WITH EACH LAYOUT, BROCHURE AND PICTURE YOU CHOOSE TO REPRESENT THE SFA BRAND, YOU CARRY OUT THE ROLE OF BRAND STEWARD.
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January 27, 2022 7:27 AM
An institution’s visual identity reflects on its character, strength and value. We wish to portray SFA accurately as a well-organized university with a strong, consistent identity. The following guidelines will help you apply visual elements to ensure a uniform message. Our guidelines include standards for all media, including publications, advertising, websites and other collateral materials both on and off campus.

The standards in this manual will be revised periodically. If you have any questions about any material in the manual or something that has not been covered, please contact University Marketing Communications at (936) 468-2605.

The SFA LOGO is the PRIMARY graphic component of our identity system.

Please use the logo carefully, as it reflects directly on the university.

Logos and wordmarks are available online at sfasu.edu/umc or through University Marketing Communications.

SIZE

In most instances, the height of the logo should not be less than one inch in any application, shown here in actual size. See Image 5. Should be significantly larger in regard to size of publication, poster, etc.

CLEAR SPACE AROUND LOGO

Whenever you use the SFA logo, it should be surrounded with a quarter-inch clear space to ensure its visibility and impact. No graphic elements of any kind, including text, should invade this zone. See Image 4.

LOGO AND BACKGROUNDS

You may use photographs as long as the logo is clearly distinguishable from the background. Purple and black logo should ALWAYS include white outline around the outside of logo. Distracting patterns or certain colors not usually associated with the university are not advisable.

DOWNLOAD OFFICIAL LOGOS AT SFASU.EDU/LOGOS
SFA SPIRIT LOGO BEST PRACTICES:

1. Use PURPLE logo on ALL color pieces. (See Image 1.)
   - Do not remove white outline around logo. (See Image 2.)
   - Black and white logos should ONLY be used in relation to black and white printing.

2. If you use the white logo, please place on purple background. (See Image 3.)

3. The SFA logo must be noticeably larger than other logos.

4. Logo should be at least one inch in height, in most cases. On larger marketing pieces, logo must be sized accordingly.

5. Logo may be placed on a background or photo as long as the logo is clearly distinguishable.

6. Provide a clear space around logo. No distracting elements. (See Image 4.)

7. The SFA logo should be used on EVERY print marketing material, preferably in use with the SFA wordmark. (See Image 5.)

8. Do not alter or tilt logo. Always use the eps or jpg files provided.

9. If printing the logo with foil, only use Image 3.
WORDMARKS

SFA has three accepted wordmarks, shown on Page 7. They can be used either with or without the official SFA logo, although it is preferred.

Use each wordmark correctly and consistently.

Do not alter or attempt to recreate it in any way. Do not stretch the wordmark.

SIZE

Image 1: The height of the primary wordmark should not be less than one inch in any application. [Shown in actual size.]

Image 2: The height of the secondary wordmark should not be less than two inches in any application. [Shown in actual size.]

Image 3: Wordmark should not be less than five inches wide. Preferred use of this wordmark is on posters and other large-scale graphics. [Shown in actual size.]

The wordmark SHOULD BE NO LESS than 50 percent of the width of printed publication.

CLEAR SPACE AROUND WORDMARK

As with the SFA logo, the wordmarks should be surrounded with a quarter-inch clear space to ensure its visibility. No graphic elements of any kind should invade this zone.

If the wordmark is being used in conjunction with the SFA logo, the logo may be placed within this clear space, but when doing so, please use the already created logos with wordmarks.

WORDMARK AND BACKGROUNDs

You may use photographs as a background to the wordmark as long as the wordmark is clearly distinguishable from the background.

Distracting patterns or colors not usually associated with the university are not advisable. The wordmark may be reversed out in white, preferably on SFA purple (PMS 267).

DOWNLOAD OFFICIAL WORDMARKS AT SFASU.EDU/LOGOS
SFA WORDMARKS BEST PRACTICES:

1. Use purple wordmarks on ALL color pieces. (See Images 1 and 2.)
   - Black wordmark should ONLY be used in relation to black and white printing.
   - If you use the white wordmark, please place on purple background.

2. Wordmark should be at least three quarters of an inch in length, never smaller. On larger print pieces, wordmark must be sized accordingly.

3. When possible, always use wordmark with stroke line and Nacogdoches, Texas.
   - The wordmark without “Nacogdoches” is for internal use only when posting on campus or being given to current students, faculty or staff.
   - The wordmark with “Nacogdoches” is for all external use, including but not limited to events on campus like Showcase Saturday, Archie McDonald Speaker Series, etc., where the target audience includes off-campus individuals.

4. One-line wordmark does not have the stroke line or Nacogdoches, Texas. (See Image 3.)

5. Preferred use of one-line wordmark is on large marketing pieces.

6. Wordmark may be placed on a photo as long as it is clearly distinguishable.

7. Provide a clear space around wordmark. No distracting elements.

8. Do not alter or type out wordmark. Always use the eps or jpg files provided.

Image 1 - Preferred primary logo and wordmark

Image 2 - Secondary logo and wordmark

Image 3

STEVEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY
NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS
To maintain brand consistency, position all SFA college names as shown with the SFA wordmark and logo.

Your relevant wordmark is available from University Marketing Communications. Please send your request to johnsonrobin@sfasu.edu.

**NAME AND ACRONYM**

Use the university’s full name, Stephen F. Austin State University, in all communications and publications when referring to the university on first reference.

The acronym, SFA, may be used subsequently. Do not use SFASU.

**IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WORDMARK**

The relevant college name takes the place of “Nacogdoches” in the official wordmark. Longer names may be divided into two or three lines. See Page 9.

Do not use acronyms to refer to the colleges, schools or departments. On second reference, use the “college” or other appropriate modifiers.
To maintain brand consistency, position all SFA department and office names as shown with the SFA wordmark and logo.

Your relevant wordmark is available from University Marketing Communications. Please send your request to johnsonrobin@sfasu.edu.

**IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WORDMARK**

The relevant department and office name takes the place of “Nacogdoches” in the official wordmark. Longer names may be divided into two. See below.

---

**Departments/Offices - one line**

![SFA Logo]

**STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY**

Human Resources

---

**Departments/Offices - two lines**

![SFA Logo]

**STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY**

Center for Career and Professional Development
GUIDELINES FOR COLLEGE, OFFICE, SCHOOL, DEPARTMENT AND UNIT GRAPHICS

University Marketing Communications is happy to work with colleges, schools, departments and other areas within the university to create or approve an attractive graphic for use on marketing communications materials. While logos or graphics may be developed for events or series of events, the development of a graphic to represent a college or school within the university is a special project that requires review by University Marketing Communications. (This policy does not apply to logos developed by student groups. As SFA-sponsored organizations that serve as voices for the student body, The Pine Log, KSAU and Channel 2 are exempt from these logo guidelines.)

Requests for individual graphics must be reviewed and approved before finalization, and the new graphic must be implemented in accordance with established usage guidelines. In maintaining the strength and integrity of SFA's institutional identity, anyone handling projects involving the school/department graphic should be familiar with and adhere closely to these guidelines:

★ The individual school/college graphic may not be used on any official stationery materials, including letterheads, #9 or #10 (business size) envelopes and business cards.

★ The individual school/college graphic may be used on such materials as posters, fact sheets, oversized envelopes, brochures, note cards, tickets, mailers, banners, and specialty items like mugs and shirts.

★ Any letterhead-size (8-1/2 x 11” or 9 x 12”) sheet that utilizes the individual school/college graphic may not be initially printed with, or later imprinted with, detailed contact information that will for all practical purposes turn it into letterhead — address, phone, fax, email and web address. The sheet may, however, be printed or imprinted with a single contact item, such as a web address or phone number.

★ The words “Stephen F. Austin State University” must appear on the same side of any page that includes the individual school/college graphic.

★ The SFA wordmark and/or logo must appear on official SFA websites (each site with an address ending in sfasu.edu). The school/college graphic may appear on the same web pages, but it may not be used in the banner.

★ It is important that the juxtaposition and size of the school/college graphic and the Stephen F. Austin State University signature/logo are never such that the university appears to be subordinate to or underneath the graphic. In other words, no one looking at a printed piece or web page should come away with the misconception that the university is contained by, or is a part of, the school/department.

★ The graphic should not be altered in any way, including distorting the scale horizontally or vertically, rotating/cropping/screening it, color palette alterations, moving elements of it into different positions, placing it on a complicated background, containing it within another design, or any other means of alteration. Doing so will lessen the impact of your graphic’s meaning and could result in a negative or inappropriate representation of your school/college and the university. If such revisions are made to an approved logo, it must be re-submitted to University Marketing Communications for approval.

Careful collaboration with University Marketing Communications in the planning, development, crafting and use of a graphic will result in a graphic that will enable you to maintain the university’s identity standards while emphasizing the distinct qualities of your college or school.

If you have questions or concerns regarding your graphic, or if you need assistance with uses not addressed in this document, please do not hesitate to contact University Marketing Communications.

The use of any university logo will not be approved in publications that:

• depict the use or endorsement of alcohol, tobacco products, illegal drugs, firearms or other weapons
• include racist, sexist, hateful, demeaning or degrading language, illustrations or statements
• depict profanity or sexual acts; that impugn other universities or educational institutions
• or incorporate trademarks or copyrights not owned by the university, unless written permission for such use, satisfactory in form and substance to the university’s legal counsel, is obtained from the mark holder or copyright owner.
Use of the university seal is limited to formal documents such as diplomas and communications from the Board of Regents and the Office of the President.

The seal SHOULD NOT be used by the colleges, departments or programs. Instead, the university logo and wordmark should be used.

The seal may not be altered or recreated in any form.

COLORS

The seal may be reproduced in four-color process purple or these colors:
1) SFA CMYK purple or PMS 267 - Image 1
2) All black - Image 2
3) Gold (not shown) - used on diplomas

The seal may not be reversed in white, or any other lighter color, on a dark background. See Image 3.
### OFFICIAL UNIVERSITY COLOR PALETTE

#### PRIMARY COLOR

SFA's primary color is PMS 267. Purple should be used as the main (dominant) color. PMS stands for Pantone Matching System and is the universal color system used by most printing companies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color Code</th>
<th>CMYK Values</th>
<th>RGB Values</th>
<th>Web Colors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMS 267 C</td>
<td>Cyan 77</td>
<td>Red 95</td>
<td>Magenta 97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SECONDARY PALETTE

While it is important to feature the primary color of SFA, a secondary color palette can be used to complement and expand on designs. If a publication, however, is important for branding needs, it is necessary to show the primary color more prominently.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color Code</th>
<th>CMYK Values</th>
<th>RGB Values</th>
<th>Web Colors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RICH BLACK</td>
<td>CMYK 75-68-67-90</td>
<td>RGB 44-42-41</td>
<td>Web: #060808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMS Cool Gray 9</td>
<td>CMYK 30-22-17-57</td>
<td>RGB 117-120-123</td>
<td>Web: #75787B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMS Cool Gray 5</td>
<td>CMYK 13-9-10-27</td>
<td>RGB 177-179-179</td>
<td>Web: #B1B3B3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ACCENT PALETTE

The accent palette is to be used as accent colors and should not be used without the Primary and Secondary Palettes prominently present. Should only be used sparingly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color Code</th>
<th>CMYK Values</th>
<th>RGB Values</th>
<th>Web Colors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMS 318</td>
<td>CMYK 40-0-14-0</td>
<td>RGB 136-219-223</td>
<td>Web: #88DBDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMS 327</td>
<td>CMYK 100-2-60-14</td>
<td>RGB 0-134-117</td>
<td>Web: #008675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMS 1205</td>
<td>CMYK 0-3-43-0</td>
<td>RGB 248-224-142</td>
<td>Web: #F8E08E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMS 357</td>
<td>CMYK 92-18-94-61</td>
<td>RGB 33-87-50</td>
<td>Web: #215732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMS 576</td>
<td>CMYK 54-5-94-24</td>
<td>RGB 120-157-74</td>
<td>Web: #789D4A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMS 577</td>
<td>CMYK 35-2-58-0</td>
<td>RGB 169-196-127</td>
<td>Web: #A9C47F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMS 187</td>
<td>CMYK 7-100-82-26</td>
<td>RGB 166-25-46</td>
<td>Web: #A6192E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All SFA vehicles that display a logo or other signage must conform to the university’s graphic standards. Vehicles include, but are not limited to, trucks, cars, vans, boats and motorized carts. The University Police Department and University Athletic Association are exempt from these standards. These standards apply to all newly acquired vehicles that display a logo.

