

College of Engineering Style Guide for Writers

How to Use This Style Guide

To navigate through the Guide from the Table of Contents, hold down the Control key and click on the item you want to look up. A hyperlink will take you directly to that item. Clicking on the heading for the item will take you back to the Table of Contents.

Ultimately, the College of Engineering Style Guide should help to clarify and standardize all writing within the College of Engineering.

The College has chosen the *Associated Press Stylebook* (APS) as its official reference in matters of style and grammar. The College of Engineering Style Guide includes items that:

- Are specific to the College and either don't appear in the APS
- Are exceptions to APS rules
- Do appear in the APS but are repeated, here, because writers reference – or should reference – them frequently

Please be aware that the APS and text in this manuscript are guides, nothing more. There are always exceptions to rules. Occasions arise where strict adherence to these guidelines would yield unreadable and/or unsightly manuscripts. In these cases, use your judgment. If a question arises that's particularly difficult to answer, consult the office of Communications & Marketing.

Finally, please be aware that a style guide is organic – it changes and grows constantly. If you encounter a situation that neither this guide nor the APS covers, contact the office Communications & Marketing. We'll make a judgment, then include the item in the next update of this guide.

If you have a question about this Guide or any issue related to grammar and style, contact the editor at engcom@umich.edu.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

There is a lot of confusion about the use of abbreviations and acronyms. Consult the AP Stylebook under “abbreviations and acronyms.” Often there’ll be an individual alphabetical listing for the abbreviation or acronym in question.

Confusion about abbreviations and acronyms stems from the fact that there are so many exceptions.

Here are some grammar/style/punctuation issues that come up frequently at the College of engineering:

1.1 Do not abbreviate “university” or “department.”

- Right: The students from each department visited each university in the state.
- Wrong: The students from each dept. visited each univ. in the state.

1.2 Use “U-M” to abbreviate “University of Michigan.” (Always spell out the first use.)

1.3. Do not use periods with abbreviations for units of measure. (AP exception)

- Right: The speed limit is 35mph. The rock was 20mm wide.
- Wrong: The speed limit is 35m.p.h. The rock was 20m.m. wide.

1.4. Do not put a space between a number and a unit of measure. (AP exception)

- Right: The speed limit is 35mph. The rock was 20mm wide.
- Wrong: The speed limit is 35m.p.h. The rock was 20m.m. wide.

1.5. Do not abbreviate titles in text. It is acceptable to abbreviate titles when space is an issue. (e.g., in tables, columns, graphics, etc.)

- Right: The student consulted with Professor Smith.
- Wrong: The student consulted with Prof. Smith.

1.6. Abbreviate United States when it’s an adjective. Use the full name when it’s a noun.

- The U.S. policy applies to the College.
- The College of Engineering ranks among the finest engineering colleges in the United States.

1.7. Do not punctuate acronyms.

- BSE, ME, PhD
- (See “Acronyms Commonly Used in the College of Engineering” at the end of this Guide for a complete listing of acronyms in general use at U-M.)

1.8. MEMS

- The correct spelling for the expansion of MEMS is “microelectromechanical systems” – no interior caps, no hyphens.

Academic Degrees

In Text

2.1. In text, write out the name of the degree.

- Right: She earned a degree in Materials Science and Engineering.
- Wrong: She earned an MSE degree.

In General Reference

2.2. In a general reference, use the possessive form of “bachelor” (bachelor’s) and “master” (master’s). Use “doctorate” or “PhD” in general reference to a doctoral degree. Use “doctoral” for adjectival references to a PhD.

- Right: He earned a bachelor’s degree.
- Wrong: He earned a bachelor degree.
- Right: He earned a master’s degree.
- Wrong: He earned a master degree.
- Right: He earned doctorate.
- Right: He earned a PhD.
- Right: He earned a doctoral degree.

In Specific Reference

2.3. In specific references, use the following forms as a guide:

- Right: She earned a Bachelor of Science in Engineering in Materials Science and Engineering.
- Right: She earned a bachelor’s degree in Materials Science and Engineering.
- Right: She earned a Master of Engineering in Materials Science and Engineering.
- Right: She earned a master’s degree in Materials Science and Engineering.
- Right: She earned a doctorate in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science.
- Right: She earned a PhD in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science.
- Right: She earned a doctoral degree in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science.

