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***Facts & Findings* Style Guidelines**

Facts & Findings is published in print and digital for the following editions: March/April, May/June, September/October, and November/December. *Facts & Findings Digital* is available only electronically on January/February and July/August.

Feature/General/Educational articles should be approximately 1,500 words and be an in-depth analysis into a case, situation, or topic. Columns are coordinated by volunteers on the Continuing Education Council and are standard in the publication covering a variety of topics. These are solicited works only and should be approximately 600.

Please submit a bio of no more than 100 words, along with a high resolution photo with any articles submitted.

The publications include articles written by lawyers, paralegals, and others concerning substantive legal issues, court rules, current trends and recent developments, as well as articles of general interest to paralegals. The typical reader has 10 years of experience as a paralegal and has a college degree as well as specialized education and/or training in the legal profession. Articles should be aimed at paralegals and written in a clear, accurate, and conversational style. Articles should be a refreshing departure from “legalese.”

These guidelines are primarily a reference for the editorial team, but authors are encouraged to review them if they wish to understand how content is reviewed and revised in the interest of consistency, accuracy, and readability...and space requirements. It is important for authors to understand that NALA reserves the right to edit—heavily if necessary. Such editing is not undertaken lightly. Considerable effort goes into preserving the author’s “voice” during the editing process, and edited content is returned to the author for review prior to publication to ensure that nothing has been misconstrued. The review process is not intended as an opportunity for authors to completely rewrite, but to correct any substantive errors in the original content or that may have been introduced during production editing. Authors should keep in mind that it is their ideas that are the heart of their article for publication. Stylish writing is a highly subjective matter, but accurately expressing your ideas is a universally admired attribute.

NALA will refer to AP Stylebook for grammar reference.

Acronyms

When introducing an acronym, spell out all the words the first time with the acronym in parentheses; *e.g.*, United States Public Law (USPL). This acronym might be well known to you, but USPL is most commonly used in connection with the United States Paintball League. Some acronyms, such as IRS, FBI, or USA, are in such common usage that they need not be spelled out unless they refer to other entities. It is unlikely that anyone reading *Facts & Findings* will not know the NALA acronym.

Affiliated Associations

NALA Affiliated Association or Affiliated Association should be caps. If just “affiliate” then lower case.

ALL CAPS (Don’t)

Avoid use of all caps for emphasis in text. Use **bold** instead. This may become a flexible call if an author is *adamant* and can make a reasoned argument for all caps.

America and United States

Although commonly misused, “America” is a continent (actually two continents), not a nation. The nations in North America are the United States of America, Canada, and Mexico. Do not refer to the United States as “America” unless there is a compelling rhetorical reason. Always spell out United States on first mention unless used as an adjective (*e.g.*, she was a U.S. citizen working for a U.S. government agency in the United States). When referring to a rule, law, or condition that applies to all the contiguous states, write “nationwide,” not “across the United States.”

And vs. &

Use of the ampersand (&) is reserved for parenthetical and tabular text. It may sometimes be suitable in a headline, but for the most part, use “&” only as part of a firm name or title (*e.g.*, & Fitch).

Author Biographies (90 words)

They should accompany the article in a separate file. The information should include professional training (degrees), employment experience, awards, and professional email address. Personal interests, hobbies, family, and travel should not be included.

Bylines

First letter is capitalized (*e.g.*, By Janet R. Jones, ACP). The byline should include the middle initial and the proper professional credentials.

Capitalization

Capitalize “Association,” “President,” “Board of Directors,” etc. only when used as proper nouns. A fair test for this is if the word is preceded by “the,” “that,” or “this” (*e.g.*, “this Association stands for fairness in all such matters, whereas another association might not”).

Chair

The style adopted by NALA is to truncate “chairman” to the gender neutral “chair.” The preceding capitalization rule also applies here (*e.g.*, “She was Ethics Chair for two consecutive terms and also chaired a number of other committees.”)

Colons

Used to start a list

Commas

Facts & Findings style uses commas after the Latin abbreviations in parenthetical references (*e.g., i.e.*). The oxford comma is also used before the and/or (first, second, and third).

Company Names

Since *Facts & Findings* is oriented to matters of legal interest, the full legal name of companies and law firms, including their corporate structure (*e.g., LLP, PC, etc.*) should be used in the first reference. Subsequent references need not include the corporate structure letters.

Compound Words

The trend in writing is to eliminate the use of hyphens in double words used as adjectives, and to combine double words into a single compound word. For example, there is no need to write: “he was a down-home kind of guy.” Just let the “down home” stand as two words.

Contractions

Do not use contractions on first mention, but you don’t need to avoid them completely thereafter as long as they are not distractingly informal.

