STYLE
GUIDELINES
U.S. FIGURE SKATING STYLE GUIDE

This style guide is specifically intended for writing purposes, and we hope that it will create consistency throughout the organization to better streamline the message U.S. Figure Skating conveys to the public. U.S. Figure Skating Online, icenetwork and SKATING magazine’s contributing writers should use this guide in order to adhere to the organization’s writing style. Not all skating terms/events are listed here. We adhere to Associated Press style (exceptions are noted).

If you have questions about a particular style, please contact xxxx

THE TOP 11

Here are the top 11 most common style references.

U.S. Figure Skating
Abbreviate United States with periods and no space between the letters. The legal name of the organization is the U.S. Figure Skating Association, but in text it should always be referred to as U.S. Figure Skating. USFSA and USFS are not acceptable.

U.S. Figure Skating Championships, U.S. Synchronized Skating Championships, U.S. Collegiate Figure Skating Championships, U.S. Adult Figure Skating Championships
These events are commonly referred to as “nationals,” “synchro nationals,” “collegiate nationals” and “adult nationals,” but the official names of the events are the U.S. Figure Skating Championships (second reference: U.S. Championships), the U.S. Synchronized Skating Championships (second reference: U.S. Synchronized Championships), the U.S. Collegiate Figure Skating Championships (second reference: U.S. Collegiate Championships) and the U.S. Adult Figure Skating Championships (second reference: U.S. Adult Championships).

One space after periods
“better than it was before,” Abbott said. “I enjoy skating so much more now.”

Lowercase certain skating terms
The following words should not be capitalized: gold, silver, bronze, medal, medalist, champion, short program, free skate, men’s, ladies, pairs, dance, senior, junior, novice, intermediate, juvenile, moves in the field, freestyle, preliminary, solo, free dance, international, masters, adult. (See individual entries for more information.)

said
When attributing a quotation, the person’s last name comes first followed by the word “said” (“Yes,” Terry said.) as this is a subject/verb construction. (You wouldn’t say “said I” but “I said.”) Use the word said, and not says, states, stated, exclaimed, described, etc., to be consistent. (Exceptions can be made in feature stories.)

Early quote attribution
Mention who is speaking early in a long quotation, usually after the first sentence or phrase. Do not wait until three sentences into the quote to introduce who is speaking. (“Coming back has been better than it was before,” Abbott said. “I enjoy skating so much more now.”)

Free skate
Free skate is two words and is lowercase. Free skate is to be used rather than “long program.” We use free skate, not free skating, when referring to the program.

Numbers
Spell out numbers zero through nine; use figures for 10 and above. Ordinals: spell out first through ninth, and starting with 10th use numerals. Use numerals when the number modifies a unit of measure, money, proportions, dimensions, speed or percentages (3 years old, 5 inches, $4, 9 mph, 3 percent). Spell out distances and units of time unless it involves a fraction (four miles, eight years, 31/4 hours, 41/2-minute free skate). This is our own style, an exception to AP style.

Capitalization
Please see entry for detailed information on when to use capital letters and when to use lowercase. Always capitalize Axel, Biellmann, Lutz and Salchow as they are people’s names.

Email, website and online
We spell email (not hyphenated), website (lowercase, one word) and online (one word, no hyphen). (We previously used e-mail, but have made the transition to the nonhyphenated version.)

International judging system
It is not called “code of points,” “new judging system” or “ISU judging system.” Use “international judging system” on first reference. “IJS” is appropriate for internal audiences who will understand the acronym.
abbreviations and acronyms
Use abbreviations sparingly. When in doubt, spell it out. These abbreviations may be used in moderation (notice no periods are used): AM, FM (radio), USA (and other well-known acronyms), PR (public relations), TV (television) ZIP (zip code). Necessary abbreviations: A.D., B.C., a.m., p.m., fax, OK (not okay), PC (no periods, no spaces), Ph.D. (we prefer bachelor’s degree and master’s degree to B.A., M.S., etc.), St. (for saint; spell out when referring to person who was a saint; St. Louis was named for Saint Louis), U.S. and vs.
There should be no spaces between initials in a name (T.S. Eliot).
See individual entries for an organization or program’s appropriate abbreviation or acronym. See state names for state abbreviations. Abbreviate “avenue,” “boulevard” and “street” in numbered addresses.

Academic Scholarship Program
Second reference: ASP.

addresses
In complete addresses, use the postal abbreviations for states (Denver, CO, not Denver, Colorado). Always include a ZIP code with a complete address. Abbreviate “Avenue” (Ave.), “Boulevard” (Bivd.) and “Street” (St.) in complete addresses. Spell them out when used with only a street name. Abbreviate North, South, East and West in complete addresses (with periods, N., S., etc.). Use numerals for numbered streets, unless the number is less than 10 (56 N. 10th St., 20 First St.)

adjectives
See the “hyphen” entry for guidelines on handling compound modifiers used before a noun. See the “comma” entry for guidelines on punctuating a series of adjectives.

adult
Adult should not be capitalized when referring to an adult skater, adult competition category (masters open, championship adult gold, adult bronze) or adult-level test (She passed her adult pre-silver dance test.).

Adult International Competition
See “ISU Adult International Competition” entry.

Adult Nationals
See “U.S. Adult Figure Skating Championships” entry.

adverbs
See the “hyphen” entry for guidelines on constructing a compound modifier with an adverb.

African-American

ages
Always use numerals (14, not fourteen). Ages expressed using the word “year” will always have hyphens (A 14-year-old boy; the event is for 14-year-olds). When the word “years” is used, no hyphens are needed. (He is 14 years old.) An age used after a name should be set off by commas. (Emily, 13, skates on the novice level.) Use numerals (5) for ages.

a.m., p.m.
Lowercase, with periods, and have a space between the time and a.m. or p.m. (10 a.m.) “The event is from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.” or “The event is from 7-9 a.m.”

and/ampersand (&)
Always use the word “and” instead of the ampersand, unless it is part of a company’s official name (Barnes & Noble). When referring to pairs and dance teams, use and between the names (Aaron and Settlage), not a slash or an ampersand (not Davis/White. Scimeca & Knierim). Ampersands are used in team names on the website because that is how they are set up in the database (this is an exception). Due to website technology, U.S. Figure Skating Online uses the ampersand.

