



New Jersey School Boards Association

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SCHOOL ELECTION 2010 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Below are frequently asked questions about the upcoming annual school election. The answers to these questions are based upon information available in February 2010. For information on the 2010 school budget deadlines, please review the New Jersey Department of Education's [2010-11 Budget and Election Calendar](http://www.njsba.org) at www.njsba.org under "What's New." This calendar reflects dates that the Department of Education revised pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-5c, which authorized the Commissioner to make any adjustments to the school budget calendar that may be necessary to conform with the state aid notification date that follows within two days after the Governor's budget message. The changed dates reflect a revised date of March 16 budget address by the Governor, authorized by P.L. 2009, c. 269. The calendar also includes dates that the Department of Education revised on February 5 which moved events previously scheduled on March 29 to March 26 and to reflect changes related to the earliest date of the public hearing. Other 2010 school budget information can be found on the [NJDOE District Wide Budget page](#).

Another source of information about election dates is the Division of Elections' 2010 Chronologic Election Calendar. <http://www.njelections.org/chron.html>. The section on school elections begins on page 73.

Where deadlines fall on weekends/holidays, they are generally moved to the next business day.

Several bills that would move the date of the Annual School Election from the third Tuesday in April to the General Election in November [have been reintroduced](#) in the state Legislature. [A-1306](#) (Wolfe/Voss) would move board member elections to November, while eliminating the vote on school budgets at or below cap. [A-1308](#) (Wolfe/Holzapfel) simply addresses the school budget vote.

It is uncertain if the legislation will be enacted, and if so whether either [bill](#) would affect the 2010 Annual School Election. Any changes to the school election date or budget vote will be posted on the New Jersey School Boards Association's Web site.

Boards are urged to consult with their board attorneys for legal advice concerning the school election process.

Nothing contained in this document should be construed as legal advice. This document is for informational purposes only. Please consult your board attorney for legal advice.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Annual School Election – Date.....	2
Special Elections.....	4
Election Responsibilities.....	4
Polling Places.....	7
Advertisements/Notices.....	9
Challengers.....	11
Candidates.....	12
Nominating Petitions.....	21
Ballots and Ballot Position.....	26
Voters and Voting.....	28
Mail-in Ballots.....	28
Sample Ballots.....	29
Electioneering.....	30
Election Contests.....	31
Election Results.....	32
Election by Mail.....	33

Annual School Election – Date

1. When does the annual school election take place?

The annual school election is held in each Type II school district, including regional districts, on the third Tuesday in April. For the 2010 school election, that date is April 20, [N.J.S.A 19:60-1](#).

Several [bills](#) that would move the date of the Annual School Election from the third Tuesday in April to the General Election in November have been reintroduced in the state Legislature for 2010-11. NJSBA will keep members posted about the status of the bills.

2. Can the Commissioner change the date of the school election?

Yes. The Commissioner of Education shall make any adjustments to the school budget and election calendar which may be necessary to change the annual school election date or any other school budget and election calendar date if that date coincides with a period of religious observance. Should calendar adjustments be necessary, the Commissioner must notify the local school boards, county clerks and boards of election no later than the first working day in January of that election year. For 2010 that date was Monday, January 4. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-1](#).

[P.L. 2008, c. 129](#), clarified that “a period of religious observance” means any day or portion thereof on which a religious observance imposes a substantial burden on an individual’s ability to vote. The period of religious observance must limit significantly

the usual activities of the followers of a particular religion or result in significant religious consequences for such followers.

3. Has the school election date ever been changed for any other reason?

Yes. When deemed necessary, the Legislature has enacted special legislation to change the election date and/or other dates in the election and budget processes. It is not uncommon for this to occur in the first year of the first term of a new governor. In 1990, the first year of the Florio administration, the election date was changed from Tuesday, April 5 to Tuesday, April 24, resulting in numerous date changes in the election and budget processes. In 1994, the first year of the Whitman administration, many of the election and budget related dates were revised, although the date of the election, Tuesday, April 19, remained unchanged. Additionally, in 1991, the first year of enactment of the QEA, the election date was postponed from Tuesday, April 2 until Tuesday, April 30.

For 2010, the date of the election, Tuesday, April 20, has not been changed. However, other related dates on the 2010-2011 budget and election calendar have changed as described in the next question.

4. Why do changes often occur in the school budget/election calendar in the first year of the first term of a new Governor?

Some statutory dates and other affected dates on the budget and election calendar may be revised as a result of an extension of the date of the Governor's State Budget Message. The Budget Message occurs at 12 noon on a date on or before the fourth Tuesday in February in each year. [N.J.S.A. 52:27B-20](#). However, the budget message is often delayed in an inaugural year when there is a new Governor. The Commissioner releases state aid figures to school districts within two days following the Governor's Budget Message. [N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-5](#). The delay in the release of state aid figures can cause delay of budget development or the election. [N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-5c](#) authorizes the Commissioner to make any adjustments to the school budget calendar that may be necessary to conform with the state aid notification date that follows the Governor's State Budget Message.

In 2010, the Governor's Budget Message was changed from the fourth Tuesday in February to March 16 by P.L. 2009, c. 269. The extension of time is designed to give new Governor Christie's administration sufficient time to transition. This year, the Commissioner has adjusted the budget calendar under the authority granted in [N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-5c](#).

Similarly, there have been adjustments to the calendar in past years. For instance, [P.L. 2006, c. 2](#) extended the time for then newly-elected Governor Corzine to give his 2006 Budget Message until March 23, 2006, and the Senate and Assembly leadership amended the legislative calendar to designate Tuesday, March 21, as the date for Governor Corzine's first annual budget address. For 2007 and 2008, respectively, the Governor gave his Budget Messages on February 22 and February 26. For 2009, the Governor extended the date of his Budget Address to March 10 under the authority of [P.L. 2009, c. 15](#), and several statutory dates were revised to reflect the state aid notification date of March 12.

5. Will the school election date change in 2010?

No. For 2010, the election date is April 20.

Special Elections

6. Can school elections occur on dates other than the annual school election?

Yes. The board of education of a Type II (elected) school district may call a special election on the fourth Tuesday in January, other than in a year in which a presidential primary occurs, the second Tuesday in March, the last Tuesday in September or the second Tuesday in December, when in its judgment the interests of the schools require it. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-2](#). For 2010, the following Tuesdays are the dates for special elections: January 26; March 9; Sept. 28 and December 14. (The January special school elections have been eliminated for years in which a primary presidential election occurs, by operation of a 2008 amendment to [N.J.S.A. 19:23-40](#) that also moved the primary election date to an earlier day in February.)

[N.J.S.A. 19:60-2](#) authorizes the Commissioner to change, in any school year any date authorized for a special school election if that date coincides with a period of religious observance. The law requires the Commissioner to inform local school boards, county clerks, and boards of election of the adjustment no later than the first working day in January of the year in which the adjustments are to occur. For 2010 that date was Monday, January 4. [P.L. 2008, c. 129](#), clarified that “a period of religious observance” means any day or portion thereof on which a religious observance imposes a substantial burden on an individual’s ability to vote. The period of religious observance must limit significantly the usual activities of the followers of a particular religion or result in significant religious consequences for such followers.

7. What are special school elections?

A special election is a school election that is held at a time other than the annual school election. [N.J.S.A. 19:1-1](#). It is not the budget election and is generally related to a supplemental financial issue or a bond referendum. Note however, if there is a tie vote or a failure to elect due to improper election procedures, a special election is used to fill the vacancy on the board. [N.J.S.A. 18A:12-15](#). Boards should consult with their attorneys concerning how to proceed if there is a tie or failure to elect under [N.J.S.A. 18A:12-15](#). This election for board vacancies does not appear to be one of the special elections mentioned in [N.J.S.A. 19:60-2](#). Judicial intervention may be needed to resolve the apparent conflict between the two statutes.

8. What kind of notice must be given for a special school election?

The board of education shall give the municipal clerk or clerks and the county board of elections no less than 60 days’ written notice of its intention to hold a special school election. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-2](#).

Election Responsibilities

9. Who appoints election officials for school elections?

The county board of elections designates two members of the district board of elections to oversee the school election. Where electronic voting systems are in use in an election district in which there are more than 900 registered voters, four members of the district board of elections are designated. The county board of elections shall appoint one of the designated persons to serve as the judge of the election and the other or another, as the case may be, to serve as the inspector for school elections. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-3\(a\)](#).

10. What are election workers paid?

District board of elections members serving at a school election are paid by the board of education at the hourly rate of \$5.77 except that the board of education may compensate the district board of election members at a prorated hourly rate up to a maximum of \$14.29. The \$14.29 hourly rate is based on the \$200 daily election workers rate for primary, general and special elections. Board of Election members who fail to attend the required training are paid at a reduced rate. [N.J.S.A. 19:45-6](#).

11. What are the specific election responsibilities that the board secretary must perform on behalf of the board of education?

The board secretary is specifically responsible for certain legal requirements and mechanical duties of setting up and running a school election including:

- a. receiving nominating petitions, [N.J.S.A. 19:60-7](#);
- b. withdrawing candidates' names when given notice by the candidates, [N.J.S.A. 19:60-7](#);
- c. receiving objections to nominating petitions, [N.J.S.A. 19:60-7](#);
- d. holding a drawing for ballot positions and certifying results to the county clerk, [N.J.S.A. 19:60-8](#); and
- e. certifying and forwarding to county clerk any public questions to be acted upon, not later than 10 a.m. of the 17th day prior to the election. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-4](#). For the 2010 school election, that date is Monday, April 5. The Department of State, Divisions of Elections, requests that boards of education submit the public question to the county clerk as early as possible to allow for the absentee ballots and sample ballots to be printed and delivered on time.

