

BOARD MEETINGS

BD
(LOCAL)

Definition

The Board shall consist of nine members. In the event of the death or resignation of one or more members, the Board shall remain defined as a nine-member Board for the purposes of determining a majority. [See BBB]

Meeting Place and Time

The notice for a Board meeting shall reflect the date, time, and location of the meeting.

Regular Meetings

Regular meetings of the Board shall typically be held on the fourth Tuesday of each month as posted. When determined necessary and for the convenience of Board members, the Board Chairperson may change the date, time, or location of a regular meeting with proper notice.

Special or
Emergency
Meetings

The Board Chairperson shall call a special meeting at the Board Chairperson's discretion or on request by two members of the Board.

The Board Chairperson shall call an emergency meeting when it is determined by the Board Chairperson or four members of the Board that an emergency or urgent public necessity, as defined by law, warrants the meeting.

Agenda

Preparation
Deadline

The deadline for submitting items for inclusion on the agenda is the fifth business day before regular meetings and the fifth business day before special meetings, except in an emergency in accordance with the Texas Open Meetings Act.

Submission of
Topics

The District President shall compile for review by the Board Chairperson all topics timely submitted by Board members, topics requested by the Board, and topics suggested by the District President.

A Board Member
May Request a
Subject Be Included
on the Agenda

The Board Chairperson and the District President shall confer regarding the proposed topics, and the Board Chairperson shall determine the topics for the official meeting agenda. Consistent with Board procedures, ~~the Board or two or more~~ Board members have requested in writing be addressed are either on ~~the a~~ meeting agenda or scheduled for deliberation at an appropriate time in the near future. If the item is a discussion item, it will be scheduled on the agenda for a future committee or Board meeting within 30-60 calendar days. If the item is an action item, the Board Chairperson will decide on which committee or Board agenda the item will be placed, provided the proposed action item does not exceed the Board's authority, violate other existing Board policies, or violate applicable laws. The Board Chairperson shall not refuse to assign an topic action item that complies with this policy requested by two or more Board members to an agenda and, once assigned,

shall not have the authority to remove the topic—action item from the agenda without the requesting Board members's specific authorization.

- Consent Agenda** When the agenda is prepared, the Board Chairperson shall determine items, if any, that qualify to be placed on the consent agenda. A consent agenda shall include items of a routine and/or recurring nature grouped together under one action item. For each item listed as part of a consent agenda, the Board shall be furnished with background material. All such items shall be acted upon by one vote without separate discussion, unless a Board member requests that an item be withdrawn for individual consideration. The remaining items shall be adopted under a single motion and vote.
- Notice to Members** Members of the Board shall be given notice of regular and special meetings at least 72 hours prior to the scheduled time of the meeting and at least one hour prior to the time of an emergency meeting.
- Closed Meeting** Notice of all meetings shall provide for the possibility of a closed meeting during an open meeting, as provided by law. The Board may conduct a closed meeting when the agenda subject is one that may properly be discussed in closed meeting. See BDA
- Order of Business** The order of business for regular Board meetings shall be as set out in the agenda accompanying the notice of the meeting. At the meeting, the order in which posted agenda items are taken may be changed by consensus of Board members present.
- Rules of Order** The Board shall observe the parliamentary procedures as found in *Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised*, except as otherwise provided in Board procedural rules or by law. Procedural rules may be suspended at any Board meeting by majority vote of the members present so long as the suspension does not result in actions or motions that must be declared null and void under Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised or applicable law.
- Voting** Voting shall be by voice vote or show of hands, as directed by the Board Chairperson. Any member may abstain from voting, and a member's vote or failure to vote shall be recorded upon that member's request.
- Minutes** Board action shall be carefully recorded by the Board Secretary or clerk; when approved, these minutes shall serve as the legal record of official Board actions. The written minutes of all meetings shall be approved by vote of the Board.
- The official minutes of the Board shall be retained on file in the office of the District President and shall be available for examination during regular office hours.

**Discussions and
Limitation**

Discussions shall be addressed to the Board Chairperson and then the entire membership. Discussion shall be directed solely to the business currently under deliberation, and the Board Chairperson shall halt discussion that does not apply to the business before the Board.

