



# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

[Welcome](#)[Files in Package](#)[Start Article](#)[Graphics](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Citations](#)[Appendixes](#)[End Article](#)

## Welcome to the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Journal Style for the American Meteorological Society

Click on the tabs above for more information on each topic.

### Tech Support

Please read the documentation in this file and the instructions and FAQs ([www.ametsoc.org/pubslatex](http://www.ametsoc.org/pubslatex)) before contacting the AMS.

If your question is not answered in the documentation or instructions, please contact [latex@ametsoc.org](mailto:latex@ametsoc.org).

The AMS L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X support team is available to help resolve issues related to the AMS LaTeX files or to submissions to the Editorial Manager system. Please note that we are unable to devote resources to answering other general L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X questions or to troubleshooting issues with non-AMS templates.

### Files in this package and what they do

#### Beginning Information

[readme.txt](#) List of files and what they do.

#### Basic Macro File

[ametsocV5.cls](#) The basic macro file that can be used for a draft version of your paper to submit to the AMS or to make a two-column version of your paper to estimate page length.

– Type `\documentclass{ametsocV5}` at the top of your .tex document to generate a paper that follows all AMS guidelines for submission and peer review.

– Type `\documentclass[twocol]{ametsocV5}` for your .tex document to generate a PDF that closely follows the layout of an AMS journal page, including single spacing and two columns. This journal-style PDF is only for the author's personal use, and any papers submitted in this style will not be accepted.

**Always use `\documentclass{ametsocV5}` when generating a PDF for submission to the AMS.**



# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

[Welcome](#)[Files in Package](#)[Start Article](#)[Graphics](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Citations](#)[Appendixes](#)[End Article](#)[Files in this package and what they do \(continued\)](#)[Usepackages included in ametsocV5.cls](#)

## Sample Files

[amspaperV5.tex](#), [.pdf](#) Shows a sample paper in the form you will submit your paper to the AMS: double spaced, tables and figures at end of file, numbered lines. The file [amspaper.pdf](#) is a typeset version of [amspaper.tex](#).

[amssamp1V5.tex](#), [.pdf](#) Formal paper done in draft mode, in [.tex](#), and then the resulting [.pdf](#). This is the form of the paper you would use to submit it to the AMS.

[amssamp2V5.tex](#), [.pdf](#) Sample of a two-column formal paper done using the `[twocol]` option, in [.tex](#), and then the resulting [.pdf](#).

## Additional sample files

[FigOne.pdf](#), [FigTwo.pdf](#), and [figure01.pdf](#) are figures used in the samples.

## Bibliography files

[ametsoc2014.bst](#) Bibliographic style file.

[references.bib](#) Sample bibliographic database, should be altered with your own bibliography information.

[AMS\\_RefsV5.pdf](#) Reference documentation that explains AMS reference style and contains detailed examples. Reference list obtained from [database2020.bib](#).

[database2020.bib](#) A second sample bibliographic database file, which includes examples of many different references formatted in AMS style.

## Template file

[templateV5.tex](#) Template file, for authors to copy and rename when making their own article.

## Documentation

[amsdocsV5.pdf](#) This file



# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

[Welcome](#)[Files in Package](#)[Start Article](#)[Graphics](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Citations](#)[Appendixes](#)[End Article](#)[Files in this package and what they do \(continued\)](#)[Usepackages included in ametsocV5.cls](#)

The packages listed below are already included in ametsocV5.cls, so do not include them again with `\usepackage{<filename>}`. But, of course, you can use the commands contained in these packages.

For instance, the definition of `\includegraphics[]{}` is found in the graphicx.sty file. You can use this command to include your graphics files, without needing to enter `\usepackage{graphicx}` at the top of your .tex file.

## Included in ametsocV5.cls:

```
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{epstopdf}
\usepackage[scaled=.97]{helvet} %% to get bold helvetica
\usepackage{fancyhdr}
\usepackage{natbib}
\usepackage{url}
\usepackage{xcolor}
\usepackage[indentfirst}
\usepackage{multicol}
\usepackage{ifthen}
\usepackage{rotating}
(The following only included for the Draft version)
\usepackage[nomarkers,tablesfirst]{endfloat}
\usepackage{lineno}
```

The math packages below are included in the templateV5.tex file. They have been moved here from the previous ametsoc.cls file for greater visibility and to make it easier to control the number of math alphabets. If you receive an error about too many math alphabets, make use of the `hmmax` and `bmmax` commands to limit unnecessary alphabets.

