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*Attachment to
Agenda Item IV-A
January 25, 1985*

**FEASIBILITY STUDY
FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A
COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
IN COLLIN COUNTY, TEXAS**

NOVEMBER, 1984

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THE COLLIN COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE COMMITTEE

The concept of a community college for Collin County has been in the minds of its citizens for many years. In fact, in October, 1963, a district was formed; however, since approval for local funding could not be obtained, the district was dissolved a few years later. This was before the population of the county began to expand dramatically. Now after almost twenty years, there is interest in establishing a community college, and the need is greater and more vivid than ever.

After a number of community meetings on the subject of a community college under a variety of sponsorships during this past year, the Commissioners Court made a determination that the time was ripe and the need was present for a community college in Collin County. The Court assigned Commissioners Jerry Hoagland and Howard Thornton to the project and Consultant, Edward Simonsen, was hired. In addition, the Court selected Carey Cox and David McCall, III, as Co-chairmen. A committee of over one hundred interested citizens was appointed to serve on the Collin County Community College Committee (CCCCC). In addition to the co-chairmen, a number of local citizens agreed to assume leadership roles in the committee's activities. These citizens are identified by a variety of titles and, along with the co-chairmen, make up the steering committee. The following are those who have been assigned and have assumed special responsibilities on the Collin County Community College Committee:

Alternate Approaches Sub-Committee

Colin Chopin, Chairman; Ray Wheless, Vice Chairman

Curriculum & Services Sub-Committee

Douglas B. Cargo, Chairman; Gerald Sessom, Vice Chairman;
Tom McCrann, Academic Team Leader; Gary Minshew, Vocational
Team Leader

Facilities & Equipment Sub-Committee

Jim Edwards, Chairman; Ron Harris, Vice Chairman; Richard
Weaver, Vice Chairman

Mission & Goals Sub-Committee

Richard Abernathy, Chairman; Michael Watson, Co-Chairman;
Joy Anderson, Vice Chairman

Signatures for Petitions Sub-Committee

John Akin, Co-Chairman; Sue Olivier, Co-Chairman

All five of the committees prepared reports of their activities and conclusions, excerpts of which are included in the body of this report. The complete reports appear in Appendix A.

More will be said later about the outstanding work of the sub-committees and the show of public support that the wide participation in committee assignments indicated. The total membership of the CCCCC includes the following Collin County residents:

Richard Abernathy, Lucille Adams, Sid Adams, Kris Agarwal, John Akin, Joy Anderson, Julie Andrews, Marty Andrews, Carol Baugh, Glenda Bearden, Mike Bearden, Charlie Beck, Peggy Beck, Gloria Becker, Charles Belew, Rodney Berg, Steve Bettley, Jim Biggerstaff, Perry Bolin, Shely Borchardt, Louis Breuer, Leonard Brody, Fred Buelow, Douglas B. Cargo, Jim Carson, Ann Casady, Violet Cearley, Judy Cherry, Colin Chopin, Richard Cinclair, Helen Clarkson, Teresa Cline, Chuck Clotfelter, Doug Collins, Jan Collins, Gary Constantine, Raymond Cooper, M. L. Copus, Dick Corcoran, Jr., Bill Crawford, Timothy Danby, Hazel Davis, Maribelle Davis, Daryle DeGetter, Charles Delafield, Ted Dickey, Judy Dillard, Betty Dollins, Diane Douglas, Margarita Drews, Margaret Dydek, Leland Dysart, Jim Edwards, Frank Eikenburg, Roger Ellis, Steve Ellis, L. O. Endsley, Robert Erickson, Jack Eshelman, Pat Feemsteer, John J. Ferguson, Solveig Fisher, Lawrence Flannery, Mary Jo Fox, Cliff Francis, Fran Freidman, Bill Galloway, Cathie Golas, Oleta Grizzle, Ronald D. Groff, Linda Guerrero, Lanetta Haas, Sheldon Hall, Ron Harris, Susan Harris, Joanne Hartke, David Harvey, Charles Hewitt, Pat Hillyard, Ray Holcomb, Ernest Horany, Mike Howard, Carol Hunter, Sharon James, Olin E. Jaye, Mary Jeffers, Scott Johnson, Michael Jones, Lorita Keig, Jean Kelly, Gerry Klemm, Jim Klemm, Bill Knopp, Mary Komlo, Bill Kramer, Rod Kraus, Ken Lane, Daryle Lee, Karin Lemme, Janice Leonard, Shirley Lewis, Norma Linden, Dorn Long, Tom Long, Jerry Madden, Lehman Marks, Judy Marshall, Karen Mathews, Ken Maun, Margaret Maun, Sue Mayfield, Betty McClure, Ira McComic, Tom McCrann, John McGee, Lynette McGregor, Jeanne Merica, Gary Minshew, Donna Monroe, Rebecca Morris, Judy Mouden, John Muns, Sue Nelson, Sue Olivier, Barbara O'Malley, Susan Pacey, Connie Pattavina, William Peterson, Bob Philo, J. C. Posey, Kathie Pritchett, Donna Regen, George Reyna, Kay Rhoads, Perry Robinson, Don Scott, Gerald Sessom, Gail Simpler, C. Dan Smith, Judy Smith, Rene Spann, Johnnie Spies, Joe Ann Stahel, Dana Staples, Kevin Starnes, Nancy Stevens, Tess Steward, Chester W. Story, Bonnie Sueflohn, Carol T. Sumner, Page A. Thomas, Meg Titus, Fortino Trujillo, Jan Trujillo, James Varner, Del Waggoner, Frank A. Walker, Lynn Walters, Michael Watson, Richard Weaver, Lane Weible, Patricia Wheeler, Ray Wheless, Don Whitt, Alex Williams, Roberta Wollverton, Anita Wormald and Jane Yancey.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the preparation of this report, the consultant used as a guideline the 1983 Proposal for a Joint Community College District in Camp, Morris and Titus Counties as to form and content. This assistance was greatly appreciated.

The consultant also received excellent assistance and support from the staff at the Collin County Courthouse and from a large number of individuals in the community. The staffs of the schools and colleges in the area were also generous in providing pertinent information. Under References and Sources of Information only those publications and individuals specifically quoted in the body of this report are listed.

