

Education Laws and Public Charter Schools

Public charter schools are public schools that operate independently from traditional school districts under Idaho Code Title 33, Chapter 52. They are exempt from most State Board of Education rules governing school districts, such as standard district governance, tax levy requirements, and bond issuance. For some requirements, such as financial reporting and compulsory attendance enforcement, charter schools must comply with provisions of law applicable to all public schools. However, charter schools also are subject to many state education laws, such as accreditation standards, teacher certification (with a charter-specific alternative pathway), special education requirements, and health and safety standards.

This brief lists education laws from which public charter schools are exempt and those from which they are not exempt.

Introduction

Authorized in Title 33, Chapter 52, Idaho Code, public charter schools are public, nonsectarian schools that operate independently from traditional school districts but within the existing public school system under a charter approved by an authorizer — either a local school district board of trustees or the Idaho Public Charter School Commission. Charter schools may be authorized to serve any combination of grade levels and are directly financed with state funds allocated on a per-pupil basis. Charter schools may contract with educational services providers but the charter holder retains accountability for academic, fiscal, and organizational outcomes.

Public charter schools are under the general supervision of the State Board of Education and are exempt from most state board rules governing school districts. (See Idaho Code § 33-5210(3)). Table 1 lists requirements that apply to school districts but from which charter schools are exempt. Table 2 lists school district mandates that specifically also apply to charter schools. The tables do not include requirements related to charter school governance, authorization, and sponsorship that apply exclusively to charter schools under Chapter 52, Title 33 of the Idaho Code.

This brief has been prepared as an overview of state policy. It is not intended to constitute legal advice to charter schools, their authorizers, or any other parties. This brief is also subject to change with any future changes to State law adopted by the Idaho Legislature.

Requirements from which charter schools are exempt

Table 1. Requirements from Which Public Charter Schools are Exempt		
Idaho Code Reference	Description	Comments / Rationale
§ 33-101, et seq.	State Board of Education	Most of these statutes are related to the state board of education. Specific statutes related to public charter schools are identified below.
§ 33-301, et seq.	School districts bodies corporate	These statutes govern the creation, organization and operation of school districts. Charter schools are created under the Idaho nonprofit corporation act. §§ 33-319, 320, and 357 apply to charter schools.
§ 33-401, et seq.	School Elections	Charter governing boards are elected and/or appointed per the school bylaws not by public elections.
§ 33-501	Board of trustees	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and

		procedures are set by the charter and the bylaws. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3).
§ 33-502	Declarations of candidacy for trustees	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3).
§ 33-502B	Board of trustees – one nomination – no election	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3).
§ 33-503	Election of trustees – uniform date	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3).
§ 33-504	Vacancies on boards of trustees.	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3).
§ 33-505	Board of trustees, district newly created	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3).
§ 33-506	Organization and government of board of trustees	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3).
§ 33-508	Duties of clerk.	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3).
§ 33-509	Duties of treasurer.	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3).
§ 33-509A	Assistant treasurers	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3).
§ 33-510	Annual meetings – regular meetings –boards of trustees	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3). Charter school governing boards hold open meetings under § 74-201 et seq.
§ 33-511	Maintenance of schools	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3).
§ 33-512	Governance of schools	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3).
§ 33-512A	District curricular materials adoption committees	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3). Charter schools adopt curriculum through the charter approval process.
§ 33-512B	Suicidal tendencies - Duty to warn	Exempt from the district board governance framework; however, charter school staff may have similar common-law or policy-

