

	Legislation or Bill(s)	Charter School Authorizer	Charter Schools - Open Records	Charter Schools - Open Meetings	Charter School Authorizing Boards - Open Records	Charter School Authorizing Boards - Open Meetings
Alabama	Ala. Code § 16-6F-1 et seq. (Charter Schools); Ala. Code § 36-12-40 (Public Records); Ala. Code § 36-25A-1 et seq. (Open Meetings)	Local school boards and the Alabama Public Charter School Commission. Ala. Code § 16-6F-6.	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).	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).	Charter school authorizers are subject to Alabama's public records law.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Alabama's Open Meetings Act.
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 14.03.255 (Charter Schools); Alaska Stat. § 40.25.110 et seq. (Public Records Act); Alaska Stat. § 44.62.310 et seq. (Open Meetings Act); Alaska Admin. Code § 33 (general charter school regulations)	Local school boards and the Alaska State Board of Education and Early Development	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. "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). 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.	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. "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). "[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 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]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). § 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 DMA) "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).	School boards and the Alaska State Board of Education and Early Development are subject to Alaska's Public Records Act.	School boards and the Alaska State Board of Education and Early Development are subject to Alaska's Open Meetings Act.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 15-181 et seq. (Charter Schools); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 39-121 (Public Records Law); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 38-431 (Open Meeting Law)	Arizona State Board for Charter Schools, Arizona State Board of Education, a university under the jurisdiction of the Arizona board of regents, or certain community college districts or groups of community college districts	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. "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.	Governing bodies of charter schools are "public bodies" subject to the Open Meeting Law. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 38-431.02; Atty Gen. Op. 100-099 (citing Atty Gen. Op. 105-10 as stating that charter school governing boards are public bodies subject to the Opening Meeting Law). 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."	The Arizona State Board for Charter Schools is a "public body" within the meaning of the Public Records Law.	The Arizona State Board for Charter Schools is a "public body" within the meaning of the Open Meeting Law.
Arkansas	Ark. Code § 6-23-101 et seq. (Charter Schools); Ark. Code § 25-19-101 et seq. (Freedom of Information Act); Ark. Atty Gen. Op. No. 2005-181	Charter School Authorizing Panel by the State Board of Education (Dept. of Education)	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. "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. Atty Gen. Opn. No. 2005-181.	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. "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).	The Charter School Authorizing Panel by the State Board of Education is overseen by the State Department of Education. Both are subject to the Arkansas FOIA.	The Charter School Authorizing Panel by the State Board of Education is overseen by the State Department of Education. Both are subject to the Arkansas FOIA.
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)	Local school board, county school board, or state Board of Education (varies depending on location of school and population to be served)	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.	Local, county and state boards of education are subject to California's Public Records Act.	Local, county and state boards of education are subject to California's open meetings law.

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)	Local school district or the Colorado Charter School Institute (CSI)	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.	Local school districts and the CSI are subject to Colorado's Open Records Act.	Local school districts and the CSI are subject to Colorado's Open Meetings Law.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-66aa (public records requirements for charter schools); Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-66k (open meetings requirements for charter schools); Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-200 (General FOIA)	State Board of Education	Charter schools are subject to Connecticut's Freedom of Information Act. "Charter school" means a public, nonsectarian school which is (A) established under a charter granted pursuant to section 10-660b, (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." Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-66aa.	In addition to general requirements under the Connecticut Freedom of Information Act, the governing council 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.	The Connecticut State Board of Education is subject to the public records provisions of Connecticut's Freedom of Information Act.	The Connecticut State Board of Education is subject to the open meetings provisions of Connecticut's Freedom of Information Act.
Delaware	Del. Code tit. 14, §§ 501-518 (Charter Schools); Del. Code tit. 29, §§ 10001-10007 (General Freedom of Information Act, covering public records and open meetings)	Local school boards, Delaware Department of Education (with approval from secretary of education and state board of education)	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. 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.	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. 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.	The Delaware Department of Education and local school boards are "public bodies" subject to the state's Freedom of Information Act.	The Delaware Department of Education and local school boards are "public bodies" subject to the state's open meetings laws.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 1002.33 (Charter Schools); Fla. Stat. § 119.01 et seq. (Public Records); Fla. Stat. § 286.011 (Public Meetings)	Charter schools are authorized by local school boards; charter lab schools may be authorized by state universities; appeals from charter denial are heard by Charter School Appeals Commission, then Florida Department of Education	Florida charter schools are subject to the state's public records laws. Code provision 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).	Florida charter schools are subject to the state's public meeting laws. 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). 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).	Florida charter school authorizing entities are subject to the state's public records requirements.	Florida charter school authorizing entities are subject to the state's public meeting requirements.