THE COMMUNITY/JUNIOR COLLEGE IN TEXAS

The role of the community college in Texas as expressed by the Coordinating Board of the Texas College and University System is clearly stated and broadly conceived.

It provides for the establishment of comprehensive community colleges throughout the state under certain conditions. As was noted in the Coordinating Board's publication, "Texas Higher Education in Transition", the Board reaffirmed its position in 1977 as follows:

"The Coordinating Board continues to support the principle that local communities should establish public community junior colleges when need is demonstrated and when statutory and Board criteria are met. In keeping with its commitment to a system of community colleges supported by both local and state effort, the Board reaffirmed on October 10, 1977, its policy on supporting the creation of only those new junior colleges which are established by a vote of the people governed by locally elected trustees and supported by local ad valorem taxes."

The Coordinating Board regulations as revised in the January 28, 1983, meeting describe in detail what is meant by comprehensive. Basically, Texas community junior colleges provide: 1) Technical/Vocational Programs; 2) Academic Programs; 3) Community Service/Continuing Education Programs.

The regulations also describe the criteria to be met for the establishment of a community college. They are as follows:

1. A minimum assessed valuation of \$30,000,000.

Collin County had an assessed valuation in 1982-83 of \$7,528,415,182.

2. At least 3,000 scholastics must reside in the proposed district.

There are in excess of 39,000 students in the public schools of Collin County.

Other requirements are:

1. A petition must be signed by at least 10% of the qualified voters in the county.

The required 10% of the voters (10,000) has been certified by the County Elections Administrator to the Commissioners Court. In excess of 24,500 signatures have been obtained thus far.

2. Programs planned for the colleges of the district should be comprehensive.

The CCCCC has been made fully aware of the requirement that the institution must be planned as a comprehensive community college. During the months prior to the election, every effort will be made to have the entire electorate made aware of this requirement.

3. Evidence must be provided to indicate that the proposed community college will have a minimum enrollment of 500 full-time equivalent students in college paralled courses within three years after the college is established and 1,000 full-time equivalent students in all programs within three years.

Using the standard variables of general population and scholastic population, all estimates strongly support the notion that this requirement will be exceeded within three years.

4. Evidence must be provided to indicate that the tax base and tax program will be sufficient when supplemented by state aid and student tuition to meet the recurring costs to operate an institution of excellence.

The substantial and rapidly increasing tax base of Collin County along with a proposed maximum tax rate of twenty cents (twelve cents for bond redemption and eight cents for maintenance and operation) should provide sufficient funds to operate an institution of excellence.

The CCCCC feels that all of the criteria and the requirements for the establishment of a community college district in Texas have been met and substantially exceeded in every case.

In keeping with the time constraints for the establishment of a new district, the CCCCC has been in constant contact with the staff of the Coordinating Board. A calendar has been adopted which was conceived to meet the statutory deadlines. This calendar is included in the this report as Appendix B.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES

The complete reports of each of the sub-committees are included in Appendix A. A brief review of the recommendations and activities are as follows:

1. Alternate Approaches to providing quality community college education to residents of Collin County.

This sub-committee addressed the various options open to Collin County such as contracting with institutions outside the County, developing a regional approach, creating a Collin County Community College District, or doing nothing about the community college situation in the County.

After an exhaustive study of the options, the committee chose to recommend that a community college district be formed in Collin County. This sub-committee recommendation, which was approved by the entire CCCCC, gave the community college district movement in the County a clear signal to proceed with the formation of a community college district.

2. Mission and Goals

This sub-committee reviewed mission statements from a variety of community colleges in Texas and around the country as well as the Coordinating Board guidelines and then developed a brief but comprehensive statement which should be of assistance to the elected board, faculty and staff of the proposed new district.

3. Curriculum and Services

Because of the varied nature of this committee's assignment, sub-committees were formed within the committee to attack the various issues in depth. In order to facilitate planning, the Curriculum and Services Committee coordinated its work with that of the Facilities and Equipment Committee. The results were positive. Again, the work of this committee, which was endorsed unanimously by the CCCCC, should be helpful as a planning document for the board, faculty and staff of the proposed district.

4. Facilities and Equipment

This committee, working with the Curriculum and Services Committee, made a series of far reaching proposals for the elected board of trustees of the new district. After the rationale of the recommendations was explained in detail, the proposals gained the unanimous support of the CCCCC. Obviously, only the new board of trustees can make decisions on such matters, but the recommendations deserve serious consideration. The primary recommendation is that the Collin

County Community college District be a multi-campus district from the outset, with one campus to be located in the central part of the county and the other campus to be located in the southern part of the county, and that subsequently instructional centers be established when and where needed. The committee also proposed that a modest administrative complex be located between the two campuses

5. Signatures for Petitions

This committee's responsibility was to develop an organizational procedure to gather the necessary signatures for the Collin County Community District and to obtain said signatures. That this committee, along with other members of the CCCCC and 202 additional volunteers, successfully completed its task is attested to by the fact that the necessary signatures were obtained in a relatively brief period of time.

THE PROPOSED COUNTY-WIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

The proposed community college district is to include all of the territory in Collin County, Texas. A brief description of the County as was shown in the most recent Collin County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report follows:

Collin County, located in northeast Texas, was organized in 1846. The County and the County Seat, McKinney, owe their names to an outstanding area pioneer, Collin McKinney. Located adjacent to and north of Dallas County, it is wholly within the Dallas/Fort Worth Metropolitan area, which is one of the fastest growing areas in Texas, and for that matter, the United States.

The economy of the county is based on manufacturing, retail and wholesale sales and local agriculture. The preliminary population count for 1983, according to the North Central Texas Council of Governments, is 169,550, an increase from an estimated population of 155,950 in 1982, or a 9% growth in one year.

Principal Cities: McKinney, the County Seat, has a population of 17,800 and Plano, in the south central portion of the County, has an estimated population of 88,250. Allen, which is between McKinney and Plano, has 10,250. Wylie, located in the Southeast, has 3,700 and Frisco, in the Southwest, has 3,950. Other towns include Farmersville, Princeton, Murphy, Prosper, Celina, Blue Ridge, Weston, Anna and portions of Richardson, Dallas and Royse City.