		based obligations to report student safety concerns.
§ 33-512C	Encouragement of gifted students.	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3).
§ 33-513	Professional personnel.	This statute applies to boards of trustees of school district and specially chartered school districts (there is a single minor reference to public charter schools – see below)
§ 33-514	Issuance of annual contracts	Charter school employment is governed by written contracts under §§ 33-5206(3)–(8), not by district personnel statutes.
§ 33-514A	Issuance of limited (Category 1)	Charter school employment is governed by written contracts under §§ 33-5206(3)–(8), not by district personnel statutes.
§ 33-515	Issuance of renewable contracts	Charter school employment is governed by written contracts under §§ 33-5206(3)–(8), not by district personnel statutes.
§ 33-515A	Supplemental contracts	Charter school employment is governed by written contracts under §§ 33-5206(3)–(8), not by district personnel statutes.
§ 33-516	Right to a renewable contract when a district is divided, consolidated, or reorganized.	Charter school employment is governed by written contracts under §§ 33-5206(3)–(8), not by district personnel statutes.
§ 33-517A	School districts – noncertificated employees – Group health insurance	Charter school employment is governed by written contracts under §§ 33-5206(3)–(8), not by district personnel statutes.
§ 33-518	Employee personnel files	Charter school employment is governed by written contracts under §§ 33-5206(3)–(8), not by district personnel statutes. Charter schools often voluntary follow these guidelines.
§ 33-519	Release of students for religious instruction during school hours.	District-specific board action requirement; charter schools may establish equivalent policies through their charter.
§ 33-520	Medical inhalers; authority to permit students to self-administer inhaled medications.	Exempt as a district board governance provision, though charter schools may adopt equivalent policies to protect student health.
§ 33-520A	Epinephrine auto-injectors; authority and procedures for use in school emergencies.	Exempt as a district board governance provision, though charter schools may adopt equivalent emergency medical policies.
§ 33-521	Employee severance pay requirements in cases of school district consolidation.	Charter school employment is governed by written contracts under §§ 33-5206(3)–(8), not by district personnel statutes.
§ 33-525	Advance enrollment procedures for military-dependent students.	Charter governing boards are not elected boards of trustees; structure and procedures are set by the charter. See §§ 33-5204(2), 33-5210(3).
§ 33-701 (subsections 1–4)	Fiscal year, payment procedures, and general fund accounting for school districts. (Subsections 5–10 apply to charter schools — see Table 2.)	Charter school fiscal management follows the charter and § 33-5207 funding provisions; district fiscal statutes do not apply. Subsections 5–10 are expressly applied to charter schools by § 33-5210(2).
§ 33-702, et seq.	Fiscal Affairs of School Districts	School district fiscal statutes do not apply – charters are not allowed to issue warrants
§ 33-801, et seq.	Budget and Tax Levy	Charter schools are expressly prohibited from levying taxes. See § 33-5206(1).

§ 33-901, et seq.	School Funds	Charter school fiscal management follows the charter and § 33-5207 funding provisions; district fiscal statutes do not apply.
§ 33-1101, et seq	School Bonds	Charter schools are expressly prohibited from issuing bonds. See § 33-5206(1).
§ 33-1201	Certificate Required	Charter school teachers and administrators may obtain a charter-specific alternative certificate under § 33-5206(7) in lieu of the standard pathway. Charters also have the flexibility to use their own contracts to employ teachers and administrators. Charters may opt-in to these statutes depending on their adopted policies and chosen contracts.
§ 33-1201B	Grandfather rights for specific endorsements.	The statute applies to grandfather rights for teachers and would include public charter school teachers
§ 33-1202	Eligibility for a teaching certificate.	Statute applies to all applicant for a state-issued teaching certificate. Charter school teachers and administrators may obtain a charter-specific alternative certificate under § 33-5206(7) in lieu of the standard pathway.
§ 33-1203	Accredited teacher training requirements.	Statute provides training requirements for teachers. Charter school teachers and administrators may obtain a charter-specific alternative certificate under § 33-5206(7) in lieu of the standard pathway.
§ 33-1204	Validity, duration, renewal, and lapse of certificates; lifetime certificate provisions.	Charter school teachers and administrators may obtain a charter-specific alternative certificate under § 33-5206(7) in lieu of the standard pathway. Charter school teachers and administrators may be eligible for a lifetime teaching certificate.
§ 33-1204A	Alternative Authorization Program – Administrators	Statute provides an alternative authorization program for administrators. Charter school administrators may obtain a charter-specific authorization in lieu of this pathway.
§ 33-1205	Certificate records and fees.	Directs the state board of education to maintain a record of all certificates issued
§ 33-1207	Endorsement and registration certificates.	Directs schools districts to maintain certain records
§ 33-1207A	Teacher preparation.	Charter school teachers and administrators may obtain a charter-specific alternative certificate under § 33-5206(7) in lieu of the standard pathway.
§ 33-1208	Grounds for revocation, suspension, denial, or conditioning of a certificate.	Provides authority for the professional standards commission to revoke certificates, which also applies to charter school certificates.
§ 33-1208A	Mandatory reporting requirements for certificated employee misconduct; good-faith immunity.	Mandatory reporting is typically expected of charter school boards , even though not directly mentioned in the statute.
§ 33-1209	Procedures for certificate revocation, suspension, or denial hearings; subpoena authority.	Describes the process for the professional standards commission to investigate and ultimately discipline unethical conduct of a teacher, including charter school teachers