In Parenthetical Reference

2.4. When making a parenthetical reference to a degree, department and year of graduation, follow this format:

- (BSE ’02) (department not specified)
- (BSE ’99, MSE ’01) (departments not specified)
- (BSE IOE ’99, MSE EE ’01) (undergraduate and graduate degrees from different departments)
- (BSE CS ’99, MSE ’01) (undergraduate and graduate degrees from same department)

- (BSE EE '99, MBA '01) (undergraduate and graduate degrees from different colleges)
- 2.5 Do not punctuate degrees.
- Right: PhD ME
 - Wrong: Ph.D. ME
 - Exception: Add a period after “Hon”
 - Right: Hon.
 - Wrong: Hon

Bullets

Shape

3.1. Use the following shapes for bullets of different levels:

- First level
 - Second level
 - Third level
 - ◆ Fourth level

Capitalization

3.2. Capitalize the first letter after each bullet, even if it's not a full sentence.

Punctuation

3.3. Do NOT use punctuation at the end of each bulleted item UNLESS that item is a complete sentence. End the complete sentence with a period.

3.4. NOTE: Lists in body copy usually work better in a “bulleted” format.

Capitalization

University

4.1. Always capitalize “university” when it refers to the University of Michigan.

- Right: The University distributed its bulletin. (In reference to U-M)
- Wrong: The university distributed its bulletin. (In reference to U-M)
- Right: A university distributed its bulletin. (Not in reference to U-M)
- Wrong: A University distributed its bulletin. (Not in reference to U-M)

College

4.2. Always capitalize “college” when it refers to the College of Engineering.

- Right: The College distributed its bulletin. (In reference to CoE)
- Wrong: The college distributed its bulletin. (In reference to CoE)
- Right: A college distributed its bulletin. (Not in reference to CoE)

- Wrong: A College distributed its bulletin. (Not in reference to CoE)

Department

4.3. Capitalize “department” when it is part of a proper name.

- Right: A professor joined the Department of Chemistry.
- Wrong: A professor joined the Chemistry Department.
- Right: A professor joined the Chemistry department.

Plurals

4.4. In plurals, do NOT capitalize department.

- Right: The departments of Chemistry and Mechanical Engineering announced a cross-disciplinary program.
- Wrong: The Departments of Chemistry and Mechanical Engineering announced a cross-disciplinary program.
-

4.5. Always capitalize “regents” when referring to U-M Regents.

Internet

4.6. Always capitalize Internet when it refers to the worldwide network. Lowercase internet if it refers to simple networks.

Web

4.7. Use lower case for “web,” even though it refers to the Worldwide Web.

4.8. Use lower case of “website” (one word) and “webpage” (one word).

Titles

See “Titles”

Fonts

In Computer-Generated Manuscripts

For body copy

5.1. Use:

- Times New Roman, 12 pt., regular

For headings

5.2. Try to follow these guideless:

- Heading 1: Arial, 16 pt, bold
- Heading 2: Arial, 14 pt, bold, italic
- Heading 3: Arial, 12 pt, bold

- Heading 4: Times New Roman, 12 pt, bold, italic
- Heading 5: Times New Roman, 10 pt, bold

Formatting

1.0 Address blocks for Letters and Envelopes:

- Always use Mr., Mrs., Ms., Dr. or other applicable title before a personal name.
Example: Mr. John Smith, not John Smith.
- Always use the two letter abbreviation for names of states.
Example: MI, not Michigan.
- Use of the nine-digit zip code is preferred when it is known.
Example: 48109-2102, not 48109.
- An over-all example would look like this:
Mr. John Smith
1221 Beal Ave.
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2102

Numbers

Above or below 10

6.1. Spell out whole numbers below 10. Use figure for 10 and above.

- Right: They performed two experiments.
- Wrong: They performed 2 experiments.
- Right: They performed 11 experiments.
- Wrong: They performed eleven experiments.

6.2. Spell out numbers in casual expressions:

- Right: He must have done the experiment a hundred times.
- Wrong: He must have done the experiment a 100 times.
- Right: She walked a half-mile to class.
- Wrong: She walked a ½ mile to class.

In tables, charts and graphs

6.3. Always use numerals (1, 2, 3...14, 15...)

In proper names

6.4. Use words or numerals according to an organization's practice.

- Right: 20th Century Fox
- Wrong: Twentieth Century Fox
- Right: Twentieth Century Fund
- Wrong: 20th Century Fund

Percent

In text

- 6.5. Always spell out “percent.”
- Right: About 14 percent of the class attended the lecture.
 - Wrong: About 14 % of the class attended the lecture.
- 6.6. Use numerals with “percent,” even if the number is less than 10.
- Right: About 4 percent of the class attended the lecture.
 - Wrong: About four percent of the class attended the lecture.

