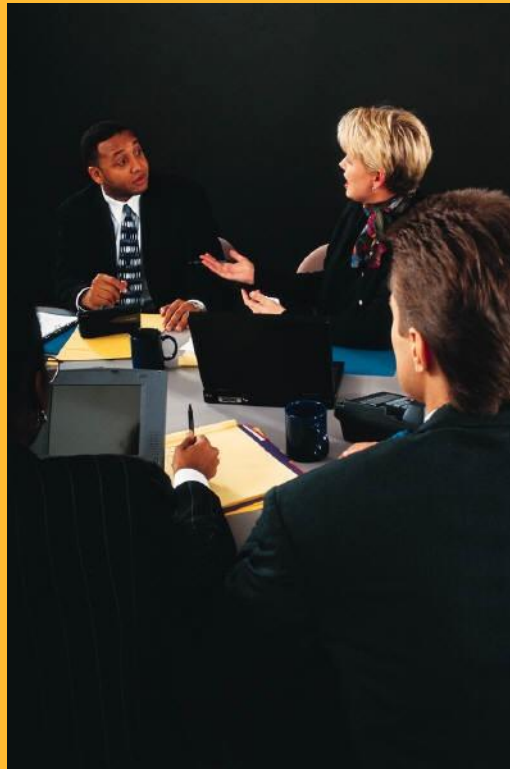




First Monday in January: The Organizational Meeting



**EVERYTHING you need to know
for your school board's Organizational Meeting**

Updated December 2025

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Introduction

On the first Monday in January (or as soon as practicable thereafter) each year, newly elected school board members' terms of office begin, and school boards must meet to elect school board officers ([Minnesota Statutes section 123B.14, subdivision 1](#)).

School boards typically combine the work of seating newly elected school board members and organizing for the year into a single *organizational meeting*. The purpose of this booklet, *The First Monday in January*, is to help school boards prepare for and conduct the organizational meeting.

This guidance is based on relevant laws, knowledge of school board and superintendent roles and responsibilities, school board meeting processes and procedures, best practices, and experience. While the content addresses many issues related to the organizational meeting, this booklet cannot address every potential problem or circumstance school boards may encounter. As a result, school boards would be well served to review the contents and establish their processes for officers' elections prior to the organizational meeting. Upon review, school board members and superintendents are encouraged to call MSBA with questions pertaining to their unique situation.

Before beginning to look at the actual content of this booklet, five general terms used throughout this document should be explained. From this point forward, except in quotations from statute, the words, "board," "board member," "district," "chair," and "meeting," will be used instead of the formal terms, "school board," "school board member," "school district," "school board chair," and "school board meeting."

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The Organizational Meeting and the Election of Officers

Under Minnesota law, “the board must meet and organize by selecting a chair, clerk, and a treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are selected and qualify” ([Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.14, subdivision 1](#)). The chair calls the meeting to order.

A remote possibility exists that all the board officers and members from the previous year will no longer be on the board or are unavailable. In that case, the board as a whole should call the meeting to order. If the most recently selected chair (the person elected chair last year) is still on the board, that board member should call the meeting to order and run the meeting until a successor is selected and qualifies. If the most recent chair is no longer on the board or is unavailable, the most recently selected vice chair (if the board has one), clerk, or treasurer, in that order, should be asked to call the meeting to order and run the meeting. Otherwise, the board must select a different member to open the meeting and preside over the election of the chair, who will then move into place and conduct the rest of the elections and meeting.

If all the most recently selected officers are unavailable and the board is unable to reach a consensus, the board should use an agreed-upon method, such as calling on the most senior board member present or the member who draws the shortest straw, to choose a person to serve in that capacity. The board should use a similar process for determining who will serve as clerk and be responsible for recording the minutes until a successor is selected by the board. From this point on, the officers selected by the process just described to serve until new officers are selected will be referred to as “acting” officers.

At no time should the superintendent act as chair.

