Why a styleguide?

Does the question mark belong inside or outside of quotation marks? Is it advisor or adviser? To help alleviate the guess work, most basic rules for writing are established in this styleguide using The Associated Press Stylebook and Webster’s New World College Dictionary as primary references. In certain cases, exceptions may have been made for what works best for Lone Star College and should be considered the LSC “house style.”

This guide is meant to be a tool for helping writers and editors throughout the college system to maintain uniformity across the numerous print publications and on the Web. Publications provide a unique opportunity to foster a strong, consistent image for Lone Star College students and the many diverse LSC communities. Text that is written for external audiences should closely follow AP style and Webster’s usages.
Terminology: Naming

The official and correct way of writing Lone Star College names is as follows.
- Names are distinguished with a hyphen, with no spaces before or after.
- Spell out the entire name on first reference, LSC- is used in subsequent references.

Colleges
- Lone Star College-CyFair
- Lone Star College-Houston North
  - Lone Star College-Houston North Greenspoint
  - Lone Star College-Houston North Fallbrook
  - Lone Star College-Houston North Fairbanks
  - Lone Star College-Houston North Victory
- Lone Star College-Kingwood
- Lone Star College-Montgomery
- Lone Star College-North Harris
- Lone Star College-Tomball
- Lone Star College-University Park

University Centers
- Lone Star College-University Center at The Woodlands
- Lone Star College-University Center at University Park

Workforce Centers of Excellence
- CHI Lone Star College-North Harris School of Cosmetology
- Lone Star College-Energy & Manufacturing Institute
- Lone Star College-Health Professions Building
- Lone Star College-Process Technology Center
- Lone Star College-Construction and Skilled Trades Technology Center
- Lone Star College-Tomball Health Science Building
- Lone Star College-Transportation and Global Logistics Technology Center
- Lone Star College-Westway Park Technology Center

Centers
- Lone Star College-Atascocita Center
- Lone Star College-Conroe Center
- Lone Star College-Creekside Center
- Lone Star College-Cypress Center
- Lone Star College-East Aldine Center
- Lone Star College-EMCID Center

Lone Star Corporate College
Lone Star Corporate College is the designation given the system’s customized workforce training initiative. There is no hyphen in this name.

Lone Star College Foundation
The name is not hyphenated, but may be abbreviated as LSC Foundation.

System Office
Lone Star College has two System Office locations:
- Lone Star College-System Office, The Woodlands
- Lone Star College-System Office, University Park

Do not abbreviate system office as SO, SOTW or SOUP on any outgoing communications. The abbreviation for each location is LSC-System Office, The Woodlands and LSC-System Office, University Park.

The separate buildings at LSC-System Office, The Woodlands have names as well:
- Lone Star College, Woodlands Leadership Building
- Lone Star College, Star Building
- Lone Star Community Building
- Training and Development Center

Rooms in these buildings are numbered with the building initial: Example Room SB-220.

Also located at LSC-System Office, The Woodlands is the Lone Star Community Building. It has these separate rooms, along with other specific training rooms:
- Star of Texas Ballroom
- Flag Room
- Texan Room

The Training and Development Center at LSC-System Office, The Woodlands has the following rooms:
- Board Room
- Bluebonnet Room
- Yellow Rose Room
- Mockingbird Room
- Charles B. Stewart Room
- Sam Houston Room

Abbreviations of college and center names are acceptable for internal communications ONLY.
Terminology: System / District

System / District
• Use Lone Star College when referring to all colleges collectively.
  Example: Lone Star College has purchased land for a new learning center. Stephen Head, Ph.D. is chancellor of the Lone Star College.
• Use system office when referring to the relationship between colleges and the system office.
  Example: The system office has made employee training a high priority for the colleges.
• Use district only when referring to the geographical territory comprised by the 11 independent school districts.
  Example: Students who live in-district pay lower tuition and fees than those living out-of-district.
• The term Lone Star College is acceptable when used to refer to one member of the system and Lone Star Colleges is acceptable when referring to all colleges.
  Example: Each Lone Star College has a great nursing program. New to the district, he has not decided which Lone Star College to attend. LSC-CyFair is the largest of the seven Lone Star Colleges.