In tables, charts and graphs

- 6.7. Use the percent (%) sign.

Dates

In text

- 6.8. Spell out the names of months.
- Right: Classes started on September 10.
 - Wrong: Classes started on Sept. 10.

In tables, charts and graphs

- 6.9. Abbreviate months, except for May, June and July. MEMORY TIP: The three months in question have four or fewer letters.

- 6.9. It is acceptable to use numeral dates with slashes.
- Right: 2/3/02 (February 3, 2002)
 - Wrong: 02/03/02
 - Wrong: 2-3-02
 - Wrong: 02-03-02

Ordinals

- 6.10. Do not use ordinal numbers in dates.
- Right: January 9, 2002
 - Wrong: January 9th, 2002

Comma

- 6.11. Use a comma when two numbers are adjacent in a date.
- Right: January 2, 2002
 - Wrong: January 2 2002
 - Right: 2 January 2002
 - Wrong: 2, January 2002
 - Right: January 2002

- Wrong: January, 2002

Time

Noon and midnight

- 6.12. Use “noon” and “midnight” rather than “12 p.m.” and “12 a.m.,” respectively.
- Right: The class ended at noon.
 - Wrong: The call ended at 12 p.m.

Hours and minutes

- 6.13. If a time is a precise hour, do not indicate minutes.
- Right: The time was 6 p.m.
 - Wrong: The time was 6:00 p.m.
 - Right: The time was 6:30 p.m.
 - NOTE: “a.m.” and “p.m.” are lower case and use periods; there is a space separating them from the numbers.

Redundancy

- 6.14. Avoid redundancy.
- Right: It was 9 a.m.
 - Wrong: It was 9 a.m. in the morning.
 - Right: It was noon.
 - Wrong: It was 12 noon.

Punctuation

Apostrophe

In dates

- 7.1. Do not use an apostrophe with dates.
- Right: The 1870s and 1990s
 - Wrong: The 1870’s and 1990’s

In plurals

- 7.2. Use an apostrophe in forming a plural only to avoid ambiguity.
- In writing about letter grades, the apostrophe distinguishes A’s from the word As.
 - Right: Ifs, ands or buts. Do’s and don’ts.
 - Wrong: If’s, and’s or but’s. Dos and don’t’s.

With “s”

- 7.3. Consult the *Associated Press Stylebook*

Bullets

Shape

7.4. Use the following shapes for bullets of different levels:

- First level
 - Second level
 - Third level
 - ◆ Fourth level

Capitalization

7.5. Capitalize the first letter after each bullet, even if it's not a full sentence.

Punctuation

7.6. Do NOT use punctuation at the end of each bulleted item UNLESS that item is a complete sentence. End the complete sentence with a period.

7.7. NOTE: Lists in body copy usually work better in a “bulleted” format.

Comma

Serial Comma

7.8. Do not use the serial comma in a simple series. That is, in a simple series, DO NOT use a comma before the final conjunction.

- Right: Monday through Friday he took, respectively, chemistry, math, physics, computer science and biomedical imaging. (A simple series.)
- Wrong: Monday through Friday he took, respectively, chemistry, math, physics, computer science, and biomechanics. (A simple series.)
- Right: Monday through Friday he took, respectively, chemistry, math, physics, computer science and biomechanics, and biomedical imaging. (The serial comma clarifies that he took computer science and biomechanics on the same day, Thursday.)
- Wrong: Monday through Friday he took, respectively, chemistry, math, physics, computer science and biomechanics and biomedical imaging. (Without a serial comma, the reader doesn't know if the student took:
 - Computer science and biomechanics on Thursday and biomedical imaging on Friday

OR

- Computer science on Thursday and biomechanics and biomedical imaging on Friday.)

- NOTE: The serial comma is acceptable in the Chicago and Oxford manuals of style. The College of Engineering follows the AP stylebook, which does not use the serial comma.

Dashes and Hyphens

Dashes are NOT hyphens

7.9. The formal name for a hyphen is “en dash.” The primary use of a hyphen is to join two or more words to avoid ambiguity. (See “hyphens” under “Punctuation” in the AP Stylebook.)