The Board Chairperson shall also halt discussion if the Board has agreed to a time limitation for discussion of an item, and that time limit has expired. Aside from these limitations, the Board Chairperson shall not interfere with debate so long as members wish to address themselves to an item under consideration.

**Trustee Requests for
Accommodations for
Board Meetings**

The College is committed to its compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. No qualified Trustee with a disability, as defined in board policy DAA(Legal), shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of the College or be subjected to disability discrimination. The Board will adopt a set of procedures for Trustees to request reasonable and legal accommodations in writing for participation in or legal access to regularly scheduled Board meetings that conform with the existing definitions and requirements under Board policy, see GA.

The College is not obligated to provide an accommodation if it would impose an undue financial hardship or administrative burden on the College as such limits are described in Board policy, see GA and DAA, or if it would require the College to take any action that it can demonstrate would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of a service, program, or activity.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION PLAN
COUNCILS AND FACULTY SENATES

BGC
(LOCAL)

College District faculty, staff, students, and administrators ~~members~~ serve the College District and participate in shared governance through membership and involvement in College District-recognized academic, governance, and strategic planning ~~matters through membership and involvement in, but not limited to, College District-recognized~~ committees and task forces.

Purpose and Mission As authorized by the Texas Education Code, the Board of Trustees has chosen to employ and commission peace officers to maintain law and order. The Collin College Police Department will strive to provide a safe environment in which all members of the College District community may work, teach, study, and learn. The police department in the daily performance of its functions will stress public safety and service and the protection of life and property.

Jurisdiction The primary jurisdiction of College District peace officers will include all counties in which property is owned, leased, rented, or otherwise under the control of the College District.

Authority Within a peace officer's primary jurisdiction, he or she:

1. Is vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities of peace officers;
2. May, in accordance with Chapter 14, Code of Criminal Procedure, arrest without a warrant any person who violates a law of the state; and
3. May enforce all traffic laws on streets and highways.

Outside a peace officer's primary jurisdiction, he or she is vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities of peace officers and may arrest any person who violates any law of the state if the peace officer is:

1. Summoned by another law enforcement agency to provide assistance; or
2. Assisting another law enforcement agency; or
3. Otherwise performing duties as a peace officer for the College District.

Additionally, as provided by Section 51.210 of the Texas Education Code, the College's peace officers are authorized to enforce policies, rules, and regulations promulgated by the Board and the administration.

Any person commissioned by the College District must be a certified peace officer who satisfies the requirements of the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE). Peace officers will discharge the responsibilities provided in Section 51.203 of the Texas Education Code and Articles 2.12 and 2.13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. All certified peace officers will possess a valid Texas driver's license at all times.

Appointing a Chief The Chief of Police is appointed by the Board of Trustees upon the recommendation of the District President. The Chief of Police is

subject to state and federal law, the policies of the Collin College Board of Trustees, and the regulations, guidelines, and directives implemented by the District President or designee.

The Chief of Police will, as a condition of employment, complete the course of training prescribed for Chiefs of Police by the TCOLE.

Subject to pertinent state and federal laws, Board policy, and administrative regulations and directives, the Chief of Police has authority to manage the members of the police department. The Chief of Police will promote the discipline, training, efficiency, and morale of the department. The Chief of Police is authorized to establish the schedule of work for all department personnel.

Subject to review and approval by the District President or designee, the Chief of Police will prepare a handbook or manual of procedures, guidelines, and regulations to implement Board policy and to guide officers in the discharge of their responsibilities. The handbook or manual will address arrests, search and seizure, use of force, evidence handling, use of vehicles and equipment, protection of criminal history information and other confidential information, use of firearms and qualifications, officer standards of conduct and training, interaction with other law enforcement agencies, interaction with mentally impaired individuals, traffic control, compliance with state and federal mandates, and other subjects as may be determined by the Chief of Police. The handbook or manual will address communication and cooperation between the police department and Collin College campus administrators with authority for the administration of student discipline.