12. What is the role of the local board of education in the school election?

The local board of education:

- a. sets the hours of election within the statutory limitations. For school elections, the polls shall be open between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. and during any additional time the school board may designate between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m., [N.J.S.A. 19:15-2](#);
- b. sets the hourly rate of compensation for school election workers, [N.J.S.A. 19:45-6](#);
- c. rules on objections to nominating petitions on or before the 44th day preceding the election. For 2010 that date is Monday, March 8. While the 44th day prior to the election is actually Sunday, March 7, the Department of Education typically moves dates that fall on a Sunday or public holiday to the following day. (See question 70) [N.J.S.A. 19:60-7](#);

- d. may, in the case of a regional school district, identify the constituent municipality's share on the ballot, [N.J.S.A. 19:60-9](#); and
- e. pays for all costs, charges and expenses of school elections. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-12](#).

A recent law amending [N.J.S.A. 18A:36-27 \(A2752\)](#) will require boards of education and nonpublic schools to provide a voter registration form, summary of voter registration eligibility requirements, and material describing the role of a citizen and the importance of voting, to each eligible high school pupil prior to the graduation date for the school year. This new law will apply to the school year starting Sept 2010 (first full school year following enactment.). Current law requires that voting information be provided to graduating pupils in conjunction with the voter registration drive conducted by each county commissioner of registration.

13. What is the role of the local municipal clerk in school elections?

On or before April 1 of each year (January 4 if a presidential election year), the municipal clerk certifies to the county board of elections a suggested list of polling places, [N.J.S.A. 19:8-2](#). The municipal clerk also assists the county board of elections and the county clerk, in the distribution and collection of election materials. [N.J.S.A. 19:9-5](#).

14. What is the role of the County Clerk in school elections?

The county clerk has a variety of school election duties including, but not limited to: printing ballots, printing and mailing sample ballots, advertising for and mailing mail-in ballots, and reporting the result of the tally sheets. [N.J.S.A. 19:49-4](#), [19:53C-20](#), [19:57-8](#), [19:57-16](#), [19:60-10](#).

15. What is the role of the County Board of Elections?

The county board of elections has a variety of school election duties, including but not limited to: publishing election notices, appointing and certifying district board of election workers, appointing the judge and inspector for the school election, receiving requests for and appointing and certifying challengers, establishing polling places, advertising the election, redistricting, ordering voting authority pads, counting mail-in ballots, recounts and certifying the election and in certain counties, ordering poll list books and informing candidates that voting machines are ready for inspection. [N.J.S.A. 19:8-3.1](#), [19:8-5.1](#), [19:9-2](#).

16. What is the role of the superintendent of elections?

Not all counties have a superintendent of elections. In Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris and Passaic counties, the superintendent of elections has a variety of school election duties including but not limited to those involving voter registration, changes of residence, informing candidates that voting machines are ready for inspection and maintaining voter books and voting machines.

17. Who handles complaints about Election Day irregularities?

All complaints are referred to the county election officials, with an appeal to a designated Superior Court judge within the county where the school district is located. See, generally, [N.J.S.A. 19:34](#).

18. Does the New Jersey Attorney General have a role in the process?

Yes. The Attorney General oversees the county boards of election and Superintendents of Elections. [N.J.S.A. 19:8-3.3](#).

19. Who ensures compliance with the campaign expenditures requirements?

The Election Law Enforcement Commission (ELEC) ensures compliance with the required reporting of campaign contributions, campaign materials and campaign spending. [N.J.S.A. 19:44A-1 et seq.](#) All candidates are required by law to comply with the provisions of the “New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act.” Detailed regulations implementing the ELEC law can be found at [N.J.A.C. 19:25 - 1.1 to 19:25-25.11](#). For further information, call ELEC at: 609-292-8700 or visit the web site, www.elec.state.nj.us. For more on election reporting requirements, see the discussion later in this document under “Campaign Contributions/Expenditures.”

Polling Places

20. How are polling places established?

On or before April 1 of each year (January 4 if a presidential election year), the municipal clerk certifies to the county board of elections a suggested list of places in the municipality that are suitable for polling places. The county board of elections selects the polling places and may choose buildings not on the suggested list when the county board of elections deems it expedient. [N.J.S.A. 19:8-2](#).

On or before May 15 of each year (January 15 if a presidential election year) the county board certifies a list of the selected polling places to the sheriff, county clerk, superintendent of elections and each municipal clerk. [N.J.S.A. 19:8-4](#). Where the county board fails to agree on the polling place for any election district, within five days of an election, the county clerk shall select the polling place. [N.J.S.A. 19:8-2](#).

21. Where can polling places be located?

The county board of elections must give preference to schools and public buildings if space can be made available without “detrimental interruption of school” or the usual public services provided in the building. In no case shall the authorities in charge of a public building deny the request of the county board to use any building they own or lease, as a polling place. [N.J.S.A. 19:8-2](#). If school officials believe that holding an election in a particular school building would cause detrimental interruption of the school day, they are encouraged to communicate this information to the county board of elections. School officials should be prepared to explain the reasons for anticipating “detrimental interruption.” Should the county board persist in its designation of that school as a polling place, the school district’s remedy would appear to be in Superior Court, and the board should seek assistance from its legal counsel.

The county board may select schoolhouses or public buildings as polling places in any municipality in the county whether or not the school or buildings are located within the election district for which the polling place is established. The county board of elections shall also designate the rooms or places, entrances and exits to be used.

A polling place other than a schoolhouse or public building may be selected when the county board of elections determines that an inconvenience would be caused to the voters of the election district by locating the polling place in a schoolhouse or public building. In selecting polling places, consideration shall be given to the needs of individuals with disabilities and the elderly. [N.J.S.A. 19:8-3](#).

For elections that take place in school buildings (other than school elections), the school district will be reimbursed for the use of the building by agreement, for expenses of light, janitorial and other services. [N.J.S.A. 19:8-2](#); [N.J.S.A. 19:60-12](#). The county board determines and certifies to the board of chosen freeholders the amount to be paid. It may not exceed the amount paid for polling places in private premises. [N.J.S.A. 19:8-3](#)

22. Must polling places be accessible to elderly and physically disabled voters?

Yes, they must be accessible under both federal and State law. [42 USCS § 1973ee-1](#); [N.J.S.A. 19:8-3.7](#).

Each polling place selected by the county board of elections must be accessible to elderly and physically disabled voters unless the Attorney General determines that a state of emergency exists that would interfere with the election. Pursuant to [N.J.S.A. 19:8-3.1](#), the Attorney General may grant a temporary waiver if no accessible polling place is available, but may only do so twice for each polling place. A polling place shall be accessible if it is in compliance with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act. [N.J.S.A. 19:8-2](#). On or before May 15 of each year (January 15 if a presidential election year) an advisory committee reports to the Attorney General and the county board of elections a list of inaccessible polling places. [N.J.S.A. 19:8-3.4](#).

The elderly and disabled are entitled to voting aids including conspicuous signs on signs in the interior passageways at the polling place, sample ballots identifying the accessibility of the polling place, and voting instructions conspicuously displayed at the polling place. [N.J.A.C. 13:17-6.9](#).

23. What can elderly or physically disabled voters do if they are assigned to an inaccessible polling place?

In the event that a polling location has been reported inaccessible by the county board of elections and such board has not been able to correct any instances of inaccessibility, or has been unable to relocate such polling location to an accessible site, affected elderly and disabled voters may apply for a mail-in ballot. [N.J.S.A. 19:8-3.2](#); [N.J.A.C. 13:17-6.9](#). The voter will, upon advance request, be permitted to either vote at an alternative accessible polling place or be provided with a mail-in ballot.

24. Can polling places be consolidated?

Yes. Polling places can be consolidated in school elections. Upon the request of a board of education or the municipal clerk or upon its own initiation, the county board of elections may designate the polling place and voting equipment of one election district to serve as the polling place and voting equipment of one or more other election districts. To be eligible for consolidation, a polling place must have had no more than 500 ballots cast for each of the two preceding annual school elections. If, at two consecutive annual school elections after consolidation, more than 500 ballots are cast in the consolidated election district, the county board of elections shall effect an appropriate revision. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-3\(b\)\(1\).](#)

25. How are election duties assigned when polling places are consolidated?

The county board of elections shall designate at least two members from among the members of the consolidated election districts to perform school election duties. One of the persons so designated shall serve as judge and another as inspector for school elections. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-3\(b\)\(2\).](#)

Advertisements/Notices

26. Must the board secretary or the board of education advertise the board seats up for election at the upcoming annual school election and, if so, when?

There is no statutory or regulatory requirement that the board secretary or the board advertise the seats up for election. Certain county boards of election recommend that an advertisement of candidacy information be made in January. Consult with your county board of election for its requirements.

27. What advertisements and notices are required for school elections?

Once, during the 30-day period preceding the date fixed for the closing of the voter registration books for the school election, the county board of elections shall publish notice of the school election. This year, that period is Sunday, February 28, 2010 to Monday, March 29, 2010. The Department of Education has revised its listed starting date of March 1 to accord with the February 28 date listed on the Division of Elections calendar.