Industry: Some of the larger employers in Collin County are listed on the following page.

<u>Company</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Atlantic Richfield Company	over 500
Collin County	over 250
Dalmac Construction Company	over 250
Eastman Central Mfg.	over 250
Federated Department Stores	over 250
Fisher Controls, Inc.	over 250
Gulton Industries	over 250
Intecom Telecommunications	over 2,000
McKinney I.S.D.	over 250
Plano General Hospital	over 500
Plano I.S.D.	over 2,000
Rockwell International	over 500
State Farm Mutual Insurance	over 500
Texas Education Foundation	over 250
Tom Thumb Page Groceries	over 250
U. S. Postal Service	over 250

The resident labor force of Collin County approaches 85,000 with well over 50% of these working outside of the County. There were over 80,000 jobs available in the County with about 50% of these being in wholesale, retail and manufacturing areas. Total gross employee salaries paid in Collin County in 1983 were projected at \$613,514,000.

Collin County is located in the heart of the Blacklands of Northeast Texas and had a total 1983 farm income of \$70,619,000, which represents a \$12,301,000 increase from 1982. The reasons for this were improved prices and increased crop yields which were the results of more favorable weather. Farm income is divided between crops, livestock, poultry, sorghums, wheat, hay, cotton, beef cattle, hogs, horses and wholesale nursery stock.

There are twenty-two banks in Collin County with total deposits of \$587,713,000 and four savings and loan associations with deposits of \$130,000,000 (as of December 31, 1982).

According to the State Comptroller's Office, gross sales for the County at the end of the first two quarters of 1983 amounted to \$455,658,000.

County Employees: The following tables show the number and employment category of the County's employees at September 30 for the past three years:

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
General Administration	23	24	33
Judicial	41	41	47
Elections	3	3	4
Financial Administration	36	26	34
Legal	14	14	22
Public Facilities	8	7	9
Public Safety	85	88	116
Public Transportation	56	56	59
Health and Welfare	3	3	2
Conservation and Agriculture	6	6	10

MAJOR TAXPAYERS

Collin County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report also indicates that the principal taxpayers in the County are as follows:

<u>Name of Taxpayer & Nature of Property</u>	<u>1982 Taxable Assessed Value</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
W. H. Hunt Properties, Commercial	\$193,717,531	2.57%
Folsom Investments, Commercial	130,840,243	1.74
Texas Power & Light Co., Electric Utility	68,801,003	.91
General Telephone Co., Telephone Utility	55,426,781	.74
Southwestern Bell, Telephone Utility	53,541,350	.71
Federated Dept. Stores, Regional Shopping	44,498,118	.59
Rockwell International, Electronics Mfg.	44,380,165	.59
Atlantic-Richfield Co., Petroleum Research	42,110,426	.56
Sears Roebuck & Co., Department Store	30,269,232	.40
State Farm Insurance, Insurance	<u>22,883,723</u>	<u>.31</u>
Total	<u>\$686,468,572</u>	
Percent of Total Assessed Value of \$7,528,415,182		<u>9.12%</u>

ASSESSED VALUATION OF COLLIN COUNTY

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Estimated Actual Value</u>	<u>Ratio of Assessed to Estimated Actual Value</u>
1973	\$ 185,724,983	\$ 619,083,277	30%
1974	209,642,449	698,808,163	30
1975	224,272,698	747,575,660	30
1976	438,749,186	1,462,497,286	30
1977	486,966,876	1,623,222,920	30
1978	549,435,866	1,831,452,888	30
1979	625,686,968	2,085,623,227	30
1980	684,542,466	2,281,808,220	30
1981	2,706,028,149	2,706,028,149	100
1982	7,528,415,182	7,528,415,182	100

The growth of assessed valuation has been a steady one; from approximately \$600,000,000 in 1973 to over \$7,500,000,000 in 1982. According to estimates of the Collin County Appraisal District the assessed valuation for 1984-85 is \$9,398,000,000. From all indications the assessed valuation for the proposed Collin County Community College District will be in excess of \$10,000,000,000 by the time the first classes are offered by the District.

POPULATION DATA

While the general impression locally is that the current total population of Collin County is in excess of 180,000, the official record (1980 Census) reveals a total population of 144,150. North Central Texas Council of Governments has estimated that the County's total population in 1983 increased to 169,550; and that by 1990 the county's population should grow to 268,050 with continued growth by the year 2000 of 354,052. A summary breakdown by age for the years 1980, 1990 and 2000 is provided on the following page.

<u>Age</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
0- 4	15,109	24,707	32,635
5- 9	15,600	25,786	34,059
10-14	14,181	25,674	33,913
15-19	11,869	25,305	33,423
20-24	11,189	22,149	29,255
25-29	12,917	24,356	32,170
30-34	10,196	25,367	33,507
35-39	8,147	23,386	30,889
40-44	7,100	17,904	23,648
45-49	6,641	13,434	17,743
50-54	6,184	11,008	14,540
55-59	5,879	8,475	11,195
60-64	5,372	5,735	7,575
65-69	4,790	5,049	6,668
70-74	3,654	3,874	5,116
75-79	2,744	2,894	3,824
80-84	1,536	1,797	2,374
85-	1,050	1,149	1,517
<u>Total</u>	144,150	268,050	354,052

An indication of the growth trend in Collin County is shown as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1974	86,730
1975	92,130
1976	95,800
1977	105,000
1978	118,000
1979	130,550
1980	144,150
1981	151,300
1982	155,950
1983	169,550

From these figures it may be noted that the population which was estimated at 86,730 in 1974 has steadily increased to the point that it has almost doubled in the past ten years.

Another indication of the growth of population in Collin County is the steady increase in the number of registered voters. In the past few years, for example, the number of voters has increased from 72,000 in 1980 to the current number of 99,600.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Public school enrollments have also increased markedly in the past several years. According to the Statistical Report of the Texas Public Schools, in 1983 the total enrollment for public schools was 39,286. The number of high school graduates in 1963-64 was 434. Twenty years later this number has grown to over 2,000.

