

## Four Principal Approaches to School Governance under Education Jurisdiction

Approach	Legal entity operating school & employing school staff	School governing authority	Comments
<i>#1 – Chief and Council as School Governing Authority (with/without an education advisory committee/board*)</i>	First Nation	Chief and Council	There may be an education advisory committee/board* that provides input or advice, but does not have decision-making authority.
<i>#2 – Chief and Council <u>delegate some or all authority</u> to an education committee/board*</i>	First Nation	Chief and Council and/or education committee/board*	<p>If education committee/board* has been delegated decision-making authority over all education matters, it will be the school governing authority.</p> <p>If committee/board* has only been delegated authority over <u>some</u> matters, it will be the school governing authority for those matters and Chief and Council will remain the school governing authority for the other matters.</p> <p>Critical to delineate those matters that have been delegated to the education committee/board,* and those that have not, through a written agreement, terms of reference or a letter of understanding.**</p>
<i>#3 – Community Education Authority (CEA) established under FN’s education law</i>	CEA established under First Nation’s education law	Board of the CEA	Critical to have agreement between CEA and the First Nation re: transfer of funding from First Nation to CEA, and reporting and accountability from CEA to First Nation.**
<i>#4 – CEA established under BC Societies Act or federal law</i>	CEA established under BC Societies Act or federal law	Board of the CEA	Same comments as for approach #3.**

\* The term “board” in the context of Approaches #1 and #2 is not referring to the board of directors of a separate legal entity.

\*\* Note: An advisory group could be established to provide advice to the school governing authority under any of the 4 approaches.