Annual Congress on Sports Medicine and Sports Sciences of Figure Skating
This is the official name of the event. Second reference: Annual Sports Medicine and Science Congress. When referring to it as “the congress,” “congress” should be lowercase.

apostrophes
Do not use an apostrophe to pluralize numerals. (The scores were mostly 5.6s for presentation. She is in her 30s.) Do not use an apostrophe to pluralize words as words. (His speech had too many “ifs,” “ands” and “buts.” This is an exception to the dictionary.) DO use an apostrophe for omitted figures (the early ‘90s), but not to make it plural (not 90’s). DO use a reverse apostrophe when abbreviating dates (‘80s, not ‘80). DO use an apostrophe to make single letters plural. (He learned the three R’s and brought home A’s on his report card.) A basic rule: always use “s” if the word does not end in the letter s (there are, however, many exceptions to this rule).

When referring to men’s, ladies or pairs results, these words are part of descriptive phrases. If you can turn the phrase around and insert “for” between the words, it’s a descriptive phrase and does not need the apostrophe or “s”: ladies results (results for ladies) pairs short program (short program for pairs). You have to use an “s” with “men’s” because the plural form of man (men) does not end in “s”. If you can turn the phrase around and insert “of” or “belonging to” between the words, it does need an apostrophe: skaters’ costumes (costumes of or belonging to the skaters).

at-large

attribution
See “last names” entry.

Axel
The name of this jump is always capitalized because it is named after Axel Paulsen. Single, double or triple preceding Axel is not capitalized.

backward
Not “backwards”

Biellmann
Spin name is capitalized because it is named after Denise Biellmann.

Board of Directors
Capitalize Board of Directors but not officers or “the board.”

boys
Male competitors at the juvenile level and below are referred to as boys.

books
Use italics for the names of books, magazines, newspapers, movies, paintings, drawings, statues, pamphlets and long musical compositions, such as operas (this is an exception to AP style).

bronze
Do not capitalize the word bronze in reference to a medal or as an adult skating level category.

bylaw


**camel spin**

**capitalization**

Avoid unnecessary capitals. Use a capital letter only if you can justify it by one of the principles listed here. If there is no relevant listing in the style guide for a particular word or phrase, consult the dictionary. Avoid words in all caps to show emphasis. An alternative is using italics.

-proper nouns (unique identification for a specific person, place or thing): Timothy, Kwan, America, Saint Paul, Olympics.

-proper names (when common nouns are an integral part of the full name for a person, place or thing): Colorado River, West Virginia, First Street. Lowercase these common nouns when they stand alone in subsequent references: the river, the street. Lowercase the common noun elements of names in all plural uses: First and Second streets, Colorado and Mississippi rivers.

-popular names: Capitalize some places and events that lack officially designated proper names but have popular names that are the effective equivalent (North Dallas, Deep Ellum).

-derivatives (words that are derived from a proper noun and still depend on it for their meaning): American, Christian, English, Shakespearean. Lowercase words that are derived from a proper noun but no longer depend on it for their meaning: french fries.

-sentences: Capitalize the first word in a sentence.

-compositions: Capitalize the principal words in the names of books, movies, plays, poems, operas, songs, radio and television programs, works of art, etc.

-titles: Capitalize formal titles when used immediately before a name. Lowercase formal titles when used alone or in constructions that set them off from a name by commas. Use lowercase at all times for terms that are job descriptions rather than former titles (Troy Schwindt, director, publications or Director, Publications Troy Schwindt; U.S. Figure Skating President Samuel Auxier or Samuel Auxier, U.S. Figure Skating president).

-abbreviations: Capital letters apply in some cases: USA, STAR, etc.

-miscellaneous:

- Capitalize names of directions when they designate a region, but lowercase when they indicate compass direction. See the “directions and regions” entry. Capitalize the word “Region” or “Section” when referring to a U.S. Figure Skating region/section (South Atlantic Region).

- Do not capitalize or italicize “a” or “the” in the front of the name of an organization, newspaper or magazine, unless it is part of the title (The New York Times, the Saturday Evening Post).

- Capitalize racial distinctions in the formal sense (Native American, Asian) but lowercase for less formal references (black, white).

- In headlines and titles, capitalize the first letter of each word, excluding articles and prepositions.

- Capitalize trademark terms such as Kleenex, Coke, Xerox. We don’t require the registration sign following the trademarked terms. Use generic terms where possible: facial tissue, soft drink, photocopy.

**Central Pacific Regional Figure Skating Championships**

This is the appropriate first reference. Second reference is Central Pacific Regional. Do not refer to as Central Pacifics (unless it’s in a direct quote).

**Challenge Cup**

Formerly known as the International Challenge Cup.

**Challenger Series**

See ISU Challenger Series.

**champion**

Do not capitalize (U.S. champion Nathan Chen).

**championship titles**

When referring to medalists at the U.S. Championships, refer to them in the following ways: U.S. champion, U.S. junior silver medalist, etc. The word “senior” is not necessary when referring to a championship-level champion; however, the words “junior,” “novice,” “intermediate” and “juvenile” are necessary to clarify those levels. Do not use the word “national” in the title (incorrect: U.S. national champion Jason Brown). It’s not necessary to use the words “men’s” or “ladies,” as it should be obvious by the name of the person. However, it is important to use ice dancing or pairs, as it distinguishes between the two disciplines. For example, Alexa Scimeca and Chris Knierim are the 2015 U.S. pairs champions. Use this reference instead of saying Scimeca and Knierim are the 2015 national senior pairs gold medalists (or champions).

- Examples:

  - U.S. junior champion Alysa Liu
    - (not: National junior ladies gold medalist Alysa Liu)
  - 2018 U.S. champion Nathan Chen
    - (not: 2018 National championship men’s gold medalist Nathan Chen)
  - U.S. ice dance champions Madison Hubbell and Zachary Donohue
    - (not: National senior dance gold medalists Madison Hubbell and Zachary Donohue)
  - U.S. junior silver medalist Kevin Shum
    - (not: National junior men’s silver medalist Kevin Shum)

**Champs Camp**

Official name is U.S. Figure Skating Champs Camp. Second reference: Champs Camp.

**Charitybuzz**

One word.

**Charlotte**

Capitalize “Charlotte” because it is a person’s name. A Charlotte is a move in which a skater skates backward on the ice and extends one leg straight up and bends down, dragging their hand on the ice.

**choctaw**

Lowercase.

**coach, captain**

Do not capitalize coach or captain (coach Vicki Korn, co-captain Da-cia Crum) as they are job descriptions, not titles. When referring to a team’s captain or coach, use the team name as an adjective rather than a possessive — without an apostrophe (Haydenettes coach Saga Krantz, not Crystallettes’ coach Shannon Peterson).