A telephone survey conducted on November 15, 1984, of each of the fifteen school districts in the Collin County revealed a total current enrollment of 43,006, including 2,790 high school seniors. The population figures shown on the previous page provide a sound basis for predicting a growth in the enrollment in the public schools of the county in the years to come.

ENROLLMENT PREDICTIONS

It is quite obvious that enrollment for the Collin County Community College District will be substantial. Among the enrollment predictors are such factors as general population, enrollments in the public schools and perhaps most important, the number of residents currently attending community college classes in other districts.

Reference has been made earlier to the large number of students in the public schools of the County (in excess of 39,000 in 1983-84). Most significant for planning purposes is the number of students in the eleventh and twelfth grades. For 1983-84 the number was 5,427.

The State report made available for Fall, 1982, showed 2,847 Collin County residents attended thirteen different Texas community colleges with the majority enrolling in Dallas County Community Colleges and Grayson County College. Of the total number, only slightly over fifty percent (1,465) were under twenty-five years of age. The State of Texas also reported that in the Fall of 1982 4,157 Collin County residents attended Texas senior colleges and universities. During 1983-84 approximately 1,600 Collin County residents attended the Dallas County Community Colleges. Approximately 1,400 attended classes in Collin County offered by Grayson County College during this same year.

In addition, a large number of the students who will make up the initial student body will be those not currently served. Among this number will be those who have latent educational aspirations which will be met when full programs, educational offerings, counseling and other student services are readily accessible.

Since predicting community college enrollments is less than an exact science because of all of the variables, it is prudent to predict numbers that are readily attainable based on the most conservative figures. Established community colleges typically enroll from five to ten percent of the general population, but since it will take several years for the new college district to become fully developed, it appears reasonable to reduce the estimates to around three percent of the general population or 5,400 total enrollments by the end of the third year. In the feasibility study for the new community college district encompassing Camp, Morris, and Titus Counties, four percent of the general population was used as one of the criteria to predict anticipated enrollment.

Considering the late start for 1985-86 and all of the known variables, it appears reasonable to assume there will be 600 full-time equivalent students in 1985-86 and approximately 2,000 full-time equivalent students in 1986-87 with a steady growth thereafter to approximately 3,000 full-time equivalent students when the first permanent facilities are available. Enrollment should reach 5,000 full-time equivalent students within five years.

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Facilities will be needed in the early years for approximately 2,000-3,000 full-time equivalent students, therefore, financial planning should provide for at least 5,000 full-time equivalent students within five years.

In order to provide for a total of 5,000 full-time equivalent students with an allowance of one hundred twenty (120) square feet per full-time equivalent student and a building cost (including all related expenses exclusive of land) of one hundred dollars (\$100) per square foot, the cost would be \$60,000,000. The bonding limit has been set in the petition at \$70,000,000. It is possible to keep the cost for construction below the figures noted above if inflation does not increase above present levels during the planning and construction period, and if land costs are kept within reasonable limits. These figures also assume that the elected board of trustees will accept the Collin County Community College Committee's recommendation that the District establish two campuses, one in the central portion of the County and the other in the southern part of the county, as well as establish off-campus centers as needed.

The sale of bonds can be scheduled so that a bond tax rate of eight to ten cents will be adequate. The twelve cents maximum rate for bond redemption taxes set in the petition is justified because the bonds will sell much better and at a lower interest rate if some leeway in tax availability is maintained. Moneys derived from the bond redemption tax can only be used to pay debt service costs such as principal, interest and service fees. The plan for a higher tax authorization than will be used is prudent when all of the realities are considered.

While a maintenance and operation tax rate of three to five cents will be required after permanent facilities are constructed, in the interim, additional costs will be incurred. These interim costs may include expenditures such as the costs for renting facilities, purchasing equipment and supplies, and financing a series of start-up expenses that could require the entire eight cents authorized by the petition.

It is not anticipated that the total authorized level of twenty cents will ever be needed. The required tax rate should be at its highest level in the early years of operation.

SUMMARY

From the data presented above, a strong case can be made for the establishment of a Collin County Community College District. The criteria and requirements established by the Coordinating Board have not only been met but have been exceeded in every case.

The growth in the County among such indicators as the general population, the public school enrollment, registered voters, and assessed valuation, has been truly remarkable. Even with only modest growth in the future, these data indicate that the county can support a community college district of excellence.

Most important of all, however, is that there exists in Collin County strong support for a Collin County Community College District. Throughout the period of discussion there has been broad, enthusiastic and continuous involvement by the CCCC members.

In the policies and publications of the Coordinating Board there is constant reference to excellence and access. Collin County deserves the opportunity to join the other forty-eight community college districts in the State of Texas in providing community college education to its citizens.

The Collin County Community College Committee is confident that if the Coordinating Board authorizes an election for a Community College District in Collin County, the voters of Collin County will approve the various propositions that will be included on the ballot.

REFERENCES AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

PUBLICATIONS

- Census, 1980, General Characteristics of Persons - 1980, Dallas/ Fort Worth, Texas, Page 1
- Clinton, Robert, A Proposal for a Community College District Composed of Camp - Morris - Titus Counties, 1983
- Colvert, C. C. Public Junior College Enrollment Projections in Texas, 1965-85, and A Proposal for the Establishing of Junior College Service Districts for the State, The Coordinating Board: Texas Colleges and Universities, August, 1967
- Coordinating Board, Texas College and Universities, Head Count by Age, by County, Texas Public Junior Colleges and Universities, May 15, 1984
- Coordinating Board, Texas College and Universities, Head Count by Age, by County, Texas Public Senior Colleges and Universities, August 2, 1983
- Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, Rules and Regulation of the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, Chap. 9, Public Junior Colleges, January 28, 1983
- Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, Texas Higher Education in Transition, October, 1978
- North Central Texas Council of Governments, Volume III, Small Area Population and Employment Forecasts, 1990-2000, November, 1980
- Parker, Pasco, Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Collin County, Texas, September 30, 1983
- Texas Public Community/Junior College Association, The 48 Public Community/Junior College Districts in Texas, 1984
- Texas Public Schools, Officers and Statistics, Texas Public Schools, 1983-84, pages 20-24

INDIVIDUALS

- Horn, John, Allen Independent School District
- LeCroy, Jan R., Dallas County Community College District
- Pauling, David, Collin County Appraisal District
- Strub, Donna, Collin County Elections Department
- Williams, Jim H., Grayson County Community College

A P P E N D I X ASUB-COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. Alternate Approaches
2. Mission and Goals
3. Curriculum and Services
4. Facilities and Equipment
5. Signatures for Petitions

SUMMARY REPORT
 ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES SUB-COMMITTEE
 COLLEGE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE COMMITTEE
 SEPTEMBER 1984

Three full meetings of this Sub-committee have been held since its formation August 16 and in addition two sub-committees of its own group have met several times.

