



*Collin County*  
BUDGET IN  
BRIEF

*FY 2020*

**PREPARED BY:**

Collin County  
Budget Department

# **COLLIN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT FY 2020**



**Chris Hill**  
County Judge



**Susan Fletcher**  
Commissioner, Pct. 1



**Cheryl Williams**  
Commissioner, Pct. 2



**Darrell Hale**  
Commissioner, Pct. 3



**Duncan Webb**  
Commissioner, Pct. 4

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# TEXAS COUNTY GOVERNMENT

## **History of County Government**

The origin of Texas county government can be found in "municipality," the local unit of government under Spanish and Mexican rule. The municipalities were large areas embracing one or more settlements and the surrounding rural territory. In 1821, there were four major Spanish settlements in Texas—San Antonio, Bahía (Goliad), Nacogdoches, and the Rio Grande Valley—and three areas of light settlement and ranching and four major roads.

Prior to the revolution of Texas against Mexico, there was no political subdivision at the county level. In 1835, Texas was divided into departments and municipalities. Three departments were established—Bexar, Brazos and Nacogdoches—along with 23 municipalities. Under the new Republic in 1836, the 23 municipalities became counties. When Texas became a state in 1845, there were 36 counties.

Under the state constitution of 1845, county government varied little from that under the Republic. The only major change was one that made all county offices elective positions. When Texas entered the Confederacy in 1861 and adopted a new state constitution, there were 122 counties. Ten years after Reconstruction from the Civil War, the Constitution of 1876 was adopted. It is the present state constitution and contains much detail concerning the governmental organization of the county. The number of counties increased steadily until there were 254 counties in 1931.

## **Functions of County Government**

Today there are 254 counties serving the needs of over 28 million Texans. The counties range in size from just over 100 residents to more than four million. Major responsibilities include building and maintaining roads, recreational facilities and, in some cases, county airports; constructing and operating jails; operating the judicial system; maintaining public records; collecting property taxes; issuing vehicle registration and transfers; and registering voters. Counties also provide law enforcement, conduct elections and provide health and social services to many poor county residents. Increasingly, county governments are playing a vital role in the economic development of their local areas.

## **COLLIN COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

Collin County, like other Texas Counties, is considered to be an extension of state government. The focus of the county organization is judicial (civil and criminal justice, adult and juvenile probation), health and human services, law enforcement and jail services. In addition, the County is responsible for the road and bridge maintenance for all unincorporated areas of the County.

The County's governing body, Commissioners Court, is made up of the County Judge who is elected at large and four Commissioners elected from equal precincts based on population. The County Judge is the presiding officer of the Commissioners Court. Budgetary responsibilities are a major function of the Commissioners Court. The Commissioners Court of Collin County has budget authority over all County departments including those headed by elected officials. The responsibility includes setting the tax rate and adopting the budget. Throughout the year the Court, as established in the budget policy, must approve adjustments to the budget. In addition, the Commissioners' Court sets policies by Court Order for the activities of the County.

Other elected officials include the County and District Judges, Sheriff, Tax Assessor, District Attorney, Justices of the Peace, Constables and the County and District Clerks.

## WHO'S IN CHARGE

### **County Judge & Commissioners**

A County Judge and four Commissioners serve on the Commissioners Court. This body conducts the general business of the County and oversees financial matters. Collin County created a unitary road system that allows all commissioner precincts to work together on maintaining the County roads and bridges.

### **Constable**

These officials are the chief process servers of the Justices of the Peace courts and are certified peace officers.

### **County Clerk**

The County Clerk's Office records the proceedings of the County Courts. They also maintain legal records, marriage licenses, and vital statistics.

### **District Attorney**

The District Attorney serves as the County's chief legal advisor and prosecuting attorney in both the District Courts and County Courts.

### **District Clerk**

Duties of this official revolve around the District Courts and include the collection of child support.

### **Justice of the Peace**

The JP's preside in justice and small claims court with jurisdiction over minor misdemeanor offenses, civil issues and truancies.

### **Sheriff**

The Sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer for the County and is responsible for the operation of the jail.

### **Tax Assessor-Collector**

This official's chief duty is to assess and collect property taxes for the County and motor vehicle registration.

## ELECTED OFFICIALS

|                        |                    |              |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| County Judge           | Chris Hill         | 972-548-4631 |
| Commissioner, Pct. 1   | Susan Fletcher     | 972-548-4631 |
| Commissioner, Pct. 2   | Cheryl Williams    | 972-548-4626 |
| Commissioner, Pct. 3   | Darrell Hale       | 972-548-4631 |
| Commissioner, Pct. 4   | Duncan Webb        | 972-548-4627 |
| Constable, Pct. 1      | Shane Williams     | 972-548-4419 |
| Constable, Pct. 2      | Gary Edwards       | 972-547-1860 |
| Constable, Pct. 3      | Sammy Knapp        | 972-881-3070 |
| Constable, Pct. 4      | Joseph Wright      | 972-731-7320 |
| County Clerk           | Stacey Kemp        | 972-548-4185 |
| County Court @ Law 1   | Corinne Mason      | 972-548-3860 |
| County Court @ Law 2   | Barnett Walker     | 972-548-3820 |
| County Court @ Law 3   | Lance S. Baxter    | 972-548-3695 |
| County Court @ Law 4   | David Rippel       | 972-548-3840 |
| County Court @ Law 5   | Danny Wilson       | 972-548-3850 |
| County Court @ Law 6   | Jay A. Bender      | 972-547-1850 |
| County Court @ Law 7   | David Waddill      | 972-548-5680 |
| County Court Probate   | Weldon Copeland    | 972-548-3810 |
| District Attorney      | Greg Willis        | 972-548-4323 |
| District Clerk         | Lynne Finley       | 972-548-4320 |
| 199th District Court   | Angela Tucker      | 972-548-4415 |
| 219th District Court   | Jennifer Edgeworth | 972-548-4402 |
| 296th District Court   | John Roach, Jr.    | 972-548-4409 |
| 366th District Court   | Tom Nowak          | 972-548-4570 |
| 380th District Court   | Benjamin Smith     | 972-548-4762 |
| 401st District Court   | Mark Rusch         | 972-548-4241 |
| 416th District Court   | Andrea Thompson    | 972-548-4520 |
| 417th District Court   | Cynthia Wheless    | 972-548-4658 |
| 429th District Court   | Jill Willis        | 972-547-5720 |
| 468th District Court   | Lindsey Wynne      | 972-547-7260 |
| 469th District Court   | Piper McCraw       | 972-548-5660 |
| 470th District Court   | Emily Miskel       | 972-548-5670 |
| 471st District Court   | Andrea Bouressa    | 972-547-1800 |
| JP, Pct. 1             | Paul Raleeh        | 972-548-4125 |
| JP, Pct. 2             | Jerry Shaffer      | 972-782-8671 |
| JP, Pct. 3-1           | Chuck Ruckel       | 972-881-3001 |
| JP, Pct. 3-2           | Mike Missildine    | 972-424-1460 |
| JP, Pct. 4             | Mike Yarbrough     | 972-731-7300 |
| Sheriff                | James Skinner      | 972-547-5100 |
| Tax Assessor/Collector | Kenneth Maun       | 972-547-5014 |



## FY 2020 BUDGET OVERVIEW

The Adopted Budget for FY 2020 continues to hold to the established principles in Collin County of conservative fiscal planning with county priorities of judicial improvements and transportation. Commissioners Court adopted a balanced budget while reducing the tax rate to the Effective Tax Rate of \$0.174951 per \$100 valuation for the citizens of Collin County.

The challenges faced by Collin County include the population increase as Collin County continues to be one of the fastest growing counties in the state of Texas with an estimated population increase of 28.48% since the 2010 Census. With an estimated 80 people moving into Collin County each day, the County has surpassed population of 1 million. Other challenges include the continued funding of programs mandated by the State of Texas and the strains on transportation as Collin County continues its rapid growth. The Adopted Budget represents strategies that bring recurring expenditures in line with revenues while continuing to provide a high level of services to constituents.

The Adopted Budget also provides for targeted initiatives in Commissioners Court priority areas. These initiatives are included in the Adopted Budget without the need for an increase in the overall property tax rate for the twenty-seventh consecutive year.

- Lowering the tax rate to \$0.174951 per \$100 of valuation, marking the 27<sup>th</sup> consecutive year with no tax rate increase.
- Maintaining a homestead exemption of 5% with a \$5,000 minimum for the twelfth year.
- Position changes include:

### General Fund

|    |                                      |                          |
|----|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| -1 | Public Information Officer           | Administrative Services  |
| 1  | HR Generalist                        | Human Resources          |
| 1  | Network Support Specialist           | IT-Admin                 |
| 2  | System Analyst Programmer            | IT-Admin                 |
| -2 | Tech I                               | IT-Records               |
| 1  | ERMS Specialist                      | IT-Records               |
| 1  | Deputy Clerk II – Vital Statistics   | County Clerk Admin       |
| -3 | District Clerk I                     | District Clerk Admin     |
| 2  | District Clerk II - Civil            | District Clerk Admin     |
| 2  | District Clerk II - Family           | District Clerk Admin     |
| 2  | Legal Clerk I - Magistrate           | District Clerk Admin     |
| 1  | Legal Clerk II - Magistrate          | District Clerk Admin     |
| 1  | Part-Time Legal Clerk I – Magistrate | District Clerk Admin     |
| -3 | Passport Clerk                       | District Clerk, Passport |
| -1 | Senior Passport Clerk                | District Clerk, Passport |