**Collegiate Championship Award Program**

**colon**

Capitalize the first letter of a statement following a colon only if that statement makes a complete sentence. (She completed three double jumps: the toe, the loop and the Salchow.) Colons that fall at the bottom of a page should be edited to be a period. (It looks bad to have a colon leading the reader’s eye to something that isn’t delivered until the next page.)

**combination jumps**

Hyphenate combination jumps to connect the jump names (triple Lutz-double toe, triple loop-half loop-double toe).

**Combined Report of Action**

**commas**

- Do not put a comma before the conjunction in a simple series (red, white and blue). Put a comma before the concluding conjunction in a series, however, if it would be confusing without it, or if there is a complex series of phrases. (I had orange juice, toast, and ham and eggs. The main points to consider are whether the athletes are skillful enough to compete, whether they have the stamina to endure the training, and whether they have the proper mental attitude.)
Use a comma if the subject of each clause is expressly stated. (We visited Greensboro, and we attended the U.S. Championships.) But no comma when the subject of the two clauses is the same and is not repeated in the second. (We are visiting Omaha and plan to see the U.S. Championships.)

- A nonessential clause must be set off by commas.
- An essential clause must not be set off from the rest of a sentence by commas. Essential clauses cannot be eliminated without changing the meaning of the sentence. Nonessential clauses can be eliminated without altering the basic meaning of the sentence. (Essential: Skaters who placed first in their level were invited to the exhibition. Nonessential: Susie, who turned 15 last week, was excited about her gold medal.)

- Use commas to separate a series of adjectives equal in rank. If you can insert the word “and” between the adjectives, use a comma. (The soft, mysterious music).
- Do not use a comma when the last adjective outranks its predecessors because it is an integral element of a noun phrase, which is the equivalent of a single noun (a cheap fur coat).
- Use a comma to introduce a complete one-sentence quotation within a paragraph. Do not use a comma at the start of an indirect or partial quote.
- Use commas to offset the names of states and nations used with city names. (He’s from Colorado Springs, Colorado, and traveled to Barcelona, Spain.)
- When a phrase refers to a month, day and year, set off the year with commas. (Jan. 1, 2004, came quickly.)
- Commas always go inside quotation marks.

**Committees**

Capitalize names of U.S. Figure Skating committees including the word “Committee” (Sports Sciences and Medicine Committee).

**Competitive Skaters Assistance Program**

Second reference: CSAP.

**Competitive test track**


**Composition titles**

Use italics for books, magazines, newspapers, movies, paintings, drawings, statues, pamphlets and long musical compositions, such as operas (this is an exception to AP style). Do not, however, italicize “SKATING magazine,” but do use all caps for the official name: SKATING.

Put quotation marks around TV program titles, CD titles, songs, radio programs and poems (“Malaguena,” “The West Wing”).

Do not use quotation marks or italics for books that are catalogs of reference (Encyclopedia Britannica). Capitalize the principal words in titles, including prepositions and conjunctions of four or more letters. Capitalize an article (the, a, an) or words of fewer than four letters if it is the first or last word in a title.

**Compound modifiers**

When a compound modifier — two or more words that express a single concept — precedes a noun, use hyphens to link all the words in the compound except the adverb very and all adverbs that end in -ly (a junior-level skater, a better-qualified skater, her off-ice training program, a well-known man, a full-time job, an easily remembered rule). Don’t hyphenate these words if they’re not part of a compound adjective (She skates on the junior level. He works full time.) But when a modifier that would be hyphenated before a noun occurs instead of the noun “to be,” the hyphen is retained to avoid confusion. (The man is well-known. The children are soft-spoken).

**Crossover(s)**

One word, lowercase — can be a noun or an adjective.

**Dance**

Lowercase references to dance, short dance, free dance, ice dancing or ice dance. (Chock and Bates placed first in the short dance.) “Ice dancing” or “ice dance” are both appropriate on first reference.

**Dances**

Lowercase the names of dances if they are generic references and not a specific name of a dance (waltz, polka, blues, march). These typically describe the rhythm of the dance. Capitalize the name of the dance if it’s a specific name (Westminster Waltz, Tango Romantica, Midnight Blues, Quickstep).

**Dateline**

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado (JUNE 25, 2018) -

**Dash**

The em dash (—; shift + alt + hyphen) is used 1) to denote an abrupt change in thought in a sentence or an emphatic pause (Weiss ended up sixth — his top placement since finishing third at the 2000 World Championships.), 2) to set off the full phrase when a phrase that otherwise would be set off by commas contains a series of words that must be separated by commas (He listed qualities — intelligence, humor, independence — that he liked in an executive.) and 3) before an author’s name at the end of a story if there’s no byline at the beginning (— Troy Schwindt). Put a space on both sides of a dash in all uses. The em dash is often overused. Don’t send a dash to do a comma’s work!

**Dates**

Always use numerals, without st, nd, rd or th (July 4, not July 4th). Use AP abbreviations for months. No comma when listing the month and year alone. See “months” and “years” for further examples.

**Days of the week**

Capitalize days of the week. Do not abbreviate.

**Department**

Capitalize the names of U.S. Figure Skating departments, including the word “Department” (Membership Development Department). If the word department is not used, don’t capitalize the other words. (Susie Wehrli, senior director, membership, was at the meeting.)

**Death spiral**

**Different from**

Different takes the preposition “from,” not than.

**Directions and regions**

In general, lowercase north, south, northeast, northern, etc., when they indicate compass direction. Capitalize these words when they designate regions. (He drove west. A storm developed in the Midwest and moved toward the East Coast. She has a Southern accent. He represents the North Atlantic Region.) Capitalize the word “Region” or “Section” if referring to a U.S. Figure Skating region/section by name (Eastern Section). Capitalize compass points when used in denoting widely known sections (Southern California).

**Director**

Capitalize “director” when it acts as part of a title (Director of Publications Troy Schwindt). Do not capitalize it when the person’s name comes first and the title follows as a descriptive phrase (Troy Schwindt, director, publications). The same rule applies for all titles including chair, president and team leader.
E

Eastern Adult Sectional Figure Skating Championships
This is the appropriate first reference. Second reference: Eastern Adult Sectional. Eastern Adults is not appropriate (unless it’s in a direct quote).

Eastern Great Lakes Regional Figure Skating Championships
This is the appropriate first reference. Second reference: Eastern Great Lakes Regional. EGLs is not appropriate (unless it’s in a direct quote).

Eastern Sectional Figure Skating Championships
This is the appropriate first reference. Second reference: Eastern Sectional. Easterns is not appropriate (unless it’s in a direct quote).