## Included in templateV5.tex:

```
%\newcommand{\hmmax}{0}
%\newcommand{\bmmax}{0}
\usepackage{amsmath,amsfonts,amssymb,bm}
\usepackage{mathptmx}%{times}
\usepackage{newtxtext}
\usepackage{newtxmath}
```



# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

[Welcome](#)[Files in Package](#)[Start Article](#)[Graphics](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Citations](#)[Appendixes](#)[End Article](#)[Start and Author Entries](#)[Starting Body of Article](#)

The best way to start your article is to copy and rename `templateV5.tex` and use it as the basis of your work. This will make it easier to enter the necessary commands in the right order.

If you are creating a draft for submission to the AMS, use

```
\documentclass{ametsocV5}
```

If you are creating a two-column file for personal use, use

```
\documentclass[twocol]{ametsocV5}
```

## Author Entries

### Title

You may use `\\` to break lines in title:

```
\title{}
```

### Author(s) and Correspondence info

Enter author(s) and corresponding author information, following this form:

```
\authors{ \correspondingauthor{ } }
```

Example:

```
\authors{Author One\correspondingauthor{Author One, email address} and Author Two}
```

### Affiliation

This command is for the affiliation that accompanies the author(s) in `\authors`:

```
\affiliation{Geophysical Institute, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway, and ARC Centre for Climate Extremes, Monash University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia}
```

### Additional authors/affiliations

If appropriate, add additional authors, different affiliations:

```
\extraauthor{Extra Author}
```

```
\extraaffil{Affiliation, City, State/Province, Country}
```

### Affiliation footnotes

For affiliation footnotes, such as for a change in affiliation or a retired or deceased note, use the `\thanks` command following the author's name:

```
\authors{Author One\correspondingauthor{} and  
Author Two\thanks{Current affiliation: NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland.}}
```

```
\extraauthor{Extra Author\thanks{Retired.}}
```



# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

[Welcome](#)[Files in Package](#)[Start Article](#)[Graphics](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Citations](#)[Appendixes](#)[End Article](#)[Start and Author Entries](#)[Starting Body of Article](#)

## Abstract

Abstracts should not exceed 250 words in length.

```
\abstract{<enter abstract text here>}
```

After the abstract is the `\begin{document}` command, followed by the (necessary!) `\maketitle` command. `\maketitle` makes use of the commands entered earlier.

## Significance statement / Capsule summary

If you are including an optional significance statement for a journal article (as 1/1/2020, significance statements are only applicable for WCAS or WAF) or a required capsule summary for BAMS (see [www.ametsoc.org/ams/index.cfm/publications/authors/journal-and-bams-authors/formatting-and-manuscript-components](http://www.ametsoc.org/ams/index.cfm/publications/authors/journal-and-bams-authors/formatting-and-manuscript-components) for details), please apply the necessary command as shown below:

```
\statement
```

Significance statement here (120 words maximum).

```
\capsule
```

Capsule summary here (20–30 words maximum).

## Main body of paper

The main body of the paper is entered next, divided by sections and subsections.

## Formatting text and sections

The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and consecutive numbering. Note, however, that single secondary, tertiary, and quaternary sections remain unnumbered.

### Secondary headings

Secondary headings labeled with letters are formatted using the `\subsection*{ }` for a single subsection within a section or `\subsection{ }` for multiple subsections within one section.

### Tertiary headings

Tertiary headings are formatted using the `\subsubsection*{ }` for a single subsubsection within a subsection or `\subsubsection{ }` for multiple subsubsections within a subsection.

### Quaternary headings

Quaternary headings are formatted using the `\paragraph*{ }` for a single paragraph within a subsubsection or `\paragraph{ }` for multiple paragraphs within a subsection.



# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

[Welcome](#)[Files in Package](#)[Start Article](#)[Graphics](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Citations](#)[Appendixes](#)[End Article](#)

## Graphics Files

Insert graphics file with the command

```
\includegraphics[width=<dimen>]{illustration}
```

Generally, you should supply EITHER height or width (the other dimension will accommodate), and your aspect ratio will be correct. (The aspect ratio describes the proportional relationship between the width of an image and its height.)

The only exception is if you use .tif files, which need BOTH width and height declared.

```
\includegraphics[height=2.25in, width=3in]{illustration.tif}
```

## Sample figure

```
\begin{figure}[t]
  \noindent\includegraphics[width=19pc]{figure01.pdf}
  \caption{Enter the caption for your figure here. Repeat as
  necessary for each of your figures. Figure from \citet{Knutti2008}.}\label{f1}
\end{figure}
```

A sample figure and caption is shown above. Standard figure sizes are 19 (one column), 27, 33, and 39 (two columns) picas.