The notice shall include:

- a. the day, time and place thereof;
- b. the offices, if any, to be filled at the election;
- c. the substance of any public question to be submitted to the voters thereof;
- d. that a voter who, prior to the election, shall have moved within the same county without:
 - i. filing, on or before the 21st day preceding the election, a notice of change of residence with the commissioner of registration of the county or the municipal clerk of the municipality in which the voter resides on the day of the election,
 - ii. returning the confirmation notice sent to the voter by the commissioner of registration of the county, if such a notice has been sent to the voter, or

- iii. otherwise notifying the commissioner of registration of the voter's change of address within the county shall be permitted to correct the voter's registration and to vote in the school election by provisional ballot at the polling place of the district in which the voter resides on the day of the election;
- e. that if the voter has any questions as to where to vote on the day of the election, the voter may contact the county commissioner of registration or municipal clerk to determine the proper polling place location for the voter; and
- f. such other information as may be required by law. [N.J.S.A. 19:12-7\(b\)\(3\)](#).

Notice of the school election shall also be published once during the calendar week preceding the week in which the school election is held. [N.J.S.A. 19:12-7](#). This year, publication must be made during the week of Saturday, April 10, 2010 to Saturday, April 17, 2010.

A county board of elections shall post a voter information notice, known as a voter's bill of rights, in a conspicuous location in each polling place before the opening of the polls on the day of any election. Notices of the school election shall set forth a general description of the contents of the voter information notice, how the notice may be viewed or obtained prior to the day of an election, and that the notice will be posted in each polling place on the day of an election. [N.J.S.A. 19:12-7.1](#).

28. What is a provisional ballot?

A provisional ballot is used when the voter is registered to vote in a county but has moved within that county since registering to vote; or is registered to vote in the election district in which that polling place is located but the voter's registration information is missing or otherwise deficient. The person using the provisional ballot must sign a statement that includes a provision that they are not using a provisional ballot for fraudulent purposes.

For a school election the provisional ballots shall be printed in ink. The provisional ballots shall be uniform in size, quality and type and of a thickness that the printing thereon cannot be distinguished from the back of the paper, and without any mark, device or figure on the front or back other than as provided in this act. Each such ballot shall include near the top thereof and in large type the designation PROVISIONAL BALLOT. In all other respects, the provisional ballots shall conform generally to the other ballots to be used in the election district for the school election.

The clerk of the county shall arrange for the preparation of each provisional ballot package with an appropriate number of provisional ballots, a corresponding number of envelopes with affirmation statements, and a corresponding number of written notices. Additional provisional ballots, envelopes, and notices shall be available for delivery to that election district on the day of the election, if necessary.

Contact the county clerk for further information on use of provisional ballots. [N.J.S.A. 19:31-11](#), [19:53C-1](#).

29. Who is responsible for publishing the notices for mail-in ballots?

[N.J.S.A. 19:63-1 et seq.](#), "[The Vote by Mail Law](#)," P.L. 2009 c. 79, became effective July 1, 2009. It replaced former laws in [N.J.S.A. 19:57](#) regarding voting by absentee ballot. Under the new provision, any qualified and registered voter who wishes to vote by mail may obtain a mail-in ballot. The county clerk is responsible for publishing notices of mail-in ballots for school elections in a regional or other school district comprising more than one municipality; the clerk of the municipality is responsible for publishing mail-in ballot notices for elections in a school district comprising a single municipality. [N.J.S.A. 19:63-6](#). The Secretary of State shall provide the public notice deemed necessary to inform members of the armed forces of the United States and overseas federal election voters on how to obtain valid overseas federal election voter registration and ballot applications. [N.J.S.A. 19:63-6](#).

30. When and how are the notices for mail-in ballots to be published?

The absentee ballot laws have been replaced by "[The Vote by Mail Law](#)," P.L. 2009 c. 79. The notice to persons desiring a mail-in ballot shall be published before the 50th day immediately preceding the holding of any election. For 2010, that date is Sunday, February 28 according to the Division of Elections calendar; the Department of Education has revised its earlier listed date of March 1 to accord with the February 28 date. The format of the notice is contained right in the law. The notice shall be published separately in at least one newspaper in each district in which the election is to be held or if no newspaper is published in the district, then in a newspaper published in the county and circulating in the district. All notices shall be display advertisements. [N.J.S.A. 19:63-6](#). See also, questions 90-91.

Challengers

31. What are challengers?

A challenger is an individual appointed by a candidate, whose appointment papers are issued by the county board of elections. The challenger has the authority to challenge the right to vote of any person. Challengers may be present while votes are being counted and have the right to challenge the counting or rejecting of any ballot or part of a ballot. [N.J.S.A. 19:7-5](#).

32. Can a candidate be challenger?

Yes. A candidate for board of education office may be a challenger and may likewise appoint two challengers for each election district. [N.J.S.A. 19:7-2](#). However, only one challenger may be present in the polling place at a time, unless express permission is given by the district board of elections. [N.J.S.A. 19:7-6.1](#). Challengers may also be appointed as proponents or opponents of a referendum. [N.J.S.A. 19:7-2](#).

33. What is the deadline for the appointment of challengers?

The appointment of or application by candidates for challengers and alternates shall be filed with the county board of elections not later than the second Tuesday preceding the school election. The second Tuesday preceding the school election is also the last day for

appointment of challengers for public questions by petition. For the 2010 school election, that date is Tuesday, April 6. In order to be appointed as a challenger, a person must be a registered voter in the county in which the election district is located. [N.J.S.A. 19:7-3](#); [N.J.S.A. 19:7-4](#).

Candidates

34. What are the legal requirements to become a school board member?

- a. Each member of any board of education shall, pursuant to [N.J.S.A. 18A:12-1](#):
 - i. Be a United States citizen;
 - ii. Be a resident of the district for at least one year;
 - iii. Be able to read and write;
 - iv. Be a registered voter in the district where the person is submitting the petition;
 - v. Not be “disqualified” as a voter.
- b. Board of education members may not, pursuant to [N.J.S.A. 18A:12-2](#) and [12-3](#):
 - i. Be the mayor or a member of the governing body of the municipality or, in the case of special services or vocational schools, the county, or;
 - ii. Have a direct, or indirect, contract with or claim against the board.

Additionally, if a board member ceases to be a resident of the district, his membership on the board shall immediately cease.

Dual office holding: Also, dual office-holding is not permitted under [N.J.S.A. 19:3-5.2](#), P.L. 2007, c. 161, which prohibits a person from holding two elective public offices simultaneously. For example, a person cannot serve on both a regional school district board of education and the local board of education. There is a grandfathering provision for persons who held multiple elected offices on the effective date of the law (February 1, 2008) and for whom service in those elective public offices is continuous since that date. [N.J.S.A. 19:3-5.2](#). See also, **question 40**.

See **question 66** on the question of whether 1) a board member who does not fall under the grandfathering provision can run for two elective positions simultaneously (with the intention of only serving on one if elected in both) and 2) a currently seated board member can run for a different elected position with an overlapping term.

Nepotism: The nepotism regulations ([N.J.A.C. 6A:23A-6.2](#)) do not place restrictions on a candidate’s legal ability to run for or serve on the board.

However, nepotism provisions place restrictions on the board’s ability to hire “relatives” of board members or of the chief school administrator. Once a board member is elected, the board may not hire that board member’s relative, and may lose state aid and be adversely affected in state monitoring (QSAC) for doing so. Existing relatives who are employed by the district may remain employed and be promoted. In exceptional situations, a district may employ a relative of a school board member or chief school administrator but only with approval from the Executive County Superintendent of Schools, which will only be granted if the district demonstrates that it conducted a

thorough search for candidates and that the relative is the only qualified and available person for the position.

Also, an individual board member whose relative works for the district will be restricted from discussing or voting on collective bargaining agreements to which the relative is a member. "Relatives" are broadly defined to include a spouse, civil union/ domestic partner, parent, child, sibling, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, grandparent, grandchild, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, stepparent, stepchild, stepbrother, stepsister, half-brother or half-sister, of the individual or of the individual's spouse or partner civil union partner or domestic partner, whether related to the individual or the individual's spouse or partner by blood, marriage or adoption. [N.J.A.C. 6A:23A-6.2](#).

35. What would cause a voter to be "disqualified"?

A person would be disqualified as a voter, pursuant to [N.J.S.A. 19:4-1](#), if that person were:

- Determined to be an idiot or insane;
- Convicted of a violation of Title 19 where voting privileges were revoked as part of the criminal punishment, unless pardoned or restored by law; or
- Serving a sentence or on parole or probation as a result of a conviction of an indictable offense.

36. Must a board member meet all of these requirements at the time of filing his/her petition?

No. With the exception of voter registration (**See question 64**), the requirements listed apply to membership on the board, not candidacy. The residency requirement can be satisfied if the petitioner will be in the district one year by school election day.

Individuals having a contract with or a substantial and material claim against the board must resolve the contract or substantial and material claim prior to being sworn in as a board member. See, [Margadonna](#), 2003 [S.L.D.](#) June 2. However, if the board member will not qualify for office even if elected, such as where the board member expresses unwillingness to resolve the contract or abandon the claim, then the candidate may not appear on the ballot as a candidate for membership on board member. [Toms River v. Luthman](#), 2008 [S.L.D.](#) March 14.