Eastern Synchronized Skating Sectional Championships
This is the appropriate first reference. Second reference: Eastern Synchronized Sectional. Eastern Synchros is not appropriate (unless it’s in a direct quote).

eligible
See “Olympic eligible.”

eellipses
Avoid ellipses if possible. They’re not necessary in every place where part of a quote is omitted. Avoid deletions that would distort the meaning. An ellipsis may be used to indicate a and a space on either side of the periods. If the ellipsis follows a complete sentence, place a period at the end of the sentence before the ellipsis and follow it with a regular space and an ellipsis. (“I didn’t think it was hard. ... I didn’t think it was challenging.”) When material is deleted at the end of one paragraph and at the beginning of the one that follows, place an ellipsis in both locations. Do not use ellipses at the beginning and end of direct quotes. (“It was exciting to turn around and see a standing ovation,” Ellis said. Not “... it was exciting to turn around and see a standing ovation ...” Ellis said.) Use ellipses for an omission at the beginning or in the middle of a quoted sentence. Avoid using them at the end of a sentence.

email

e-newsletter

evelope
First reference: U.S. Team Envelope (capitalized). Generic references to team envelope should be lowercased.

ex officio

European Figure Skating Championships
First reference: 20XX ISU European Figure Skating Championships. Second reference: European Championships. Europeans is acceptable but not preferred. Euros is not used.

G

girls
Female competitors at the juvenile level and below are referred to as girls.

gold
Do not capitalize gold when referring to a gold medal or gold test.

Governing Council
Capitalize Governing Council but not “meeting” when referring to U.S. Figure Skating’s annual Governing Council meeting. Capitalize all first letters when referring to it as “2018 Governing Council Annual Meeting.”

Graduating Seniors Program

Grand Prix Series
See “ISU Grand Prix of Figure Skating Series.”

grade of execution
Lowercase. Plural is grades of execution. Appropriate references: grade of execution; GOE; grades of execution; GOEs.

gass roots, grass-roots
Two words when used as a noun (from the grass roots to the elite level) and as a compound word (with hyphen) as an adjective (developing the sport from the grass-roots level to the national level).

Group
Capitalize when referring to the level of a lift (Group 4 lift).
hand-in-hand
Use dashes in both noun and adjective uses.

headquarters

Helen M. McLoraine Figure Skating Scholarship Program
Second reference: Helen M. McLoraine Scholarship Program.

homepage

home-school, home-schooled

hyphen
Use hyphens to form a single idea from two or more words. See the “compound modifier” entry for how to hyphenate two or more words that express a single concept. Look up specific words in the dictionary that have prefixes or suffixes to know whether they are hyphenated or not.

A suspensive hyphenation is used in this form: He received a 10- to 20-year sentence in prison.

Unless the word formed could be misunderstood or is hard to read in solid form, all words formed with these prefixes are spelled without hyphens: pre, intra, sub, re, pseudo, post, extra, super, un, supra, over, infra, pro, non, co, under, ultra, aut, semi.

Example: Nonqualifying competition

• Be careful when joining prefixes to words. Don’t do it if it creates a new, different or strange word (re-create, pre-existing, re-cover).

• Spell words ending in “writer” solid (no hyphens): speechwriter, newswriter, scriptwriter, ghostwriter.

I

dance

Icemen Network
One word.

Icemen Sectional Series

icenetwork
The official name of the website (note the lowercase “i” at the beginning.) It should be referred to as “icenetwork” and not “icenetwork.com.” It is appropriate to capitalize “icenetwork” in headlines, at the beginning of sentences, etc.

individual member
Lowercase. References an individual membership.

in-season
Hyphenated as a noun or adjective. This refers to a skater’s competitive skating season, usually from fall to spring.

interclub
Lowercase, not hyphenated.

intermediate
Lowercase when referring to a level or an event category.

international
Lowercase (an international event, international assignments). The exception is if international is part of a proper name.

International Skating Union
This is the official name of the organization. It is acceptable to use ISU (no periods) on all references including the first.

Internet
Always capitalize.
Joyce Komperda Athlete Support Fund
Second reference: Joyce Komperda Fund.

judge
Lowercase unless it’s part of a title for a court judge. (Jane Jones, the U.S. judge, gave the skater a +1 GOE. As a world judge, she has presided over numerous competitions.)

judge-in-charge
The names of jumps are lowercased except for Axel, Salchow and Lutz — these are capitalized because they are people’s names. See “combination jumps” for how to hyphenate these jumps.

junior
Lowercase when referring to a level or an event category (a junior-level skater, the junior men’s event). Appropriate references for the junior-level event include: junior (lowercase) U.S. Championships or U.S. Championships on the junior level/ in the junior division. (She won the gold medal in the junior ladies event at the U.S. Championships. They won the junior ice dancing title. I attended the U.S. Championships on the junior level and saw rising stars.) See “novice” for referring to novice-level event at the U.S. Championships. Capitalize when referring to an event such as the World Junior Championships. (World Junior champions Hawayek and Baker.)

Junior Grand Prix Final
First reference is prefaced by ISU. Appropriate second reference: JGP Final.

Junior Grand Prix of Figure Skating Series
First reference is prefaced by ISU. Appropriate second references: Junior Grand Prix Series, JGP Series.

juvenile
Lowercase juvenile when referring to a level or an event category. (They competed in the juvenile pairs event.) On the juvenile level, refer to “girls” and “boys” rather than “ladies” and “men.” Pre-juvenile is lowercased and is hyphenated.

