

Education:

School Name	Major Course	Dates	Degree

Civic or Professional Organization Memberships:

References:

Name	Address	Phone

Are you 18 years or older? _____

Are you a registered voter in the school district? _____

Have you ever been arrested for or convicted of a felony? _____

Do you have children of school age? _____

Attending our schools? _____

Is any member of your immediate family an employee of the school system? _____

If yes, whom? _____
(Name) (Position)

Signature of Applicant Date

Do you want to serve your community and its children?



Community service is a civic duty. It can be very rewarding. Serving on a public board of education requires a commitment of energy, time and talent to work as a team to help the children and adult students in your community.

The men and women elected to represent their communities on Ohio's school boards provide valuable leadership to public schools. School boards are democracy in action — school boards work!

The board member

Ohio's school board members are one of the largest groups of elected officials in the state and they are charged with one of the major responsibilities in government — to provide the best educational opportunities possible for the youth of Ohio.

What does a school board member do?

Once a person has met the qualifications, been properly nominated, duly elected and officially sworn in, his or her real job begins. No one can know the various pressures, politics and

satisfactions of such a position until he or she has had the experience of serving on a board of education.

A school board sets educational goals and establishes policy for the school system based upon state laws and community values. Perhaps the most important responsibility of a school board is to employ a superintendent and to hold him or her responsible for managing the schools in accordance with the school board's policies.

Board members make decisions on a wide range of issues, such as hiring and evaluating a superintendent and treasurer, setting district policy, planning student services, goal-setting and long-range planning, developing curriculum, establishing budgets and creating community relations programs. A board member should be a skilled decision-maker; however, decisions are only made by the board as a whole at a public meeting.

Another important part of the board's work is its public relations role. School board members help build public support and understanding of public education, and lead the public in

demanding quality education. The school board serves as a link between schools and the public.

What a school board member doesn't do

The role and function of board members are often misinterpreted by the public, and in some cases, by board members themselves. The board is a policy-making body and members are the chief advisors to the superintendent on community attitudes. Board members do not manage the day-to-day operations of a school district; they see to it that the system is managed well by professionals.

Board members are not education professionals. They do not evaluate staff, other than the superintendent and treasurer, nor do they become involved in employment interviews, other than those of the superintendent, business manager and treasurer. Board members may be consulted during the hiring process for other positions, such as assistant superintendent and business manager.

A good board member

We often hear that one person is a good board member, another is a bad board member, and yet we seldom hear a clear definition of what constitutes a "good" board member.

In reality, there are about as many philosophical theories about boardmanship as there are board members. However, there are some acceptable guidelines. Members must recognize that seldom do two persons react to the same problem in an identical manner, so flexibility is necessary.

As a start, the following guidelines are offered. A good board member:

- Knows that he or she can legally act as a board member only when the board of education is in session. No one person, unless authorized, should speak on behalf of the board.
- Avoids administrative decisions or attempts to second-guess the administration. The superintendent is the chief administrator and the board has no administrative function.
- Is well acquainted with school policies.
- Should vote at all times in the best interests of the children of the school district.
- Is flexible and realizes there are times when changes must be made, when tradition cannot be honored and when pressure must be ignored.
- Remembers that board business often requires confidentiality, especially in processes involving students, personnel, land acquisition, negotiations and security.
- Is interested in obtaining facts, but remembers also that the administration has responsibility for operating the schools, rather than spending all its time making reports to an individual board member.
- Is a good listener at board meetings, on the street corner, in the church, but never commits himself or herself, the board or the administration.
- Knows that the reputation of the entire school district is reflected in his or her behavior and attitude.
- Is able to support a decision when it is made.

Eligibility requirements

In order to run for the board, you must be a citizen of the United States, at least 18 years old, a resident of the state 30 days preceding the election, a

resident of the school district and have been registered to vote for 30 days.

Conflict of interest

There are areas of conflict of interest of which all board members must be aware so as not to jeopardize their reputation or the reputation of the school district. In addition to actions and relationships prohibited by the school statutes, other prohibitions are set out in criminal statutes and statutes enforced by the Ohio Ethics Commission. Please note that these statutes need to be read together. Even though under one statute there may not be a conflict, there could be a conflict under another.

Among the statutory prohibitions are the following:

- No member shall have, directly or indirectly, any pecuniary interest in any contract of the board or be employed for compensation by the board of which he or she is a member. (*Ohio Revised Code Section (RC) 3313.33*)
- No member of a school board may knowingly authorize, or employ the authority or influence of his or her office to secure authorization of any public contract in which he or she, a member of his or her family, or any of his or her business associates have an interest. (*RC 2921.42*)
- No board member may use or authorize the use of the authority or influence of his or her office to secure anything of value, or the promise of anything of value to himself or herself, or solicit or accept anything of value that is of such a character as to manifest a substantial and improper influence upon him or her with respect to his or her duties. (*RC 102.03*)

The above listing is neither all-inclusive, nor does it list the many exceptions to these rules. They are also subject to interpretation by the courts, the Ohio Attorney General's Office, and the Ohio Ethics Commission. If you think that you may have a potential conflict of interest, please check with your county prosecutor, city law director or the Ohio Ethics Commission at (614) 466-7090.