Boards need to adopt basic rules for conducting the organizational meeting. The rules chosen may be past practices or one of several options presented in *Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised* or another parliamentary procedure if the board has adopted one. The adopted rules allow the board members to discuss and make decisions in a timely and orderly manner. Boards are wise to keep the rules as uncomplicated as possible.

The most commonly used option for electing officers is for the acting chair to open the floor for nominations. This process is described on Page 7.

Open Meeting Law

All board meetings, including the organizational meeting, must comply with the Minnesota Open Meeting Law ([Minnesota Statutes, chapter 13D](#)). All board votes must occur at an open meeting, and board members may not cast any straw votes or votes by secret ballot ([Minnesota Statutes, section 13D.01, subdivision 4](#)). Boards may vote by paper ballot, but the voters must be identified and votes recorded.

If a special meeting is scheduled for the purpose of organizing the board, written notice of the date, time, place, and purpose of the meeting must be posted on the board’s principal bulletin board (or on the door of the board’s usual meeting room if no principal bulletin board exists) at least three days before the special meeting. All other requirements of the statute also must be satisfied ([Minnesota Statutes, section 13D.04](#)).

Date of the Organizational Meeting

Many Minnesota school boards prefer to schedule the January organizational meeting on the first Monday of January or as early as possible thereafter. In the rare event that a situation requiring the board's immediate attention arises before the organizational meeting, the board members whose terms are ending may be called upon to help the board until the new board members are seated.

The board cannot transact business on any holiday, including New Year's Day, except in cases of necessity ([Minnesota Statutes, section 645.44, subdivision 5](#)). This law explains how to proceed when a holiday falls on a Saturday or a Sunday. Minnesota law provides for some exceptions for dates on which school may be conducted despite the date being a holiday ([Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.42](#)). School boards should consider these dates when planning their organizational meetings. **MSBA's Dates with Meeting Restrictions chart** offers guidance (available on the MSBA website).

Sample Organizational Meeting Agenda

The organizational meeting agenda should clearly state the business the board will transact. As this booklet demonstrates, the school board may conduct regular school board business in addition to the organizational matters the board chooses to address. If the board schedules a special meeting to hold the organizational meeting, the board must limit its business to the purpose(s) stated on the meeting notice ([Minnesota Statutes, section 13D.04, subdivision 2](#)).

A sample organizational meeting agenda is provided below:

- Call meeting to order
The acting chair calls the meeting to order and conducts the meeting until a successor is elected by the board.
- Seat new board members
The acting chair may administer a ceremonial oath of office to the new board members (depending on the board's election cycle and practice).
- Approve meeting agenda
- Elect a chair (who presides over remainder of meeting)
- Elect a vice chair (if the board has a vice chair position)
- Elect a clerk
- Elect a treasurer

- Set dates, times, and location(s) for regular board meetings
- Conduct other business
- Designate district depositories
- Name board's legal counsel and authorized contacts
- Fix board members' compensation (if any)
- Appoint board committee members
Designate a board member as the Minnesota State High School League representative
- Other

Seating New Board Members

School boards seat newly elected board members at the first meeting in January. At that time, the acting chair and the rest of the board welcome the new board member(s). The acting chair may administer a ceremonial oath of office. Then, the board moves to the organizational meeting.

Election of Board Officers

Minnesota law requires that school boards elect a chair, a clerk, and a treasurer from among the school board members. One school board member must serve as the treasurer and another school board member must serve as the clerk. The *duties* of the clerk and treasurer may be performed by school district staff. The board, by resolution, may combine the duties of the offices of clerk and treasurer in a single person in the "Office of Business Affairs." A sample resolution is on page 13.

The board may decide to have additional officers, such as a vice chair ([Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.14](#)).

Board officers shall hold office for one year and until their successors are selected and qualified.