K

kiss and cry
(do not use “&” sign)

L

ladies
Lowercase. (Gracie Gold won the ladies free skate.) When referring to ladies results, “ladies” is part of a descriptive phrase. If you can turn the phrase around and insert for between the words, it’s a descriptive phrase and does not need the apostrophe or “s”: ladies results (results for ladies), ladies short program (short program for ladies). If you can turn the phrase around and insert “of” or “belonging to” between the words, it does need an apostrophe: ladies’ costumes (costumes of or belonging to the ladies).
Major League Baseball Advanced Media
This is the official name of the company. Second reference: MLB Advanced Media.
masters
master’s degree
Preferred reference. Avoid MBA if possible.
medalist(s)
We spell this with one “l” (ignore spell checks that suggest two “l”s).
media, media guide
In the sense of mass communication, the word is plural. (The news media are resisting attempts to limit their freedom.) We lowercase references to the U.S. Figure Skating media guide.
Members Only site
Secure website (www.usfsaonline.org) for U.S. Figure Skating members. Always capitalized, no hyphen between “Members” and “Only.”
Memorial Fund
Capitalized.
men, men’s
Male competitors at the intermediate through senior levels are referred to as men. You have to use an “’s” with men’s because the plural form of man (men) doesn’t end in “s.” (Start the men’s short program. We watched the men skate. I like the men’s costumes.)
Michelle Kwan Trophy
The trophy skaters receive when they win the SKATING Magazine Readers’ Choice Skater of the Year Award.
mohawk
Lowercase.
Midwestern Adult Sectional Figure Skating Championships
This is the appropriate first reference. Second reference: Midwestern Adult Sectional. Do not refer to as Midwestern Adults (unless it’s in a direct quote).
Midwestern Sectional Figure Skating Championships
This is the appropriate first reference. Second reference: Midwestern Sectional. Do not refer to as Midwesterns or Mids (unless it’s in a direct quote).
Midwestern/Pacific Coast Synchronized Skating Sectional Championships
This is the appropriate first reference. Second reference: Midwestern/Pacific Coast Synchronized Sectional. Do not refer to as Midwestern/Pacific Coast Synchros (unless it’s in a direct quote).
months
Capitalize the names of months in all uses. When a month is used with a specific date, abbreviate Jan., Feb., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec. (Jan. 3 was the coldest day of the month. His birthday is April 12.) Spell out when using alone or with only a year (October 2014). When using only a month and a year, do not separate the year with commas. When referring to a month, day and year, set off the year with commas. (On Feb. 25, 2003, we reached our goal.)
more than
See “over, more than” entry.
moves in the field
Lowercase. Hyphenate if used as an adjective. (They practiced moves in the field and stroking. She passed her senior moves-in-the-field test.)
movies
Italicize the names of movies (and books, newspapers, magazines). This is an exception to AP style. (She skated to music from Pirates of the Caribbean.)
museum
Lowercase at all times unless part of World Figure Skating Museum and Hall of Fame.
music
Capitalize and put in quotation marks names of songs, CDs and descriptive titles for orchestral works (“The Feeling Begins” by Peter Gabriel, Bach’s “Suite No. 1 for Orchestra,” “Rhapsody in Blue”). Italicize long musical compositions, such as operas, plays, musicals, etc., that the songs may be from (“All that Jazz” from Chicago, a medley from Ragtime). In subsequent references, lowercase symphony, concerto, etc.

National Collegiate Championships
This should not be used. This is the former name of the U.S. Collegiate Championships.
National Showcase
Only appropriate reference. Showcase alone is not capitalized.
National Skating Month
Do not refer to this as NSM in stories (spell out), but it’s OK to abbreviate on forms and in certain web instances. Celebrated in January.
National Solo Dance Championships
All references: National Solo Dance Championships.
nationals
The appropriate term for nationals is the U.S. Figure Skating Championships (second reference: U.S. Championships). It’s OK to use nationals only in a quote, but do not capitalize it. See “U.S. Championships” entry.

National Sports
NBC Sports

NGB
Capitalize this as an abbreviation for national governing body. Do not capitalize national governing body when spelled out.
no hold block
nonprofit
One word, no hyphen.
onqualifying
One word, no hyphen.
North Atlantic Regional Figure Skating Championships
This is the appropriate first reference. Second reference: North Atlantic Regional. North Atlantics is not appropriate (unless it’s in a direct quote).
novice
Lowercase. (They won the novice title this year). The novice-level event at the U.S. Championships should not be referred to as the U.S. Novice Championships. Appropriate references for the novice-level event include: novice (lowercase) U.S. Championships or U.S. Championships on the novice level/in the novice division. (She won the gold in the novice ladies event at the U.S. Championships. They won the novice ice dancing title at the U.S. Championships.)

numbers/numerals
Spell out numbers zero through nine; use numerals for 10 and above. Ordinals: Spell out first through ninth — starting with 10th, use figures. Spell out a numeral if it begins a sentence; recast the sentence if necessary. One exception — if the numeral identifies a calendar year. (Thirty-six skaters were entered in the event. 1994 was a good year.)
- Exception: Use numerals when the number modifies a unit of measure, money, proportions, dimensions, speed or percentages (5 inches, $4, 8 1/2 x 11 sheet of paper, 70 mph, 3 percent, page 47).
- Spell out distances and units of time unless it involves a fraction (four miles, two years, 3 1/4 hours, 4 1/2-minute free skate). This is an exception to AP style.
- For millions and higher, use numerals and spell out the word (6 million, 25 billion), except for casual references (I’d like to make a billion dollars).
- When writing numbered rankings, it should be written No. 1 or No. 13, not #1 or number 13.
- Use 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc., when referring to figure tests (6th figure test).

offseason
No hyphen. This refers to the time between competitive figure skating seasons (typically the summer).

OK

Olympic eligible
Used to define skaters or competitions that meet the requirements and follow the rules of U.S. Figure Skating and/or the ISU. “Olympic eligible” is used instead of the word amateur. Use Olympic eligible as two words if by itself, but hyphenate it if it’s used as a compound modifier. (She will remain Olympic eligible. They are Olympic-eligible athletes.)

Olympic Winter Games
Precede this with the year (2014 Olympic Winter Games in Sochi, Russia). Appropriate second references: Olympic Games, Winter Games, the Games. Inappropriate: Winter Olympic Games, Winter Olympics, PyeongChang Olympics, PyeongChang Games, etc.

Olympic Training Center
Second reference: OTC.

Olympic Village

Opening Ceremony, Closing Ceremony
Capitalize when referring to ceremony at the Olympic Games or events. Never Opening Ceremonies.

over, more than
Over refers to spatial relationships. (The plane flew over the city.) More than is used with numerals and amounts. (Their salaries went up more than $20 a week. More than 250 people attended the event.)

overrotate, underrotate

Pacific Coast Adult Sectional Figure Skating Championships
This is the appropriate first reference. Second reference: Pacific Coast Adult Sectional. Do not refer to as Pacific Coast Adults (unless it’s in a direct quote).