- The award went to the small-college seniors. (The college is small, not the seniors.)

7.10. The formal name for a dash is “em dash.” It’s longer than a hyphen and has a number of uses, all completely unrelated to the hyphen. It can:

- Indicate an abrupt change in thought (I’ll study chemical engineering – I know one of the professors.)
- Set off a series within a sentence (The college had a number of qualities – a high ranking, extensive facilities, renowned professors – that attracted students.)
- To attribute a quote (“Imagination is more important than knowledge.” – Einstein)

7.11. For other uses of the dash, see “dash” under “Punctuation” in the AP stylebook.

7.12. NOTE: Microsoft Word offers two ways in which to automatically transform two hyphens into a dash. Use option One in all manuscripts.

- One: Type a word, then a space, then two hyphens, then a space, then another word, then punctuation or a space. The two hyphens will automatically become an em dash with a space on each side.
 - I didn’t understand the equation – this is the second time I’ve taken the class.
- Two: Type a word, type two hyphens, type a word, space; a longer em dash appears without a space on either side.
 - I didn’t understand the equation— this is the second time I’ve taken the class.

In compound titles

7.13. Don’t use a hyphen in compound titles:

- Right: associate professor
- Wrong: associate-professor

To avoid confusion

7.14. Use a hyphen to distinguish confusing pairs of words.

- recreation (a leisure activity) or re-creation (a remake)
- refund (to give back money) or re-fund (to give money, again)

Period

7.15. Do not punctuate acronyms or degree.

- Right: BSE ME Hon
- Wrong: BSE ME Hon.
- Right: BSE, ME, PhD
- Wrong: B.S.E., M.E., Ph.D.
- Exception: Add a period after “Hon”
 - Right: Hon.
 - Wrong: Hon

7.16. Always put the period inside quotation marks.

- Right: The student said, “I didn’t know the test was today.”
- Wrong: The student said, “I didn’t know the test was today”.
- Right: The acronym for Mechanical Engineering is “ME.”
- Wrong: The acronym for Mechanical Engineering is “ME”.

Slash

7.17. The slash is overused and frequently ambiguous. Too often, the relationship between the items joined by a slash is unclear. It might mean *and*, *either . . . or*, or it might simply link two closely related words. In using the slash, make sure its meaning will be clear to the reader. Write:

- Faculty or staff members...or faculty and staff members (*not* faculty/staff)
- Fall/winter Michigan Engineer (not fall-winter Michigan Engineer)

Telephone Numbers

Format

7.18. Use parentheses around an Area Code. (NOTE: This is a change from current CoE practice.)

- Right: (734) 623-9755
- Wrong: 734.623.9755
- Wrong: 734-623-9755

7.19. If an extension is part of the telephone number, do not use a comma to separate it from the main number; capitalize the “E.”

- Right: (734) 623-9755 Ext. 123
- Wrong: (734) 623-9755, ext. 123
- Wrong: (734) 623-9755, Ext. 123

Titles

Capitalization

8.1. Capitalize a title when it appears before a name, as part of the formal title; lowercase a title when it follows the name.

- Right: The newspaper quoted Professor John Smith, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science.
- Wrong: The newspaper quoted professor John Smith, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science.
- Right: The newspaper quoted John Smith, professor, College of Engineering.
- Wrong: The newspaper quoted John Smith, Professor, College of Engineering.
- EXCEPTION: When a title appears before a name, but there is punctuation, such as a comma, between the title and the name, do not capitalize the title. (The newspaper quoted the professor, John Smith, College of Engineering.)

8.2. When the title stands alone, with no name, DO NOT capitalize it.

- The newspaper quoted the professor.

Abbreviation

8.3. Do not abbreviate titles.

Placement

8.4. Long titles go best AFTER the name.

- This is correct but clumsy:
Associate Professor, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Sam Jones gave a talk on managing budgets.
- This reads better:
Associate Professor Sam Jones, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, gave a talk on managing budgets.
- This reads best:
Sam Jones, associate professor, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, gave a talk on managing budgets.

Plurals

8.5. Do NOT capitalize “professors,” even if the word precedes the names.

- Right: According to professors Smith and Jones, the Department of Chemistry was expanding its curricula.
- Wrong: According to Professors Smith and Jones, the Department of Chemistry was expanding its curricula.