Official university vehicles should carry the university signature mark in a consistent style and appropriate proportions. Athletic-related vehicles may use the athletic marks. The consistent use of the visual identity on university vehicles helps to identify and unify the university fleet. They also act as moving advertisements for the university. The university signature mark should appear on the front driver and passenger side doors. All graphics for vehicles must be ordered through university’s Physical Plant in order to ensure the integrity of the application.

The base color of vehicles purchased with SFA funds should be white, and SFA logos and wordmarks should be applied in a consistent manner on the doors or panels of all vehicles, including golf carts, utility vehicles and team buses. When appropriate, the department name and fleet vehicle number also should be included. Only official college or department names should be used.

Vehicles used to transport athletic teams and other spirit groups may be personalized to fit organizational needs as approved on a case-by-case basis by the university president.

To have the SFA logo and wordmark signature installed on a vehicle, contact Physical Plant at (936) 468-5107. The exact location and configuration of the signature and unit name will be determined by Physical Plant based on vehicle type and style.
Communications that consistently use one or two families of typography establish a cohesive look.

The FRUTIGER and NEW BASKERVILLE type families have been chosen as the official university typefaces for their readability and flexibility.

New Baskerville, a serif type, is more readable and is best for body copy. Frutiger, a sans serif type, is more legible and is best used for headlines. Users are encouraged to buy Frutiger and New Baskerville to avoid legal or infringement ramifications; however, New Baskerville may be replaced with Times New Roman and Frutiger may be replaced with Avenir, Helvetica or Arial.

For display items such as the masthead for a newsletter or heading for a poster, the choice of typography is not limited to the university type families.

Never use these fonts, including New Baskerville, to recreate the university wordmark.

New Baskerville Regular
ABCDEFHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

New Baskerville Italic
ABCDEFHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

New Baskerville Bold
ABCDEFHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

(Do not use Baskerville Old Face)

Frutiger Roman
ABCDEFHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

Frutiger Italic
ABCDEFHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

Frutiger Black
ABCDEFHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

Purchase and download at:
fonts.com/font/itc/itc-new-baskerville/roman
Purchase and download at:
fonts.com/font/linotype/frutiger/55-roman
TYPOGRAPHY BEST PRACTICES

One space between sentences
Use only one space after periods, colons, exclamation points, question marks — any punctuation that separates two sentences.

Dashes
Never use two hyphens instead of a dash. Use hyphens, en dashes and em dashes appropriately. See the SFA Writing Stylebook on Page 34 for details.

Hyphen: -    En dash: –    Em dash: —

Underlining
Don’t underline. See the SFA Writing Stylebook for more information about quotation marks on Page 37.

Capitals
Very rarely (especially for serif type like Baskerville) use all capital letters. Text set in all caps is much harder to read. It is, however, appropriate to use all caps for paragraph headers.

Paragraphs
Either indent the first line of paragraphs or add extra space between them. Do not do both.

Widows and orphans
Never leave widows and orphans bereft on the page.

Widow: when a paragraph ends and leaves one word on the last line.

Orphan: when the last line of a paragraph won’t fit at the bottom of a column and must end itself at the top of the next column.

Hyphenations and line breaks
a) Avoid more than two hyphenations in a row.
b) Avoid too many hyphenations in any paragraph.
c) Avoid awkward hyphenations.
d) Never hyphenate a heading.

Leading or line spacing
Keep the line spacing consistent.

Justified text
Justify text only if the line is long enough to prevent awkward and inconsistent word spacing. Smaller text works better justified than large text.

Stretching/compressing text
Do not change the shape of your original text by stretching or compressing copy.

Stroke lines on text
Resist using stroke lines on text. Outlining text with a stroke line can negatively affect readability.
SFA, not SFASU: When referring to SFA use the following forms: Stephen F. Austin State University (first reference), SFA or the university (second reference). When referring to an institution in general, lowercase: There are many fine universities in the state of Texas.

Acronyms: Avoid them. A few universally recognized abbreviations are necessary in some circumstances, but never use in place of college names like ATCOFA or COLAA.

Advisor (not adviser)

a.m., p.m.: Lowercase, with periods. Avoid redundant usage: 8 a.m. this morning.

No ampersand: In general, not a substitute for the word “and.” Always spell out in narrative copy. Use only when part of a formal name, AT&T.

Axe ‘em, Jacks!

Dates: Use Arabic figures, without st, nd, rd or th. For example: Their anniversary is March 20.

When a month is used with a specific date, abbreviate only Jan., Feb., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec. Spell out when using alone, or with a year alone, or when the month is the first word of the sentence.

When a phrase lists only a month and a year, do not separate the year with commas. When a phrase refers to a month, day and year; however, set off the year with commas: January 1972 was a cold month. January 2 was the coldest day of the month. He was born March 3, 1944, in Michigan. He was born Jan. 3, 1994, in Texas.

Do not use “on” before dates: The bust was dedicated Sept. 11; NOT, The bust was dedicated on Sept. 11.

e-mail: Use in all instances for electronic mail. No hyphen. All lowercase.

Faculty members or staff members

noon, midnight: Do not put a 12 in front or write 12:00.

Semesters: Do not capitalize the names of semesters. Registration for fall 2006 semester begins today.

TDP (time, date, place): When listing the time, month, date and place of an event in news copy or text, list in this order: The sports banquet will take place at 7 p.m. Saturday, July 1, in Johnson Coliseum. The lecture will be from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. March 3 through 16 in the Baker Pattillo Student Center. Spell out all days of the week - Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Professional Titles: Titles are only capitalized if they are listed in front of the person’s name, not after. (President Baker Pattillo or Baker Pattillo, president)

No courtesy titles (Mrs. Ms. Mrs.)

Full names on first reference, last name only on second reference. Dr. Baker Pattillo on first reference, Pattillo (not Dr. Pattillo or Baker or Mr. Pattillo) on second reference

No abbreviated degrees after someone’s name
Correct: Dr. Baker Pattillo
Incorrect: Baker Pattillo, Ph.D.

College Degrees: Use either the formal name of the degree Master of Science (capitalize) or informal master’s degree (not capitalized)

Never: Master of Science Degree (just Master of Science)
PHOTOGRAPHY AND IMAGERY

DO’S AND DON’TS

When using imagery (photographs, vector illustrations, etc.) it’s important to keep the following standards in mind:

1) For printed documents, make sure images are at 300 dpi.

2) For web documents, make sure images are at 72 dpi.

3) Do not stretch images in layouts; keep proportions correct.

4) Use quality, professionally shot images (with good lighting and composition).

SFA PHOTOGRAPHY ASSISTANCE

University Marketing Communications offers professional photography services to all university departments.

CONTACT DETAILS:

(936) 468-2257
hmeredith@sfasu.edu

Do not print images at 72 dpi. Pixilation will be visible (see image below).

If your image is not large enough to fit in the required space, use a rendition with higher resolution and crop to the right size. DO NOT stretch it.
A high degree of design consistency should be maintained in publications at the institution level and at the college, school and major unit level. The SFA logo and wordmark should appear in the upper left corner or be centered at the top or bottom of publications at the college, school and major unit level; publications for specific events or for series of events may be exempted from this guideline; however, the logo and wordmark should always be used.

LISTING FACULTY AND STAFF NAMES

Due to reoccurring faculty and staff changes, we typically do not include specific names and email addresses on printed materials. We suggest departments and offices create a general email address, e.g. biology@sfasu.edu, chemistry@sfasu.edu, cobadvising@sfasu.edu and mba@sfasu.edu. To request general email addresses:

- log in to mySFA
- select the Resources tab
- click on The Help Desk link under Technical Services and Email Lists
- and, click on “Click Here to Submit a Ticket” under Services.

PROOFREADING AND APPROVAL PROCESS

Editorial Services is the primary link between the campus and local, state and national news media on programs and issues involving the SFA campus. University Marketing Communications produces hundreds of news releases, advisories and tip sheets annually. The office also edits the production of Sawdust, SFA’s official university magazine, a joint effort by the SFA administration and the SFA Alumni Association.

This office writes, proofs, edits and approves all ads and publications that go off campus.

ALLOW AT LEAST 10 WORKING DAYS for University Marketing Communications to review materials, but submissions are strongly encouraged to be made well in advance of publication or printing deadlines, as revisions may be required.

All publications must be approved by University Marketing Communications prior to printing according to university policy. (See University Publications policy on page 41 for more information.)

DESIGN TIMELINE

University Marketing Communications is happy to design for you; however, we cannot begin work on incomplete projects. Design work begins when all materials have been submitted. Estimated timelines include design, proofing and approval process. Please note timelines do not include printing, so plan accordingly.

- Brochures: 4 weeks
- Advertisements: 2 weeks
- Posters: 3 weeks
- Booklets, annual reports: 8 to 16 weeks (depends on number of pages)
- Invitations: 2 to 4 weeks (depends on complication of design, printing)
DON'T BE A ONE-HIT WONDER:

Don’t turn your prospects away in 90 seconds or less with bad print marketing materials. Instead create lasting happy relationships with your customers, by following these tips.

- **Paper/Appearance:** Is it glossy, thick and impressive, exuding class, character and quality, or is it flimsy, lame and cheap?

- **Color/Clothing:** Is the color scheme eye-catching? Does it make a statement, and stand out in the sea of masses, or is it bland, boring and dull?

- **Font/Style:** Are the fonts crisp, clean and easy to read? Do they have pizzazz and punch? Or are they tired and worn out, or cold and callous? Do you have to strain to read the message?

- **Messaging:** Is it personal and inviting? Does it give the prospect the impression the suitor knows something about him or her? Is it crisp and clear or desperate and long-winded?

- **Call to Action:** Is your call to action compelling? Does it convince the recipient to pick up the phone or visit your website? Does it offer a discount or free gift? Does it provide a deadline, encouraging the reader to act now? Or is it buried in a sea of clutter? Is it vague and lackluster? Or worse, sound like bait and switch?

- **Convenience/Contact Info:** Is it simple to reach you (did you provide you web address, phone number, social media, etc.)? Or does the reader have to hunt for the phone number or go online and search for the location or URL?

GRAPHIC DESIGN BEST PRACTICES:

1. Remember the fundamentals: color choices, fonts and layout.

2. Avoid using too many fonts, and use only fonts that work well together. No more than three fonts used. See Page 16.

3. The color selection should match the client’s branding, and the colors should complement each other. See Page 13.

4. Make sure the design is appropriate for the business and target audience.

5. Avoid including too much information. This is especially true in print marketing. The goals of brochures and postcards are to peak interest, persuade people to visit your website and/or pick up the phone. The goal is not to sell.

6. Keep your customer at the forefront of your design strategy. Just because the design appeals to you, does not mean that it will resonate with your customers.

7. Good design will add credibility to your brand and boost traffic.
**DESIGN PROCESS**

Communicate your attention-grabbing message clearly and creatively in a style that is unique and consistent with university standards. The graphic artist in University Marketing Communications provides professional, award-winning graphic design services at no cost to university departments for brochures, advertisements, posters and other marketing materials.

Tell us the goals for your project and who your audience is, and we will find ways to communicate your message in the best and most visually appealing fashion. In addition to copywriting and proofreading, we can also help you find the most cost-effective printing available from SFA’s Graphic Shop and/or off-campus vendors.

**Here are the basic steps in the design process:**

**Step 1:** Establish the goals of your organization. Your communication project should be directly related to your overall goals and vision for your organization.

**Step 2:** Define the project in terms of its goals and your target audience. What is the message you want to deliver?

**Step 3:** Analyze data to create a strategy. Review available information to determine the best way to communicate with your audience.

**Step 4:** Establish a budget and schedule. Set up a realistic timeline, due date and anticipated costs for materials. See Page 20 for design timeline.

