

Qualifications & Characteristics of a School Board Member



Are you considering school board service?

Nearly 6,000 individuals step forward to serve as school board members for 850 public school districts in Illinois. Although many board members serve multiple terms, there is turnover in every election cycle, and every other year nearly 1,200 new members are elected or appointed. The Illinois Association of School Boards welcomes you, as a prospective candidate or appointee, to consider the following qualifications, description, motivations, and preparation for effective school board service.

School Board Member Qualifications

To qualify for school board membership, an individual must be, as of the date of election:

- A United States citizen;
- A resident of the state of Illinois and of the school district for at least one year preceding election;
- At least 18 years of age;
- A registered voter; and
- Not a school trustee.

Most school board elections are at-large bids, but in some districts, residency within specified sub-districts may limit who is eligible to run for a specific school board seat. Certain offices cannot be held simultaneously when the duties of either office create a conflict of interest. Federal law also prohibits postal employees from running in partisan elections.

A school board member cannot be employed by the district (employment contracts worth more than \$1,000) or have any interest directly or indirectly in any contract, work, or business of the school district or in the sale of any article to the school district. Lastly, a school board member cannot be a child sex offender as defined in

Section 11-9.3 of the Criminal Code, or convicted of an “infamous crime.”

To become a school board candidate one must

1. File a Statement of Economic Interests with the county clerk and obtain a receipt; these forms are available from the county clerk.
2. Obtain and complete a nominating petition signed by at least 50 registered voters or 10% of the voters, whichever is less; and a Statement of Candidacy. Nominating petition forms and Statements of Candidacy are available from the county clerk or county board of election commissioners.

These completed documents and the county clerk’s receipt for the Statement of Economic Interests must be filed with the county clerk no earlier than 113 days before the election and no later than 106 days before the election during normal office hours. If a candidate receives or expends \$3,000 or more in an election campaign, reports must be filed with the county clerk in compliance with the Illinois Campaign Disclosure Act.

School Board Member Job Description

The governance of local school districts by democratically elected individuals remains at the heart of American democracy and the public education system. Every two years board members are elected by voters to serve on local school boards. These elected members sit in trust for all of their local communities. Only public schools are prepared to serve, without reservation, all students in the U.S. and enable citizens

to be active participants in one of the world’s oldest existing democracies.

So what is the “job description” of a school board member? What does a school board member actually do?

To understand what a school board member does requires knowledge of what a school board member does *not* do: no single board member has any power outside of a legally called school board meeting. School board members represent the entire community, not a single constituency, and decisions are made only by a majority vote at a board meeting. Subject to some exceptions, a school board has powers granted by the *Illinois School Code*, along with those that are necessary for the maintenance and development of the schools that the board controls.

A board must adopt and enforce all necessary rules for the management and governance of its school district. The board, however, can and does delegate many powers and duties to the superintendent through its board policies. With limited exceptions, each board





must employ a superintendent who shall have charge of the school district's administration.

The *Illinois School Code* directs that a school board shall make all decisions pertaining to the employment of the superintendent and direct through policy the superintendent in the administration of the school district. When a school board delegates its powers and duties in this way, it should ensure that the superintendent understands the board's

policy directives and should be prepared to support the superintendent's recommendations. The school board will monitor this process as it evaluates the superintendent's performance.

In addition to duties enumerated by statute, good governance requires the following of the board of education:

1. The board clarifies the district's purpose.
2. The board connects with the community.
3. The board employs a superintendent.
4. The board delegates authority.
5. The board monitors performance.
6. The board takes responsibility for itself.

For more information on these responsibilities, please refer to the [Foundational Principles of Effective Governance](http://www.iasb.com), which is available online at www.iasb.com.

Why School Board Members Serve

In the latest survey of IASB membership, school board members had this to say about their service:

- The single most important reason voters elected them was for their knowledge and experience. Others said they were chosen because voters believed they would represent all citizens of the district.
- Valuing public education was their single most important motivation for running.
- The most rewarding aspects to school board service were said to be student growth and academic improvement, followed by a sense of accomplishment in protecting the district's financial resources and making tough choices that ultimately improved the schools.
- Over half serve more than one term.