Georgia	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)	Charter applications are first submitted to a local authorizer; if approved, the petition must be submitted to the Charter Schools Division at the Georgia Department of Education (DOE) for approval; charter schools that are denied by a local authorizer and approved by the Georgia DOE alone (and are funded only by the state) are "state charter schools"; state charter schools commission	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").	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").	Georgia charter school authorizing entities are subject to the state's public records requirements.	Georgia charter school authorizing entities are subject to the state's open meeting requirements.
Hawaii	Haw. Rev. Stat. § 302D (Charter Schools); Haw. Rev. Stat. § 92 (Public Agency Meetings and Records)	State Public Charter School Commission	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.	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.	The State Public Charter School Commission in Hawaii is subject to the state's public records laws. "Notwithstanding section 302D-25 and any law to the contrary, the [State Public Charter School Commission] shall be subject to chapter 92 [Public Agency Meetings and Records]." Haw. Rev. Stat. § 302D-3 (a).	The State Public Charter School Commission in Hawaii is subject to the state's public meeting laws. "Notwithstanding section 302D-25 and any law to the contrary, the [State Public Charter School Commission] shall be subject to chapter 92 [Public Agency Meeting and Records]." Haw. Rev. Stat. § 302D-3 (a).
Idaho	Idaho Code § 33, ch. 52 (Charter Schools); Idaho Code § 74, ch. 1 (Public Records Act); Idaho Code § 74, ch. 2 (Open Meetings Law)	Public Charter School Commission (within in the office of the State Board of Education); local school boards; Idaho public college, university or community college; private, nonprofit, Idaho-based nonsectarian college or university that is accredited by the same organization that accredits Idaho public colleges and universities	"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/ .	Charter school authorizers are subject to Idaho's open records law, except that it is not clear that the private nonprofit would be subject to the open records law.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Idaho's open meetings law, except that it is not clear that the private nonprofit would be subject to the open meetings law.

Illinois	105 ILCS 5/27A (Charter Schools); 5 ILCS 140 (Illinois Freedom of Information Act); 5 ILCS 120 (Illinois Open Meetings Act)	Local school boards or the State Charter School Commission	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' open meeting laws. 105 ILCS/27A-5(c).	As a public body, the State Charter School Commission is subject to Illinois' Freedom of Information Act.	As a public body, the State Charter School Commission is subject to Illinois' open meetings laws.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 20-24 (Charter Schools); Ind. Code § 59-14 (Public Records and Public Meetings)	Indiana Charter School Board (which may include certain public entities to become charter school authorizers)	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" (Ind. Code § 20-24-4-1(a)(15)).	The Indiana Charter School Board is subject to Indiana's public records law.	The Indiana Charter School Board is subject to Indiana's public meetings/Open Door Law.
Iowa	Iowa Code § 256F (Charter Schools); Iowa Code § 22 (Public Records); Iowa Code § 21 (Open Meetings)	Local school board and Iowa State Board of Education	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)(i). 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).	The Iowa State Board of Education is subject to Iowa's public records law.	The Iowa State Board of Education is subject to Iowa's open meetings law.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. § 72-4206 et seq. (Charter Schools); Kan. Stat. § 45-215 et seq. (Public Records); Kan. Stat. § 75-4317 et seq. (Open Meetings)	Local board of education and the Kansas State Board of Education	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).	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).	Kansas charter school authorizing entities are subject to the state's public records requirements.	Kansas charter school authorizing entities are subject to the state's open meeting requirements.
Kentucky	Ken. Rev. Stat. § 160.1590 et seq. (Charter Schools); Ken. Rev. Stat. § 61.870-884 (Public Records); Ken. Rev. Stat. § 61-800-850 (Open Meetings)	Charter school authorizers include: (a) Local school boards; (b) Collaborative of local school boards that forms a regional public charter school to be located within the area managed and controlled by those local school boards; (c) The mayor of a consolidated local government who may only authorize public charter schools to be physically located within the county in which the city is located and who has submitted a written notice to the state board that he or she intends to serve as an authorizer; and (d) The chief executive officer of an urban-county government who may only authorize public charter schools to be physically located within the county in which the city is located and who has submitted a written notice to the state board that he or she intends to serve as an authorizer; applications are submitted to authorizer and state board	Charter schools are subject to Kentucky's public records laws. 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).	Charter schools are subject to Kentucky's open meetings laws. 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).	Each type of authorizer appears to be in scope for the public records law, which defines "public agency" broadly. The charter school law also provides that a public charter school authorizer shall "demonstrate public accountability and transparency in all matters concerning its charter-authorizing practices, decisions, and expenditures." Ken. Rev. Stat. § 160-1594.	Each type of authorizer appears to be in scope for the open meetings law, which defines "public agency" broadly. The charter school law also provides that a public charter school authorizer shall "demonstrate public accountability and transparency in all matters concerning its charter-authorizing practices, decisions, and expenditures" (Ken. Rev. Stat. § 160-1594) and "provide an opportunity in a public forum for local residents to provide input and learn about the charter application...[a]fter a charter applicant submits a written application to establish a public charter school . . ." (Ken. Rev. Stat. § 160-1594).
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. §§ 3971-4002 (Charter Schools); La. Rev. Stat. § 42-13 et seq. (Open Meetings); La. Rev. Stat. § 44:1 et seq. (Public Records)	Either local school boards or the Louisiana State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education	Charter schools are subject to Louisiana's public records laws. "[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).	Charter schools are subject to Louisiana's open meetings laws. "[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).	Charter school authorizers are subject to Louisiana's public records laws.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Louisiana's open meetings laws.
Maine	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 20-A, § 2401 et seq. (Charter Schools); Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 1, ch. 13 (Public Records and Proceedings)	Either local school boards, the Maine Charter School Commission or a collaborative of local school boards	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). 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.	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). 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.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Maine's public records laws.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Maine's open meetings laws. Further, the authorizer "shall render a decision on each application...and announce all charter decisions in a meeting open to the public." Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 20-A, § 2407(5).
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)	County boards of education or state board of education	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).	Charter school authorizers are subject to Maryland's Public Information Act.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Maryland's Open Meetings Act.

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)	Two types of charter schools in Massachusetts: 1) Commonwealth Charter Schools and 2) Horace Mann Charter Schools. The Board of Elementary and Secondary Education authorizes both types of 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. 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.	The charter school authorizer is subject to the Massachusetts public records law.	The charter school authorizer is subject to the Massachusetts open meetings law.
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)	Local school boards, intermediate school boards, community colleges or state public universities, or two or more local education agencies operating under an interlocal agreement may authorize public school academies	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).	Charter school authorizers are subject to the Freedom of Information Act.	Charter school authorizers are subject to the Freedom of Information Act.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 124E (Charter Schools); Minn. Stat. § 13 (Public Records); Minn. Stat. § 13D (Open Meetings)	A school board, intermediate school board, or education district organized under §§ 123A.15-.19; a 501(c)(3) charitable organization meeting certain requirements; a Minnesota private college that grants two- or four-year degrees registered with the Minnesota Office of Higher Education; a state college or university governed by the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota Office of Higher Education; the University of Minnesota. Authorizers must be approved by the Commissioner of Education	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(Sa). Charter school "[b]oard of director meetings must comply with chapter 13D governing open meetings." Minn. Stat. § 124E.07 (8)(a).	It is not clear if all of the authorizers are subject to Minnesota's public records law. Charter schools are required to provide identifying and contact information for the school's authorizer on the school's website and in other school materials that makes available to the public. Minn. Stat. § 124E07(8).	It is not clear if all of the authorizers are subject to Minnesota's open meetings law.
Mississippi	Miss. Code § 37-28 (Charter Schools); Miss. Code § 25-61 (Public Access to Public Records); Miss. Code § 25-41 (Open Meetings)	The Mississippi Charter School Authorizer Board "There is created the Mississippi Charter School Authorizer board as a state agency with exclusive chartering jurisdiction in the State of Mississippi. Unless otherwise authorized by law, no other governmental agency or entity may assume any charter authorizing function or duty in any form." Miss. Code Ann. § 37-28-7.	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).	Charter school authorizer is subject to Mississippi's public records law.	Charter school authorizer is subject to Mississippi's open meetings law.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 160.405 (Charter Schools); Mo. Rev. Stat. § 610 (Public Records, Open Meetings)	Charters must be approved by a "sponsor" (which may be a school board, public or private university, community college or the Missouri Charter Public School Commission) and ultimately by the state Board of Education.	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).	The Missouri State Board of Education is subject to Missouri's public records laws. While somewhat unclear, it appears as though charter school sponsors are subject to Missouri's open records laws under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 160.405(13).	The Missouri State Board of Education is subject to Missouri's open records laws. While somewhat unclear, it appears as though charter school sponsors are subject to Missouri's open meeting laws under 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.	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.	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.
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 388A (Charter Schools); Nev. Rev. Stat. § 239 (Public Records); Nev. Rev. Stat. § 241.020 (Open Meetings)	Local school boards, Nevada State Public Charter School Authority, college or university within the Nevada System of Higher Education	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.	Nevada Code specifically states that charter schools are subject to the state's open meetings laws. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 388A.366(1)(e). 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).	Charter school authorizers are subject to Nevada's public records law.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Nevada's open meetings law.
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)	State Board of Education	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(V). Charter schools are specifically included in the definition of "public body" under the open meetings law. N.H. Rev. Stat. § 91-A:1-a.	The charter school authorizer is subject to New Hampshire's public records law.	The charter school authorizer is subject to New Hampshire's open meetings law.
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)	New Jersey Department of Education (commissioner of education)	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 commissioner 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.	The charter school authorizer is subject to New Jersey's public records law.	The charter school authorizer is subject to New Jersey's open meetings law.
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)	Either a local school board or the Public Education Commission may authorize a charter school	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).	Charter schools authorizers are subject to New Mexico's public records laws.	Charter school authorizers are subject to New Mexico's open meetings laws.

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)	Local board of education, the achievement school district, or the state board of education	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).	Charter school authorizers are subject to Tennessee's public records laws.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Tennessee's open meetings laws.
Texas	Tex. Educ. Code § 12 (Charter Schools); Tex. Gov. Code § 552 (Public Records); Tex. Gov. Code § 551 (Open Meetings)	State education commissioner and local school boards	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).	Charter school authorizers are subject to the Texas public records law.	Charter school authorizers are subject to the Texas open meetings law.
Utah	Utah Code § 53G-5 (Charter Schools); Utah Code § 63G-2 (Public Records); Utah Code § 52-4 (Open Meetings)	State board of education, local school district boards, or boards of state systems of higher education	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).	Charter school authorizers are subject to Utah's public records laws.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Utah's open meetings laws.
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.	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)	State board of education and local school boards	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).	Charter school authorizers are subject to Virginia's Freedom of Information Act.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Virginia's Freedom of Information Act.
Washington	Wa. Rev. Code § 28A.710 (Charter Schools); Wa. Rev. Code § 42.56 (Public Records); Wa. Rev. Code § 42.30 (Open Meetings)	Washington State Charter School Commission and local school boards	Charter schools are subject to Washington's public records laws. Wa. Rev. Code § 28A.710.040(2)(i).	Charter schools are subject to Washington's open meetings laws. Wa. Rev. Code Wa. Rev. Code § 28A.710.040(2)(i).	Charter school authorizers are subject to Washington's public records laws.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Washington's open meetings laws.
West Virginia	n/a West Virginia does not have charter schools.	n/a West Virginia does not have charter schools.	n/a West Virginia does not have charter schools.	n/a West Virginia does not have charter schools.	n/a West Virginia does not have charter schools.	n/a West Virginia does not have charter schools.
Wisconsin	Wisc. Stat. § 118.40 (Charter Schools); Wisc. Stat. § 19.31 et seq. (Public Records); Wisc. Stat. § 19.81 et seq. (Open Meetings)	A variety of agencies can authorize charter schools: local school districts, the common council of the city of Milwaukee, the chancellor of any institution in the University of Wisconsin system, each technical college district board, the country executive of Waukesha County, the college of Menominee Nation, and the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa community college.	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).	No law specifically states that charter schools are subject to Wisconsin's open meetings laws. 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.wis.gov/sms/charter-schools/information-authorizers .	It is not clear if all of the authorizers are subject to Wisconsin's public records law. Most are clearly instrumentalities of the state and would be "Authorit[ies]" for purposes of the law.	It is not clear if all of the authorizers are subject to Wisconsin's open meetings law. Most are clearly instrumentalities of the state and would be "Governmental Bod[ies]" for purposes of the law.
Wyoming	Wy. Stat. § 21-3-3 (Charter Schools); Wy. Stat. § 16-4-2 (Open Records); Wy. Stat. § 16-4-4 (Open Meetings)	Local school boards	No law specifically states that charter schools are subject to Wyoming's public records laws. 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.	No law specifically states that charter schools are subject to Wyoming's open meetings laws. 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.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Wyoming's public records laws.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Wyoming's open meetings laws.
New York, NY	New York City follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of 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 state authorizes charter schools through the Board of Regents (part of the NYS Education Department), SUNY, the NYC DoE, or the Buffalo BoE.	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.	Charter school authorizers are subject to New York's open records laws. New York state authorizes charter schools through the Board of Regents (part of the NYS Education Department), SUNY, the NYC DoE, or the Buffalo BoE. All of the above are subject to FOIL as an agency.	Charter school authorizers are subject to New York's open meetings laws. New York state authorizes charter schools through the Board of Regents (part of the NYS Education Department), SUNY, the NYC DoE, or the Buffalo BoE. All of the above are subject to OML as an agency.

Los Angeles, CA	Los Angeles follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of 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)	See above	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.	Local, county and state boards of education are subject to California's Public Records Act.	Local, county and state boards of education are subject to California's open meetings law.
Chicago, IL	Chicago follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Illinois. 105 ILCS 5/27A (Charter Schools); 5 ILCS 140 (Illinois Freedom of Information Act); 5 ILCS 120 (Illinois Open Meetings Act)	See above	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' open meeting laws. 105 ILCS/27A-5(c).	As a public body, the State Charter School Commission is subject to Illinois's Freedom of Information Act.	As a public body, the State Charter School Commission is subject to Illinois's open meetings laws.
Dallas, TX	Dallas follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Texas. Tex. Educ. Code § 12 (Charter Schools); Tex. Gov. Code § 552 (Public Records); Tex. Gov. Code § 551 (Open Meetings)	See above	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).	Charter school authorizers are subject to the Texas public records law.	Charter school authorizers are subject to the Texas open meetings law.
Houston, TX	Houston follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Texas. Tex. Educ. Code § 12 (Charter Schools); Tex. Gov. Code § 552 (Public Records); Tex. Gov. Code § 551 (Open Meetings)	See above	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).	Charter school authorizers are subject to the Texas public records law.	Charter school authorizers are subject to the Texas open meetings law.
Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia follows the same laws governing charter schools as the state of Pennsylvania. 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)	See above	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.	Boards of trustees of charter schools are subject to Pennsylvania's open meetings law. "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).	Charter school authorizers are subject to Pennsylvania's public records laws. The State Charter School Appeal Board's documents are subject to the Right-to-Know law. 24 P.S. § 17-1721-A(e) Local school boards authorize the charter of a charter school, oversee it, and are subject to the Right to Know Law, 65 P.S. §§ 67.101-67.3104, and Sunshine Act. The Pennsylvania Department of Education also monitors charter schools.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Pennsylvania's open meetings laws. The State Charter School Appeal Board's meetings are subject to the Sunshine Act (Open Meetings Law). 24 P.S. § 17-1721-A(e) Local school board authorizes the charter of a charter school and oversees it and are subject to the Right to Know Law and Sunshine Act. The Pennsylvania Department of Education also monitors charter schools.
