Conflict of Interest Questions

1. Charter school board members are subject to district policies and state laws regarding conflicts of interest because:

a. The policies and laws specifically state that charter board members are covered.
b. The school's contract with the district incorporates the policies and laws.
c. Court interpretations have expanded the policies and laws to cover charter boards
d. None of the above.

2. Each school district must have its own conflict of interest policy.

a. True
b. False

3. In carrying out his duties, a charter school board member may not:

a. Disclose confidential information to further his personal interests.
b. Accept a gift of substantial value which might influence his official actions
c. Perform an official act that confers a substantial benefit on a business he owns
d. All of the above

4. A charter school board member may:

a. Accept a gift of significant value from a person doing business with the school
b. Receive payment for travel and other necessary expenditures made on behalf of the school
c. Engage in a substantial business transaction with a person the board supervises
d. None of the above

5. It is not a breach of conduct for a board member to:

a. Receive a benefit as an indirect consequence of transacting school business
b. Use school facilities to communicate with constituents
c. Receive an occasional nonpecuniary gift of insubstantial value
d. All of the above.

6. A board member may enter into a contract with the school if he makes the proper disclosures and refrains from voting on the matter.

a. True
b. False

7. A board may not enter into a contract with any of its members unless which of the following conditions apply:

a. The contract is awarded to the lowest responsible bidder
b. The school is geographically isolated and an outside contractor would increase the price of the contract by 10% or more
c. The board member has made proper disclosures and has refrained from voting
d. Any of the above.