Prefered Terms and Usage
• Academic transfer, not transfer
• Adviser, not advisor
• Corporate or customized training, not business training
• Career and Technical Education, not Continuing Education
• Early registration, not pre-registration
• Future students, not prospective students
• Next Start, not Second Start/Late Start
• Mini-mesters: use only winter mini-mester, December mini-mester, spring mini-mester or May mini-mester
• Online courses
• Service desk, not help desk
• StarGala – no space, capital “S” and “G,” italicized.
• Summer Session I and II (SSI, SSII)

Numerals

Dollars and Cents
• For dollar amounts, always use a dollar sign. If cents are not included, do not use zeros.
  Example: Jamie’s total tuition was $250. Charles spent $5.75 on lunch.
• Use the word “cents” for amounts less than $1.
  Example: A drink costs 55 cents.
Note: There should not be a decimal point before the number when spelling out “cents.”
• For four-digit amounts, always use a comma to separate thousands from hundreds, except when the numbers are in an address.
  Example: The cost for printing the brochures will be $1,000. The system office is located at 5000 Research Forest Dr.

Numbers
• Follow AP style for numerals. Spell out whole numbers less than 10 and use figures for 10 and higher.
• For four-digit numbers, use a comma to separate thousands from hundreds, except when in addresses.
• Use the % sign when paired with a number, with no space, in most cases.
  Example: 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.
For further uses, please consult the AP Stylebook.
• When listing dates in copy, do not follow numbers with letters (“th,” “st,” “rd”). Only in a tight, tabbed format (such as a calendar) are references like 1st, 2nd, etc. permitted.

Phone Numbers
• The preferred method of writing 10-digit phone numbers is to use periods in the place of parenthesis and dashes.
  Example: 832.813.6500

Time of Day
• Use numbers for all times except noon and midnight. Always include a.m. and p.m., lowercase with periods and with a space after the number. Do not include “00” when there is no distinction for minutes. Do not use 12 and noon or midnight simultaneously. Do not capitalize noon or midnight.
  Example: The play begins at 7 p.m. The meeting is scheduled for 10 a.m. with lunch following at noon. The system will shut down at midnight.

Example: The meeting is Jan. 23. The deadline of Jan. 1 is solid.
• Spell out any number when used at the start of a sentence, but avoid this sentence construction when possible.
  Example: Forty years was a long time to wait.
The only exception to this rule is when starting a sentence with a year, but it is also best to avoid this use.
  Example: 1998 was a very good year.

Phone Numbers
• The preferred method of writing 10-digit phone numbers is to use periods in the place of parenthesis and dashes.
  Example: 832.813.6500

Time of Day
• Use numbers for all times except noon and midnight. Always include a.m. and p.m., lowercase with periods and with a space after the number. Do not include “00” when there is no distinction for minutes. Do not use 12 and noon or midnight simultaneously. Do not capitalize noon or midnight.
  Example: The play begins at 7 p.m. The meeting is scheduled for 10 a.m. with lunch following at noon. The system will shut down at midnight.

Example: The meeting is Jan. 23. The deadline of Jan. 1 is solid.
• Spell out any number when used at the start of a sentence, but avoid this sentence construction when possible.
  Example: Forty years was a long time to wait.
The only exception to this rule is when starting a sentence with a year, but it is also best to avoid this use.
  Example: 1998 was a very good year.
**Capitalization**

Academic writers simply love to capitalize. Generally, though, writers should try to “down-style” copy – use lowercase – that is intended for external audiences. More formalized writing may allow for more capitalization – for formal ceremonies or for advertising copy, for example. In most cases, apply AP Stylebook and Webster’s New World College Dictionary rules for capitalization.

**Not capitalized:**
- website
- webcam
- webcast
- webmaster
- campus (even when preceded by a college name)
- college (on second reference even when referring to a specific college)
- forms
  - (Example: The international student form is used for international students.)
- generic college publications
  - (Example: The spring credit schedule is now available.)
- semester (fall, spring or summer, even when preceding or following year, Ex: spring 2017)
- seasons (winter, spring, summer or fall, unless part of a formal title)
- grants

**Capitalized:**
- Internet
- Web page*
- the Web*
- Web feed*

**Academic Degrees/Certificates**

Capitalize the names of specific degrees, per the AP Stylebook entry under academic degrees. But generic bachelor’s degree and master’s degree are not capitalized and neither is associate degree.