|     |                                   |                                   |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| -2  | Legal Clerk I - Magistrate        | Justice of the Peace, Pct. 1      |
| -1  | Legal Clerk II - Magistrate       | Justice of the Peace, Pct. 1      |
| 2   | Legal Clerk I                     | Justice of the Peace, Pct. 3-1    |
| -1  | Legal Clerk I                     | Justice of the Peace, Pct. 4      |
| 1   | Judge                             | 468 <sup>th</sup> District Court  |
| 1   | Court Coordinator                 | 468 <sup>th</sup> District Court  |
| 1   | Court Officer                     | 468 <sup>th</sup> District Court  |
| 1   | Court Reporter                    | 468 <sup>th</sup> District Court  |
| 1   | Judge                             | 471 <sup>st</sup> District Court  |
| 1   | Court Coordinator                 | 471 <sup>st</sup> District Court  |
| 1   | Court Officer                     | 471 <sup>st</sup> District Court  |
| 1   | Court Reporter                    | 471 <sup>st</sup> District Court  |
| -2  | Information Clerk/Receptionist    | Tax Assessor/Collector            |
| 1   | Deputy Tax Clerk I                | Tax Assessor/Collector            |
| 1   | Title Specialist                  | Tax Assessor/Collector            |
| 1   | Buyer II                          | Purchasing                        |
| 4   | Chief Felony Prosecutor - Courts  | District Attorney                 |
| -1  | Felony Prosecutor                 | District Attorney                 |
| 1   | Victim Assistance Coordinator     | District Attorney                 |
| 1   | Building Maintenance Tech I       | Facilities                        |
| 1   | Inventory Control Clerk           | Sheriff's Office                  |
| 1   | Inventory Control Clerk PT        | Sheriff's Office                  |
| -1  | Inventory Control Clerk           | Sheriff's Office, Jail Operations |
| -1  | Inventory Control Clerk PT        | Sheriff's Office, Jail Operations |
| 31  | Detention Officer                 | Sheriff's Office, Jail Operations |
| 4   | Food Service Tech                 | Sheriff's Office, Jail Operations |
| 2   | Information Clerk/Receptionist    | Sheriff's Office, Jail Operations |
| 9   | Jail Sergeant                     | Sheriff's Office, Jail Operations |
| 2   | Lieutenant                        | Sheriff's Office, Jail Operations |
| 1   | Courthouse Deputy                 | Sheriff's Office, Jail Operations |
| -31 | Detention Officer                 | Sheriff's Office, Minimum Sec     |
| -4  | Food Service Tech                 | Sheriff's Office, Minimum Sec     |
| -2  | Information Clerk/Receptionist    | Sheriff's Office, Minimum Sec     |
| -6  | Jail Sergeant                     | Sheriff's Office, Minimum Sec     |
| -1  | Lieutenant                        | Sheriff's Office, Minimum Sec     |
| -1  | Courthouse Deputy                 | Sheriff's Office, Inmate Trans    |
| -3  | Jail Sergeant                     | Sheriff's Office, Inmate Trans    |
| -1  | Lieutenant                        | Sheriff's Office, Inmate Trans    |
| 1   | Deputy Constable                  | Constable, Pct. 1                 |
| 1   | Budget Technician                 | Juvenile Probation                |
| -4  | Juvenile Supervision Officer      | Juvenile Detention                |
| 4   | Lead Juvenile Supervision Officer | Juvenile Detention                |
| 1   | Tech I                            | Development Services              |
| 19  | Net Total                         |                                   |

**Road and Bridge Fund**

|   |                    |                 |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Inspector          | Road and Bridge |
| 1 | Equipment Operator | Road and Bridge |
| 2 | Net Total          |                 |

**County Clerk Records Management & Preservation Fund**

|   |                                    |                      |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Deputy Clerk II – Vital Statistics | County Clerk Records |
| 1 | Net Total                          |                      |

**Healthcare Foundation Fund**

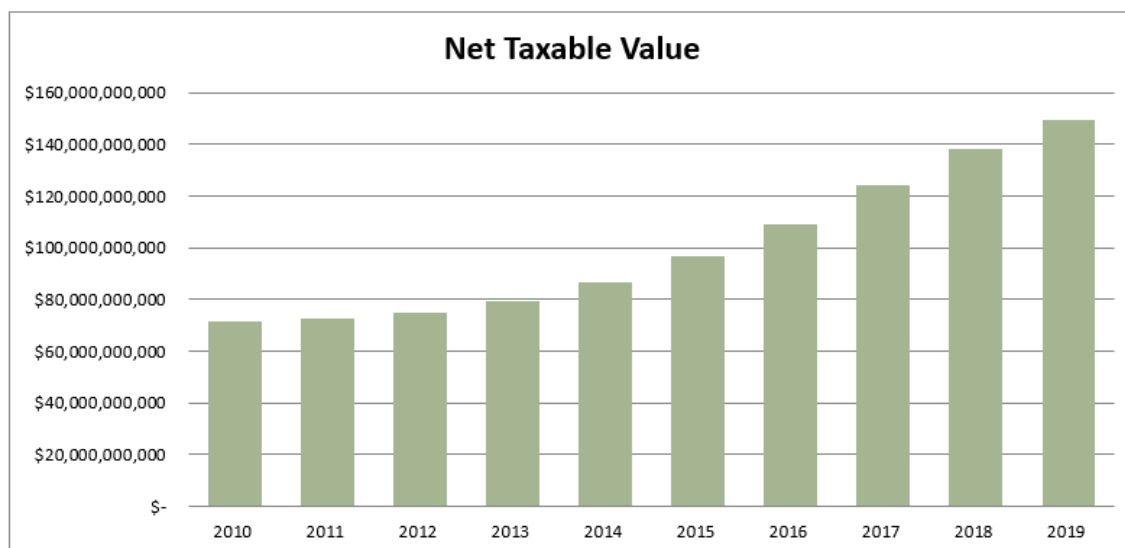
|    |                               |            |
|----|-------------------------------|------------|
| -1 | Senior Eligibility Clerk      | Healthcare |
| -1 | Administrative Secretary      | Healthcare |
| 1  | Functional Support Specialist | Healthcare |
| 1  | Community Health Specialist   | Healthcare |
| 0  | Net Total                     |            |

**22 Net Total Position Add/Changes**

Appraised adjusted taxable values in Collin County have increased 7.9% from 2018 to 2019. Because ad valorem taxes account for over 86% of the General Fund revenue (excluding reserves) for the County, new real estate construction is a vital component of the County's ability to respond to demands for increasing services. Of the 7.9% increase in appraised value, 3.8% is from new construction. The other 4.1% is from increased appraisals on existing properties. Collin County has a long record of minimizing the burden County government places on its citizens.

## COLLIN COUNTY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK APPRAISED VALUES Ten-Year Trend

| YEAR | NET TAXABLE       | % CHANGE | ADJUSTED TAXABLE  | % CHANGE |
|------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| 2010 | \$71,277,687,478  | -1.5%    | \$71,211,193,179  | -1.5%    |
| 2011 | \$72,462,518,559  | 1.7%     | \$72,358,101,040  | 1.6%     |
| 2012 | \$74,630,300,190  | 3.0%     | \$74,525,514,514  | 3.0%     |
| 2013 | \$79,238,767,392  | 6.2%     | \$79,118,900,313  | 6.2%     |
| 2014 | \$86,871,450,852  | 9.6%     | \$86,486,159,140  | 9.3%     |
| 2015 | \$96,807,570,324  | 11.4%    | \$96,197,416,782  | 11.2%    |
| 2016 | \$109,041,422,918 | 12.6%    | \$108,308,828,437 | 12.6%    |
| 2017 | \$124,035,906,716 | 13.8%    | \$123,186,796,413 | 13.7%    |
| 2018 | \$138,427,326,503 | 11.6%    | \$137,371,735,029 | 11.5%    |
| 2019 | \$149,632,276,578 | 8.1%     | \$148,262,466,992 | 7.9%     |



Note: \* Certified Net Taxable Value is as of July 25th of each year per Tax Code 26.01

\*Adjusted Taxable Value equals Certified Net Taxable less Freeze Loss as of July 25th of each year per Tax Code 26.01

## **FY 2020 BUDGET PROCESS**

The budget is a financial plan for a fiscal year of operations that matches all planned revenues and expenditures with the services provided to the citizens of Collin County. The FY 2020 Adopted Budget covers a twelve-month period beginning October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020.

The purpose of the budget preparation process is to develop a work program and financial plan for Collin County. The goal is to produce a budget document that clearly states what services and functions will be provided with given financial, personnel and other resources. The budget document must be clearly understandable by the taxpayers and citizens at large. It is a policy document that defines issues in such a manner that the Commissioners Court can make sound decisions regarding County programs and finances. The Commissioners Court must be given enough information to make funding choices between alternative programs and priorities. The budget document provides offices and departments with a work program to carry out their missions. It also provides the Budget Officer and the County Auditor with a financial plan with which to assure that the County operates within its financial means. Finally, the budget serves as an important reference document that provides extensive information on the nature and scope of County operations and services.

The process for developing the FY 2020 Adopted Budget involved the following overall steps:

- Setting of budget priorities for the County in cooperation with Commissioners Court
- Budget Preparation workshops with County departments
- Preparation of Recommended Budget
- Commissioners Court Workshops and Public Hearings
- Preparation of the Proposed Budget
- Budget Adoption

The Annual Budget process begins with a workshop to establish the general direction of the FY 2020 Budget and to allow for the setting of budget priorities for the County. This workshop is held in the context of a regular Commissioners Court meeting which is open to the public and where the opportunity for public comment does exist.

Department Directors and Elected Officials then begin analyzing their current budgets and preparing requests for the upcoming fiscal year. Departments are given their baseline budgets based on current service requirements and allowed to submit expenditures proposed within baseline amounts. The baseline budgets submitted represent the departments' best judgment on how resources should be allocated based on their experience on the most effective method for delivering services.

Department improvement requests refer to requests to change the level of service or method of operation. Generally, department improvement requests are for new positions, technology,

other equipment and associated supplies, and contractual services necessary to support a new or expanded program. Information submitted in support of the department improvement describes how the proposal will improve services. Vehicles and heavy equipment are replaced based on the five-year fleet replacement schedule projections funded annually by the General Fund and the Road and Bridge Fund. Technology equipment is also replaced based on a five-year replacement schedule funded annually by the General Fund.

Major facility repairs and improvements are requested through the Permanent Improvement Request Process. A “Permanent Improvement” is defined as physical improvements to a facility, property and/or office. It is normally renovation and modifications to existing offices, buildings or grounds, etc. that are not considered normal repairs or maintenance. A walk-thru of each County facility is done every year. Maintenance and improvements to existing County facilities are funded through the Permanent Improvement Fund. This fund receives a small portion of the tax revenue and a fund balance is maintained high enough to fund future facility maintenance and improvements over the next five years.

Once the department improvement requests have been received, the Budget Office begins its review. The Budget Office utilizes revenue estimates provided by the County Auditor’s Office as well as tax roll information from the Collin County Central Appraisal District to formulate budget-balancing strategies. The Information Technology (IT) Department also reviews all budgetary requests for hardware and software, communication equipment and programming, and subsequently recommends the appropriate technology required to meet the needs identified by the office or department. Department directors are then provided with the opportunity to meet with Budget office staff and the County Budget Director during the weeks following submission of FY 2020 budget requests to further discuss and detail any requests for department improvements they have made.

