

§ 10.7 CITATION GUIDES

Citation Rules of Thumb

1. Cite all parallel cites.
2. Cite the official publication first.
3. *Italicize (or underline) the case title.*
4. *If the publication doesn't indicate what court decided the case, indicate the court in parentheses.*
5. *Cite the case in full the first time. Thereafter, indicate the title, use a signal, and cite the exact page on which the cite was found. For example: Smith v. Jones, id. at 393*
 - 5a. *Supra* means the case has been cited fully somewhere above.
 - 5b. *id.* means the case has been cited immediately above.
 - 5c. *Infra* means the case is cited fully below.
6. *Indicate both the start of the case and the cited page (pinpoint citation). For example: Che v. Holt, 143 F.2d 235, 243 (4th Cir. 1970) –Pinpoint citations will be fully covered later in these manuals.*

Citation Examples

U.S. Supreme Court cases (short form): *Smith v. Jones*, 119 U.S. 476 (1972)

U.S. Supreme Court cases (long form):

Smith v. Jones, 119 U.S. 476, 355 S. Ct. 932, 412 L. Ed. 2d 828 (1972)

U.S. Court of Appeals cases: *Jones v. Smith*, 365 F.2d 138 (4th Cir. 1971)

U.S. District Court cases: *Smith v. Jones*, 289 F. Supp. 726 (E.D.N.C. 1970)

Federal statutes (always cite the official): 26 U.S.C. § 1278 (2006)

State cases (long form): *Kite v. Mott*, 241 Colo. 524, 448 P.2d 814 (1979)

State cases (short form): *Jacks v. Morns*, 526 P.2d 694 (Colo. Ct. App. 1981)

State statutes: Colo. Rev. Stat. § 19-22-302 (1984)

Court rules: H.R.C.P. 30(a)(1)