

Strategic Plan
for
Texas Public Community Colleges
2007-2011

Submitted June 23, 2006

Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board
Academic Affairs and Research Division
Austin, Texas
On behalf of the Public Community Colleges of Texas

Community Colleges: Mission

Texas public community colleges are two-year institutions whose primary mission is to serve their local taxing districts and service areas in Texas in offering vocational, technical, and academic courses for certification or associate's degrees. Continuing education, remedial and compensatory education consistent with open-admission policies, and programs of counseling and guidance also are provided. Each institution insists on excellence in all academic areas – instruction, research, and public service. Faculty research, using the facilities provided for and consistent with the primary function of each institution, is encouraged. Funding for research should be from private sources, competitively acquired sources, local taxes, and other local revenue.³

Within the overall mission, each Texas public community college is to provide:

- technical programs up to two years in length leading to associate's degrees or certificates;
- vocational programs leading directly to employment in semi-skilled and skilled occupations;
- freshman and sophomore courses in arts and sciences, including the new core and field of study curricula leading to associate's and baccalaureate degrees;
- continuing adult education programs for occupational upgrading or personal enrichment;
- compensatory education programs designed to fulfill the commitment of an admissions policy allowing the enrollment of disadvantaged students;
- a continuing program of counseling and guidance designed to assist students in achieving their individual educational goals;
- workforce development programs designed to meet local and statewide needs;
- adult literacy and other basic skills programs for adults; and
- such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board or local governing boards in the best interest of postsecondary education in Texas.⁴

Community Colleges: Philosophy

Texas public community colleges are uniquely positioned by philosophy, structure, and purpose to primarily meet the educational and training needs of the citizens they serve in their local taxing districts and in their service areas. Through cooperative efforts that promote continuity and efficiency, coupled with independent efforts to meet local community needs, community colleges are student-centered institutions sharing common values reflected in their commitment to:

- belief in the worth and dignity of the individual;
- addressing the extraordinary diversity of Texas;
- a vision of community as a place to be served and a climate to be created;
- excellence in teaching and learning;
- open-door policies for meeting the needs of individuals with a wide range of educational and training goals;
- implementation of the highest standards of ethical professional practice; and
- effective stewardship of the public trust and resources.

³ Source: *Texas Education Code*, Section 130.0011

⁴ Source: *Texas Education Code*, Section 130.003 (e)

Chapter 8. Creation, Expansion, Dissolution, or Conservatorship of Public Community/Junior College Districts
Subchapter A. Definitions

Please note that The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board makes every effort to ensure that the information published on this Internet site is secure and accurate; however, due to the limitations of Internet security, the rules published here are for information only, and do not represent legal documentation.

§8.1 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

- (1) Appropriate Authorities (for the purposes of certification of the petition)--The independent school district board of trustees, county school board or boards, or commissioners' court or courts as outlined under §8.30 of this title (relating to Legality of the Petition).
- (2) Board or Coordinating Board--The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.
- (3) Branch Campuses of Community College Districts--Operate as out-of-district units of existing community college districts and provide programs as defined in Texas Education Code, Chapter 130 and set out in §8.25 of this title (relating to Provisions Applicable to Each Type of District) on an ongoing and permanent basis.
- (4) Certificate Programs--Workforce programs designed for entry-level employment or for upgrading skills and knowledge within an occupation. Certificate programs serve as building blocks and exit points for associate of applied science degree programs.
- (5) Commissioner of Higher Education or Commissioner--The chief executive officer of the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.
- (6) Continuing Education Unit or CEU--Ten contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience under responsible sponsorship, capable direction, and qualified instruction, as outlined in the Guidelines for Instructional Programs in Workforce Education.
- (7) Extension Center or Extension Facility--Any single or multiple location other than the main campus of a community college district and outside the boundaries of the taxing authority of a community college district. Extension centers and extension facilities are subject to Chapter 4, Subchapter E. of this title (relating to Approval of Distance Education and Off-Campus Instruction for Public Colleges and Universities).
- (8) Full-time Equivalent Students (FTE)--The total number of semester credit hours reported by an institution for a long term divided by 15 semester credit hours, or total reported annually divided by 30; and for continuing education courses, the total number of contact hours reported quarterly by an institution divided by 300, or total reported annually divided by 900.
- (9) Governing Board--The body charged with policy direction of any public community college district, the technical college system, public state college, public senior college or university, or other educational agency, including but not limited to boards of directors, boards of regents, boards of trustees, and independent school district boards.
- (10) Gross Fiscal Mismanagement--Includes:
 - (A) failure to keep adequate fiscal records;
 - (B) failure to maintain proper control over assets;
 - (C) failure to discharge fiscal obligations in a timely manner; and
 - (D) misuse of state funds.