Department Improvement requests are submitted to the Budget Office in priority order. Items required by statute are top priority followed by, annual maintenance of existing items, safety measures, requests to improve efficiency and processes, and lastly those items that would be nice to have. All requests are researched thoroughly for cost impact for this year and future years as well as other items each request could impact.

As an ongoing effort to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Collin County, the Budget Office, as directed by Commissioners Court, has been continually working towards Performance Based Management since 2003. During the FY 2020 budget process, offices and departments were asked to submit performance measures as a way to demonstrate how performance will be improved in the upcoming fiscal year. Budget Office staff also worked with County offices and departments to develop systems to better track and manage data related to their performance measures. The Adopted Budget document reflects updated goals and objectives and performance measures for each department based on information provided by the Department Head or Elected Official.

The Recommended Budget document is completed in late July and submitted to the Commissioners Court as well as all Department Heads and Elected Officials. After receipt of the Recommended Budget, the Commissioners Court holds a workshop to review the details of the department improvements requested, both those that were recommended by the County Budget Director for FY 2020 as well as those that were not recommended. Changes approved during the budget workshop are then reflected in the proposed budget document. Once the document is complete, the County Budget Director must file a copy of the proposed budget with the County Clerk and the Auditor (LGC 111.066). Upon receipt of the proposed budget, the Commissioners Court is required to set a date and place for a public hearing *“within 10 calendar days after the date the proposed budget is filed but before the last day of the first month of the fiscal year (LGC Sec. 111.067b).”* At a public hearing, the Commissioners Court gives all interested taxpayers of the County an opportunity to be heard for, or against, any expenditure or revenue estimate. Once the Commissioners Court completes its deliberations on the proposed budget, the Court votes to adopt a budget and a tax rate. The Court may make any changes to the proposed budget it deems necessary as long as the total expenditures do not exceed the total revenues estimated by the County Auditor.

Upon adoption of the budget by Commissioners Court, a copy of the budget is filed with the County Auditor and the County Clerk. The County Auditor will use the Adopted Budget to set up the appropriate budgetary accounts for each office and department. The County Auditor is responsible for the financial accounts of the County. The Budget Office is responsible for monitoring expenditures in accordance with the budget and for initiating appropriate budget transfers. Offices and departments are responsible for keeping expenditures within the budgeted amount and for tracking performance indicator data.

## FY 2020 BUDGET PLANNING CALENDAR

| DATE                                | DETAILS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Wed, Feb 6th and Friday, Feb 8th    | Kick-Off Budget Meeting & distribution of electronic FY 2020 Budget Preparation Manuals.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Friday, March 8th                   | Departments return completed Electronic FY 2020 Budget requests to the Budget Department via email.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Monday, April 30th                  | Certified Estimate of Taxable Value of Property due from Chief Appraiser no later than April 30th (Tax Code Section 26.01 e).                                                                                                                                        |
| Friday, June 28th                   | Provide FY 2020 final detail revenue schedule, summary revenue schedule and projected fund balance (with the exception of tax revenue).                                                                                                                              |
| Wednesday, July 25th                | Chief Appraiser shall certify Appraisal Roll by July 25th. (Tax Code Section 26.01).                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Thursday, July 29th                 | FY 2020 Recommended Budget sent to Departments.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Monday - Friday, August 12th – 16th | FY 2020 Budget Workshop & FY 2020 Tax Rate Workshop.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Tuesday, September 3rd              | 1st Public Hearing on FY 2020 Tax Rate.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Monday, September 9th               | 2nd public hearing on FY 2020 Tax Rate.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Monday, September 9th               | File FY 2020 Proposed Budget with County Clerk and County Auditor. Proposed Budget distributed to Commissioners Court, Purchasing, and County Departments. (LGC 111.066)                                                                                             |
| Monday, September 16th              | Public Hearing on FY 2020 Proposed Budget. (LGC Section 111.067)                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Monday, September 16th              | Adoption of FY 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* County Budget (LGC 111.068)</li> <li>* Tax Rate (Tax Code 26.05 b)</li> <li>* Elected Officials Salaries (LGC 152.013)</li> <li>* Compensation Plan</li> <li>* County Fee Schedule (LGC 118)</li> </ul> |



## PROPERTY TAX DETAILS

The following is a property tax analysis for an average homeowner living in Collin County. The average home in Collin County is valued at \$374,658 according to statistics compiled by the Central Appraisal District of Collin County.

| TAXING UNIT    | TAX RATE           | AVERAGE TAXES   |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Collin County  | \$0.1749510        | \$622.69        |
| City of Plano  | \$0.4482000        | \$1,343.37      |
| Plano ISD      | \$1.3373500        | \$4,676.15      |
| Collin College | <u>\$0.0812220</u> | <u>\$300.24</u> |
| Total          | \$2.0417230        | \$6,942.46      |

### Distribution by Taxing Unit

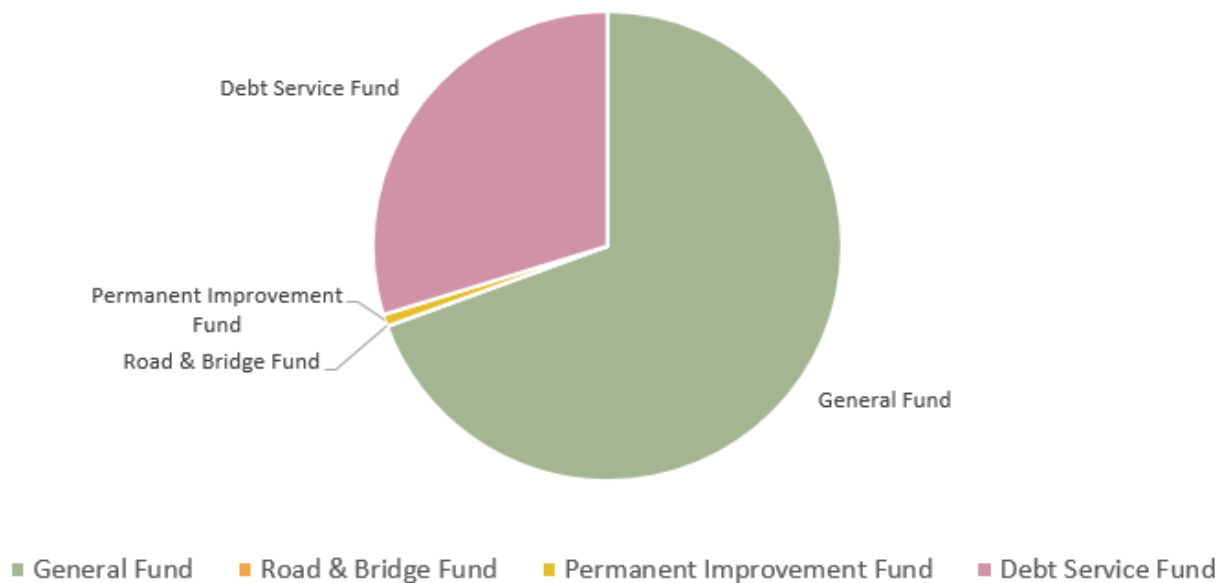


## FY 2020 TAX RATE DISTRIBUTION

### BY FUND

| FUND NAME                  | FUND # | TAX RATE                 | ESTIMATED REVENUE           |
|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>OPERATING TAX RATE</b>  |        |                          |                             |
| General Fund               | 0001   | \$0.121501               | \$178,826,400               |
| Road & Bridge Fund         | 1010   | \$ -                     | \$ -                        |
| Permanent Improvement Fund | 0499   | <u>\$0.001450</u>        | <u>\$2,133,171</u>          |
|                            |        | \$0.122951               | \$180,959,571               |
| <b>DEBT TAX RATE</b>       |        |                          |                             |
| Debt Service Fund          | 3001   | <u>\$0.052000</u>        | <u>\$76,499,888</u>         |
|                            |        | \$0.052000               | \$76,499,888                |
| <b>TOTAL TAX RATE</b>      |        | <u><b>\$0.174951</b></u> | <u><b>\$257,459,459</b></u> |