**Note:** It’s associate degree, not associate’s degree.

**Example:**
John has a Bachelor of Science degree. His sister has a Master of Science degree. John has a Bachelor of Science degree, as well as a master’s degree. John has a Master of Arts degree. It takes two years to earn an associate degree. She has a bachelor’s degree.

**Board of Trustees**

When referred to specifically as part of its official title, the Lone Star College System Board of Trustees should be capitalized. Otherwise, lowercase in all other uses. Use the complete title on first reference. Members may be referred to as board members or trustees, lowercase unless used before a name.

**Example:**
The Lone Star College System Board of Trustees adjourned at 6 p.m. John Doe, trustee, was present at the June board meeting. The trustee raised his hand to vote in favor of the motion. Board Trustee John Doe raised his hand. The resolution was presented to the board of trustees.

**Chairman, chairwoman**

Use chairman and chairwoman as appropriate but not chairperson. None of these are capitalized unless part of a formal title before a name.

**Example:**
House Chairwoman Rachel Welch led the committee meeting. But Rachel Welch, House chairwoman, led the meeting.

**Chancellor**

On first reference, the LSC chancellor should be named by formal title and name. On subsequent references, the chancellor may be referred to by title. Generally, capitalize “chancellor” when it precedes a name, lowercase elsewhere. Include academic abbreviation related to doctorate with first and last name if applicable in first reference.

**Example:**
Stephen C. Head, Ph.D., LSC chancellor, spoke to community leaders at the chamber event. The chancellor discussed rising enrollment.

**College presidents**

When referring to the college president, the title should be capitalized when it precedes the name. On first reference, the college president should be named. Use lowercase elsewhere – when not specifying specifically to a name, or when used after the name. Include courtesy title related to doctorate with first and last name if applicable in first reference. On subsequent references, it is acceptable for internal communications only to use the courtesy title “Dr.*” before president’s last name.

**Example:**
LSC-Montgomery President Dr. Rebecca Riley addressed the graduates. The college president presided over the meeting. Dr. Lee Ann Nutt, president, will be meeting with the mayor today. President Dr. Seelpa Kashvala gave this year’s chamber address.

**Example:**
The president expressed her appreciation to chamber members. But Dr. Kashvala said she would not be able to attend the meeting later this evening.

**Offices, divisions and departments**

It is acceptable in all internal uses to capitalize college offices, divisions and departments.

**Example:**
Registration forms are available in the Office of Admissions. The Lone Star College Office of Admissions accepts student applications. The Department of History will sponsor the speaker for this weekend. The History Department is historic in its size.

**Be aware**
that while this is a common practice in the academic environment, it is counter to capitalization use that is spelled out in the AP Stylebook. So the preferred standard for outbound communication, especially in press releases, is do not capitalize programs or courses unless used as part of an official title.

**Example:**
The LSC-Montgomery History Department is holding a seminar. Joan is a member of the history department staff.

**Rooms/Buildings**

- Use uppercase for the word “room” when used with a number. Do not add hyphen between room and the number.

**Example:**
The class will meet in Room 104. Note: When a building letter precedes a room number, it should be capitalized and the building letter (or directional designation) and room number should be joined with a hyphen.

**Example:**
The class will meet in Room C-103. We will meet in W1B-210.

- Also capitalize the names of specially-designated rooms.

**Example:**
the Singapore Room, the Blue Room.

- Buildings that are unique are always capitalized. “Building” is capitalized when part of an official name.

**Example:**
The Winship Building is located toward the front of the campus. The LSC-Tomball Health Science Building is located near the hospital.
Punctuation

Hyphenation

According to the Associated Press, hyphens are used to avoid ambiguity or to form a single idea from two or more words. Follow these guidelines for hyphenation.

Note: AP recently changed its preferred use of email without a hyphen. (It was hyphenated in the past.) But use a hyphen with other e-terms.