(11) Inactive Public Community College--A public community college district that has failed to establish and maintain a community college within three years from the date of its authorization.

(12) Public Community College--Any public junior college or public community college as defined in Texas Education Code, §§61.003 and 130.005, and whose role, mission, and purpose is outlined in Texas Education Code, §§130.0011 and 130.003.

(13) Scholastic Population of a Proposed Community College District--All students enrolled in K-12 for the area to be included in the district.

(14) State Conservatorship Board--Appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate and has the authority, when appointed as conservator of an agency, to:

(A) terminate the employment of any employee whose conduct the board determines contributed to the condition that caused the conservatorship;

(B) employ personnel for the agency;

(C) change the agency's organization or structure as necessary to alleviate the conditions that caused the conservatorship; and

(D) contract with persons for management or administrative services necessary to effect the conservatorship.

(15) Technical Courses or Programs--Workforce education courses or programs for which semester/quarter credit hours are awarded.

(16) Vocational Courses or Programs--Workforce education courses or programs for which continuing education units (CEUs) are awarded.

(17) Workforce Continuing Education Course--A course offered for continuing education units (CEUs) with an occupationally specific objective and supported by state funding. A workforce continuing education course differs from a community service course offered for recreational or avocational purposes and is not supported by state funding.

(18) Workforce Education--Technical courses and programs for which semester/quarter credit hours are awarded, and vocational courses and programs for which continuing education units are awarded. Technical and vocational courses and programs prepare students for immediate employment or job upgrade within specific occupational categories.

Source Note: The provisions of this §8.1 adopted to be effective June 2, 1998, 23 TexReg 5668; amended to be effective May 25, 2004, 29 TexReg 5059

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SUBTITLE B. STATE COORDINATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

CHAPTER 61. TEXAS HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD

SUBCHAPTER A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 61.001. SHORT TITLE. This chapter may be cited as the Higher Education Coordinating Act of 1965. Acts 1971, 62nd Leg., p. 3072, ch. 1024, art. 1, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1971.

Sec. 61.002. PURPOSE. (a) The purpose of this chapter is to establish in the field of public higher education in the State of Texas an agency to provide leadership and coordination for the Texas higher education system, institutions, and governing boards, to the end that the State of Texas may achieve excellence for college education of its youth through the efficient and effective utilization and concentration of all available resources and the elimination of costly duplication in program offerings, faculties, and physical plants.

(b) In the exercise of its leadership role, the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board established by this chapter shall be an advocate for the provision of adequate resources and sufficient authority to institutions of higher education so that such institutions may realize, within their prescribed role and scope, their full potential to the benefit of the students who attend such institutions and to the benefit of the citizens of the state in terms of the realization of the benefits of an educated populace. Acts 1971, 62nd Leg., p. 3072, ch. 1024, art. 1, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1971. Amended by Acts 1987, 70th Leg., ch. 823, Sec. 1.01, eff. June 20, 1987.

Sec. 61.003. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter:

(1) "Board" means the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

(2) "Public junior college" means any junior college certified by the board in accordance with Section 61.063 of this chapter.

(3) "General academic teaching institution" means The University of Texas at Austin; The University of Texas at El Paso; The University of Texas of the Permian Basin; The University of Texas at Dallas; The University of Texas at San Antonio; Texas A&M University, Main University; The University of Texas at Arlington; Tarleton State University; Prairie View A&M University; Texas Maritime Academy; Texas Tech University; University of North Texas; Lamar University; Lamar State College--Orange; Lamar State College--Port Arthur; Texas A&M University--Kingsville; Texas A&M University--Corpus Christi; Texas Woman's University; Texas Southern University; Midwestern State University; University of Houston; University of Texas--Pan American; The University of Texas at Brownsville; Texas A&M University--Commerce; Sam Houston State University; Texas State University--San Marcos; West Texas A&M University; Stephen F. Austin State University; Sul Ross State University; Angelo State University; The University of Texas at Tyler; and any other college, university, or institution so classified as provided in this chapter or created and so classified, expressly or impliedly, by law.