Compatibility of public offices and positions

It is possible that if you are a public employee or officeholder, a position on a board of education may be incompatible with your current position. Before seeking election, potential candidates should make certain they are eligible to serve. The Ohio attorney general has established seven questions to ask when the issue of compatibility is raised. All seven must be answered, "no." If one of the questions receives a "yes," the positions are incompatible.

The questions are:

- Is either of the positions classified employment within the terms of RC 124.57?
- Do the empowering statutes of either position limit permissible outside employment?
- Is one office subordinate to, or in any way a check upon, the other?
- Is it physically impossible for one person to discharge the duties of both positions?
- Is there a conflict of interest between the two positions?
- Are there local charter provisions or ordinances which are controlling?
- Is there a federal, state or local department regulation applicable?

If you are a public employee, or hold another public office, please check with your county prosecutor, city law director or the Ohio Attorney General's Office to determine if a conflict exists.

Deciding to run

You've now had the opportunity to review what a board member does, the characteristics of good board members, the eligibility requirements and potential conflicts of interest. Still interested? If so, the following section will give you the legal requirements for getting nominated and campaigning.

Filing your petition

A school board candidate must file a petition to run for election to a board of education. This petition must be filed by 4 p.m. on the 75th day before the November general election. (*RC 3513.254, 3513.255*) Filing fees are \$30.

The number of registered voters'



signatures needed varies. Local and exempted village district petitions must have 25 signatures. A candidate in a city district with a population fewer than 20,000 must have 25 signatures; a population of 20,000-49,999, 75 signatures; a population of 50,000-99,999, 150 signatures; a population of 100,000 or more, 300 signatures. Educational service center governing board candidates must have 50 signatures. (RC 3513.255)

Candidates can obtain the petition forms and discuss questions about filing with their county board of elections.

Campaigning

After filing your petition, it's time to begin gathering support. Candidates for boards of education must comply with all requirements relating to political campaigns. For instance, you must file an itemized statement of campaign contributions and expenditures. Also, all campaign advertising must include the name and address of the candidate or the chairman, treasurer or secretary of the candidate's campaign committee. (RC 3517.20) For further information on campaign laws, please contact your county board of elections or the Ohio Secretary of State (elections section) at (614) 466-2585.

Every member of or candidate for a board of education of a school district having an average daily membership of 12,000 or more students (as most recently certified by the Ohio Department of Education) must file a financial disclosure statement with the Ohio Ethics Commission. The filing date for board members is on or before April 15 of each year. Candidates for boards of education (including incumbents) must file such statements not later than 30 days prior to the election upon which his or her vacancy is to be voted. Write-in candidates must file not later than 20 days prior to such election. Any person appointed to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term must file within 15 days after he or she qualifies for office.

Failure to file a complete financial disclosure statement by the deadline results in fines and may be subject to criminal prosecution. The statute further provides that anyone filing a false statement may be subject to criminal prosecution.

Election

Members are elected on a nonpartisan ballot on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November in odd numbered years. The term of office is four years, although in certain instances, two-year terms must be filled to complete an unexpired term. Your term begins on the first day of January after the election and expires on Dec. 31. Most boards of education have five members; however, some larger districts have seven. Two members (or four on a seven-member board) are elected at one general election and three members are elected at a general election two years later.

Vacancies caused by resignation, death, etc., are filled by an appointment made by the remaining board members.

Joint vocational school district (JVSD) boards are appointed from the boards of education that send students to the JVSD.

What is the Ohio School Boards Association?

The Ohio School Boards Association (OSBA) was founded in 1955 to serve the needs of the state's local boards of education. The association's mission is to encourage and advance public elementary and secondary education through the American tradition of local citizen responsibility.

Ohio boards of education belong to OSBA. Members have a wide range of services available to them, such as: nearly 60 workshops each year, legislative representation, legal assistance, communications counsel, negotiation assistance, superintendent and treasurer search services, policy development, in-district consulting services, and insurance programs.

OSBA also serves as a liaison between boards of education and other educational organizations.

In September of every odd numbered year (2007, 2009, etc.), OSBA sponsors workshops for school board candidates to prepare them for the forthcoming campaign.

For more information about school boardsmanship contact:

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8050 North High Street, Suite 100
Columbus, Ohio 43235-6481
(614) 540-4000 • (800) 589-OSBA
fax: (614) 540-4100

An excellent source for boardsmanship information, including the latest in education-related legislation and issues, is OSBA's Web site. Visit it at www.osba-ohio.org.