## Use the right file name extension

You must use the correct extension depending on which program you use to turn your .dvi file to .pdf.

- If you are using **pdflatex**, you must supply .pdf, .jpg, or .png files.
- If you are using **dvips**, you must use .eps or .tif files.

EPS files can be converted to PDF using the `epstopdf` utility, included in most L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X distributions. On the command line, you can use `epstopdf <filename>.eps` and a `<filename>.pdf` will be produced.

Another possibility is converting .eps files to .pdf files with Adobe Acrobat or Photoshop.

## Notes on graphics choices

**JPG:** Widely used on the Internet, digital cameras, etc. They are the best choice if you want to insert photos.

**PNG:** A very common format (even if not as much as JPG); it is a lossless format and it is the best choice for diagrams (if you were not able to generate a vector version) and screenshots.

**PDF:** Widely used for documents but can be used to store images as well. It supports both vector and bitmap images, but it is not recommended for the latter, as JPG or PNG will provide the same result using less disk space.



# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

[Welcome](#)[Files in Package](#)[Start Article](#)[Graphics](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Citations](#)[Appendixes](#)[End Article](#)[Figures](#)[Figures \(continued\)](#)

## Figure Placement

In your .tex file, the AMS prefers that you place all figures at the end of the document prior to submission.

## Making Figures

Figures with multiple panels should be submitted with all panels included in **one figure file**.

Please **DO NOT** use the `subcaption` package or the `subfigure` commands.

Remember that a cross-referencing label should be used within or after the caption, but not before it, in order to get the right figure number. Cross-referencing labels **cannot be used for appendix figures** as the numbering will be incorrect. Please use plain text for appendix figure callouts within the text of the paper.

For a two-column figure, use star form: `\begin{figure*}... \end{figure*}`. Note that figures in a two-column paper will need to be placed within the body text, near to where they are first called out.

For a one-column figure: `\begin{figure}... \end{figure}`

## Landscape Figures

If your figure is very wide, you may want to rotate it in order to fit it on one page. The easiest way to do that is to use the `sidewaysfigure` commands. The `rotating` package necessary for `sidewaysfigure` is already included in the `ametsocV5.cls` file.

Replace the `\begin{figure}... \end{figure}` commands with `\begin{sidewaysfigure}... \end{sidewaysfigure}` to rotate tables.

In order for the `endfloat` command to recognize the `sidewaysfigure` command, you must add the `endfloat.cfg` file to the folder containing your LaTeX paper elements (and include the file when submitting your paper). The `endfloat.cfg` file can be obtained from [www.ametsoc.org/pubslatexfaq](http://www.ametsoc.org/pubslatexfaq).

## Figure Captions and `\includegraphics`

The figure caption should be written underneath the illustration.

Figure captions **in the appendix** should use the new command:

```
\appendcaption{<Appendix letter Figure number>}{<Caption>}
```

For example:

```
\appendcaption{A1}{Caption for Fig. A1 in appendix A here.}
```



# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

[Welcome](#)[Files in Package](#)[Start Article](#)[Graphics](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Citations](#)[Appendixes](#)[End Article](#)[Figures](#)[Figures \(continued\)](#)

## `\includegraphics`

Use the `includegraphics` command to bring in illustration:

```
\includegraphics [width=\columnwidth] {figsix}
```

To make illustration as wide as both columns, use

```
\includegraphics [width=\textwidth] {<illustration>}
```

or to make as wide as one column, use

```
\includegraphics [width=\columnwidth] {<illustration>}
```

The terms `\textwidth` and `\columnwidth` are perhaps easier to remember than the standard figure sizes: 19pc (one column) and 39pc (two columns).

Two other standard sizes for your illustrations are 27pc and 33pc, for those illustrations that are between one and two columns wide.

If you use these intermediate sizes you might like to center the illustration and caption. Here is how to do that:

```
\begin{figure}  
\centerline{\includegraphics [width=33pc] {illustration}}  
\caption{Caption text}  
\label{figone}  
\end{figure}
```





# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

Welcome Files in Package Start Article Graphics Figures **Tables** Citations Appendixes End Article

**Tables** Tables (continued)

## Table Placement

In your .tex file, the AMS prefers that you place all tables at the end of the document prior to submission.

## Making the table

Remember that a cross-referencing label should be used within or after the caption, but not before it, in order to get the right table number. Cross-referencing labels **cannot be used for appendix tables** as the numbering will be incorrect. Please use plain text for appendix table callouts within the text of the paper.

For a two-column table, use star form: `\begin{table*}... \end{table*}`. Note that tables in a two-column paper will need to be placed within the body text, near to where they are first called out.