**Step 5:** Begin design development to fit your strategy. Write text and create artwork.

**Step 6:** Finalize design development by reviewing and proofing product.

**Step 7:** Deliver final artwork to printer. A “press check” may be required to ensure color accuracy.

**Step 8:** Monitor contact with your target audience to measure the effectiveness of your project.

To receive publication design assistance from University Marketing Communications, call (936)468-2617. We are happy to help compile and proof the information for your publication. Once all the information and artwork is compiled, our graphic artist will begin the design work on your piece. We cannot begin work on incomplete projects. Design work begins when all material has been submitted.

**PRINTING QUALITY**

Even a well-designed publication needs to be produced correctly to maintain the professional standards of the university. Printing from a normal desktop printer or office copier will never produce quality pieces. It is required that important publications be printed professionally on high-quality paper using appropriate equipment.

**SFA’S GRAPHIC SHOP**

All letterhead, envelopes and business cards must be ordered via SFA’s Graphic Shop, the professional printing facility in the Baker Pattillo Student Center.

**UNIVERSITY STATIONERY (LETTERHEAD, BUSINESS CARDS, ENVELOPES AND E-LETTERHEAD)**

Graphic Shop produces the official university stationery with the correct copy and layout design. Do not create university stationery without consulting either SFA’s Graphic Shop or University Marketing Communications. Do not print stationery on low-grade paper or with normal desktop printers or office copiers. University Marketing Communications can provide electronic letterhead for departments who send official emails. Please note: the electronic letterhead will include the phrase “For electronic use only.”
The Electronic Accessibility Policy mandates that all webpages intended for the public meet and exceed accessibility and usability standards that have been set forth by both the state and federal government. This policy also includes email distribution.

Here are a few simple steps to ensure that all email content will be accessible to the recipient if the email contains an image.

1. Avoid sending emails that contain images with unique content not included elsewhere in the text (alternatively you could include “ALT Text” with the image that would work with a screen reader).

2. While we know the rule is not to include attachments in large distribution lists, it may also be helpful to check PDF files to ensure they are PDF-A and not just an image (which is often what is created when documents are scanned). If you can copy and paste text from the PDF, it should be accessible to most screen readers.

If you receive a request to distribute an email and you recognize it may not be accessible, please ask if the author could make those corrections and feel free to share this request with them. These are two simple checks you can make to enhance the accessibility of our emails especially to those sent out to large groups through various campus-wide distribution lists.

Thanks for your commitment to electronic accessibility on campus, and if you would like more information on electronic accessibility take a look at the Web Accessibility webpage at sfasu.edu/web-dev/85.asp. In particular, the Accessibility Checklist might be helpful at sfasu.edu/web-dev/100.asp.

If you have any web or email accessibility questions or concerns, please feel free to contact us at accessibility@sfasu.edu.
OVERVIEW/INTRODUCTION

It is important for SFA stakeholders to be aware of social media, which provide instantaneous communication access to prospective and current students, their parents, faculty and staff members, alumni, news media and other audiences. Additionally, social media platforms allow the university to share information, raise awareness of our mission and values, build support and engage the university community. Social media shapes and influences the university’s public perception and can add value and strengthen SFA’s competitive edge. By incorporating social media as a part of our overall communication strategy, we can even more effectively tell the stories about our people, places and programs, and support the university’s mission to prepare for the challenges of living in a global community.

The rapid growth and pervasiveness of social media technologies combined with their ease of use make them attractive channels of communication. However, they also hold the possibility of a host of unintended consequences. SFA’s guidelines have been compiled to encourage appropriate, effective social media use and to help social media managers across campus identify and avoid potential issues. These guidelines will evolve as social media evolves.

Each college, school and unit — and individual faculty and staff members — at the university should evaluate what, if any, social media technologies are appropriate for their communication needs. The use of social media follows the same standards of professional practice and conduct associated with everything else we do; common sense and sound judgment help avoid the most vexing issues.

EXPECTATIONS

SFA employees, acting within the scope of their employment, are expected to adhere to the same standards of conduct online as they would in the workplace. Laws and policies respecting contracting and conflict of interest as well as applicable policies and guidelines for interacting with students, parents, alumni, donors, media and all other university constituents apply online and in the social media context just as they do in personal interactions. As with other forms of communication, employees are responsible for what they post to social media sites.

Do not post confidential or proprietary information about SFA, its students, alumni or employees. Follow all applicable state, federal, and university laws, faculty and staff handbooks, regulations and policies, such as FERPA, HIPAA and NCAA regulations. Any content and/or online activity created by a poster or site moderator that violates these ordinances, or contains/leads to the release of a student’s private personal information is strictly prohibited and must be removed.

An SFA employee who posts content to a social media site represents that he or she has all necessary rights to lawfully use that content or that the use of the content is permitted by fair use.

Do not violate the copyrights, trademarks, and/or intellectual property rights of SFA or third parties. Social media users should not post materials under copyright or comments or content containing confidential and/or legal information.

OFFICIAL UNIVERSITY SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

To help maintain and publicize university-affiliated social media sites, any department or office establishing
such a site should make University Marketing Communications aware of the site. Unofficial social media pages using the university name and/or logo are not allowed and may be reported to the appropriate social media site for removal.

SFA logos, guidelines and other resources can be found at sfasu.edu/pubaffairs. For information regarding other uses, contact University Marketing Communications.

**TERMS OF USE/SERVICE**

It is the responsibility of administrators to stay up to date on and in compliance with the terms of service for the sites they maintain. Administrators are responsible for monitoring and authorized to remove content that may violate university policies or the social media platform’s terms of service. Violations of university policy on official university pages may result in the closure or revocation of a social media account and also may expose an employee to corrective actions up to and including dismissal.

**SITE ADMINISTRATION**

Every social media account created on behalf of the university should have at least two people with administrative privileges. It is important to keep the number of administrative publishers to a minimum and to have rules in place for managing login credentials.

Each social media account needs a coordinator to manage the content and monitor engagement. This person should be able to create updates and respond to feedback/questions from users who seek to contact the university through that specific social media platform. University Marketing Communications is not responsible for maintaining the content of a profile or page, but will provide support and ensure continuity through any turnover in university personnel.

When an employee administrator of an account leaves the university or no longer wishes to be an account administrator, it is the academic or administrative department’s responsibility to designate another SFA employee to be an account administrator and remove the former employee’s administrative permissions to the site, changing passwords when necessary.

All SFA-managed social media sites should meet the university’s standards as established in the Computer and Network Security policy. Do not share login and password information for university-affiliated social media sites with unauthorized individuals.

Before launching an official social media presence for an SFA unit, consideration must be given to the messages that need to be communicated, the audience and goals, as well as strategies for staffing (including during vacations) and keeping information on social media sites up-to-date. Conversations already taking place in the social media sphere about SFA, the unit or the subject of interest should be taken into consideration. A content plan should be developed for the types of posts that will be created in the first few weeks or months after the site is launched. There is no “magic number” regarding the frequency of posts per week, and best practices vary depending on the social media environment in question. (Once or twice per week is a frequency often recommended.) Posting too frequently annoys fans; they will “hide” the account and future posts will not be viewed. It is unadvisable to create a page if there will be fewer than four posts per month. It reflects poorly upon the university to create an account only to allow it to remain dormant for weeks at a time.

Content posted to any social media site should add value and interest to public discourse; it should help people improve knowledge or skills, discover something interesting, solve problems, or better understand SFA.

**CONTENT SHOULD:**

- **Inform:** Provide a venue for people to contact SFA directly to get helpful answers; frame conversations around topical and specific issues. Help people learn about the SFA community and all it has to offer. Highlight the headlines and give some of the background information that might drive people back to campus or to the SFA website. Use keywords and hashtags, when appropriate, so that readers become interested in the conversation, thread or topic.
- **Influence:** Identify and follow key influencers in the target subject of interest and learn about what they find valuable in the social media realm.
- **Persuade:** Encourage audiences to act on behalf of the university and an SFA unit, whether it’s for information sharing or relationship building or through their influence, time or money.
- **Engage:** Develop creative ways to provide value to audiences through exclusive content, offers, advice, multimedia, etc.

Respond to comments, posts, mentions, and other interactions in a timely manner and with accurate information. Evaluate the effectiveness of social media efforts by monitoring predefined goals and objectives that are quantifiable.

**PROTECT THE INSTITUTIONAL VOICE**

Posts on social media sites should protect the university’s institutional voice by remaining professional in tone and in good taste. No individual department unit should construe its social media site as representing the university as a whole. This should be taken into consideration when naming pages or accounts, selecting profile pictures or icons, and selecting content to post. Names, profile images and posts should be clearly linked to the particular department or unit rather than to the institution as a whole.
Any messages that might be perceived as the “voice” or position of the university must be approved by University Marketing Communications.

Any messages that might serve as the “voice” or position of a school/college/unit must be approved by the director or dean of the school/college/unit, or their designee.

Representation of personal opinions as being endorsed by the university or any of its organizations is strictly prohibited. SFA’s name or marks may not be used to endorse any opinion, product, private business, cause or political candidate, including endorsements that may be implied by “liking,” retweeting or pinning posts created by others.

**Honor the Brand**

One of the ways SFA’s brand – the image of the university in the minds of constituents — is strengthened is through the consistent use of the identity standards manual and other tools provided by University Marketing Communications. Pertinent information about SFA and a link to the SFA website should be included on each social media site that represents the university, in addition to this required Terms of Use and Deletion Policy:

*Stephen F. Austin State University-managed online communities are intended to inform users of SFA-related news and events, and to foster discussion and a sense of community among users. We encourage you to share your opinions and comment freely about the topics we post, but ask that you provide comments that are respectful and professional. If we become aware of posts that are in violation of the terms of service of the social media site, or that are off-topic, represent advertisements or spam, promote or endorse political campaigns or candidates, violate the law, constitute or encourage illegal activity, violate an intellectual property right, infringe upon someone’s rights, or contain obscenities or threats, we reserve the right to remove them. Our social media websites. When taking photos of groups of people on social media sites can be appropriated platforms. Photographs posted on social media sites can be appropriated easily by visitors. Consider adding a watermark and/or posting images at 72 dpi and approximately 800x600 resolution to protect the university’s intellectual property. Images at that size are sufficient for viewing on the web, but not suitable for printing.

Individuals in public places do not have an expectation of privacy, so in most cases, it is acceptable to post photos of groups of people on social media websites. When taking photos of students specifically for use in university publications or on social networking sites, it is preferable to obtain written permission for this use. Similarly, written permission should be obtained to use a photo of an SFA faculty or staff
member taken when the individual would have an expectation of privacy. Photos must not be used in a manner that is defamatory to the individuals appearing in the photo, and tagging individuals in a photo should be left to each individual who appears in a photo. Prior written permission is required for photos that will be used for commercial purposes.

For permission forms and additional information, contact University Marketing Communications.

SEEK SUPPORT

Contact the SFA University Marketing Communication office for information regarding ways to build relationships with colleagues who can help you get the most from your social media efforts.

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GUIDELINES AT A GLANCE

1. Make University Marketing Communications aware of the site.
2. Use the official university logo as your profile image.
3. Place a high-quality university image elsewhere on site, if needed.
4. Always use SFA at the beginning of any site name; ex. SFA College of Liberal and Applied Arts, SFA Printmaking, SFA Soccer, SFA Admissions.
5. Every social media account created on behalf of the university should have at least two people with administrative privileges.
6. Post often and keep site up-to-date, once or twice per week is a frequency often recommended.
7. Respond to comments, posts, mentions and other interactions in a timely manner and with accurate information.
8. Representation of personal opinions as being endorsed by the university or any of its organizations is strictly prohibited.
9. Add the Terms of Use and Deletion Policy.
OVERVIEW

University websites should maintain a uniform and consistent appearance; therefore, all university websites should use the university’s Identity Standards and Writing Stylebook within this manual. Individual faculty members designing personal websites, as well as websites designed, hosted, and published pursuant to a properly executed written agreement with a third-party vendor that has been signed by the president, are excluded from this provision.

ADA COMPLIANCE

Websites must be in compliance with accessibility requirements. See the state of Texas website Rules and Regulations for additional information on meeting requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

SFA’s web development will link to a student organization’s website if:
• the request comes from the faculty advisor
• and that faculty advisor agrees to be responsible for the content on the organization’s website.