§ 33-1210	Information on past job performance	Even though not specifically mentioned, charter schools typically follow the same procedures on collecting and disclosing job performance.
§ 33-1211	Privileged communication of publication	Regulates disclosure of information by SBOE and its delegated officers
§ 33-1212	School counselor	Regulates school counselor, including counselors hired by charter schools
§ 33-1212A	College and career advisors and student mentors — qualifications and role.	Charter school teachers and administrators may obtain a charter-specific alternative certificate under § 33-5206(7) in lieu of the standard pathway. Permissively allows charter schools to employ college and career advisors.
§ 33-1216	Sick leave and other leave	Defines sick leave allowances for school certificated and noncertificated employees, including charter school employees.
§ 33-1217	Transfer of accrued unused sick leave between school districts.	Allows for the transfer of sick leave from one employer to the next, including charter school employers.
§ 33-1218	Sick leave in excess of statutory minimum amounts; proof of illness requirements.	Allows for districts to allow more sick leave than the statutory allowance
§ 33-1220	In-service training requirements; authority to halt salary increments for noncompliance.	Charter school employment is governed by written contracts under §§ 33-5206(3)–(8), not by district personnel statutes.
§ 33-1221	Limitations on certificated employees selling services or merchandise to their school.	Prohibits school employees from selling services or merchandise to students or families intended to be used in connection with school activities
§ 33-1222	Freedom from physical abuse — protections for school employees.	All certificated employees are protected from abuse, including charter school employees
§ 33-1228	Severance allowance at retirement for certificated school employees.	Charter school employment is governed by written contracts under §§ 33-5206(3)–(8), not by district personnel statutes.
§ 33-1280	American Indian languages teaching authorization for schools.	Charter school employment is governed by written contracts under §§ 33-5206(3)–(8), not by district personnel statutes.
§ 33-1401, et seq.	Transfer of students within and between school districts	Charter school admissions are governed by open enrollment and lottery under § 33-5206(9); interdistrict transfer rules do not apply.
§ 33-1701, et seq.	Driver Training Courses	Charter schools are not required to offer driver training as a district program; no equivalent charter statute exists. Presumably, if a charter school chose to offer drivers education, the statutes would apply to the driver education program.
§ 33-5301, et seq.	Idaho School Bond Guaranty Act.	Charter schools are prohibited from issuing bonds (§ 33-5206(1)) and are ineligible for the state bond guaranty program.

Requirements from which charter schools are not exempt

This table does not address operating requirements codified in Idaho Code Chapter 52, Title 33 that apply exclusively to public charter schools or their authorizers, except as those statutes mandate following statutes in other chapters of the Idaho Code.

