This style guide is specifically intended for writing purposes to create consistency throughout the organization to better streamline the message U.S. Figure Skating conveys to the public.

U.S. Figure Skating’s websites and its 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 Michael Terry (mterry@usfigureskating.org).

**THE TOP 11**

*Here are the top 11 most common style references.*

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**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.

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**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).

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**one space after periods**

“...better than it was before,” Chen said. “I enjoy skating so much more now.”

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**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.)

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**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.)

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**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,” Brown said. “I enjoy skating so much more now.”)

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**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.

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**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, 3 1/4 hours, 4 1/2-minute free skate). This is our own style, an exception to AP style.

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**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.

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**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.)

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**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) and 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” (Blvd.) 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 (&)
The word “and” is preferred to the ampersand due to AP style, unless it is part of a company’s official name (World Figure Skating Museum & Hall of Fame) or space is a concern. When referring to pairs and dance teams, use and between the names (Cain and LeDuc), not a slash or an ampersand (not Hubbell/Donhue, Chock & Bates). There are reasonable exceptions to this rule.

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 ’80s). 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

attribute
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: frenchie 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.

Champion
Formerly known as the International Challenge Cup.

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. (Note: Beginning in 2019-20, there will no longer be novice, intermediate or juvenile champions).

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 Gabriella Izzo
(not: National junior ladies gold medalist Alysa Liu)
2019 U.S. champion Nathan Chen
(not: 2019 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 Dinh Tran
(not: National junior men’s silver medalist Dinh Tran)

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 his or her hand on the ice.

Choctaw
Lowercase.

Coach, captain
Do not capitalize coach or captain (coach Vicki Korn, co-captain Dacia Crum) as they are job descriptions, not titles. When referring to a specific 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.)

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• 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.
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 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.”

ellipses
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 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.

free skate
Free skate is two words, lowercased. Free skate is to be used rather than the previous name “long program” (unless in a quote). Do not abbreviate as “FS.” Note: The ISU calls it free skating, but for us it’s the “free skate,” even when used as an adjective.

free dance
freestyle
We do not use this as a replacement for free skate.

Friends of Figure Skating
A fan-based membership. Should be referred to in this way, making sure to include the “s” on “Friends.” (Become a Friends of Figure Skating member or be a “Friend,” capitalized). Should never be abbreviated “FOFS.”

fundraising/fundraiser
One word.

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.

grass 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

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, info, 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.

ice dance

icenetwork
The official name of the defunct 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. The website ceased operation on July 1, 2018 and was replaced by the U.S. Figure Skating Fan Zone, NBCSports.com/figure-skating and the Figure Skating Pass on NBC Sports Gold.

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.

international judging system
Second reference: IJS. This system is NOT called code of points.

ISU Adult International Competition

ISU Challenger Series
Appropriate second references: Challenger Series.

ISU Junior Grand Prix of Figure Skating Series
Appropriate second references: Junior Grand Prix Series, JGP. Not ISU Junior Grand Prix Series.

ISU Junior Grand Prix of Figure Skating Final
Appropriate second references: Junior Grand Prix Final, JGP Final.

ISU Grand Prix of Figure Skating Final
Appropriate second references: Grand Prix Final.

ISU Grand Prix of Figure Skating Series
Appropriate second reference: Grand Prix Series. It is not necessary for the word “senior” to precede Grand Prix Series. Not ISU Grand Prix Series.

it
A team is a singular item and should be referred to as “it,” (Miami University captured its fourth silver medal.) But with a plural name, such as the Haydenettes or the Hockettes, can be referred to as “their.” (The Haydenettes won their 23rd U.S. title.)

italics
I italicize letters representing letters and words representing words (Mind your p’s and q’s. Upon is often unnecessary; on will do.

• The plural portion of an italicized word is left in roman. (The News-weeks I read seem balanced.)

• Italicize thoughts attributed to thinkers. (I’m too lazy to turn over, he thought sleepily.)

• Italicize foreign words and phrases only if they are so uncommon that they are not in an American dictionary.

• Punctuation following italics is only italicized if it is part of the italicized phrase. (He thought, What should I do? Have you read Gone With the Wind? (Question mark not italicized)

it’s, its
It’s is a contraction for “it is” or “it has.” (It’s been a long time.) Its is the possessive form of the pronoun. (The company lost its assets.)
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

Jumps
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. Capitalized 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.

Kiss and cry
(Do not use “&” sign)

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).
masters

master’s degree
Preferred reference. Avoid MBA if possible.

medalist(s)
We spell this with one “I” (ignore spell checks that suggest two “I”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
Capitalize.

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/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. Hyphenated 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 & 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.

N

names
See “last names” entry.

national championships
When referring to other countries’ national championships, there is no need to use the word “National” in the name. They should be called “2008 French Championships,” “2008 Japanese Championships,” etc. Referring to these events as “French Nationals” or “Japanese Nationals” is not acceptable.

