Right of Access		
State	Citation	Text
Alabama	Ala. Const. art. I §. 13	The doors of each house shall be opened except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy, but no person shall be admitted to the floor of either house while the same is in session, except members of the legislature, officers of the executive, and such other persons as may have the use of the seats, representatives of the press, and other persons to whom either house, by unanimous vote, may extend the privileges of its floor.
	Ala. Const. , § 13	That all courts shall be open; and that every person, for any injury done him, in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have a remedy by due process of law; and right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, or delay.
Alaska		
Arizona	Ariz. Const. art. II, § 11	Justice in all cases shall be administered openly, and without unnecessary delay.
Arkansas	Ark. Const. art. V, § 13	The sessions of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.
California	Cal. Const. art. I, § 3	(b)(1) The people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business, and, therefore, the meetings of public bodies and the writings of public officials and agencies shall be open to public scrutiny. ... (2) A statute, court rule, or other authority adopted after the effective date of this subdivision that limits the right of access shall be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.
Colorado		
Connecticut		
Delaware	Del. Const. art. I, § 9	All courts shall be open; and every person for an injury done him or her in his or her reputation, property, possessions, or in his or her person or family, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and justice administered according to the very rights of the cause and the law of the land, without sale, denial, or unreasonable delay; and the General Assembly shall, by legal equities for States, according to such regulations as shall be made by it.
Florida	Fla. Const. art. I, § 24 Fla. Const. art. I, § 21	(a) Every person has the right to inspect or copy any public record made or received in connection with the official business of any public body, officer, or employee of the state, or persons acting on their behalf, except with respect to records exempted pursuant to this section or specifically made confidential by this Constitution. This section specifically includes the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government and each agency or department created thereunder; counties, municipalities, and districts; and constitutional officers, boards, and commissions, or entities created pursuant to law or this Constitution. (b) All meetings of any collegial public body of the executive branch of state government or of any collegial public body of a county, municipality, school district, or special district, at which official acts are to be taken or at which public business of such body is to be transacted or discussed, shall be open and noticed to the public and meetings of the legislature shall be open and noticed as provided in Article III, Section 4(e), except with respect to meetings exempted pursuant to this section or specifically closed by this Constitution. [Subsection (c) articulates exemptions] The courts shall be open to every person for redress of any injury, and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay.
Georgia		
Hawaii	Haw. Const. art. III, § 11	Every meeting of a committee in either house or of a committee comprised of a member or members from both houses shall be open for the purpose of making decision on matters referred to the committee shall be open to the public.
Idaho	Idaho Const. art. I, § 18 Idaho Const. art. III, § 12	Courts of justice shall be open to every person, and a speedy remedy afforded for every injury of person, property or character, and right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, delay, or prejudice. The business of each house, and of the committee of the whole shall be transacted openly and not in secret session.
Illinois	Ill. Const. art. VIII, § 1	(c) Reports and records of the obligation, receipt and use of public funds of the State, units of local government and school districts are public records available for inspection by the public according to law.
Indiana	Ind. Const. art. IV, § 13	The doors of each House, and of Committees of the Whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases, as, in the opinion of either House, may require secrecy.
Iowa	Iowa Const. art. III, § 13	The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions, as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.
Kansas		
Kentucky	Ky. Const. § 14 Ky. Const. § 77	All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, commute sentences, grant reprieves and pardons, except in case of impeachment; and he shall file with each application therefor a statement of the reasons he his decision thereon, which application and statement shall always be open to public inspection. [
Louisiana	La. Const. Ann. art. I, § 22 La. Const. Ann. art. XII, § 3	All courts shall be open, and every person shall have an adequate remedy by due process of law and justice administered without denial, partiality, or unreasonable delay, for injury to him in his person, property, reputation, or other rights. No person shall be denied the right to observe the deliberations of public bodies and examine public documents, except in cases established by law.
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan	Mich. Const. Art. 4, § 20 Mich. Const. Art. 9, § 23	The doors of each house shall be open unless the public security otherwise requires. All financial records, accountings, audit reports and other reports of public money shall be public records in every detail as to purpose. A statement of all revenues and expenditures of public moneys shall be published and distributed annually, as provided by law.
Minnesota	Minn. Const. art. IV, § 14	Each house shall be open to the public during its sessions except in cases which in its opinion require secrecy.
Mississippi	Miss. Const. , § 24	All courts shall be open; and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, or delay.
Missouri	Mo. Const. art. III, § 19 Mo. Const. art. I, § 14 Mont. Const. art. II, § 9 Mont. Const. art. II, § 16 Mont. Const. art. II, § 8	(b) Legislative records shall be public records and subject to generally applicable state laws governing public access to public records, including the Sunshine Law. Open public meetings of legislative bodies, including the right, in whatever form it format, of the official acts of the general assembly, of the official acts of legislative committees, of the official acts of members of the general assembly, and of the official acts of legislative caucuses, and of the conduct of legislative business and all records that are created, stored or distributed through legislative branch facilities, equipment or mechanisms, shall be guaranteed. The right of privacy in public records regarding the official acts of legislative records under the custody and control of the member, their employees and staff. The chief clerk of the house of the secretary of the senate shall be responsible for the custody and control of legislative records of the senate, respectively. (c) Legislative proceedings, including committee proceedings, shall be open to the public, and legislative records shall be public records governing public access to public meetings, including the Sunshine Law. Open public meetings of legislative proceedings shall be subject to recording by citizens, so long as the proceedings are not materially disrupted. That the courts of justice shall be open to every person, and certain remedy afforded for every injury to person, property, or character, and that right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay. No person shall be deprived of the right to examine documents or to observe the deliberations of all public bodies or agencies of state government and its political subdivisions, except in the event the demand of individual privacy clearly exceeds the merits of public disclosure. Courts of justice shall be open to every person, and speedy remedy afforded for every injury of person, property, or character. The public has the right to expect governmental agencies to afford such reasonable opportunity for citizen participation in the operation of the agencies prior to the final decision as may be provided by law.