The nearly two million Illinois school children enrolled in public schools depend on school board members who understand the importance of public education and are willing to serve their communities and sit in trust for those interests.



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Characteristics of Effective School Board Members

While most school boards will be comprised of individuals from different backgrounds and experiences, individual school board members can be more effective when they exhibit the following characteristics:

- A thoughtful, sincere, and deliberate approach to the position. The effective school board member seeks first to understand the issues, knowing that decisions have a tremendous impact on communities.
 - A constructive attitude towards teamwork. The effective school board member understands that it is only around the board table that decisions are made and a board member exercises any authority.
 - Willingness to spend the time necessary to be well-informed on the issues coming before the local board and to remain reasonably knowledgeable about local, state, national, and global education.
 - Ability to represent the entire community and not special interest or partisan political groups. The “entire community” includes citizens who may not have a direct relationship with the public schools.
 - Temperament to respond accordingly and appropriately through challenging events. Board membership is an immense responsibility; so the public actions and words of members will impact the district, its image, and its integrity.
- Willingness to listen thoughtfully to others. Although board members cannot be expected to agree with everything colleagues and constituents say, they are expected to listen respectfully to opinions and concerns.
 - Willingness to express one’s own opinion and participate in discussions in an open, honest manner, while encouraging and respecting the free expression of opinions by colleagues.
 - The maturity to respect the confidentiality of privileged information and to take no private action that would compromise the board or administration.
 - Willingness to model continuous learning by taking advantage of professional development opportunities.
 - Willingness to abide by and support the Code of Conduct as adopted by the local school board.
 - The ability to identify, recommend, and encourage prospective candidates and mentor new board members to become effective school leaders.

Preparation for service on a school board

What do school board members need to know? A person who plans to run for the school board should acquire a basic understanding of the local district, including:

- Goals (improvement efforts underway)
- Structure (who does what)
- Finance (short-term and long-term status)
- Government (state laws and regulations and local school board policies)
- Board procedures (how business is conducted)

The board member also must understand the proper relationships of the school board to the state, the community, and the superintendent — and the proper relationship of the individual board member to other members of the board. Because he or she casts only one vote, the board member who hopes to bring about change must do so within the existing legal and organizational framework. Many a good idea has died because it was not properly presented to the full school board or because some part of it presented avoidable legal difficulties.



School boards establish a wide variety of policies and standards describing what the districts are expected to accomplish in such areas as curriculum, transportation, building maintenance, staff development, student services, labor relations, human rights, and community relations. Many of these policies and standards are routine and the board can reasonably rely on the judgment of the superintendent and staff. Some are not so routine, however, and produce disagreements in the community or even among the staff. School board members are not experts in all these areas of policy; they must rely on the superintendent to help them. However, the board member must learn enough in all of these subjects to ask questions, evaluate the answers, and vote with conviction.

The place to start in preparing for school board candidacy is by attending meetings of the board. Learn how the board functions. To learn more about the schools, talk with members of the board and staff. The board candidate should make an appointment with the district superintendent to acquire factual information about the district and to discuss issues

facing the board. The candidate also should read as much as possible about the nature of school board work and the laws affecting schools. Reading material is available in most school district offices. The Illinois Association of School Boards sponsors briefings for candidates prior to each election. Additional resources are listed below.

Further reading

Many of the following items may be available in your school district office. If not, obtain them from the sources indicated.

School Elections

State of Illinois Candidate's Guide. Published each year by the Illinois State Board of Elections and available for downloading at www.elections.illinois.gov. Explains how to nominate candidates for public office, including school board candidates, and procedures for complying with the Illinois Campaign Disclosure Act. The guide for odd-numbered years is usually available late in the preceding summer.

School Boards at Work

[*The School Board: What it is. What it does.*](#) Explains the role of boards of education and school board members as advocates.

[*A School Board Member's Approach to the Job.*](#) Outlines the responsibilities and duties of a board of education member whose job is to serve in trust for the community

[*Understanding School Finance.*](#) A brief look at where Illinois schools get their money and where they spend it.

[*Illinois School Board Journal.*](#) Covers issues facing school boards in Illinois and across the nation. Emphasis is on public policy and improving governance. Published by IASB for members and subscribers, also available online.