National Collegiate Championships
This should not be used. This is the former name of the U.S. Collegiate Championships.

National High Performance Development Team
The team is composed of the top four juvenile, intermediate and novice singles skaters per section and top nine juvenile, intermediate and novice pairs and ice dance teams from their respective U.S. Finals.

National High Performance Development Camp
This is the first activity for the National High Performance Development Team that takes place just after the U.S. Figure Skating 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 Final

National Qualifying Series
The National Qualifying Series is a group of competitions that meet an established standard and are held across the country between June 1 and Sept. 15. Singles, pairs and ice dance athletes compete in a self-determined number of these competitions with only their highest total score from a single competition counting toward the overall National Qualifying Series rankings. At the conclusion of the National Qualifying Series, the top six ranked singles athletes per level, per section, earn a bye to their designated Sectional Singles Final; while the top three ranked pairs and ice dance teams in the country per level earn a bye to the U.S. Pairs Final and U.S. Dance Final, respectively. Never use the abbreviation NQS.

nationals
The appropriate term 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 Get Up Day
U.S. Figure Skating founded National Get Up Day in 2017 to provide a platform to celebrate Get Up stories in communities around the country and to urge others to Get Up. The Registrar at National Day Calendar® declared National Get Up Day to be celebrated annually on Feb. 1.

NBC Sports

NBC Sports Network

NGB
Capitalize this as an abbreviation for national governing body. Do not capitalize national governing body when spelled out.
nonprofit
One word, no hyphen.

nonqualifying
One word, no hyphen.

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 (4 miles, 2 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).

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
The full name is the Olympic Winter Games LOCATION YEAR. (Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018). Appropriate second references: Olympic Winter Games, Olympic Games. Inappropriate: Winter Olympic Games, Winter Olympics, PyeongChang Olympics, PyeongChang Games, etc.

Olympic and Paralympic Training Center
Second reference: OPTC.

Olympic Village
Opening Ceremony, Closing Ceremony
Capitalize when referring to ceremony at the Olympic Games or events. Never Opening Ceremonies.
program components
punctuation/quotation marks
The period and 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.)

Q

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
Refers to qualifying season that was last used during the 2018-19 season. Always 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 former 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.

Regional Singles Challenge
The first event of the U.S. Qualifying Season, these are open-entry competitions that take place in all nine regions. Competitors advance out of these based on placement. On second reference, they can be referred to as Singles Challenge or when referring to a specific event, (e.g.) New England Singles Challenge. Medalists from these events are referred to as (e.g.) New England Singles Challenge senior gold medalist.
• South Atlantic Regional Singles Challenge
• Eastern Great Lakes Regional Singles Challenge
• Northwest Pacific Regional Singles Challenge
• Southwestern Regional Singles Challenge
• South Atlantic Regional Singles Challenge
• North Atlantic Regional Singles Challenge
• Upper Great Lakes Regional Singles Challenge
• Central Pacific Regional Singles Challenge

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.
ock '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 Hershberger 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
said
When attributing a quotation, the person’s last name comes first followed by the verb — “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 2019-20 season. It encompasses the end of 2019 and the beginning of 2020. Include the entire year on the first side of the end 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
Refers to qualifying season that was last used during the 2018-19 season. 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

Sectional Ice Dance Challenge
The first event of the U.S. Qualifying Season for ice dancers, these are open-entry events that take place in each of the three sections. The events are held in conjunction with the Regional Singles Challenges and rotate among the regional events in their respective sections. Competitors advance out of these based on placement. On second reference, they can be referred to as Ice Dance Challenge or when referring to a specific event, (e.g.) Eastern Pairs Challenge. Medalists from these events are referred to as (e.g.) Eastern Ice Dance Challenge junior gold medalist.
• Eastern Sectional Ice Dance Challenge
• Midwestern Sectional Ice Dance Challenge
• Pacific Coast Ice Dance Challenge

Sectional Pairs Challenge
The first event of the U.S. Qualifying Season for pairs skaters, these are open-entry events that take place in each of the three sections. The locations rotate among the nine regional events. Competitors advance out of these based on placement. On second reference, they can be referred to as Pairs Challenge or when referring to a specific event, (e.g.) Eastern Pairs Challenge. Medalists from these events are referred to as (e.g.) Eastern Pairs Challenge senior gold medalist.
• Eastern Sectional Pairs Challenge
• Midwestern Sectional Pairs Challenge
• Pacific Coast Pairs Challenge

Sectional Singles Final
The second event of the U.S. Qualifying Series for singles skaters. Based on placement, skaters advance from this event to either the U.S. Figure Skating Championships or the National High Performance Development Team, depending on level, minimum technical qualifying score and placement.
• Eastern Sectional Singles Final
• Midwestern Sectional Singles Final
• Pacific Coast Sectional Singles Final

semicolon
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, Kansas, 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 “for” is not present. (The package was due last week; it arrived today.)