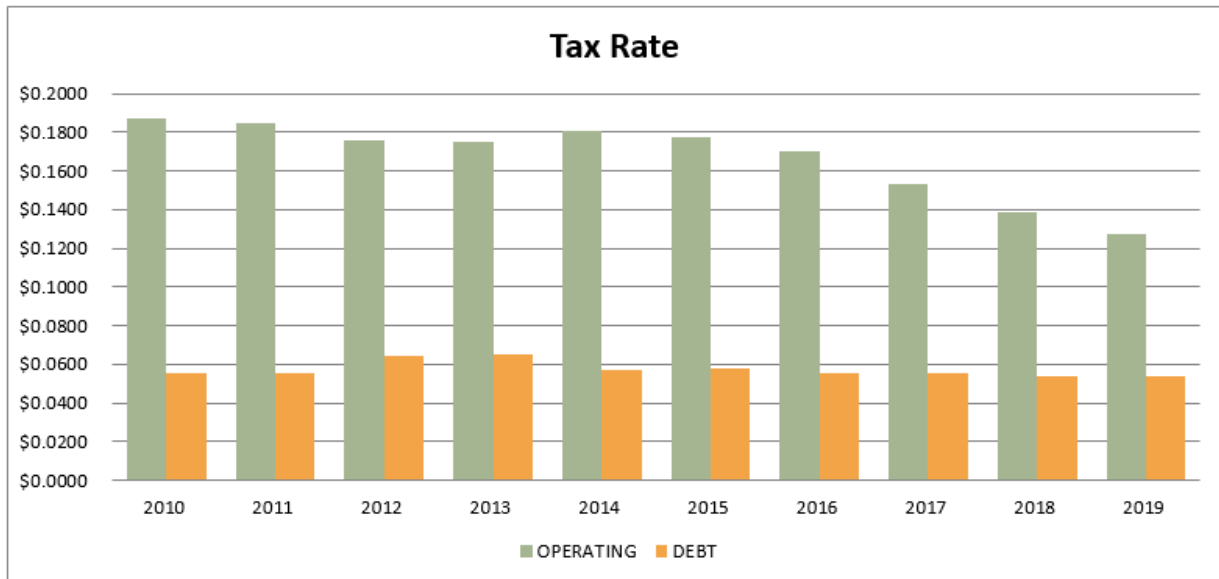
### Tax Rate Distribution



# TAX RATE DISTRIBUTION

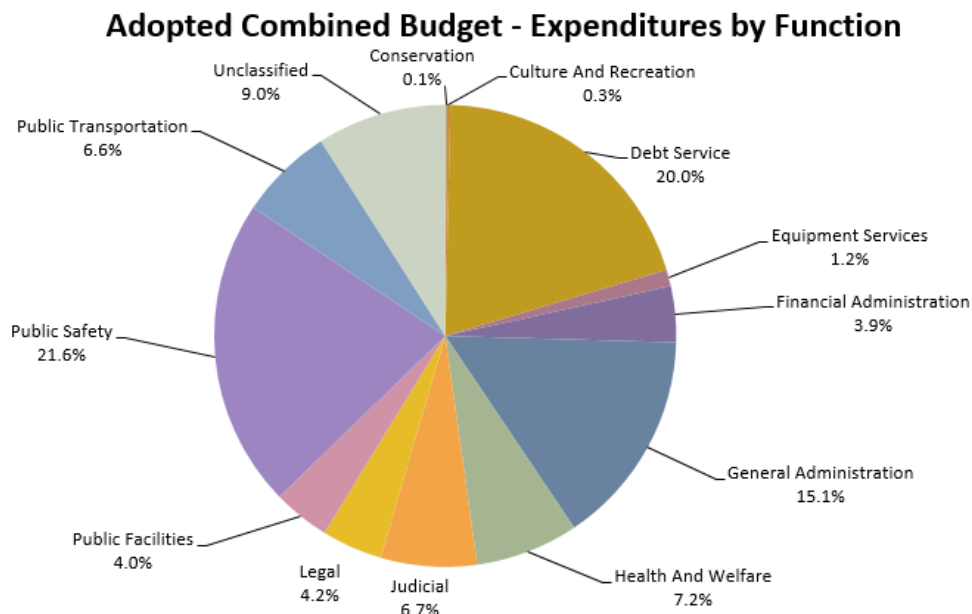
## TEN-YEAR TREND

| FISCAL YEAR | OPERATING  | DEBT       | TOTAL      |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 2010        | \$0.187080 | \$0.055420 | \$0.242500 |
| 2011        | \$0.184580 | \$0.055420 | \$0.240000 |
| 2012        | \$0.176046 | \$0.063954 | \$0.240000 |
| 2013        | \$0.174663 | \$0.065337 | \$0.240000 |
| 2014        | \$0.180334 | \$0.057166 | \$0.237500 |
| 2015        | \$0.177268 | \$0.057732 | \$0.235000 |
| 2016        | \$0.169800 | \$0.055200 | \$0.225000 |
| 2017        | \$0.153195 | \$0.055200 | \$0.208395 |
| 2018        | \$0.138796 | \$0.053450 | \$0.192246 |
| 2019        | \$0.127212 | \$0.053573 | \$0.180785 |
| 2020        | \$0.122951 | \$0.052000 | \$0.174951 |



## COMBINED BUDGET EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION AREA

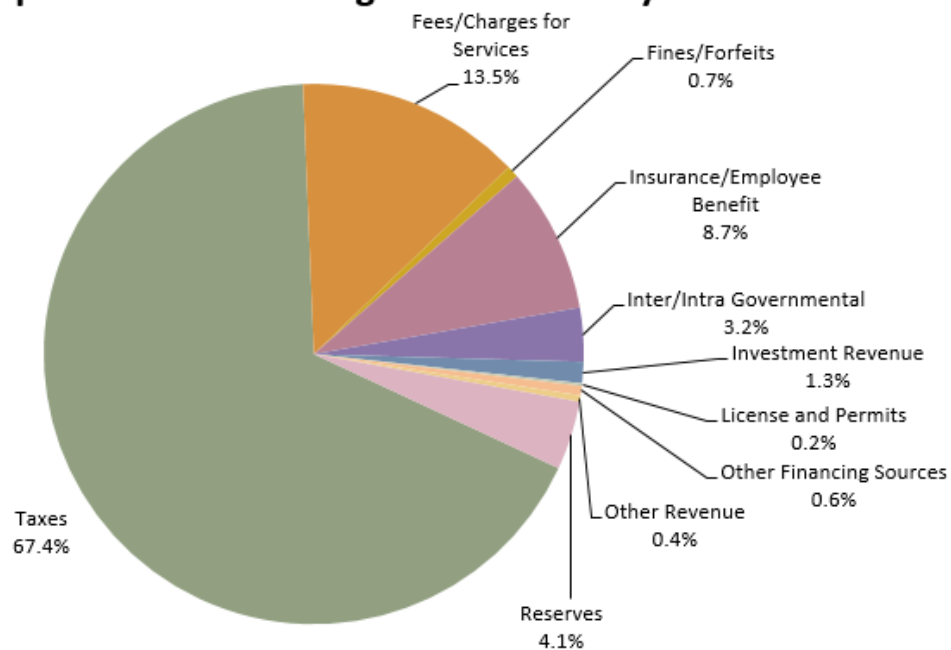
| FUNCTION AREA            | FY 2018<br>ACTUALS   | FY 2019<br>ADOPTED   | FY 2019 YTD<br>ACTUALS | FY 2020<br>ADOPTED   |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Conservation             | \$207,671            | \$359,275            | \$262,870              | \$373,295            |
| Culture And Recreation   | \$921,073            | \$1,033,089          | \$3,614,789            | \$982,257            |
| Debt Service             | \$65,294,559         | \$91,270,992         | \$91,957,720           | \$76,469,871         |
| Equipment Services       | \$2,149,526          | \$4,344,133          | \$3,416,287            | \$4,426,830          |
| Financial Administration | \$13,224,239         | \$14,467,185         | \$13,665,120           | \$14,919,111         |
| General Administration   | \$39,337,401         | \$53,781,330         | \$42,871,055           | \$57,810,691         |
| Health And Welfare       | \$25,333,683         | \$26,053,686         | \$25,894,049           | \$27,503,852         |
| Judicial                 | \$20,741,074         | \$24,019,366         | \$22,832,143           | \$25,690,238         |
| Legal                    | \$13,380,789         | \$15,965,910         | \$14,751,732           | \$16,222,734         |
| Public Facilities        | \$12,908,990         | \$13,749,909         | \$14,628,538           | \$15,223,983         |
| Public Safety            | \$83,449,908         | \$78,212,107         | \$81,995,633           | \$82,641,885         |
| Public Transportation    | \$25,171,239         | \$24,619,116         | \$64,637,275           | \$25,101,005         |
| Unclassified             | <u>\$39,302,220</u>  | <u>\$30,374,808</u>  | <u>\$40,891,417</u>    | <u>\$34,526,120</u>  |
|                          | <u>\$341,422,372</u> | <u>\$378,250,906</u> | <u>\$421,418,629</u>   | <u>\$381,891,872</u> |



## COMBINED BUDGET REVENUES BY SOURCE

| FUNCTION AREA              | FY 2018<br>ACTUALS   | FY 2019<br>ADOPTED   | FY 2019 YTD<br>ACTUALS | FY 2020<br>ADOPTED   |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Taxes                      | \$238,372,919        | \$246,091,791        | \$249,353,421          | \$257,459,459        |
| Fees/Charges or Services   | \$52,853,407         | \$51,905,096         | \$54,217,177           | \$51,481,566         |
| Fines/Forfeits             | \$2,872,382          | \$2,843,610          | \$2,529,324            | \$2,733,300          |
| Insurance/Employee Benefit | \$37,404,282         | \$31,242,298         | \$40,684,517           | \$33,167,220         |
| Inter/Intra Governmental   | \$17,396,984         | \$11,444,302         | \$23,784,598           | \$12,272,968         |
| Investment Revenue         | \$7,617,805          | \$4,694,508          | \$16,761,963           | \$4,855,634          |
| License and Permits        | \$765,425            | \$620,000            | \$593,954              | \$610,500            |
| Other Financing Sources    | \$4,114,903          | \$2,157,200          | \$2,635,250            | \$2,157,200          |
| Other Revenue              | \$14,469,440         | \$1,077,100          | \$4,381,060            | \$1,436,600          |
| Reserves                   | <u>\$-</u>           | <u>\$26,175,001</u>  | <u>\$-</u>             | <u>\$15,717,425</u>  |
|                            | <u>\$375,867,547</u> | <u>\$378,250,906</u> | <u>\$394,941,264</u>   | <u>\$381,891,872</u> |

### Adopted Combined Budget - Revenues by Source

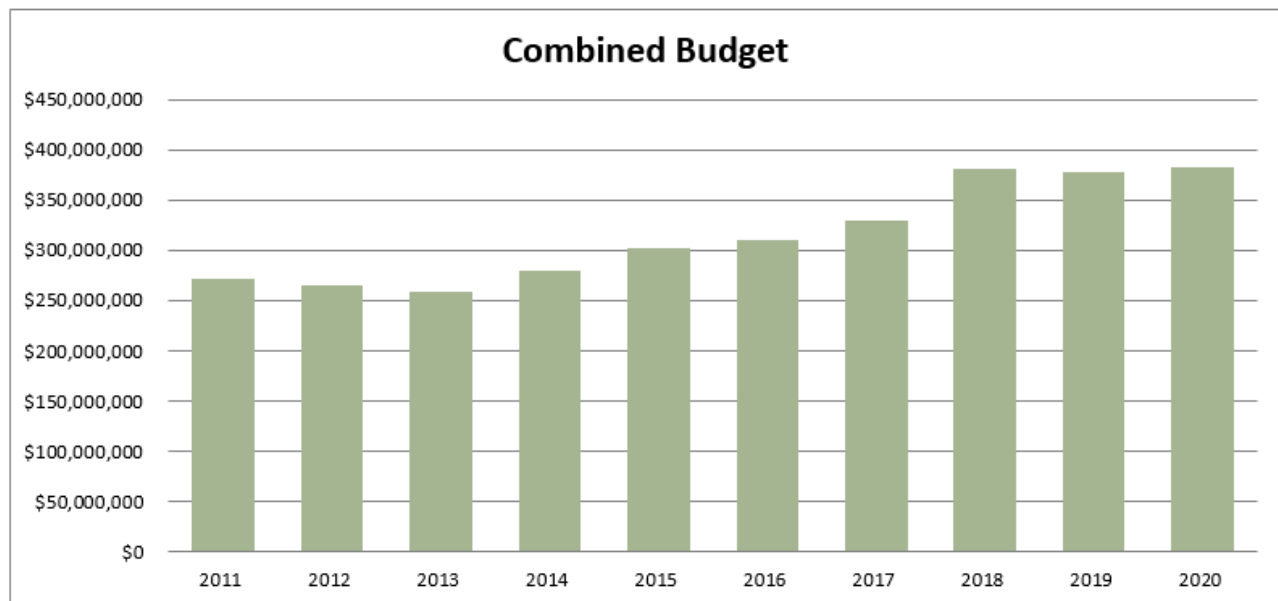


# COLLIN COUNTY

## TOTAL COMBINED BUDGET HISTORY

(EXCLUDES ALL BOND FUNDS)

| FISCAL YEAR | ADOPTED BUDGET | PERCENT CHANGE |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2011        | \$ 271,926,181 | 0.6%           |
| 2012        | \$ 264,881,827 | -2.6%          |
| 2013        | \$ 259,113,699 | -2.2%          |
| 2014        | \$ 279,797,754 | 8.0%           |
| 2015        | \$ 301,450,396 | 7.7%           |
| 2016        | \$ 310,542,625 | 3.0%           |
| 2017        | \$ 328,756,806 | 5.9%           |
| 2018        | \$ 380,933,662 | 15.9%          |
| 2019        | \$ 378,250,906 | -0.7%          |
| 2020        | \$ 381,891,872 | 1.0%           |

