Board of Specified Jurisdiction

- Has official authority — governed by operating principles
- Decision making body with a bias for action
- More ownership, greater engagement
- Policy making — formulates and enacts
- Financial accountability

Advisory Board

- Functions in an advisory capacity
- Makes recommendations
- Encourages ownership and engagement
- Policy advising — provides perspective
- No official authority

Effective Boards

Mission Driven
All goals, plans, strategies, and decisions advance the mission.

Strategic
The Board uses the expertise of members, data, and trends to make informed decisions.

Knowledge and Expertise
The Board is composed of members with skills required to address the school’s greatest needs and opportunities.

Goal and Results Oriented People
The Board is composed of members who are driven to make progress to achieve the school’s goals.

Ownership
The Board understands its responsibilities, works diligently to make the best decision, and owns the process, the execution, and the goals.

Strong Committee Structure
The Board identifies issues for committees and allows work to be done in committee and brought back to the board. This allows for the most effective and efficient use of members’ time and talent.
Boards of Specified Jurisdiction

Effective Board Members

**Lead in Time, Talent, Treasure**
Volunteer service to the board, share expertise to advance the school, and lead in financial contributions.

**Actively Support the School**
Support and promote the school’s mission, leadership team, goals and policy positions and demonstrate that support within the community.

**Understand What Is and Is Not within Their Jurisdiction**
Create appropriate policies and goals in areas outlined in operating principles, execute plans, and accomplish goals. Board members do not get involved in management, staffing or curriculum issues, but do set the bar for academic performance in consultation with the principal.

**Act with School’s Interest as Top Priority**
Separate the interests of the school from the specific needs of a particular person or constituency.

**Speak with One Voice – the Voice of the Board**
Accept and support board decisions; once a decision has been made, the board speaks with one voice. The authority is vested in the board as a whole.

**Ask Difficult Questions and Find Answers**
Expertise is used to evaluate opportunities and issues then plan and play an active role in accomplishing goals.

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**School Organization Model**

**Ownership**
- Owns property
- Catholic identity
- Indebtedness/borrow
- Operating principle changes
- Confirmation – board members, principal
  (Includes reserved powers)

**Governance (examples include)**
- Roles and responsibilities as defined by operating principles
  - School budget
  - School strategic plan
  - Enrollment management, fundraising planning and participation
  - Support for pastor and principal, who are also board members

**Administration**
- Principal is chief administrator
- Implements policies and planning goals
- Oversees personnel
- Oversees curriculum