1. Procedures for Officer Elections

Minnesota law does not establish the method of electing officers, except that the election must be by open vote and not by any form of secret ballot ([Minnesota Statutes, section 13D.01, subdivision 4](#)). The board may establish its own procedures, including procedures for nominating officers and voting procedures. The board should establish procedures in advance of the meeting so that everyone will know what to expect from the outset. The board must follow the procedures, but the procedures can be changed if the majority of the board members agree.

Once the meeting has been called to order, the acting chair has been determined, and the agenda has been approved, the school board turns to the officer election process.

Sample Officer Election Process

- The acting chair asks for nominations.
- A board member may nominate any other board member or self-nominate
- Nominations do not require a second.
- If no other nominations are immediately received, the acting chair should pause and repeat the call for nominations.
- The acting chair should again pause and repeat the call for nominations a third time to ensure that every board member has ample opportunity to nominate. Usually, a motion to close nominations before these opportunities are offered should be declared out of order. *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* calls for a two-thirds majority vote to adopt the motion.
- After the third call for nominations, if no other nominations are forthcoming, the acting chair should close the nominations for the office.
- A motion to reopen nominations may be adopted on a majority vote.

Here is an illustration:

Acting Chair: "Nominations are now in order for the office of chair."

Board Member James: "I nominate Jane Smith."

Acting Chair: "Jane Smith is nominated. Are there any other nominations for

the office of chair?"

Acting Chair:

"Are there any further nominations for the office of chair?"

Acting Chair:

"Are there any further nominations for the office of chair?"

Acting Chair:

"If there are no further nominations ... [pause] ... nominations for the office of chair are closed."

2. Voting

If only one school board member is nominated, board rules may allow the acting chair to declare that candidate elected. The acting chair could say, "Jane Smith is the only candidate nominated for the office of chair, and I hereby declare her elected by acclamation and direct the acting clerk to so record in the minutes."

Board rules may provide for a show of hands or voice vote in which each board member has an opportunity to vote. The newly elected chair then immediately assumes the office and conducts the election of other officers.

If two or more members are nominated for an office, a show of hands or voice vote is common. Each member's vote must be recorded as required by Minnesota's Open Meeting Law.

Another option is for each board member to be given a piece of paper (ballot) on which to write the name of the person for whom they are voting and the member's name on that ballot so each member's vote may be recorded. The results of each individual board member's vote is read aloud at the meeting and must be recorded in the minutes.

The person receiving a majority of the votes cast is elected and assumes the office, having been "selected and qualified."

3. Number of Votes Required

Unless board rule or policy requires a majority of the board's *full* membership or other stipulation, the number of votes required to elect an officer is the same as the vote to carry other motions—namely, "more than half the votes cast, excluding abstentions." Absences or abstentions can reduce the number of votes required to less than a majority of the full board. For example, for a seven-member school board with two board members absent or abstaining, three votes would elect an officer, 3-2. Any other requirement to elect officers should be clearly articulated in the board's policies or procedures.

If more than two candidates are nominated, the possibility exists that no candidate will get a majority of the votes cast. For example, a seven-member board with three candidates could have an initial vote of 3-3-1. Because four votes constitute a majority, no candidate would have enough votes to be elected.

Some boards, in such instances, drop off the low vote getter and conduct a second vote. *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* recommends retaining the low vote getter because a low vote getter could turn out to be the most satisfactory compromise for supporters of the two front runners and may be helpful in breaking

a tie. If a multiple-candidate contest continues to produce no majority choice, the board may be left with no other option than to drop the low vote getter in an attempt to complete the election. If the board includes this option in its policies and procedures, language should specify when and how the decision would be made.

4. Order of the Vote

The voting procedure used may follow the order that the board typically uses to vote on motions. The acting chair may ask for a show of hands or go around the table calling on members by name, or the acting clerk may conduct a roll-call vote.

Acting Chair: "All in favor of Jane Smith for the office of chair raise their hands."

[Then]: "All in favor of James Nelson for the office of chair raise their hands."

[Then]: "Jane Smith received a majority of the votes cast and is elected chair of this school board."