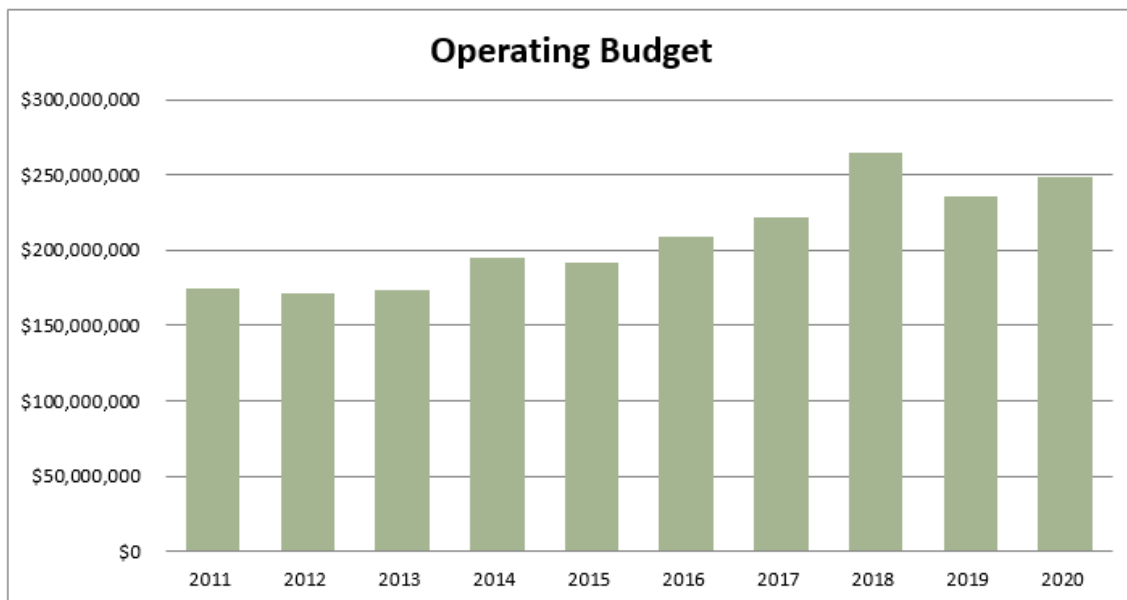


# COLLIN COUNTY OPERATING BUDGET HISTORY

## TEN-YEAR TREND

This schedule tracks operating expenditures for the constitutional funds of the County: General, Road & Bridge and Permanent Improvement Funds.

| FISCAL YEAR | ADOPTED BUDGET | PERCENT CHANGE |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2011        | \$ 174,628,074 | -0.3%          |
| 2012        | \$ 170,775,342 | -2.2%          |
| 2013        | \$ 173,790,360 | 1.8%           |
| 2014        | \$ 194,699,170 | 12.0%          |
| 2015        | \$ 191,849,094 | -1.5%          |
| 2016        | \$ 209,243,452 | 9.1%           |
| 2017        | \$ 221,351,227 | 5.8%           |
| 2018        | \$ 264,194,799 | 19.4%          |
| 2019        | \$ 235,463,614 | -10.9%         |
| 2020        | \$ 248,852,007 | 5.7%           |

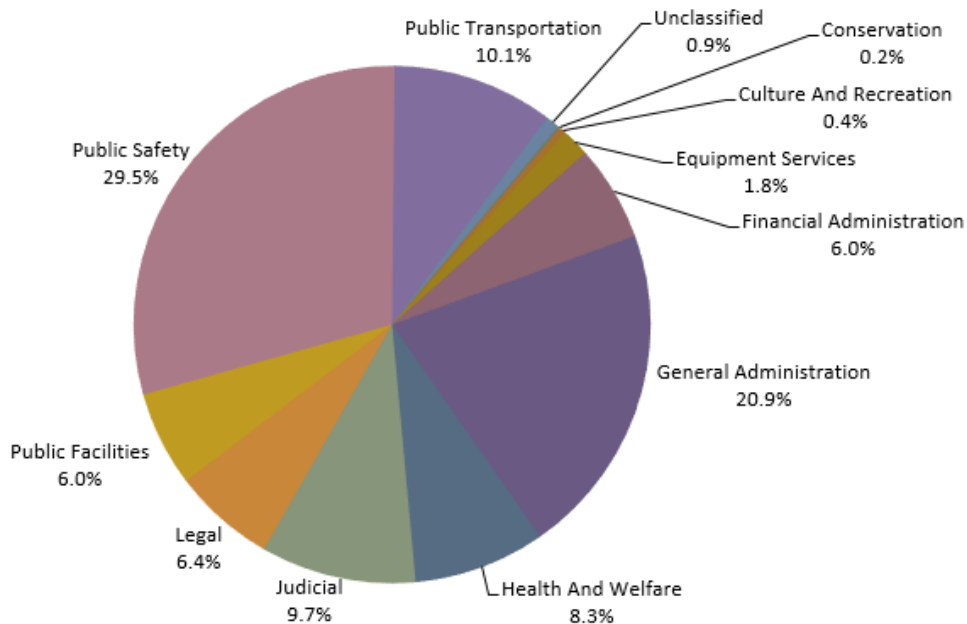


Note: Jury Fund, Myers Park, Pre-trial Release, Development Services, Juvenile Probation/Detention, Juvenile Alternative Education, and Juvenile Out-of-County Sex Offender Funds consolidated into General Fund in FY 2013 due to GASB 54 reporting requirements.

## GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION AREA

| FUNCTION AREA            | FY 2018<br>ACTUALS   | FY 2019<br>ADOPTED   | FY 2019 YTD<br>ACTUALS | FY 2020<br>ADOPTED   |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Conservation             | \$207,671            | \$359,275            | \$262,870              | \$373,295            |
| Culture And Recreation   | \$833,172            | \$1,033,089          | \$954,549              | \$982,257            |
| Equipment Services       | \$2,149,526          | \$4,344,133          | \$3,416,287            | \$4,426,830          |
| Financial Administration | \$13,224,239         | \$14,467,185         | \$13,665,120           | \$14,919,111         |
| General Administration   | \$36,185,029         | \$48,082,751         | \$37,868,316           | \$51,900,927         |
| Health And Welfare       | \$18,755,092         | \$19,272,560         | \$19,307,240           | \$20,554,504         |
| Judicial                 | \$19,626,523         | \$22,338,269         | \$21,130,476           | \$24,158,875         |
| Legal                    | \$13,125,002         | \$15,834,099         | \$14,269,194           | \$15,949,112         |
| Public Facilities        | \$12,640,271         | \$13,395,110         | \$14,331,116           | \$14,869,184         |
| Public Safety            | \$64,659,777         | \$69,560,827         | \$69,337,241           | \$73,459,707         |
| Public Transportation    | \$31,068,145         | \$24,619,116         | \$40,756,359           | \$25,101,005         |
| Unclassified             | <u>\$3,724,832</u>   | <u>\$2,157,200</u>   | <u>\$2,216,346</u>     | <u>\$2,157,200</u>   |
|                          | <u>\$216,199,278</u> | <u>\$235,463,614</u> | <u>\$237,515,115</u>   | <u>\$248,852,007</u> |

### Adopted Operating Budget - Expenditures by Function

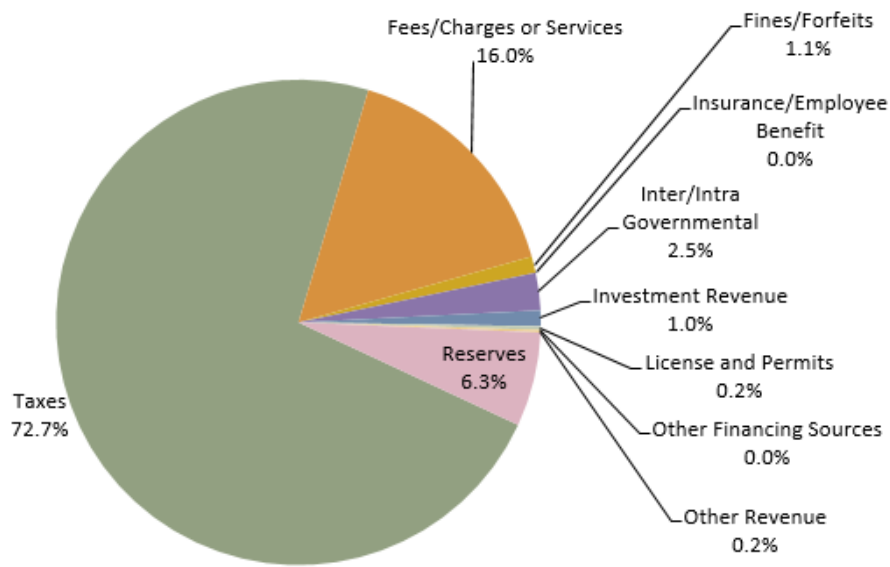




## GENERAL FUND REVENUES BY SOURCE

| FUNCTION AREA                 | FY 2018<br>ACTUALS   | FY 2019<br>ADOPTED   | FY 2019 YTD<br>ACTUALS | FY 2020<br>ADOPTED   |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Taxes                         | \$172,132,111        | \$173,241,802        | \$175,387,265          | \$180,959,571        |
| Fees/Charges or Services      | \$40,219,104         | \$40,076,806         | \$41,250,116           | \$39,717,296         |
| Fines/Forfeits                | \$2,872,382          | \$2,843,610          | \$2,529,324            | \$2,733,300          |
| Insurance/Employee<br>Benefit | \$26,791             | \$-                  | \$235,932              | \$-                  |
| Inter/Intra<br>Governmental   | \$7,545,807          | \$5,955,000          | \$8,814,310            | \$6,186,000          |
| Investment Revenue            | \$3,388,299          | \$2,593,200          | \$11,009,783           | \$2,599,480          |
| License and Permits           | \$765,425            | \$620,000            | \$593,954              | \$610,500            |
| Other Financing Sources       | \$23,826             | \$-                  | \$6,239                | \$-                  |
| Other Revenue                 | \$12,096,962         | \$252,100            | \$1,126,945            | \$406,600            |
| Reserves                      | <u>\$-</u>           | <u>\$9,881,096</u>   | <u>\$-</u>             | <u>\$15,639,260</u>  |
|                               | <u>\$239,070,706</u> | <u>\$235,463,614</u> | <u>\$240,953,868</u>   | <u>\$248,852,007</u> |

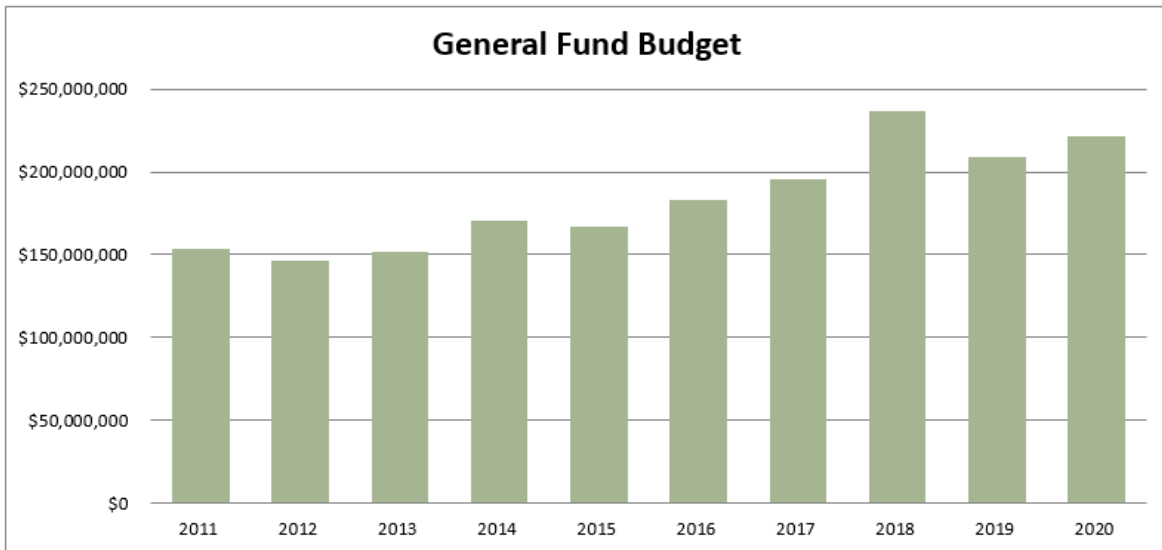
### Adopted Operating Budget - Revenues by Source



# GENERAL FUND BUDGET HISTORY

## TEN-YEAR TREND

| FISCAL YEAR | ADOPTED BUDGET | PERCENT CHANGE |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2011        | \$ 153,678,623 | 0.5%           |
| 2012        | \$ 146,765,759 | -4.5%          |
| 2013        | \$ 151,995,430 | 3.6%           |
| 2014        | \$ 170,356,314 | 12.1%          |
| 2015        | \$ 166,628,762 | -2.2%          |
| 2016        | \$ 183,012,171 | 9.8%           |
| 2017        | \$ 195,819,243 | 7.0%           |
| 2018        | \$ 237,052,795 | 21.1%          |
| 2019        | \$ 208,837,463 | -11.9%         |
| 2020        | \$ 221,463,796 | 6.0%           |

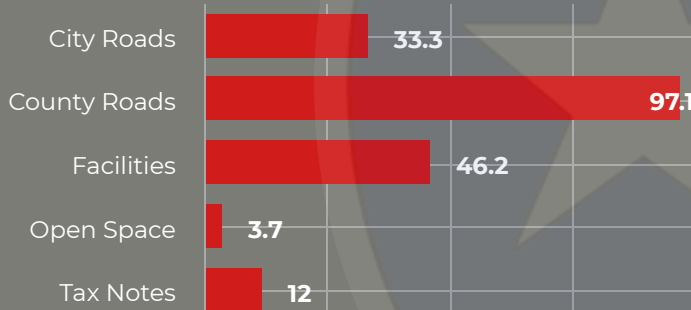


Note: Jury Fund, Myers Park, Pre-trial Release, Development Services, Juvenile Probation/Detention, Juvenile Alternative Education, and Juvenile Out-of-County Sex Offender Funds consolidated into General Fund in FY 2013 due to GASB 54 reporting requirements.

# CIP At A Glance

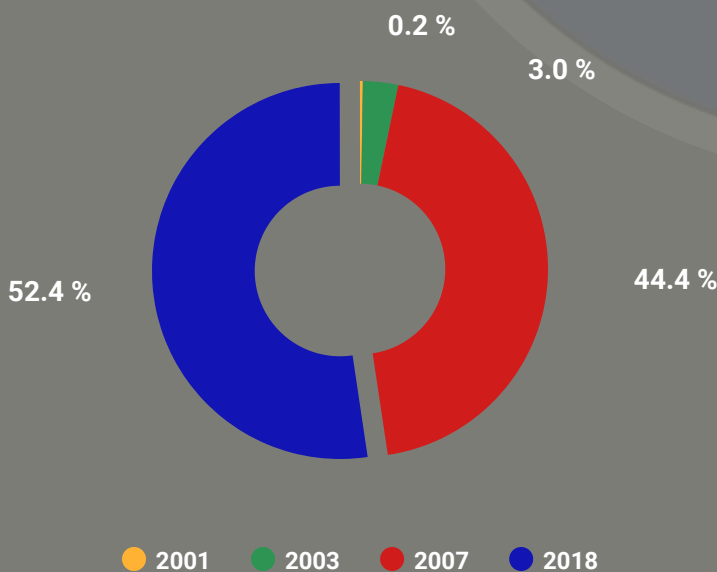
## PROJECT TYPES

Summary of the Budget for Capital Improvements broken down by the type of project. Represented in Millions.



## BUDGET BY BOND ELECTION

Visual Representation of the FY 2020 Budget by Bond Election.



**67.8%**

OF THE **FY 2020 BUDGET** IS FOR  
TRANSPORTATION

Transportation projects account for \$130.4 million of the total budget between City and County roads.

23

## Project Type PTD Budget Expenditure Available

|              |               |               |              |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| City Roads   | \$70,591,282  | \$37,292,058  | \$33,299,224 |
| County Roads | \$131,002,919 | \$33,877,941  | \$97,124,978 |
| Facilities   | \$159,082,974 | \$112,881,448 | \$46,201,526 |
| Open Space   | \$32,734,898  | \$29,040,367  | \$3,694,531  |
| Tax Notes    | \$45,671,545  | \$33,690,488  | \$11,981,057 |

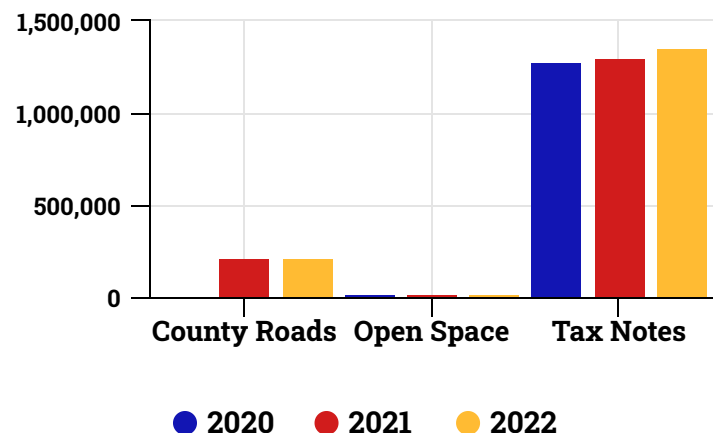
## BUDGET SUMMARY

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| Total PTD Budget | \$439,083,618 |
| Expenditures     | \$246,782,301 |

**FY 2020 BUDGET:**  
**\$192,301,317**



## OPERATIONAL IMPACT OF PROJECTS



## TOP 15 COUNTIES IN TEXAS BY POPULATION

| POP.<br>RANK | COUNTY        | POPULATION       | TOTAL<br>COUNTY-<br>WIDE TAX<br>RATE | TOTAL # OF EMPS. |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1            | Harris        | 4,698,619        | \$0.407130                           | 17,886           |
| 2            | Dallas        | 2,637,772        | \$0.243100                           | 6,031            |
| 3            | Tarrant       | 2,084,931        | \$0.234000                           | 3,769            |
| 4            | Bexar         | 1,986,049        | \$0.301097                           | 5,233            |
| 5            | Travis        | 1,248,743        | \$0.369293                           | 5,471            |
| <b>6</b>     | <b>Collin</b> | <b>1,005,146</b> | <b>\$0.121501</b>                    | <b>1,975</b>     |
| 7            | Hidalgo       | 865,939          | \$0.575000                           | 3,276            |
| 8            | Denton        | 859,064          | \$0.225278                           | 1,804            |
| 9            | El Paso       | 840,758          | \$0.488997                           | 2,900            |
| 10           | Fort Bend     | 787,858          | \$0.460000                           | 2,568            |
| 11           | Montgomery    | 590,925          | \$.4475000                           | 2,390            |
| 12           | Williamson    | 566,719          | \$0.458719                           | 1,783            |
| 13           | Cameron       | 423,908          | \$0.436893                           | 1,686            |
| 14           | Brazoria      | 370,200          | \$0.415233                           | 1,548            |
| 15           | Nueces        | 362,265          | \$0.311588                           | 1,263            |

*\* Population by US Census Population Estimates for Texas Counties to July 1, 2018*

# COLLIN COUNTY COMMUNITY PROFILE

## Population

Collin County's population is among the fastest growing in the United States. The population estimate for 2018 shows a 28.48% growth since the 2010 Census, according to the United States Census Bureau. This corresponds to average annual growth of 3%.

