1. Overview: Basics of Cite Checking
   
a. Check that bio note is indicated with an asterisk and NOT numbered as note 1.

b. As part of the editing process, indicate where additional citations/footnotes are required (e.g., quotes, characterization of findings or assertions in another publication, speech, etc.). Ask author to fill in needed cites AND needed pincites.

c. Check the substance of any citation reference against the text statement it supports.

d. Check the history of cases cited to see the disposition of appeals or later cases.

e. Check exact wording in quotes against the original source document.

f. Confirm that information presented in charts, tables, and graphs matches the source material of the data and matches the discussion of the chart, table, or graph in the text of the article itself.

g. Confirm that cites have correct spelling of author and/or editor name(s), article title, journal title, journal volume number, page number(s), date, court, etc. Check to be sure the most current edition of treatises and texts are used (e.g., Areeda & Hovenkamp, Posner, Carlton & Perloff, etc.), unless the author specifically intends to use an older version to show how language has changed.

h. Conform all cites to Bluebook format (which may require adding information such as author’s full name, journal volume number, etc.). (Definitive reference: The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation 20th edition.) Journal exceptions to Bluebook formatting are included in this memo.

i. Confirm that URLs link to the intended document or Web site.

j. Check to see whether working papers or unpublished manuscripts cited are now published or forthcoming as published articles or book chapters.

k. Check supra and infra cites to confirm that they correspond to the correct notes and/or parts of the article. Cases CANNOT be referenced by a supra or an infra cite unless the citation is very long (i.e., long case history or URL for EU cites); if the author has done this, replace the supra or infra with the complete case cite.

2. Citation Formatting Tips

a. Complete case name citations in footnotes are not italicized unless used as part of a sentence; shortened names for cases are italicized, but the full case names should be used in the first citation of a case. Short forms should only be used after the full case name has been provided within 5 footnotes prior OR if the full case name is provided in the text supported by the footnote. Words or names used in short forms are not abbreviated (except for Corp., Co., and Inc.). Id. can be used for cases.

b. When mentioned in the main text, case names (full or shortened) are italicized.
c. Books, periodicals, etc.: When referring to a publication in the article text, use italics. In footnotes, follow Bluebook font format (i.e., books and journals are in small caps.)

d. Full names (including any middle initial) are used for authors when citing to their works; the names should match those on the source document.

e. When otherwise hard-to-locate source materials are available on-line, include the entire URL in the citation (eliminating the http://). URLs in citations are not enclosed in brackets. For Web blog citations, include date of post (see Bluebook 18.2.2.c); otherwise, ALJ style excludes the parenthetical “(last visited Month, Day, Year)” in all Web citations; the exception is that we do use “(last visited Month, Day, Year)” if the cite has a short “shelf life” and can be expected to disappear. We include URLs for speeches, guidelines, working papers, and most press releases (except those on Europa.eu RAPID because with the info we provide in the citation, those are easily found).

f. We usually do NOT include URLs for

i. articles in readily available law reviews and journals.

ii. cases available through Lexis-Nexis, Westlaw, or EUR-lex.europa.eu. This is especially relevant when the material is quoted from and/or pincites are used. (For example, see “ALJ Non-U.S. Citation Formatting Guide” for ALJ style on URL exceptions in European Commission Decisions.).

iii. subscription sites (i.e., behind a pay wall).

iv. materials that can be easily found by a simple Google search (i.e., the correct URL or source comes up on the first page of a Google search).

g. We no longer include http:// or https:// in the URLs. When including a URL in the citation, it comes before any parenthetical, and we no longer include “available at” or “at.”

3. Specific Examples of Common Citation Types

a. Citing Antitrust Law Journal articles (note: years can be different for same ALJ volume):


b. Citing Antitrust magazine articles (note: no volume/issue number used but month/season and year identify issue b/c non- consecutively paginated):


c. Citing to Source articles:

d. Citing to *Journal of Economic Perspectives* (note: no volume/issue number used but month/season and year identify issue b/c non-consecutively paginated):


e. Citing to *Competition Policy International* (note: these are different from *CPI Antitrust Chronicle* articles):


f. Citing to *CPI Antitrust Chronicle* articles (no URLs and no first page number used with these cites, unless there is a pincite):


Cite to journal when it was GCP (no pincite): Richard Schmalensee, *Economic Analysis of Class Certification*, GLOB. COMPETITION POL’Y, Spring 2008

g. Citing to Papers and Proceedings issue of *American Economic Review* (which is not sequentially paginated with the other issues in the same annual volume):


h. Citing to BE Journals (online):


i. Citing Books—the author’s name and book title are in large and small caps. Give a subtitle only if it is particularly relevant. For example:

RICHARD A. POSNER, ANTITRUST LAW 245 (2d ed. 2001).

j. Citing *ABA Section of Antitrust Law, Issues in Competition Policy*:


k. Citing Speeches:


l. Citing Guidelines:

m. Citing the *U.S. Antitrust Modernization Commission Report & Recommendations*:


m. Citing Briefs, Court Filings, and Transcripts:


n. Citing the agency (DOJ, FTC) and non-governmental organization (OECD, ICN) reports:


p. Citing non-U.S. cases and documents: Any *Journal* exceptions to Bluebook formatting are included in “ALJ Non-U.S. Citation Formatting Guide.”

4. General Tips for Common Case Citation Forms

a. When the Department of Justice is a party in the case, spell out “United States” and never abbreviate it. For example:


c. For FTC cases, do not include the phrase “In re” or “In the matter of” in the case name. For example: Mass. Bd. of Registrations in Optometry, 110 F.T.C. 549 (1988).

d. For multidistrict litigation, do include the phrase “In re” (in italics). For example:


e. For FTC complaints, orders, etc., include docket number or case number: