

Survey of the Laws of 50 States and 16 Major Cities Governing Open Records and Open Meetings Requirements for Charter Schools

Commissioned by the D.C. Open Government Coalition

	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
Alabama	<p>Ala. Code § 16-6F-1 et seq. (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Ala. Code § 36-12-40 (Public Records);</p> <p>Ala. Code § 36-25A-1 et seq. (Open Meetings)</p>	<p>Charter school governing boards, which may govern one or more individual public charter schools, are subject to Alabama’s public records law. Ala. Code § 16-6F-9(d)(3).</p>	<p>Charter school governing boards, which may govern one or more individual public charter schools, are subject to Alabama’s Open Meetings Act. Ala. Code § 16-6F-9(d)(3).</p>
Alaska	<p>Alaska Stat. § 14.03.255 (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Alaska Stat. § 40.25.110 et seq. (Public Records Act);</p> <p>Alaska Stat. § 44.62.310 et seq. (Open Meetings Act);</p> <p>Alaska Admin. Code § 33 (general charter school regulations)</p>	<p>While no law specifically states whether or not charter schools are “public agencies” subject to Alaska’s open records laws, charter schools are required to “comply with state and federal law” (Alaska Admin. Code tit. 4 § 33.115) and the position appears to be that charter schools are subject to Alaska’s Public Records Act.</p> <p>“Unless specifically provided otherwise, the public records of all public agencies are open to inspection by the public under reasonable rules during regular office hours.” Alaska Admin. Code § 40.25.110(a).</p> <p>For the purposes of Alaska’s open records laws, “‘public agency’ means a political subdivision, department, institution, board, commission, division, authority, public corporation, council, committee, or other instrumentality of the state or a municipality” Alaska Admin. Code § 40.25.220.</p>	<p>While no law specifically states that a charter school is a “governmental body of a public entity” subject to Alaska’s open meetings laws, charter schools are required to “comply with state and federal law” (Alaska Admin. Code tit. 4 § 33.115) and the position appears to be that charter schools are within scope of Alaska’s Open Meetings Act. Some individual charter schools formally adopt the Alaska Open Meetings Act in the charter, while others do not.</p> <p>“All meetings of a governmental body of a public entity of the state are open to the public except as otherwise provided by this section or another provision of law.” Alaska Admin. Code § 44.62.310(a).</p> <p>“‘[G]overnmental body’ means an assembly, council, board, commission, committee, or other similar body of a public entity with the authority to establish policies or make decisions for the</p>

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Alaska			<p>public entity or with the authority to advise or make recommendations to the public entity; ‘governmental body’ includes the members of a subcommittee or other subordinate unit of a governmental body if the subordinate unit consists of two or more members.” Alaska Admin. Code § 44.62.310(h)(1).</p> <p>“‘[P]ublic entity’ means an entity of the state or of a political subdivision of the state including an agency, a board or commission, the University of Alaska, a public authority or corporation, a municipality, a school district, and other governmental units of the state or a political subdivision of the state; it does not include the court system or the legislative branch of state government.” Alaska Admin. Code § 44.62.310(h)(3).</p> <p>§ 44.62.310(c) (which includes list of subjects that are considered in executive session and would be exempt) and § 44.62.310(d) (which lists of bodies that are exempt from OMA) “shall be construed narrowly in order to effectuate the policy stated in (a) of this section to avoid exemptions from open meeting requirements and unnecessary executive sessions.” Alaska Admin. Code § 44.62.312(b).</p>

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Arizona	<p>Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 15-181 et seq. (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 39-121 (Public Records Law);</p> <p>Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 38-431 (Open Meeting Law)</p>	<p>While no law specifically states whether or not charter schools are subject to Arizona’s Public Records Law, the definition of “public body” is broad and is widely understood to encompass charter schools. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 39-121. Failure by charter schools to comply with the Public Records Law have been reported in the media and by watchdog groups.</p> <p>“‘Public body’ means this state, any county, city, town, school district, political subdivision or tax-supported district in this state, any branch, department, board, bureau, commission, council or committee of the foregoing, and any public organization or agency, supported in whole or in part by monies from this state or any political subdivision of this state, or expending monies provided by this state or any political subdivision of this state.” Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 39-121.</p>	<p>Governing bodies of charter schools are “public bodies” subject to the Open Meeting Law. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 38-431.02; Att’y Gen. Op. 100-099 (citing Att’y Gen. Op. I95-10 as stating that charter school governing boards are public bodies subject to the Opening Meeting Law).</p> <p>For purposes of the Open Meeting Act, “public body” means the legislature, all boards and commissions of this state or political subdivisions, all multimember governing bodies of departments, agencies, institutions and instrumentalities of this state or political subdivisions, including without limitation all corporations and other instrumentalities whose boards of directors are appointed or elected by this state or a political subdivision. Public body includes all quasi-judicial bodies and all standing, special or advisory committees or subcommittees of, or appointed by, the public body. Public body includes all commissions and other public entities established by the Arizona Constitution or by way of ballot initiative, including the independent redistricting commission, and this article applies except and only to the extent that specific constitutional provisions supersede this article.”</p>

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Arkansas	<p>Ark. Code. § 6-23-101 et seq. (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Ark. Code § 25-19-101 et seq. (Freedom of Information Act);</p> <p>Ark. Att’y Gen. Op. No. 2005-181</p>	<p>While no law specifically states whether or not charter schools are subject to the public records provisions of the Arkansas FOIA, the applicable provisions are broad and appear to cover charter schools.</p> <p>“Public records’ means writings, recorded sounds, films, tapes, electronic or computer based information, or data compilations in any medium, required by law to be kept or otherwise kept, and that constitute a record of the performance or lack of performance of official functions that are or should be carried out by a public official or employee, a governmental agency, or any other agency or improvement district that is wholly or partially supported by public funds or expending public funds. All records maintained in public offices or by public employees within the scope of their employment shall be presumed to be public records.” Ark. Code § 25-19-103(7). An Attorney General opinion issued in 2005 presumes that public charter schools are subject to the Arkansas Freedom of Information Act. Ark. Att’y Gen. Opn. No. 2005-181.</p>	<p>While no law specifically states whether or not charter schools are subject to the open meetings provisions of the Arkansas FOIA, the applicable provisions are broad and appear to cover charter schools.</p> <p>“Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, all meetings, formal or informal, special or regular, of the governing bodies of all municipalities, counties, townships, and school districts and all boards, bureaus, commissions, or organizations of the State of Arkansas, except grand juries, supported wholly or in part by public funds or expending public funds, shall be public meetings.” Ark. Code § 25-19-106(a).</p>