Nebraska		
Nevada	Nev. Const. art. IV, § 15 Nev. Const. art. IV, § 23	The doors of each House shall be kept open during its session, and neither shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days nor to any other place than in which they may be holding their sessions. All legislative sessions, committee hearings and work sessions, except meetings held to consider the character, alleged misconduct, professional competence, or physical or mental health of a person.
New Hampshire	N.H. Const. Pt. 1, art. 8th N.H. Const. Pt. 2, art. 24th	All power residing originally in, and being derived from, the people, all the magistrates and officers of government are their substitutes and agents, and at all times accountable to them. Government, therefore, should be open, accessible, accountable and responsive. To this end, the public's right of access to governmental proceedings and records shall not be unreasonably restricted. The journals of the proceedings, and all public acts of both houses, of the legislature, shall be printed and published immediately after the adjournment of each session thereof; and the yeas and nays, upon any question, shall be entered, on the journal
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York	N.Y. Const. art. III, § 10	Each house of the legislature shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy.
North Carolina	N.C. Const. art. I, § 18	The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days.
North Dakota	N.D. Const. art. XI, § 5 N.D. Const. art. XI, § 6 N.D. Const. art. I, § 9	Unless otherwise provided by law, all meetings of public or governmental bodies, boards, bureaus, commissions, or agencies of the state or any political subdivision of the state, or organizations or agencies supported in whole or in part by public funds, or expending public funds, shall be open to the public. Unless otherwise provided by law, all records of public or governmental bodies, boards, bureaus, commissions, or agencies of the state or any political subdivision of the state, or organizations or agencies supported in whole or in part by public funds, or expending public funds, shall be public records, open and accessible for inspection during reasonable office hours. All courts shall be open, and every man for any injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by due process of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the state, in such courts and in such manner, as may be provided by law.
Ohio	Ohio Const. Article I, Section 16	All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and shall have justice administered without denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the state, in such courts and in such manner, as may be provided by law.
Oklahoma	Okla. Const. art. II, § 6	The courts of justice of the State shall be open to every person, and speedy and certain remedy afforded for every wrong and for every injury to person, property, or reputation; and right and justice should be administered without sale, denial, delay, or prejudice.
Oregon	Or. Const. art. I, § 10 Or. Const. art. IV, § 14	No court shall be secret, but justice shall be administered, openly and without purchase, completely and without delay, and every man shall have remedy by due course of law for injury done him in his person, property, or reputation. The deliberations of each house, of committees of each house or joint committees and of committees of the whole, shall be open.
Pennsylvania	Pa. Const. art. II, § 11	The sessions of each House and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.
Rhode Island		
South Carolina	S.C. Const. art. I, § 9 S.C. Const. art. III, § 23	All courts shall be public, and every person shall have speedy remedy therein for wrongs sustained. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as in the opinion of the House may require secrecy.
South Dakota	S.D. Const. art. VI, § 20 S.D. Const. art. III, § 15	All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done to the person's property, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice, administered without denial or delay. The sessions of each house and of the committee of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.
Tennessee	Tenn. Const. art. I, § 17 Tenn. Const. art. II, § 22	That all courts shall be open; and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the State in such manner and in such courts as the Legislature may by law direct.
Texas	Tex. Const. art. I, § 13 Tex. Const. art. III, § 16	All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him, in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law. The sessions of each House shall be open, except the Senate when in Executive session.
Utah	Utah Const. art. I, § 11 Ut. Const. CH II, § 8	All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done to the person in his or her person, property, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, which shall be administered without denial or unnecessary delay; and whenever any person's property is taken, damaged or destroyed or its use taken or damaged for the State, or for whose benefit enacted, any civil cause to which the person is a party. The doors of the House in which the General Assembly of this Commonwealth shall sit, shall be open for the admission of all persons who behave decently, except only when the welfare of the State may require them to be shut.
Vermont	Vt. Const. CH II, § 18 Vt. Const. CH II, § 28	The Courts of Justice shall be open for the trial of all causes proper for their cognizance; and justice shall be therein impartially administered, without corruption or unnecessary delay.
Virginia		
Washington	Wash. Const. art. I, § 10 Wash. Const. art. I, § 10	Justice in all cases shall be administered openly, and without unnecessary delay. The courts of this state shall be open, and every person, for an injury done to him, in his property, property or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law; and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay.
West Virginia	W. Va. Const. art. III, § 17	The courts of this state shall be open, and every person, for an injury done to him, in his property, property or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law; and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay.
Wisconsin	Wis. Const. art. IV, § 10	Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy.The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.
Wyoming	Wyo. Const. art. I, § 8	All courts shall be open and every person for an injury done to person, reputation or property shall have justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the state in such manner and in such courts as the legislature may by law direct.