One of our group's sub-committees investigated the option of some form of liason with Dallas CCCD and the other one did the same work in respect of Grayson CCCD. Members of our sub-committees spent much time in contact with officials of these two College Districts and in their own meetings.

At its last meeting September 12 the Alternative Approaches Sub-Committee had the advantage of a very helpful presentation by Mr. Walter Pike who was Vice Chancellor for Financial Affairs for Dallas CCCD for 15 years and who answered many questions and concerns of our group.

In view of the short time available between our September 12 meeting and the Full Committee Meeting on September 18 it has been decided to present a relatively short statement of this Sub-Committee's findings and recommendations. If the Full Committee, any other Sub-Committee and/or County Commissioners wish our Group to do so, we will be happy to prepare and present at a later date a fuller report detailing the work we undertook and the more detailed reasons behind our decisions.

The following is the short statement of our findings and recommendations:

1. The University of Texas at Dallas:

This option was discussed and eliminated at our first meeting. We decided unanimously that this option is not available for, inter alia, the following reasons:

- a. There is no open admission at UTD
- b. There are no vocational courses or training programs for many of the businesses in which Community College students are engaged
- c. Tuition would be considerably more expensive
- d. UTD could not gear up for lower division classes within the next two years even if they had the desire or legislative authority to do so
- e. The geographic location of UTD is quite inappropriate to serve Collin County as a whole

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- f. There would be little return to the Collin County community from operations at UTD
- g. UTD would not offer the scope of community services necessary to serve Collin County.

2. The Branch Campus Concept:

Research into this option disclosed it is completely useless and inappropriate for Collin County under the existing legislation since the five cents maximum tax may be used only for maintenance and operation and cannot be used in any way to retire any indebtedness incurred to establish facilities. This would mean that, at best, any branch campus would have to be permanently located in rented facilities and there would be no prospect that the Community College District of which it was a Branch would be prepared to pay for the capital cost of permanent facilities.

A further disadvantage of the Branch concept is that the people and taxpayers of Collin County would have no representation in the government of the parent institution and therefore no say in the running of the Branch.

3. Annexation:

Preliminary enquiries indicated that one form of this option would probably be acceptable to Graysn CCCD and another form would probably be acceptable to Dallas CCCD. The Sub-Committee's view, however, is that this option cannot work in the situation in which Collin County finds itself.

For annexation to be used, and Collin County to have representation, a new Political Subdivision would have to be created, with all the attendant consequences. Taxpayers of both counties would be taxed by the new entity but expenditure of those taxes would be greater within one of the counties than it would be with the other county. It was felt by our members that once this situation was understood by the taxpayers of the counties involved then there would politically be no potential for the establishment of the new political sub-division and that even if it were established the economics would not be favorable for Collin County.

4. Continue As At Present:

This is not felt to be an option for a county with the population and characteristics of Collin County. There can be no day programs under the present arrangements, there is no campus, no proper learning environment and there would be a

continuing incentive and in fact in most cases a necessity for Collin County residents to continue their education somewhere remote from their community - or to discontinue it. The reasons set out in our final recommendation also, in most cases, apply to the decision not to recommend continuing the present situation.

5. Establish a Collin County Community College District:

Both by the process of elimination (the consequence of findings 1 through 4) and in further consequence of all the things discovered during research into all the other alternatives, the Alternative Approaches Sub-Committee unanimously recommends that a Collin County Community College District be established to provide education for County residents at the College level. Among the reasons generated by the Sub-Committee to support this recommendation the following are considered to be among the most important:

- a. Autonomy, local control and locally elected officials responsible only to the citizens of Collin County.
- b. Sixty-five per cent of all costs of operating Collin County's own Community College will be provided through State funding and a further 15% to 18% of such costs are funded through tuition, all of which money will stay within the Collin County community and create significant economic benefits. Only a small percentage of the costs of the College will be borne by taxpayers.
- c. Our own elected people will make the decisions in respect of location, type and scope of the facilities and these will be owned by the County and indirectly by its taxpayers.
- d. This is the only way to ensure curriculum and services geared to the needs of the people of Collin County; the curriculum and services appropriate to Collin County are perceived as unlikely to be in lock-step with those of other counties in our area.
- e. This course of action makes available for the lowest possible tuition cost college education for Collin County students and keeps those tuition dollars in Collin County instead of our students having to spend up to three times as much in other counties for the same tuition.

The Sub-Committee would also like to convey to the Trustees whom it hopes will be elected to establish our College that it would

Alternative Approaches
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recommend they consider, in conjunction with reports and recommendations of other Sub-Committees working on this project, contracting with one of our neighboring college districts in the early years in areas of instruction and management where economies might be realized while in the start-up period. We feel that our contact with these neighboring college districts has probably been far more extensive than any contact which other Sub-Committees may have had and that we have thereby gained a greater knowledge of the resources available from our neighbor districts and in respect of which we believe they would be very happy to enter into agreements with a new Collin County College.

In conclusion, I should like to say that working with my colleagues on this Sub-Committee has been a very rewarding and challenging experience. Each of the members who attended on a regular basis made very specific and valuable contributions. It was extremely apparent that all had the desire to secure a quality education program for potential students but were extremely concerned to exhaust every possible alternative to be sure they recommended what would be absolutely the most economical way to do this. Every one of them played a devil's advocate role at some stage to be sure they had not overlooked any means of providing the education sought in a more economical means than the establishment of a Collin County District. No effort was spared in this regard.