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

short program
state names
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.)

straightline footwork
Hyphenate this term to show that it’s one person fulfilling both roles.

Subcommittee
Capitalize names of U.S. Figure Skating subcommittees, including the word Subcommittee (Basic Skills Subcommittee).

synchronized skating
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.

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 Tina Lundgren 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. (Nathan Chen made the U.S. World Team.)
technical controller
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.
telephone and fax numbers
The preferred format is: 719.635.5200.
tests
Lowercase all references to test levels (ISI freestyle test).

Theatre On Ice
Capitized. 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.

time
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 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
Fan Zone is always two words.

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

U.S. Figure Skating headquarters
Second reference: headquarters

U.S. Pairs Final and U.S. Ice Dance Final
The second event of the U.S. Qualifying Series for pairs skaters and ice dancers. Based on placement, skaters advance from this event to either the U.S. Figure Skating Championships or the National High Performance Development Team, depending on level and minimum technical qualifying score.

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 SafeSport Program
Second reference: SafeSport Program. Note: The USOPC 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 four 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.

U.S. Synchronized Skating Championships
This is not acceptable.

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

U.S. Qualifying Season
The U.S. Qualifying Season begins in October with Regional Singles Challenges, Sectional Pairs Challenges and Sectional Ice Dance Challenges. It continues in November with Sectional Singles Finals, U.S. Pairs Final and the U.S. Ice Dance Final, and ends in January with the U.S. Figure Skating Championships and the naming of the National High Performance Development Team. This series was updated prior to the 2019-20 season.

U.S. Qualifying Structure
The U.S. Qualifying Structure refers to both the National Qualifying Series and the U.S. Qualifying Season. The conclusion of the U.S. Qualifying Season is the U.S. Championships or being named to the National High Performance Development Team.

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 and Paralympic Committee
Second reference: USOPC.

United States Olympic and Paralympic Training Center
Second reference: USOPTC.

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 Heather Nemier spoke to the crowd. Nemier, U.S. Figure Skating first vice president, spoke to the crowd.)

W

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.

website
One word, lowered case. Capitalize “Web” when used alone (the Web) or as a modifier (Web page, Web feed).

weights
Use numerals. (The baby weighed 7 pounds, 9 ounces.)

who, whom
Use who and whom for references to human beings and animals with names. Use that and which for inanimate objects and animals without names. “Who” is the word when someone is the subject of a sentence, clause or phrase. (The woman who rented the room is gone. Who is there?) Use “whom” when someone is the object of a verb or preposition. (The woman to whom the room was rented is gone. Whom do you wish to see?)

workout, work out
(Her workout consists of yoga and Pilates. I’m going to work out.)

World Figure Skating Championships
First reference: ISU World Figure Skating Championships YEAR. Second reference: World Championships, Worlds (acceptable but not preferred). Not ISU World Championships.

World Figure Skating Museum & Hall of Fame
World
Capitalize the word “World” if referring to the World Championships, but not a reference to the world, meaning the earth. (He is a two-time World medalist.) Also, “world judge” should be lowercase as it does not only refer to the World Championships.
World Junior Figure Skating Championships

World medalist

World Synchronized Skating Championships

World Team, World Junior Team
Capitalize “Team” when referring to these groups.

World Team Trophy
First reference: ISU World Team Trophy YEAR. Second reference: World Team Trophy

World Wide Web

www
Retain this part of a website address in text, but usfigureskating.org is an exception. Using the “www” should be decided on a case-by-case basis.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>HI</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>WV</td>
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<td>Maine</td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>WY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Domestic cities that stand alone:
- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Boston
- Cincinatti
- Chicago
- Cleveland
- Dallas
- Denver
- Detroit
- Honolulu
- Houston
- Indianapolis
- Las Vegas
- Los Angeles
- Miami
- Milwaukee
- Minneapolis
- New Orleans
- New York
- Oklahoma City
- Philadelphia
- Phoenix
- Pittsburgh
- St. Louis
- Salt Lake City
- San Antonio
- San Diego
- San Francisco
- Seattle
- Washington, D.C.

International cities that stand alone:
- Amsterdam
- Baghdad
- Bangkok
- Beijing
- Beirut
- Berlin
- Brussels
- Cairo
- Dijibouti
- Dublin
- Geneva
- Gibraltar
- Guatemala City
- Havana
- Helsinki
- Hong Kong
- Islamabad
- Jerusalem
- Johannesburg
- Kuwait City
- London
- Luxembourg
- Macau
- Madrid
- Mexico City
- Milan
- Monaco
- Montreal
- Moscow
- Munich
- New Delhi
- Panama City
- Paris
- Prague
- Quebec City
- Rio De Janeiro
- Rome
- San Marino
- Sao Paulo
- Shanghai
- Singapore
- Stockholm
- Sydney
- Tokyo
- Toronto
- Vatican City
- Vienna
- Zurich

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

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

There are names of several 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)