOJ's claims that Google has used contracts with tech firms that distribute Google's search services in order to exclude rival search providers and thus to monopolize the markets for search and search advertising—the two sides of Google's search platform. The primary mechanisms of exclusion, according to the DOJ, are the many contracts Google has used to secure its status as the default search engine at all major search access points. The complaint echoes the DOJ's claims two decades ago that Microsoft illegally maintained its monopoly in personal computer operating systems by forming exclusionary contracts with distributors of web browsers, and by tying its Internet Explorer browser to Windows. The gist of the case was that Microsoft had used exclusionary tactics to thwart the competitive threat Netscape's Navigator browser and Sun Microsystems' Java programming technologies—both forms of "middleware"—posed to the Windows monopoly. In this Article, we argue that the treatment of market definition, exclusion-

* A. Robert Noll Distinguished Professor of Law, Penn State Law.

** Marshall M. Criser Eminent Scholar Emeritus, University of Florida Levin College of Law.

ary contracting, causation, and remedies in the D.C. Circuit's *Microsoft* decision has important lessons for the Google litigation.

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INTRODUCTION

The United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") and most states have filed federal antitrust cases alleging Google has monopolized internet search, search advertising, internet advertising technologies, and app distribution on Android phones.¹ The DOJ's case—the focus of the present Article—claims Google has used restrictive contracts with Apple and other distributors of its search services to monopolize online markets for search and search advertising.² Filed after a lengthy investigation and review of documents submitted in response to the DOJ's civil investigative demands,³ the case (at this writing) has completed discovery and is beginning briefing with respect to Google's motion for summary judgment.⁴ Trial is scheduled for September 2023.

¹ See Complaint at 2, 17–18, *United States v. Google LLC*, No. 1:20-cv-03010 (D.D.C. filed Oct. 20, 2020).

² See *id.* at 3–4. This Article does not address the later complaint filed by the United States and eight states alleging Google has monopolized ad technology markets. See Complaint, *United States v. Google LLC*, No. 1:23-cv-00108 (E.D. Va. filed Jan. 24, 2023). In 2013, the FTC closed an investigation of Google for preferring its own products, such as Google Maps, over competitors in presenting its search results, evidently concluding antitrust law and economics failed to support any antitrust duty to provide unbiased search results. See Michael A. Salinger & Robert J. Levinson, *Economics and the FTC's Google Investigation*, 46 REV. INDUS. ORG. 25, 25–28 (2015).

³ See Tony Romm, *Google Receives Demand for Documents from Justice Dept., Acknowledging Federal Antitrust Scrutiny*, WASH. POST (Sept. 6, 2019, 6:05 PM), <https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2019/09/06/google-receives-demand-documents-doj-acknowledging-federal-antitrust-scrutiny/>.

⁴ See Defendant's Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Its Motion for Summary Judgment, *United States v. Google LLC*, No. 1:20-cv-03010 (D.D.C. filed Jan. 11, 2023) [hereinafter *Google Summary Judgment Memorandum*]; Mike Scarella, *Google Fights Renewed Bid to Depose Execs in U.S. Antitrust Case*, REUTERS (July 13, 2022, 3:02 PM EDT), <https://www.reuters.com/legal/litigation/google-fights-renewed-bid-depose-exec-us-antitrust-case-2022-07-13/>.

BLUEBOOKING: LAW REVIEW ARTICLES

EXAMPLE ANSWER:

The citation to the article would be:

John E. Lopatka & William H. Page, *The Microsoft Litigation's Lessons for United States v. Google*, 77 U. MIA. L. REV. 319, 321 (2023).

- If we wanted to cite to a proposition found on page 321.

*Note the ampersand (&) between the names of the authors.

*Note “U.” not “Univ.” (*see* T6 introductory paragraph).

*Note the case name is not italicized.

BLUEBOOKING: *SUPRA*

- ❖ **Use** “*supra*” to refer back to material that has already been fully cited unless “*id.*” is appropriate (it was the citation right before) or “*supra*” is inappropriate for the authority under Rule 4.2.
- ❖ Under Rule 4.2, **do not use** “*supra*” to refer to authorities such as **cases, statutes, constitutions, restatements, model codes, or regulations**. For other sources, *supra* generally may be used (see the rule for an exhaustive list).
- ❖ The “*supra*” form generally consists of the last name of the author of the work (in the same typeface as the full citation), followed by a comma, the word “*supra*” and the endnote in which the full citation can be found, followed by the pincite (if applicable).
 - **Example:** Williams, *supra* note 18, at 6.