This responsibility includes (but isn’t limited to):
• Notifying us immediately if the site is hacked, becomes defunct or no longer maintained
• Staying aware of the content and its accuracy
• Making sure content is current and that links work properly
The following guidelines will help you apply visual elements to ensure consistency within the SFA Athletics brand.

**PRIMARY LOGO**
The SFA primary logo, also known as the Spirit Logo, is the primary mark to represent the SFA Athletics brand. The logo should be used in strict adherence with the identity guidelines in this manual (See Pages 4-5.)

**SECONDARY LOGO**
The secondary logo should be used as the focal object on a plain background with a clear space around the logo.

**TERTIARY LOGO**
The tertiary logo should be used as a substitute for the primary logo. Approved colors of the logo are shown. The white logo should not have a white background, and the black logo should not have a black background.

**LUMBERJACK WORDMARK**
The Lumberjack wordmark should be used with men’s sports and when referencing SFA Athletics as a whole. Approved colors of the logo are shown. A white logo should not have a white background, and a black logo should not have a black background. The best practice is to use the Lumberjack wordmark for headers, banners, etc.
LADYJACK WORDMARK
The Ladyjack wordmark should be used with women’s sports. Approved colors of the logo are shown. White logos should not have a white background, and black logos should not have a black background. The best practice is to use the Ladyjack wordmark with headers, banners, etc.

Fonts*
Approved fonts are Graduate Black and Apex Bold Extended.

The Graduate font should be used as header text. Apex Bold Extended should be used as a subheader and body text.

* Approved athletic fonts are to be used for athletics-related marketing and affiliated materials only. Fonts approved for general university use may be found on Page 16.

OFFICIAL ATHLETICS COLOR PALETTE
Purple
RGB:
Red 95
Green 37
Blue 159

4 Color/Process:
Cyan 77
Magenta 97
Yellow 0
Black 0

Gray
RGB:
Red 177
Green 177
Blue 179

4 Color/Process:
Cyan 13
Magenta 9
Yellow 10
Black 27

Black

RGB:
Red 0
Green 0
Blue 0

4 Color/Process
Cyan 0
Magenta 0
Yellow 0
Black 0

White
RGB:
Red 255
Green 255
Blue 255

4 Color/Process
Cyan 0
Magenta 0
Yellow 0
Black 0

Colors approved for general university use may be found on Page 13.

MISUSE OF IDENTITY
• Never substitute the old logo for the current logo.
• Never use colors outside of the color palette.
• Never change the design of the logo.
• Never modify the proportions of the marks.
• Never replace the fonts in logos.
• Never use nonofficial fonts.
• Never reverse the orientation of the marks.
abbreviations
Do not use abbreviations, except in special publications and sports schedules that call for abbreviated months/dates. See addresses, months and states for exceptions.

academic degrees
Lowercase and use an apostrophe in nonspecific uses: He has a bachelor’s degree in journalism, or She has a master’s degree.
But: He has a Bachelor of Arts in journalism.
Lowercase doctor’s, doctorate and doctoral. SFA has awarded 1,182 bachelor’s, 678 master’s and 76 doctoral degrees.
There is no apostrophe in associate degree. She has an associate degree in art.
When referencing degree acronyms, do not use periods. She received a BA and MBA.

academic majors
Lowercase academic majors except proper nouns: history, English.

academic titles
See titles.

accessible language
Use language like accessible rather than handicap, handicapped or disabled. Use accessible parking rather than handicap parking.

acknowledgment

acronyms
Avoid them. A few universally recognized abbreviations are necessary in some circumstances. Do not use for college or department names.
Commonly used acronyms: CEO, SFA, FBI, CIA, ABC, CBS, NBC, FOX. Do not follow an organization’s full name with an abbreviation or acronym in parentheses or set off by dashes. If an abbreviation or acronym would not be clear on second reference without this arrangement, DO NOT USE IT.

addresses
Keep address style consistent with postal regulations.
Stephen F. Austin State University
University Marketing Communications
P.O. Box 6100, SFA Station
Nacogdoches, Texas 75962
For street addresses that include a number, use appropriate street abbreviations: Ave., Blvd., St.
Alley, drive, road, terrace and other similar synonyms are not abbreviated. On formal invitations, street addresses may be spelled out if space allows.
Stephen F. Austin State University must go on top line in all return addresses.
Do not use ZIP +4 numbers for SFA Station addresses.

advisor

affect vs. effect
Affect, as a verb, means to influence: The final exam will affect his final grade.
Effect, as a noun, means result: The effect of the Hopwood decision on minority enrollment is substantial.
Effect, as a verb, means to cause or bring about: The new athletics director will effect many positive changes in the department.

afterward
Not afterwards.

ages
Always use figures. When the context does not require year or years old, the figure is presumed to be years.
Ages expressed as adjectives before a noun or as substitutes for a noun use hyphens.
Examples: A 5-year-old boy; The boy is 5 years old. The boy, 7, has a sister, 10. The woman, 26, has a daughter 2 months old. The law is 8 years old. The race is for 3-year-olds. The woman is in her 30s (no apostrophe).

all right
Two words. Never alright.

alma mater

also
Always use before the verb. The mascot also travels to games.

alumni
Alumni is used for both male and female (plural) graduates. Alumnus is used for a single male graduate, alumna is used for a single female graduate and alumnae is used for plural female graduates.

a.m. or p.m.
Lowercase, with periods. Avoid redundant usage: 8 a.m. this morning. See also TDP.
among, between
Use *between* when introducing two items and *among* when introducing more than two. *It's between you and me,* but *The vote was divided among several candidates.*

However, *between* is the correct word when expressing the relationships of three or more items considered one pair at a time. *Negotiations on a debate format are underway between the network and the Ford, Carter, and McCarthy committees.*

ampersand, &
In general, not a substitute for the word *and.* Never use in college names. *Liberal and Applied Arts.* Always spell out in narrative copy. Use when part of a formal name, *AT&T.*

any more
Opinion concerning “anymore” vs “any more” divides roughly into three camps:

1. There is no such word as “anymore.” It is simply a misspelling.
2. “Anymore” and “any more” are two ways of spelling the same thing, and the two have the same meaning.
3. There is a useful difference in meaning between the two.

Newspapers across the United States use “anymore” on a regular basis. About the first two camps, little more needs to be said. Either statement stands on its own and needs no elaboration. The difference in meaning considered useful by the third camp is that “anymore” is an adverb meaning “nowadays” or “any longer,” while “any more” can be either an adjective plus noun, as in “I don’t want any more pie,” or as in “I don’t want any more.” The difference between the two meanings is illustrated in the sentence: “I don’t buy books anymore because I don’t need any more books.”

The distinction of “any more” and “anymore” seems to be recognized by many, but not all, U.S. users and dictionaries. The adverb “anymore” is standard American English when it is used in a negative sense, as in “I don’t do that anymore.” It is a regional or dialectal usage, mostly restricted to spoken English, when it is used in a positive sense, meaning “nowadays,” as in “Anymore I do that” or “I do that anymore.”

apostrophe
For the many, varied uses of the apostrophe, see the comprehensive entry within the punctuation section in The AP Stylebook.

No apostrophe for a word ending in “s” being used primarily in a descriptive way: a Reds infielder, a teachers college, a writers guide. Memory aid: The apostrophe usually isn’t used if “for” or “by” would be in the longer form: a college for teachers, a trade by the Reds.

Aramark
See Chartwells entry.

areas of study
See majors entry.

assure
See the *ensure, insure, assure* entry.

athletics
Write the *Department of Athletics at SFA; however, the director of athletics or SFA’s Department of Athletics.*

Axe ‘em, Jacks!
Please note the direction of the apostrophe before “em” and the space before Jacks.

B

baccalaureate
Never baccalaureate degree.

barbecue
Not *barbeque, B-B-Q, B-B-Q* or any other concoction.

baseball terminology
Left hander or right hander; shutout (n.) or shut out (v.)

Battle of the Piney Woods
because, since
Use *because* to denote a specific cause-effect relationship: *Because he was 12 years old, he got in at children’s prices.* Since is acceptable in a causal sense when the first event in a sequence led logically to the second but was not its direct cause. *Since 1923, students have attended SFA.*

**bi**
The rules in *prefixes* apply, but in general, no hyphen. Some examples: *bifocal, bilateral, bipartisan, bilingual, bimonthly, biweekly, biannual.* (See entry in The AP Stylebook.)

**biannual, biennial**
*Biannual* means twice a year, synonymous with *semiannual.* *Biennial* means every two years.

**Bible**
Capitalize, without quotation marks when referring to the Scriptures in the Old Testament or the New Testament. Also, capitalize related terms, such as the Gospels, Gospel of St. Mark, the Scriptures, the Holy Scriptures. However, lowercase biblical in all uses. Also, lowercase *biblical* as a nonreligious term: *The SFA Stylebook is my bible.* Do not abbreviate individual books of the Bible.

**biweekly**
Every other week. *Semiweekly* means twice a month.

**biennial**
Every other week. *Semiweekly* means twice a week.

board of Regents
References to SFA’s Board of Regents are in upper case: *He is on the Board of Regents or She is a member of SFA’s Board of Regents.* Lowercase board in subsequent references.

**book titles**
See *Composition Titles* (The AP Stylebook).

**Brightspace by D2L**

brunette, brown-haired
Use *brunette* as a noun for females. Use *brown-haired* for males.

**BUILDINGS**
The proper names of buildings and venues on the SFA campus are listed below.

**Academic Buildings**
Agriculture Building
Agriculture Greenhouse
Agriculture Mechanics Shop
Biology Greenhouse
Boynton Building
Bush Mathematical Sciences Building
Cole STEM Building
Cole Student Success Center
DeWitt School of Nursing Complex
Education Annex
Ferguson Building
Forestry Building
Forestry Greenhouse
Forestry Laboratories
Forestry Weather Station
Gibson Entomarium
Human Sciences Building North
Human Sciences Building South
Human Services Building
Janice A. Pattillo Early Childhood Research Center
Early Childhood Laboratory (SR: ECHL)
SFA Charter School
Kennedy Auditorium
Lehmann Chemistry Building
McGee Business Building
McKibben Education Building
Military Science Building
Miller Science Building
Norton HPE Complex
Science Research Center
Shelton Gym
Social Work Building
Soil, Plant and Water Analysis Laboratory
Steen Library
Dugas Liberal Arts North
Todd Agricultural Research Center
Beef Center
Broiler Research Center
Equine Center
Poultry Research Center
Sheep and Goat Center
Swine Center

Athletics Facilities
Athletic Ticket Office
Basketball Performance Center
Field House
Field House Champions Room
Fletcher Garner Track
Homer Bryce Stadium
Jaycees Field
Jimmy W. Murphy Field (football)
Johnson Coliseum
Lawton Ready Room
Lowery Court
Murphy Wellness Center
Naymola Basketball Performance Center
Press Box
Schlief Tennis Complex
Shelton Gym
Sports Medicine and Academic Center
Soccer Field
Softball Field

Fine Arts Buildings and Venues
Art Building
Art Studio
Cole Concert Hall
Downstage Theatre
Griffith Fine Arts Building
Griffith Fine Arts Gallery
McKinney Fine Arts Annex
Music Prep House
Music Recital Hall
School of Art Film House
SFA Theater (Scene Shop)
The Cole Art Center @ The Old Opera House
Turner Auditorium
Upstage Theatre
Wright Music Building

Gardens
Gayla Mize Garden
Kingham Children’s Garden
Hinds Park
Mast Arboretum
Pinewoods Native Plant Center
Ruby M. Mize Azalea Garden

Other
1st Lt. Kile G. West Memorial Obstacle Course
Aikman Drive Parking Garage
Austin Building
Baker Pattillo Student Center
Baker Pattillo Student Center Theater
Barnes & Noble Bookstore
Birdwell Plaza
Brundrett Conservation Education Building
Columbia Regional Geospatial Service Center
East College Dining Hall
Grounds and Transportation
JacksTeach Center
Pearman Alumni Center
Permits and Citations
Physical Plant
Pinewoods Conservation Center
Pinewoods Area Health Education Center
President’s Residence
Purchasing and Central Stores
Raguet Plaza
Regents’ Suite (A, B, etc.)
Residence Life Operations
Rusk Building
Safety Office
Stone Fort Museum
Student Center Parking Garage
Student Recreation Center
Student Technical Support Shack
Surfin’ Steve Plaza
Tucker Health Services Building
Tucker House
University Police Department
Village Parking Garage
Visitor Information Center
Wilson Parking Garage

Residence Halls
Griffith Hall
Hall 10
Hall 14
Hall 16
Hall 20
Kerr Hall
Lumberjack Landing
Lumberjack Lodge
Lumberjack Village
Mays Hall
North Hall
South Hall
Steen Hall

STEM Apartments
Wisely Hall

CD
Abbreviation for compact disk. Acceptable in all references.

call letters (radio and television)
Use all caps. Use hyphens to separate the type of station from the basic call letters: WKRP-AM, KPLX-FM, WFAA-TV, KERA-Channel 13.

campaign
Uppercase only when referring to an SFA capital campaign.

campuswide

cancel, canceled, canceling, cancellation

capital vs. capitol
Capital is the city where a seat of government is located. Do not capitalize: Austin is the state capital.