Table 2. Requirements from Which Public Charter Schools are Not Exempt

Idaho Code Reference	Description	Comments / Rationale
§ 33-118C	Curricular Materials – History and Civics	§ 33-118C expressly requires curricular materials adopted by charter schools in the subjects of history, American government and civics, and social studies to meet certain standards.
§ 33-119	Accreditation of secondary schools—standards for elementary schools	§ 33-5210(3)(b) specifically requires charter schools to satisfy accreditation requirements.
§ 33-122	Sanitation – safety – cooperation with other state agencies.	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts. Building safety is a non-waivable requirement for all public schools.
§ 33-130	Criminal history and background check requirements for all individuals with unsupervised access to children, including charter school employees and contractors.	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts. Background screening is required to protect student safety.
§ 33-132	Local School Boards – Internet Filtering Required	§ 33-132 expressly requires public charter schools to have internet content filters included as part of wireless internet access made available to children.
§ 33-133	Student Data – Use and Limitations	§ 33-133 specifically defines a “district” or “school district” to include Idaho public charter schools
§ 33-138	Dignity and Nondiscrimination in Public Education	§ 33-138 specifically requires charter schools to protect the dignity of others, acknowledge the right to express differing opinions, and foster and defend intellectual honest, freedom of inquiry and instruction, and freedom of speech and association
§ 33-139	Prohibition on the Expenditure of Moneys for Certain Purposes	§ 33-139 specifically prohibits public charter schools from expending money for any purpose prohibited by § 33-138
§ 33-141	National Motto	§ 33-141 requires all educational institutions under the general supervision of the state board of education to display the national motto
§33-142	Adoption Education	§ 33-142 requires all educational institutions under the general supervision of the state board of education to provide information regarding adoption practices
§33-143	Display of Flags and Banners on Public School Property	§ 33-143 governs the display of flags and banners displayed on public school property
§ 33-145	Idaho Student Safety and Educator Disclosures Act	§ 33-145 defines a charter schools as an “educational entity” for purposes of this law to protect good faith disclosures and prevent concealment of misconduct against a student
§ 33-201	School age	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts. Compulsory attendance laws apply equally to all public schools.
§ 33-202	School attendance compulsory	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts.
§ 33-203	Dual enrollment	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts.
§ 33-204	Exemption for cause	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts.
§ 33-205	Denial of school attendance	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts.
§ 33-206	Habitual truant defined	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts.

§ 33-207	Proceedings against parents or guardians	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts.
§ 33-208	Kindergartens and child attendance not compulsory	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts.
§ 33-209	Transfer of student records – duties	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts.
§ 33-210	Students under the influence of alcohol or drugs	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts. Applies to all public schools regardless of governance structure.
§ 33-211	Student driver's licenses	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts.
§ 33-212	Authority to close schools to prevent the spread of infectious disease	Applies to all public schools regardless of governance structure.
§ 33-319	Rural school districts and rural public charter schools	This statute contains sections that define when a public charter school can be considered a rural public charter school.
§ 33-320	Continuous improvement plans and training	This statute requires charter schools to submit to the State a strategic action plan
§ 33-357	Creation of internet-based expenditure website	§ 33-357 specifically includes public charter schools in the definition of “education provider”
§ 33-402	Notice requirements for budgets	Pursuant to § 33-701(9), charter schools are required to publish notice once, as prescribed in § 33-402
§ 33-507(3)	Limitation on employment of spouses of board members	§ 33-507(3) governs the employment of spouses of charter school board members
§ 33-512(16)	Requirement to maintain student immunization records and to exclude unimmunized students unless a valid exemption applies.	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts. Immunization record-keeping is a non-waivable public health requirement.
§ 33-512D	Self-directed learner designation	§ 33-512D Charter schools are permitted to adopt a self-directed learner policy
§ 33-512E	Inappropriate online behavior and disciplinary measures	§ 33-512E Applies to students enrolled in a public charter, their parents or guardians, and volunteers at a public charter school
§ 33-513(1)(c)	Professional personnel	§ 33-513(1)(c) There is a single reference to a school district or charter school using alternative measures of student growth to complete performance evaluations.
§ 33-517	Noncertificated personnel	Defines powers and duties of charter school boards related to noncertificated personnel.
§ 33-522	Financial emergency	Charter school financial distress may be addressed through §§ 33-5209 and 33-5210, but charter schools have historically exercised certain rights under this section.
§ 33-522A	Reduction in Force	Charter school employment is governed by written contracts under §§ 33-5206, not by district personnel statutes, but charter schools have historically exercised certain rights under this section.
§ 33-523	STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) diploma	§ 33-523 Allows school districts and charter schools to create a diploma with a STEM designation