Pacific Coast Sectional Figure Skating Championships
This is the appropriate first reference. Second reference: Pacific Coast Sectional. Do not refer to as Pacific Coasts (unless it’s in a direct quote).

pairs
We use this as plural (She is a pairs skater vs. She is a pair skater). When referring to a pairs team, list the lady’s name first followed by the man’s. Use the word “and” between the names (Alexa Scimeca-Knierim and Chris Knierim).

parentheses
In general, avoid parentheses by using commas or dashes unless absolutely necessary. Within quotations, use parentheses to clarify what someone is referring to that might be confusing otherwise. (“I had a hard time (at the U.S. Championships) because of my injury.”) If adding words that were implied by the speaker, put it in brackets (“After my performance, I was happy to have [skated cleanly]”). Items in parentheses can be taken out and the quote will still make sense; what’s in brackets can’t be taken out without distorting the sentence.

part time, part-time
Hyphenate when used as a compound modifier. (She works part time. She has a part-time job.)

percentages
Use the word percent (not the symbol %) in text. Use figures for percentages (5 percent). Repeat percent with each individual figure. (He said 10 percent to 30 percent of the people may not vote.)

Ph.D.

Pilates
Pilates is always capitalized because it’s named after Joseph Pilates.

p.m./a.m.

powerstroking

pre-gold, pre-silver, pre-bronze
Lowercase and hyphenate (exceptions to AP style).

prefixes

preliminary, pre-preliminary, pre-juvenile
Lowercase. Hyphenate the words with an additional “pre” at the beginning of the level (exception to AP style).

premier/premiere
Premier means first in status or importance; principal or chief. Premiere is a first public performance.

preseason
PQRS

Professional Skaters Association
Second reference: PSA.

program components

punctuation/quotation marks
The period and the comma always go within the quotation marks. The dash, the semicolon, the question mark and the exclamation point go within the quotation marks when they apply to the quoted matter only. They go outside when they apply to the whole sentence (He asked, “How long will it take?”) But: Who sings “All You Need Is Love”? outside quotation marks). Do not use a comma or period after an exclamation point (“Yikes!” she said. Not “Yikes!”, she said.)

quotation marks
See the “punctuation/quotation marks” entry. Use single quotation marks only around quoted material already within quotes. (Jane said, “This was a year of ‘hurry up’ and ‘settle down,’ but next year we will start fresh.”)

quotes
When attributing a quotation, it should be a subject/verb construction, putting the person’s last name first followed by the verb — “Schwindt said” (subject/verb) not “said Schwindt” (verb/ subject). However, if there is a description about the person following their name, put “said” first, followed by their name and the description. (“Evy and Mary helped instill the drive for me to do this,” said Lind, who also works with Anne Militano. “This is a perfect stepping stone for athletes,” said Jeff DiGregorio, co- coach of ladies champion Kelsey Drewel. “I like figure skating,” said U.S. champion Jason Brown. Not U.S. champion Jason Brown said.) Also, the majority of the time we use “said” after a quotation, versus exclaimed, described, etc. See “said” entry.

R

re-elect, re-election

Readers’ Choice Skater of the Year Award
The official name of this award is SKATING magazine Readers’ Choice Skater of the Year Award. Second reference: Readers’ Choice Award. The recipient receives the Michelle Kwan Trophy.

regard
The proper construction is “with regard to,” not “in regard to.” No “s” is required at the end of “regard.” “Regards” is a salutation.

regionals
Lowercase. (After regionals, we took a break. After the South Atlantic Regional, we took a break.) Here are the correct names (first reference) of all of the regional events:

• New England Regional Figure Skating Championships
• North Atlantic Regional Figure Skating Championships
• South Atlantic Regional Figure Skating Championships
• Eastern Great Lakes Regional Figure Skating Championships
• Upper Great Lakes Regional Figure Skating Championships
• Southwestern Regional Figure Skating Championships
• Northwest Pacific Regional Figure Skating Championships
• Central Pacific Regional Figure Skating Championships
• Southwest Pacific Regional Figure Skating Championships

regions
See the “directions and regions” entry.

RISE
The name of a documentary film project about the 1961 U.S. World Team. All references: RISE (bold and italic)

road
Do not abbreviate in addresses.

rock ‘n’ roll

Ron and Gayle Hershberger Award
Awarded annually to the top performing junior skater at U.S. Championships, rotating disciplines.

Ron and Gayle Hershberger Fund for Athlete Support
Second reference: Ron and Gayle Hersberger Fund.

Rostelecom Cup
Also known as Cup of Russia. Use Rostelecom Cup in all written uses. Cup of Russia is appropriate in direct quotes.

Rulebook
Capitalize U.S. Figure Skating Rulebook. Lowercase rulebook.

run-through

S

said
When attributing a quotation, the person’s last name comes first followed by the word “said” (“Yes,” Ellis said.) as this is a subject/ verb construction (you wouldn’t say “said I” but “I said”). We use the word said and not says, states, stated, exclaimed, described, etc., to be consistent. (There are exceptions in feature stories.) “Said” comes before the name, if there is an identifier following the name (“Use the website,” said Ellis, who has been the web content coordinator for nearly two years.)

Salchow
This jump is named for its inventor Ulrich Salchow and is therefore capitalized in all cases. Do not abbreviate (Sal or Sow).

Scholastic Honors Team
See “U.S. Figure Skating Scholastic Honors Team” entry.

season (figure skating)
Refer to the figure skating competition year as the season (July 1–June 30, corresponding to the membership year). This is the 2018-19 season. It encompasses the end of 2018 and the beginning of 2019. Include the entire year on the first side of the en dash and the last two numerals of the second year on the other side.

seasons
Lowercase spring, summer, fall, winter and derivatives (such as springtime) unless part of a formal name (Olympic Winter Games, Troy Summer Skate competition).

sectionals
This is lowercased unless combined with the name of a specific section, then it’s capitalized. (After sectionals, we took a break. After the Eastern Sectional, we took a break.) Here are the correct names (first reference) of all of the sectional events (including adult and synchronized):

• Eastern Sectional Figure Skating Championships
• Midwestern Sectional Figure Skating Championships
• Pacific Coast Sectional Figure Skating Championships
• Eastern Adult Sectional Figure Skating Championships
• Midwestern Adult Sectional Figure Skating Championships
• Pacific Coast Adult Sectional Figure Skating Championships
• Eastern Synchronized Skating Sectional Championships
• Midwestern/Pacific Coast Synchronized Skating Sectional Championships (held concurrently)
Use semicolons to separate elements of a series when individual segments contain material that also must be set off by commas. (He leaves a son, John Smith of Chicago; two daughters, Jane Smith of Wichita, Kan., and Mary Smith of Denver; and a sister, Martha.) Note that the semicolon is used before the final “and” in such a series. Use a semicolon when a coordinating conjunction such as “and,” “but” or “or” is not present. (The package was due last week; it arrived today.)

First reference. Also may be referred to as senior B international. Second reference: senior B.