Hyphenation but DO NOT capitalize the following:
- college-wide
- e-book (ι)
- e-learning
- e-newsletter
- e-reader
- in-state, out-of-state
- mid-semester
- mini-master
- non-credit
- non-degree seeking
- non-transfer
- off-campus, on-campus
- off-site, on-site
- part-time, full-time
- (when used as an adjective)
- system-wide
- two-year, four-year
- (when used as an adjective)
- work-study

Do NOT hyphenate or capitalize the following:
- child care
- college credit
- coordinate/coordinator
- email
- inbox
- log in, log off, log on
- (when used as a verb)
- multimedia
- nonprofit
- online
- part time, full time
- (when not used as an adjective)
- postsecondary
- prerequisite
- task force
- vice president
- vice chancellor
- workforce

Suspended hyphenation

When using two modifiers to describe, for example, an expanse of time, a hyphen is used on both modifying words.

Example: The professor offered the students 20- or 30-minute lecture options.

Quotation Marks

- A period or comma nearly always goes within quotation marks.
  Example: Greg sang “The Star Spangled Banner.” Donna asked Annabell, “Will I see you in class?”
- But, whether you place a question mark within the quotation marks depends upon the usage and meaning.
  Example: Who wrote “Gone With The Wind”?
- For quotes within quotes, alternate between double quotation marks (“”) and single marks (“’”). It is appropriate to end a sentence with three quote marks.
  Example: She said, “I followed his instructions to ‘shut down, wait and restart’ my computer.” “I followed his instructions to ‘shut down, wait and restart,’” she said.

Commas

- Use commas to separate elements in a series, but do not put a comma before the conjunction in a simple series.
  Example: Sherry is taking classes in English, math and history.
- Put a comma before the last conjunction in the series if an integral element of the series requires a conjunction.
  Example: Jackie had milk, peanut butter and jelly, and potato chips.
- Use a comma before the last conjunction in a complex series of phrases.
  Example: Maggie had to decide if she should go a movie with Velma, study for her real estate class, visit her friend, or go home.

Academic Degrees

- Per AP style, use abbreviations with periods for degrees such as A.A., B.A., M.A., Ed.D. and Ph.D. Use an apostrophe in bachelor’s degree, a master’s, etc. There is no possessive in associate degree, Bachelor of Arts or Master of Science.
- The names of specific academic degrees and certificates are capitalized. Generic usages are not capitalized.
  Example: John has a Bachelor of Science degree, as well as a master’s degree. John has a Master of Arts degree. It takes two years to earn an associate degree. She received an A.A. from LSC-Tomball and a B.A. from University of Houston. She has a bachelor’s degree.
- Do not use courtesy title Dr. before a name and doctorate designation.
  Example: Dr. Jim Smith waited to hear from the students. Jim Smith, Ph.D., waited to hear from the students.

Days of the Week and Months

- Always spell out days of the week, unless being used in a tight, tabbed format (such as a schedule of courses or calendar).
  Example: Judy’s final exam is on Wednesday, May 12.
- Note: In tabular formats where space is limited, abbreviate days: Monday (M), Tuesday (T), Wednesday (W), Thursday (Th), Friday (F), Saturday (Sa), Sunday (Su) – without periods.
- Spell out months when standing alone or used with a year. Abbreviate only Jan., Feb., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec. when used with a specific date. (March, April, May, June and July are always spelled out).
  Example: November is Cathy’s favorite month. Pat’s vacation starts on Nov. 21. We all remember the storm that hit Texas in September 2009. She will start summer classes on June 6.

Addresses

- Abbreviate Ave., Blvd., and St., when used in an address with a number. Spell out and capitalize when used as a formal street address without numbers. Always spell out similar words like alley, drive, road, terrace, etc. Capitalize these words when part of a formal street name; use lowercase when used alone.
  Example: 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. The building is located on Market Street. The building is located on the street behind the market. LSC-North Harris is located on W.W. Thorne Drive.
- Always use numerals for specific addresses and abbreviate compass points used as street directions.
  Example: 6600 N. Main St.
Lone Star College to host international conference

HOUSTON (April 4, 2020) – Lone Star College will host the Twelfth Annual International Education Conference on Friday, April 24 at LSC-CyFair.

The conference, entitled “Global Security: Opening Doors to a Secure World,” will be held from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The annual conference is open to all students – high school and college – along with faculty, administrators and community leaders in the Texas Gulf Coast region. It will focus on international studies, global environmental concerns, international education, study abroad programs and international students. Exhibitors will include international groups, educational travel providers, and more.

