

## COLLEGE HISTORY TIMELINE

### 1965–66 to 2020–21

<b>1965 - 1966</b>	Governor Mills E. Godwin Jr. initiates the state sales tax with the goal of establishing a community college system. The Virginia General Assembly establishes the Virginia Community College System (VCCS) to provide college transfer and occupational/technical education.
<b>1967 - 1968</b>	The Beazley Foundation donates the Frederick College site to the Commonwealth of Virginia to begin a community college in South Hampton Roads. The Frederick Campus opens as Region 22 Community College. This year marks the official founding of the College.
<b>1968 - 1969</b>	The College's name is officially changed to Tidewater Community College, and Douglas Montgomery is named its first president. Harold McGee is named the first provost of the Frederick Campus.
<b>1970 - 1971</b>	The College begins to use 11 barracks at the Camp Pendleton National Guard facility as a temporary Virginia Beach location. The College holds its first graduation with 55 graduates.
<b>1971 - 1972</b>	Charles Downs is named provost of the Frederick Campus. The Virginia General Assembly and the City of Virginia Beach approve an allocation of \$4.7 million to construct the Virginia Beach Campus in the Green Run section of Virginia Beach. Michael LaBouve is named the founding provost of the Virginia Beach Campus.
<b>1972 - 1973</b>	George B. Pass is named president of Tidewater Community College. The Virginia Beach Campus is formally dedicated by Governor Mills E. Godwin Jr., the "father" of Virginia community colleges. The City of Chesapeake pledges \$1.8 million to open a third campus in Chesapeake and funds the purchase of adjacent land. Chesapeake College, a junior college founded in 1966 by Thomas E. Russ, is transferred to the city for the campus site, and the campus officially opens on February 1. Timothy H. Kerr is named the founding provost of the Chesapeake Campus.
<b>1973 - 1974</b>	The College graduates its first class of shipyard apprentices from its joint apprentice program with the Norfolk Naval Shipyard.
<b>1974 - 1975</b>	As a first step toward establishing a campus in Norfolk, the College opens the Norfolk Skills Center at a temporary location on 21st Street. Louis Monroe is named director.
<b>1975 - 1976</b>	A \$2 million bond issue is approved to expand the Chesapeake Campus.
<b>1977 - 1978</b>	Construction begins on the first new building on the Chesapeake Campus. Named the George B. Pass Building in 1991 in recognition of the work of President Pass, the building provides additional classroom and office space.
<b>1978 - 1979</b>	With political resistance in the region, the Norfolk Skills Center closes. However, tracking studies showed its students did not redirect to other neighboring higher education institutions in Norfolk. The Applied Science Program in Horticulture begins on the Chesapeake Campus and eventually expands in 1988 through a grant from the Alison and Ella Parsons Foundation.
<b>1979 - 1980</b>	Governor John Dalton dedicates the new classroom building at the Chesapeake Campus. The Grammar Hotline, which quickly rises to national recognition, is established on the Virginia Beach Campus.