While voter registration must be completed prior to filing, the candidate need not be eligible to vote until Election Day. Therefore, someone who turns 18 after the filing deadline but prior to Election Day, and who has previously registered to vote, has properly filed his/her petition and may be a candidate for the school board election. Voters must register to vote on or before the 21st day before the election. For the 2010 school election, that deadline is Tuesday, March 30. [N.J.S.A. 19:31-6](#).

Applications for registration can be obtained from the [Division of Elections](#), the [Commissioners of Registration](#) office in the county of residence, or the municipal clerk. Registration forms are also available in various state agencies and at Division of Motor

Vehicle offices and can be obtained while transacting agency business. Registration may also be accomplished by mail. [N.J.S.A. 19:31-6.](#)

37. Can someone under 18 years of age serve as a board member?

No. Only a registered voter can serve as a board member. Since a citizen cannot be a registered voter if under 18, no one under that age may serve as a board member.

[N.J.S.A. 19:31-5, 6.](#) However, candidates who will reach the age of 18 prior to the school board election may register in advance of their 18th birthday so long as they register prior to filing their nominating petitions. [N.J.S.A. 19:31-6.3.](#)

[N.J.S.A. 18A:36-27](#) was recently amended by P.L.2009, c.281 to required that the board of education of each school district and school officials in nonpublic schools must provide a voter registration form, a summary of voter registration eligibility requirements, and material describing the role of a citizen and the importance of voting to each eligible high school pupil prior to the graduation date for the school year. This revises the current law, under which schools are required to provide similar information to pupils in conjunction with voter registration drives conducted by the county commissioner of registration. The new law is effective starting in September 2010. The objective of the amendment is to increase the likelihood that students will receive voting information.

38. May a student serve as a board member?

Yes, provided that the student meets all other qualification requirements set forth above.

39. Can a candidate file petitions for both a full term vacancy and a partial term vacancy?

No. The petition requires that the candidate swear that the candidate agrees to accept and qualify into office as a board member if elected. Since the candidate can only hold one position on a board of education if elected, the candidate may file for only one vacancy. See [Kueken](#), 1990 [S.L.D.](#) 527 and [West Milford](#), 1977 [S.L.D.](#) 339. Nothing would prevent a candidate from filling out more than one nominating petition, but only one can be filed with the board of education in question. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-6.](#)

40. Can a person serve on two boards of education at the same time?

Only in limited situations as follows. Dual elected office-holding is not permitted under the recently enacted [P.L.](#) 2007, c. 161, which prohibits a person from holding two elective public offices simultaneously. This new law means, for example, that a person cannot serve on both an elected regional school district board of education and an elected constituent board of education. However, there is a grandfathering provision for persons who held multiple elected offices on February 1, 2008, the effective date of the law. These office holders may continue to serve in multiple elected offices until such time as the office holder loses an election. [N.J.S.A. 19:3-5.2.](#)

As c. 161 only applies to elected offices, it does not prevent a board member from serving on an elected local board of education and an appointed county vocational board of education at the same time. **See Questions 34 and 66.**

As to whether 1) a board member who does not fall under the grandfathering provision can run for two elective positions simultaneously (with the intention of only serving on one if elected in both), and 2) whether a currently seated board member can run for a different elected position with an overlapping term, **see Question 66.**

41. Can a person who has been convicted of a felony be a candidate for the board?

Yes. If the individual has served his sentence and/or completed his time on parole, his/her voting rights have been restored and the individual meets all other qualifications, he/she may be a candidate for the board. [N.J.S.A. 19:4-1.](#)

42. Can candidates be endorsed by a political party?

There is no statute specifically prohibiting candidates from being endorsed by a political party. However, keep in mind that no political party designation may appear on the school election ballot. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-1.](#) Additionally, the Commissioner of Education has traditionally frowned on political party endorsements of school board members as school elections should be non-partisan. I/M/O the Annual School Election in the Brick School District, 93 N.J.A.R. 2d 360.

43. Can candidates be endorsed by a local school employees' union?

Yes. But accepting such endorsement may restrict the candidate's ability to participate fully in certain discussions and votes of the board of education. The School Ethics Commission has ruled that it would be a violation of the School Ethics Act for board members who are endorsed by the local teachers union to participate in current negotiations with that union, among other prohibitions. See [SEC Advisory Opinion A13-02](#) (12/2/02). Board members should consult with the board attorney concerning any potential or actual ethical conflicts arising under the school laws.

44. Can candidates run as a slate?

No grouping of candidates is allowed on the school election ballot. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-1.](#) Candidates are not prohibited, however, from running as a group or team and recommending and endorsing each other. Current board members who wish to endorse a candidate should comply with [SEC Advisory Opinion A02-06 \(3/10/06\)](#) requiring board members to indicate that such endorsement is their personal view and not that of the board of education.

Campaign Contributions/Expenditures.

45. Must a candidate report all campaign expenditures?

The New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act and its implementing regulations, [N.J.S.A. 19:44A-1 et seq.](#) and [N.J.A.C. 19:25-1.1 et seq.](#), require all school board candidates who receive any contribution from any source,

including their own funds or in-kind services, regardless of the amount, to file a Certificate of Organization and Designation of Campaign Treasurer and Depository form (D-1 or D-2) with the [Election Law Enforcement Commission](#) (ELEC). This form is a basic form that simply lists the bank in which the campaign bank account is located. ELEC has a [Compliance Manual for Candidates](#) that describes all of the reporting requirements for candidates and contains all of the necessary forms that must be filed concerning financing of a board member's campaign. (Note that all forms are located at the end of the [Manual](#), starting on page 40.) Form D-1 is filed within 10 days of the first contribution or expenditure.

The general rule is that candidates who receive no contributions, make no expenditures and, therefore, do not establish candidates committees, must still file form A-1 (i.e., Candidates Sworn Statement that total amount to be spent for his candidacy does not exceed \$4,000). However, unlike other candidates, school board and write-in candidates do not have to file form A-1. [N.J.A.C. 19:25-8.4\(d\)](#).

Any candidate who intends to spend more than \$4,000 must make a more extensive and detailed report to ELEC (Form R-1, Report of Contributions and Expenditures) and comply with a number of other procedural requirements. (See the [Manual](#) for explanation.) Thresholds for joint campaigns are \$7,600 for two candidates and \$11,000 for three or more candidates. [N.J.S.A. 19:44A-16](#); [N.J.A.C. 19:25-8.4\(d\)](#). (See the [Manual](#) for explanation.)

The amounts are adjusted by ELEC no later than December 1 of each year preceding a gubernatorial election. [N.J.S.A. 19:44A-16](#). The amounts were adjusted most recently in December 1, 2008.

A school board campaign which is to cost \$4,000 or less is exempt from the detailed reporting requirements. However, even if expenditures do not exceed \$4,000, any currency contribution regardless of amount, and any contribution (monetary, in-kind, or loan) totaling more than \$300 from any one source, must be reported to ELEC with the source identified. (Form C-1, Supplemental Contributor Information) In addition, ELEC must be notified in writing of any contribution totaling more than \$1,200 that is received from the 13th day prior to the election up to and including the date of the election. (Form C-1, Supplemental Contributor Information) [N.J.S.A. 19:44A-16](#); [N.J.A.C. 19:25-8.6](#). (See the [Manual](#) for explanation.) This report is filed 29 days and 11 days before the election and 20 days after the election, or within 48 hours of receiving the contribution for contributions of more than \$1,200 received within 13 days of the election.

All candidates should be aware that certain filings may also have to be made to the county clerk.

For further information call ELEC at 609-292-8700 or toll free at (888) 313-ELEC (3532) or visit the web site, <http://www.elec.state.nj.us>

46. When are the ELEC reporting dates? The following information can be found on the ELEC website at <http://www.elec.state.nj.us/forcandidates/datescurrent.htm>:

• **March 22, 2010 (29 days pre-election)**

Last day to file the first campaign contribution reporting form (R-1) for an individual candidate expecting to spend more than \$4,000, or who receives more than \$300 in contributions from any one source. (C-1) (These deadlines and reporting requirements also apply to candidates conducting joint campaigns. The reporting thresholds for candidates conducting joint campaigns are \$7,600 for two candidates and \$11,000 for three or more candidates.) [N.J.A.C. 19:25-8.2, 8.3.](#)

• **April 7, 2010 (13 days pre-election)**

Any contribution in excess of \$1,200 from anyone source received between this date and the Annual School Election must be reported within 48 hours of receipt. (Form C-1) [N.J.A.C. 19:25-8.6, 8.9.](#)

• **April 9, 2010 (11 days pre-election)** Last day to file the second campaign contribution reporting form (R-1) for an individual candidate expecting to spend more than \$4,000, or who receives more than \$300 in contributions from any one source. (C-1) (These deadlines and reporting requirements also apply to candidates conducting joint campaigns. The reporting thresholds for candidates conducting joint campaigns are \$7,600 for two candidates and \$11,000 for three or more candidates.) [N.J.A.C. 19:25-8.2, 8.3.](#)

• **May 10, 2010 (20 days post-election)**

Last day to file the final campaign contribution reporting form (R-1) for an individual candidate expecting to spend more than \$4,000 or who receive more than \$300 in contributions from any one source. (C-1)

All candidates are strongly encouraged to seek the guidance of the Election Law Enforcement Commission and refer to its [Compliance Manual for Candidates](#) for additional guidance on these and other reporting requirements. ELEC may also be reached at 609-292-8700 or 1-888-313-ELEC (3532).

