

Questions: Correct answer in bold

1. A charter school is what kind of public body under the Open Meetings Law?
  - a. State Public Body
  - b. Local Public Body**
  - c. County Public Body
  - d. School Public Body
  
2. A “meeting” is defined under the Open Meetings Law:
  - a. Broadly, and includes any kind of meeting to discuss public business.**
  - b. Narrowly, and includes only formal monthly board meetings
  - c. There is no definition of “meeting” in the law
  - d. None of the above
  
3. Email discussions among board members are subject to the Open Meetings Law
  - a. True**
  - b. False
  
4. Assume a charter school board has seven members. Three of the members meet in the lunchroom to discuss how they are going to vote on an issue in an upcoming board meeting. Which statement is most accurate?
  - a. The meeting is an open meeting and advance notice must be posted
  - b. The meeting is not an open meeting, because fewer than a majority of the board are present.
  - c. The meeting is not an open meeting because formal action of the board will not be taken.
  - d. The meeting is an open meeting and any member of the public may sit in on the discussion, but no advance notice must be posted.**
  
5. All the members of the board plan to attend the annual Christmas party. They do not plan to discuss or implement any official board action. Which statement is most accurate?
  - a. The party is an open meeting for which advanced notice must be given.
  - b. The party is not subject to the Open Meetings Law**
  - c. The party is an open meeting, but no advanced notice must be given
  - d. None of the above

6. What vote is required to convene an executive session of the board?
- a. Simply majority
  - b. No vote is required, the chair can simply call an executive session
  - c. 2/3 vote of the board**
  - d. 3/4 vote of the board
7. The 2002 amendments to the Open Meetings Law requires charter school boards to electronically record their meetings, even if they have never done so in the past.
- a. True
  - b. False**
8. The minimum time for notice of a noticed meeting is:
- a. 24 hours**
  - b. One week
  - c. Three days
  - d. Two days
9. What type of votes may be taken in an executive session:
- a. votes on personnel matters
  - b. votes on contract issues
  - c. votes on matters for which the board has received advice from an attorney
  - d. no votes may be taken in an executive session**
10. An executive session may be called to for the purpose of:
- a. discussing matters that might embarrass a board member
  - b. discussing matters a majority of the board deems necessary to keep secret
  - c. discussing only those matters specifically enumerated in the statute**
  - d. none of the above.
11. Minutes of an executive session
- a. must be made available to the public upon request
  - b. must be kept sealed unless otherwise required by court order

- c. may be discarded after 90 days if no action has been commenced to open them
- d. both b and c**

12. The general rule of the Open Records Act is:

- a. All records must be available for inspection by any person at any reasonable time**
- b. The school must comply with any reasonable request for records
- c. Records the school deems to be “nonsensitive” must be available for inspection
- d. The school must comply with any nonburdensome request for records.

13. Emails are subject to production under the Open Records Act.

- a. True**
- b. False

14. How long does the school have to produce records requested under the Act?

- a. A reasonable time
- b. Three working days unless there are extenuating circumstances**
- c. One week
- d. 24 hours

15. The school may not charge for copies.

- a. True
- b. False**

16. The following are exempt from production under the Open Records Act:

- a. Student records
- b. Test questions
- c. privileged information
- d. All of the above.**