Copyright

Facts & Findings authors retain original copyright to their articles, and the entire magazine is copyrighted by NALA. When the United States joined the Berne Convention (March 1, 1989), the requirement to use the copyright symbol (©) was eliminated. The copyright notice on the *Facts & Findings* boilerplate page is all the formal notice needed.

Credentials

Paralegal credential abbreviations (CP and ACP) are set apart from the name by a comma. The credential for lawyers is “Attorney,” spelled out. We will defer to those who request “Esq.” in their bylines. Academic credentials such as PhD, MBA, BA, EdD, etc., are no longer internally punctuated.

Dashes and Hyphens

There are three kinds. First, the normal hyphen is used for words such as e-mail, or to separate syllables in a word at the end of a line. Next, the “n-dash” is slightly longer and is used in place of “through” for expressions such as “pages 1–20.” Last, the “m-dash” is the longest and is used for an emphatic pause in a sentence (*e.g.,* The attorney blustered and sputtered— obviously at a complete loss for words.) Do not put extra spaces before or after dashes and hyphens.

Exclamation Points

Use the “!” only when the text is truly exclamatory. For the most part, you should pretend that this mark does not exist on your keyboard.

Facts & Findings

The magazine title is italicized upper and lower case, whether spelled out or abbreviated as *F&F*.

Footnotes and Endnotes

Except in formally juried academic, scientific, technical, and medical journals, the trend, even in scholarly works, is to avoid footnotes and endnotes as much as possible. In *Facts & Findings*, blend documentation of sources into the text when possible, or use parenthetical documentation according to Modern Language Association (MLA) style for brief

documentation. If original sources must be cited in extensive detail, use the endnotes style included with these guidelines.

Foreign Terms

Avoid gratuitous use of foreign expressions when an English term will work as well. For example: “reason for being” works as well as “*raison d’être*”. Foreign words, including Latin terms and abbreviations such as *pro bono*, *quid pro quo*, *voir dire*, *etc.* should be italicized. Foreign words that have been absorbed into common English usage (e.g., *resumé*) need not be italicized. Abbreviations such as *i.e.*, *e.g.*, *etc.* should be italicized. Use commas with “e.g.,” and “i.e.” and a period after *etc.* Internal punctuation is evolving out of virtually all abbreviations. Correct diacritical markings should be used with foreign words such as *mañana*, or *Cañada* (so that the California locale is not confused with the country of Canada).

Headlines and Subheads

Authors’ suggestions for headlines and subheads are welcome. Short is better than long, and the final decision for these lies with the editorial staff. As a general rule, headlines and subheads should be limited to four words.

He/She/They

Articles should refer to a person as “they” so that the reference to the individual is gender neutral.

Internet Terminology

Internet and the “Web” in Website are proper nouns to be capitalized. E-mail should be hyphenated, and although it may seem excessively cute, “dot.com” actually has a dot in it. “Website,” “online,” and “offline” are written as single words.

Italics

Use Italics for titles of books, magazines, films, and case titles. Individual articles within publications are set off with quotation marks (e.g., the seventh chapter in *The Hobbit* is “Queer Lodgings.”

Jpegs

Author photos should be high resolution pictures of at least 300 dots per square inch (DPS) and saved as a Jpeg file. This should be submitted as a separate file with the article.

Legal Citations

A reference to a specific legal case (e.g., *Kramer v. Kramer*) should be in italics.

Lists

Lists may be presented with numbers, bullets, or with the initial three or four words set in bold. If a list item is a complete sentence, it should have a period and the other items in the list should also be complete sentences with periods. If all list items are sentence fragments, then no periods are needed.

More Than/Over/Under

Use “more than” when expressing a number, amount, or dimension larger than a given number (e.g., there were more than 150 lawyers in the room). Do not use “over” unless it refers to a physical position. Likewise, use “less than” rather than “under.” Use “older than” or “younger than” rather than “over” or “under” when defining ages. Reserve the “under” and

“over” prepositions for directional references (e.g., “over the top”) or in well-worn expressions such as “over stated.”

Noon/Midnight

Do not put a “12” in front of noon or midnight (see “Time”).

Numbers

Single digit numbers should be spelled out. All others should be written as Arabic numerals unless the number begins a sentence, or the number refers to millions of dollars (e.g., \$10 million). Roman numerals are used only when so used in their original source (e.g., *Title IX*). The use of Arabic numerals exclusively in charts, tables, and headlines is acceptable. Do not insult the readers’ intelligence by using parenthetical numerals to confirm a spelled out number, as in “there were three (3) Stooges.” If you are using several adjacent numbers in a sentence, do not mix numerals and words, but use all numerals (e.g., “There were 4–20 blackbirds...”

Percent vs. %

Spell out “percent” in text, and use the symbol “%” in charts and tables. The symbol may also be acceptable for some headlines.

Period

Only one space after a period.