The Chief of Police may promulgate oral and written orders, commands, directives, and verbal instructions that are not inconsistent with the law, Board policy, or orders and instructions from the District President or designee.

Security Authority and Powers

While within the jurisdiction set out in this policy, peace officers employed and commissioned by the College District will have all the powers, privileges, and immunities of peace officers. Subject to limitations in law, College District peace officers will have the authority to:

1. Protect the safety and welfare of any person in the jurisdiction of the College District and protect the property of the College District.
2. Enforce all laws, including municipal ordinances, county ordinances, and state laws, and investigate violations of law as needed. In doing so, College District peace officers may serve

search warrants in connection with College District-related investigations in compliance with the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.

3. Arrest suspects consistent with state and federal statutory and constitutional standards governing arrests, including arrests without warrant, for offenses that occur in the officer's presence or under the other rules set out in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.
4. Coordinate and cooperate with commissioned officers of all other law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of this policy as necessary.
5. Enforce College District policies, rules, and regulations on College District property or at College District functions.
6. Investigate violations of College District policies, rules, and regulations as requested by the District President or designee and participate in hearings concerning alleged violations.
7. Carry weapons as directed by the Chief of Police and approved by the District President.
8. Carry out all other duties as directed by the Chief of Police or District President.

**Limitations on
Outside Employment**

No officer commissioned under this policy will provide law enforcement or security services for an outside employer without prior written approval from the Chief of Police.

[See DBF(LOCAL) for additional requirements related to non-school employment.]

**Relationship with
Outside Agencies**

The College District's police department and the law enforcement agencies with which it has overlapping jurisdiction will enter into a memorandum of understanding that outlines reasonable communication and coordination efforts among the department and the agencies. The Chief of Police and the District President or designee will review the memorandum of understanding at least once every year. The memorandum of understanding will be approved by the Board.

Use of Force

The use of force, including deadly force, will be authorized only when reasonable and necessary, as outlined in the department regulations manual.

Guiding Principles

The use of force by police officers is a matter of critical concern to the Board, the public, and the law enforcement community. The Board recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority

to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation, and a careful balancing of all interests.

Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties. Officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

Duty to Intervene
and Report

Any College police officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances will, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force. An officer who observes another employee use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law will promptly report these observations to a supervisor.

Standards for Using
Force

Officers will use only that amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officers at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

An officer may use reasonable force to effect an arrest, search, prevent escape, or overcome resistance. If it is not reasonably apparent to the person being arrested, or it is not reasonably impracticable to do so, officers should make clear their intent to arrest or search the person and identify themselves as peace officers before using force.

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, officers will take the following factors into consideration, as time and circumstances permit.

These factors include, but are not limited to:

1. Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others;
2. The conduct of the individual being confronted as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time;
3. The officer's personal circumstances (e.g., age, size, relative strength, prior training and skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of other officers available);
4. The effect of drugs or alcohol on the subject;
5. The subject's mental state or capacity;
6. Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices;

7. The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his or her ability to resist despite being restrained;
8. The availability of other options and their possible effectiveness;
9. Nature of the offense or reason for contact with the individual;
10. Likelihood of injury to officers, suspects, and others;
11. Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the officer;
12. The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape;
13. The apparent need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation;
14. Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others or whether the risk of imminent threat has subsided;
15. Prior contacts with the subject or awareness of any propensity for violence; or
16. Any other exigent circumstances.

Use of deadly force is justified only in the following circumstances:

1. An officer may use deadly force to protect himself or herself or other persons from what the officer reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
2. An officer may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the subject is not immediately apprehended.

Reporting and
Analysis

Officers are discouraged from discharging a firearm at a moving vehicle. An officer may discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle only when there is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, and the officer reasonably believes that use of deadly force is necessary to defend the life of the officer or any other person. Any use of force by a College police officer will be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report, and a copy will be sent to the District President. To collect data for purposes of

training, resource allocation, analysis, policy development, and related purposes, the Chief of Police or designee may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in department procedure or law. The Chief of Police will objectively evaluate the use of force by the department's officers to ensure that their authority is used lawfully, appropriately, and consistently with training and policy.