All candidates should also be aware of [pay-to-play legislation](#) that [may have resulted in the local board of education adopting policies](#) governing campaign contributors' ability to subsequently contract with the board. [N.J.S.A. 40A:11-51](#). Additionally, all for-profit businesses should be aware that, if they have received contracts valued at more than \$50,000 in a calendar year, any contributions to candidates' campaigns must be disclosed to ELEC.

Also, Department of Education Accountability Regulations prohibit a school board from awarding contracts costing \$17,500 or more to any business that has made a reportable contribution to a member of the board of education during the preceding year. The regulations also prohibit a board member from receiving any contributions from a business during the term of a contract with that business. [N.J.A.C. 6A:23A-6.3.](#)

All board candidates are encouraged to contact their local board offices to find out if their board has a pay-to-play policy, and to also consider the impact of accepting contributions

from businesses should the candidate be elected, as these contributions may affect the contributors from whom the candidate accepts contributions, by disqualifying the business from receiving a contract with the board of education.

47. May the board of education expend public funds in support of the budget?

The answer to this question is a qualified yes. The leading case on this issue, Citizens to Protect Public Funds v. Parsippany-Troy Hills Board of Education, 13 N.J. 172 (1953), indicates that boards of education may make reasonable expenditures in order to provide the voters with relevant facts to aid them in making an informed decision. Boards must present the facts in a fair, unbiased manner. For example, if the budget provides for improved educational facilities, the voters must also be told of the resulting negative consequences such as increased taxes. The basis for this decision is that boards are spending public monies when they seek to inform the public. These monies belong equally to supporters and opponents of the budget and should not be spent in a manner favoring one side of the issue.

Accountability regulations adopted by the Department of Education require that as a condition of state aid, boards must spend dollars efficiently with regard to public relations on election issues. N.J.A.C. 6A:23A-5.2. Board must annually adopt a maximum dollar limit for public relations, and district publications must be produced and distributed in the most cost-efficient manner possible. Boards may not use expensive materials, like multi-color glossy publications, where less expensive methods are available and appropriate. Boards may not distribute any publications to the district community at large that include picture of a board member within 90 days before an election. Any publication distributed by the board to the community at large within 60 days before any election must first be submitted to the Executive County Superintendent for review. Excessive public relations activities that are not cost-effective are prohibited, as are all activities advancing a particular position on school elections/ referenda. Public relations activities, including prohibition on having a dedicated public relations staff position or contracted service provider, are also addressed in the efficiency standards, N.J.A.C. 6A:23A-9.3 and are applicable to charter schools, N.J.A.C. 6A:23A-22.6

48. May a board member individually speak in favor of the budget?

The answer is a qualified yes. If no public monies are involved, a board member is not constrained by the Parsippany-Troy Hills case and its progeny and may speak in favor of, or against, the budget. However, board members should be aware that the school ethics laws and local board policies would govern their public statements. In general, board members may express their individual opinions as long as they identify themselves as members of the board of education, indicate that their opinions are their own and not that of the board, that the information is accurate and not confidential, and as long as the private action does not compromise the board. See SEC Advisory Opinions A03-07(4/02/07) and A-02-06 (3/10/06).

49. May a board of education involve pupils in the election process?

The involvement of pupils in school election matters, the budget, bond referendum, or candidate election is always a controversial one and should be looked at closely from a

legal and public relations point of view. [N.J.S.A.18A:42-4](#) prohibits the distribution in school buildings or on school grounds, of materials through children that promote, favor or oppose any candidacy, bond issue proposal or public question. This involves not only the annual school election and special school elections such as bond referenda but also general and municipal elections as well. Similarly, pupils may not be requested or directed by any official or employee of the public schools to engage in any activity which tends to promote, favor or oppose candidacy, bond issues, proposals, or public questions. Neutral literature, such as a reminder to vote without favoring any particular position, voter registration or absentee ballot information may be carried home by pupils. Boards of education are required to have a policy to carry out the purposes of this statute.

50. May board candidates distribute campaign literature on school grounds during the school day?

Should a board of education adopt such a campaign literature distribution policy, there is a concern that promotional literature may be received by students. As stated above, the board must adopt policy to safeguard against the distribution of promotional campaign materials to students. Boards should consider adopting a policy that creates reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions to prevent the likelihood that students will receive promotional literature during the school day in school buildings, or on school grounds, parking lots, etc.

With regard to distribution of election materials to staff and other non-student visitors to the building, the board should consider a policy containing time, place and manner restrictions for the distribution of any information by persons outside of the school. Most boards have policies that limit the dissemination of literature by visitors, to assure that the school is not inundated with flyers, that distribution is done in an orderly fashion and without disrupting the school environment or impairing student safety (e.g., in busing areas, during student arrival or dismissal time, etc.) Collective bargaining agreements or board policy may also regulate the use of teacher mailboxes to prevent disruption with the educational environment.

51. May board candidates distribute campaign literature on school grounds after school hours?

Once again, board policy controls. Fewer restrictions may be placed on the distribution of election materials after school hours at public forums (e.g., board of education or PTA meetings) than during school hours, as the potential for disruption of the educational environment is diminished. Boards should consider that any policies containing reasonable time, place and manner restrictions should be supported by the need to promote an orderly distribution and to prevent the disruption or interference with official proceedings. The need for such restrictions will depend on the location of the proposed distribution. For example, while it may be argued that distribution of political materials in the board meeting room during the meeting could be disruptive, it would be more difficult to sustain that argument for limitations on distribution outside of the meeting room or after the meeting outside the building.

Of course, on the date of the election, the distribution of any promotional materials within one hundred feet of the polling place is prohibited electioneering. [N.J.S.A. 19:34-15](#).

52. May a board restrict a teacher's wearing of buttons supporting a candidate or public question?

The wearing of such buttons could be viewed as a request or direction to students to engage in an activity which tends to promote, favor or oppose such candidate or question, in violation of [N.J.S.A. 18A:42-4](#). Additionally, boards of education and other government bodies have considerable flexibility in regulating the employee speech that could interfere with the public body's underlying goal or mission. A New Jersey court ruled that a school district could prohibit teachers from wearing buttons reading "NJEA SETTLE NOW" while in the presence of students in the school, on the principle that teachers may be required to confine their classroom activities to providing students with a thorough and efficient education. [Green Tp. Educ. Ass'n v. Rowe](#), 328 [N.J. Super.](#) 525 (App. Div. 2000). However, a board may not restrict a teacher's right to wear campaign buttons outside the presence of students.

53. May a board member wear a button to a board meeting, supporting the budget or a candidate for board office or other government office?

While the legality of such activity has not been tested, such a practice may be fraught with potential problems under the School Ethics Act. Granted, board members do not necessarily surrender the rights that they have as private citizens, including free speech rights, when they become school board members. However, it is not apparent to the public whether a board member's speech represents the official position of the board, or simply one board member's personal view. In another context, the School Ethics Commission (SEC) has cautioned board members against writing letters to the editor without explicitly disclaiming the board's authorization for the letter. See, *Advisory Opinion A03-07* (April 2, 2007). The prospect for confusion is especially acute when the board member acts in his official role at an officially convened board meeting.

Further, under the School Ethics Act, [N.J.S.A. 18A:12-24.1\(e\)](#), any private speech must not compromise the board. It is possible that in some contexts wearing a campaign button to a board meeting could harm the board by stirring controversy and divisiveness, and thereby distracting the board from district business.

Arguably, a board member who wears a campaign button for a candidate could be viewed as providing that candidate with an unwarranted privilege or advantage in violation of the School Ethics Act, [N.J.S.A. 18A:12-24\(b\)](#). The board member could also be viewed under [N.J.S.A. 18A:12-24.1 \(f\)](#) as surrendering his independent judgment to special interest or partisan political groups or to use the schools for personal gain or for the gain of friends.

The wearing of buttons to support partisan offices such as President or Governor poses concerns in addition to those discussed above. The appearance of partisanship on non-partisan boards of education may subject the selection of local board members and local educational issues to partisan politics, diverting the board from its mission to provide a thorough and efficient education to the district's students.

Boards of education may wish to address the issue through a board policy on political activity in the schools, specifically at board of education meetings.

Nominating Petitions

54. What is the filing deadline for candidate nominating petitions?

The deadline for filing candidate petitions is 4 p.m. of the 50th day preceding the election. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-7](#). For the 2010 election, that date is Monday, March 1. Note that in [Pritel v. Burris](#), 94 N.J. Super. 486 (App. Div. 1967), a township clerk's refusal to accept a nominating petition five minutes after closing was deemed arbitrary. The 4:00 p.m. deadline was held to be ministerial at best, since the clerk was present in the office until after 5:30 p.m. Candidates are strongly urged, however, to submit their petitions in a timely manner.

55. Can the Board Secretary demand to know who is asking for the petition as well as who plans to use it?

No. It is permissible to ask, but an answer cannot be required. The Board Secretary should indicate that he/she is requesting the information only to be able to share any election information and changes with the petitioning candidate.

56. Is there a standard form of nominating petition?

No. Any form is acceptable so long as it contains the statutorily required information. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-5, 6, 7](#). NJSBA annually prepares a [sample nominating petition](#) that is included in its [School Board Candidate Kit](#) that is distributed to local districts through NJSBA's website, www.njsba.org/candidacy. NJSBA's sample petition has been deemed an acceptable form. It should be noted, however, that certain county clerks have developed and require use of their own form of nominating petition. Check with the school board secretary and county clerks in your county for details. If using the NJSBA sample petition, it is recommended that the candidate remove the word "sample" to avoid confusion.