BLUEBOOKING: *INFRA*

❖ Use “*infra*” to refer to material that appears **later in the piece** (Rule 3.5)

❖ **Examples:**

- *See* discussion *infra* Sections II.B.2, III.C.1.
- *See infra* pp. 106–07.
- *See infra* notes 100–10 and accompanying text.

BLUEBOOKING: “HEREINAFTER”

- ❖ Use “hereinafter” to refer to material that would be cumbersome to cite solely according to traditional short citations or *supras* (Rule 4.2).
- ❖ **Examples:**
 - **FULL CITE:** *Proposed Amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure: Hearings Before the Subcomm. on Criminal Justice of the H. Comm. on the Judiciary*, 95th Cong. 92–93 (1977) [hereinafter *Hearings*] (statement of Prof. Wayne LaFave).
 - **SHORT CITE:** *Hearings*, *supra* note 95, at 12.

BLUEBOOKING: NEWSPAPERS

- ❖ **Example:** Michael Bluth, *Banana Stand Burns Down*, ORANGE CNTY. TRIB., Oct. 30, 2000, at A1.
 - **Rule 16.6** (p. 163).
 - Author's name, as it appears in the article.
 - Article title, as it appears, in italics.
 - Tribune shortened to Trib. according to T.13. The name of the publication is in large and small capitals according to Rule 16.1.
 - Date abbreviated according to T.12.
 - The start page of the article, with an “at” in front.
 - Do not pincite to newspaper articles.

BLUEBOOKING: BOOKS

❖ **Example:** FRANCIS A. CAREY, ORGANIC CHEMISTRY 310 (Kent A. Peterson et al. eds., 6th ed. 2006).

- **Rule 15** (p. 147).
- Author's full name, as it appears on the publication, in large and small capitals.
- Full main title as it appears on the title page, but capitalize according to rule 8, and use large and small capitals.
- Page cited (310 in the example above).
- Full name of an editor and/or translator according to rule 15.1, followed by "ed.," or "trans.," in that order if both apply, in the parenthetical.
- Always cite the latest edition of a work that supports the point under discussion, unless an earlier edition would be particularly relevant or authoritative.
- Year of publication (when citing a work that has been published in only one edition, indicate the year of publication in parentheses).

BLUEBOOKING: INTERNET SOURCES

❖ Rule 18

❖ **Articles** and **Blogs** only available on the internet follow **Rule 18.2.2**:

- Douglas Gantenbein, *Mad Cows Come Home*, SLATE (Jan. 5, 2004, 12:10 PM), <http://www.slate.com/id/2093396/index.html>.
- *Weird and Dumb International Law*, JUSTICEDAILY.COM, <http://www.justicedaily.com/weird/part2.html> (last visited May 21, 2004).
- Pay attention to the location of the date/time in the cite!

BLUEBOOKING: INTERNET SOURCES

EXAMPLE:

Link:

<https://www.businessinsider.com/airbus-history-boeing-rivalry-2018-4>.

***HIGHLIGHTED =
NEEDED FOR THE
CITATION**

TRANSPORTATION

How Airbus became Boeing's greatest rival

By David Slotnick



The Airbus A380 superjumbo. Airbus

Mar 18, 2020, 12:29 PM ET

[Share](#) [Save](#)

BLUEBOOKING: INTERNET SOURCES

EXAMPLE ANSWER:

The citation to the internet source would be:

David Slotnick, *How Airbus Became Boeing's Greatest Rival*, BUS. INSIDER (Mar. 18, 2020, 12:29 PM ET), <https://www.businessinsider.com/airbus-history-boeing-rivalry-2018-4>.

*Note the capitalization of the article title.

*Note the abbreviation of “Business.”

*Note that the date should be provided exactly as it appears on the internet site.

BLUEBOOKING: INTRODUCTORY SIGNALS

- ❖ Rule 1.2
- ❖ [No signal] if the cited authority:
 - Directly states proposition, i.e. direct quote;
 - IDs source of quotation; or
 - IDs authority referred to in the text.
- ❖ *E.g.*, if cited authority states the proposition and other authorities do as well, but a citation to those authorities is not helpful.
- ❖ *Accord* when two or more sources state or support a proposition, but the text only quotes/refers to one; the other sources are introduced by *accord*.