Annual Report

Each year, the Chief of Police or designee will submit to the District President a written report summarizing and analyzing the use of force incidents in the preceding year that resulted in death, visible injury, or unconsciousness; that would lead a reasonable officer to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort; that used methods of restraint other than handcuffs or approved devices; that involved individuals who were struck or kicked; or that involved claims by individuals that the officer used excessive force or caused injury. The District President or designee will evaluate the need for additional training or policy modifications.

Training

In addition to initial and supplementary training on use of force, all College police officers will participate no less than annually in regular and periodic department training addressing this policy and protecting the public.

**Emergency Driving
in Pursuit and Non-
Pursuit Situations**

Vehicle pursuits expose innocent citizens, law enforcement officers, and fleeing violators to the risk of serious injury or death. The College District's police officers will make every reasonable effort to apprehend a fleeing suspect and to respond to emergency calls quickly and safely. The pursuit or call response should never be carried to such an extent as to endanger the lives or property of innocent users of the street, the highway, the violator, or the officer.

Emergency, non-pursuit driving is the operation of an authorized emergency vehicle with emergency lights and sirens in operation by a police officer in response to a life-threatening or a violent crime in progress, using due regard for the safety of others.

Emergency driving in a pursuit situation is an active attempt by a police officer, operating an emergency vehicle and utilizing simultaneously all emergency equipment, to apprehend one or more occupants of another moving vehicle and the driver of the fleeing vehicle is aware of that attempt and is resisting apprehension. Officers' conduct during the course of a pursuit must be objectively reasonable; that is, what a reasonable officer would do under the circumstances.

Emergency Driving
in General

The operation of a Collin College police vehicle, when utilized as an authorized emergency vehicle, is governed by the Texas Transportation Code Chapter 546. College police officers may operate College police vehicles as emergency vehicles in compliance with this policy in non-pursuit and pursuit emergency situations. When operating a department vehicle as an authorized emergency vehicle, the officer will immediately activate all emergency lights and sirens and will immediately notify the dispatcher. Officers will not operate a police vehicle in emergency status if it is occupied by any passenger other than another police officer.

Unmarked vehicles and police vehicles and College-owned vehicles without emergency lights and sirens will not be operated as emergency vehicles.

Non-Pursuit
Situations

Emergency responses will be made only when the incident involves a life-threatening situation or a violent crime in progress. Emergency responses must be approved by a supervisor. When deciding to initiate or continue driving under emergency conditions, officers will consider such factors as traffic volume, time of day, weather conditions, and potential hazard or liability to themselves and the public. Officers will have sufficient information to justify the decision to drive under emergency situations. Officers responding to a call from another officer needing assistance will remember that one must arrive at the scene safely in order to be of assistance.

Pursuit Situations

Probable cause must exist for the belief that a felony offense has been committed and failure to apprehend a suspect immediately may result in loss of life or serious bodily injury to another. A crime against property, by itself, will not justify pursuit.

Pursuits will be utilized only in instances necessary to pursue suspected perpetrators of felony crimes, which occurred on property owned, operated, or controlled by the College District. No pursuit will be initiated or continued on or off property owned, operated, or controlled by the College District by any officer unless a supervisor approves such pursuit. The supervisor will control the pursuit and have the authority to terminate the pursuit at any time. Supervisors should be within radio contact at all times and continually assess the advisability of commencing and continuing the pursuit. The supervisor will determine whether a back-up police vehicle is necessary and appropriate. The supervisor will notify other jurisdictions if the pursuit is likely to enter or cross into another jurisdiction.

The pursuing officer will consider the following factors before initiating a pursuit:

1. Nature of the offense;

2. The importance of protecting the public and balancing the known or reasonably suspected offense and the apparent need for immediate capture against the risks to officers, innocent motorists, and others;
3. Performance capabilities of the pursuit vehicle;
4. Vehicle speeds, road, traffic, and pedestrian conditions that unreasonably increase the danger of the pursuit when weighed against the risks resulting from the suspect's escape;
5. Weather and environmental factors such as rain, fog, ice, snow, or darkness that could substantially increase the danger of pursuit;
6. Age of offender, whether the identity is known, and whether there is comparatively minimal risk in allowing the suspect to be apprehended at a later time;
7. Officer's familiarity of area and his or her ability to accurately describe location and direction of travel;
8. Safety of the public in the area of the pursuit, including the type of area, time of day, the amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic (e.g., school zones) and the speed of the pursuit relative to these factors; and
9. Availability of other resources and back-up assistance.