To avoid any question regarding the validity of an election between two or more candidates, the board may need to conduct a roll call vote in the order the board normally follows and record each board member's vote in the minutes. A script for calling a roll-call vote is provided below.

Acting Chair: "The acting clerk will now call the roll for voting on the office of chair."

Acting Clerk: "Board member Brown."

Board member Brown: "I vote for Jane Smith."

Acting Clerk: "Board member Gray."

Board member Gray: "I vote for James Nelson."

[And so on until all board members have been polled]

Acting Chair: "The acting clerk will now tally the votes."

Acting Clerk: "Jane Smith received four votes. James Nelson received three votes."

Acting Chair: "Jane Smith received a majority of the votes cast and is elected chair."

5. Board Unable to Elect a Chair or Other Officer

Although election of officers usually raises no significant question as to procedure or legal requirements, exceptions arise from time to time. For example, in the event of a tie between two candidates, a second vote should be taken.

If a second vote to elect a new chair is unsuccessful, the board could: (1) move on to elect the other officers before attempting to vote a third time to elect a chair or (2) move on to conduct the other business before

attempting to vote a third time to elect a chair before the close of the meeting. The acting chair presides until the deadlock for chair is broken, even if other officers have been selected.

If the board is still unable to elect a chair after a third vote, the election of a chair should occur at subsequent meeting(s), for as many meetings and votes that may be required, until one candidate is elected.

Once a chair is elected, the newly elected chair assumes the duties of the presiding officer and conducts the elections of a vice chair (if applicable), clerk, and treasurer following the same procedures.

6. Vice Chair

Minnesota law does not require the board to have a vice chair position. If the board includes a vice chair, the newly elected chair should use the same call for nominations and election procedures to elect a vice chair as described for electing a chair.

7. Clerk

The chair should next call for nominations for the office of clerk. Nominations and the election should be handled in the same manner as for chair. In selecting a clerk, certain tasks (such as keeping a record of all board meetings of the district; within three days after an election, notifying all persons elected of their election; and filing a report of the revenues, expenditures, and balances in each fund for the preceding fiscal year with the board by September 15 of each year) require the clerk to be available regularly in the district administrative office ([Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.14](#)).

Board members who take minutes at meetings while participating in the meetings often have difficulty balancing their responsibilities. Fortunately, Minnesota law allows other persons (such as the superintendent's administrative assistant or secretary under the direction of the board clerk) to perform the duties of clerk. The board can designate an alternate, or "deputy clerk," from among the board members to sign documents if the clerk is unavailable.

8. Treasurer

The chair should next call for nominations for the office of treasurer. Certain tasks of the treasurer (such as depositing district funds in the official depository; making reports called for by the board and performing all duties a treasurer usually performs; and, in the event of insufficient funds to pay valid orders presented to the treasurer, receiving, endorsing, and processing the orders according to the law) require the treasurer to be available regularly to the district's administration ([Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.14](#)). The law allows the board (by resolution) to name a person in the business office to perform the duties of the offices of clerk and treasurer.

Other Business at the Organizational Meeting

Minnesota law allows the school board to conduct other business at the organizational meeting. Other business items commonly transacted at the organizational meeting include designating district depositories, selecting the official district newspaper, selecting the district's legal counsel and individuals authorized by the board to contact legal counsel, fixing board member compensation, setting the board's regular meeting schedule, appointing board committee members, and passing a resolution for combined polling places. These items are described below.

1. Designate District Depositories

Minnesota law requires the board to designate one or more official depositories for district funds ([Minnesota Statutes, section 118A.02, subdivision 1](#)). While Minnesota law does not specify when the designation must be made, many boards designate depositories at the organizational meeting.

2. Select Official Newspaper

School districts are required by law to publish their meeting proceedings and many notices in their official newspaper ([Minnesota Statutes, section 331A.04](#)). A board may select an official newspaper whenever it chooses, and most boards decide at the board's organizational meeting. Franconia and Prinsburg must designate an official newspaper in the first meeting following July 1.