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California	Cal. Educ. Code § 47604.1; Cal. Gov't Code § 6250 et seq. (Public Records Act); Cal. Gov't Code § 11120-11132 (open meetings - state boards and commissions); Cal. Gov't Code § 54950 et seq. (open meetings - local legislative bodies)	A law was passed in March 2019 that specifically states that charter schools and their governing bodies are subject to public records laws in California.	A law was passed in March 2019 that specifically states that a charter school and its governing bodies are subject to open meetings laws in California.
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 22-30.5 (Charter Schools); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-72 (Open Records Act); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-6-402 (Open Meetings Act)	Charter schools and their governing bodies are subject to Colorado's Open Records Act.	Colorado charter schools and their governing bodies are subject to Colorado's Open Meetings Law.

Current as of August 2019

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Connecticut	<p>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-66aa (public records requirements for charter schools);</p> <p>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-66kk (open meetings requirements for charter schools);</p> <p>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-200 (General FOIA)</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to Connecticut’s Freedom of Information Act.</p> <p>“‘Charter school’ means a public, nonsectarian school which is (A) established under a charter granted pursuant to section 10-66bb, (B) organized as a nonprofit entity under state law, (C) a public agency for the purposes of the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section 1-200, and (D) operated independently of any local or regional board of education in accordance with the terms of its charter and the provisions of this section and sections 10-66bb to 10-66uu, inclusive, provided no member or employee of a governing council of a charter school shall have a personal or financial interest in the assets, real or personal, of the school.”</p> <p>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-66aa.</p>	<p>In addition to general requirements under the Connecticut Freedom of Information Act, the governing councils of charter schools are subject to open meeting requirements that are specific to charter schools. The council must post on any website that it operates the schedule, agenda and minutes of meetings of the council and any subcommittee thereof. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-66kk.</p>
Delaware	<p>Del. Code tit. 14, §§ 501-518 (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Del. Code tit. 29, §§ 10001-10007 (General Freedom of Information Act, covering public records and open meetings)</p>	<p>Delaware charter schools are subject to public records requirements under the Delaware Freedom of Information Act. Del. Code tit. 14 § 503; Del. Code tit. 29, § 10003.</p> <p>Code provisions applicable to charter schools specifically state that the board of directors of a charter school is a public body subject to the requirements of Delaware’s Freedom of Information Act.</p>	<p>Delaware charter schools are subject to open meeting requirements under the Delaware Freedom of Information Act. Del. Code tit. 14 § 503; Del. Code tit. 29, § 10003.</p> <p>Code provisions applicable to charter schools specifically state that the board of directors of a charter school is a public body subject to the requirements of Delaware’s Freedom of Information Act.</p>

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Florida	<p>Fla. Stat. § 1002.33 (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Fla. Stat. § 119.01 et seq. (Public Records);</p> <p>Fla. Stat. § 286.011 (Public Meetings)</p>	<p>Florida charter schools are subject to the state’s public records laws.</p> <p>Code provisions applicable to charter schools specifically state that charter schools “shall be in compliance” with Code chapter 119, relating to public records. Fla. Stat. § 1002.33 (16)(b)(2).</p>	<p>Florida charter schools are subject to the state’s public meeting laws.</p> <p>Code provisions applicable to charter schools specifically state that charter schools “shall be in compliance with...Section 286.011, relating to public meetings and records, public inspection, and criminal and civil penalties.” Fla. Stat. § 1002.33 (16)(b)(1).</p> <p>Additionally, the Code provides that “[e]ach charter school’s governing board must hold at least two public meetings per school year in the school district where the charter school is located. The meetings must be noticed, open, and accessible to the public, and attendees must be provided an opportunity to receive information and provide input regarding the charter school’s operations.” Fla. Stat. § 1002.33(9)(p)(3).</p>

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Georgia	<p>Ga. Code §§ 20-2-2060-2076 (Local Charter Schools);</p> <p>Ga. Code §§ 20-2-2080-2093 (State Charter Schools);</p> <p>Ga. Code § 50-14 (general open meetings provisions);</p> <p>Ga. Code § 50-18-70 et seq. (general public records provisions)</p>	<p>Georgia charter schools are subject to the state’s public records requirements. Ga. Code § 50-18-70 et seq. (general public records provisions) and § 20-2-2072 (providing that the members of the governing board of the nonprofit organization of each charter school shall participate in training, including “the constitutional and statutory requirements relating to public records and meetings”).</p>	<p>Georgia charter schools are subject to the state’s open meetings law. Ga. Code § 50-14 (general open meetings provisions) and § 20-2-2072 (providing that the members of the governing board of the nonprofit organization of each charter school shall participate in training, including “the constitutional and statutory requirements relating to public records and meetings”).</p>
Hawaii	<p>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 302D (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 92 (Public Agency Meetings and Records)</p>	<p>Charter schools and their governing boards are exempt from the requirements of chapters 91 (Administrative Procedure) and 92 (Public Agency Meetings and Records) under Haw. Rev. Stat. § 302D-12(h), but are subject to requirements to maintain and make publicly available a very limited set of records, including meeting minutes and names and contact information for governing board members and officers.</p>	<p>Charter schools and their governing boards are exempt from the requirements of chapters 91 (Administrative Procedure) and 92 (Public Agency Meetings and Records) under Haw. Rev. Stat. § 302D-12(h), but are subject to certain open meeting requirements, including holding meetings open to the public, posting notices and agendas of public meetings in advance, maintaining written minutes of public meetings and making minutes publicly available.</p>

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Idaho	Idaho Code § 33, ch. 52 (Charter Schools); Idaho Code § 74, ch. 1 (Public Records Act); Idaho Code § 74, ch. 2 (Open Meetings Law)	“A public charter school and the board of directors of a public charter school are subject to the provisions of...Chapter 1, title 74, Idaho Code, on disclosure of public records” Idaho Code § 33-5204 . See also Idaho Department of Education, Charter School Resource Files: Laws Governing Charter Schools, http://www.sde.idaho.gov/school-choice/charter/ .	“A public charter school and the board of directors of a public charter school are subject to the provisions of . . . Chapter 2, title 74, Idaho Code, on open public meetings.” Idaho Code § 33-5204. See also Idaho Department of Education, Charter School Resource Files: Laws Governing Charter Schools, http://www.sde.idaho.gov/school-choice/charter/ .
Illinois	105 ILCS 5/27A (Charter Schools); 5 ILCS 140 (Illinois Freedom of Information Act); 5 ILCS 120 (Illinois Open Meetings Act)	The governing bodies of charter schools are subject to Illinois’ public records laws. 105 ILCS 5/27A-5(c).	The governing bodies of charter schools are subject to Illinois's open meeting laws. 105 ILCS 5/27A-5(c).

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Indiana	Ind. Code § 20-24 (Charter Schools); Ind. Code §5-14 (Public Records and Public Meetings)	Indiana charter schools are subject to Indiana’s public records requirements. Each charter must “[s]pecify that records of a charter school relating to the school’s operation and charter are subject to inspection and copying to the same extent that records of a public school are subject to inspection and copying under IC 5-14-3 [Indiana’s public records law]” (Ind. Code § 20-24-4-1(a)(13)) and “[s]pecify that records provided by the charter school to the department or authorizer that relate to compliance by the organizer with the terms of the charter or applicable state or federal laws are subject to inspection and copying in accordance with IC 5-14-3” (Ind. Code § 20-24-4-1(a)(14)) .	Indiana charter schools are subject to Indiana’s open meetings act. Each charter must “[s]pecify that the charter school is subject to the requirements of IC-5-14-1.5 [India’s Public Meetings/Open Door Law].” Specify that the charter school is subject to the requirements of IC 5-14-1.5” (Ind. Code § 20-24-4-1(a)(15)).
Iowa	Iowa Code § 256F (Charter Schools); Iowa Code § 22 (Public Records); Iowa Code § 21 (Open Meetings)	Charter school advisory councils (appointed by local school boards to oversee charter schools) are subject to Iowa’s public records law. Iowa Code § 256F.4(2)(j). Charter schools are required to submit annual reports to authorizers, and those reports are public records subject to Iowa’s public records law. Iowa Code § 256F.10(1).	Charter school advisory councils (appointed by local school boards to oversee charter schools) are subject to Iowa’s open meetings law. Iowa Code § 256F.4(2)(j).

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Kansas	<p>Kan. Stat. § 72-4206 et seq. (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Kan. Stat. § 45-215 et seq. (Public Records);</p> <p>Kan. Stat. § 75-4317 et seq. (Open Meetings)</p>	<p>While no law specifically states that charter schools are subject to Kansas’s public records laws, the term “public agency” is drafted broadly and means “the state or any political or taxing subdivision of the state or any office, agency or instrumentality thereof, or any other entity receiving or expending and supported in whole or in part by the public funds appropriated by the state or by public funds of any political or taxing subdivision of the state.” Kan. Stat. § 45-217(f)(1).</p>	<p>While no law specifically states that charter schools are subject to Kansas’s open meetings law, the provisions are drafted broadly and require that “all meetings for the conduct of the affairs of, and the transaction of business by, all legislative and administrative bodies and agencies of the state and political and taxing subdivisions thereof, including boards, commissions, authorities, councils, committees, subcommittees and other subordinate groups thereof, receiving or expending and supported in whole or in part by public funds shall be open to the public.” Kan. Stat. § 75-4318(a).</p>
Kentucky	<p>Ken. Rev. Stat. § 160.1590 et seq. (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Ken. Rev. Stat. § 61.870-884 (Public Records);</p> <p>Ken. Rev. Stat. § 61-800-850 (Open Meetings)</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to Kentucky’s public records laws.</p> <p>Kentucky Code provides that public charter schools shall comply with all public records requirements under Kentucky’s public records law (Ken. Rev. Stat. § 61). Ken. Rev. Stat. § 160-1592(3)(k).</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to Kentucky’s open meetings laws.</p> <p>Kentucky Code provides that public charter schools shall comply with all open meeting requirements under Kentucky’s open meetings law (Ken. Rev. Stat. § 61). Ken. Rev. Stat. § 160-1592(3)(k).</p>

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Louisiana	<p>La. Rev. Stat. §§ 3971-4002 (Charter Schools);</p> <p>La. Rev. Stat. § 42:11 et seq. (Open Meetings);</p> <p>La. Rev. Stat. § 44:1 et seq. (Public Records)</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to Louisiana’s public records laws.</p> <p>“[A] charter school . . . shall be exempt from all statutory mandates or other statutory requirements that are applicable to public schools . . . except for the following laws otherwise applicable to public schools with the same grades . . . Public records.” La. Rev. Stat. § 17:3996(B)(10).</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to Louisiana’s open meetings laws.</p> <p>“[A] charter school . . . shall be exempt from all statutory mandates or other statutory requirements that are applicable to public schools . . . except for the following laws otherwise applicable to public schools with the same grades . . . Open meetings.” La. Rev. Stat. § 17:3996(B)(9).</p>
Maine	<p>Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 20-A, § 2401 et seq. (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Me. Rev. Stat. tit 1, ch. 13 (Public Records and Proceedings)</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to Maine’s public records laws as set forth in Maine Rev. Stat, tit. 1 ch. 13. Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 20-A § 2412(5)(c).</p> <p>Charter school records would likely fall under the definition of a “public record” in §402, and the Maine government guide to “Laws that apply to Public Charter Schools” provides that charter schools are subject to the Maine Freedom of Access Law, which requires that the public have access to public records.</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to Maine’s open meetings laws as set forth in Maine Rev. Stat. tit. 1 ch. 13. Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 20-A § 2412(5)(c).</p> <p>Charter school board meetings would likely fall under the definition of a “public proceeding” in §402, and the Maine government guide to “Laws that apply to Public Charter Schools” provides that charter schools are subject to the Maine Freedom of Access Law, which requires that public meetings be open.</p>

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Maryland	Md. Educ. Code § 9-101 et seq. (Charter Schools); Md. Gen. Prov. Code. § 4-101 et seq. (Public Information Act); Md. Gen. Prov. Code § 3-101 et seq. (Open Meetings Act)	Charter schools are subject to Maryland’s Public Information Act. Public charter schools are required to comply with the provisions of law and regulation governing other public schools. Md. Educ. Code § 9-106(a).	Charter schools are subject to Maryland’s Open Meetings Act. Public charter schools are required to comply with the provisions of law and regulation governing other public schools. Md. Educ. Code § 9-106(a).
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 71 § 89 (Charter Schools); Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 66 § 10 (Public Records); Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 30A § 20 (Open Meetings Act)	Charter schools are subject to laws applicable to public schools. “A charter school shall operate in accordance with its charter and the provisions of law regulating other public schools.” Mass. Gen. Law ch. 71 § 89(s). Since other public schools are subject to the Massachusetts public records law, the law applies to charter schools.	Charter schools are subject to laws applicable to public schools. “A charter school shall operate in accordance with its charter and the provisions of law regulating other public schools.” Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 71 § 89(s). Since other public schools are subject to Massachusetts open meetings law, the law applies to charter schools.
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Law § 380 (Charter Schools); Mich. Comp. Law § 15.261-275 (Open Meetings Act); Mich. Comp. Law § 15.231-246 (Freedom of Information Act)	Charter schools are subject to Michigan’s Freedom of Information Act. A public school academy (which includes charter schools) shall comply with all applicable law, including the Freedom of Information Act. Mich. Comp. Law § 380.503(7)(b).	Charter schools are subject to Michigan’s open meetings act. A public school academy shall comply with all applicable law, including the open meetings act. Mich. Comp. Law § 380.503(7)(a).

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Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 124E (Charter Schools); Minn. Stat. § 13 (Public Records); Minn. Stat. § 13D (Open Meetings)	Charter schools are required to comply with open records requirements. Minn. Stat. § 124E03(5). Additionally, a charter school shall publish and maintain on the school’s official website: (1) the meeting minutes of the board of directors and of members and committees having board-delegated authority, for at least 365 days from the date of publication; (2) directory information for the board of directors and for the members of committees having board-delegated authority; and (3) identifying and contact information for the school’s authorizer. Minn. Stat. § 124E.07(8) (b).	Charter schools are required to comply with open meeting requirements. Minn. Stat. § 124E03(5a). Charter school “[b]oard of director meetings must comply with chapter 13D governing open meetings.” Minn. Stat. § 124E.07 (8)(a).
Mississippi	Miss. Code § 37-28 (Charter Schools); Miss. Code § 25-61 (Public Access to Public Records); Miss. Code § 25-41 (Open Meetings)	Charter schools are subject to Mississippi’s public records laws. Charter schools are expressly not exempt from § 25-61, which relates to public access to public records. Miss. Code § 37-28-45(6)(b).	Charter schools are subject to Mississippi’s open meetings laws. Charter schools are expressly not exempt from § 25-41, which relates to open meetings of public bodies. Miss. Code § 37-28-45(6)(a).

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Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 160.405 (Charter Schools); Mo. Rev. Stat. § 610 (Public Records, Open Meetings)	Charter schools are subject to Missouri’s public records laws. Any entity, either public or private, operating, administering, or otherwise managing a charter school is considered a quasi-public governmental body and is subject to the provisions of sections 610.010 to 610.035, which includes the open records laws. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 160.405(13).	Charter schools are subject to Missouri’s open meetings laws. Any entity, either public or private, operating, administering, or otherwise managing a charter school is considered a quasi-public governmental body and is subject to the provisions of sections 610.010 to 610.035, which includes the open meetings laws. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 160.405(13).
Montana	n/a Montana does not have a charter school law.	n/a Montana does not have a charter school law.	n/a Montana does not have a charter school law.
Nebraska	n/a Nebraska does not have a charter school law.	n/a Nebraska does not have a charter school law.	n/a Nebraska does not have a charter school law.

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Nevada	<p>Nev. Rev. Stat. § 388A (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Nev. Rev. Stat. § 239 (Public Records);</p> <p>Nev. Rev. Stat. § 241.020 (Open Meetings)</p>	<p>It is unclear whether Nevada’s public records law applies to charter schools. Nevada’s charter school law specifically requires charter schools to comply with the open meetings law but not the public records law. The charter school law states that the governing board of a charter school is a “public body” (Nev. Rev. Stat. § 388A.320(4)), but the term “public body” is not used in the public records law. The public records law requires that “[a]ny privatization contract executed by or on behalf of a governmental entity is a public record and must be open to public inspection during the regular business hours of the governmental entity.” Nev. Rev. Stat. § 239.0103. A “privatization contract” is “a contract executed by or on behalf of a governmental entity which authorizes a private entity to provide public services that are: (a) Substantially similar to the services provided by the public employees of the governmental entity; and (b) In lieu of the services otherwise authorized or required to be provided by the governmental entity.” Nev. Rev. Stat. § 239.005.</p>	<p>Nevada Code specifically states that charter schools are subject to the state’s open meetings laws. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 388A.366(1)(e).</p> <p>Additionally, the governing body of a charter school must hold at least one regularly scheduled public meeting each calendar quarter. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 388A.310(5). The open meetings laws apply to public bodies, and the governing body of a charter school is a public body. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 388A.320(4).</p>