When the suspect's identity has been established at a point where later apprehension can be accomplished, and there is no logical need for immediate apprehension, the pursuit will be terminated.

Officers should not continue an emergency response or pursuit when conditions escalate to a degree that places the safety of the officers or others in an unacceptable level of jeopardy. All officers involved in vehicular pursuits will be held accountable for the continuation of a pursuit when traffic hazards and other circumstances indicate, by danger level, that it should have been discontinued.

Officers will not use their vehicle as a ramming device, to box in or surround a suspect vehicle, to overtake or force a suspect vehicle off the roadway, or to create roadblocks.

Pursuits Initiated by
Other Law
Enforcement
Agencies

College police officers will discontinue the pursuit when another agency has assumed the pursuit, unless continued assistance of the Collin College Police Department is requested by the agency assuming the pursuit.

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| | <p>When a pursuit begins within another agency's jurisdiction and passes or ends within the College District's primary geographical jurisdiction, the originating agency will have arrest responsibility.</p> |
| <p>Reporting and Analysis</p> | <p>After a pursuit, the pursuing officer and supervisor monitoring the pursuit will each prepare a written report detailing the factual circumstances surrounding the pursuit. The report will be evaluated by the Chief of Police or his or her designee to ensure compliance with this policy and other department procedures. Each year, the Chief of Police will submit to the District President or designee a report summarizing and analyzing the pursuits taken in the previous year. The District President or designee will evaluate the need for additional training or policy modifications.</p> |
| <p>Training</p> | <p>In addition to initial and supplementary training on pursuits, all police officers of the department will participate no less than annually in regular and periodic department training addressing this policy and the importance of vehicle safety and protecting the public.</p> |
| <p>Video Monitoring</p> | <p>Video equipment will be used on a College District police car for safety purposes whenever the flashing lights on a car are in use.</p> |
| <p>Access to Recordings</p> | <p>Recordings will be considered law enforcement records, will remain in the custody of the Chief of Police, and will be maintained as required by the department regulations manual and in accordance with applicable law. An original complete copy of all dash cam and body camera recordings will be archived by the Information Technology Department in accordance with records retention guidelines. [See CR(LOCAL) for additional information]</p> |
| <p>Training</p> | <p>All College District officers will receive at least the minimum amount of education and training as required by law.</p> |
| <p>Racial Profiling</p> | <p>Officers will actively enforce state and federal laws in a responsible and professional manner, without regard to race, ethnicity, or national origin. Officers are prohibited from engaging in bias-based profiling when making traffic stops, field interview stops, or initiating asset seizure and forfeiture efforts. This policy is applicable to all persons, whether drivers, passengers, or pedestrians. Officers will conduct themselves in a dignified and respectful manner at all times when dealing with the public. Two of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the United States and Texas constitutions are equal protection under the law and freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures by governmental agents. The right of all persons to be treated equally and to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures must be respected. Bias-based profiling is an unacceptable patrol tactic and will not be condoned.</p> |

The District President or designee will provide a complaint process so that students, employees, and other citizens may report violations of this policy. The District President or designee will provide public education regarding the complaint process in the form of bulletin board notices, website postings, student handbook notices, public presentations, and/or other forms of communication designed to promote public awareness.

The Chief of Police will disseminate written regulations to all members of the police department that strictly prohibit racial profiling; define acts constituting racial profiling; describe the complaint process by which an individual may file a complaint if the individual believes that he or she has been subjected to racial profiling; and require appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of this policy. The written regulations will comply with state law requirements regarding the collection of data regarding arrests and the annual reporting to TCOLE and the Board regarding the data.

