
SCHOOL STARTER CHECKLIST RANKINGS

The State-by-State Burden of Private School
Regulations



ABOUT EDCHOICE

EdChoice is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. Our mission is to advance educational freedom and choice for all as a pathway to successful lives and a stronger society. We are committed to understanding and pursuing a K–12 education ecosystem that empowers every family to choose the learning environment that fits their children’s needs best. EdChoice is the intellectual legacy of Milton and Rose D. Friedman, who founded the organization in 1996 as the Friedman Foundation for Educational Choice. The contents of this publication are intended to provide empirical information and should not be construed as lobbying for any position related to any legislation.

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THE STATE-BY-STATE BURDEN OF PRIVATE SCHOOL REGULATIONS

In summer 2024, we published *The School Starter Checklist*, a compendium of regulations on private schools in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Even a cursory glance at it will show that states take different approaches to regulating private schooling. Some states take a forceful posture, requiring schools to do everything from getting accredited by the state to administering state standardized tests to having teachers certified by state bodies. Others are more hands off, giving private schools autonomy to operate as they see fit.

We at EdChoice are firmly on the side of autonomy. Private schools are private for a reason. They want to act differently and be different. They might want to have a religious orientation or pursue a different pedagogical philosophy. They also might wish to depart from the typical school calendar or schedule, use different disciplinary practices, or vary from public schools on a host of other matters. We do not believe that there is one right way to educate children, and parents should be free to choose from schools that meaningfully differ from each other. That means allowing schools to do different things and be accountable to parents for what they do. That said, we are not anarchists. We believe in parental rights but recognize that those rights are not absolute. The state does have an interest in safeguarding children, who are vulnerable and leave the protective gaze of their parents when they attend school. We believe that regulations on schools can ensure student safety without meaningfully infringing on the educational autonomy of private schools.

Every regulation, no matter how reasonable, imposes a cost. We could take a simplistic stance and look only at the number of regulations or ask whether regulation itself is good or bad. Instead, we think of costs and benefits. Does the benefit of a particular regulation exceed the cost — in time, effort and money — of complying with it? Sometimes, the answer is yes. Often, the answer is no.

To determine the regulatory burden that each state (and Washington, D.C.) places on private schools, we used *The School Starter Checklist* as a reference document and then classified regulations across eight areas. They were:

- 1) Regulation, Accreditation, Approval, and Licensure
- 2) Nonprofit Requirements
- 3) School Day and Year
- 4) Curriculum
- 5) Record Keeping
- 6) Testing
- 7) Teacher Certification
- 8) Health and Safety

Our classification system follows a stoplight pattern. “Green” regulations are reasonable and appropriate. “Yellow” regulations could be appropriate or problematic, depending on how the state enforces them. We do not and cannot have granular knowledge about how each state interprets every one of its regulations, but we also want to compare states to each other. Given this, creating a relatively broad “proceed with caution” category — yellow — seemed appropriate. Finally, we have “red” regulations that are inappropriate or problematic.

While our full classification system is available in Appendix 1, we can explain our reasoning in broad strokes.

- We don’t have a problem with schools having to register with the state, but any rule that the state license or accredit schools is onerous. If schools want to seek out their own accreditation, bully for them. Accreditation can be valuable, but many poorly run and performing schools in the public system appear to stay accredited, and private schools do not need to get swept up in that system.
- Schools should be free to be nonprofit or for-profit. Their tax status has nothing to do with their quality. There are good and bad examples of both nonprofit and for-profit schools.
- Schools should be free to set their own calendars and schedules. Holding them to arbitrary numbers of instructional days or hours is an inappropriate infringement on their autonomy. There is no “right” amount of time that students should spend in school, and different schools should be free to offer different calendars and schedules.

- Schools should not have to follow a state curriculum, though basic assurances that schools are teaching core academic subjects is acceptable. Again, we don't think there is one right way to educate children. Different schools might want to emphasize different subjects at different times, combine subjects into integrated courses, or deviate from the state's curriculum in other reasonable ways.
- Schools can be required to keep records and make those records available to parents without much government interference. Having to report invasive data to the state is a bridge too far, however.
- Schools should not be forced to administer the same tests as public schools, as their curriculum may or may not be aligned with state tests or their testing methods. It is good that schools measure student progress and use those measurements to inform parents about their child's progress and to better serve students. But state tests are only one of many ways to do that. Depending on what schools want to know, state tests are not the right tool.
- The state should not require teachers to be certified, as state certification is not a meaningful determinant of teacher quality.
- It is reasonable and appropriate for states to impose health and safety regulations on any facility that cares for children with their parents not present. But that list is not without limits, and complying with certain regulations may be unnecessary and financially out of reach for small private schools.

The project we undertake here is challenging, for most regulations seem reasonable on their face. This is where comparing across states is valuable. Let's take a simple example: Connecticut requires students in science labs to wear eye protection. This seems totally reasonable. But most states do not have this regulation, and American high school students are not routinely blinded in science class. We can conclude that Connecticut's requirement probably isn't necessary. We can also think about what that requirement entails. Does a school have to fill out paperwork stating that it has an eye-protection policy? Is that the same as ensuring that children's eyes are protected? Asking a few questions reveals that what looks at first glance like a reasonable regulation could be unnecessary and potentially problematic.

Classifying regulations is not an exact science. The cost of a regulation depends on many factors: how onerous it is, how necessary it is, and how much it overlaps with other regulations. Some of our categories include a simple "yes" or "no" distinction, such as whether a school must be nonprofit. Evaluating other categories, such as health and safety regulations, is more about understanding the total weight of requirements of a regulation compared to its potential benefits. Reasonable people will disagree with some of our choices, and we have done our best to be transparent about how we classified what.

The report evaluates all 50 states and the District of Columbia across eight metrics (Table 1). It devotes one or more pages to each state's regulations and quotes from the *School Starter Checklist* to provide evidence for each classification.

State	Regulation, Accreditation, Approval, Licensure	Nonprofit Requirement	School Day and Year	Curriculum	Record Keeping	Testing	Teacher Certification	Health and Safety
Alabama	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Alaska	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Arizona	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Arkansas	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
California	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Colorado	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Connecticut	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Delaware	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
District of Columbia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Florida	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Georgia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hawaii	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Idaho	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Illinois	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Indiana	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Iowa	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kansas	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kentucky	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Louisiana	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Maine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Maryland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Massachusetts	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Michigan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Minnesota	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mississippi	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Missouri	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Montana	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nebraska	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nevada	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
New Hampshire	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
New Jersey	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
New Mexico	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
New York	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
North Carolina	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
North Dakota	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ohio	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Oklahoma	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Oregon	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pennsylvania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rhode Island	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
South Carolina	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
South Dakota	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tennessee	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Texas	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Utah	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Vermont	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Virginia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Washington	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
West Virginia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wisconsin	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wyoming	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

ALABAMA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

No requirements for Accreditation, approval, or licensure.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Schools can be nonprofit or for-profit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

Private schools must educate students “for the entire length of the school term in every scholastic year,” which allows no flexibility for alternative schedules or calendars.