The intensity and impartiality with which the alternatives were pursued, which only those who participated in the meetings can truly appreciate, give a great deal of added strength to the final recommendations.

The Sub-Committee members stand ready to assist in any other areas they can in helping this project to completion.

SUMMARY REPORT
MISSIONS AND GOALS
COLLEGE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE COMMITTEE
SEPTEMBER 1984

The Mission of Collin County Community College is to provide comprehensive educational programs and services that are academically and financially accessible. The College assumes leadership in providing quality academic, occupational and life long learning opportunities for the residents of a dynamic community.

The primary concern of this College is to the student. Programs provided include:

- a. Academic preparation for College/University transfer;
- b. Occupational entry preparation, upgrading and retraining;
- c. Counseling and guidance services;
- d. Educational partnerships with business, industry, government and other institutions;
- e. Programs for basic skills development;
- f. Community service and cultural programs;
- g. Programs for special student groups, e.g. handicapped, limited English speaking, gifted and talented;
- h. Associate Degree, State licensing and Certificate preparation.

The College's aim is to achieve accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and become a member of the League for Innovation in the Community College.

SUMMARY REPORT
 CURRICULUM AND SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE
 COLLEGE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE COMMITTEE
 SEPTEMBER 1984

- I. Committee - 57 members
 Chairman - Douglas B. Cargo
 Vice Chair - Gerald Sesson
 Academic Team Leader - Tom McCran
 Vocational Team Leader - Gary Minshew
- II. Member of Meetings Held - 4
 Average attendance: 20/meeting
 Member of Educational Institutions Visited - 8
 Number of Employment Centers/Data Areas Visited - 3
 Joint Meeting was held with Facilities Committee
 Combined Committees were sub-divided into smaller sub-committees for visitations and data gathering.
- III. Academic Curriculum (Recommended)
 The Collin County Community College should offer a variety of programs. These should include:
- A. Associates Degree - (2 year programs)
 B. Certificates of Completion (Continuing Education, Certifications, Skill Training)
 C. Transfer Courses (Courses taken at CCCC for credit at other academic institutions.)
- IV. Vocational/Technical Curriculum (Recommended)
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Accounting | Engineering Technology |
| Police Science | Drafting |
| Agribusiness | Fire Technology |
| Construction Management | Mid-Management |
| Real Estate Management | Computers/Informations Systems |
| Finance | Allied Health Professions |
| Interior Design | Food Service |
| Electronic Technology | Medical Services |
- V. Support Services (Does not present full list) (Recommended)
- A. Core College Services (Example)
 Administration/Registers
 Bookstore
- B. Academic and Technical (Example)
 Library
 Testing Center

V. Support Services (cont.)

- C. Career Development (Example)
 - Job Placement
 - Continuing Education

- D. Student Support Services (Example)
 - Counseling
 - "Access" Program
 - Child Care
 - Student Activities

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Collin County Community College will be formulated as a direct result of the residents of Collin County interest in education.

Community Colleges generally provide residents academic programs that lead to associate degrees. These normally are two (2) year degrees with requirements of about sixty-five (65) credit hours of instructions.

Each associate degree typically requires about 30-35 credit hours of required courses and another 30-35 credit hours of elective or Program Major Courses.

Required courses are generally:

English	Physical Education
Government	Science
History	

Collin County Community College should offer the following Associate Degree Programs.

- I. Associate Degree in Arts/Fine Arts
- II. Associate Degree in Business Administration
- III. Associate Degree in Science
- IV. Associate Degree in Applied Science
- V. Associate Degree in Engineering Science

It is important to understand that each associate degree can represent many program majors. For example, an Associate Degree in Business Administration can have possibly ten (10) or more different majors, (i.e. accounting, economics, management) with over fifty (50) different courses being offered. So, while only five (5) associate degrees may be offered, the program or course majors associated with each associate degree are many as well as the number of specific courses offered.

Exactly what majors and specific courses should be offered will be the responsibility of the Collin County Community College Board of Trustees when the college is a real entity.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL PROGRAM

Vocational and/or Technical programs can often fill a community's need for experience and expertise in a more specified field of study or need for continued training and certifications.

There are generally three types of vocational/technical programs:

- I. Continuing Education Unit Program (CEU)
- II. Certificates of Completion
- III. Testing (State Certificates)

Many of these programs can be supported by local business and industry both in terms of financial and equipment support but also attending student support.

It is recommended that the following Vocational/Technical curriculum programs be started initially at Collin County Community College:

- Agribusiness Technology
- Construction Management
- Real Estate
- Finance
- Mid-Management

- Drafting
- Electronic Technology
- Communications
- Computers and Informations Science
- Accounting

- Office Careers
- Horticulture
- Fire Technology
- Police Science
- Emergency Medical Technology

- Food Service
- Engineering Technicians
- Legal Assistant
- Nursing - Allied Health
- Interior Design

SUPPORT SERVICES

The mission of the community college is specific to the educational needs of Collin County.

The success of the college depends to a great extent on the ability of the college to provide the support services which students need to be successful in both academic and vocational programs.

The services component of the proposed Collin County Community College would stand as the "open door" to the college, providing those services aimed at increasing the students' ability to benefit from education.

Support Services

- I. Core College Services
 - a. Admissions and Registrar
 - b. Financial Aid Office/Scholarship
 - c. Health Center
 - d. Campus Security
 - e. Bookstore

- II. Academic and Technical Support Services
 - a. Library
 - b. Learning Skill Center
 - c. Testing Center
 - d. Faculty Development Opportunities

- III. Career Development Services
 - a. Job Placement Office
 - b. Career Counseling
 - c. Continuing Education Programs

- IV. Student Support Services
 - a. Counseling Services
 - b. Veterans Assistance Office
 - c. "Access" Programs
 - d. Women Programs
 - e. Handicapped Services
 - f. International Student
 - g. Student Union/Cafeteria
 - h. Student Activities
 - i. Child Care
 - j. Shuttle Services

SUMMARY REPORT
FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT SUB-COMMITTEE
COLLIN COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE COMMITTEE
SEPTEMBER 18, 1984

I. RECOMMENDED CRITERIA FOR LOCATION OF FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

A. Population

Facilities and programs should be located at a sufficient number of sites to meet the short-run and long-run needs of the entire population of residents of Collin County.