The American Community Survey for the U.S. Census Bureau estimates for Collin County show a population composition as follows:

| AGE<br>BREAKDOWN | COLLIN COUNTY<br>2010 | COLLIN COUNTY<br>2018 |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 65 and over      | 7.68%                 | 11.01%                |
| 45 to 64         | 24.96%                | 26.23%                |
| 25 to 44         | 31.41%                | 28.61%                |
| 5 to 24          | 28.44%                | 27.97%                |
| Under 5          | 7.52%                 | 6.19%                 |

| RACE AND<br>ETHNIC GROUPS             | COLLIN COUNTY<br>2010 | COLLIN COUNTY<br>2018 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| White                                 | 71.58%                | 67.82%                |
| African American                      | 8.49%                 | 10.07%                |
| American Indian or Native<br>American | 0.57%                 | 0.46%                 |
| Asian                                 | 11.22%                | 15.92%                |
| Other                                 | 5.12%                 | 2.64%                 |
| Two or more races                     | 2.96%                 | 3.07%                 |
| Hispanic or Latino Origin             | 14.74%                | 15.42%                |

## Economy

Estimated in 2018, for the employed population sixteen years and older, the leading industries in Collin County were Education, Health, and Social Services (20.7%) as well as Professional and Business Services (17.3%). Among the most common occupations were management, business, science, and art related occupations. Second would be sales and office occupations. Eighty-five percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; ten percent federal, state or local government workers; and six percent were self-employed.

Eighty percent of Collin County workers drove to work alone in 2018, seven percent carpooled, one percent took public transportation, one percent walked, and two percent used other means.

The remaining nine percent worked at home. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average twenty-nine minutes to get to work.

The median income of households in Collin County was \$96,051. Eighty-nine percent of households received earnings and eleven percent received retirement income other than Social Security. Eighteen percent of the households received Social Security. These income sources are not mutually exclusive.

In 2018, ninety-four percent of people twenty-five years and over had at least graduated from high school and fifty-two percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. The total school enrollment in Collin County was 284,815 in 2018. Preprimary school enrollment was 14,195 and elementary or high school enrollment was 183,677 children. College enrollment was 67,389.

### **Employment by Industry Collin County 2018**

| <b>INDUSTRY</b>                                        | <b>COLLIN COUNTY</b> |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining | 0.80%                |
| Construction                                           | 5.40%                |
| Manufacturing                                          | 8.20%                |
| Wholesale trade                                        | 2.50%                |
| Retail trade                                           | 11.10%               |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities             | 3.50%                |
| Information                                            | 3.60%                |
| Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing    | 11.60%               |
| Professional and business services                     | 17.30%               |
| Educational, health, and social services               | 20.70%               |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation, and food services     | 8.00%                |
| Other services                                         | 4.70%                |
| Public administration                                  | 2.70%                |

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau  
2018 American Community Survey  
1-Year Estimates*



## ALL ABOUT COLLIN COUNTY

### COLLIN COUNTY

Collin County (C-18/19), is located in northeastern Texas thirty miles south of the Red River. McKinney, the county seat, is thirty-four miles northeast of Dallas. The county's center lies at approximately 33°11' north latitude and 96°34' west longitude. With the exception of a small portion of its western edge, Collin County's area of 851 square miles lies entirely within the Blackland Prairie region of Texas. The surface of the county is generally level to gently rolling, with an elevation ranging from 450 to 700 feet above sea level. Deep clayey soils over marl and chalk surface the central and western part of the county. Dark loamy alluvial soils, subject to flooding during the rainy season, lie in the eastern section. The western and central portions of the county are drained by the East fork of the Trinity River. The Elm fork of the Trinity drains the eastern section. Bois d' arc, oak, elm, ash, pecan, and post oak trees grow along the streams of the county but not in sufficient quantity for commercial use. Limestone and sand for making cement are the only mineral resources. Temperatures range from an average high of 96° F in July to an average low of 34° in January. Rainfall averages just under thirty-five inches a year, and the growing season extends for 237 days.

Branches of the Caddo Indians inhabited the area before the arrival of the first white settlers. Occasional outbreaks of violence occurred between the two groups, but there was no extended period of conflict since the Caddos withdrew from the county by the mid-1850s. The absence of organized Indian resistance, combined with the county's fertile soil and an offer of land grants by the Peters colony attracted settlers to the area in the early 1840s. Even with the offer of free land, the estimated population of the county was only 150 when it was demarked from Fannin County on April 3, 1846, and named for Collin McKinney, one of the first settlers of the county and a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence. The original county seat was Buckner. Because this town Buckner was not within three miles of the center of the county, however, McKinney became the county seat in 1848. Like the county, McKinney was named for Collin McKinney.

The settlement of Collin County can be divided into two phases. The first occurred during the early period of the county's history, from 1840 to 1860. The second phase took place during and after the arrival of railroads. The settlements established before the construction of rail lines seldom survived if the railroads bypassed them. The majority of the first settlers of Collin County were farmers who lived near streams, where water and wood were easily obtained. They established small, family-operated farms that produced mostly wheat and corn. The slave and cotton economy that characterized most of the South, with its large plantations, failed to take hold in the county. In part this was a result of the lack of navigable rivers and railroads to transport cash crops to retail centers. The nearest market was Jefferson, more than 150 miles to the east. In addition, the farmers who settled the county were from the upper South and had little experience in slaveholding or raising cotton. In 1860 only 1,047 of the 9,264 residents were black, and the cotton harvest was of no significance.

These factors, plus the influence of James W. Throckmorton, a native of McKinney and Texas state senator, resulted in Collin County's vote against secession, 948 to 405, in 1861. Once Texas joined the Confederacy, however, more than 1,500 residents of the county enlisted in the defense of the South, led by Throckmorton, who rose to the rank of brigadier general. During the war isolated incidents of violence occurred between Union sympathizers and Confederates, including the participation of an undetermined number of county residents in the events that led to the Great Hanging at Gainesville in 1862. Outbreaks of violence continued after the war. Farmersville, twelve miles east of McKinney, was the site of one of the killings that took place during the Lee-Peacock feud. By 1869 gunplay between the two groups had ended. Except for the military appointments of a few public officials in 1867–68, the county remained under the control of the Democratic party during Reconstruction.

For the first thirty years of the county's history farmers had little incentive to take advantage of the fertile soil of the Blackland Prairie, considered the richest agricultural region of Texas. Between the 1840s and 1870s the lack of transportation facilities, limited markets, and absence of mechanized farm equipment restricted the agricultural production of the county. The arrival of the railroad removed these obstacles and initiated a fifty-year period of economic growth. In 1872 the Houston and Texas Central Railway, the first to reach the county, connected McKinney and Plano to tracks that reached as far south as Houston. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas followed four years later and was joined in a decade by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe. By the mid-1890s six railroads crisscrossed the county, connecting farmers to retail markets throughout Texas. With an outlet for their products farmers began to cultivate the unplowed fertile land in the eastern and central sections of the county. Between 1870 and 1920 the number of farms and crop production increased dramatically. In 1870, 903 farms valued at just over three million dollars produced 674,565 bushels of corn, 4,371 bales of cotton, and 42,827 bushels of wheat. In 1920 the number of farms had increased to 6,001, with a value estimated at well over \$84 million. Production of corn had increased to 2,574,689 bushels, cotton to 49,311 bales, and wheat to 956,412 bushels.

By the 1920s, twenty-three Collin County communities had voted road bonds totaling just under \$4 million. New roads, combined with State Highway 289, provided county residents with easy access to Dallas, Fort Worth, and Waco. By the end of the decade thirteen communities had electricity, natural gas, and a telephone exchange. Three had a population of over 1,000. In 1920 the county seat had 6,677 residents, and the population of the county was 49,609.

During the next forty years, however, the population declined. The Great Depression, mechanization of farms, and employment opportunities outside the county contributed to the drop in population. Although Collin County did not suffer the extreme hardships that befell other areas of Texas, the number of county farms declined from 6,069 in 1930 to 4,771 by 1940. The value of all crops harvested dropped from just over \$10 million to just over \$6.5 million during the same period. As late as 1940 Collin County's unemployment rate stood at 19 percent.



By the mid-1950s the economy had recovered. The average value of farmland per acre increased from \$58.91 in 1940 to \$145.52 in 1954. In part this improvement was a result of the efforts of the Texas Research Foundation and the Collin County Soil Conservation District. The Texas Research Foundation, established at Renner in 1944, used the latest scientific discoveries to improve farming practices. In 1946 the Collin County Soil Conservation District was formed and planned the construction of 144 flood-retarding structures, including Lake Lavon, to prevent the flooding of thousands of acres of rich bottomland in southeastern Collin County. Farmers also benefited from the electric cooperatives established by the Rural Electrification Administration in the late 1930s. The Hunt-Collin Co-operative (1937), the Fannin County Electric Co-operative (1939), and the Grayson-Collin Electric Co-operative (1937) combined to bring electricity to the isolated communities of the county. New roads also assisted county farmers. In 1946 the county had 138 miles of paved roads. By the early 1970s the paved miles had increased to 2,333. The work of the Texas Research Foundation and improved soil-conservation practices increased the production of wheat, the county's primary cash crop, from 352,229 bushels in 1949 to 1,224,664 bushels in 1959.

The mechanization of farming, however, reduced the number of farms from 3,166 in 1950 to 2,001 in 1960. A corresponding decline in the county's population occurred. Historically the percentage of tenant farmers in Collin County was high; it reached a peak of 74 percent in 1925. By 1960 that figure had dropped to 38 percent. Because of the lack of business opportunities outside farming in the county, the majority of those forced to leave farming also left the county. The population decreased from 47,190 in 1940 to 41,247 in 1960.

Although agriculture, especially developing dairy farming, continued to be an important factor in the county's economy, by 1980 the introduction of light industry, combined with the growth of the Dallas metropolitan area, produced a successful diversified economy. In 1980 the number of business establishments totaled 2,388; 25 percent of the population was employed in manufacturing and 23 percent in wholesale and retail trade. Most of the population, 59 percent, worked outside the county. The economic growth between 1960 and 1980 accompanied a comparable population growth. Plano, eighteen miles northeast of Dallas, had the most dramatic increase of all Collin County towns: in 1960 Plano's population was 3,695, and twenty years later it was 72,331. Overall, Collin County's population increased from 41,692 in 1960 to 144,576 in 1980. Subsequently it continued to grow, largely as a result of the development of the suburbs in and around Plano. By 1990 the number of residents in Plano increased to 128,673, and the population of the county as a whole grew to 264,036, nearly double what it had been only a decade before. Many of the new arrivals in the county are from areas outside of Texas. As of 2014, the population of the county was 885,241, and the population of Plano was 278,495.