● CURRICULUM

Regulations state that curriculum “shall be consistent in quality and content with similar public school programs.”

● RECORD KEEPING

Requires private schools to report key information to the local superintendent, including weekly reports of school absences.

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Private school teachers must be certified.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

Alabama has regulations related to building construction, emergency drills, and building codes that could be onerous, depending on interpretation.

ALASKA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Accreditation is optional; there are no requirements for registration, accreditation, approval, or licensure.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

Schools are required to “operate on a regular schedule, excluding reasonable holidays and vacations, during at least 180 days of the year.”

● CURRICULUM

● RECORD KEEPING

According to the the state department of education, parents are required to, “file an annual notice of enrollment in the school for the child with the local public school superintendent for the area in which the child resides on a form provided by the department. The form shall be signed by the parent or guardian and the chief administrative officer of the school and returned to the local public school superintendent by the parent or guardian.”

● TESTING

According to state regulations, “Schools must administer a nationally standardized test selected by the chief administrative officer of the school to all students enrolled in grades four, six, and eight at least once each school year. The test must measure achievement in English grammar, reading, spelling and mathematics. The school must maintain records of the results and make them available to parents or guardians. Composite test results for the school must be made available annually to the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development.”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to state regulations, “Nonpublic schools which employ noncertificated teachers will not be approved by the state, or if approved, will be dropped from the register of approved schools. Teacher certification is required for non-exempt private schools, but not required for exempt private schools.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

ARIZONA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Arizona does not require registration, accreditation, state approval, or licensure of private schools.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Arizona private schools can be for-profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “To comply with the Arizona compulsory school attendance statute, private school students must attend school for the full-time school is in session in the local school district.”

● CURRICULUM

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to state regulations, “Private school teachers are not required to be fully certified. However, if they meet the State standard for fully certified, they can be reported as such under column 3 in section A of the Personnel report.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

ARKANSAS



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Arkansas does not require the registration, accreditation, approval, or licensure of private schools.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Arkansas private schools can be for-profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

● CURRICULUM

According to the Arkansas Nonpublic School Accrediting Association, “the basic language of instruction in the state, including in private schools, must be English. Students in grades 9-12 must be trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) before graduating from high school. This training can be incorporated into the health curriculum. CPR certification is not required, only training. Students must also be trained in personal and family finance before graduating from high school. This can be incorporated into the Economics curriculum. Schools must provide at least one digital learning course to their students as either a primary or supplementary method of instruction.”

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to state regulations, “Teacher certification is not required for private school teachers.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

CALIFORNIA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

California requires private schools to be registered, but it does not require accreditation, approval, or licensure.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

California private schools can be for-profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

Enrollment in a full-time private school exempts students from attendance requirements.

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “to meet the statutory criteria as a private full-time school, the private school must offer instruction in the several branches of study required to be taught in the public schools of the state to the same general degree of depth.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “Private schools are required to file annually an affidavit with the superintendent of public instruction between the first and fifteenth day of October. The affidavit must contain the following information: 1) all names under which it has done and is doing business; 2) address of every place of business in California; 3) location of records and custodian of records; 4) names and addresses of directors and principal officers; 5) school enrollment by grades, number of teachers, coeducational or enrollment limited to boys or girls and boarding facilities; 6) that school attendance records, courses of study, and faculty information records maintained by the school are true and accurate; and 7) that criminal record summary information for employees has been obtained.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Private school teachers in California do not need to be certified.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

California has an extensive set of health and safety regulations, including invasive requirements such as this: “Persons in charge of private schools may not allow any cup or glass to be used in common for drinking purposes.”

COLORADO



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

The state of Colorado requires private schools to be licensed.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Colorado private schools can be for-profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

Private schools are required to operate for a minimum of 172 days each school year.

● CURRICULUM

Colorado private schools are required to offer “a sequential program of instruction.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “Whenever requested by the board of education of the school district in which the private school is located, the person or corporation in charge and control of any school other than a public school shall certify in writing a statement containing the name, age, place of residence, and number of days of attendance of all children of school age, during the preceding month, who attended the school.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Colorado teachers are not required to be certified.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

According to state regulations, “The school must meet health standards. A building being used by a non-public school must meet local building codes, zoning requirements, and fire safety standards.”

CONNECTICUT



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Connecticut does not require its private schools to be registered, accredited, approved, or licensed.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Connecticut private schools can be for profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

● CURRICULUM

Connecticut private school students are required to receive “equivalent instruction in the studies taught in the public schools.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “Private schools must file student attendance reports and reports similar to those required of public schools by the board of education except concerning finance.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Private school teachers do not need to be certified.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

Connecticut provides an extensive list of health and safety requirements that border on being onerous, such as this: “All private elementary and secondary schools must comply with state regulations concerning eye protection devices in laboratories and workshops.”

DELAWARE



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Delaware does not require private schools to be registered, accredited, approved, or licensed.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Delaware private schools can be for-profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “the Delaware Department of Education (DDOE) does not require a specific number of days for nonpublic schools to be open during a school year. The DDOE does also not collect attendance information throughout the school year.”

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “The DDOE does not provide or recommend the curriculum of any nonpublic school (homeschool or private). The DDOE does not endorse, accredit, approve, or provide any curriculum for Delaware Nonpublic schools.”

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Delaware teachers do not need to be certified.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

The District of Columbia requires official approval of private schools.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

D.C. private schools can be for-profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to district regulations, children are required to attend school, “during the period of each year when the public schools of the district are in session.”

● CURRICULUM

According to district regulations, “Schools must provide satisfactory evidence to the superintendent of schools that the character of instruction includes acceptable subject matter and time devoted to the subjects.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to district regulations, “By October 5 of each year, each public, independent, private, and parochial school shall report to the Office of the State Superintendent of Education the name, address, sex, and date of birth of each minor who resides permanently or temporarily in the District who is currently enrolled in their school.”

● TESTING

According to district regulations, “Students enrolled in nonpublic schools that receive educational services funded by the District of Columbia must participate in the annual academic assessments. Math and English language arts assessments are given in grades three, eight, and 10; science assessments in grades five and eight; and biology assessments in grades nine through 12.”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Private school teachers in D.C. do not need to be certified.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

FLORIDA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

According to state regulations, “A private school must register with the Department and annually complete the private school survey.”

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Florida private schools can be for-profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “Attendance at a private school satisfies the compulsory school attendance law if the child maintains regular attendance during the school term of either 180 actual school days or a minimum of 170 actual school days and the hourly equivalent of 180 actual school days. In kindergarten, this requires 540 net instructional hours; in grades one through three, 720 net instructional hours; and in grades four through 12, 900 net instructional hours.”