Persona

Write articles in third person unless it is an invited editorial or a personal perspective type story. Excessive use of personal pronouns, especially “I,” and “me,” in print tends to imply an inflated ego. Likewise, “You” and “your” works in limited use.

Quotation Marks

Other than to indicate verbatim quotations, quotation marks may be used to indicate a word used in an unusual way or with a different meaning (e.g., these are more than “toys” in the modern courtroom). This need only be done on first use of the term. It may be assumed that the reader will know your meaning from that point on. Punctuation belongs inside of the quotation marks.

Rhetorical Clichés

Rhetoric is a wonderful thing both in speech and writing. However, clichés that can make spoken presentations sparkle are gone in a flash, whereas the written word is there to stay and risk marking the writer as unprofessional. A good example: “*It goes without saying* that the deadlines must be met.” If this statement truly “goes without saying,” then don’t say it. Conversely, if “the deadlines must be met” needs to be said, then it makes no sense whatever to precede it with “it goes without saying.”

Rhetorical Questions

Avoid them

Semicolons

Use to separate clauses with internal comma punctuation-

Succinct Sentences

Short and punchy sentences are easier to read and generally more effective in communicating than compound, complex sentences. Avoid run-on sentences such as are commonly found in legal writing.

Telephone Numbers

Avoid telephone numbers unless absolutely necessary (a published wrong number can precipitate a crisis—and possibly a lawsuit). Follow official telephone company display of numbers using hyphens rather than the former practice of separating the area code from the rest of the number with parentheses (*e.g.*, 918-587-6828, not (918) 587-6828).

Time

Omit the “:00” for even times such as 6 a.m. or 4 p.m. When minutes must be indicated, write 6:15 a.m. or 4:25 p.m. When indicating a range of time, use a.m. or p.m. only once (*e.g.*, 8:30–10:00 a.m. or, if the range crosses noon or midnight, 8:30 a.m.–1:00 p.m. Noon and midnight require no meridian reference.

Trademark Symbols

The trend in most popular publications, and even textbooks, is to eliminate the trademark and service mark symbols from text. In *Facts & Findings*, if an article deals specifically with intellectual property matters, then use of the symbols may be appropriate—just be sure they are correct. Use the ® immediately following first reference of a registered company such as Microsoft,[®] and use the “TM” after the first reference of an actual product such as WordTM or PowerPoint.TM Use of the registered trademark or copyright symbols in subsequent mention is not needed.

“v.” Versus “vs.”

In reference to case law, use the conventional legal style of “v.” In ordinary English, the “vs.” should be used.

NALA Endnotes Style

As a uniform guide, *Facts and Findings* has adopted the Modern Language Association’s *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*. For complex legal citations our authority is *Columbia Law Review: A Uniform System of Citation*, (16th ed. Cambridge: Harvard Law Rev. Assn., 1996).

Using endnotes, writers refer their readers to citations and references using a number at the end of a sentence, phrase, or clause containing the language or idea requiring citation. The number appears in the text as a superscript at the end of the sentence with no space between the period and the superscript number. The endnotes appear at the end of the manuscript with their corresponding superscript numbers and are written with the first line indented.

An endnote has four main divisions: 1) the author's name will appear in normal first/last order, separated from the other information with a comma, 2) referenced publication titles are italicized (*The Wall Street Journal*), and article titles are placed inside double quotation marks, 3) publication information (City: Press, year) appears in parentheses, and 4) page numbers are last. No period is used until the end of the citation.

Authors are encouraged to simply incorporate references and attributions into the text, and to avoid repetitive endnote references where an initial citation will serve. The editors reserve the prerogative to change endnotes to conform to *Facts & Findings* style.

—Examples—

Book

¹⁰Ronald E. Pepin, *Literature of Satire in the Twelfth Century* (Lewiston: Edwin Mellen Press, 1988) 78.

Magazine or Journal

¹¹Frederick Barthelme, “Architecture,” *Kansas Quarterly* 13.3-4 (‘98): 77-78.

An Unpublished Dissertation

¹²Carol Sakala, "Maternity Care Policy in the United States: Toward a More Rational and Effective System," diss., Boston U, 1993, 34.

Newspaper

¹³Catherine S. Manegold, "Becoming a Land of the Smoke-Free, Ban by Ban," *New York Times* 22 Mar. 1994, late ed.: A1.

Subsequent References

¹⁴Pepin 85.

Legal Source

¹⁵*United States v. MacDonald*, 531 F.2d 196, 199-200 (4th Cir. 1976), *rev'd*, 435 US 850 (1978).

Internet Source

¹⁶Octovian, ed. Frances McSparran, *Early English Text Soc.* 289 (London: Oxford UP, 1986), online, U of Virginia Lib., Internet, 6 Apr. 1994.