B. Transportation

Facilities and programs should be located at sites which are accessible and convenient to a large majority of the residents Collin County.

C. Flexibility

A substantial degree of flexibility should be included in facility design and location of sites decisions to facilitate changes occurring in the educational marketplace.

D. Financial

The primary financial guideline for decisions on location of facilities and programs should be "incur minimum reasonable costs to achieve maximum high quality educational results for the most students over time".

E. Time Period

The recommended time frames for facility and program planning is 1985-2005, which is generally divided into 5-year phases.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POTENTIAL SITE LOCATIONS FOR FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

A. Regional Instruction Centers

A number of locations should be identified over time as potential sites for Regional Instruction Centers to offer classes and services to the student population of Collin County. Since Grayson County Community College currently has five locations for Collin County, and a large group of residents now attend classes in various parts of the Dallas County Community College system a sufficient number of centers should be initiated as soon as possible to meet the needs of these and other students.

Facilities & Equipment
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B. Campus Locations

The development of two locations should be initiated immediately as potential sites for district campuses to offer full programs, student personnel services and community services to the residents of Collin County. It is recommended that these sites be in the central and south sections of Collin County. The diversity of programs offered on various campuses should be guided by the varying needs of sections of Collin County as determined by the marketplace over time.

III. CENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

A modest cost centralized administration building should be developed as soon as possible to serve all campuses and all instructional and service facilities of this proposed multi-campus community college district.

IV. LONG RANGE MASTER PLAN

It is recommended that the initial Board of Trustees and Administration give high priority to the development of a financially sound long-range Master Plan, including the need for acquiring additional sites for regional instructional centers and college campuses.

SUMMARY REPORT
SIGNATURES FOR PETITIONS SUB-COMMITTEE
COLLIN COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE COMMITTEE
NOVEMBER 14, 1984

The signatures for Petitions Sub-Committee began its work September 18, when the CCCCC gave unanimous approval for a proposed Collin County Community College. On that date information sheets and precinct lists were distributed to all CCCCC members.

The plan, previously formulated, was to target registered voters by collecting signatures and discussing the project within every Collin County precinct or neighborhood. To that end CCCCC members and volunteers were asked to begin block drives in their communities. It was felt that the block drives would serve not only to gather signatures, but also to acquaint individuals with the proposed college.

With this beginning the Petition Sub-Committees organized Collin County by area and asked one or two individuals to take responsibility for a specific area. Area coordinators were:

James W. Carson, Pete Adams, North & West Collin County (including Frisco); Richard Abernathy, (McKinney); Jeanne Merica, M. L. Copus, (Allen); Don Whitt, John Akin Southeast Collin County (Wylie, Murphy); Maryann Fraley, Sue Olivier, Tess Steward, (Richardson); Hilary Krueger, (East Plano); Gail Simpler, Nancy Stevens, Timothy Danby (West Plano); Leland Dysart (Plano Schools).

Area coordinators' responsibilities included getting precinct coordinators for all precincts in their regions. Precinct coordinators were in turn asked to enlist volunteers to help with contacting local civic and service organizations to get signatures, and also ask for volunteers to collect signatures on November 6, at each of the Collin County polling places. County school personnel were contacted by Leland Dysart and Don Whitt.

During this initial organizational phase petitions were placed at public libraries, the main and sub-courthouse; as well as several city halls in the county. At these designated buildings it was possible to sign, and also pick up petitions for distribution. Coordinators and Volunteers also collected signatures at football games, school carnivals and supermarkets.

Two general meetings for CCCCC members and Petition Drive volunteers have been held. During the entire drive and at each meeting the Petition Committee Co-Chairman kept close count of the signatures as they have come in. At the November 1st meeting area coordinators were given specific goals of numbers of signatures needed from their areas with the understanding that if these goals were met our efforts would be ended.

SIGNATURES FOR PETITIONS
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The November 6 drive to collect signatures on election day at every Collin County polling place was to be the all out effort to complete our drive. The theme was the yellow rose -- as in the "Yellow Rose of Texas". Publicity Chairman, Cathy Scheel, released information to all area papers stressing this theme, and asking voters to look for our workers wearing a yellow rose.

The Election Day Drive proved to be a fantastic effort by hundreds of volunteers and CCCCC members. Every area coordinator reached or exceeded his/her goal of numbers of signatures to be collected. By November 7 letters and news releases were sent out that all petitions could be returned. The signatures for petitions drive was a success!

The Co-Chairmen wish to thank every individual involved for the tremendous effort on his/her part. Yet, we stressed from the beginning that our effort would be a community effort. No one or two or three people could ever be responsible for getting the college on the April 6 ballot. Our drive had no "I did's" but many, many "we did's". We are proud of all of us.

In addition to the CCCCC members listed on Page 2 of the Feasibility Study, the following Collin County residents participated actively in the signature gathering effort so important to the success of the Collin County Community College Project:

Pete Adams, Russ Aikins, Sandra Aikins, Lorna Akin, Pauline Akin, Bobby Aldridge, Carolyn Allen, Frances Allen, Jeannie Allison, Mike Anastasio, Rita Ansler, Elizabeth Arion, Sheila Arledge, Linda Armstrong, Linda Bailey, Penny Baker, Kay Barnett, Vickie Becker, Beth Bell, Wendy Belloccio, Regina Benkowitz, Sue Bertoldi, Larry Bowles, Carolyn Boyd, Joyce Brett, Steve Brodie, Linda Brune, Debra Bryan, Sam Cantrell, Donna Carruth, Virginia Castro, Evelyn Chandler, Prior's Charcoal Grill, Wendy Chopin, Carol Cinclair, Rick Cinclair, Connie Claassen, John Clanton, Marion Clark, Jeff Cocking, J. D. Cole, Larry Collins, Jean Condreay, Christy Cottey, Cheri Cox, Kathy Crowley, Lynn Danby, Sean Danby, Bill Davidson, Deyna Davidson, Richard Davis, Bob Decker, Gary Denton, Kathy Denton, Julie Devany, Vivian Dial, James Dixon, Marilee Donaldson, Nancy Dougherty, Jackie Douglas, Claudia Dunn, Pat Durbin, Peggy Eckelkamp, Leland Edge, Judy Edstrom, Carol Ellis, Judy Erickson, Jack Ersmen, Judy Eshelman, Bruce Evans, Sally Evans, City of Farmersville, Patsy's Hair Fashions, Nina Fessler, Priscilla Field, Kay Fitkin, Dorothy Francis, Judy Franklin, Susan Frayer, Shirley Freeman, Rosa Frizell, Rob Funk, Gloria Garnes, Elaine Garrett, Mary Alice Garza, Dot Gebauer, Jerre Gieger, Joe Gilbert, Florence Glisker, Rene Goldblatt, Audrea Gothard, Francis Gothard,