When used in a financial sense, capital describes money, equipment/property used in a business by a person or corporation.

Capitol describes the actual building where a seat of government is located.

Capitalize U.S. Capitol and the Capitol when referring to the building in Washington: The meeting was held on Capitol Hill in the west wing of the Capitol. Do not write the Capitol Building that is redundant.

Follow the same practice when referring to state capitols: Texas pink granite was used in the construction of the Capitol of Texas. The State Capitol is on Congress Avenue.

capitalization
Official names are capitalized; unofficial, informal, shortened or generic names are not.

Avoid using ALL CAPS in headlines or text. The Rusche College of Business, the business college; the College of Education, the education college.

centers and institutes
Spell out and capitalize formal name on first reference. In general, lowercase.

Center for Career and Professional Development (SR: CCPD)

century
Lowercase, spelling out numbers less than 10: the first century, the 21st century. For proper names, follow the
organization’s practice: 21st Century Fox, Twentieth Century Fund. Hyphenate when used as an adjective; 18th-century literature.

class or chair

According to SFA guidelines on the use of nonsexist language, use chair – not chairman or chairwoman for SFA board members and department heads. Follow the corporation’s nomenclature for positions outside of SFA; W.R. Howell, retired chairman, J.C. Penney Co. Inc.

Chartwells

SFA’s food service provider.

church

Capitalize as part of the formal name of a building, a congregation or a denomination, but lowercase in other uses: Highland Park United Methodist Church and the Roman Catholic Church, but a Methodist church, a Baptist church.

cities

See states.

city

Lowercase “city of” phrases: the city of Nacogdoches. Also lowercase “county of” and “state of” phrases: the state of Texas.

co-

Retain the hyphen when forming nouns, adjectives and verbs that indicate occupation or status: co-author, co-chair, co-defendant, co-host, co-owner, co-pilot, co-signer, co-star, co-worker, co-sponsor, co-chair and co-op.

Do not use a hyphen in other combinations: coed, coeducation, coequal, co-op, co-author, co-chair, co-

collective nouns

Nouns that denote a unit take singular verbs and pronouns: class, committee, crowd, faculty, family, group, herd, jury, orchestra and team. For example: The committee is meeting to set its agenda. The faculty at SFA is one of the best in the nation. The jury has reached its verdict. A herd of cattle was taken to market. Central University Libraries seeks funds to expand its collection.

Team and musical group names, whether plural or singular, take plural nouns.

colleges

Use the full college name on first reference, unless specified below. The names of the six colleges at SFA are:

1. Arthur Temple College of Forestry and Agriculture
2. Micky Elliott College of Fine Arts
3. College of Liberal and Applied Arts
4. College of Sciences and Mathematics
5. James I. Perkins College of Education
6. Rusche College of Business

On second reference: the Perkins College of Education or the education college; the College of Business or the business college.

When listing the academic areas within a college, name any schools first: the School of Human Sciences and the departments of elementary education, human services, kinesiology and health science, and secondary education and educational leadership.

SFA should be listed before college name on first reference.

colons

See entry in the punctuation section in The AP Stylebook.

commas

Use commas to separate elements in a series, but do not put a comma before the conjunction in a simple series: The flag is red, white and blue. He would nominate Tom, Dick or Harry.

However, put a comma before the concluding conjunction in a series if an integral element of the series requires a conjunction. I had orange juice, toast, and ham and eggs for breakfast.

A comma is used before the concluding conjunction in a complex series of phrases: 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 appropriate mental attitude.

company names

Do not abbreviate except in special publications or when the company name is abbreviated in its own title: Texas Instruments Inc., Trammell Crow Company, IBM Corporation. Do not punctuate with a comma before Inc. SFA board member Kenneth James is chairman of Latelle Group Inc.

complement vs. compliment

Complement is a noun and a verb denoting completeness or the process of supplementing something: The ship has a complement of 444 sailors and 44 officers, or The tie complements the suit.

Compliment is a noun or verb that denotes praise or the expression of courtesy: The captain complimented the sailors on their fine work, or She was flattered by the compliments on her new outfit.

complementary vs. complimentary

The husband and wife have complementary careers, but They received complimentary tickets to the baseball game.

compose, comprise

Compose means to create or put together. It commonly is used in both the active and passive voices: He composed a song, The United States is composed of 50 states. The zoo is composed of many animals.

Comprise means to contain, to include all or embrace. It is best used only in the active voice, followed by a direct object: The United States comprises 50 states. The zoo comprises many animals. In general, the whole comprises the parts. When the sentence starts with the larger item, use comprise. Never use: ...is comprised of...

composition titles

Apply the guidelines listed here to titles of books, computer games, movies, operas, plays, poems, albums and songs, and television and radio programs, as well as lectures, speeches and works of art. The guidelines, followed by a block of examples:

• Do not use quotes or italics for magazine or newspaper titles.

• Capitalize the principal words, 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.


Congress, congressional

Capitalize U.S. Congress and Congress when referring to the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives. Although Congress sometimes is used as a substitute for the House, it properly is reserved for reference to both the Senate and House.

Also capitalize Congress if referring to a foreign body that uses the term, or its equivalent in a foreign language, as part of its formal name: The Argentine Congress, the Congress.

Lowercase congressional unless it’s part of a proper name: congressional salaries, the Congressional Quarterly, the Congressional Record.


council, councilor, counsel, counselor
A council is a deliberative body, and council members are those who belong to them.

To counsel is to advise, hence a counselor is one who advises, such as a guidance counselor or an admission counselor, counselor at law.

couple of
The of is necessary, never use a couple tomatoes or a similar phrase. The phrase takes a plural verb in constructions such as: A couple of apples were eaten.

course numbers
Use Arabic numerals and capitalize the subject when used with a numeral: Philosophy 209. Capitalize, but do not use italics or quotation marks.

course load
Two words.

coursework
One word.

court names
Capitalize the full proper names of courts at all levels. Retain capitalization if U.S. or a state name is dropped: the U.S. Supreme Court, the Supreme Court, the State Superior Court, the Superior Court.

For courts identified by a numeral: 2nd District Court, 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

courtesy titles
In general, do not use the courtesy titles Miss, Mr., Mrs. or Ms. on first and last names of the person: Joe Jones, Emily Smith. Exceptions on second reference when dictated by culture. Exceptions are made on second reference in development publications, such as the Campaign Newsletter.

curriculum, curricula
Curriculum is the singular form, while curricula is the plural form.

cyber security
In contrast to AP, cyber security is always two words when referring to the SFA program/degree.

data
A plural noun, it usually takes plural verbs and pronouns: These data are inconclusive. Singular is datum.

database
One word.

dates
Use Arabic figures, without st, nd, rd or th. For example: Their anniversary is March 20.

When a month is used with a specific date, abbreviate only Jan., Feb., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec. Spell out when using alone, or with a year alone, or when the month is the first word of the sentence.

When a phrase lists only a month and a year, do not separate the year with commas. When a phrase refers to a month, day and year, however, set off the year with commas: January 1972 was a cold month.

January 2 was the coldest day of the month. He was born March 3, 1944, in Michigan. He was born Jan. 3, 1994, in Texas.

Do not use “on” before dates: The bust was dedicated Sept. 11, not The bust was dedicated on Sept. 11.

dean
See titles.

dean’s list
Lowercase in all uses: He is on the dean’s list. She is a dean’s list student.

degrees
See academic degrees.

department
Capitalize when referring to a specific academic department, no matter the order of the sentence: the Department of Communication. However, lowercase when using a form other than the proper name or when plural. The Anthropology and Biological Sciences departments are sponsoring a forum this afternoon. The chair of the communication department will attend.

department/offices/divisions/schools
official names
See Page 46

director
Director of, not “for,” Carrie Charley is director of the Baker Pattillo Student Center.

dimensions
Use figures and spell out inches, feet, yards, etc., to indicate depth, height, length and width. Hyphenate adjectival forms before nouns. For example: He is 5 feet 10 inches tall, the 5-foot-10-inch man, the 6-foot man, the basketball team signed a 7-footer. And, The car is 16 feet long, 6 feet wide and 5 feet high. The rug is 9 feet by 12 feet, the 9-by-12 rug. The storm left 9 inches of snow.

directions and regions
In general, lowercase north, south, east, west, northeast, northern, etc., when they indicate compass direction. However, capitalize when they designate regions: He drew north toward home. He lives in the North; or A storm system that developed in the Midwest is spreading eastward. It will bring showers to the East Coast by morning and to the entire Northeast by late in the day. She was born in the East End of London. Capitalize when used to denote widely known sections: West Texas, Northern and Southern California, South Florida, the South Side of Chicago, the Lower East Side of New York, Far North Dallas, Northern New Mexico. If in doubt, lowercase.

With names of nations, lowercase unless they are part of a proper name or are used to designate a politically divided nation: northern France, eastern Canada, the western United States, but Northern Ireland, South Korea, South Africa, Southwestern America offers a splendid laboratory for Interdisciplinary Studies.

discreet vs. discrete
Discreet means prudent, circumspect: “I’m afraid I was not very discreet,” she wrote.

Discrete means detached, separate: There are four discrete sounds produced by a quadraphonic system.

disinterested vs. uninterested
Disinterested means impartial, which is usually the better word to convey the thought: A disinterested observer is a fair judge.

Uninterested means that someone lacks interest: He was uninterested in the story she told.

Dr Pepper
Do not use period after Dr in Dr Pepper.

dorm, dormitory, dorms, dormitories
Do not use. Use residence hall(s) instead.
earn
Do not use when referring to degree. Use receive instead.