3. Select District's Legal Counsel

The organizational meeting is a good time for the board to select one or more attorneys or firms to serve as the district's legal counsel. This meeting is also a good opportunity to identify the individuals who are authorized to contact the district's legal counsel. These individuals commonly include the chair, the superintendent, and the chief business official of the district. In addition, other district staff, including the human resources director or a person with similar duties, may be authorized to contact the school district's legal counsel.

4. Fix Board Member Compensation

Many Minnesota school boards set board member compensation at the organizational meeting. Minnesota law allows the clerk, treasurer, and superintendent to receive such compensation as may be fixed by the board. The law also allows the board to fix compensation for the other members of the board ([Minnesota Statutes section 123B.09, subdivision 12](#)).

5. Fix Regular Board Meeting Schedule for the Year

Minnesota law includes specific notice requirements that must be satisfied for the board to meet, whether for regular, special, or emergency meetings. Many boards set the regular meeting schedule for the year at the organizational meeting. If the board sets a schedule for regular board meetings to be held during the year,

with the date, time, and place for such meetings designated, and that schedule is kept at the district office, then no additional notice of those regular meetings is required ([Minnesota Statutes, section 13D.04, subdivision 1](#)). If a regular meeting date, time, or location is changed, additional notice is required. When setting the schedule for regular board meetings, the board must keep in mind the dates when meeting restrictions and/or prohibitions apply. Please see the **MSBA Dates with Meeting Restrictions chart**.

6. Appoint Board Members to Board Committees

Boards often use standing or ad hoc committees to facilitate the board's mission and work. These committees are advisory and have only the authority that the school board specified. However, some boards avoid using committees and opt for the board to work as a whole. Many boards believe the organizational meeting is a good time to appoint board committee memberships. If the board has a policy on board committees, the board should follow that policy and established procedures.

If the board utilizes committees, policy should clarify the following: when, how, and by whom the appointments will be made, the allowable number of board members per committee, whether committee appointments are continuing or rotating, and, if rotating, a schedule for doing so. Finally, board committee and subcommittee meetings are subject to Minnesota's Open Meeting Law (even when the committee membership is less than a quorum of the board). The notification and public meeting requirements for board committees and subcommittees are the same as for board meetings.

School Board Member Election and Vacancies

1. Board Membership and Election to the School Board

Board membership consists of six elected members (or seven members if the district voters have approved a seven-member board) ([Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.09, subdivision 1](#)). Elections take place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either the odd-numbered or the even-numbered year ([Minnesota Statutes, section 205A.04](#)). The number of members may be different for combining or consolidating boards that are in a transition period ([Minnesota Statutes, section 123A.48, subdivision 2](#)). The board includes ex officio (non-voting) members. Superintendents are the only ex officio members of the board who are mentioned in statute ([Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.143](#)). Board vacancies are filled by special election if more than one year remains or by board appointment by resolution at a regular or special meeting if less than one year remains ([Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.09, subdivision 5b](#)).

2. Canvass of Returns and Certificate of Election

Minnesota law requires the board to canvass the returns and declare the results of the election between the third and tenth day after a district election, other than a special election ([Minnesota Statutes section 205A.10, subdivision 3](#)). The district clerk must certify the results of the election to the county auditor. The clerk is the final custodian of the ballots and the returns of the election.

3. Qualified Board Member

To “qualify,” a newly elected board member must complete a few necessary steps. The district clerk must ensure that each successful candidate has filed a campaign finance report certification ([Minnesota Statutes, section 211A.02](#) and [Minnesota Statutes, section 211A.05, subdivision 1](#)) before issuing a certificate of election. The clerk must deliver, by personal service or certified mail, the certificate to the successful candidate who must return the certificate of election within thirty days, sign the oath of office, and sign the acceptance of office. A person who fails to qualify prior to the specified time shall be deemed to have refused to serve ([Minnesota Statutes, section 205A.10, subdivision 3](#)).