(4) "Public senior college or university" means a general academic teaching institution as defined above.

(5) "Medical and dental unit" means The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston; The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas; The University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio; The University of Texas Dental Branch at Houston; The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center; The University of Texas Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences at Houston; The University of Texas Dental School at San Antonio; The University of Texas Medical School at Houston; the nursing institutions of The University of Texas System; and The University of Texas School of Public Health at Houston; and such other medical or dental schools as may be established by statute or as provided in this chapter.

(6) "Other agency of higher education" means The University of Texas System, System Administration; Texas Western University Museum; Texas A & M University System, Administrative and General Offices; Texas Agricultural Experiment Station; Texas Agricultural Extension Service; Rodent and Predatory Animal Control Service (a part of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service); Texas Engineering Experiment Station (including the

the state in the board is reserved and retained locally in each respective public junior college district or the governing board of each public junior college as provided in the applicable laws. Acts 1971, 62nd Leg., p. 3072, ch. 1024, art. 1, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1971.

Sec. 61.061. POLICIES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS RESPECTING JUNIOR COLLEGES. The board has the responsibility for adopting policies, enacting regulations, and establishing general rules necessary for carrying out the duties with respect to public junior colleges placed upon it by the legislature. The commissioner of higher education is responsible for carrying out these policies and enforcing these rules and regulations. Acts 1971, 62nd Leg., p. 3072, ch. 1024, art. 1, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1971.

Sec. 61.062. POWERS RESPECTING JUNIOR COLLEGES. (a) The board may authorize the creation of public junior college districts as provided in the applicable laws. In the exercise of this authority the board shall give particular attention to the need for a public junior college in the proposed district, and the ability of the district to provide adequate local financial support.

(b) The board may dissolve any public junior college district which has failed to establish and maintain a junior college in the district within three years from the date of its authorization.

(c) The board may adopt standards for the operation of public junior colleges and prescribe rules and regulations for them.

(d) The board may require of each public junior college whatever reports it deems necessary in accordance with its rules and regulations.

(e) The board may establish advisory commissions composed of representatives of public junior colleges and other citizens of the state to provide advice and counsel to the board with respect to public junior colleges.

Acts 1971, 62nd Leg., p. 3072, ch. 1024, art. 1, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1971.

Sec. 61.063. LISTING AND CERTIFICATION OF JUNIOR COLLEGES. The commissioner of higher education shall file with the state auditor and the state comptroller on or before October 1 of each year a list of the public junior colleges in this state. The commissioner shall certify the names of those colleges that have complied with the standards, rules, and regulations prescribed by the board. Only those colleges which are so certified shall be eligible for and may receive any appropriation made by the legislature to public junior colleges.

Acts 1971, 62nd Leg., p. 3072, ch. 1024, art. 1, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1971.

Sec. 61.0631. TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR TEACHERS OF DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS. (a) The board shall plan, initiate, and finance programs of teacher training for the teaching of educationally, economically, socially, and culturally disadvantaged students in the public junior colleges, to be provided at selected institutions in the state which prepare people to teach in the public junior colleges.

(b) The board shall sponsor and finance:

(1) summer institutes for junior college teachers on how to teach the disadvantaged student; and

(2) regional in-service training workshops in different parts of the state for those teachers currently teaching remedial-compensatory courses and programs for disadvantaged students.

(c) The board shall serve as a central clearinghouse of information on remedial-compensatory education courses and programs for all public junior colleges in order to provide a statewide coordinated effort in the development of these courses and programs.

(d) The legislature shall appropriate funds to implement the provisions of this section.

Added by Acts 1973, 63rd Leg., p. 1738, ch. 630, Sec. 1, eff. June 16, 1973.

Sec. 61.064. COOPERATIVE UNDERTAKINGS WITH PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. The board shall:

(1) enlist the cooperation of private colleges and universities in developing a statewide plan for the orderly growth of the Texas system of higher education;

EDUCATION CODE
SUBTITLE G. NON-BACCALAUREATE SYSTEM
CHAPTER 130. JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS
SUBCHAPTER A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 130.001. SUPERVISION BY COORDINATING BOARD, TEXAS COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY SYSTEM. (a) The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, referred to as the coordinating board, shall exercise general control of the public junior colleges of Texas.