57. Must the candidate use the local district petition?

In most cases, no. The candidate may pick up a petition form from any school district or may use one of his/her own making as long as it contains all the required information and signatures. Certain counties require that the county form be used. Check with your county clerk to see if the county form is required.

58. Can the candidate bring in more than one petition for the same seat, if the sum total of the signatures is equal to the required number of signatures?

Yes. So long as the requisite number of signatures is presented, any number of petitions may be submitted for the same candidate for the same seat. Each separate petition must contain a notarized verification of the signatures by one of the signatories and should contain the candidate's acceptance as well as all other required information. The statute requires that the verifier of the signatures be a signer of the petition, one of whom may be the candidate. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-5, 6](#).

59. How many signatures are required on a nominating petition?

A nominating petition must be signed by at least 10 persons, one of whom may be the candidate himself. Each of the signers of the petition must be a qualified voter of the school district or, in the case of a regional school district, qualified voter of the constituent district, which the candidate shall represent on the regional board of education. It is recommended that candidates obtain more than 10 signatures in case one or more signatures are invalidated. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-5, 7](#).

60. Can a candidate sign and/or verify his/her own petition?

Yes. A candidate may be one of the 10 signatories of the petition and, if the candidate is one of the signatories, may verify the signatures. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-7](#). See also, [N.J.S.A. 19:13-7](#).

61. What is contained in the verification?

The verification consists of a statement that the petition is signed by each of the signers in his/her own handwriting and that the signers are to the verifier's best knowledge and belief, legally qualified to vote at the election at which the candidate shall be voted for and that the petition is prepared and filed to endorse the candidate. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-5](#).

62. Can someone sign more candidates' petitions than there are vacancies?

While there is no specific statutory answer to this question, one court has held that a signer could sign petitions only for as many candidates as there are seats on the board up for election. [I/M/O the School Board Election in the Borough of Bergenfield](#), No. BER-L-2497-04 (Law Div. March 25, 2004).

63. Can a person sign two nominating petitions for a candidate who wants to complete forms for both a full term and partial term and decide at a later date the seat for which the person wants to be a candidate?

Yes. Nothing would prevent a citizen from signing both forms. However, the candidate could only file for one of the seats on the board.

64. Must the petitioner-candidates be registered voters?

Yes. The Commissioner of Education has held ([Delay](#), 1991 [S.L.D.](#) 288) that the voter registration requirement for candidates must be satisfied at the time of filing of the nominating petition. Since the shift of school election responsibility to the counties in 1996, the Commissioner no longer rules on election issues. More recently, in [Algarin v. Haledon Board of Education](#), a state Superior Court judge ruled that a candidate was not disqualified when she falsely signed the candidate's acceptance and oath of allegiance which stated that she was qualified to serve, although she was not a registered voter. The judge allowed her name to go on the ballot because she did not know that election officials had removed her name from the list of eligible voters, and because she re-registered before filing her nominating petition.

Non-candidate signers of a petition do not need to be registered voters at the time the petition is filed. However, they must be registered voters by the deadline for amending the petition, the 44th day preceding the election, Monday, March 8, 2010. See, [Saunders v. Toms River BOE](#), 144 [N.J.](#) 371 (1996) (adopting the dissenting opinion in [289 N.J.](#)

[Super. 225 \(App. Div. 1996\)](#)) where the Court ruled that a 10-signature petition containing the signature of a voter who is not registered can be cured, if the voter registers by the deadline for amending the petition.

65. In a regional district, must the petition signatories be from the same constituent district as the candidate?

Yes. A signer from another constituent district within the regional district is not acceptable and should not be counted as one of the 10 necessary signatories. Signers must be qualified voters of the candidate's constituent school district. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-5](#).

66. May a candidate run for a regional and constituent district board of education at the same time?

Under [N.J.S.A. 19:3-5.2](#) (effective February 1, 2008) newly elected public officials are prohibited from simultaneously holding more than one elective office. The prohibition pertains to all elected officials, including school board members, with a grandfathering exception for public officials who were serving in two elected offices on the effective date of the law. Those grandfathered elected public officials can continue to serve in those offices so long as there is no break in service in either position.

The Commissioner of Education has held that a board member who cannot certify on his petition that he will agree to accept the office, cannot run. See [Kueken](#), 1990 [S.L.D.](#) 527. Under this line of reasoning, since a board member running for two elected offices is prohibited from serving on both, he/she cannot certify that he/she will accept the office. In 2009 a Superior Court judge in Bergen County ruled that a candidate may not stand for election to both a regional and a constituent elected school board. The Judge indicated that permitting a candidate to run for both seats, and later allowing him to choose on which board to serve, would disenfranchise the voters who supported the candidate and result in an appointment to the vacant seat by the Executive County Superintendent rather than the electorate. (Order dated 3/26/2009, [Isaacson v. Closter Bd. of Education and County Clerk](#))

However, the recently enacted legislation would not prevent a person who currently sits on an [appointed](#) board of education, such as the county vocational board of education, from running for a local elected board of education.

Nor would the law prevent someone covered under the grandfathering provision from running for both the regional and constituent districts. The law contains a grandfathering exception that applies to board members who currently serve on a local district board and a regional school board. These members will be allowed to continue to serve in both roles as long as they continue to be re-elected. Once a break in service occurs, however, their ability to hold more than one office ends.

Where board members currently serving on both a regional and constituent run again for both offices, separate nominating petitions would need to be filed for each seat. Since signers for the regional board must be from the constituent district in question, the same people could sign both petitions.

It remains an open question whether a currently-seated elected official may run for a different elected office with the intention of resigning from his/her current office if elected. For example, would a board member on a regional board with two years left on his term (who is not covered by the grandfathering provision) be permitted to run for the local board with the intention of resigning the regional seat if elected? NJSBA is aware of a situation in the November 2009 elections where a member of the state legislature ran for mayor in that member's town without resigning the state legislature position beforehand. Once elected to mayor, the state legislator resigned from the state office and accepted the office of mayor. No known challenge was made to the mayoral candidacy.

In an analogous situation, for board members with a contract or claim against the board under N.J.S.A. 18A:12-2, the Commissioner of Education has held that whether such a board member may appear on the ballot as a candidate depends on whether the candidate is willing and able to resolve the contract or claim if elected. Toms River v. Luthman, 2008 S.L.D. March 14. If this same premise were to apply in the dual office-holding context, a board member would be able to appear on the ballot if he were to represent that he would resign his other office if elected. **See also Questions 34 and 40.**

67. Must the Board Secretary verify the accuracy of a petition once it is filed?

No. The board secretary must check the petition to ensure it is properly completed. It is not the responsibility of the board secretary to verify that the information in the petition is correct.

68. What happens if the board secretary is made aware that a nominating petition is defective?

The board secretary should ask the person making the verbal objection to file a written objection to the nominating petition with the board secretary. If the board secretary is aware of a defective nominating petition, the board secretary is not precluded from filing an objection with himself.

69. When is the deadline for filing a written objection to a nomination petition?

The last day for filing a written objection to a nominating petition with the board secretary is no later than the 46th day prior to the election, the 4th day after the last day for the filing of nominating petitions. N.J.S.A. 19:13-10, 19:60-7. For the 2010 election, that date is Friday, March 5.

70. Who decides if a nominating petition is defective?

The board of education must decide whether a nominating petition is defective and must file its determination with the county clerk on or before the 44th day preceding the school election. N.J.S.A. 19:60-7. For the 2010 election, that date is Monday, March 8. While the 44th day prior to the election is actually Sunday, March 7, the Department of Education typically moves dates that fall on a Sunday or public holiday to the following day. It is recommended that boards of education prudently plan for the possibility of a nominating petition objection, by timely advertising for a special meeting on March 8.

The School Ethics Commission has ruled that Board members did not violate the School Ethics Act when they voted on objections to a nominating petition that they had signed. [Vickner v. Dunham et al., Ewing, Mercer County, C18-03, 8/26/03.](#)

71. Can a candidate amend a defective petition and if so what is the deadline?

It depends. A candidate whose nominating petition is defective may amend the petition, except for the addition of signatures, on or before the 44th day prior to the election. A petition that is defective solely because of an insufficient number of signatures may not be amended. [N.J.S.A. 19:13-13, 19:60-7.](#) (See question 74 for an exception.) For the 2010 election, the date for amending defective petitions is Monday, March 8. While the 44th day prior to the election is actually Sunday, March 7, the Department of Education typically moves dates that fall on a Sunday or public holiday to the following day.

72. Can a petition be amended if it contains an insufficient number of signatures?

No. A substitute petition, completely redone, can be submitted prior to the filing date, but signatures may not be added to the original petition. [N.J.S.A. 19:13-13.](#) (See question 74 for an exception.) Note that where a petition only has 10 signatures and one of those signers is not a registered voter, the petition is not defective. This is a curable defect, if done so by the deadline for amending the petition. [Saunders v. Toms River BOE, 144 N.J. 371 \(1996\)](#) (adopting the dissenting opinion in [289 N.J. Super. 225\(App. Div. 1996\)](#)).

73. What happens if a defect is discovered in the nominating petition after the deadline for filing objections with the board secretary?

Nominating petitions in apparent conformity shall be deemed valid unless a written objection is filed with the board secretary, not later than the 46th day preceding the election. [N.J.S.A. 19:13-10, 19:60-7.](#) For the 2010 election, that date is Friday, March 5.