4. Term of Office

The term of office for school board members is four years. Generally, a board member is elected to fill an open seat on the board created by the expiration of a term (except as may be otherwise provided by a transition schedule from odd- to even-numbered year or from even- to odd-numbered year elections) beginning the first Monday in January ([Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.09, subdivision 1](#)). The member takes office on that date regardless of the date of the organizational meeting.

5. Board Vacancy

A board vacancy occurs when a member dies, resigns, ceases to be a resident of the district or is unable to serve on such board and attend its meetings because of illness or prolonged absence from the district

([Minnesota Statutes section 123B.09](#)). A board vacancy must be filled by board appointment, evidenced in an adopted resolution, and is effective 30 days following the appointment (unless a petition to reject the appointee is filed and meets statutory requirements).

Under the Minnesota law cited above, the rules regarding when a special election is required to fill a vacancy are complex and depend upon when the vacancy occurs in the member's term.

A person filling a vacancy by special election takes office immediately after qualifying. To qualify for an elected office means the certificate of election has been received, the acceptance of office has been signed, the finance report has been turned in, and the oath of office has been taken and signed.

6. Post-Election, No Pre-Seating of New Members

Board members are elected in November ([Minnesota Statutes, section 205A.04](#)), but their terms of office do not begin until the first Monday in January ([Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.09, subdivision 1](#)). Currently serving members retain their seats until the expiration of their respective terms. During the time between being elected and the first Monday in January, board members-elect are citizens who are not board members yet. For this reason, board members-elect should not be treated the same as seated members. As a result, wise boards do not allow board members-elect to sit at the board table, participate in the deliberations, be asked how they would vote on a topic during a meeting, or be allowed to conduct or otherwise participate in any other board business. These restrictions avoid the confusion that can result when members-elect are allowed to participate in meetings prior to being officially seated.

School Board Members and Data Privacy

Minnesota's Government Data Practices Act requires school board members to maintain data privacy as described in the Act ([Minnesota Statutes, chapter 13](#)). To protect data privacy rights of the district's students and staff, board members-elect should not be given access to non-public data until they officially begin their term of office.

In the interim, board members-elect can spend time preparing to take office. Boards can help board members-elect by providing an orientation, inviting them to meetings, sending them meeting agendas and packets (public information only) prior to the meetings, and encouraging them to attend MSBA's new board member trainings (Phase I and Phase II, which include school board member training in school finance and management as required under [Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.09, subdivision 2](#)). Additional information can be found on MSBA's website.

Combining the Duties of Clerk and Treasurer

Minnesota law requires boards to elect a chair, a clerk, and a treasurer. Minnesota law does not allow the board to select one of its members to serve in the combined office of clerk/treasurer. The law allows a board to combine and delegate *the duties of* the offices of clerk and treasurer to a single person who is employed by the district in its business office. A resolution is required if the duties of the clerk and treasurer are delegated. The resolution is a one-time requirement, not an annual one. Even so, the law still requires that an elected school board member hold each of the offices of chair, clerk, and treasurer. A "Sample Resolution" is below.

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Minnesota Statutes 123B.14, Subd. 1, empowers the School Board to combine the duties of the offices of Clerk and Treasurer of the School Board in one person in the Office of Business Affairs of the School District.

WHEREAS, the School District has decided to combine the duties of the Clerk and Treasurer in one person in the Office of Business Affairs.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the__of the School District is designated by the School Board of Independent School District No._to perform the duties of Clerk and Treasurer of the District.

Moved by: Seconded by:

The following voted in favor: The following voted against:

WHEREUPON the resolution was declared adopted.

Organizational Meeting: First Monday in January © Minnesota School Boards Association 2025. All rights reserved.

These materials are for informational use only and are not to be construed as legal advice.

If legal advice is needed, the school district's legal counsel should be contacted.

While current at the time it was created, this document may be later superseded by legislative or other action.