● CURRICULUM

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Florida private school teachers do not need to be certified.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

GEORGIA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Georgia private schools do not need to be registered, accredited, approved, or licensed.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

According to the Georgia Department of Education, “Private schools must demonstrate nonprofit status in order to participate in equitable services under Title IA and Title VIII (IC, IIA, IIIA, IVA, IVB).”

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “The institution provides instruction each 12 months for the equivalent of 180 school days of education with each school day consisting of at least four and one-half school hours.”

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, Georgia private schools must provide “a basic academic educational program which includes, but is not limited to, reading, language arts, mathematics, social studies, and science.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “Within 30 days after the beginning of each school year, it shall be the duty of the administrator of each private school to provide to the school superintendent of each local public school district which has residents enrolled in the private school a list of the name, age, and residence of each resident so enrolled.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Georgia private school teachers do not need to be certified.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

HAWAII



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

According to state regulations, “All private schools in Hawai‘i are required to be licensed by the Hawai‘i Council of Private Schools (HCPS) or accredited by a recognized accrediting body, according to Act 188 (1995), Act 227 (2019) and Act 61 (2022) passed by the Hawai‘i State Legislature.”

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Hawaii private schools can be for-profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “The private school can determine the length of the school day and the length of the school year in accord with its stated mission, provided that the amount of instruction offered is at least 880 hours in a given school year.”

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “Approved accrediting organizations set the education program requirements for private schools accredited in this manner.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “The Hawaii Council of Private Schools is responsible for publishing an annual directory of licensed private schools and an annual enrollment report, keeping permanent records for all schools, and handling complaints.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to state regulations, “Approved accrediting organizations set teacher certification requirements for private schools accredited in this manner.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Idaho does not require registration, approval, or licensure of private schools, and state accreditation is optional.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Idaho private schools can be for-profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, attendance at a private or parochial school must be “during a period in each year equal to that in which the public schools are in session.”

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “The Idaho compulsory school attendance statute requires parents and guardians to ensure that their school-age children receive instruction in the subjects commonly taught in the public schools.”

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to state regulations, “Every person employed in an accredited private elementary or secondary school as a teacher, supervisor, administrator, education specialist, school nurse, or school librarian must hold a certificate from the state board of education for the service being rendered.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

ILLINOIS



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Registration is optional, and neither accreditation, nor approval, nor licensure is required.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Private schools must be nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “The chief school administrator of each school shall provide assurances to the State Superintendent that the school can document that that school offers an academic term of at least 176 days of pupil attendance annually that meets the current statutory requirements regarding minimum hours of instruction per day at least 880 per-pupil clock hours of instruction annually; or an academic term that satisfies any other minimum instructional requirement established in statute that is applicable to public schools, including possible incorporation of exceptions provided for public schools.”

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “The chief school administrator of each school shall provide assurances to the State Superintendent that the school can document that that school provides instruction in English, in the branches of education taught to children of corresponding age and grade in the public schools, including the language arts, mathematics, the biological, physical and social sciences, the fine arts, and physical development and health.”

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to state regulations, “No requirements, but recognized schools must employ teachers who hold a Bachelor’s degree.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

The state of Illinois has several health and safety requirements for private schools that border on onerous. They include the following: the physical facilities occupied by the school must comply with the applicable local building code and fire safety requirements. Also, schools must comply with the requirements of the School Safety Drill Act, the Eye Protection in School Act, and the Toxic Art Supplies in Schools Act.

INDIANA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

State accreditation and approval are both optional.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Private schools can be for-profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

“In order to comply with compulsory attendance law in Indiana, a student shall attend school each year for the 180 days public schools are in session.”

● CURRICULUM

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “Private schools must keep an accurate daily record of attendance to verify the enrollment and attendance of any particular child upon request of the state superintendent or local superintendent of the school corporation. The principal/school administrator in every nonpublic school must furnish, on request of the state superintendent, a list of the names, addresses, and ages for all students attending the school.”

● TESTING

According to state regulations, “Statewide assessment must be administered to all full-time students attending a school corporation, charter school, state accredited nonpublic school, or eligible school in grades subject to the statewide assessment required by federal law and in a manner prescribed by the state board.”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Accredited and recognized nonpublic schools are required to employ personnel that are “properly licensed.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

State accreditation is optional; there are no requirements for registration, approval, or licensure.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Iowa private schools can be for-profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “Nonpublic schools must prescribe an attendance policy which requires student attendance for at least 148 days, with at least 37 days each quarter. An accredited nonpublic school calendar must include at least 180 days or 1080 hours of instruction.”

● CURRICULUM

Iowa State Board of Education rules require that a “multicultural, gender-fair approach” be used by state-accredited nonpublic schools and that global perspectives be incorporated into all levels of the educational program.

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to state regulations, “Nonpublic school teachers that are employed by schools accredited by the Iowa State Board of Education must hold a license or certificate for the position of employment held.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

Iowa does require some prescriptive health and safety interventions that border on onerous. They include the following: “Nonpublic schools must provide eye- and ear-protective devices for students and teachers participating in shop or laboratory courses that pose a potential hazard” and “Private schools must conduct two fire drills and two tornado drills between July 1 and Dec. 31 of each year and again between Jan. 1 and June 30 of each year.”

KANSAS



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Registration is required, but neither accreditation, nor approval, nor licensure is required.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Kansas private schools can be for-profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to the Kansas Department of Education, “Classes must be held for a period of time which is substantially equivalent to the time public schools are in session. The time required for public schools is at least 186 days of not less than 6 hours per day, or 1116 hours per year for grades 1-11.”

● CURRICULUM

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to state regulations, “Non-accredited private schools are not required to employ teachers who are licensed by the state; however, courses must be taught by competent instructors.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

Kansas places several health and safety requirements that could be onerous. They include the following: “Every pupil up to the age of nine years who has not been previously enrolled in any Kansas school must present the results of a health assessment prior to admission to or attendance in school. A health assessment includes a health history, physical examination, and such screening tests as are medically indicated to determine hearing ability, vision ability, nutrition adequacy, and appropriate growth and development” and “All private schools must provide a basic vision screening without charge to every pupil not less than once every two years. The school board must designate someone to perform the test and notify parents or guardians if an examination by a physician or optometrist is warranted.”

KENTUCKY



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

State accrediting and licensing are optional. There are no requirements for registration or approval.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Kentucky private schools can be for-profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “The school term for private and parochial schools may not be shorter than the term of the local public school district; if the school operates year-round then the minimum term 61 is 185 days that includes no less than the equivalent of 1062 instructional hours in a minimum of 170 instructional days.”