74. What happens if the candidate has signed the verification but was not one of the listed signatures? Can the candidate add his own signature to cure the defect?

In the court decision, [In the Matter of Cowan, 265 N.J. Super. 171 \(App. Div. 1993\)](#), the Appellate Division found a similar defect to be curable in a matter involving a nominating petition for General Assembly candidates. The court read the prohibition on adding signatures to be for purposes of reaching the minimum required number. The candidate was permitted to add his name to the list of signatures. If there are a sufficient number of signatures, it makes no difference whether the cure is by subsequent signature of the verifier or by a substituted verification. The defect must be cured by the 44th day prior to the election. For the 2010 election, that date is Monday, March 8. While the 44th day prior to the election is actually Sunday, March 7, the Department of Education typically moves dates that fall on a Sunday or public holiday to the following day.

75. May a candidate withdraw a nominating petition?

Yes. The last day on which a candidate may withdraw a petition is the 44th day before the date of the school election. The name of that candidate will be withdrawn by the board secretary and not printed on the ballot. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-7.](#) For the 2010 election, that date is Monday, March 8. While the 44th day prior to the election is actually Sunday, March

7, the Department of Education typically moves dates that fall on a Sunday or public holiday to the following day.

Situations have occurred where candidates have had their names removed from the ballot after the 44th day preceding the election but before the ballot has been printed. Examples include removal by court order, death of a candidate and relocation of a candidate out of the school district. Some of those situations have involved a simple removal of the name by the county clerk. Others have involved seeking a declaratory judgment from a Superior Court judge with a resulting court order.

76. What can a candidate do if the candidate believes that his/her rights under the nominating petition have been affected?

A candidate may file a verified complaint in Superior Court setting forth any invasion or threatened invasion of candidate's rights under the nominating petition. The last day for such a filing shall be the 46th day before the election. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-7](#). For the 2010 election, that date is Friday, March 5.

If the candidate disagrees with the board's determination on an objection, particularly where the board makes its determination on the last possible day, (Monday, March 8, 2010) it would seem, in the interests of justice, that a candidate could appeal the board action to the Chancery Division of Superior Court, notwithstanding the March 5 deadline. Check with your board attorney on this issue.

77. Is a nominating petition a public record?

The Commissioner of Education in [Sokolosky v. Cheloc](#), 1989 [S.L.D.](#) 1434, upheld a citizen's right to access nominating petitions as public records. Under the Open Public Records Act, it would appear that a nominating petition is a disclosable government record. However, NJSBA is unaware of any decision by the Government Records Council or court on this issue to date. Boards should consult with their board attorneys or the [Government Records Council](#) concerning public access to nominating petitions.

Ballots and Ballot Position

78. Can candidates use titles or nicknames for their names on the ballot?

No. A candidate for board of education is not entitled to use a professional title ("Dr.") preceding his name on the ballot unless authorized to do so by statute or unless the professional title is necessary to protect the voting public from confusion or deception. [Sooy v. Gill](#), 340 N.J. Super. 401 (App. Div. 2001). Concerning the use of nicknames on the ballot, candidates should consult the county clerk's office. NJSBA has received different answers on the nickname question, depending on the county clerk.

79. Do vacancies on the board go up on the ballot?

It depends on when the vacancy occurs:

If the vacancy occurred within the 60 days immediately preceding the election (February 19 for the 2010 school election), the newly-appointed member serves until reorganization

meeting following the second annual election (2011). The remainder of the term is filled at the second annual election at which time the seat would be placed on the ballot.

If the vacancy occurred prior to 60th day immediately preceding election (February 19 for the 2010 school election), the newly-appointed member serves only until reorganization meeting following the next election (2010). The remainder of term is filled at that next election (2010) at which time the remainder of the term would go up on the ballot. [N.J.S.A.18A:12-15.](#)

The key is when the vacancy occurs. When a board member resignation is submitted to the board of education, it is effective upon formal acceptance by the board at a public meeting. Where resignation is clearly communicated to and received by a board of education, it can be effective, even without a formal vote, should the board take action as if it had accepted the resignation; for example advertising for candidate resumes to fill the vacancy. [Silberstein, 1990 S.L.D. 491.](#)

80. When must the school election ballot be ready? Every county clerk must have ready for the printer a copy of the official ballot required by law to be printed for use at the school election no later than the 17th day preceding the annual school election, which, for the 2010 school election, is Monday, April 5th (changed under [N.J.S.A. 19:11-1](#) for dates falling on Sunday or a legal holiday.) For a special school election, the ballot must be ready not later than two business days following receipt by the county clerk of the official notice of ballot content. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-9.](#)

81. When does the drawing of names for ballot position occur?

The drawing of names for ballot position is performed by the secretary of the board of education seven working days after the last day for filing of nominating petitions. For the 2010 school election, that date is Wednesday, March 10. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-8.](#) [N.J.S.A. 19:60-8.](#) The time and place for the drawing of name for ballot position is left to the discretion of the board. While the board of education office or the site of board of education meetings would be a logical location, the statute is silent on the issue of time and place.

82. What is the role of the board secretary in the drawing for ballot position?

The secretary of the board of education draws the names, makes public announcement of the drawing of each name, the order in which the name is drawn and the term of office for which the drawing is made. Within two days after the drawing for ballot position, the secretary of the board of education must certify the results of the drawing to the county clerk. For the 2010 school election, that deadline is Friday, March 12. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-8.](#)

83. Must the candidates be notified of the time and place for the drawing of ballot positions?

There is no statutory requirement for candidate notification of the drawing for ballot position. The statute is silent as to time, place or notification requirements. However, notification of the candidates by the board secretary or his/her designee is highly recommended.

84. Do the candidates have to be present for the drawing for ballot position?

No, but they are permitted to attend if they want.

85. When is the deadline to submit public questions to the County Clerk?

The secretary of the board of education shall, not later than 10:00 a.m. of the 17th day preceding the annual school election, forward to the county clerk any public question to be voted upon by the voters at the election. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-4](#). For the 2010 school election, that date is Monday, April 5, 2010. (Changed under [N.J.S.A. 19:11-1](#) for dates falling on Sunday or a legal holiday.)

Voters and Voting

86. Must the voter be of legal age at the time of registration?

No. As long as the voter is 18 by the day of the school election, the voter is eligible to register and, if properly registered, vote in the election. [N.J.S.A. 19:31-5](#).

87. What are the requirements for voter registration?

Registration must take place no later than 21 days preceding the election date before the commissioner of registration either at the county board of elections or the superintendent of elections, as applicable. [N.J.S.A. 19:31-5](#), [19:31-6](#). To be eligible to register a person must be:

- a. 18 years of age as of the election;
- b. a citizen of the United States; and
- c. a resident of the State and county for at least 30 days prior to the election.

The deadline for voter registration for the 2010 school election is Tuesday, March 30, 2010.

88. Must the voter be a resident of the district for at least 30 days prior to the time of registration?

No. As long as the voter meets the residence requirements by the school election day, the voter is eligible to vote in the election. The 30 day residency requirement applies to State and county residency only.

Mail-in Ballots

89. When may a voter use a mail-in ballot?

A qualified voter is entitled to vote using a mail-in ballot in any election held in New Jersey, including school elections. A voter who applies for a mail-in ballot may indicate a wish to vote by mail-in ballot in all future general elections and for all other elections, such as school district elections, that occur in the calendar year in which the application was completed and submitted. [N.J.S.A. 19:63-3](#)

Recent legislation, P.L. 2009, c. 79 created “The Vote by Mail Law” which virtually eliminated references to civil and military absentee ballots and established the “Mail-In” ballot, replacing absentee ballots.

90. Who is responsible for publishing the notices for mail-in ballots?

The county clerk in the case of a school election in a regional or other school district comprising more than one municipality or the clerk of the municipality for a school district comprising a single municipality. [N.J.S.A. 19:63-6](#).

91. When and how are the notices for mail-in ballots to be published?

Notice to qualified and registered voters desiring mail-in ballots must be published prior to the 50th day immediately preceding the election. For the 2010 school election, that date is Monday, March 1. (Changed under [N.J.S.A. 19:11-1](#) for dates falling on Sunday or a legal holiday.) Notices shall be published separately in at least one newspaper in each district in which the election is to be held or if no newspaper is published in the district, then in a newspaper published in the county and circulating in the district. [N.J.S.A. 19:63-6](#).

92. When must mail-in ballots be requested?

If a qualified voter desires to vote by mail, a mail-in ballot must be requested in writing from the county clerk no later than 7 days before the election. [N.J.S.A. 19:63-3](#); [19:63-5](#); [N.J.A.C. 13:17-4.2](#). For the 2010 school election, that date is Tuesday, April 13.

Voters who request mail-in ballots by mail should provide sufficient time for postal delivery. Mail-in ballots may also be requested in person from the county clerk the week prior to the election on any day up to 3 p.m. of the day before the election. For the 2010 school election that date is Monday, April 19. [N.J.S.A. 19:63-3](#); [N.J.A.C. 13:17-4.2](#).

93. What is the deadline for receipt of mail-in ballots?

Mail-in ballots must be received by the board of elections or its designee no later than 9 p.m. (the time designated for the closing of polls) on the day of the election. [N.J.S.A. 19:15-2](#), 19:63-16. For the 2010 school election that date is Tuesday, April 20.