§ 33-524	Biliteracy diploma	§ 33-524 Allows school districts and charter schools to create a diploma with the state seal of biliteracy
§ 33-526	Workforce readiness and career technical education (CTE) diploma	§ 33-526 Allows school districts and charter schools to create a diploma with a CTE designation.
§ 33-527	Military leave	§ 33-527 Provides protections for a charter school teacher who is a member of the military
§ 33-528	Idaho state seal of excellence in civics program	§ 33-528 Provides for voluntary participation in the Idaho state seal of excellence in civics program for public charter schools.
§ 33-601	Authority of school districts to acquire, hold, and dispose of real and personal property.	Pursuant to § 33-5204(3), charter schools are allowed to purchase, receive, hold and convey real and personal property in the same manner as school districts. Also implicates § 67-2801, et seq. related to purchasing of real and personal property.
§ 33-601A	Leasing of goods, equipment, buses and portable classrooms	Pursuant to § 33-5204(3), charter schools are allowed to purchase, receive, hold and convey real and personal property in the same manner as school districts
§ 33-603	Payment of fees of returning of property	§ 33-603 allows school districts to require the repayment of fees as a condition of receiving a diploma. Charters have historically exercised similar rights
§ 33-604	Renewable thermal energy	Pursuant to § 33-5204(3), charter schools are allowed to purchase, receive, hold and convey real and personal property in the same manner as school districts. This would presumably include the ownership of thermal energy systems
§ 33-605	Sales of excess energy	Pursuant to § 33-5204(3), charter schools are allowed to purchase, receive, hold and convey real and personal property in the same manner as school districts. This would presumably include the sale of excess thermal energy.
§§ 33-701(5) through (10)	Financial reporting requirements: charter schools must comply with these financial reporting provisions in the same manner as school districts.	§ 33-5210(2) expressly requires charter schools to comply in the same manner as school districts.
§ 33-1001, et seq.	Foundation Program – State Aid -- Apportionment	Charter schools are funded generally in the same manner as school districts
§ 33-1201A	Idaho Professional Endorsement — eligibility and application requirements.	Charter school teachers and administrators may obtain a charter-specific alternative certificate under § 33-5206(7) in lieu of the standard pathway. School districts are specifically defined to include charter schools for purposes of this section.
§ 33-1224(5)-(6)	Powers and duties of teachers in maintaining order and discipline in the classroom.	Charter schools are required to have restraint and seclusion policies and training on classroom behavior management.
§ 33-1225	Threats of Violence – Limitation on liability	Protects communications reporting threats of violence from defamation liability, except for reckless disregard for the truth or intentional knowledge of the falsity of the communication
§ 33-1301, et seq.	Idaho Educational Interpreter Act	Applies to any person acting as an educational interpreter in a public school
§ 33-1501, et seq.	Transportation of Pupils	If a charter school elects to provide transportation, it should follow the guidelines provided for in this chapter