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New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. § 194-B (Charter Schools); N.H. Rev. Stat. § 91-A:4 (Public Records); N.H. Rev. Stat. § 91-A:2 (Open Meetings)	Charter schools and their boards are subject to New Hampshire’s public records law. Charter schools are “public agencies” and their boards are “public bodies” for purposes of the public records law. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 91-A:1-a.	Meetings and proceedings of the board of trustees of a charter school are subject to New Hampshire’s open meetings law. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 194B:5(VI). Charter schools are specifically included in the definition of “public body” under the open meetings law. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 91-A:1-a.
New Jersey	N.J.S.A. § 18A:36A (Charter Schools); N.J.S.A. § 47:1A (Open Records); N.J.S.A. § 10:4 (Open Meetings)	Charter schools appear to be subject to New Jersey’s public records law. “A charter school shall operate in accordance with its charter and the provisions of law and regulation which govern other public schools; except that, upon the request of the board of trustees of a charter school, the commission may exempt the school from State regulations concerning public schools, except those pertaining to assessment, testing, civil rights and student health and safety, if the board of trustees satisfactorily demonstrates to the commissioner that the exemption will advance the educational goals and objectives of the school.” N.J.S.A. § 18A-36A-11.	The board of trustees of a charter school is subject to the Open Public Meetings Act. N.J.S.A. § 18A-36A-6.

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. § 22-8B (Charter Schools); N.M. Stat. § 14-2 (Inspection of Public Records); N.M. Stat. § 10-15 (Open Meetings)	While no law specifically states whether or not charter schools are subject to New Mexico’s public records laws, a charter school “shall be a public school accredited by the department and shall be accountable to the chartering authority for purposes of ensuring compliance with applicable laws, rules and charter provisions.” N.M. Stat. § 22-8B-5(D).	While no law specifically states whether or not charter schools are subject to New Mexico’s open meetings laws, a charter school “shall be a public school accredited by the department and shall be accountable to the chartering authority for purposes of ensuring compliance with applicable laws, rules and charter provisions.” N.M. Stat. § 22-8B-5(D).
New York	New York State Charter Schools Act of 1998 (N.Y. Education Law § 2850-2857); N.Y. Pub. Off. Law § 84 et seq. (Freedom of Information Law); N.Y. Pub. Off. Law § 100 et seq. (Open Meetings Law)	New York Code specifically states that charter schools are subject to New York’s open records laws. “A charter school shall be subject to the provisions of articles six [FOIL] and seven [OML] of the public officers law.” N.Y. Education Law § 2854(1)(e). Governing body of a charter school is the Board of Trustees, which has to designate at least two separate persons as “records access officers” and “records appeals officers.”	New York Code specifically states that charter schools are subject to New York’s open meetings laws. “A charter school shall be subject to the provisions of articles six [FOIL] and seven [OML] of the public officers law.” N.Y. Education Law § 2854(1)(e). All board of trustee meetings must be open to the public, with limited exceptions, and access must be provided to decisions made at these meetings.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 115C-218 (Charter Schools); N.C. Gen. Stat. § 132 (Public Records); N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143-318 (Open Meetings)	Charter schools are subject to North Carolina’s public records laws. A charter school and the board of directors of the private nonprofit corporation that operates the charter school are subject to the Public Records Act. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 115C-218.25.	Charter schools are subject to North Carolina’s open meetings laws. A charter school and the board of directors of the private nonprofit corporation that operates the charter school are subject to the Open Meetings Act. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 115C-218.25.

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
North Dakota	n/a North Dakota does not have a charter school law.	n/a North Dakota does not have a charter school law.	n/a North Dakota does not have a charter school law.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code § 3314 et seq. (Charter Schools); Ohio Rev. Code § 149.43 (Public Records); Ohio Rev. Code § 121.22 (Open Meetings)	Ohio’s public records law applies to community schools. Charter schools are known as community schools in Ohio. Annual training is required for the members of the governing authority of a community school, the designated fiscal officer of the school, the chief administrative officer and other administrative employees of the school, and all individuals performing supervisory or administrative services for the school under a contract with the operator of the school. Ohio Rev. Code § 3314.037.	Ohio’s open meetings law applies to community schools. Annual training is required for the members of the governing authority of a community school, the designated fiscal officer of the school, the chief administrative officer and other administrative employees of the school, and all individuals performing supervisory or administrative services for the school under a contract with the operator of the school. Ohio Rev. Code § 3314.037.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 70 § 3-130 et seq. (Charter Schools); Okla. Stat. tit. 51 § 24A et seq. (Public Records); Okla. Stat. tit. 25 § 302 et seq. (Open Meetings)	Charter schools are subject to Oklahoma’s public records laws. “A charter school shall comply with . . . the Oklahoma Open Records Act.” Okla. Stat. tit. 70 § 3-136(A)(16).	Charter schools are subject to Oklahoma’s open meetings laws. The governing board is the applicant to a sponsor and manages the school like a school board. Subject to Open Meetings/Records Act. “A charter school shall comply with the Oklahoma Open Meeting Act” Okla. Stat. tit. 70 § 3-136(A)(16) (2018)

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
Oregon	<p>Or. Rev. Stat. § 338 (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Or. Rev. Stat. § 192.311 et seq. (Public Records);</p> <p>Or. Rev. Stat. § 192.610 et seq. (Open Meetings)</p>	<p>Public records laws in Oregon apply to charter schools. Or. Rev. Stat. § 338.115(1)(c)</p>	<p>Public meetings laws in Oregon apply to charter schools. Or. Rev. Stat. § 338.115(1)(d)</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>Pennsylvania Charter School Law (P.L. 225, No. 22);</p> <p>65 Penn. Stat. § 67.101 et seq. (Right to Know Law - public records);</p> <p>65 Penn. Stat. C.S. § 701 et seq. (Sunshine Act - open meetings)</p>	<p>Charter schools are expressly included in the definition of “local agency.” Local agencies are subject to Pennsylvania’s open records law. Penn. Right to Know Law ch. 1 § 202 and ch. 3 § 302.</p>	<p>Boards of trustees of charter schools are subject to Pennsylvania’s open meetings law.</p> <p>“The board of trustees [of a charter school] shall comply with the act of July 3, 1986 (P.L. 388, No. 84), known as the ‘Sunshine Act.’” 24 Penn. Stat. § 17-1716-A(c).</p>

