



**St. Croix Preparatory Academy
Board Governance Manual**

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School Information

School History

St. Croix Preparatory Academy (SCPA) is a K-12 charter school that opened in the Stillwater area in the fall of 2004. The school serves nearly 1,200 students in grades K-12, and employs over 170 staff members. Located on 59 acres of land, St. Croix Preparatory Academy's educational philosophy is based on the classical methodology of grammar, logic, and rhetoric; an educational philosophy proven to achieve outstanding academic results.

SCPA, a Minnesota nonprofit corporation, has as its purpose education within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, including but not limited to, the establishment and operation of a charter school under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

School Mission

St. Croix Preparatory Academy will develop each student's academic potential, personal character, and leadership qualities through an academically rigorous and content rich educational program grounded in a classical tradition.

School Philosophy

The educational philosophy is founded in three characteristics noted in the mission statement:

Academics. SCPA is based on a classical model of education. A classical model focuses on providing students with the lifelong educational tools to learn and think for themselves. The classical tradition is grounded in the time-tested methodology of learning called the "Trivium", which recognizes that critical learning skills must precede critical thinking skills. The Trivium methodology is organized into the three stages of learning -- grammar, logic, and rhetoric -- which correspond to the general stages of a student's cognitive development.

Character. At SCPA, the values of citizenship, courage, honesty, integrity, perseverance, respect, responsibility, compassion, self-control, and service will be identified, modeled and clearly conveyed. Administrators and faculty will encourage and promote these traits so that all students might practice and develop them. Upper school students are required to document at least 10 hours annually of community service in an effort to emphasize the importance of giving to their community.

Leadership. SCPA views leadership as the ability to first think and reason, then act with integrity and responsibility. The founders of SCPA view leadership as the product of education and character development. Real leadership entails knowledge, understanding and the ability to communicate--in conjunction with citizenship, courage, honesty, integrity, perseverance, respect, responsibility, compassion, self-control, and service. Students will examine various models and styles of leadership from American and world history. In addition, students will analyze their own unique leadership style, character attributes, and personal strengths.

Board Information

Board Guiding Documents

Aside from original incorporation documents, on a regular basis the SCPA board will refer to its bylaws, Minnesota statutes on charter schools (Chapter 124E), Minnesota Open Meeting Law (Chapter 13D), Minnesota Government Data Practices Act (Chapter 13D), Minnesota statutes on nonprofit corporations (317A) and the agreement with its authorizer, Friends of Education.

Board Structure

The SCPA "Board of directors shall consist of at least five (5) and no more than eleven (11) members" (SCPA Bylaws Article IV, Section 2(a); Minn Stat. 124E.07. Subd.3). The board shall include "at least one licensed teacher who is employed as a teacher at the school or provides instruction under contract between the charter school and a teacher cooperative; (2) at least one parent or legal guardian of a student enrolled in the charter school who is not an employee of the charter school; and (3) at least one interested community member who resides in Minnesota, is not

employed by the charter school, and does not have a child enrolled in the school.” (Minn.Stat. 124E.07. Subd. 3). “The chief financial officer and the chief administrator may only serve as ex-officio nonvoting board members.” (Minn. Stat. 124E.07 Subd. 3). The Board of Directors membership shall not contain any related parties, as defined by Minn. Stat. 124E, or any other persons prohibited by Minn. Stat. 124E.

SCPA Note: As of July 1, 2025, the SCPA board consists of four parents, four faculty members, and one community member.

The board structure may include a majority of teachers, parents or community members, or it may have no clear majority. (Minn. Stat. 124E.07 Subd. 3). Any changes in governance structure must follow the process defined in the School’s bylaws (Article 4, Section 3) and Minnesota statute (Chapter 124E.07 Subd. 4).

SCPA Note: The SCPA board is constituted as a “no clear majority” board.

Board Elections

“Board elections must be held during the school year but may not be conducted on days when the school is closed.” (Minn. Stat. 124E.07 Subd. 5) “At least sixty (60) days prior to the corporation’s school board election, the board of directors, or its committee, will solicit nominations from teachers, parents/legal guardians, and community members, for all of the director positions that will be filled at the next election.” (SCPA Bylaws – Article IV, Section 4). “A charter school must notify eligible voters of the school board election dates at least 30 days before the election.” (Minn. Stat. 124E.07 Subd. 5).

SCPA Note: Currently, SCPA board elections are conducted near the end of the school year, with official seating occurring after training requirements have been completed – “A person elected or appointed to hold office as a director does not automatically assume the duties of that office. A person cannot assume the duties of the office of a director until he or she has qualified for the office. Qualification for an incoming director requires that the person complete the training requirements described in the training policy.” (SCPA Bylaws – Article IV, Section 2c(ii)).

Board Training and Requirements

The board training requirements are based on requirements of Minnesota statute and a policy implemented by St. Croix Prep’s board.

State Mandated Training. Board members must meet the state mandated training requirements that they successfully complete state-approved training on board governance, the board’s role and responsibilities, employment, policies and practices, and financial management as found in Minn. Stat. 124E.07. subd.7. Per this statute, this training must begin within six months of taking office, and be completed within 12 months of taking office, or the individual is automatically ineligible to continue to serve as a board member. A board member who does not complete training within the 12 month period is ineligible to be elected or appointed to a charter school board for a period of 18 months.

SCPA Training Prior to Seating. In accordance with school board policy, SCPA will conduct training prior to a board member being seated. This training will include reading material, meeting with the board chair, vice chair, and executive director about the role and responsibilities of a SCPA board member; meeting with the executive director to discuss an overview of the School, its history, organizational structure, and the reading material and its impact on strategic decision making; meeting with the executive director of finance (EDF) to discuss school financing, budgeting, lease aid, funding challenges, and bondholder communication; and meeting with the executive director and principals to discuss communication protocol and homework philosophy.

Ongoing Training. Additionally, ongoing training will be provided by the executive director, school staff, external board training, and other personnel throughout the directors’ tenure.

Carver Governance Model

SCPA follows the Carver Governance model. This model is designed to empower board of directors to fulfill their obligations of accountability for the organizations they govern. The model enables the board to focus on the larger issues (e.g. fiscal accountability, student achievement, and strategic initiatives), delegate operational responsibility

with clarity (e.g. hiring, curriculum, student discipline, programming, etc.), to oversee management's job, and to rigorously evaluate the accomplishment of the organization. Some defining principles of the Carver Governance model include:

Board Decisions are predominantly Policy Decisions. These policies relate to mission, executive and operational limitations by which mission may be accomplished, and the board's own job, responsibility, and accountability.

The Board Defines and Delegates. The board does not want to get bogged down in detail by approving all staff plans; board policies need to be in place to allow staff to formulate plans to fulfill the mission of the school.

The Board Speaks with One Voice or Not at All. If the board is to lead, then it must speak with one voice. This one-voice principle does not require or imply unanimity. On the contrary, the Board must embrace all the diversity it can, differences must be respected and encouraged. Once the board has voted and spoken, its decisions can be implemented. The board should not present conflicting messages to its community.

The Board Explicitly Designs its Own Products and Processes. The board defines its job, its products, its processes, and how it will accomplish its work.

The Board & Board Member Roles and Responsibilities

The governing board of SCPA is primarily responsible for governance, fiscal accountability, student achievement, strategic direction, and fulfilling the mission of the school in accordance with its bylaws and founding documents.

Each board member reports to the board of directors and is responsible for actively participating and contributing to the purpose of the board. The average time commitment to fulfill this work will average between 8-10 hours per month, with additional work required for additional project or committee work.

The essential duties and responsibilities primarily include but are not limited to:

Governance. This includes familiarity and adherence with public charter school statute (124E.07), the school's bylaws, Open Meeting Law (Chapter 13D), Minnesota Government Data Practices Act (Chapter 13D), MDE and Authorizer compliance requirements, authorizer contract, and other related legal requirements. Board members are expected to be familiar with the Carver Governance model, which the school has adhered to since its inception. The board establishes policies for governing the school and students consistent with the Minnesota Board of Education rules, state and federal laws.

Financial Accountability. This includes annual budget review, annual report preparation, audit review, awareness of financial metrics to ensure continued favorable review from outside business partners (e.g. banking, investors, etc.) and to guarantee future sustainability and program growth.

Student Achievement. This includes an annual review of student performance in comparison with state and national standardized tests, and an annual evaluation of post-secondary and workforce readiness in accordance with state requirements.

Meeting Attendance. The board generally meets on the third Tuesday of every month. Board members are expected to review their board information prior to the meeting and to meet the attendance requirements specified in Minnesota statute.

Strategic Direction. The board is responsible for the continued strategic direction of the institution in alignment with the school's mission, definition of classical education, and implementation of the diffusions of innovation theory. Examples of strategic discussions may include the following: facility development, compensation models to ensure fiscal responsibility, board policy development, school replication, succession planning, revenue generation opportunities, community relations, etc.

Board Officers

Per Minn. Stat. 317A, a nonprofit corporation must, at a minimum, have a president and a treasurer (Minn. Stat. 317A.301). Per the SCPA Bylaws, the officers of the board will "consist of president (chief executive officer), vice president, treasurer (chief financial officer) and secretary. (SCPA Bylaws – Article V, Section 1(a)) "The officers of the corporation shall be elected by the Board for the lesser of a one (1) year term or the remaining unexpired term of the Director." (SCPA Bylaws – Article V, Section 1(b)). A director may serve 29 terms in any officer position.

SCPA Note: Currently, SCPA board officers are called board chair, vice chair, treasurer, and board ~~clerk~~ secretary. This differs from the naming convention in Minn. Stat 317A and the bylaws. General board officer responsibilities are listed in the bylaws.

Board Committees

A summary of board committees and their authority is noted below:

Committees of the Board. The Board of Directors may, by resolution passed by a majority of the board of directors, designate, define the authority of, set the number and determine the identity of, members of one or more committees. Committee members must be natural persons, but need not be members of the Board of Directors.

Authority of Committees. Committees shall make recommendations to the board of directors. No committee shall have the authority to act on behalf of the Board of Directors unless such authority is specifically delegated to the committee by the Board of Directors; provided, however, that no committee shall be granted any powers or authority exceeding that granted to the Board of Directors. Each committee shall be under the direction and control of the board and shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings

SCPA Note: Currently, the school board currently has a

- Finance Committee. The Finance Committee, which must include at least one member of the board, must review and provide recommendations to the board on matters related to financial health and best practices, which may include, but are not limited to, financial strategy, enrollment tracking, budgeting and planning, internal controls and compliance, revenue generation, financial conflicts of interest, audits and financial reporting, regular finance statements and transactions, and authorizer finance related requirements in the charter contract.
- Executive Committee. The Executive Committee consists of the board chair, vice chair, a parent board member, and a teacher board member selected by the executive director. The purpose of this committee is to serve in an advisory role to the executive director for operational items that require additional guidance.
- Governance Committee. The Governance Committee oversees policy development/review, board training, the annual election process, and issues related to its own governance.
- Succession Planning Committee. The Succession Planning Committee oversees the succession plans, timelines, and processes for the two current positions, which report to the board – the Executive Director and the Executive Director of Finance & Operations.
- Charter School Advisory Committee. The Charter School Advisory Committee advises the School Board on achieving comprehensive educational excellence. Its core duties include recommending rigorous academic standards and student achievement goals (per MN Statutes), developing new charter school assessments, and implementing strategies for equitable access to diverse teachers. Crucially, the CSAC champions a curriculum that is rigorous, accurate, antiracist, and culturally sustaining, ensuring it validates and integrates the cultural strengths of all racial and ethnic groups. The committee's work is finalized through mandatory program evaluations that measure the success of these comprehensive initiatives.
- Ad hoc Committees. In addition to the committees above, the board may invoke a committee for a limited time and limited purpose, at the board's discretion (e.g. the Strategic Planning Committee).

Board Meetings

The types of meetings, their purposes and requirements are noted below:

Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the board of directors are usually held the third Tuesday of each month (SCPA Bylaws – Article III, Section 1). The annual meeting schedule is established at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the chair or at least three directors. Notice of the special meeting shall be provided in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 13D.04, as amended.

Notice will contain the date, time, place and purpose of the meetings. Only subjects listed on the agenda may be acted upon at the meeting. (SCPA Bylaws – Article III, Section 2).

Closed Meetings. The board may call a closed meeting if the subject matter of discussion requires a closed meeting. Such subject matters include security, labor negotiations, negotiations related to real estate, items protected under attorney/client privilege or employee/student discipline. In the case of employee/student discipline, the subject of the discussion may ask that the meeting be open (Minn. Stat. 13D).

Quorum and Adjourned Meeting. A meeting at which at least a majority of the members of the Board of Directors are present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board of Directors. If, however, such a quorum shall not be present at any scheduled meeting, the director or directors present shall have the power to adjourn without notice, other than announcement at the meeting, until a quorum shall be present. The meeting shall be rescheduled in accordance with the Open Meeting Law. The existence of a quorum is determined when a duly called meeting is convened.

Open Meeting Law. All Board of Directors meetings, and notice of all such meetings, shall comply with the Open Meeting Law, Minnesota Statutes chapter 13D, as amended. General comments about Open Meeting Law are:

- Email discussion amongst a quorum of board members may be a violation of Open Meeting Law.
- Consecutive meetings with board members constituting less than a quorum may be a violation of Open Meeting Law if the meeting covers the same content. This is commonly called a serial board meeting.
- Board meetings require 72-hour publication notice to comply with the Open Meeting Law.
- Board attendance via electronic means (e.g. phone, Skype, Facetime, etc.) are subject to the previously mentioned 72-hour publication notice requirement. This means attendance via electronic means requires public notice of the location where the participant will be located; and this also becomes a public site for those wishing to attend the meeting.