Miami, FL	Miami follows the same law governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Florida. Fla. Stat. § 1002.33 (Charter Schools); Fla. Stat. § 119.01 et seq. (Public Records); Fla. Stat. § 286.011 (Public Meetings)	See above	Florida charter schools are subject to the state's public records laws. 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).	Florida charter schools are subject to the state's public meeting laws. 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). 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).	Florida charter school authorizing entities are subject to the state's public records requirements.	Florida charter school authorizing entities are subject to the state's public meeting requirements.

Atlanta, GA	Atlanta follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Georgia. 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)	See above	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").	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").	Georgia charter school authorizing entities are subject to the state's public records requirements.	Georgia charter school authorizing entities are subject to the state's open meeting requirements.
Boston, MA	Boston follows the same laws governing charter schools as the state of 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)	See above	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.	The charter school authorizer is subject to the Massachusetts public records law.	The charter school authorizer is subject to the Massachusetts open meetings law.
San Francisco, CA	San Francisco follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of 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)	See above	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.	Local, county and state boards of education are subject to California's Public Records Act.	Local, county and state boards of education are subject to California's open meetings law.
Phoenix, AZ	Phoenix follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Arizona. Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 15-181 et seq. (Charter Schools); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 39-121 (Public Records Law); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 38-431 (Open Meeting Law)	See above	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. § 39-121. Failure by charter schools to comply with the Public Records Law have been reported in the media and by watchdog groups. "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. § 39-121.	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. 195-10 as stating that charter school governing boards are public bodies subject to the Open Meeting Law). 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."	The Arizona State Board for Charter Schools is a "public body" within the meaning of the Public Records Law.	The Arizona State Board for Charter Schools is a "public body" within the meaning of the Open Meeting Law.
Detroit, MI	Detroit follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of 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).	See above	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).	Charter school authorizers are subject to the Freedom of Information Act.	Charter school authorizers are subject to the Freedom of Information Act.
Seattle, WA	Seattle follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Washington. Wa. Rev. Code § 28A.710 (Charter Schools); Wa. Rev. Code § 42.56 (Public Records); Wa. Rev. Code § 42.30 (Open Meetings)	See above	Charter schools are subject to Washington's public records laws. Wa. Rev. Code § 28A.710.040(2)(i).	Charter schools are subject to Washington's open meetings laws. Wa. Rev. Code Wa. Rev. Code § 28A.710.040(2)(i).	Charter school authorizers are subject to Washington's public records laws.	Charter school authorizers are subject to Washington's open meetings laws.

Minneapolis, MN	Minneapolis follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of Minnesota. Minn. Stat. § 124E (Charter Schools); Minn. Stat. § 13 (Public Records); Minn. Stat. § 13D (Open Meetings)	See above	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).	It is not clear if all of the authorizers are subject to Minnesota's public records law. Charter schools are required to provide identifying and contact information for the school's authorizer on the school's website and in other school materials that makes available to the public. Minn. Stat. § 124E07(8).	It is not clear if all of the authorizers are subject to Minnesota's open meetings law.
San Diego, CA	San Diego follows the same laws governing charter schools and charter school authorizing boards as the state of 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)	See above	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.	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.	Local, county and state boards of education are subject to California's Public Records Act.	Local, county and state boards of education are subject to California's open meetings law.
Washington, DC	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)	Public Charter School Board. § 38-1802.14+C2	No law specifically states that charter school are subject to D.C.'s open records laws. D.C. Code only provides for public review of charter school's annual report. § 38-1802.04(c)(11)	D.C. code specifically states that D.C.'s open meetings laws do not apply to charter schools. The Open Meetings Act does not apply to "[g]overning bodies of individual public charter schools." § 2-574(3).	The charter school board is subject to D.C.'s open records laws. "The Board shall comply with all provisions of [Freedom of Information Act] subchapter II of Chapter 5 of Title 2 [§ 2-531 et seq.]" See § 38-1802.14(i)	The charter school board is subject to D.C.'s open meetings laws. "[A]ll meetings of the Board shall be open to the public and shall provide a reasonable time during the meeting for public comment." See § 38-1802.14(b)(3)

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