§ 33-1601, et seq.	Courses of Instruction – Instruction in the English language	Applies generally to all public schools; Charter schools are subject to thoroughness standards set by the State
§ 33-1801, et seq.	Idaho Literacy Achievement and Accountability Act.	Applies to all public schools regardless of governance structure.
§ 33-2001, et seq.	Education of Exceptional Children	Required by the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and § 33-5206(1). Charter schools must comply with all Idaho special education statutes.
§ 33-2201, et seq.	Career Technical Education	Charters may offer CTE independently and receive added-cost funding under § 33-2215.
§§ 39-8001 et seq. (Uniform School Building Safety)	Idaho Uniform Public School Building Safety Act — charter schools must comply with the Uniform School Building Safety Code, covering structural, fire, and hazardous materials standards (including asbestos and lead).	Applies to all public school buildings. The Act protects the health and safety of students and employees regardless of school governance structure. See also § 33-5210(2).
§§ 41-250 et seq. (Fire Safety)	Requirements for annual fire safety inspections of school buildings and compliance with the state fire code, including fire drill frequency requirements.	Applies to all public school buildings. Fire safety inspections and drills are required by state law and fire code for all buildings occupied by students and staff.
§ 33-4601, et seq.	Advanced Opportunities program.	Applies to all public schools regardless of governance structure. Charter school students have equal access to Advanced Opportunities.
§ 33-5101, et seq.	Postsecondary Enrollment Options Act.	Applies to all secondary pupils enrolled in a public school.
§ 33-5501, et seq.	Idaho Digital Learning Academy Act.	Charter schools have access to the IDLA resources.
§ 33-5701	Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children	Applies to all public authorities legally authorized to provide control of and direction for K12 institutions.
§ 33-5801, et seq.	Local Innovation School Act	Charter schools have the option to participate in the local innovation school program.
§ 33-5901, et seq.	Idaho School Safety and Security Act.	Charter schools are specifically included in the definition of “public education facility.”
§ 33-6001, et seq.	Parental Rights in Education Act	Applies to all public schools regardless of governance structure. Charter schools are public schools subject to parental rights statutes.
§ 33-6101, et seq.	Opportunities for College and Career Ready Students	Students in charter schools would have the same opportunities as students in traditional school districts
§ 33-6201, et seq.	Fairness in Women's Sports Act.	Applies to all public schools regardless of governance structure.
§ 33-6401, et seq.	Extended Learning Opportunities	All full-time students attending public schools are eligible to participate in extended learning opportunities
§ 33-6601, et seq.	Establishment Clause and Free Exercise Compliance	This section specifically references public charter schools and the protection for public prayer.
§ 33-6701, et seq.	Protecting Privacy and Safety of Students in Public Schools.	Applies to all public schools regardless of governance structure.
§ 33-6901, et seq.	Distraction-Free Learning	Applies to all Idaho public schools.
§ 33-7001, et seq.	Generative Artificial Intelligence in Education	Applies to all school districts and public charter schools.
§ 67-5901, et seq.	Idaho Human Rights Act.	Charter schools are public employers subject to all applicable Idaho employment and labor laws. The Act defines “employer” to include charter schools.
§§ 72-101 et seq. (Workers' Compensation)	Workers' compensation requirements for all employers, including charter schools. Charter schools must provide workers'	Charter schools are public employers subject to all applicable Idaho employment and labor laws. Charter schools must secure workers'

	compensation coverage for all employees under Title 72, Chs. 1–9.	compensation coverage and may not self-insure unless authorized.
§§ 72-1301 et seq. (Employment Security)	Employment Security Law — unemployment insurance requirements applicable to all employers including charter schools.	Charter schools are public employers subject to all applicable Idaho employment and labor laws. Charter schools are "employing units" under Title 72, Ch. 13.
§ 74-101, et seq.	Idaho Public Records Act	Public charter schools are required to comply with the Idaho Public Records Act pursuant to Idaho Code § 33-5204(2)
§ 74-201, et seq.	Idaho Open Meeting Law	Public charter schools are required to comply with the Idaho Open Meeting Law pursuant to Idaho Code § 33-5204(2)
§ 74-401, et seq.	Idaho Ethics in Government	Public charter schools are required to comply with the Idaho Ethics in Government Law pursuant to Idaho Code § 33-5204(2)
§ 74-501, et seq.	Prohibitions Against Contracts with Officers	Public charter schools are required to comply with the Prohibitions Against Contracts with Officers law pursuant to Idaho Code § 33-5204(2)

Parental rights and health and safety standards

In addition, charter schools must comply with any laws or rules that grant certain rights to parents and with health and safety standards established by law for school buildings. These may include:

Table 3. Parental Rights and Health and Safety Standards to Which Public Charter Schools May Be Subject		
Idaho Code Reference	Description	Comments / Rationale
§ 33-122	Health and safety standards for school buildings — minimum sanitation, fire safety, and structural requirements established by the State Board.	§ 33-5210(2) requires compliance. Building health and safety standards are non-waivable for all public schools.
§ 33-130	Criminal history and background check requirements to protect students from individuals with disqualifying criminal histories.	§ 33-5210(2) requires compliance. Background screening is a fundamental student safety requirement for all public schools.
§ 33-512(16)	Requirement to maintain student immunization records; authority to exclude unimmunized students to protect the health of the school community.	§ 33-5210(2) requires compliance. Immunization record-keeping is a public health mandate for all public schools.
§ 33-6001, et seq.	Parental Rights in Education Act	Applies to all public schools regardless of governance structure. Charter schools are public schools subject to parental rights statutes.