Meeting Procedure. Meetings normally proceed along the following agenda:

- Open Forum. Prior to the meeting, community members may sign up to address the board for a two-minute period. The board will not address the comments of the speaker or interact with the topic discussed.
- Consent Agenda. For sake of expediency, these items (e.g. administrative reports, previous board minutes, etc.) are items that will be approved in a single motion. Question and discussion of the items can occur prior to approval.
- Business items. The agenda for the meeting will be followed as noted in the board packet.
- Agenda. The board meeting agenda is normally determined by the board officers, executive director and executive director of finance. While not always possible, every attempt is made to introduce items one month before requiring a vote. This gives the board members the opportunity to be briefed on the information, ask preliminary questions, then use the time between meetings to investigate, ask questions, etc. A more thorough discussion and vote will occur in the following month. Note: At times, due to deadlines, items may be added to the agenda without following the above noted procedures. Items may be submitted to the board officers, executive director or executive director of finance for addition to the agenda. Factors determining whether these items are added include current agenda, strategic vs. operational consideration, data privacy issues, etc.
- Robert's Rules of Order. Currently a strict adherence to Robert's Rules of Order is not utilized. The principles of Robert's Rules of Order are utilized in order to maintain order, guarantee discussion, and encourage independent voting.

Board Communication Plan

The Board of Directors shall utilize SCPA's website as the primary means of distribution of information. The website shall contain announcements of upcoming regular meetings, board contact information, previous board minutes, as well as all public documents from the board in accordance with the existing policies and bylaws.

As a board member, you may be contacted by parents in an effort to resolve a situation related to the school's operations. In an effort to adhere to the Carver Governance Model and in alignment with the SCPA board training, it is important for board members to listen thoughtfully, then direct parents to follow the Communication Protocol, which has been in place since the school's inception. The Communication Protocol is noted below:

- Direct communication with the teacher. This shows respect for the teacher and for the parent communicating the information.
- Direct communication with the principal, if the matter remains unresolved. The principal will coordinate a meeting between the parents, teacher, and principal.
- Direct communication with the executive director, if the matter remains unresolved. The executive director will coordinate a meeting with the appropriate parties.
- Direct communication with the board of directors. The executive director will coordinate a meeting with the appropriate parties.

The general rule is to communicate with the person closest to the situation and best able to address the issue quickly and effectively. Attempts to circumvent the communication process will be directed back to the process outlined in the Communication Protocol.

Board Member Appointments

Vacancies on the board may be filled at the board's discretion. Items considered are:

- Resignation. Any board member may resign at any time. Such resignation shall be made in writing to the board chair or board ~~clerk~~ secretary and shall take effect at the time specified in the notice.
- Vacancies on the Board. A board member so elected/appointed as a replacement will serve the remaining year(s) of the term of office of the board member being replaced. In the event of multiple vacancies the position of the board member who resigned, first will be filled first. In addition, per the bylaws (Article IV, Section 7), the most recent board election results shall be considered in making appointments to fill vacancies.

Board Member Compensation

Non-teacher board members shall not receive compensation for their services as a member on the board. Board members may be reimbursed for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them in serving as a board member.

Board Member Conflicts of Interest

No board member will use their official position or office to obtain personal financial benefit or detriment or financial gain or detriment for relatives or for any business with which the board member or a relative is associated. Business means any corporation, partnership, proprietorship, enterprise, association, franchise, firm, organization, self-employed individual, or any legal entity operated for economic gain.

Miscellaneous Board Information/Practices

Board Insurance

SCPA maintains Directors & Officers (D&O) insurance, therefore directors are not personally liable for decisions made by SCPA..

Board Communication with the Media

Unless otherwise designated, the only personnel who may speak on behalf of the school are the board chair, executive director, and communications director.

Board Engagement with Legal Counsel

The only personnel who have authorization to engage with legal counsel on behalf of the school are the board chair, executive director, executive director of finance, and special education director.

Board Communication with Friends of Education-The School's Authorizer

Unless otherwise designated, the only personnel who may speak on behalf of the school are the board chair, executive director, and executive director of finance.

Board Communication with the School Staff

Communication to all of the employees at the school is reserved for the administrative team, in accordance with their duties. Any board communication to all employees will be mutually determined and approved by the board chair and executive director.

Board Members, Key Employees, and Data Privacy

Data privacy related to employees, students, and their families is important. Due to the responsibilities of certain positions, members of the executive committee, executive director, and executive director of finance may have access to private employee and student data. Board members may have access to private data if they have a "legitimate educational interest" in the data.