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Maggie Greaves, Tom Guerrero, Mary Hagood, Carolyn Halloway, Marge Halverson, Connie Hammer, Carol Hanson, Kay Hard, Stephanie Hardesty, Glenda Harrison, Pam Harvey, C. Headen, Gene Helton, Tom Higgins, Jim Highsmith, Marjorie Hillis, Annette Hoagland, Georgia Holcomb, Sandra Horam, Ann Huffman, Sue Irwin, Paula Isaacks, Betsy Jacobs, Kathy Jacobson, Bill James, Sharon James, Sue James, Janice Janacek, Glenda Janssen, Cindy Johnson, Pat Johnson, Vicki Johnson, Josephine Jones, Susan Jones, Maureen Jourde, Thomas Kelly, Sheila Kersting, Rita Kimberlin, Sandra Kirchner, Mel Kloepper, Gloria Kraus, Ron Kraus, Hilary Krueger, Maryann Krueger, Judy Kyle, Gina Lack, Donna Lackey, Ken Lane, Kathy Lawson, Dawn Lawton, Kay Lee, Mary Lee, Norma Lewis, Colin Light, Leala Lindsley, Karen Louda, City of Lucas, Sherry Lyon, Betty Malone, Polly Marsh, Iona Martin, Elayne Mayes, Pat McBee, Judy McCloud, Cathy McDade, Nancy Meyer, Virgil Miller, Jackie Moellers, Becky Moore, Connie Moore, Gary Moore, Marilyn Moore, Phillip Moore, Marsha Moriarty, Mary Ellen Neidig, Mike Newman, Gwen Newmann, Carol Niedermeyer, Claire Nisonger, Mary Lou Oldfield, Ronald Oliver, Nicholas Olivier, Barbara Orsak, Michael Overton, Brenda Palmer, Sandra Paradise, Elyn Patterson, Judy Pawlson, Marian Pfohl, Harrison's Pharmacy, Mary Pilkington, Pat Plumlee, Beth Porter, Gay Powell, Donna Price, Elaine Pringle, Jim Pritchard, Gene Ramsey, Judy Rand, Curtis Ratcliffe, Shirley Reed, Lillian Rhodes, Delores Ridout, Amelia Rivera, Francisco Rivera, Pat Robertson, Nan Robinson, Wendy Robinson, Don Roddenbaugh, Linda Rogers, Helen Romanski, Ann Sadler, Jan Samuels, Mary Sarver, Cathy Scheel, Kaye Schmidt, Andrew J. Scoggins, Carol Scott, Helen Scott, Ann Severns, Bruce Sharp, Freta Sharp, Stephanie Shephard, Don Short, Ada Sievert, Guy Simpler, C. Dan Smith, Cynthia Smith, Jeanne Spradley, Kay St. Peter, Lisa Staples, Anna Starnes, G. W. Steenbergen, Liz Steinbergen, Sue Stephens, Mark Stevens, Randy Stevens, Paula Stewart, Bonnie Still, Lynn Stouffer, Louise Suder, Shelby Szygenda, Sharon Teffeteller, Bob Templeton, Ben Thomas, Diane Thompson, Donna Thompson, Duaine Thompson, Judy Trimble, Judy Truelove, Lyel Upshaw, Cheryl Vanderlinden, Gwynne Vanderwall, Sherry Vasinda, Beverly Vines, Cindy Walker, Fay Walder, Cindy Wall, Sharon Wall, Dona Watson, Helen Weaver, Suzanne Werner, Marjorie White, Jane Wiley, Meryle Williams, Sherrie Williams, Marcia Wilson, Pat Wilson, Jim Winsor, Ginny Wirka, Jacque Wita, Bill Zaeske, Jud Zellner, and any individuals whose names were unintentionally omitted.

A P P E N D I X BProposed Calendar for Collin County Community College

May 10, 1984	Organizational meeting of the Collin County Community College Committee (McKinney)
By August 1, 1984	Committee members sub-committee assignments
August 16, 1984	Meeting of Collin County Community College Committee, Sub-Committees; Review of Charge and Position Papers (McKinney)
September 18, 1984	Meeting of Collin County Community College Committee; Review Sub-Committee activities (Plano)
September 25, 1984	Submission to Coordinating Board of Proposed Petition for Review.
October 1, 1984	Report to Coordinating Board and Texas Education Agency concerning possible curricular offerings of Collin County Community College in 1985-1986 and 1986-87 for transmittal to Legislative Budget Board
October 1, 1984 thru November 15, 1984	Gathering of 12,000 signatures on petitions
October 16, 1984	Meeting of Collin County Community College Committee.
November 1, 1984	Meeting of Collin County Community College Committee; Progress Reports on Signature Drive.
November 15, 1984	Meeting of Collin County Community College Committee; Completion of Signature Drive and Review of Feasibility Study
By December 1, 1984	Submission to Coordinating Board of: 1. Feasibility study; 2. Certification of 10% of registered voters on petitions
By January 15, 1985	Coordinating Board holds hearing in Collin County on the proposed Community College
By January 25, 1985	Coordinating Board approves the holding of an election
April 6, 1985	Election to form District, set taxing limits, elect Board of Trustees
July 1, 1985	Collin County Community College -- a legal entity