(They spun side by side. Their side-by-side spins were perfect.)

Do not capitalize silver when referring to a silver medal or silver test.

Never use the word “the” before it. When the event has a title sponsor, first reference is always 20XX (Sponsor Name) Skate America. Second reference: 20XX Skate America, Skate America SkateFest

Capitalize the entire word when referring to SKATING magazine.

Second reference: the Archive. Note: This is an exception to our style.

This is the official name of the annual fan award SKATING gives out. Second reference: Readers’ Choice Award.

This is the exhibition of champions at the conclusion of Skate America and the U.S. Championships. If Smucker’s continues its sponsorship, first reference is Smucker’s Skating Spectacular.

Official mascot of U.S. Figure Skating. It is acceptable on second reference to call him Snowplow but using full name is preferred.

Facebook (facebook.com/usfigureskating)
Instagram (instagram.com/usfigureskating)
Pinterest (pinterest.com/usfigureskating)
Twitter (twitter.com/USFigureSkating) @USFigureSkating
YouTube (youtube.com/usfigureskating)

Appropriate first reference. Second reference: South Atlantic Regional. South Atlantics is not appropriate (unless in a direct quote).

Appropriate first reference. Second reference: Southwest Pacific Regional. Southwest Pacifies is not appropriate (unless in a direct quote).

Appropriate first reference. Second reference: Southwestern Regional. Southwesterns is not appropriate (unless in a direct quote).

Use one space after all punctuation, on either side of an em dash and on either side of an ellipsis. There is no instance in text when there will be two spaces (or more) in a row.

Two words (AP style) unless referring to US Speedskating.

The Sports Medicine and Science National Network is a directory of sports medicine and science specialists who have experience working with figure skaters and other competitive athletes. It is acceptable on second reference to call it the National Network.

A series of off-ice physical challenges that measure fitness in three key areas. All references: S.T.A.R.S. Combine. Please note, when used alone, combine should be lowercased.

Do not use SOI.

State names are no longer abbreviated per Associated Press style (Colorado Springs, Colorado; Albany, New York). They are spelled out when they stand alone (She flew to Colorado from Texas). Use the postal abbreviations (CO, CA) only with a full address that includes a ZIP code. In text, place one comma between the city and the state and another comma after the state. (Cleveland, Ohio, hosted the event.) Do not abbreviate any of the Canadian provinces in text. (Use postal abbreviations for provinces in full addresses.)

Social Media

Lowercased. Since synchronized team skating is redundant, the use of the word “team” has been phased out. Try to avoid the use of synchro, but it is acceptable in some instances.
T

take off, take-off
(remember your positioning as you take off. bend the take-off leg.)

team leader
capitalize this title if it’s before someone’s name, but not if it comes after their name. (U.S. Team Leader Kathy Slack worked hard. Millier, U.S. Team leader, said it was a good event.)

Team USA
teams
technically a team, such as the Haydenettes, is a singular item and should be referred to as “it,” but this often doesn’t sound correct. If the team name is plural (the Colonials), use “their.” (The Hockettes won their first silver.) If the team name is singular (the Chicago Jazz), use “it.” (Miami University continued its domination.) Alternatively, add the word “team” so “it” sounds correct. (The Fraser Eclipse team won its third competition of the year.) When referring to the team’s captain or coach, use the team name as an adjective rather than a possessive, without an apostrophe. (Hockettes coach Jane Jones, not Crystallettes’ coach Shannon Peterson). Capitalize “team” when referring to the U.S., World, World Junior or Olympic Team. (Max Aaron made the U.S. World Team.)

team envelope
this is a funding structure used by U.S. Figure Skating for its athletes and plays a part in international assignments awarded to skaters. Capitalize unless used in a generic way. (U.S. Figure Skating Team Envelopes; Team A Envelope athletes; the team envelope system; information about the team envelopes is on the website.)

technical controller
lowercase. this is an official in the international judging system who is part of a five-member technical panel).

technical elements technical notification

technical specialist
lowercased. this is an official in the international judging system who is part of a five-member technical panel. there is also an assistant technical specialist on the technical panel.

tenager

telephone and fax numbers
the preferred format is: 719.635.5200.

tests
lowercase all references to test levels (ISI Freestyle test).

Theatre On Ice
capitalized. theatre is spelled this way, not theater (exception to AP style). TOI as an abbreviation is an acceptable second reference, although Theatre On Ice is preferred throughout.

three-turn

time
use numerals except for noon and midnight. times should be listed as figures and with a.m. or p.m., lowercase with periods (4 p.m.).

titles
for job titles, capitalize them if it precedes the person’s name (Art Director Andrea Morrison) but lowercase when the title is after the name, usually offset by commas (Samuel Auxier, U.S. Figure Skating president, spoke to the crowd.) see “composition titles” entry for book titles, songs, etc.

toe
lowercase. (she completed a double toe.) toward (not towards)

Trophée Eric Bompard
second reference: Trophée Bompard. this event was formerly called Trophée Lalique. this is an ISU Grand Prix of Figure Skating Series event held in France each fall.

try out, tryout
use two words as a verb; use one word as a noun or adjective. (let’s try out for the team. she said the tryouts were difficult.)

tV

TV shows
put the names of TV shows in quotations. (she was on “today.”)

twizzle(s)
lowercase.

Underway
as of 2013, the AP recognizes underway as one word. the project is underway. the naval maneuvers are underway. the season is underway.

Universal Sports Network

U.S. Adult Figure Skating Championships
the appropriate first reference is U.S. Adult Figure Skating Championships. second reference: U.S. Adult Championships. “Adult nationals” not appropriate unless it is used in a direct quote (lowercase it).

U.S. Collegiate Figure Skating Championships
this is the correct name for the National Collegiate Championships. we do not abbreviate this. second reference: U.S. Collegiate Championships.

U.S. Figure Skating
the legal name of the organization is the U.S. Figure Skating Association, but in text it should always be referred to as U.S. Figure Skating. USFSA and USFS are not appropriate.

U.S. Figure Skating Championships
this event is commonly referred to as “nationals,” but that is not the official name of the event. the appropriate first reference is 20XX U.S. Figure Skating Championships. if there is a title sponsor, the first reference is 20XX Sponsor U.S. Figure Skating Championships (first reference must include sponsor name AND the words ‘Figure Skating’). second reference: U.S. Championships.

U.S. Figure Skating Community Development Grants
formerly known as the Robert V. Hauff & John F. Dreeland Foundation Community Development Grants.