East Texas Pineywoods
See pineywoods entry.

e.g.
For example should be used instead, except with certain technical or legal references.

director-in-chief
Use hyphens.

effect
See the affect vs. effect entry.

either
Use it to mean one or the other; not both.
Right: She said to use either door.
Wrong: There were lions on either side of the door.
Right: There were lions on each side of the door. There were lions on both sides of the door.

either ... or, neither ... nor
The nouns that follow these words do not constitute a compound subject; they are alternate subjects and require a verb that agrees with the nearer subject: Neither they nor he is going. Neither he nor they are going.

ellipses
See entry in the punctuation section in the The AP Stylebook.

email
No hyphen.

emeritus/emerita
This word often is added to formal titles to denote that individuals who have retired retain their rank or title. When used, place emeritus after the formal title, in keeping with the general practice of academic institutions: Bob R. Leonard, professor emeritus; Professor Emerita Beverly Carl.

em and en dash
Use an em dash for explanatory breaks in thought, Gould’s lifework focuses on the concept of punctuated equilibrium — the idea that evolution is not a gradual process. The em dash (—), also known as the em rule, indicates a sudden break in thought — a parenthetical statement like this one — or an open range (such as ’John Doe, 1987 —’).
The en dash (–), also known as the en rule, is one en in width; half the width of an em dash. The en dash is used to indicate a closed range, or a connection between two things of almost any kind: numbers, people, places, etc. Use an en dash for continuous numbers, 1974–1982.
When you type a space and one or two hyphens between text, Microsoft Word automatically inserts an en dash (–). If you type two hyphens and do not include a space before the hyphens, then an em dash (—) is created.
WITH SPACES: Put a space on both sides of a dash in all uses except the start of a paragraph and sports agate summaries.

endowed chairs
Capitalize the formal name of the chair after the name of the professor: Jack Ryan, Shuler-Foscue Professor of Geological Sciences, is working on research for the Defense Department. Or, McElvaney Professor of Political Science Steven Evans is chair of the department.

enroll, register
Enroll is the preferred word.

ensure, insure, assure
Use ensure to mean guarantee: Steps were taken to ensure accuracy.
Use insure for references to insurance: The policy insures his life.
Assure means to make a person sure of something, or to convince: “I assure you, this team has been playing with a lot of emotion,” he told the reporters.

entitled vs. titled
Entitled means a right to do or have something and should not be used to mean titled. Titled is used when naming an academic essay, presentation, etc.

essential clauses, nonessential clauses
Both types of clauses provide additional information about a word or phrase in a sentence. The difference between them is that the essential clause cannot be eliminated without changing the meaning of the sentence — it so restricts the meaning of the word or phrase that its absence would lead to a substantially different interpretation of what the author meant. An essential clause does not require a comma.
The nonessential clause, however, can be eliminated without altering the basic meaning of the sentence — it does not restrict the meaning so significantly that its absence would radically alter the author’s thoughts. A nonessential clause requires a comma.
Refer to The AP Stylebook for a complete reference on this subject, including guidelines for punctuation.
In particular, this entry applies to “that” and “which.” See the that, which entry.

etc.
Try to avoid in body copy. Instead of: Be sure to bring your tent, sleeping bag, etc., on the camping trip, say: Bring items such as your tent, sleeping bag and backpack on the camping trip.

every day (adv.), everyday (adj.)
He goes to class every day. He wears his everyday cap.

every one, everyone
Two words when it means each individual item, one word when used as a pronoun meaning all persons.

ext.
Use ext. for extension when used with phone numbers. For more information, call the Office of University Marketing Communications at (936) 468-2605, ext. 000.

extracurricular
One word.

faculty, faculty members
Generally, use faculty and staff members. A singular noun, which takes a singular verb when referring to the entire faculty. Examples: The faculty is meeting here.
In cases when faculty members are acting as individuals and not as a group, treat as plural. The faculty members were in disagreement.

faculty titles
See titles entry.

farther vs. further
Farther refers to physical distance: He walked farther into the woods.
Further refers to an extension of time or degree: She will look further into the mystery.

fax
As an adjective, noun and verb.

federal
Capitalize only for corporate or governmental bodies that use the word as part of their formal names: Federal Express, the Federal Trade Commission.
Lowercase when used as an adjective to distinguish something from state, county, city, town or private entities: federal assistance, federal court, the federal government, a federal judge.
Also, federal District Court (U.S. District Court is preferred) and federal judge William
Wayne Justice (U.S. District Judge William Wayne Justice is preferred).

first-come, first-served
They will be seated on a first-come, first-served basis.

firsthand
One word, no hyphen in all uses.

first-year, first year
Hyphenate as an adjective. Most first-year students live in residence halls.
Leave open as a noun; All first years are encouraged to meet with their academic advisor.

foreign words
bourgeois (adj.), bourgeoisie (n.), café, cliché, coup d’état, crème brûlée, cul-de-sac, faux pas, fin de siècle, hors d’oeuvre, liaison, mélange, naïve, naïveté, pro bono, raison d’être, résumé, sauté(ed), vis-à-vis, cum laude, summa cum laude, magna cum laude.
Foreign words not in common usage should be italicized. If the word is listed in “Foreign Words and Phrases,” in Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition it should be italicized. If listed in the English language portion, it is not necessary to italicize.

forego, forgo
To forgo means to go before, as in a foregone conclusion.
To forgo means to abstain from or give up. I am forgoing my weekly trip to the bar.

former
Always lowercase, but retain capitalization for a formal title used immediately before a name: former President Carter.

Fort Worth, Fort Lauderdale, Fort
Burgwin
Spell out, not Ft. Worth

forward
Not forwards.

fractions
Spell out amounts less than one using hyphens between the words: two-thirds, three-fourths, four-fifths, etc. Use figures for precise amounts larger than one, converting to decimals whenever practical: 1 1/2, 3 3/4, 2 5/8, etc.

freshman vs. first-year student
Use first-year student in all references to a student in all his or her first year of studies.

full time vs. full-time
Hyphenate when used as a compound modifier: She has a full-time job. Open when used as an adverb. He works full time.

fundraising, fundraiser
One word in all cases.

government
Always lowercase and never abbreviate: the federal government, the state government, the U.S. government.

grade, grader
Hyphenate both the noun forms (first-grader, second-grader, 10th-grader) and the adjectival forms (a fourth-grade pupil, a 12th-grade pupil).

GPA
Acceptable in all references.

grades
Examples: an A, a B, a C, a D, an F, an I (Incomplete), a WP (Withdraw Passing), a WF (Withdraw Failing).
Spell out the last three items on first reference because they are not commonly known. Do not use quotation marks around A or B, etc.
When talking about grades in the plural, use an apostrophe: A’s, B’s, C’s, etc.

graduate
As a verb, use graduate in the active voice: She graduated from the University. Passive voice is correct, although unnecessary: He was graduated from the University. Do not drop from: John Smith graduated from SFA.

grey
Not grey. But, greyhound for the animal, and Greyhound for the bus company.

Greek(s)
Capitalize when used in reference to a Greek-letter fraternity or sorority.

groundbreaking
One word as an adjective and noun.

he, she
Avoid using as a generic term. Avoid the problem where possible by changing to plurals; otherwise, use he or she. The campus always seems strange to a first-year student (rather than him or her). The students will prepare for their exams. If he or she cannot attend, a new date must be scheduled.

historian, historic, historical, history
A historic event is an important occurrence, one that stands out in history. Any occurrence in the past is a historical event. Always use a – not an – before each of these words: a history, a historian, a historic event, etc.

home page
Two words.

House of Representatives
Capitalize when referring to a specific governmental body: the U.S. House of Representatives, the Texas House of Representatives, etc.
Also capitalize shortened references that delete the words of Representatives: the U.S. House, the Texas House, etc.

hyphen
See entry in the punctuation section in The AP Stylebook and Table 6.1 in The Chicago Manual of Style, 15th edition.
Normally, close words with the following prefixes: re, pre, non, post, unless second element begins with the same vowel or a prefix: the federal government, the state government, the federal government, the U.S. government.

i.e., “That is” or “such as” should be used instead, except with certain technical or legal references. Followed by a comma.

imply vs. infer
Writers or speakers imply in the words they use. A listener or reader infers something from the words.

Inc.
Do not need.

insure
See the ensure, insure entry.

internet
Lowercase.

intranet
Lowercase.
it’s vs. its
   It’s is a contraction for it is or it has.
   It’s up to you. It’s been a long time. It is the
   possessive form of the neuter possessive
   pronoun: The company lost its assets.

J

Jacks
   Not Jacks.

judgment
   Not judgement.

junior, senior
   Abbreviate as Jr. and Sr. only with the
   full names of persons or animals. Do not
   precede by a comma: John F. Kennedy Jr.
   The notation II or 2nd also may be used
   if it is the individual’s preference. Note,
   however, that II and 2nd are not necessarily
   the equivalent of junior – they often are
   used by a grandson or a nephew. In formal
   publications – such as commencement
   programs and invitations – it is acceptable
   to use a comma before the suffix – or if
   there is a personal preference.

K

kickoff, kick off
   One word as an adjective and noun.
   Two words as a verb.

Knart
   No hyphen, no space, lowercase m.

L

Ladyjack or Ladyjacks

Lanana Creek

LaNana Creek Press

languages
   Capitalize the proper names of
   languages and dialects: Aramaic, Cajun,
   English, French, Persian, Spanish, etc.

laptop
   One word.

laser disc
   Two words.

lay vs. lie
   The action word is lay. (If the word
   “put” can be substituted, lay is the proper
   word.) It takes a direct object. Laid is
   the form for its past tense and its past
   participle. Its present participle is laying. 
   Lie indicates a state of reclining along a
   horizontal plane. It does not take a direct
   object. Its past tense is lay. Its past participle
   is lain. Its present participle is lying.
   When lie means to make an untrue
   statement, the verb forms are lie, lied, 
   lying. Examples: I will lay the book on
   the table. The prosecutor tried to lay the blame on
   him. He lies (not lays) on the beach all day. He
   is lying on the beach. He lay on the beach (past
   tense of lie).

laypersons
   Not laypeople.

lecture titles
   Capitalize and use quotes (no italics)
   for their formal titles: Archaeology Professor
   Mike Snyder will present “A Study of Iron Age
   Inhabitants of the Northeast Texas Area.”

left-hander
   See The AP Stylebook.

legislative titles
   FIRST REFERENCE: Use Rep., Reps.,
   Sen., and Sens. as formal titles before one
   or more names in regular text. Spell out
   and capitalize these titles before one or
   more names in a direct quotation. Spell
   out and lowercase representative and
   senator in other uses.
   Add U.S. or state before a title only
   if necessary to avoid confusion: U.S.
   Patterson Friday.
   SECOND REFERENCE: Do not use
   legislative titles before a name on
   second reference unless they are part of
   a direct quotation.

   Congressman and congresswoman should
   appear as capitalized formal titles before
   a name only in direct quotations, but they
   may be used in lowercase in subsequent
   references to the legislator that do not use
   his or her name, just as senator is used in
   reference to members of the Senate.

liaison

lifestyle
   Not life style or life-style.

likable
   Not likeable.

lists
   Bulleted lists can be categorized
   according to the introductory phrase.

   • When a phrase introduces a list
     and each item needs the phrase to
     make a complete sentence, end the
     introductory phrase with a colon.
     Start each item with a lowercase letter
     unless it is a proper noun. (The bullet
     “replaces” the comma after each item.)
     Add “and” or “or” before the last item,
     and use a period only at the end of the
     last item in the list. If there are
     complete sentences inside any item,
     enclose sentence(s) in parentheses.
     All employees must complete:
       • form 1106
       • non-refundable $35 fee
         (Payment must be cashier's
         check or money order.)
       • and credit questionnaire.

   • When a phrase introduces a list,
     but items do not need the phrase to
     make complete sentences, end the
     introductory phrase with a colon. Start
     each item with an uppercase letter,
     and end each item with a period.
     If you need further information:
       • Check your manual.
       • Contact your client.

   • When there is no introductory phrase
     and each item forms at least one
     complete sentence, start each item
     with a capital letter and end each
     item with a period.
       • Sign all necessary forms.
       • Seal the document.
       • Mail it to SFA.

   • When there is no introductory phrase
     and items do not form complete
     sentences, start each item with a lower
     case letter (unless it is a proper noun).
     Do not use a period at the end of the list.

logos

The university logo is the purple and
white Texas outline with a star in the
location of Nacogdoches and the letters
SFA stacked. The university seal, a circle
with a star and the likeness of Stephen
F. Austin in the center, is for use only on
official documents, such as diplomas, and
at the discretion of the president and
Board of Regents.

The university logo should appear in a
prominent location on all university
documents. See the Graphic Design
Guide for more information.