[*The Effective School Board Member.*](#) An introduction to the work of boards of education in Illinois, including their duties and responsibilities. Published and sold by IASB.

[*Illinois School Law Survey.*](#) Answers, in plain English, to more than 1,300 legal questions in 27 chapters, includes digital version. Published and sold by IASB.

[*Coming to Order: A Guide to Successful School Board Meetings.*](#) Explains how to plan and conduct meetings that comply with the law and serve the interests of both school and community. Published and sold by IASB.

Items published and sold by IASB are available through the [the Online Bookstore at www.iasb.com](http://www.iasb.com).

Revised July 2022

April 4, 2023

CONSOLIDATED ELECTION



Key Dates for School Board Candidates

Tuesday, September 20, 2022	PETITION CIRCULATION: First day for school board candidates to circulate nominating petitions.
Monday, December 12, 2022	CONSOLIDATED ELECTION CANDIDATE FILING: Candidate filing period begins; first day for candidates to file their original nominating petitions, statement of candidacy, and receipt of filing of Statement of Economic Interests, to the office of county clerk or county board of election commissioners.
Monday, December 19, 2022	CONSOLIDATED ELECTION CANDIDATE FILING: Candidate filing period ends. Note: Names are placed on the ballot in the order in which the nominating papers are received; a lottery is held for the first and last spots if multiple candidates' papers are filed simultaneously in the first and last hours of the filing period. STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS: Last day to file a Statement of Economic Interests; the receipt from the filing must be included with nominating petitions. The county clerk or county board of election commissioners shall notify candidates of acceptance of their nominating petitions within seven days of filing, or the last day of filing.
Tuesday, December 27, 2022	OBJECTIONS: Last day to file objections to nominating petitions. Note: The objection period consists of five business days. The county officer's electoral board hears objections to the nominations of candidates for school district offices. If the office of the local election official is closed for days that would normally be business days prior to Sunday, December 25, 2022, they must extend the deadline for filing objections in their office.
Wednesday, December 28, 2022	BALLOT PLACEMENT LOTTERY: Last day for ballot placement lottery, held by the county clerk for the first and last spots on the ballot if multiple candidates' papers are filed simultaneously in the first and last hours of the filing period.
Thursday, January 26, 2023	WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDACY: Last day candidate may file Withdrawal of Candidacy in the office of the local election official, election authority, or the State Board of Elections
Thursday, February 2, 2023	WRITE-IN CANDIDATES: Last day to file a Declaration of Intent to be a write-in candidate with the appropriate election authority or authorities.

Tuesday, April 4, 2023 **CONSOLIDATED ELECTION: Polls open 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.**

Tuesday, April 25, 2023 **CANVASSING:** Last day for the county clerk or county board of election commissioners to canvass the election results, and transmit the results.

- Monday, May 1, 2023** STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS: Candidates who have been re-elected to the school board must re-file the Statement of Economic Interests by May 1. Although the law is unclear, new school board members – those first elected on April 4 – are encouraged to re-file as well.
- Sunday, May 14, 2023** ORGANIZATION OF BOARD: Within 40 days after the consolidated election, the school board shall organize by electing its officers and fixing a time and place for the regular meetings.
- August 1, 2023 (approximate)** MANDATORY OMA TRAINING: Within 90 days of taking the oath of office, new school board members must receive state-mandated training covering Open Meetings Act general applicability, procedures, and legal requirements. A copy of the certificate of completion must be filed with the school board.
- May 1, 2024 (approximate)** MANDATORY PDLT: Within one year of taking office, new school board members must receive state-mandated training in Professional Development Leadership Training (PDLT), including education and labor law, financial oversight and accountability, and fiduciary responsibilities.
- Additionally, school board members must take a training program on Performance Evaluation Reform Act (PERA) Evaluations before making a dismissal based upon an “optional alternative evaluative dismissal process for PERA evaluations.”

Sources:

[2023 Election and Campaign Finance Calendar](#)

[State of Illinois 2023 Candidate’s Guide](#)

[2022-2023 IASB Annual School Calendar](#)

[IASB Mandatory Board Member Training](#)

The vision of the Illinois Association of School Boards is excellence
in local school board governance supporting quality public education.

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