The Chief of Police or designee will provide periodic training regarding this policy and the department's procedures regarding racial profiling.

Complaints

Complaints against police officers must be in writing and signed by the person making the complaint. A copy of the complaint will be given to the officer within a reasonable time after it is filed [see Complaint Against Peace Officer at CHA(LEGAL)], and no disciplinary action will be taken against the officer as a result of the complaint unless a copy is given to the officer and the matter has been investigated. A signed letter from a supervisor or other employee with knowledge of the facts may fulfill the requirements of a complaint.

Complaints involving allegations of misuse of force, brutality, felony misconduct, misdemeanors involving moral turpitude, corruption, or police conduct involving serious injury or death will be investigated by an impartial supervisor who did not have involvement in the underlying matter. However, the District President or designee, in his or her sole discretion, may appoint an investigator outside the department when circumstances warrant such action.

Grievances and concerns by police department employees concerning wages, promotions, hours of work, working conditions, workplace conflict, discrimination, performance evaluations, assignments, reprimands, or disciplinary action will be processed in accordance with the Board's personnel policies located in DAA of the Board's policy manual.

Appeals regarding this complaint process will be filed in accordance with DGBA, FLD, or GB, as appropriate.

Complaints against the Chief of Police will be submitted to the District President or designee who will appoint an appropriate investigator.

**Assistance in
College Hearings**

As employees of the College, the College's police officers have a duty to assist the College administration in College disciplinary hearings or other College hearings when the officer has information pertinent to the hearing, regardless of whether the hearing involves criminal or noncriminal charges and regardless of whether criminal charges are pending. Officers may be called to provide expertise, information, records, or testimony that may be pertinent to the matter pending. In extenuating circumstances, the District President or his or her designee may excuse an officer's participation.

**School Marshal
Program**

Purpose and
Responsibilities

The sole purpose of a school marshal is to prevent the act of murder or serious bodily injury on the College's premises, acting only within the authority granted in this policy and applicable law.

A school marshal may only act as necessary to prevent or abate the commission of an offense that threatens serious bodily injury or death of students, faculty, staff, or visitors on school premises.

A school marshal may not issue a traffic citation.

Appointment

An individual who is employed by the College District and is interested in serving as a school marshal will express such interest by completing a designated application form available in the District President's Office.

In addition to holding a current and valid License to Carry (LTC), to be eligible for appointment as a school marshal at the College, an applicant must:

1. Successfully complete all prerequisite commission training;
2. Pass the state licensing exam;
3. Be currently employed by the College District;
4. Be appointed by the Board; and
5. Meet all statutory requirements and TCOLE requirements, including psychological fitness established through a psychological examination.

To be eligible for an appointment, an employee must also meet all additional requirements as outlined in Occupations Code 1701.260 and 37 Administrative Code 227.3.

The College District is not obligated to appoint any individual as a school marshal, and the selection or removal of a school marshal will be at the sole discretion of the College District, subject to applicable laws. An applicant who is appointed as a school marshal must continue to meet all relevant statutory, commission, and College District requirements at all times.

Once appointed, a school marshal will:

1. Immediately report to the TCOLE and the College through the Chief of Police, any circumstance which would render him or her unqualified and unauthorized to act as a school marshal by virtue of his or her employment with the College, failure to meet the standards of the commission, another state agency, or under law;
2. Immediately report to the TCOLE any violation of applicable commission standards, including any discharge of a firearm carried under the authorization of this chapter outside of the training environment on College premises; and
3. Comply with all requirements under law, including Texas Higher Education Code Section 51.220.

Possession and Use of Handgun

Individuals appointed as school marshals are authorized to carry or possess a handgun on the physical premises of the College and access such handgun only under circumstances that would justify the use of deadly force under Section 9.32 or 9.33, Penal Code and subject to the requirements found in "Use of Force" outlined herein and in the police department operating procedures, insofar as the Use of Force guidelines and police department procedures are more restrictive.

Individuals appointed as school marshals may only possess or carry the handgun in a concealed manner; however, if the primary duty of the school marshal involves regular, direct contact with students, the marshal may not carry a concealed handgun but may possess a handgun on the physical premises of a public junior college campus in a locked and secured safe within the marshal's immediate reach or on their person when conducting the marshal's primary duty.