Lumberjack or Lumberjacks

-lly
   Do not use a hyphen between adverbs
   ending in -lly and adjectives they modify:

magazine names
Capitalize the initial letters of the name, but do not place it in quotes. Lowercase magazine unless it is part of the publication’s formal title. Check the masthead if in doubt.

majors
Lowercase names of majors when used in copy or bulleted list forms. She received a bachelor’s degree in marketing communications and corporate communications. He was awarded a doctorate in anthropology.

majority vs. plurality
Majority means more than half of an amount. Plurality means more than the next highest number. For example, 51 votes for one person out of a possible 100 would be a majority, while 40 votes for one person and 30 votes for another would constitute a plurality.

makerspace
Maymester
media
In the sense of mass communication, such as magazines, newspapers, the news services, radio and television, the word is plural: The news media are often the target of criticism.
memento, mementos
memorandum, memorandums
mid-mester
midnight
Do not put a J2 in front of it. It is part of the day that is ending, not the one that is beginning.
military titles
Capitalize a military rank when used as a formal title before an individual’s name. Spell out any title used before a name in a direct quotation.
On subsequent references, do not continue using the title before a name. When a title is substituted for a name, spell out and lowercase. For more information, see The AP Stylebook.
music
Capitalize, but do not use quotation marks for orchestral works: Bach’s Suite No. 1 for Orchestra. If the work has a special full title, all of it is quoted: “Rhapsody in Blue,” “Symphonie Fantastique.”

named after/named for
Use “after” when the occasion occurs when the person named is deceased; use “for” when the occasion occurs when the person is still among the living.
SFA is named after the Father of Texas. The Baker Pattillo Student Center is named for the university president.
nation
Use only in reference to a country when the subject deals with governmental or political matters. The nation was founded in 1885 but This country has three mountain ranges.
nationwide
nondiscrimination statement
Nondiscrimination statement must be used in its entirety with no deletions. SFA (or Stephen F. Austin State University) does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national or ethnic origin, age, sex or disability.
noon, midnight
Do not put a 12 in front of it.
North American Free Trade Agreement
NAFTA is acceptable on second reference for the agreement that links the United States, Canada and Mexico in the world’s largest free-trade zone.

numbers
In text, and in general, spell out numbers one through nine. Use numerals for 10 and above. Some exceptions are percentages, ratios, monetary amounts, temperature readings, ages, physical dimensions and sports scores: 44.4%, 104%, $4 (not four dollars), 4°C or four degrees centigrade (not 4 degrees centigrade). They won the baseball game 4-2. She is 4 years old, The porch is 9 feet by 11 feet, etc.
However, writers should never create a barrier to the reader’s understanding. If following the rule causes confusion, do not follow the rule.
The academy is for students in eighth through twelfth grade.

LARGE NUMBERS: When large numbers must be spelled out, use a hyphen to connect a word ending in “y” to another word; do not use commas between other separate words that are part of one number: twenty, forty, twenty-one, one hundred forty-four, one thousand four hundred forty-four, one million four hundred forty-four thousand four hundred forty-four.

SENTENCE START: Spell out a numeral at the beginning of a sentence. If necessary, rewrite the sentence to avoid this. The only exception to this rule is when a sentence is started with a number that identifies a calendar year:
Wrong: 444 first-year students entered SFA last year.
Right: Last year 444 first-year students entered SFA.
Right: 1989 was a very good year. (It is rare, however, that an effective sentence begins with a date.)

CASUAL USES: Spell out casual expressions: For the thousandth time, please clean the house. Thanks a million. She jogged a quarter of a mile.

PROPER NAMES: Use words or numerals according to an organization’s practice: 21st Century Fox, Twentieth Century Fund, etc.

FIGURES OR WORDS: Spell out first through ninth when they indicate sequence in time or location: first base, the First Amendment, he was first in line. Starting with 10th, use figures.
Use 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc. when the sequence has been assigned in forming names. The principle examples are geographic, military and political designations such as 1st Ward, 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 7th fleet, 1st Sgt.

PLURAL NUMBERS: Add an “s” with no apostrophe to form plurals: She threw 5P and She remembers the 6Ps.

CENTURIES: The “10 and above” rule applies: Spell out centuries below 10; use numerals for 10 and above. Lowercase century: the 21st century, the fourth century, etc.
COMMAS: Include commas in all four-digit numbers, except when listing years and SAT scores, also tax forms, rules and regulations, and product model numbers: 1,458; 4,404; 9,999; etc. But, He scored 1100 on the SAT in 1993. Also, Form 1040A, Amendment 2401C, Ferrari 8000XT.

Don’t use commas around the year when it is written with a specific month:
July 1990, not July, 1990. However, do set off the year with commas when a specific month and day are used: July 1, 1969, was a particularly hot day.

When giving a date for an event, do not use “on” before the date: The Lumberjacks will play Navy Nov. 1 in Nacogdoches (not on Nov. 1).

Nursing Degrees
Master of Science in Nursing
Bachelor of Science in Nursing
These are permissible because “Nursing” is part of the degree acronym M.S.N. and B.S.N.

Off
The of is unnecessary: He fell off the stage, not He fell off of the stage.

OK
Not okay, o’okay or O.K.

O’Cotton

On-Campus, Off-Campus
Hyphenate only when used as a compound modifier. She used the sources available from the on-campus libraries. He decided to live off campus.

Online
One word, no hyphen, no matter the usage when referring to computer networks and services available via modem, such as the internet.

Over
In most cases, try to use the phrase more than: The course required more than eight hours of study each week. While over is generally used for spatial relationships such as The plane flew over the city, it can be used with numerals at times: She is over 30 and The shortstop hit over 30 home runs and had over 30 stolen bases.

Overused Words
Try to avoid overusing or trivializing descriptive words such as: unique, excellent, excellence, really, very, state-of-the-art, acclaimed, nationally/internationally recognized, world-class, quality and prestigious.

Page Numbers
Use figures and capitalize page when used with a figure. When a letter is appended to the figure, capitalize it but do not use a hyphen: Page 4, Page 44, Page 20A.

Parentheses
See entry in the punctuation section in The AP Stylebook.

Part Time vs. Part-Time
Apply the same rules as full time and full-time. In other words, hyphenate only when used as a compound modifier: She works at the restaurant part time. She has a part-time job.

Parts-Of-Term
fall I
fall II
full fall
spring I
spring II
full spring
Maymester
summer I
summer II
full summer

Percent
Use the % sign when paired with a number, with no space, in most cases (a change in 2019): Average hourly pay rose 3.1% from a year ago; her mortgage rate is 4.75%; about 60% of Americans agreed; he won 56.2% of the vote. Use figures: 1%, 4 percentage points.

For amounts less than 1%, precede the decimal with a zero: The cost of living rose 0.6%.

In casual uses, use words rather than figures and numbers: She said he has a zero percent chance of winning.

At the start of a sentence: Try to avoid this construction. If it’s necessary to start a sentence with a percentage, spell out both: Eighty-nine percent of sentences don’t have to begin with a number.

Phone Numbers
When referring to a phone number in text, use parentheses: (936) 468-2605
When in a poster, brochure, flyer, etc., can be used with dots: 936.468.2605
Always use dots for web.

Pineywoods
Use Texas Forest Country, not pineywoods, unless name of organization or establishment. i.e. Piney Woods Conservation Center; Piney Woods Area Health Education Center.

Possessives
See entry in The AP Stylebook.

Postsecondary

Potato
Definitely no e. Ditto with tomato. Plural: potatoes, tomatoes.

Pre
No hyphen unless word that follows begins with vowel or is a proper noun. Exception: preeminent

Pre-Physician Assistant

Prerequisite
President’s Honor Roll
Capitalize in all uses.

Press
Use only when referring specifically to the print medium. Otherwise, use news media (for both print and broadcast). In particular: news release.

Principal vs. Principle
Principal is a noun and adjective meaning someone or something first in authority, rank, importance or degree: She is the school principal. He was the principal player in the trade. Or a capital sum placed at interest, due as a debt, or used as a fund. A portion of the annual income payment is a tax-free return of principal.

Principle is a noun that means a fundamental truth, law, doctrine or motivating force: They fought for the principle of self-determination.

Professor
Never abbreviate and, as with other titles, capitalize only when it precedes a name: Professor of Journalism Bob Rogers praised the student for his excellent feature story, but Bob Rogers, professor of journalism, praised the student for his work.

However, capitalize the formal name of an endowed chair whether it is placed before or after the name: Mike Snyder, the Christopher and Kelly Rogers Professor of Political Science, gave the lecture.
q

quotation marks
See entry in the punctuation section in The AP Stylebook.

r

racket
Not raquet, when referring to the light bat used in tennis and badminton.

ratios
For clarity and consistency, use figures and hyphens: the ratio was 4-to-1, a ratio of 4-1, a 4:1 ratio. As shown, the word to should be omitted when the numbers precede the word ratio. Always use the word ratio or a phrase such as a 2-1 majority to avoid confusion with actual figures.

religious references
A few basic guidelines:
DEITIES:
Capitalize the proper names of monotheistic deities: God, Allah, the Father, the Son, Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Redeemer, the Holy Spirit, etc.

However, lowercase pronouns referring to the deity: he, him, his, their, them, who, whose, thy, etc. Lowercase gods in referring to the deities of polytheistic religions, but capitalize the proper names of pagan gods and goddesses: Neptune, Thor, Venus, etc.

Lowercase such words and phrases as god-awful, godlike, godliness and godsend. See the religious references entry in The AP Stylebook for more guidance on this topic.

religious titles
The first reference to a clergyman or clergywoman may include a capitalized title before the individual’s name. Whenever using the title “reverend” always precede it with “the” and always abbreviate and capitalize Rev. The Rev. Billy Graham spoke at the conference. The conference speakers were the Rev. Billy Graham and Howard Stern.

Do not use the Rev. Dr. Use the Rev. Dr. only if the individual has an earned doctoral degree (doctor of divinity degrees frequently are honorary) and reference to the degree is relevant.

résumé
right hand (n.) right-hander (n.) right-handed (adj.)

Rio Grande

river bottom

ROM
An acronym for read-only memory. Usually, it follows CD (compact disk), as in CD-ROM (no periods between any of the letters). It refers to a storage medium, such as a chip or disk, that cannot be changed by the computer’s user. Ideally, spell out or explain on first usage.

room numbers
When giving a location on campus, give the building first, then room number. Spell out the word Building, capitalize “Room” and separate with a comma. Austin Building, Room 307.

ROTC
Acceptable for all references to the Reserve Officers’ Training Corps, a nationwide program on many college campuses aimed at preparing young men and women to become officers in the U.S. armed services. If reference to a specific service branch is necessary, use the following forms: Army ROTC or Air Force ROTC (no periods). Although SFA offers only the Army and Air Force versions (Air Force ROTC is offered through the University of North Texas, in conjunction with SFA), other colleges and universities also may offer Navy ROTC. (Navy ROTC includes those training for careers in both the Navy and the Marine Corps.) Do not use the abbreviations AROTC, AFROTC or NROTC.

school
In general, capitalize when used as part of a specific name: The School of the Arts attracts talented students and faculty members from around the world. Or: The School of Human Sciences has a variety of degree programs. The schools at SFA are working on interdisciplinary courses.

science, technology, engineering and mathematics
Spell out on first reference. Use STEM thereafter.

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seminars
Do not capitalize the names of seminars. Only Maymester is capitalized. Registration for fall 2006 semester begins today. fall, spring, Maymester and summer See also Parts-of-Term entry.

service clubs
Capitalize the proper names: American Legion, Lions Club, Kiwanis Club, Rotary Club. Also capitalize words describing membership, as well as the formal titles of officeholders when used before a name: He is a Rotarian, a Lion, a Kiwanian, Lion’s District Governor Clarke Keys.

SFA-TV2

states
The names of the 50 U.S. states should be spelled out when used in the body of the story, whether standing alone or in conjunction with a city, town, village or military base.

Lowercase in state of constructions: He is licensed in the state of Texas. Also, do not capitalize when referring to a level of legal or political jurisdiction: state Sen. Bill Ratliff, state Rep. Pete Patterson, the state Transportation Department.

There is no need to specify Texas with Texas cities and towns, unless the name could be confused with another location (i.e. Paris, Canadian). There is no need to use state designations with these U.S. cities: Anchorage, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boise, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Honolulu, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington.

Stephen F. Austin statue
May also use Surfin’ Steve informally.