(b) The coordinating board shall have the responsibility for adopting policies, enacting regulations, and establishing general rules necessary for carrying out the duties with respect to public junior colleges as prescribed by the legislature, and with the advice and assistance of the commissioner of higher education, shall have authority to:

(1) authorize the creation of public junior college districts as provided in the statutes, giving particular attention to the need for a public junior college in the proposed district and the ability of the district to provide adequate local financial support;

(2) dissolve any public junior college district which has failed to establish and maintain a junior college within three years from the date of its authorization;

(3) adopt standards for the operation of public junior colleges and prescribe the rules and regulations for such colleges;

(4) require of each public junior college such reports as deemed necessary in accordance with the coordinating board's rules and regulations; and

(5) establish advisory commissions composed of representatives of public junior colleges and other citizens of the state to provide advice and counsel to the coordinating board with respect to public junior colleges.

Acts 1969, 61st Leg., p. 2993, ch. 889, Sec. 1. Renumbered from V.T.C.A., Education Code Sec. 51.001 by Acts 1971, 62nd Leg., p. 3280, ch. 1024, art. 1, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1971.

Sec. 130.0011. PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES; ROLE AND MISSION. Texas public junior colleges shall be two-year institutions primarily serving their local taxing districts and service areas in Texas and offering vocational, technical, and academic courses for certification or associate degrees. Continuing education, remedial and compensatory education consistent with open-admission policies, and programs of counseling and guidance shall be provided. Each institution shall insist on excellence in all academic areas--instruction, research, and public service. Faculty research, using the facilities provided for and consistent with the primary function of each institution, is encouraged. Funding for research should be from private sources, competitively acquired sources, local taxes, and other local revenue.

Added by Acts 1987, 70th Leg., ch. 823, Sec. 2.01, eff. June 20, 1987.

Sec. 130.0012. PILOT PROJECT: BACCALAUREATE DEGREE PROGRAMS.

Text of section effective until January 1, 2020

(a) The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board shall establish a pilot project to examine the feasibility and effectiveness of authorizing public junior colleges to offer baccalaureate degree programs in the fields of applied science and applied technology. Participation in the pilot project does not otherwise alter the role and mission of a public junior college.

(b) The coordinating board shall operate the pilot project at three public junior colleges, as determined by the coordinating board.

(c) A public junior college participating in the pilot project must meet all applicable accreditation requirements of the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

(d) A public junior college participating in the pilot project may not offer more than five baccalaureate degree programs under the project at any time. The degree programs are subject to the continuing approval of the coordinating board. In determining what baccalaureate degree programs are to be offered, the junior college and the coordinating board shall consider:

(1) the need for the degree programs in the region served by the junior college;

in the coordinating board or in the Central Education Agency is reserved and retained locally in each of the respective public junior college districts or in the governing boards of such junior colleges as provided in the laws applicable.

Acts 1969, 61st Leg., p. 2993, ch. 889, Sec. 1. Renumbered from V.T.C.A., Education Code Sec. 51.002 by Acts 1971, 62nd Leg., p. 3281, ch. 1024, art. 1, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1971.

Sec. 130.0021. CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY. A public junior college or a public junior college district may donate, exchange, convey, sell, or lease land, improvements, or any other interest in any real property for less than the fair market value of the real property interest if the donation, conveyance, exchange, sale, or lease is being made to a university system and the governing board of the public junior college or the public junior college district also finds that the donation, conveyance, exchange, sale, or lease of the interest promotes a public purpose related to higher education within the service area of the public junior college or the public junior college district.

Added by Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 296, Sec. 5, eff. May 29, 1999.

Sec. 130.003. STATE APPROPRIATION FOR PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES.

(a) There shall be appropriated biennially from money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to supplement local funds for the proper support, maintenance, operation, and improvement of those public junior colleges of Texas that meet the standards prescribed by this chapter. The sum shall be allocated on the basis of contact hours within categories developed, reviewed, and updated by the coordinating board.