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-77 - § 16-77.4 (Charter Schools); R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-1 et seq. (Public Records); R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46 (Open Meetings)	It is not clear whether the board of directors of a charter school are subject to Rhode Island’s public records law. The definition of “public body” under the statute is broad and includes “any executive, legislative, judicial, regulatory, or administrative body of the state, or any political subdivision thereof; including, but not limited to, any department, division, agency, commission, board, office, bureau, authority, any school, fire, or water district, or other agency of Rhode Island state or local government which exercises governmental functions, any authority as defined in § 42-35-1(b), or any other public or private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity acting on behalf of and/or in place of any public agency.” R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2.	The board of directors of a charter school is subject to the state’s open meetings laws. R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-77-6.1(e).
South Carolina	S.C. Code § 59-40 (Charter Schools); S.C. Code § 30-4-10 et seq. (Freedom of Information Act - public records and open meetings)	Charter schools are subject to South Carolina’s public records laws. Charter school, including the charter school and its governing body, must be subject to the Freedom of Information Act. § 59-40-50(B)(10). The SC FOIA includes both open meeting and public records provisions.	Charter schools are subject to South Carolina’s open meetings laws. Charter schools, including the charter school and its governing body, must be subject to the Freedom of Information Act. § 59-40-50(B)(10). The SC FOIA includes both open meeting and public records provisions.

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
South Dakota	n/a South Dakota does not have a charter school law. Chapter 13-15A, which authorized a pilot charter school for American Indian Students, has since been repealed.	n/a South Dakota does not have a charter school law. Chapter 13-15A, which authorized a pilot charter school for American Indian Students, has since been repealed.	n/a South Dakota does not have a charter school law. Chapter 13-15A, which authorized a pilot charter school for American Indian Students, has since been repealed.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code § 49-13 (Charter Schools); Tenn. Code § 10-7-503 et seq. (Public Records); Tenn. Code § 8-44-101 et seq. (Open Meetings)	Charter schools are subject to Tennessee’s public records laws. Charter school authorizers may not waive regulatory or statutory requirements related to federal and state public records requirements. Tenn. Code § 49-13-105(b)(3). “All records of a public charter school shall be open for personal inspection and duplication by any citizen of this state to the same extent that records of public schools operated by a [local education agency] are open.” Tenn. Code § 49-13-140.	Charter schools are subject to Tennessee’s open meetings laws. Charter school authorizers may not waive regulatory or statutory requirements related to federal and state open meetings requirements. Tenn. Code § 49-13-105(b)(11). “The meetings of the governing body of a public charter school shall be deemed public business and must be held in compliance with title 8, chapter 44, part 1 [Tennessee’s open meetings law].” Tenn. Code § 49-13-111(h). “Each charter school shall comply with the requirements of title 8, chapter 44, part 1, concerning open meetings.” Tenn. Code § 49-13-138(a).

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
Texas	Tex. Educ. Code § 12 (Charter Schools); Tex. Gov. Code § 552 (Public Records); Tex. Gov. Code § 551 (Open Meetings)	Open-enrollment charter schools and their governing bodies are subject to public records requirements in Texas to the same extent as public schools. Tex. Educ. Code § 12.1051(a).	Open-enrollment charter schools and their governing bodies are subject to open meetings requirements in Texas to the same extent as public schools. Tex. Educ. Code § 12.1051(a).
Utah	Utah Code § 53G-5 (Charter Schools); Utah Code § 63G-2 (Public Records); Utah Code § 52-4 (Open Meetings)	Charter schools are subject to Utah’s public records laws. Utah Code § 53G-5-405(5)(b).	Charter schools are subject to Utah’s open meetings laws. Utah Code § 53G-5-405(5)(a).
Vermont	n/a Vermont does not have charter schools.	n/a Vermont does not have charter schools.	n/a Vermont does not have charter schools.
Virginia	Va. Code § 22.1-212.5 (Charter Schools); Va. Code § 2.2-3700 (Freedom of Information Act - public records and open meetings)	Management committees of public charter schools are subject to the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, which includes public records laws. Va. Code § 22.1-212.6:1(D).	Management committees of public charter schools are subject to the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, which includes open meetings laws. Va. Code § 22.1-212.6:1(D).

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
Washington	<p>Wa. Rev. Code § 28A.710 (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Wa. Rev. Code § 42.56 (Public Records);</p> <p>Wa. Rev. Code § 42.30 (Open Meetings)</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to Washington’s public records laws. Wa. Rev. Code § 28A.710.040(2)(i).</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to Washington’s open meetings laws. Wa. Rev. Code Wa. Rev. Code § 28A.710.040(2)(i).</p>
West Virginia	<p>n/a</p> <p>West Virginia does not have charter schools.</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>West Virginia does not have charter schools.</p>	<p>n/a</p> <p>West Virginia does not have charter schools.</p>
Wisconsin	<p>Wisc. Stat. § 118.40 (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Wisc. Stat § 19.31 et seq. (Public Records);</p> <p>Wisc. Stat. § 19.81 et seq. (Open Meetings)</p>	<p>No law specifically states that charter schools are subject to Wisconsin’s open records laws, but at least some charter schools appear to make some records available to the public. See, e.g., Wisconsin Connections Academy (https://www.connectionsacademy.com/wisconsin-virtual-school/about/school-board).</p>	<p>No law specifically states that charter schools are subject to Wisconsin’s open meetings laws.</p> <p>There is no specific provision applying open meetings laws to charter schools. The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction published benchmarks with which charter schools either must or are encouraged to comply . Adhering to open meetings laws is “strongly encouraged.” See https://dpi.wi.gov/sms/charter-schools/information-authorizers.</p>