Stone Fort Museum

student-athlete

subject
Lowercase subjects, unless a language or followed by a roman numeral. English, French, Algebra I.

ratios
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Do not use the Rev. Dr. Use the Rev. Dr. only if the individual has an earned doctoral degree (doctor of divinity degrees frequently are honorary) and reference to the degree is relevant.
TDP (time, date, place)
When listing the time, month, date and place of an event in news copy or text, list in this order: The sports banquet will take place at 7 p.m. Saturday, July 1, in Johnson Coliseum. The bonfire will be held at 7 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 23, on the athletic fields.
On invitations and programs, order may vary.
television
See phone number entry.
that vs. which
In general, use that and which when referring to inanimate objects and to animals without a name. When choosing between the two, it often is necessary to determine whether the word will be used in an essential clause or in a nonessential clause.
Both types of clauses provide additional information about a word or a phrase in a sentence. The basic difference between the two lies in the fact that an essential clause cannot be taken out of the sentence without changing the sentence’s meaning. In other words, it is so essential to the phrase that its absence would lead to a substantially different interpretation of what the writer meant. That is the preferred pronoun to use when introducing essential clauses that refer to inanimate objects or animals without a name.
A nonessential clause, therefore, is a clause that can be taken out without changing the basic meaning of the sentence. Which is the only acceptable pronoun to introduce a nonessential clause that refers to an inanimate object or an animal without a name.
Punctuation: An essential clause must not be set off from the rest of the sentence by commas, while a nonessential clause must be set off by commas.
Examples: The ruling that overturned the holiday schedule resulted in protests. The unpopular ruling, which was announced Tuesday, resulted in protests.
time
Use figures with all times except for noon and midnight, which should stand alone.
When using times for events that occur at the start of the hour, do not include :00. For example: The meeting will begin at 11 a.m., and should last until 4 p.m. For times that must include both the hour and the minute, use a colon: 8:30 a.m., 4:44 p.m., 2 a.m.
Use lowercase a.m. and p.m., with periods between the letters. Do not use AM, A.M., PM, P.M.
Also, avoid such redundancies as 4 a.m. in the morning, 8 p.m. at night, etc. If necessary, use 4 a.m. today or 8 p.m. Monday, etc.
titles
Titles before a name should be capitalized only if they denote a scope of authority or professional activity so specific that the designation becomes almost as much an integral part of an individual’s identity as a proper name itself: President George W. Bush. Because this rule is subject to interpretation, most titles should be written after the name, in which case they would always be lowercased. If this is not possible, use the following guidelines:
Capitalize and spell out formal titles such as professor, chancellor, chair and dean when they precede a name. Dean James Standley, Professor of Anthropology Karol Chandler-Ezell.
Uppercase a title following a name if it is an endowed chair or title. Michael Fountain, Laurence C. Walker Distinguished Professor of Forestry, is the author.
When using dean, notation should read as the dean of. U. Narayan Bhat, dean of research and graduate studies.
Retired faculty members who teach part time are titled adjunct faculty members.
Do not add ABD to any title. Only note the last degree completed.
When using a title in a quote, use a verb-subject arrangement. Instead of Dr. Lorenzo Smith, provost and vice president for academic affairs, said … use said Dr. Lorenzo Smith, provost and vice president for academic affairs.
toward
Not towards.
T-shirt
Not T shirt, T shirt, tee shirt, etc.
underway
One word.
United States
Spell out when standing alone. Use the abbreviated form, U.S., only as an adjective. The United States is the best country in the world, but Kay Bailey Hutchison is a U.S. senator. My son is studying U.S. history. See also nation.
university
When referring to SFA use the following forms: Stephen F. Austin State University (first reference), SFA or the university (second reference). When referring to an institution in general, use lowercase: There are many fine universities in the state of Texas.
Washington

Never abbreviate when referring to the U.S. capital.
When you need to distinguish between the state and the federal district, use state of Washington or Washington state and Washington, D.C., or District of Columbia. (Note the comma after Washington.)

web

website

Do not use “http://” or any variant. Do not use “www.” unless necessary, i.e. if the website does not work without it or if it is unclear that it is a website.
If a website or email address comes at the end of sentence, punctuate accordingly. For more information, visit our website at sfasu.edu.

who vs. whom

Use who when referring to human beings and to animals with a name.
Who is the word when someone is the subject of a sentence: The player who hit the home run is circling the bases or Who is it?
Whom is the word when someone is the object of a verb or a preposition: The player to whom the home run was credited is circling the bases, or With whom do you wish to speak?

World Wide Web

Capitalize each word of this formal name for the system that links computer users worldwide.

worldwide

Xerox

A trademark for a photocopy machine – do not use generically or as a verb.

X-ray

Use in all cases, as a noun, verb and adjective. Not x-ray.
Technology Terms

CD-ROM
data (plural)
database
e-mail
home page
internet
online
RAM
ROM
web
web browser
web page
webcast
webmaster
website

Redundant Expressions
Avoid combinations of words that together make for a redundancy.

old antique
from whence
ascend upward
descend downward
hoist up
assemble together
blend together
coalesce together
congregate together
connect together
fuse together
gather together
join together
merge together
collaborate together or jointly
bisect in two
endorse (a check) on the back
shuttle back and forth
continue to persist
recur again or repeatedly
big in size
few in number
large in size
short in length or height

small in size
tall in height
completely unanimous
visible to the eye
capitol building
courthouse building
fellow colleague
habitual custom
doctorate degree
passing fad
basic fundamental
free gift
past history
new innovation
advance planning
chief, leading or main protagonist
original prototype
new recruit
temporary reprieve
pointed barb
first beginning/first began
consensus of opinion
knots per hour
Names of Departments/Offices
Divisions/Schools

Below is the list of official names for SFA offices, departments, divisions, programs, schools and colleges. Unless otherwise noted, lowercase any version of a name below used in a print or digital piece if it does not match exactly. The preferred version for second reference (SR) use is in parenthesis.

Refer to the most recent Undergraduate and Graduate Bulletins for further clarification (catalog.sfasu.edu).

1. Department of Audit Services
2. General Counsel
3. Diversity, Equity and Inclusion
   A. Disability Services
   B. Office of Multicultural Affairs (SR: OMA)
   C. Title IX Office
   D. Veterans Resource Center (SR: VR)
4. Division of Academic Affairs
   A. Office of the Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs (SR: Office of the Provost) (see also: Colleges on Page 45)
      i. Academic Partnerships
      ii. Center for Teaching and Learning (SR: CTL)
      iii. Office of Institutional Effectiveness
      iv. Office of Institutional Research
      v. Office of International Programs (SR: OIP)
      vi. Office of Research and Graduate Studies (SR: ORGS)
         • Graduate Studies or graduate school; NOT Graduate School
      vii. School of Honors
      viii. Steen Library
   ix. Student Success Center
      a. Academic Assistance and Resource Center (SR: AARC)
      b. Generation Jacks (SR: GenJacks)
      c. Jacks PASS Program (Full name: Jacks Pathway to Accelerated Student Success)
      d. SFAS 1101
      e. Texas Success Initiative Office (SR: TSI office)
5. Division of Finance and Administration
   A. Office of the Vice President for Finance and Administration
      i. Budget Office
      ii. Office of the Controller
         a. Student Business Services
      iii. Office of Environmental Health, Safety and Risk Management
      iv. Office of Financial and Administrative Services
      v. Human Resources (NOT Department of) (SR: HR)
      vi. Physical Plant Department
      vii. Office of Procurement and Business Services
   viii. University Police Department (SR: UPD)
      a. Emergency Management
      b. Parking Services
6. Division of University Marketing Communications
7. Division of Student Affairs
   A. Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs
   B. Dean of Students (SR: DOS)
      i. Behavioral Intervention Team (SR: BIT)
      ii. Campus Recreation (SR: Campus Rec)
         a. Fitness and Wellness
         b. Outdoor Pursuits
         c. Sport Clubs and Camps
      iii. Counseling Services
      iv. Health Services (SR: Health Clinic)
   v. Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities (SR: OSRR)
   vi. Student Government Association (SR: SGA)
   C. Student Life
      i. Center for Career and Professional Development (SR: CCPD)
      ii. Divisional Assessment
      iii. Orientation and Transition Programs
         a. Family Weekend
         b. Weeks of Welcome
      iv. Spirit Teams
      v. Student Publications/Divisional Media
         a. Stone Fort yearbook
         b. The Pine Log
      vi. Student Engagement
         a. Student Organizations Activities
            I. AXExperience
            II. Student Activities Association (SR: SAA)
         b. Fraternity and Sorority Life
         c. Homecoming
         d. Jack Camp
         e. Leadership and Service
   D. Campus Living, Dining and Auxiliary Enterprises
      i. Campus Living (SR: Residence Life)
      ii. Contracts
         a. Accent Vending
         b. Barnes & Noble Bookstore
         c. Chartwells
      iii. Dining Services
      iv. Baker Pattillo Student Center
         a. Graphics Shop/ID Card Services
         b. SFA Post Office
      v. Testing Services
8. Division of University Advancement
   A. Office of the Vice President for University Advancement
      i. SFA Alumni Association or Alumni Association (SR: the association)
      ii. Office of Development
9. **Enrollment Management**
   A. Office of Admissions  
   B. Office of Financial Aid and Scholarships (SR: financial aid)  
   C. Office of the Registrar (SR: the registrar, registrar’s office)

10. **Information Technology Services**
    A. Classroom Support  
    B. Enterprise Application Development  
    C. Enterprise Architecture  
    D. Enterprise Systems  
    E. Information Security  
    F. Project Management Office  
    G. Technical Support

11. **Intercollegiate Athletics**
    A. Department of Athletics or SFA Athletics

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**Colleges**

**NOTE: COB is the only named college with which we do not include the first name.**

1. **Division of Academic Affairs**
    A. Office of the Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs

2. **Rusche College of Business (SR: College of Business)**
    i. Schlie# School of Accountancy  
    ii. Department of Business Communication and Legal Studies  
    iii. Department of Economics and Finance  
    iv. Department of Management and Marketing

    i. Early Childhood Laboratory (SR: ECHL)  
    ii. SFA Charter School  
    iii. Office of Assessment and Accountability  
    iv. Office of Student Services and Advising  
    v. Department of Education Studies  
       a. American Sign Language Media Development Laboratory  
    vi. School of Human Sciences  
       a. Center for Economic Education  
    vii. Department of Human Services and Educational Leadership  
       a. Autism Clinic  
       b. Cole Audiology Lab  
       c. Counseling Clinic  
       d. George Independent Living Skills Model Apartment  
       e. Human Neuroscience Laboratory  
       f. Rehabilitation Services Career Planning Laboratory  
       g. School Psychology Assessment Center  
       h. Stanley Center for Speech and Language Disorders  
    viii. Department of Kinesiology and Health Science  
       a. Human Performance Lab

4. **Micky Elliott College of Fine Arts (SR: Elliott College of Fine Arts)**
    i. Arts Information Office  
    ii. Fine Arts Box Office  
    iii. School of Art  
    iv. School of Music  
    v. School of Theatre

5. **Arthur Temple College of Forestry and Agriculture (SR: College of Forestry and Agriculture) (Never ATCOFA)**
    i. Forestry and Spatial Science  
    ii. Division of Environmental Science  
       a. Waters of East Texas Center  
    iii. Department of Agriculture  
       a. Beef Center  
       b. Broiler Research Center  
       c. Equine Center  
       d. Poultry Research Center  
       e. Sheep and Goat Center  
       f. Swine Center  
    iv. National Center for Pharmaceutical Crops

6. **College of Liberal and Applied Arts**
    i. Department of Anthropology, Geography and Sociology  
    ii. Department of English and Creative Writing  
    iii. Department of Government  
    iv. Department of History  
       a. Center for East Texas Studies  
       b. Heritage Research Center  
       c. East Texas Historical Association  
    v. Department of Languages, Cultures and Communication  
    vi. Department of Mass Communication  
    vii. Department of Military Science  
    viii. Department of Psychology  
    ix. Division of Multidisciplinary Programs  
    x. School of Social Work

7. **College of Sciences and Mathematics**
    i. Department of Biology  
    ii. Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry  
    iii. Department of Computer Science  
    iv. Department of Geology  
    v. Department of Mathematics and Statistics  
    vi. DeWitt School of Nursing (SR: School of Nursing)  
    vii. Department of Physics, Engineering and Astronomy  
       a. SFA Observatory  
       b. SFA Planetarium  
    viii. JacksTeach  
    ix. Pre-Health Professions Programs  
    x. STEM Research and Learning Center
News Releases (Policy 15.3)
Policy Link

University Letterhead (Policy 15.5)
Policy Link

University Logo/Seal (Policy 15.6)
Policy Link

University Publications (Policy 15.8)
Policy Link

University Website (Policy 15.10)
Policy Link

Social Media (Policy 15.11)
Policy Link