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “Private schools are required to teach subjects that will educate children to be intelligent citizens. Courses should be taught in the English language and should include subjects similar to those taught in public schools, which should include at least reading, writing, spelling, grammar, history, mathematics, and civics.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “Private and parochial schools must keep student attendance records in a register provided by the State Board for Elementary and Secondary Education. The schools must make attendance and scholarship reports in the same manner as required of public school officials. The schools must be open to inspection 62 by the directors of pupil personnel and officials of the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) at all times.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Private schools are “subject to state minimum standards.” The standards include “qualifications of instructors and administrators.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

LOUISIANA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Registration, accreditation, and approval are voluntary in Louisiana.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Private schools must be nonprofit to receive state approval.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

Louisiana state code states that “Each school will adopt a calendar that includes 57,750 minutes of instructional time. A nonpublic school may modify the total number of instructional minutes per day and instructional days per year, provided that 57,750 minutes of instructional time per year are scheduled.”

● CURRICULUM

According to Louisiana state code, “The school shall plan and implement a continuous program of skills, concepts, and instruction in a learning environment designed to promote excellence in order that every individual may be afforded an equal opportunity to develop to his/her potential. For incoming freshmen in 2009-2010 and beyond, the 24 units required for graduation shall include 16 required units and 8 elective units for the Louisiana Basic Core Curriculum, or 21 required units and 3 elective units for the Louisiana Core 4 Curriculum.”

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Teachers are required to either be certified, possess a bachelor’s degree, or obtain a temporary teaching authorization from the state.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

MAINE



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

State approval is required. Accreditation is optional.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Maine private schools can be for-profit or nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, private schools must “make provision for the maintenance of all of its schools for at least 180 days a year. At least 175 days shall be used for instruction. In meeting the requirement of a 180-day school year, no more than 5 days may be used for in-service education of teachers, administrative meetings, parent-teacher conferences, records’ days and similar activities.”

● CURRICULUM

In multiple places in Maine state regulations, the words “equivalent instruction” are used to describe the education that private schools must provide.

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “The chief administrative officer of the private school shall submit in writing, within 2 weeks after the opening of the school, or by October 1st, whichever first occurs, the names, residences, and grade levels of the students attending the school. This information shall be submitted to the Superintendent(s) of the public school administrative unit(s) in which the students reside. This report shall be updated as necessary.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Maine private school teachers must be certified.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

MARYLAND



● REGULATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Private schools in Maryland must be approved by the state. According to state regulations, “A certificate of approval is issued based on the adequacy and appropriateness of the facilities, conditions of entrance and scholarship, and educational qualifications and standards for the purpose of the institution, its program, personnel requirements, and certificates or diplomas issued. Institutions operated by bona fide church organizations are exempt from the requirement to hold a certificate of approval from the Maryland State Board of Education if the legal authority of the bona fide church organization so chooses.”

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

Private schools must provide at least 170 days or 180 days of instruction, depending on their authorization.

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, the state has specific requirements for curriculum, particular for secondary schools. They include the following: “A minimum the following credits for secondary school graduation: four credits in English-language arts; two credits in social studies to include at least one credit in U.S. history; six credits in science and mathematics (at least two credits in each); and nine additional credits in accordance with the school’s written requirements.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “Approved nonpublic high schools must be prepared to present a transcript of the secondary school record of each student for each year enrolled that contains specified components: school’s name, address, and telephone number; student’s first, middle, and last names; student’s date of birth; student’s home address; credits and grades earned in each subject area; code for the meaning of the grading system; transfer credits accepted by the secondary school; month, day, and year the student initially entered; month, day, and year the student withdrew or graduated; and number of days of attendance each school year.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to state regulations, “Teachers who provide instruction in English, language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, and courses for which secondary school credit is granted at nonpublic schools approved under COMAR 13A.09.09 (private pay) must have a bachelor’s degree, 120 semester hour equivalance, or a bachelor’s degree equivalent as reviewed by an independent agency given authorization to evaluate foreign credentials.”

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Maryland places several onerous health and safety requirements on school. One is that schools “must establish a policy to permit school employees to administer auto-injectable epinephrine, if available, to a student who is known to be or thought to be in anaphylaxis. The school’s policy must include proper training, procedures for use, follow-up emergency procedures, allowance for school personnel to obtain and store the medication, specific parental notification, and an oversight and monitoring policy process.”

MASSACHUSETTS



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

State approval is mandatory. According to state regulations, “School committees will approve a private school when satisfied that its instruction equals the public schools in the same town in thoroughness and efficiency and that private students are making the same progress as public school students.”

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to Massachusetts law, “Every child between the minimum and maximum ages established for school attendance by the board of education must attend a ‘public day school’ in the town the student resides, or some other day school approved by the school committee, during the number of days required by the board of education in each school year, unless the child attends school in another town, or attends an experimental school project established under an experimental school plan.”

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “School committees have the power to require private schools to provide an education ‘equal in thoroughness and efficiency’ to local public schools.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “The supervisory officers of all private schools must report the name, age and residence of any child enrolled in the school to the superintendent of schools in the town where the children reside within 30 days of enrollment. If a child withdraws from the school, the officers must notify the superintendent within 10 days.”

● TESTING

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “The (Massachusetts) Department (of Education) suggests that the ‘thoroughness and efficiency’ criteria can be interpreted to include approval based on the private school’s student performance assessment procedures.”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

Massachusetts imposes some health and safety regulations that border on onerous. They include the following: “Each institution of secondary education must file at least annually a report with the board of education certifying that the school has informed its students of the hazing prohibition and adopted and disseminated a disciplinary policy on the organizers and participants of hazing.”

MICHIGAN



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Private schools must be approved by the state.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “The Michigan Supreme Court ruled that the nonpublic school act did not require a nonpublic school be in session for the number of days required for public schools. (The Michigan Department of Education) recommends that a nonpublic school develop a school year calendar comparable to the public school district where the nonpublic school is located.”

● CURRICULUM

Private must provide courses of mathematics, reading, English, science, and social studies, in every grade.

● RECORD KEEPING

The Michigan Department of Education annually requests information from nonpublic schools on the number of students in each grade, teacher qualifications, courses of study offered, and an assurance that that school officials comply with criminal history check requirements.

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

Michigan places numerous health and safety requirements on schools that border on onerous. They include the following: “Private school students entering kindergarten must submit evidence of a preschool vision screening test prior to enrollment unless the parents/guardians submit a statement that the test is contrary to their religious convictions.”

MINNESOTA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

State accreditation is voluntary.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

● CURRICULUM

Minnesota law requires private schools to teach basic communication skills, including reading and writing, literature, and fine arts; mathematics and science; social studies including history, geography, economics, government, and citizenship; and health and physical education. Instruction, textbooks and materials must also be in the English language.