School marshals will be designated as school marshals only for specific campuses, and such designation will be made by the Board in closed Executive Session.

Training

Training is required on an annual basis that meets or exceeds the state's training requirements for school marshals. Training will be facilitated and monitored through the College's police department, as authorized by the Chief of Police.

SITE MANAGEMENT
SECURITY

CHA
(LOCAL)

Equipment

Appointed school marshals will carry their personal firearms and are responsible for maintaining them appropriately. Firearms and ammunition of school marshals must be approved by the Chief of Police or designee and are subject to periodic inspection by the Chief of Police or designee for safety purposes. The only ammunition a marshal may carry and use is frangible duty ammunition approved by the TCOLE.

Renewal of
Appointment

An individual serving as an appointed school marshal is reviewed and considered for reappointment annually by the Chief of Police. Individuals recommended for appointment and renewal are then considered by the Board in closed Executive Session.

Appointments may be withdrawn at any time for any reason or no reason by action of the Board in its sole discretion taken in executive session, without the right to appeal.

If a school marshal's status becomes inactive for a reason spelled out in Texas Higher Education Code Section 51.220(g) or other law, that school marshal will cease being a marshal for the College and will notify the Chief of Police immediately of the change in status.

Confidentiality

Except as provided in Section 1701.260(j) of the Texas Occupations Code, the identity of a school marshal is confidential. The identity of a school marshal will not be disclosed by the College District in response to a request under the Texas Public Information Act.

However, if the College District receives an inquiry in writing from a parent or guardian of a student enrolled at the College District, the Board will provide the parent or guardian written notice indicating whether any employee of the public junior college is currently appointed as a school marshal. Such notice will not disclose any information confidential under this section, including the identity of any particular school marshal.

NEW POLICY

Currently enrolled students may earn credit for relevant non-traditional learning experiences. A student who believes that he or she already possesses the knowledge and/or skills taught in certain courses or programs offered by the College District may challenge certain courses for credit using Prior Learning Assessment (PLA).

PLA refers to all of the processes the College District uses to review and evaluate evidence of learning and to award academic credit in accordance with academic and administrative standards. The College District shall develop procedures to implement this policy. The guidelines implementing this EGAA(LOCAL) policy are published on the College District's website.

Prior Learning Assessment

Students are required to complete a minimum of 25 percent of the semester credit hours for any degree or certificate in residence at Collin College. [See EGC(LOCAL)]

In order to petition for credit earned by PLA to be posted to the student's transcript the student:

- a) must be currently enrolled in credit coursework at Collin College (or have been enrolled in credit coursework at Collin College within the last five years),
- b) must meet the admission requirements of the declared program for which the student intends to petition for credit for non-traditional (or prior) learning experience, and
- c) must earn at least three semester credit hours of college credit-level (i.e. non-developmental education) coursework at Collin College.

Credit earned through PLA shall not count toward the residency requirement, and credit earned by PLA is not guaranteed to transfer to a university.

A student shall earn credit for a course through PLA in accordance with the following methods:

1. Testing instruments prepared by appropriate faculty members to challenge courses;
2. Various educational testing service providers, or other College District-approved testing services [see EGA(LEGAL)];
3. Articulated college credit for select high school career and technical education courses;

NEW POLICY

4. Evidence of an appropriate valid certification and/or license in the field;
5. Evidence of successful completion in a College District non-credit, cross-listed (i.e. "mirror") course for conversion to a college-credit academic course; and
6. Evidence of training and service for military and veteran students. [See EGA(LEGAL)]

Upon successful completion of any PLA method, credit shall be awarded for the indicated course with a "CR" grade, and as a result, the credit shall not impact the student's grade point average (GPA).

Fees for the processing and posting of PLA shall be set by the Board upon recommendation from the District President.

A student who is dissatisfied with the outcome of the approval process may appeal to the Campus Provost. The decision of the Campus Provost is final and may not be further appealed. The Campus Provost shall notify the student of the final decision.