For a one-column table: `\begin{table}... \end{table}`

- Caption goes above table.

Tables **in the appendix** should use the new command:

```
\appendcaption{<Appendix letter Table number>}{<Caption>}
```

For example:

```
\appendcaption{B1}{Caption for Table B1 in appendix B here.}
```

- Lines: Do not use vertical lines in table. Use horizontal lines only at the top (`\topline`), underneath the column headers (`\midline`), and at the bottom of table (`\botline`).
- For a line under selected columns, `\cline{<col>-<col>}`, as in standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.

The general form for tables must be:

```
\begin{table}[t]
\caption{This is a sample table caption and table layout. Enter as many tables as
necessary at the end of your manuscript. Table from Lorenz (1963).}\label{t1}
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ccccrrcrc}
\topline
$N$ & $X$ & $Y$ & $Z$ \\
\midline
0000 & 0000 & 0010 & 0000 \\
<body of table>
\botline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
\end{table}
```



# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

[Welcome](#)[Files in Package](#)[Start Article](#)[Graphics](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Citations](#)[Appendixes](#)[End Article](#)[Tables](#)[Tables \(continued\)](#)

## Table spanning width of page

To make a table that spans the width of the page,

use `\begin{table*}[t]... \end{table*}`

and `\begin{tabular*}{\textwidth}{@{\extracolsep\fill}lccccccc}`

`... \end{tabular*} \end{table*}`

## To make a wide table fit within the margins of page

Of course, all tables and figures, including rotated tables and figures, must fit within the margins of the page.

There is a space between table columns set with with the dimension `\tabcolsep` before and after the column divider `&`. You can change this dimension.

For instance, `advance\tabcolsep-4pt` will subtract 8 points between table columns, a useful trick to know. The default setting is `\tabcolsep=6pt`, for 12pt space between columns.

You may also shrink the size of your table using the `\small` or `\footnotesize` commands in order to make it fit within the page margins. Note that all L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X papers accepted for publication by the AMS are converted to Word documents prior to copy and technical editing, so your table does not need to be perfect; it only needs to be clear and legible for the reviewers.

## Landscape tables

If your table is very wide, you may want to rotate it in order to fit it on one page. The easiest way to do that is to use the `sidewaystable` commands. The `rotating` package necessary for `sidewaystable` is already included in the `ametsocV5.cls` file.

Replace the `\begin{table}... \end{table}` commands with `\begin{sidewaystable}... \end{sidewaystable}` to rotate tables.

In order for the `endfloat` command to recognize the `sidewaystable` command, you must add the `endfloat.cfg` file to the folder containing your LaTeX paper elements (and include the file when submitting your paper). The `endfloat.cfg` file can be obtained from [www.ametsoc.org/pubslatexfaq](http://www.ametsoc.org/pubslatexfaq).



# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

[Welcome](#)[Files in Package](#)[Start Article](#)[Graphics](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Citations](#)[Appendixes](#)[End Article](#)

## Citations

Citations are used to reference entries in the bibliography.

The natbib package, included in ametsocV5.cls, has two basic citation commands, `\citet` and `\citep` for textual and parenthetical citations, respectively.

```
\citet{jon90}           --> Jones et al. (1990)
\citet[chap. 2]{jon90} --> Jones et al. (1990, chap. 2)
\citep{jon90}          --> (Jones et al. 1990)
\citep[chap. 2]{jon90} --> (Jones et al. 1990, chap. 2)
\citep[see][]{jon90}   --> (see Jones et al. 1990)
\citep[see][chap. 2]{jon90} --> (see Jones et al. 1990, chap. 2)
```

Multiple citations may be made by including more than one citation key in the `\citet{}` or `\citep{}` command argument.

```
\citet{jon90,jam91}    --> Jones et al. (1990); James et al. (1991)
\citep{jon90,jam91}    --> (Jones et al. 1990; James et al. 1991)
\citep{jon90,jon91}    --> (Jones et al. 1990, 1991)
\citep{jon90a,jon90b}  --> (Jones et al. 1990a,b)
```



# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

[Welcome](#)[Files in Package](#)[Start Article](#)[Graphics](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Citations](#)[Appendixes](#)[End Article](#)

## Appendixes

Use `\appendix` if there is only one appendix.

Use `\appendix[A]`, `\appendix[B]`, etc., if you have multiple appendixes.

A descriptive appendix title is necessary!

```
\appendixtitle{}
```

Appendix section numbering (note, skip `\section` and begin with `\subsection`)

```
\subsection{First primary heading}
\subsubsection{First secondary heading}
\paragraph{First tertiary heading}
```

All appendix figures/tables should be placed in order AFTER the main figures/tables, i.e., tables, appendix tables, figures, appendix figures.

## Figures

Cross-referencing labels **cannot be used for appendix figures** as the numbering will be incorrect. Please use plain text for appendix figure callouts within the text of the paper.

Figure captions **in the appendix** should use the new command:

```
\appendcaption{<Appendix letter Figure number>}{<Caption>}
```

For example:

```
\begin{figure}
\noindent\includegraphics[width=19pc,angle=0]{figureA1.pdf}
\appendcaption{A1}{Caption here.}
\end{figure}
```

## Tables

Cross-referencing labels **cannot be used for appendix tables** as the numbering will be incorrect. Please use plain text for appendix table callouts within the text of the paper.

Tables **in the appendix** should use the new command:

```
\appendcaption{<Appendix letter Table number>}{<Caption>}
```

For example:

```
\begin{table}[t]
\appendcaption{B1}{Caption for Table B1 here.}\label{tabB1}
```



# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

[Welcome](#)[Files in Package](#)[Start Article](#)[Graphics](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Citations](#)[Appendixes](#)[End Article](#)[Acknowledgments/Data](#)[References](#)[Using BibT<sub>E</sub>X](#)

## Data availability statement

The data availability statement is where authors should describe how the data underlying the findings within the article can be accessed and reused. Authors should attempt to provide unrestricted access to all data and materials underlying reported findings. If data access is restricted, authors must mention this in the statement. See <http://www.ametsoc.org/PubsDataPolicy> for more details.

The data availability statement will start with `\datastatement`.

Here is an example:

```
\datastatement
```

```
The data that support the findings of this study are available from  
https://doi.org/10.5067/8GQ8LZQVL0VL1 and https://doi.org/10.7289/V57P8W90.
```

## Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments will start with `\acknowledgments` or `\acknowledgment`.

Here is an example:

```
\acknowledgments
```

```
We thank two anonymous reviewers for their comments, which helped  
to improve the manuscript.
```



# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

[Welcome](#)[Files in Package](#)[Start Article](#)[Graphics](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Citations](#)[Appendixes](#)[End Article](#)[Acknowledgments/Data](#)[References](#)[Using BibT<sub>E</sub>X](#)

For the reference section, please use these commands:

```
\bibliographystyle{ametsoc2014}  
\bibliography{references}
```

`\bibliographystyle{ametsoc2014}` will use the bibliography style defined with `ametsoc2014.bst`

`\bibliography{references}` will use `references.bib` for the database file.

If you have another `.bib` file that you would like to use, you can substitute its filename. For instance, if you have `mybib.bib`, you would write

```
\bibliography{mybib}
```

You will see more information about using BibT<sub>E</sub>X in the next section, [Using BibT<sub>E</sub>X](#).

For more information on AMS reference style, including detailed examples, see the [AMS\\_RefsV5.pdf](#) file included in this package.



# Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to Typeset Journal Articles for the American Meteorological Society

[Welcome](#)[Files in Package](#)[Start Article](#)[Graphics](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Citations](#)[Appendixes](#)[End Article](#)[Acknowledgments/Data](#)[References](#)[Using BibT<sub>E</sub>X](#)

## Using BibT<sub>E</sub>X

To use BibT<sub>E</sub>X, follow these steps.

- Enter the bibliography fields you want to use in your .bib file.
  - 1) You can edit the references.bib file to add your own database entries, or
  - 2) You can make or use any existing xxx.bib file of your choice, with “xxx” being any file name you choose.
- The AMS expects bibliography style **ametsoc2014.bst** to be used, so you should type:  
**`\bibliographystyle{ametsoc2014}`**.
- Next, you must declare the name of the bibliography database file, or files, that you will use: write **`\bibliography{zzz}`**, with “zzz” being the name of the .bib database file. You can also use more than one .bib file, in which case you must separate the filenames with a comma: **`\bibliography{zzz,yyy}`**.
- Using the label names of entries in the bibliography database file, you can now write either **`\cite{<label>}`** or **`\citep{<label>}`** for each reference that you want cited in the text. All references in the reference list must be cited; therefore, do not use the **`\nocite`** command.

See forms of citations listed in [Citations](#).

- Run L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X or pdfL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X on the .tex document, producing the usual .aux file.
- Run BibT<sub>E</sub>X on the .tex document, producing a .bbl file.
- Run L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X or pdfL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X on the .tex document two more times (must be done twice to ensure that all citations appear correctly; otherwise, citations may show up as “??”).