Honorary titles

Italics

8.6. In lists and with signatures, italicize honorary titles.

- Right: Signed,
John Smith, *Jane Jones Professor of Engineering*
- Wrong: Signed,
John Smith, Jane Jones Professor of Engineering

8.7. In text, do NOT italicize honorary titles.

- Right: The audience welcomed John Smith, the Jane Jones Professor of Engineering.
- Wrong: The audience welcomed John Smith, the *Jane Jones Professor of Engineering*.

“The”

8.8. In text, do not use “the” before an honorary title.

- Right: John Smith, Jane Jones Dean of Engineering, gave the address.
- Wrong: John Smith, the Jane Jones Dean of Engineering, gave the address.

8.9. In lists and signatures, do NOT use “the” before an honorary title.

- Right: Signed,
John Smith, *Jane Jones Dean of Engineering*
- Wrong: Signed,
John Smith, the *Jane Jones Dean of Engineering*

When, When Not to Use¹

8.10 In editorial, such as Michigan Engineer, we'll use the first name and title in the first mention of the person's name. In the second mention, we'll use only the last name. The exception: If the second mention is significantly distant from the first mention, we'll use the title and last name, then revert to last name only.

In programs and such, I think we should use the first name, last name and title in the first mention. In the second mention, I think we should use the title and last name. Or in cases in which there is no title, such as "professor" or "dean," we should use a customary title of courtesy, such as "Mr." or "Mrs." (Actually, I think "Ms." is more politically correct than "Mrs." I'll have to check.)

¹ Emails between WSC and Susan Ederer, Wed 6/26/2002 10:13 AM

However, having said that, I bet that, at times, there'll be programs or some other documents that are informal. In these cases, I would use the first name, last name and title in the first mention, but ONLY the person's FIRST name in the second mention. This speaks to the fact that, although it's important to have conventions to follow, English isn't a machine. It's organic, and that's part of what makes it wonderful. Also, in informal relationships, I think informal address reinforces the friendly nature of the relationship.

So, in summary, I think we should follow my suggestion for formal programs. I also think that there will be times when we have to ask and answer the question: Is a document formal or informal; that judgment is a case-by-case decision.

General Grammar and Usage

A

Alumnus, alumni, alumna, alumnae

9.1. Use *alumnus* (*alumni*, plural) to refer to men. Use *alumna* (*alumnae*, plural) to refer to a woman. Use *alumni* when referring to a group of men and women.

Affect, effect

9.2. There is a lot of confusion about the use of “affect” and “effect.” For an explanation, see “affect, effect” in the AP stylebook.

E

Effect, affect

9.3. There is a lot of confusion about the use of “effect” and “affect.” For an explanation, see “affect, effect” in the AP stylebook.

Email

9.4. Do not hyphenate email. (Use “email” but not “e-mail.”)

9.5. Do not capitalize the “e” in email unless it's the first word of a sentence.

- I sent the email yesterday.
- Email is an indispensable tool.

Emeritus, emeriti, emerita, emeritae

9.6. Use *emeritus* (*emeriti*, plural) to refer to men. Use *emerita* (*emeritae*, plural) to refer to a woman. Use *emeriti* when referring to a group of men and women.

FFaculty

9.7. “Faculty” refers to an individual teacher or a body of teachers. When referring to more than one instructor, it’s clearer to write, “faculty members are...” rather than “the faculty is....” However, either form is correct.

GGrade Point Average

9.8. In general, spell out on first reference. In the second reference, use GPA (no periods).

II and Me

9.9 There is a common misunderstanding about the First Person pronouns, “I” and “me.”

- **Between you and me**
 - It has become a popular practice to say and write “between you and I.” However, this is an INCORRECT construction.
 - The CORRECT form is “between you and me.”
 - The reason: Between is a preposition, which takes the objective case. The objective case of the first person pronoun is “me.”
- **I and me with other prepositions**
 - It has also become popular to say and write phrases such as “for you and I” and “to you and I.” However, these and other phrases like them are INCORRECT.
 - The CORRECT forms are “for you and me” and “to you and me.”
 - The reason: “For” and “to” are prepositions, just as “between” is a preposition. All prepositions take the objective case. The objective case of the first person pronoun is “me.”(HINT: If you were to omit “you” from the phrase, you would be left with “for I” and “to I,” both of which are as wrong as they sound.)

OOnline

9.10. Do not hyphenate. Use “online” (not “on-line”) in all references.

S

Seasons

9.11. Lowercase spring, summer, fall and winter. Capitalize the season only when it's part of a formal name.

- The fall semester will begin next week.
- The College of Engineering Summer Orientation will begin in June.