Though before 1970 the voters of the county were staunchly Democratic, from 1972 to 1992 they consistently chose Republican presidential candidates, and Republicans also made inroads in state and local races. Other changes have occurred. Due to the large number of young families that have moved to the area, the average age has dropped considerably, and education levels have been steadily rising. Hispanics, traditionally only a small minority in the county, now outnumber African-Americans, and the number of Asians is increasing rapidly. In 2014 about 61.2

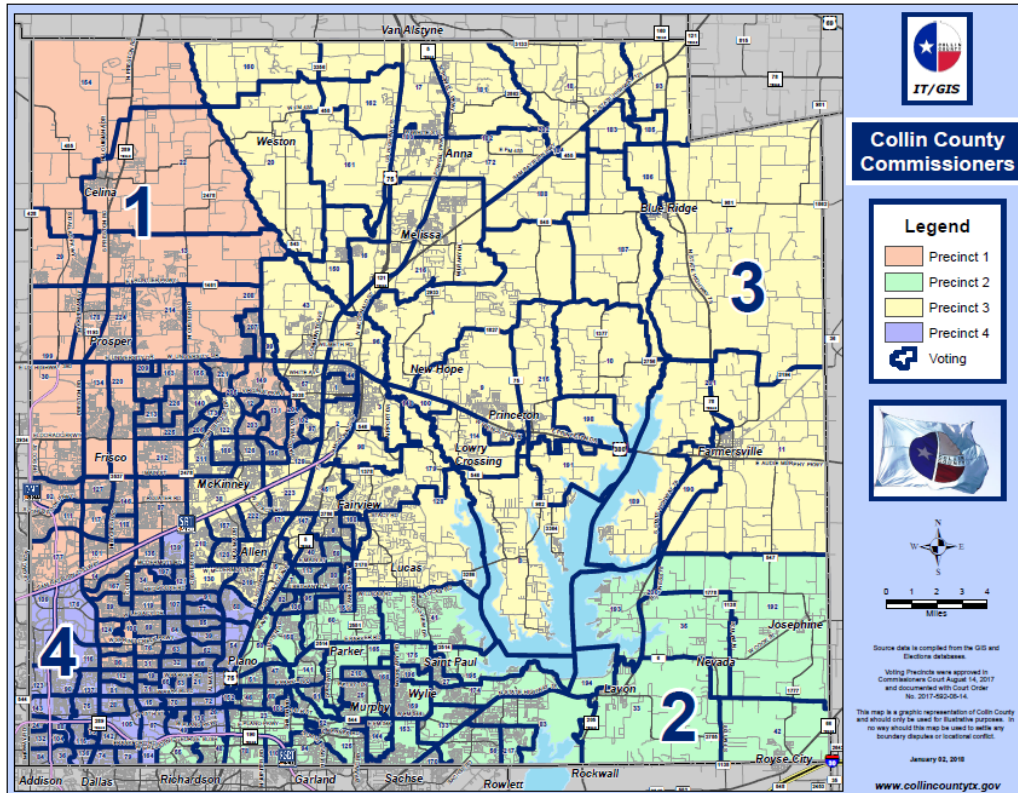
percent of the population was Anglo, 15 percent Hispanic, 9.4 percent African American, and 12.3 percent Asian. Collin County is well on its way to being one of the most densely populated counties in Texas. The largest city, Plano, overshadows the county seat as the business and educational center of the county. The diversified economy continues to diminish the number of farms. At its 150th anniversary the county little resembled what was settled in the 1840s.

#### Citation

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# COLLIN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT PRECINCTS



EFFECTIVE JANUARY 02, 2018

## **PRECINCT 1**

SUSAN FLETCHER

## **PRECINCT 2**

CHERYL WILLIAMS

## **PRECINCT 3**

DARREL HALE

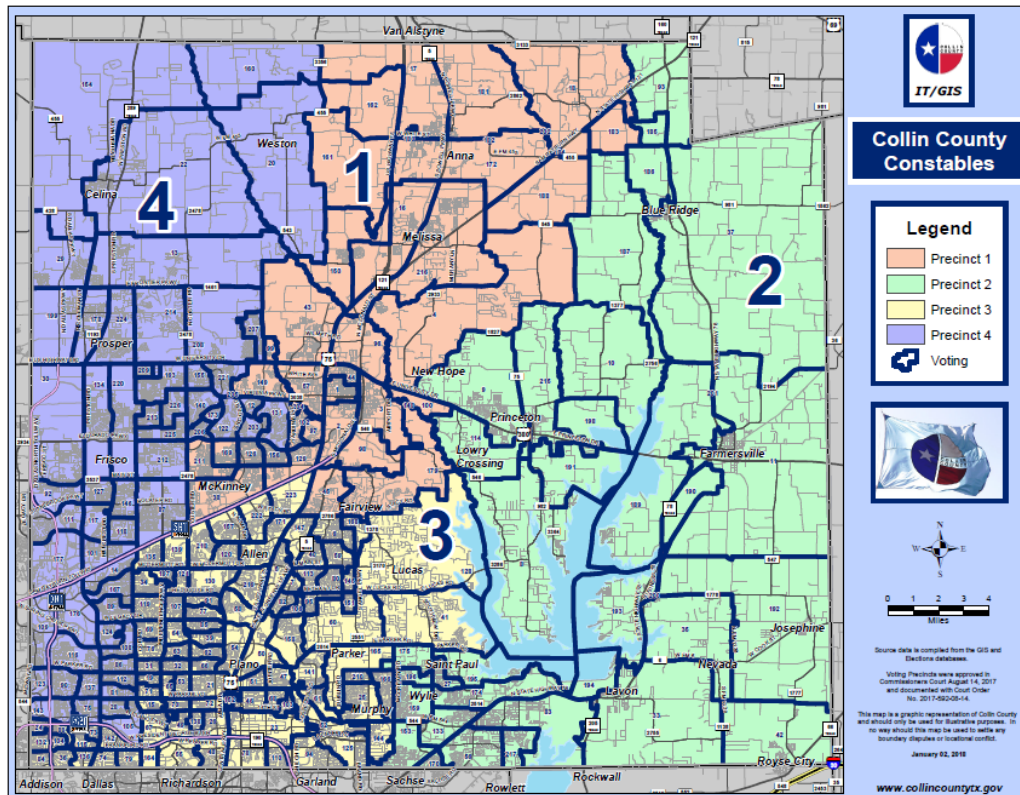
## **PRECINCT 4**

DUNCAN WEBB

For more information go to:

[https://www.collincountytx.gov/commissioners\\_court/Pages/precincts.aspx](https://www.collincountytx.gov/commissioners_court/Pages/precincts.aspx)

# COLLIN COUNTY CONSTABLE PRECINCTS



EFFECTIVE JANUARY 02, 2018

## PRECINCT 1

SHANE WILLIAMS

## PRECINCT 2

GARY EDWARDS

## PRECINCT 3

SAMMY KNAPP

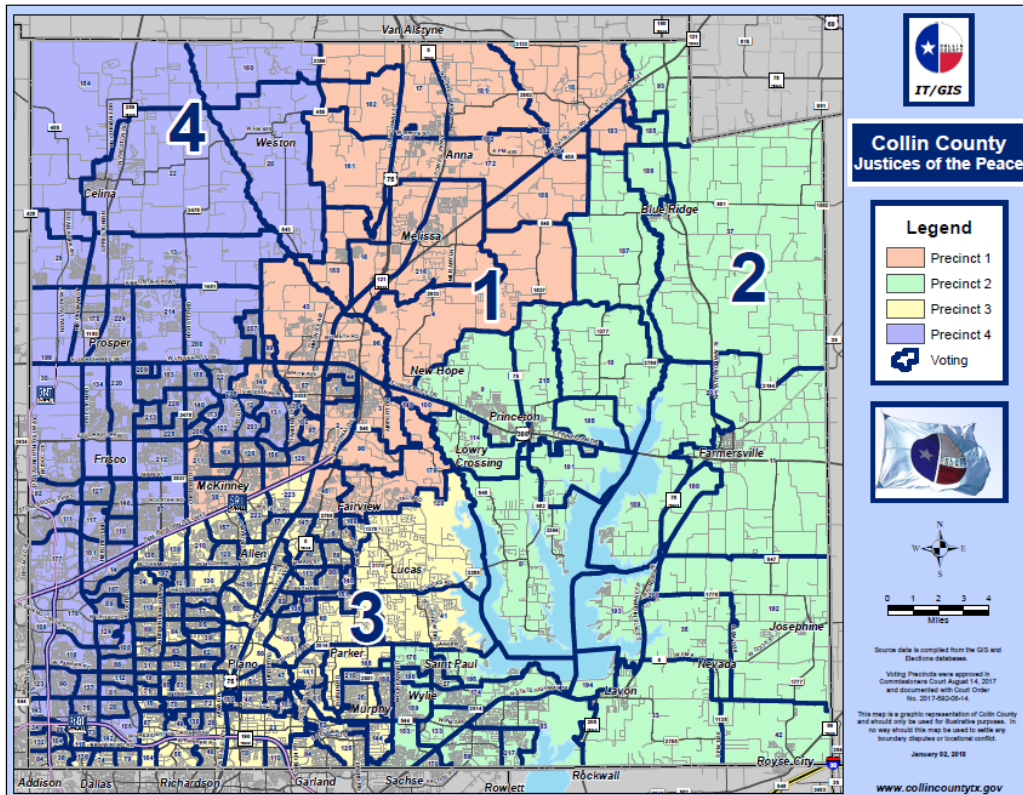
## PRECINCT 4

JOSEPH WRIGHT

For more information go to:

[https://www.collincountytx.gov/commissioners\\_court/Pages/precincts.aspx](https://www.collincountytx.gov/commissioners_court/Pages/precincts.aspx)

# COLLIN COUNTY JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURT PRECINCTS



EFFECTIVE JANUARY 02, 2018

## PRECINCT 1

PAUL RALEEH

## PRECINCT 2

JERRY SHAFFER

## PRECINCT 3-1

CHUCK RUCKEL

## PRECINCT 3-2

MIKE MISSILDINE

## PRECINCT 4

MIKE YARBROUGH

For more information go to:

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