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “By October 1, each nonpublic school must report the name, birthdate and address of each child ages 7-17 receiving instruction.”

● TESTING

According to state regulations, “If the school is not accredited by a state-recognized accrediting agency, it must also come to an agreement on an annual nationally normed achievement test and ensure that instructors meet minimal requirements in Minnesota Statutes.”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Minnesota private school teachers need to be certified.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

MISSISSIPPI



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

State approval is optional.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “The academic year provides a minimum of 180 teaching days in which both teachers and pupils are in regular attendance for scheduled classroom instruction. The number of hours of actual teaching which shall constitute a school day shall be determined and fixed by the board of trustees of the school district at not less than five and one-half (5-½) hours.”

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “To graduate from a Mississippi private school, a student must possess the minimum number of Carnegie units set forth in the Mississippi Public School Accountability Standards.”

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to state regulations, “All professional positions are required to be filled by licensed staff that are properly endorsed as required by state law.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

Mississippi requires all private schools to be air conditioned, which could be an example of an onerous requirement, depending on its implementation.

MISSOURI



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Missouri private schools must be nonprofit.

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “Private schools, except privately operated trade schools, must provide courses of instruction in the constitutions of the United States and of Missouri and in American history and institutions. Instruction must begin no later than the seventh grade and continue in high school to the extent determined by the commissioner of education. No pupil can receive a certificate of graduation from any private school, except private trade schools, without satisfactorily passing an examination on these subjects. The commissioner will prescribe a list of suitable texts. These provisions do not apply to foreign exchange students.”

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

MONTANA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “Attendance at a nonpublic school exempts a student from public education if the nonpublic school provides at least the minimum aggregate hours of pupil instruction in accordance with Montana Code.”

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “Attendance at a nonpublic school exempts a student from public education if the nonpublic school provides ‘an organized course of study’ that includes instruction in the subjects required of public schools as a basic instructional program pursuant to Montana Code.”

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Montana private school teachers and leaders must be certified.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

Montana requires some specific health and safety policies that could be onerous. They include the following: “Schools must conduct at least eight disaster drills each year. At least four of the drills must be fire exit drills. Drills must be held at different hours of the day or evening. A board of trustees shall identify local hazards that exist within the boundaries of its school district and design drills to address those hazards. The recall signal must be separate and distinct from any other signal.”

NEBRASKA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

According to state regulations, “Approval is required unless a school chooses to operate under the provisions for ‘exempt’ schools. Schools exempt from the approval and accreditation requirements are not considered either approved or accredited by the Nebraska Department of Education and are not entitled to any of the benefits, privileges, or services accorded or provided to approved or accredited schools.”

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “A school term (year) must be no less than 1,032 instructional hours for 97 elementary school and 1,080 instructional hours for high school. Kindergarten’s school term must be at least 400 clock hours.”

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “Nebraska requires some specific civics coursework, including devoting at least one hour per week to reciting stories of American history or American heroes, singing patriotic songs and memorizing the ‘Star Spangled Banner’ and ‘America,’ and developing reverence for the flag and instruction proper conduct in its presentation. It also requires that in at least two grades from grades five–eight, approved and accredited private, denominational, and parochial schools must devote at least three periods per week to the teaching of American history from approved textbooks, taught so as to make the course interesting and attractive and to develop a love of country. In at least two grades of every high school, three periods per week must be devoted to civics, including the constitutions of the United States and Nebraska; the benefits and advantages of our form of government; the dangers and fallacies of Nazism; communism, and similar ideologies; and the duties of citizenship. Appropriate patriotic exercises must be held for Lincoln’s birthday, Washington’s birthday, Flag Day, Memorial Day, and Veteran’s Day. Nebraska requires that all of these history courses stress the contributions of all ethnic groups to the growth of America, art, music, education, medicine, literature, science, politics, government, and war service.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “By Sept. 15 of each school year, a fall personnel report, with additions of certified staff after that date being reported to the department. By the last day of February of each school year, a curriculum report. Data elements with individual student demographics, including race, poverty status, high mobility status, attendance, and limited English proficiency; individual student achievement including data for assessments; and individual educational input characteristics including class size, teacher education, teacher experience, special education, early childhood programs, federal programs, and targeted education programs.”

● TESTING

According to state regulations, “Accredited nonpublic schools are required to administer a standardized norm-referenced test in at least one grade in each of the following three levels: grades four to six, grades seven to nine, and grades 10 to 12. Each school must submit a written performance report annually.”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to state regulations, “Private, denominational, and parochial school teachers in accredited and approved schools must hold a valid Nebraska certificate or permit issued by the commissioner of education.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

Nebraska requires several health and safety policies and procedures that border on onerous. It mandates monthly fire drills, keeping all doors and exits unlocked during school hours, and creating a safety and security plan and committee, a policy on bullying, and a policy on dating violence that includes a statement that dating violence will not be tolerated.

NEVADA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

According to the Nevada Department of Education, “All private schools must be licensed by the Nevada Department of Education. A majority of the private schools are exempt from the Private Elementary and Secondary Education Authorization Act. Exempt private schools are those connected to a church or ministry, another government agency, or a fraternal/benevolent entity.”

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to the Nevada Department of Education, “All private schools, exempt or not, must provide 180 days of instruction, and the same number of minutes per day that is required of public schools.”

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “All private schools, exempt or not, must provide at least the curriculum required of public schools.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “Private schools are required to furnish periodic reports of enrollment, attendance and general progress within each school to the superintendent of public instruction.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to state regulations, “In order to teach in a Nevada private school, a teacher must hold a teacher’s license issued by the Department or by another state or territory of the United States that is appropriate for his assignment, hold a bachelor’s degree from an institution accredited by a regional accrediting association that is approved by the United States Department of Education and have 3 years of verified full-time or supervised experience in teaching the appropriate grade level, or hold a master’s degree in an area that is appropriate for the instructor’s assignment from an institution accredited by a regional accrediting association that is approved by the United States Department of Education and have 1 year of verified full-time or supervised experience in teaching the appropriate grade level.”

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Nevada has numerous health and safety requirements that, taken together, place an onerous burden on private schools. These include a rule that “Each private school must establish a committee to develop a plan to be used by the school in responding to a crisis. The development committee must include ‘at least one member of the governing body; at least one administrator of the school; at least one teacher of the school; at least one employee of the school who is not a teacher and who is not responsible for the administration of the school; at least one parent or legal guardian of a pupil who is enrolled in the school; at least one representative of a local law enforcement agency in the county in which the school is located; and at least one representative of a state or local organization for emergency management.’” Another rule says, “The development committee must, at least once each year, review and update the crisis plan as appropriate, and provide an updated copy of the plan to the governing body of the school.”