T

That and which

9.12. There is a great deal of confusion about the use of “that” and “which,” and the punctuation that accompanies each word. In the AP stylebook, refer to “essential clauses and nonessential clauses” and “essential phrases and nonessential phrases.” If after reading this there is still confusion, contact Communications & Marketing.

U

Use, utilize

9.13. There is no discernible reason to substitute “utilize” for “use,” despite the fact that they have the same meaning. Don't choose the longer word over the short, crisp one. That is, use “use” not “utilize” as a first choice.

W

Website

9.14. Use as one word: “website.”

9.15. Use lower case for “web,” even though it refers to the Worldwide Web.

Acronyms Commonly Used in the College of Engineering

ADAA	Associate Dean for Academic Affairs
ADGE	Associate Dean for Graduate Education
ADUE	Associate Dean for Undergraduate Education
AELRC	Ameritech Engineering Learning Resource Center
Aero	Aerospace Engineering
AOSS	Atmospheric, Oceanic and Space Sciences
ASB	Alumni Society Board
ATL	Advanced Technology Laboratory
BMC	Biomedical Communications
BS	Bachelor of Science
BSE	Bachelor of Science in Engineering
BME	Biomedical Engineering
BusOb	Business Objects

CAEN	Computer Aided Engineering Network
CAS	Cost Accounting Standards
CEE	Civil and Environmental Engineering
CEW	Center for the Education of Women
ChE	Chemical Engineering
CILER	Cooperative Institute for Limnology and Ecosystems Research
CoE	College of Engineering
C&M	Communications & Marketing
CompE	Computer Engineering
CPD	Center for Professional Development
CR	College Relations
CRC	Computer Resource Center
CRLT	Center for Research on Learning and Teaching
CS	Computer Science
CUOS	Center for Ultrafast Optical Science
DAC	Donor, Alumni and Constituents mainframe
DRDA	Division of Research Development and Administration
ECRC	Engineering Career Resource Center
EE	Electrical Engineering
EECS	Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
EMAL	Electron Microbe Analysis Laboratory
EPB	Engineering Programs Building
ERC	Engineering Research Center
ERIM	Environmental Research Institute of Michigan
ES/F	Endowed Scholarship and Fellowship
EW	Emeritus Weekend
EWRE	Environmental and Water Resources Engineering Building
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FXB	Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Building
GGBL	George G. Brown Laboratories
GMSRL	General Motors Satellite Research Laboratory
GOLD	Graduates of the Last Decade
HRD	Human Resource Development
IFS	Institutional File System
InterPro	Interdisciplinary Professional Programs
IOE	Industrial and Operations Engineering
IST	Institute for Science and Technology
ITD	Information Technology Division
ITI	Information Technology Institute
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems
LaSC	Laboratory for Scientific Computation
LEC	Lurie Engineering Center
LLD Hon '05	
MACRO	Macromolecular Science and Engineering
ME	Mechanical Engineering
MEAW	Michigan Engineering Alumni Weekend
MEF	Michigan Engineering Fund
MEMS	MicroElectroMechanical Systems
MEPO	Minority Engineering Program Office
MIBL	Michigan Ion Beam Laboratory
MS	Master of Science
MSE	Master of Science in Engineering

MSE	Materials Science and Engineering
MU	Media Union
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NAE	National Academy of Engineering
NAME	Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering
NCBRD	National Center for Bioremediation Research and Development
NCRB	North Campus Recreation Building
NERS	Nuclear Engineering and Radiological Sciences
NUBS	North University Building
OVPR	Office of the Vice President for Research
PIM	Program in Manufacturing
PML	Phoenix Memorial Laboratory
RPM	Resource Planning and Management
SEA	Summer Engineering Academy
SMES	Society of Minority Engineering Students
SPIN	Sponsored Program Information Network
SPRL	Space Physics Research Laboratory
SRB	Space Research Building
SSEL	Solid-State Electronics Laboratory
SWE	Society of Women Engineers
TMI	Tauber Manufacturing Institute
UMEC	University of Michigan Engineering Council
UMTRI	University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute
VRL	Virtual Reality Laboratory
WIE	Women in Engineering
WIMS	Wireless Integrated Microsystems
WISE	Women in Science and Engineering
WSTPC	Wilson Student Team Project Center