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
Wyoming	<p>Wy. Stat. § 21-3-3 (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Wy. Stat. § 16-4-2 (Open Records);</p> <p>Wy. Stat. § 16-4-4 (Open Meetings)</p>	<p>No law specifically states that charter schools are subject to Wyoming’s public records laws.</p> <p>There is no specific provision applying open records laws to charter schools and charter schools can contract out of state regulations, subject to local or state board approval. Wy. Stat. § 21-3-304(g). The charter school statute also provides that “A charter school shall be a public school within the school district that grants its charter and shall be accountable to the district board for purposes of ensuring compliance with applicable laws and charter provisions and the requirements of the state constitution” and that “A charter school, as a public school, is a governmental entity.” Public school districts are subject to the public records law.</p>	<p>No law specifically states that charter schools are subject to Wyoming’s open meetings laws.</p> <p>There is no specific provision applying open records laws to charter schools and charter schools can contract out of state regulations, subject to local or state board approval. Wy. Stat. § 21-3-304(g). The charter school statute also provides that “A charter school shall be a public school within the school district that grants its charter and shall be accountable to the district board for purposes of ensuring compliance with applicable laws and charter provisions and the requirements of the state constitution” and that “A charter school, as a public school, is a governmental entity.” Public school districts are subject to the open meetings law.</p>

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
New York, NY	<p>New York City follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of New York.</p> <p>New York State Charter Schools Act of 1998 (N.Y. Education Law § 2850-2857); N.Y. Pub. Off. Law § 84 et seq. (Freedom of Information Law); N.Y. Pub. Off. Law § 100 et seq. (Open Meetings Law)</p>	<p>New York Code specifically states that charter schools are subject to New York’s open records laws.</p> <p>“A charter school shall be subject to the provisions of articles six [FOIL] and seven [OML] of the public officers law.” N.Y. Education Law § 2854(1)(e).</p> <p>Governing body of a charter school is the Board of Trustees, which has to designate at least two separate persons as “records access officers” and “records appeals officers.”</p>	<p>New York Code specifically states that charter schools are subject to New York’s open meetings laws.</p> <p>“A charter school shall be subject to the provisions of articles six [FOIL] and seven [OML] of the public officers law.” N.Y. Education Law § 2854(1)(e).</p> <p>All board of trustee meetings must be open to the public, with limited exceptions, and access must be provided to decisions made at these meetings.</p>
Los Angeles, CA	<p>Los Angeles follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of California.</p> <p>Cal. Educ. Code § 47604.1; Cal. Gov’t Code § 6250 et seq. (Public Records Act).; Cal. Gov’t Code § 11120-11132 (open meetings - state boards and commissions); Cal. Gov’t Code § 54950 et seq. (open meetings - local legislative bodies)</p>	<p>A law was passed in March 2019 that specifically states that charter schools and their governing bodies are subject to public records laws in California.</p>	<p>A law was passed in March 2019 that specifically states that a charter school and its governing bodies are subject to open meetings laws in California.</p>

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
Chicago, IL	<p>Chicago follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Illinois.</p> <p>105 ILCS 5/27A (Charter Schools); 5 ILCS 140 (Illinois Freedom of Information Act); 5 ILCS 120 (Illinois Open Meetings Act)</p>	<p>The governing bodies of charter schools are subject to Illinois’ public records laws. 105 ILCS 5/27A-5(c).</p>	<p>The governing bodies of charter schools are subject to Illinois’s open meeting laws. 105 ILCS 5/27A-5(c).</p>
Dallas, TX	<p>Dallas follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Texas.</p> <p>Tex. Educ. Code § 12 (Charter Schools); Tex. Gov. Code § 552 (Public Records); Tex. Gov. Code § 551 (Open Meetings)</p>	<p>Open-enrollment charter schools and their governing bodies are subject to public records requirements in Texas to the same extent as public schools. Tex. Educ. Code § 12.1051(a).</p>	<p>Open-enrollment charter schools and their governing bodies are subject to open meetings requirements in Texas to the same extent as public schools. Tex. Educ. Code § 12.1051(a).</p>

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
Houston, TX	<p>Houston follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Texas.</p> <p>Tex. Educ. Code § 12 (Charter Schools); Tex. Gov. Code § 552 (Public Records); Tex. Gov. Code § 551 (Open Meetings)</p>	<p>Open-enrollment charter schools and their governing bodies are subject to public records requirements in Texas to the same extent as public schools. Tex. Educ. Code § 12.1051(a).</p>	<p>Open-enrollment charter schools and their governing bodies are subject to open meetings requirements in Texas to the same extent as public schools. Tex. Educ. Code § 12.1051(a).</p>
Philadelphia, PA	<p>Philadelphia follows the same laws governing charter schools as the state of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>Pennsylvania Charter School Law (P.L. 225, No. 22); 65 Penn. Stat. § 67.101 et seq. (Right to Know Law - public records); 65 Penn. Stat. C.S. § 701 et seq. (Sunshine Act - open meetings)</p>	<p>Charter schools are expressly included in the definition of “local agency.” Local agencies are subject to Pennsylvania’s open records law. Penn. Right to Know Law ch. 1 § 202 and ch. 3 § 302.</p>	<p>Boards of trustees of charter schools are subject to Pennsylvania’s open meetings law.</p> <p>“The board of trustees [of a charter school] shall comply with the act of July 3, 1986 (P.L. 388, No. 84), known as the ‘Sunshine Act.’” 24 Penn. Stat. § 17-1716-A(c).</p>

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
Miami, FL	<p>Miami follows the same law governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Florida.</p> <p>Fla. Stat. § 1002.33 (Charter Schools); Fla. Stat. § 119.01 et seq. (Public Records); Fla. Stat. § 286.011 (Public Meetings)</p>	<p>Florida charter schools are subject to the state’s public records laws.</p> <p>Code provisions applicable to charter schools specifically state that charter schools “shall be in compliance” with Code chapter 119, relating to public records. § 1002.33 (16)(b)(2).</p>	<p>Florida charter schools are subject to the state’s public meeting laws.</p> <p>Code provisions applicable to charter schools specifically state that charter schools “shall be in compliance” with...Section 286.011, relating to public meetings and records, public inspection, and criminal and civil penalties.” Fla. Stat. § 1002.33 (16)(b)(1).</p> <p>Additionally, the Code provides that “[e]ach charter school’s governing board must hold at least two public meetings per school year in the school district where the charter school is located. The meetings must be noticed, open, and accessible to the public, and attendees must be provided an opportunity to receive information and provide input regarding the charter school’s operations.” Fla. Stat. § 1002.33(9)(p)(3).</p>