“Lone Star College recognizes that we live in a global environment. Every student and community member can benefit from understanding the challenges of securing our world globally,” said LSC Chancellor Stephen Head, Ph.D.

Head will be delivering the morning keynote address at the conference with a presentation entitled “International Education: LSC and Community Colleges.”

The luncheon keynote speaker is Bayless Parsley, Global Intelligence Analyst with STRATFOR, a global intelligence company based in Austin. His address is entitled “The Arab Spring in North Africa,” focusing on the current crisis overseas.

“For eight years now we have continued to bring exciting and relevant topics to educate our community, on international peace,” said Holly Sevanthinathan, director of international programs and services for LSC. “The knowledge and expertise of our speakers alone make for wonderful insight for students, faculty and community members, and to reinforce the valuable information that will be available from the conference exhibitions. This year is no exception.

The registration fee for the day-long conference is $20 for students and $35 for others. The first 100 LSC students who register online at LoneStar.edu/IEC are free.

For registration and other information about the conference, go to LoneStar.edu/IEC.

End your release with either “# # #” or “-30-” — both are acceptable. However, it’s important to be consistent, so if you typically use “# # #,” stick to it and don’t interchange with “-30-.

Press Releases

As the brand and logo help to reflect a singular, consistent image for Lone Star College, the press release should also portray unity in LSC communications among the various colleges.

The press release is written with complete information for distribution to print and electronic media outlets. The media alert (or advisory) is written to offer the media an opportunity to cover an important event. Press releases may be frequent; alerts are issued less frequently. It’s important to reserve a media alert for truly noteworthy events.

The following are samples of appropriate style for press releases as well as media alerts, along with instructions for formatting these documents.

1. Always put a date at the top of the press release. We also use the logo at the top before any copy begins. As an option, the logo can be placed to the side of the copy instead of at the top. Date, “FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE” and “PHOTO AND CUTLINE INCLUDED” should be in Arial bold, 10 point.

2. Always indicate when the article may be released, in case you need the media to hold or embargo the release. However, a hold would be used only in unusual (and highly infrequent) circumstances. Generally, if a release is sent to members of the press, don’t expect all of them to honor your release date if it’s not an immediate release.

3. This is where you would indicate to editors that the release also includes a photo with cutline information.

4. Always include contact name and phone number, including cell number for media members to call if you are out of office. This is also in Arial, 10 point, with the name being bold.

5. The headline on the release itself should be Arial bold, 14 to 24 point, on one line. Use the 14-point size to get more characters on the line. Always include the college name in the headline – the name is the most important part.

6. The lead should include dateline, city and date, as shown. Keep the lead paragraph to 30 words or less in order to be direct and to the point.

7. It’s good to get a quote in the release near the top, in the third or fourth paragraph is ideal.

8. Always include, when possible, the call to action, i.e., “to register” or “for more information.”

9. Add the Lone Star College boilerplate at the end of the press release. No need to separate from the main body of the release or to make it italic. It is acceptable to include a “local” boilerplate about a specific college location, with directions and phone numbers, for example. That paragraph would be placed prior to the LSC boilerplate.

10. The LSC Communications and Marketing team will notify colleges of any changes to the LSC boilerplate.

11. End your release with either “# # #” or “-30-” — both are acceptable. However, it’s important to be consistent, so if you typically use “# # #,” stick to it and don’t interchange with “-30-.

12. The name of the photo [the jpeg] should be the same as the cutline (in a Word document). Both should be attached to the email being sent out to the media as separate documents. Also include a low-rez version of the photo at the bottom of the press release along with the cutline itself. The high-rez version of the photo should be 300 dpi as this is the most uniform acceptable size for publications.

13. The photo cutline file [Word document] should have the same name as the photo itself so there can be no doubt.

14. Always be certain to describe where a person is standing, left or right.
Media Alerts

A media alert is another media tool that is used to invite an editor or reporter to an important event that warrants coverage. It’s important for Lone Star College not to “burn up” its ability to interest the media by releasing media alerts too often and for events that do not have area-wide significance.

Media alerts or advisories should be issued by the Communications team at LSC-System Office, The Woodlands. Why? Any event that warrants a media alert would be of interest to a regional audience as opposed to the routine campus-specific news audience. Consult with system office if you have an event that you feel warrants a regional media alert.