1. Legal encyclopedias
Including five elements: (1) the volume number of the publication; (2) the abbreviated name of the encyclopedia; (3) the name of the topic, underlined or italicized; (4) the section cited (with a space between the section symbol § and the section number); (5) parenthetical containing the date of the book, including, if appropriate, the date of the pocket part or supplement.

2. Treatise
Including six elements: (1) the author’s full name (if the treatise has more than two authors, you may list the first, followed by et al.); (2) the title of the treatise, underlined or italicizes; (3) the volume number of the publication, the section cited (with a space between the section symbol § and the section number); (4) the edition (if more than one edition has been published), the starting page of the article and the pinpoint citation to the specific page or page cited; (5) the publisher; (6) the date, including, if appropriate, the date of the pocket part.
More than one volume, 5 xiaofu et al., mingcheng, § 3.6, 3:23-24, chubanshang, (2019).

3. Legal periodicals
Including seven elements: (1) the author’s full name (if the treatise has more than two authors, you may list the first, followed by et al.); (2) the title of the article, underlined
or italicized; (3) the volume number of the publication; (4) the abbreviated name of the publication; (5) the starting page of the article; (6) the pinpoint citation to the specific page or page cited; (7) parenthetical containing the date of the publication.

**Example:** xiaofu, *biaotimingcheng*, 12 kanwumingcheng 123, 657 (2010).

### 4. A.L.R. Annotations

Including seven elements: (1) the author’s full name (if the treatise has more than two authors, you may list the first, followed by et al.); (2) the title of the Annotation, underlined or italicized; (3) the volume number of the publication; (4) the A.L.R. series; (5) the starting page of the Annotation; (6) the pinpoint citation to the specific page or pages cited; (7) parenthetical containing the date, including, if appropriate, the date of the pocket part.


### 5. Restatement rules, comments, illustrations and Appendix

Including three elements: (1) the name of the Restatement and its edition; (2) the section cited (with a space between the section symbol § and the section number); (3) parenthetical containing the date.

**Example:** Shuming （second） § 5 (2005).

### 6. Uniform law and model acts

Including six elements: (1) the abbreviates title of the act; (2) the section cited (with a space between the section symbol § and section number); (3) the ULA volume number; (5) the abbreviation U.L.A.; (5) the page of the ULA on which the section appears; (6) parenthetical containing the date of the ULA volume including, if appropriate, the date of the pocket part.


### 7. Dictionary

Including five elements: (1) the author’s full name (if the treatise has more than two
authors, you may list the first, followed by et al.; (2) the name of the dictionary and its edition; (3) the pinpoint citation to the specific page or pages cited; (4) the publisher; (5) the date of the publication.


8. Website

Including five elements: (1) the author’s full name (if the treatise has more than two authors, you may list the first, followed by et al.); (2) the title of the article, underlined or italicized; (3) the address of the website; (4) the date of the publication; (5) website/URL.


9. Case

Including seven elements: (1) the name of case; (2) the volume number of the publication; (3) the name of court; (4) the starting page of the case; (5) the pinpoint citation to the specific page or page cited/the pinpoint citation to the specific paragraph or paragraph cited; (6) parenthetical containing the date of the publication. Quoted paragraphs can be written or shorthand “para(s)”.


10. Convention

Including one element: the name of convention.

**Example:** Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

English article notes uses continuous footnotes.