Sample Ballots

94. Must sample ballots be provided in school elections?

Yes. The county clerk shall cause sample school election ballots to be printed in the same manner as for the general election. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-10](#), [N.J.S.A. 19:14-21](#). The county clerk shall deliver and the municipal clerk or commissioner of registration, as applicable per [N.J.S.A. 19:14-21](#), shall mail sample ballots to all registered voters. A voter who registers after the 29th day prior to a school election may be sent, instead of a sample ballot, notice of the voter's polling place and information on how to view and receive a sample ballot. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-10.1](#).

95. What is the deadline for mailing sample ballots?

The latest time at which the county clerk may furnish sample ballots for mailing shall be noon of the eighth day preceding the school election or the Wednesday preceding election day. [N.J.S.A. 19:60-10](#). For the 2010 school election, those dates are Monday, April 12 and Wednesday, April 14, respectively.

Electioneering

96. What is electioneering?

Electioneering covers three categories of behavior. These are listed below:

a) If a person shall on election day tamper, deface or interfere with any polling booth or obstruct the entrance to any polling place, or obstruct or interfere with any voter, or loiter in or near the polling place, or, with the purpose to obstruct or interfere with any voter or to unduly delay other voters from voting, spend an inordinate amount of time in the polling booth, or do any electioneering within any polling place or within one hundred feet thereof, that person shall be guilty of a crime of the third degree. [N.J.S.A. 19:34-6](#).

b) No person shall within the polling room mark his ballot in a place other than in the polling booth or show his ballot, nor shall anyone request such person to show his ballot during the preparation thereof, nor shall any other person inspect such ballot during the preparation thereof or after it is prepared for voting in such a way as to reveal the contents, nor shall any person within the polling place or within a hundred feet thereof, loiter, electioneer, or solicit any voter.

No voter, at any election where official ballots are used, shall knowingly vote or offer to vote any ballot except an official ballot.

No person shall on any pretext carry any official ballot from the polling room on any election day except such persons authorized to do so.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a crime of the fourth degree. [N.J.S.A. 19:34-7](#).

c) If a person shall distribute or display any circular or printed matter or offer any suggestion or solicit any support for any candidate, party or public question within the polling place or room or within a distance of one hundred feet of the outside entrance to such polling place or room, that person shall be guilty of a disorderly persons offense. [N.J.S.A. 19:34-15](#).

Under an exception to the electioneering statute, minors are not prohibited from the polling place where there is authorized simulated voting for minors by the county board of elections. [N.J.S.A.19:34-6](#), See also, [N.J.S.A. 19:15-8](#).

97. What are the penalties for electioneering?

If found guilty of electioneering, a person is subject to the following penalties:

a) For third degree electioneering, up to a \$15,000 fine and 3-5 years in prison;

b) For fourth degree electioneering, up to a \$10,000 fine and a prison term not to exceed 18 months;

c) For a disorderly persons offense, up to a \$1000 fine.

[N.J.S.A. 2C:43-3](#); [N.J.S.A. 2C:43-6](#); [N.J.S.A. 19:34-6, 7, 15](#).

Election Contests

98. What is a “recheck?”

A recheck is a comparison of the official tally sheets against the actual voting machine counts. [N.J.S.A. 19:52-6.1\(5\)](#).

99. Who may request a recheck?

The defeated candidate may petition the Superior Court in the appropriate county for a recheck. In a matter involving a public question, 10 qualified voters may petition the Superior Court for a recheck. [N.J.S.A. 19:52-6](#).

100. What is the cost for a recheck?

The Superior Court judge must impose a cost upon the petitioners of \$2.00 per district to be rechecked. [N.J.S.A. 19:52-6](#).

101. What if the recheck finds a discrepancy?

Discrepancies in the recheck are noted and filed with the Superior Court, along with a report that fully identifies the discrepancies that have been found. If, during the recheck, it appears that there has been a sufficient change in the tally of votes cast to affect the result of the election, any defeated candidate or interested parties may, within 7 days, apply to the Superior Court judge to continue the recheck. At any time during the recheck procedure, the applicant may abandon the recheck and receive back their deposit.

[N.J.S.A. 19:52-6.1](#).

102. What is a “recount”?

A recount is a second count of the votes actually cast during an election. Any candidate who has reason to believe that an error has been made in counting the votes, may apply to a Superior Court judge, in the appropriate county, for a recount, on or before the 15th day following the election, which, for the 2010 school election is Wednesday May 5, 2010.. Similarly, any ten voters, who have reason to believe that an error has been made in counting or declaring the vote on any public question, may likewise apply for a recount.

[N.J.S.A. 19:28-1](#).

103. What fees are involved in requesting a recount?

The Superior Court judge assigned to the recount shall establish the sum of money to be deposited. The applicant must deposit an amount which is in proportion to the number of votes required to be recounted. In any event, the deposit amount shall not exceed \$25.00 per district to be recounted. The judge shall also establish the compensation, costs and expenses of the recount.

Whenever, as a result of the recount, the vote tally is changed by 10 votes, or 10% of the total votes cast (whichever is greater), the costs and expenses shall be paid by the state, county or municipality in which the election was held. If the recount does not produce such a change, the costs and expenses of the recount shall be paid out of the deposit made by the party seeking the recount. [N.J.S.A. 19:28-2](#).

104. What if an error has been made?

After receiving a petition, the judge has the authority to direct the county board to conduct a public recount. The judge has the authority to decide all disputed questions that the county board fails to decide by a majority vote. [N.J.S.A. 19:28-3](#). If it appears that an error has been made, that is sufficient to change the outcome of the election, the judge shall issue an order revoking the certificate of election already issued. In addition, the judge shall issue an order directing the chair and clerk of the county board of canvassers to issue another certificate, in favor of the person who has received the plurality of votes cast. However, if the person who initially received the most number of votes, before the recount, makes a request of the Superior Court judge, the election certificate is not issued until a recount has been completed in all districts in which the initial winning candidate ran for office. [N.J.S.A. 19:28-4](#).

Election Results

105. When are election results certified?

The board of county canvassers of each county meets the Monday after the school election, at 12 o'clock noon at the county courthouse and certifies the election results. [N.J.S.A. 19:19-1](#). For the 2010 school election that date is Monday, April 26.

106. What happens if there is a tie vote on the budget?

The budget is not approved and is deemed defeated. [N.J.S.A. 19:3-6](#).

107. What happens in the event of a tie among the candidates?

If the tied members can both be seated on the board, there is no problem. It is only important if the tie vote is for the last seat and/or the only seat up for election. In such cases there will be, pursuant to [N.J.S.A. 18A:12-15](#):

- a. a recount and certification of the election results;
- b. if the vote remains tied, a special election within 60 days of the annual school election will be held, limited to the tied candidates;
- c. an appointment by the county superintendent if, at the special election, the candidates receive an equal number of votes. Boards should consult with their board attorneys concerning a special election in this instance in light of [N.J.S.A. 19:60-2](#). (See Questions 6-8)

108. What happens if there is a failure to elect due to improper election procedures?

A special election is held within 60 days of the annual school election, limited to the disputed seats and to those who were already candidates at the annual school election. [N.J.S.A. 18A:12-15](#). (See Questions 6-8)

109. What happens if there is a failure to elect due to improper campaign practices?

The Commissioner of Education will fill the vacancy or vacancies. [N.J.S.A. 18A:12-15](#).

110. How are write-in votes counted?

Pursuant to [N.J.S.A. 19:16-3](#):

- a. If the candidate's name is already on the ballot, then the write-in for that person is not counted.
- b. If a person's name is written in more than once, the write-in vote is counted only as one vote.
- c. The name of the write-in must be reasonably attributed to the actual individual with no confusion. The final determination rests with the district board of election in the first instance and ultimately with the Superior Court.

111. What happens if a candidate wins the seat he/she is running for, and also receives the highest number of votes as a write-in candidate for another seat?

The successful candidate would get to choose his/her seat on the board. A vacancy would exist in the other seat and would be filled in the usual manner for filling vacancies.

[N.J.S.A. 18A:12-15](#). For example, a candidate who wins the three-year term for which he/she is running, and also receives the highest number of votes as a write-in candidate for a one-year unexpired term, would get to choose whether to serve in the three or one-year position.

112. What happens if there are fewer candidates than there are board of education seats available?

- a. Write-in votes are counted and the individual with the highest number of write-in votes is offered the position as long as that person is a qualified candidate. If the person elected does not wish to serve, the most recent available opinion from election officials is that there has been an absence of candidates and the county superintendent appoints. It *does not* go to the next highest vote getter. [N.J.S.A. 19:3-4](#).
- b. If there is a tie among the write-ins, even with as little as one vote apiece, a special election is called among the write-in candidates if more than one of them is eligible and wishes to hold the position. [N.J.S.A. 18A:12-15](#), [N.J.S.A. 19:3-4](#).

113. Is there a minimum number of write in votes necessary for election?

No. If a particular school board seat has no nominees, a single write-in vote can elect so long as the write in candidate qualifies for and agrees to accept the office.

[N.J.S.A. 19:3-4](#).

Election by Mail

114. Can a school district election be conducted by mail?

Yes. A municipality with a population of 500 or fewer persons, according to the latest federal decennial census, may conduct all elections by mail, provided there is an affirmative vote to do so by the governing body of the municipality and by the governing body of the county in which the municipality is located. [N.J.S.A. 19:62-1 to 4](#).