NEW HAMPSHIRE



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Private schools must be approved by the state, and students are required to attend either an approved public, private, or homeschool program.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “The state of New Hampshire requires in kindergarten at least 450 hours of instructional time. In grades one through 6, at least 945 hours of instructional time, and in grades 7 through 12 at least 990 hours of instructional time.”

● CURRICULUM

According to the New Hampshire Office of Non-Public schools, “Nonpublic schools are required to provide courses in the history, government and constitutions of the United States and New Hampshire, including the organization and operation of New Hampshire municipal, county and state government and of the federal government.”

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

New Hampshire requires schools to undergo fire, life safety and school health inspections before opening. These could be useful and appropriate, or they could be onerous. That is why they are rated yellow.

NEW JERSEY



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

According to the New Jersey Department of Education, “The NJDOE does not accredit nonpublic schools. Nonpublic schools do not need accreditation to be recognized by the state of New Jersey. Accreditation is optional and would be provided through an independent accreditation agency.”

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “The compulsory education law requires attendance at a public school or a day school in which there is given instruction equivalent to that provided in the public schools for children of similar grades and attainments.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Private schools (in New Jersey) must annually report statistics relating to the conduct of the institution as required by the commissioner on or before August 1. No private schools may be required to report expenses or finances; nor shall any such report prepared by the school be made public.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

New Jersey imposes numerous health and safety regulations that are onerous for schools to comply with. These include requirements for policies for epinephrine auto-injection administration, nebulizers in the office of the school nurse, the possession of an AED machine, the requirement to disburse annual fact sheets around sports-related eye injuries and more.

NEW MEXICO



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

State accreditation is optional.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Persons subject to the Compulsory School Attendance Law (in New Mexico) must attend school for at least the length of time of the school year that is established in the school district in which the person is a resident.”

● CURRICULUM

● RECORD KEEPING

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “The public education department (in New Mexico) is under a statutory duty to require periodic attendance reports from private schools on forms prescribed.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

New Mexico imposes some health and safety regulations that could become onerous. For example, according to state code, “Private schools are required to conduct at least one fire drill each week during the first four weeks of the school year, and at least once each month thereafter, for the remainder of the school year. Two drills must be shelter-in-place drills, one must be an evacuation drill, and the remainder must be fire drills. If a paid 119 fire department is maintained in the area, a member of the department must be asked to attend to give instruction and constructive criticism.”

NEW YORK



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

State approval is optional.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “Students attending nonpublic schools must attend for at least as many hours as required in public schools. A full-time day school must be in session for not less than 190 days each year, inclusive of legal holidays during the term and exclusive of Saturdays. Accounting for the 10 state public holidays, schools must be session 180 days.”

● CURRICULUM

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Instruction given to a minor elsewhere than in a public school must be substantially equivalent to the instruction given at the local public school.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “Nonpublic schools must provide a comprehensive assessment report for the three school years prior to the reporting school year. The report must include student test data, student enrollment, data on diplomas and certificates, information on the number of students transferred to alternative high schools, high school equivalency preparation programs, and additional information the chief administrative office of the nonpublic school finds relevant or the commissioner requests.”

● ● TESTING

According to New York regulations, “A nonpublic school, not including a registered high school, will be placed under department review when the school scores below one or more of the review criteria including results of assessments.”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

New York requires “competent” teachers in private schools.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

New York places health and safety regulations that could be onerous depending on how they are interpreted. These include statements that “fire drills must be conducted at least 12 times each school year; eight of the drills must be held between September 1 and December 1; one-third of the drills should use fire escapes on buildings if provided; and at least one drill should instruct students how to leave the building during lunch period.” Also, private schools needed to have pesticide notification procedures, shop and lab classes must have eye safety policies, and bat boys and bat girls participating in baseball need to wear protective headgear.

NORTH CAROLINA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

State accreditation is optional.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to the North Carolina Department of Education, schools must “operate for a school term of at least nine calendar months on a regular schedule excluding reasonable holidays and vacations.”

● CURRICULUM

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

North Carolina regulations state that “each qualified nonpublic school shall administer, at least once in each school year, a nationally standardized test or other nationally standardized equivalent measurement selected by the chief administrative officer of such school, to all students enrolled or regularly attending grades three, six and nine.”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

NORTH DAKOTA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

State approval is mandatory.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Elementary and secondary schools (in North Dakota) must provide for a school calendar of at least 182 days, which include one hundred seventy-five full days of instruction, three holidays, two parent-teacher conference days, and two days for professional development activities.”

● CURRICULUM

North Dakota has extensive requirements as to what courses private schools must offer and when. It says, “To be approved by the superintendent of public instruction, each public and nonpublic elementary and middle school shall provide students instruction in the following: English language arts, including reading, composition, creative writing, English grammar, and spelling; mathematics; social studies, including the United States Constitution, United States history, geography, government, and North Dakota studies, with an emphasis on the geography, history, and agriculture of the state, in grades 4 and 8; science, including agriculture; physical education; health, including physiology, hygiene, disease control, and the nature and effects of alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “The superintendent of public instruction may examine the records of any nonpublic school upon request. The school administrator for a nonpublic school must report to the superintendent of public instruction the number of 11th-grade students who took the ACT, including the writing test; the number who took the three WorkKeys assessments; and those that were exempted from these requirements along with the reason for each exemption. Each nonpublic school must submit data regarding school attendance to the superintendent of public instruction.”

● TESTING

According to state regulations, “Nonpublic school grade 11 students must take the ACT, including the writing test, or three WorkKeys assessments recommended by the career and technical education department and approved by the superintendent of instruction who is responsible for the cost of securing and then administering a student’s one summative assessment decided upon by the student.”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Teacher certification is mandatory.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Ohio offers multiple pathways for private schools to exist in the state. Neither “Chartered” nor “Non-chartered” private schools require state approval.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to Ohio regulations that apply to both chartered and non-chartered private schools, “The school shall be open for instruction with pupils in attendance for not less than four hundred fifty-five hours in the case of pupils in kindergarten unless such pupils are provided all-day kindergarten, in which case the pupils shall be in attendance for nine hundred ten hours; nine hundred ten hours in the case of pupils in grades one through six; and one thousand one hours in the case of pupils in grades seven through twelve in each school year.”

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, private schools must offer courses in language arts; geography, the history of United States and Ohio, and national, state, and local government; mathematics; science; health; physical education; the fine arts, including music; first aid, safety, and fire prevention.

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

Ohio rules state that “each participating school shall administer the state tests to all students who are enrolled in grade nine for the first time before July 1, 2014 and who are not specifically excused in accordance with the Ohio Revised Code or the Administrative Code.”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Certification is not required, but teachers who are not certified must have a bachelor’s degree from a recognized college or university.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

OKLAHOMA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Private schools in Oklahoma must be licensed by the state.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to Oklahoma code, “The minimum length of the school year will be one hundred eighty (180) days or one thousand eighty (1,080) hours, provided up to five (5) days or thirty (30) hours per school year may be used for attendance of professional meetings.”