BLUEBOOKING: SIGNALS

- ❖ *See* when cited authority supports the proposition.
 - Used instead of [no signal] when the proposition is not directly stated by the cited authority but obviously follows from it; there is an inferential step between the authority cited and the proposition it supports.
 - Use *see also* when cited authority constitutes additional source material supporting the proposition.
- ❖ *Cf.* when cited authority supports a proposition different from the main proposition, but sufficiently analogous to lend support. Literally, *cf.* means “compare.”
 - Parenthetical explanations are recommended to clarify relevance to the reader.

BLUEBOOKING: CONTRADICTORY SIGNALS

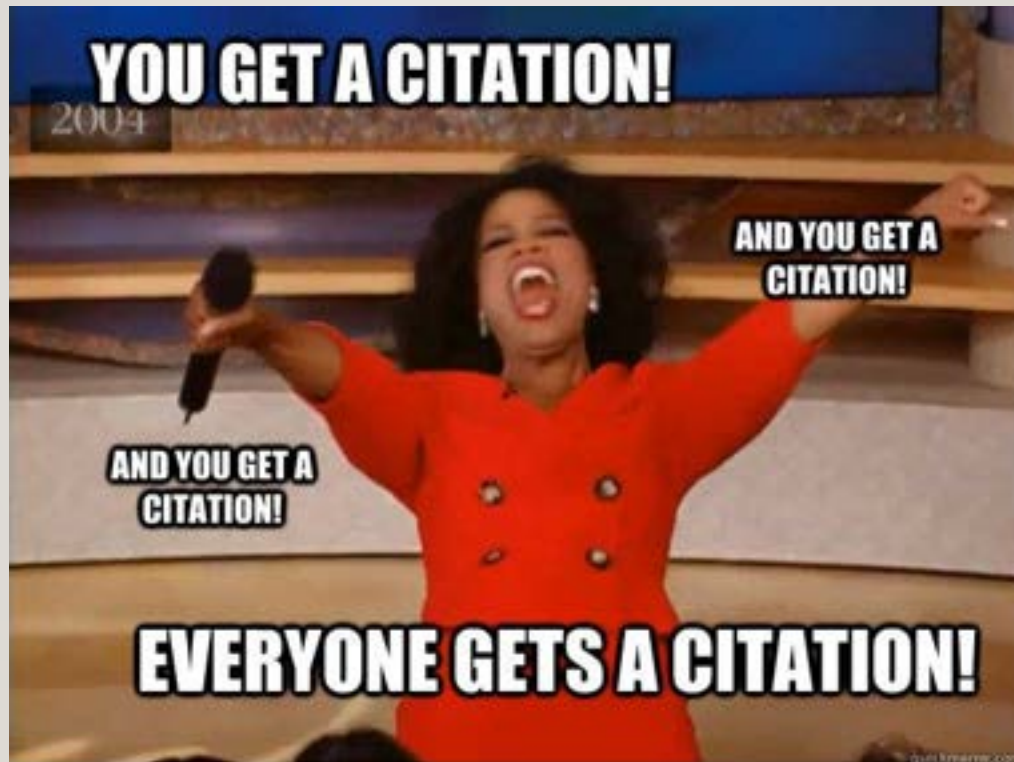
- ❖ *Contra* when cited authority states directly the contrary of the proposition.
- ❖ *But see* when cited authority clearly supports a proposition contrary to the main proposition.
- ❖ *But cf.* when cited authority supports a proposition analogous to the contrary of the main proposition.
 - Explanatory parenthetical is strongly recommended.

BLUEBOOKING: SIGNALS INDICATING BACKGROUND & USEFUL COMPARISONS

- ❖ *See generally* when cited authority presents helpful background material related to the proposition.
 - Explanatory parenthetical is highly encouraged.
 - No pincite is needed.
- ❖ *Compare X and Y with Z.*
 - Comparison of the authorities will offer support or illustrate the proposition. An explanatory parenthetical following each authority is highly recommended.

REMEMBER

WHEN IN DOUBT, OVER CITE!



QUESTIONS?

PLEASE, ASK THEM NOW ...