U.S. Figure Skating Dr. Scott Nadler Memorial Excellence in Sports Science and Medicine Award
second reference: Dr. Scott Nadler Memorial Award. third reference: Nadler Award.

U.S. Figure Skating Fantasy Skating
second reference: Fantasy Skating.

U.S. Figure Skating Fan Zone

U.S. Figure Skating Hall of Fame
this is housed at the U.S. Figure Skating headquarters along with the World Figure Skating Museum and Hall of Fame.

U.S. Figure Skating headquarters
second reference: headquarters
U.S. Figure Skating National Pairs Camp
Capitalize when referred to as U.S. Figure Skating National Pairs Camp. Lowercase national pairs camp.

U.S. Figure Skating Online
The name of the U.S. Figure Skating website (usfigureskating.org).

U.S. Figure Skating SafeSport Program
Second reference: SafeSport Program. Note: The USOC SafeSport program has a lower-case “p.”

U.S. Figure Skating Scholastic Honors Team
This is the appropriate first reference for the U.S. Figure Skating program for high school juniors and seniors who maintain a high GPA while competing on at least the novice level. Second reference: Scholastic Honors Team.

U.S. Intercollegiate Team Skating Championships
The three colleges with the most points in each collegiate conference are invited to compete at this event.

U.S. Junior Figure Skating Championships
This national event for intermediate and juvenile skaters was held separately from the U.S. Championships through the 2011-12 season. Beginning with the 2012-13 season, all five U.S. Figure Skating levels competed under the auspices of U.S. Championships. The event no longer exists and will no longer be referred to as a stand alone event. Second reference: U.S. Junior Championships. Inappropriate references are: Junior Nationals, JNs or JN. This is not to be confused with saying junior U.S. Championships (meaning the junior level of the U.S. Championships). See “junior” entry for how to refer to this.

U.S. Synchronized Skating Championships
Second reference: U.S. Synchronized Championships. Synchro Nationals is not acceptable.

U.S. Synchronized Skating Training Festival
Second reference: Synchronized Training Festival.

United States
To abbreviate: use U.S. (no space). U.S. can be used as both a noun or an adjective. Use periods to offset.

United States Olympic Committee
Second reference: USOC.

Upper Great Lakes Regional Figure Skating Championships
Second reference: Upper Great Lakes Regionals. UGLs is not appropriate (unless in a direct quote).

V

vice
Use two words, no hyphen (vice president, vice chair). Capitalize vice president only as a formal title before a name. (First Vice President Lainie DeMore spoke to the crowd. DeMore, U.S. Figure Skating first vice president, spoke to the crowd.)

warm up, warm-up
Use two words as a verb but hyphenate them as a noun or adjective. (Let’s warm up. She didn’t have a good warm-up. I like my warm-up routine.)

Washington, D.C.
We use the AP style for Washington, D.C., and D.C. should have commas on either side of it (as shown here) if the sentence continues. Never use “Washington” when referring to the U.S. capital.

Y

yearlong
years
Use numerals, without commas (1985). Use an “s” without an apostrophe to indicate spans of decades or centuries (the 1990s, the 1800s). Years are the lone exception to the rule in numerals that a figure is not used to start a sentence. (2002 was a good year.)
CITIES/STATES/COUNTRIES

As of 2014, AP no longer abbreviates state names. The following are the ZIP code abbreviations in parentheses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>City</th>
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<td>South Carolina (SC)</td>
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These eight states should not be abbreviated in text:

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<td>Iowa (IA)</td>
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Domestic cities that stand alone:

<table>
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<tr>
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International cities that stand alone:

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<td>Vienna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>San Marino</td>
<td>Zurich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>Johannesburg</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>Sao Paulo</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are the correct spellings and abbreviations for the ISU member nations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Andorra (AND)</th>
<th>Chinese Taipei (TPE)</th>
<th>Grenada (GRN)</th>
<th>Mexico (MEX)</th>
<th>Serbia (SRB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina (ARG)</td>
<td>Croatia (CRO)</td>
<td>Hong Kong (HKG)</td>
<td>Monaco (MON)</td>
<td>Singapore (SIN)</td>
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<td>Cyprus (CYP)</td>
<td>Hungary (HUN)</td>
<td>Mongolia (MGL)</td>
<td>Slovakia (SVK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria (AUS)</td>
<td>Czech Republic (CZE)</td>
<td>Iceland (ISL)</td>
<td>Montenegro (MNE)</td>
<td>Slovenia (SLO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan (AZE)</td>
<td>Denmark (DEN)</td>
<td>India (IND)</td>
<td>Morocco (MAR)</td>
<td>South Africa (RSA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus (BLR)</td>
<td>Democratic People's Republic of Korea (PRK)</td>
<td>Ireland (IRL)</td>
<td>Netherlands (NED)</td>
<td>Spain (ESP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium (BEL)</td>
<td>Estonia (EST)</td>
<td>Israel (ISR)</td>
<td>New Zealand (NZL)</td>
<td>Sweden (SWE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bosnia-Herzegovina (BH)</td>
<td>Finland (FIN)</td>
<td>Italy (ITA)</td>
<td>Norway (NOR)</td>
<td>Switzerland (SUI)</td>
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<td>Brazil (BRA)</td>
<td>France (FRA)</td>
<td>Japan (JPN)</td>
<td>Philippines (PHI)</td>
<td>Thailand (THA)</td>
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<td>Georgia (GEO)</td>
<td>Kazakhstan (KAZ)</td>
<td>Poland (POL)</td>
<td>Turkey (TUR)</td>
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<td>Great Britain (GBR)</td>
<td>Latvia (LAT)</td>
<td>Puerto Rico (PUR)</td>
<td>Ukraine (UKR)</td>
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<td>China (CHN)</td>
<td>Greece (GRE)</td>
<td>Lithuania (LTU)</td>
<td>Republic of Korea (KOR)</td>
<td>United States of America (USA)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Luxembourg (LUX)</td>
<td>Romania (ROM)</td>
<td>Uzbekistan (UZB)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME SPELLINGS

There are names of several foreign skaters, coaches and competitions we have decided to spell differently than some other outlets.

Examples: Rafael Arutunian (Arutyunyan)
             Yu-Na Kim (Yuna Kim, Kim Yu-Na)
             Julia Lipnitskaia (Yulia Lipnitskaya)
             Evgeni Plushenko (Evgeny)
             Ondrej Nepela Memorial (Nepala)
             Elizaveta Tuktamisheva (Tuktamysheva)
             Marina Zoueva (Zueva)