● CURRICULUM

Oklahoma law states, “Nonpublic schools of the State differ widely in mission, structure, funding, and operation and no prescribed set of standards can be applied to all schools. However, the standards must be comparable with the State Board of Education’s standards for public schools in terms of the applicable quality indicators.”

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Oklahoma law states that “professional staff members must hold degrees and be qualified by preparation or experience for positions they hold and for the work to which they are assigned.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

OREGON



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Students attending a private or parochial school (in Oregon) for a period equivalent to that required of children attending public schools are exempt from public school attendance” requirements.

● CURRICULUM

Students in private schools must be taught “the courses of study usually taught in grades one through 12 in the public schools.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to Oregon law, “Private alternative schools must report annually on each student’s academic progress, including the results of the state assessment, to students, parents and the school district.”

● TESTING

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Students enrolled in private alternative schools, as defined by Or. Rev. Stat. §336.615, must take the statewide assessment developed by the Oregon Department of Education.”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

Oregon requires some health and safety policies and procedures that could be onerous. These include requirements that schools “conduct at least two earthquake drills and two safety threats drills a year, as well as drills on fires. Schools in coastal zones must conduct at least three drills on earthquakes and tsunamis each year.”

PENNSYLVANIA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Pennsylvania has three different classes of private schools, “licensed,” “non-licensed,” and “accredited,” each with different requirements for registration and approval.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to the Pennsylvania Department of Education, “Private schools are required to be in session for a minimum of 180 days of instruction or a minimum of 450 kindergarten hours, 900 elementary hours, or 990 secondary hours of instruction. Licensed private academic schools must request a formal exception to the 180-day requirement by submitting the 180-Day Exception Form if the school wishes to use the hours in lieu of the days.”

● CURRICULUM

According to Pennsylvania code, “Each school shall observe and comply with all curriculum requirements contained in the public-school laws. Written planned course outlines shall be on file for subjects taught.”

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Pennsylvania regulations state, “Only teachers holding a valid Pennsylvania professional certificate issued under Chapter 49 (relating to certification of professional personnel), a private academic teaching certificate or a private academic temporary approval certificate may teach in a licensed private school.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

RHODE ISLAND



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

State approval is mandatory.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to the Rhode Island Department of Education, “The period of attendance for private schools must be substantially equal to that required in public schools. The period of attendance, calculated from an approved school calendar and the hours of core instruction must be substantially equal to that required in public schools. Five- and one-half hours per day, totaling 180 days or the equivalent is required for approval.”

● CURRICULUM

According to the Rhode Island Department of Education, “A full curriculum for all grades and subjects must be submitted and be substantially equivalent to that taught in the public schools.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to the Rhode Island Department of Education, “Private school teachers must keep a register of the names of all students, their sex and age, names of parents or guardians, the time when each student enters and leaves the school, and their daily attendance. Private schools are obligated to prepare reports required by the school committee or Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to the Rhode Island Department of Education, “Certification is not required, but all teachers in non-public special education schools must be certified. All teachers must have a bachelor’s degree, a criminal records check, and demonstrated competency in the content area or grade levels they teach. Teachers are expected maintain and develop up to date competencies with appropriate professional development.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

Rhode Island imposes many health and safety requirements, when, taken together, become onerous. This includes very prescriptive drill requirements, eyewear requirements in science classes, bullying policies, and annual approval by local fire chiefs, building inspectors, directors of state departments of health, and directors of the state labor department.

SOUTH CAROLINA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

Schools are required to be in session for 180 days.

● CURRICULUM

● RECORD KEEPING

According to the South Carolina Department of Education, “Private schools must report on request to the local superintendent of education the following information: 1) the number of students receiving instruction; 2) the number of students in regular attendance; 3) the number of teachers employed; and 4) such other facts demonstrating the grade and amount of educational work done in the private school.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

SOUTH DAKOTA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Each local school board (in South Dakota) shall set the number of days in a school term, the length of a school day, and the number of school days in a school week. The local school board or governing body shall establish the number of hours in the school term for kindergarten programs. The number of hours in the school term for kindergarten may be no less than 437.5 hours, for grades one through five may be no less than 875 hours, and for grades six through 12 may not be less than 962.5 hours, exclusive of intermissions.”

● CURRICULUM

According to South Dakota statute, private schools must provide instruction in the basic skills of language arts and mathematics for a period of time equivalent to that offered by public schools. They also must include instruction on “the importance of citizenship, patriotism, honesty, self-discipline, self-respect, sexual abstinence, respect for the contributions of minority and ethnic groups to the heritage of South Dakota, regard for the elderly, and respect for authority.”

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Children (in South Dakota) who are excused from compulsory public-school attendance by receiving alternative instruction in grades two, four, eight, and 11 must annually take a nationally standardized achievement test (basic skills).”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

South Dakota health and safety regulations could be onerous, depending on interpretation. For example, one regulation says nonpublic schools must be “constructed, equipped, operated and maintained in a safe condition” with respect to “the type of construction and materials used, fireproofing, the number and types of ways of egress, aisles and passageways, stairs and fire escapes, wall openings, exits and exit signs, doors and doorways, shaft ways and other vertical openings, fire alarm systems, electrical equipment, flammable and explosive materials, heating systems and fuel storage, numbers of occupants, ventilation, and all other emergency protection.” Depending on how this is interpreted, it could create a serious burden.

TENNESSEE



REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Tennessee has six different classifications for private schools, with varying levels of state intervention. Several categories are generally exempt from state oversight.

NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Schools in Categories I, II, IV, V and VI must be conducted for the same length of term as public schools (6 1/2-hour school days in minimum). The State Board of Education Rules do not address the length of school year or days in Category III schools.”

CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “Category I, II, and VI schools must adhere to the state’s minimum graduation requirements for public schools. A Category II school’s curriculum must include the areas of reading, composition, speech, mathematics, social studies, science, art, music, health and physical education. A Category VI school’s curriculum must include areas of English, mathematics, social studies, science, the arts, foreign language (it can be the language of the host country), and wellness consistent with Tennessee curriculum.”

RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “All private and parochial schools shall keep daily reports of attendance, verified by the teacher making such record and open for inspection by the local superintendent. Private schools are under a duty to report promptly to the local superintendent the names of students who have withdrawn or who have been absent five days without adequate excuse. Category II and VI schools must maintain cumulative records on each student. All non-public schools in category 1 shall submit annually: 200 Day Accountability Report, Non-Public Reporting Form; S-File (for student numbers); T-File (for teacher information) as part of the school’s direct application for approval. Category V schools must submit by November 1st of each year the name, mailing address and telephone number of the school; the name and academic credentials of the principal or headmaster of the school; the number of students in each grade level as of October 1 of current school year; the name and academic credentials of each teacher and the subjects taught by that teacher; and certification that the school year provides an operating schedule that includes the minimum number of instructional days and hours as required of public schools.”