(b) To be eligible for and to receive a proportionate share of the appropriation, a public junior college must:

(1) be certified as a public junior college as prescribed in Section 61.063;

(2) offer a minimum of 24 semester hours of vocational and/or terminal courses;

(3) have complied with all existing laws, rules, and regulations governing the establishment and maintenance of public junior colleges;

(4) collect, from each full-time and part-time student enrolled, matriculation and other session fees in the amounts required by law or in the amounts set by the governing board of the junior college district as authorized by this title;

(5) grant, when properly applied for, the scholarships and tuition exemptions provided for in this code; and

(6) for a public junior college established on or after September 1, 1986, levy and collect ad valorem taxes as provided by law for the operation and maintenance of the public junior college.

(c) All funds allocated under the provisions of this code, with the exception of those necessary for paying the costs of audits as provided, shall be used exclusively for the purpose of paying salaries of the instructional and administrative forces of the several institutions and the purchase of supplies and materials for instructional purposes.

(d) Only those colleges which have been certified as prescribed in Section 61.063 of this code shall be eligible for and may receive any appropriation made by the legislature to public junior colleges.

(e) The purpose of each public community college shall be to provide:

(1) technical programs up to two years in length leading to associate degrees or certificates;

(2) vocational programs leading directly to employment in semi-skilled and skilled occupations;

(3) freshman and sophomore courses in arts and sciences;

(4) continuing adult education programs for occupational or cultural upgrading;

(5) compensatory education programs designed to fulfill the commitment of an admissions policy allowing the enrollment of disadvantaged students;

(6) a continuing program of counseling and guidance designed to assist students in achieving their individual educational goals;

(7) work force development programs designed to meet local and statewide needs;

(8) adult literacy and other basic skills programs for

adults; and

(9) such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board or local governing boards in the best interest of post-secondary education in Texas.

(f) This section does not alter, amend, or repeal Section 54.060 of this code.

Acts 1969, 61st Leg., p. 2994, ch. 889, Sec. 1. Renumbered from V.T.C.A., Education Code Sec. 51.003 by Acts 1971, 62nd Leg., p. 3281, ch. 1024, art. 1, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1971. Amended by Acts 1971, 62nd Leg., p. 3355, ch. 1024, art. 2, Sec. 30, eff. Sept. 1, 1971; Acts 1973, 63rd Leg., p. 87, ch. 51, Sec. 7, eff. Aug. 27, 1973; Acts 1973, 63rd Leg., p. 1519, ch. 549, Sec. 1, eff. June 15, 1973; Acts 1977, 65th Leg., p. 1379, ch. 550, Sec. 1, eff. Aug. 29, 1977; Acts 1985, 69th Leg., ch. 705, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1985; Acts 1985, 69th Leg., ch. 708, Sec. 16, eff. Aug. 26, 1985; Acts 1987, 70th Leg., ch. 823, Sec. 3.04, eff. June 20, 1987; Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 262, Sec. 1, eff. May 23, 1993; Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 1383, Sec. 1, eff. June 20, 1997; Acts 2005, 79th Leg., ch. 805, Sec. 1, eff. June 17, 2005.

Sec. 130.0031. TRANSFERS: WHEN MADE. (a) In this section:

(1) "Category 1 junior college" means a junior college having not more than 2,500 students in fall head count enrollment for the previous fiscal year and not more than \$300,000 of local taxes collected, excluding taxes for debt service, in the previous fiscal year.

(2) "Category 2 junior college" means a junior college having more than 2,500 students in fall head count enrollment for the previous fiscal year or more than \$300,000 of local taxes collected, excluding taxes for debt service, in the previous fiscal year.

(b) Money appropriated for payment to junior colleges under the authority of Section 130.003 of this code shall be paid to each eligible category 1 junior college out of the public junior college reimbursement fund as follows:

(1) 24 percent of the yearly entitlement of the junior college shall be paid in two equal installments to be made on or before the 25th day of September and October; and

(2) 76 percent of the yearly entitlement of the junior college shall be paid in eight equal installments to be made on or before the 25th day of November, December, January, February, March, April, May, and June.

(c) Money appropriated for payment to junior colleges under the authority of Section 130.003 of this code shall be paid to each eligible category 2 junior college out of the public junior college reimbursement fund as follows:

(1) 24 percent of the yearly entitlement of the junior college shall be paid in two equal installments to be made on or before the 25th day of September and October; and

(2) 76 percent of the yearly entitlement of the junior college shall be paid in eight equal installments to be made on or before the 25th day of November, December, March, April, May, June, July, and August.