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
Atlanta, GA	<p>Atlanta follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Georgia.</p> <p>Ga. Code §§ 20-2-2060-2076 (Local Charter Schools); Ga. Code §§ 20-2-2080-2093 (State Charter Schools); Ga. Code § 50-14 (general open meetings provisions); Ga. Code § 50-18-70 et seq. (general public records provisions)</p>	<p>Georgia charter schools are subject to the state’s public records requirements. Ga. Code § 50-18-70 et seq. (general public records provisions) and § 20-2-2072 (providing that the members of the governing board of the nonprofit organization of each charter school shall participate in training, including “the constitutional and statutory requirements relating to public records and meetings”).</p>	<p>Georgia charter schools are subject to the state’s open meetings law. Ga. Code § 50-14 (general open meetings provisions) and § 20-2-2072 (providing that the members of the governing board of the nonprofit organization of each charter school shall participate in training, including “the constitutional and statutory requirements relating to public records and meetings”).</p>
Boston, MA	<p>Boston follows the same laws governing charter schools as the state of Massachusetts.</p> <p>Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 71 § 89 (Charter Schools); Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 66 § 10 (Public Records); Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 30A § 20 (Open Meetings Act)</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to laws applicable to public schools.</p> <p>“A charter school shall operate in accordance with its charter and the provisions of law regulating other public schools.” Mass. Gen. Law ch. 71 § 89(s). Since other public schools are subject to the Massachusetts public records law, the law applies to charter schools.</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to laws applicable to public schools.</p> <p>“A charter school shall operate in accordance with its charter and the provisions of law regulating other public schools.” Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 71 § 89(s). Since other public schools are subject to Massachusetts open meetings law, the law applies to charter schools.</p>

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
San Francisco, CA	<p>San Francisco follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of California.</p> <p>Cal. Educ. Code § 47604.1; Cal. Gov't Code § 6250 et seq. (Public Records Act).; Cal. Gov't Code § 11120-11132 (open meetings - state boards and commissions); Cal. Gov't Code § 54950 et seq. (open meetings - local legislative bodies)</p>	<p>A law was passed in March 2019 that specifically states that charter schools and their governing bodies are subject to public records laws in California.</p>	<p>A law was passed in March 2019 that specifically states that a charter school and its governing bodies are subject to open meetings laws in California.</p>

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
Detroit, MI	<p>Detroit follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Michigan .</p> <p>Mich. Comp. Law § 380 (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Mich. Comp. Law § 15.261-275 (Open Meetings Act);</p> <p>Mich. Comp. Law § 15.231-246 (Freedom of Information Act).</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to Michigan’s Freedom of Information Act.</p> <p>A public school academy (which includes charter schools) shall comply with all applicable law, including the Freedom of Information Act.</p> <p>Mich. Comp. Law § 380.503(7)(b).</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to Michigan’s open meetings act.</p> <p>A public school academy shall comply with all applicable law, including the open meetings act.</p> <p>Mich. Comp. Law § 380.503(7)(a).</p>
Seattle, WA	<p>Seattle follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Washington.</p> <p>Wa. Rev. Code § 28A.710 (Charter Schools); Wa. Rev. Code § 42.56 (Public Records); Wa. Rev. Code § 42.30 (Open Meetings)</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to Washington’s public records laws. Wa. Rev. Code § 28A.710.040(2)(i).</p>	<p>Charter schools are subject to Washington’s open meetings laws. Wa. Rev. Code Wa. Rev. Code § 28A.710.040(2)(i).</p>

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
Minneapolis, MN	<p>Minneapolis follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Minnesota.</p> <p>Minn. Stat. § 124E (Charter Schools);</p> <p>Minn. Stat. § 13 (Public Records);</p> <p>Minn. Stat. § 13D (Open Meetings)</p>	<p>Charter schools are required to comply with open records requirements. Minn. Stat. § 124E03(5).</p> <p>Additionally, a charter school shall publish and maintain on the school’s official website: (1) the meeting minutes of the board of directors and of members and committees having board-delegated authority, for at least 365 days from the date of publication; (2) directory information for the board of directors and for the members of committees having board-delegated authority; and (3) identifying and contact information for the school’s authorizer. Minn. Stat. § 124E.07(8)(b).</p>	<p>Charter schools are required to comply with open meeting requirements. Minn. Stat. § 124E03(5a). Charter school “[b]oard of director meetings must comply with chapter 13D governing open meetings.” Minn. Stat. § 124E.07 (8)(a).</p>

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	Legislation or Bill(s)	Open Records	Open Meetings
San Diego, CA	<p>San Diego follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of California.</p> <p>Cal. Educ. Code § 47604.1; Cal. Gov't Code § 6250 et seq. (Public Records Act).; Cal. Gov't Code § 11120-11132 (open meetings - state boards and commissions); Cal. Gov't Code § 54950 et seq. (open meetings - local legislative bodies)</p>	<p>A law was passed in March 2019 that specifically states that charter schools and their governing bodies are subject to open records laws in California.</p>	<p>A law was passed in March 2019 that specifically states that a charter school and its governing bodies are subject to open meetings laws in California.</p>
Washington, DC	<p>D.C. Code §§ 38-1800.01-1837.02 (Charter Schools); D.C. Code § 2-532 (FOIA, Open Records); D.C. Code § 2-574 (Open Meetings)</p>	<p>No law specifically states that charter school are subject to D.C.'s open records laws.</p> <p>D.C. Code only provides for public review of charter school's annual report. § 38-1802.04(c) (11)</p>	<p>D.C. code specifically states that D.C.'s open meetings laws do not apply to charter schools.</p> <p>The Open Meetings Act does not apply to “[g]overning bodies of individual public charter schools.” § 2-574(3).</p>