(d) The amount of any installment required by this section may be modified to provide the junior college with the proper amount to which the junior college may be entitled by law and to correct errors in the allocation or distribution of funds. If an installment under this section is required to be equal to other installments, the amount of other installments may be adjusted to provide for that equality. A payment under this section is not invalid because it is not equal to other installments.

Added by Acts 1984, 68th Leg., 2nd C.S., ch. 10, art. 1, Sec. 3, eff. Sept. 1, 1984.

Sec. 130.00311. METHODS OF INCLUSION OR PARTICIPATION IN JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT. (a) The following are methods that may be used to be included in or to participate in a junior college district:

(1) the registered voters of territory that is not located in a junior college district may petition to join an existing junior college district or to establish a new junior college district under the other provisions of this chapter; or

(2) a junior college district may enter into an agreement with an entity or community under Section 130.0081 to provide services to the entity or community.

(b) If a political subdivision or part of a political subdivision is not located in a junior college district or has not

which is now involved in litigation in any district court of Texas, the court of civil appeals, or the Supreme Court of Texas, in which litigation the validity of the organization or creation of such district or of the addition of territory to or detachment of territory from such districts is attacked, or to any district involved in proceedings now pending before the coordinating board in which proceedings the validity of the organization or creation of such district or of the addition of territory to or detachment of territory from such district is attacked.

(e) The establishment of any new public junior college campus within an existing junior college district or the establishment of any new junior college district shall be approved by the Legislative Budget Board if the establishment occurs during a time when the legislature is not in session. The legislature shall approve the establishment of any new public junior college campus within an existing junior college district or the establishment of any new junior college district if proposed during or within three months prior to a legislative session.

Acts 1969, 61st Leg., p. 2994, ch. 889, Sec. 1. Renumbered from V.T.C.A., Education Code Sec. 51.004 by Acts 1971, 62nd Leg., p. 3281, ch. 1024, art. 1, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1971. Amended by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 971, Sec. 2, eff. Sept. 1, 1995.

Sec. 130.005. CHANGE OF NAME TO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT. (a) The legislature hereby declares that the purpose of this section is to recognize that junior colleges are in fact comprehensive community colleges which serve their communities not only through university-parallel programs but also by means of occupational programs and other programs of community interest and need.

(b) The board of trustees of any junior college district may by resolution duly adopted change the name of such district by substituting the word "community" for the word "junior" in such name. A copy of such resolution duly certified by the secretary of the board of trustees shall be filed with the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System. Such change in name shall become effective upon the filing of such resolution with the said coordinating board. Thereafter all references to such district in all official actions, communications and records shall be by use of such new name.

Added by Acts 1971, 62nd Leg., p. 3344, ch. 1024, art. 2, Sec. 13, eff. Sept. 1, 1971. Amended by Acts 1973, 63rd Leg., p. 144, ch. 75, Sec. 1, eff. May 7, 1973.

Sec. 130.0051. OTHER CHANGE OF NAME BY JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT. (a) The board of trustees of a junior college district by resolution may change the name of the district or a college within the district by eliminating the words "community" or "junior" from the name of the district or college, unless the change would cause the district or college to have the same or substantially the same name as an existing district, college, or other public or private institution of higher education in this state.

(b) The board of trustees shall file with the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board a copy of a resolution adopted under Subsection (a) that is certified by the secretary of the board of trustees. The name change is effective on the date the resolution is filed with the coordinating board. After a name change is filed, the college or district shall use the new name in all official actions, communications, or records.

Added by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 570, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1997.

Sec. 130.006. COURSE HELD OUTSIDE DISTRICT. (a) The trustees of an independent school district located in a county contiguous to, but not a part of, a community college district and the governing board of the community college district may enter into a contract providing for the community college to hold college courses in the school district's facilities.

(b) The contract must be approved by resolution of the governing boards of the community college district and the school district.

(c) For purposes of state funding, a course held in the school district facilities is considered to be a course held in the community college district if the course:

(1) has been approved by a regional higher education council recognized by rule of the coordinating board and in which the district has been designated a member by the coordinating board; and