● TESTING

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Category I schools (in Tennessee) must test in accordance with public school requirements. Category II schools must test at least once every school year, give a nationally standardized achievement test covering the areas of reading, language arts, spelling, math, science, and social science to each pupil in grades two through eight and grade ten; the results must be communicated to teachers and parents and kept on file at the school for one calendar year. Category V schools must administer a nationally standardized achievement test covering the basic academic areas at grades two through eight and grade ten. Test results should be used to improve student instruction. Category VI schools must administer high school tests required by the state. Results must be communicated to teachers and parents, and kept on file for one calendar year. If the state requires minimum scores to receive a diploma, Category VI students must achieve such scores to receive a diploma. Category VI students must achieve English language proficiency per the standards of the associated public university.”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to state regulations, “Teachers in Category I schools must be licensed and at least one must be licensed in special education. Teachers serving in Categories II and III must meet the licensure and certification standards set forth by their agency/association. Category V teachers must hold a baccalaureate degree, but are not required to have a teaching certificate. Category VI teachers must meet the licensure requirement of Tennessee or their host country.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

Tennessee has certain health and safety regulations that could be onerous. One example is that “fire drills must be held monthly in private schools. A record of all fire drills; including the time and date, must be kept in the respective school and made available upon request to the State Fire Marshal.” Others include “all doors serving as exits must be kept unlocked during the periods that a building is occupied” and “annual inspections by the Fire Marshal’s Office and the Health Department are required for all categories of non-public schools.”

TEXAS



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Accredited private schools (in Texas) must meet or exceed the minimum seat time required of public schools.”

● CURRICULUM

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Teacher certification is not required for private schools (in Texas). All teachers in accredited private schools must be ‘highly qualified,’ but each accrediting agency is allowed to define what that means as part of its approval process. The accrediting agency may choose to use the Texas state teacher certification or may develop its own standards, as long as they are higher than those for the Texas state teacher certification. The accrediting agency also has the option of recognizing out-of-state credentials.”

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

UTAH



- **REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE**
- **NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS**
- **SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR**
- **CURRICULUM**
- **RECORD KEEPING**
- **TESTING**
- **TEACHER CERTIFICATION**
- **HEALTH AND SAFETY**

VERMONT



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Either state approval or recognition is mandatory.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Recognized independent schools (in Vermont) must be in session an amount of time substantially equivalent to that required for public schools.”

● CURRICULUM

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Approved and recognized nonpublic schools (in Vermont) must provide a minimum course of study in the following fields: basic communication, including reading, writing, and the use of numbers; citizenship, history, and government in Vermont and the United States; physical education and comprehensive health education; English, American, and other literature; the natural sciences; and the fine arts.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “Recognized independent schools and approved independent schools must provide the names and addresses of enrolled pupils to the secretary on October 1 of each year. The school must also notify the commissioner of the names and addresses of any pupils withdrawing from the school within seven days of their withdrawal.”

● TESTING

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “An approved independent school accepting students for whom the district of residence pays tuition must use the assessment or assessments required to measure attainment standards for student performance of those pupils. In addition, the school must provide data related to the assessment or assessments as required by the secretary.”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

According to the U.S. Department of Education, “Teachers at approved schools need to hold “a minimum of a bachelor’s degree in their field of instruction or substantially equivalent time in training and experience in their field of instruction.”

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Vermont requires many health and safety requirements which, when taken together, add up to an onerous burden on schools. Schools need to have gun-free school policies; harassment, hazing, and bullying-prevention policies. They must conduct monthly evacuation drills and keep logs of them, and fulfill other requirements.

VIRGINIA



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “Virginia’s compulsory attendance laws require children to attend school — public, private, denomination or parochial — during the period of each year the public schools are in session and for the same number of days and hours per day as the public schools. The length of the school term for public schools is at least 180 days or 990 teaching hours.”

● CURRICULUM

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

The state of Virginia imposes some health and safety requirements, such as requirements that students use eye protection in labs and shop classes, that could become onerous when taken together.

WASHINGTON



● REGULATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

According to the Washington Federation of Independent Schools, “All private schools must be approved by the Washington State Board of Education before opening to serve students.”

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to the Washington Federation of Independent Schools, “Washington private schools must provide 180 days or 1000 hours of education for their students.”

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “Private school curriculum shall include instruction of the basic skills of occupational education, science, mathematics, language, social studies, history, health, reading, writing, spelling, and the development of appreciation of art and music, all in sufficient units for meeting state board of education graduation requirements.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “The administrative or executive authority of every private school in this state must report to the superintendent of public instruction on or before the thirtieth day of June in each year, on forms to be furnished, such information as may be required by the superintendent of public instruction, to make complete the records of education work pertaining to all children residing within the state.”

● TESTING

According to state regulations, “The state board of education shall not require private school students to meet the student learning goals, to learn the state learning standards, or to be assessed pursuant.”

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Teachers must be certified.

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

The state of Washington prescribes numerous health and safety requirements. Individually, most do not appear onerous, but taken together, they could be. Also, some might be implemented with more rigor than is apparent when just on the page.

WEST VIRGINIA



● REGULATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

West Virginia private schools are required to provide a minimum instructional term of 180 days, with an average of five hours of instruction per day.

● CURRICULUM

West Virginia regulations require that “in all public, private, parochial, and denominational schools located within this state there shall be given prior to the completion of the eighth grade at least one year of instruction in the history of the State of West Virginia. The schools shall require regular courses of instruction by the completion of the 12th grade in the history of the United States, in civics, in the Constitution of the United States, and in the government of the State of West Virginia for the purpose of teaching, fostering, and perpetuating the ideals, principles, and spirit of political and economic democracy in America, and increasing the knowledge of the organization and machinery of the government of the United States and of the State of West Virginia.”

● RECORD KEEPING

● TESTING

Private schools are required to administer a nationally normed standardized test in the same grades and subjects as public school use.

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

West Virginia places health and safety regulations on schools that could be onerous, depending on their interpretation. For example, schools must create specific crisis response plans. Creating such a plan could be straightforward, or it could be challenging.



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Accreditation is optional unless the school participates in one of the state's private school choice programs.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

Private schools must provide at least 875 hours of instructional time each year.

● CURRICULUM

● RECORD KEEPING

Private schools must provide “a sequentially progressive curriculum of fundamental instruction in reading, language arts, mathematics, social studies, science and health.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

● HEALTH AND SAFETY

The state of Wisconsin places health and safety requirements that could become onerous. “Private schools are required to conduct fire drills monthly unless inclement weather endangers the health of the students. Private schools are required to conduct tornado or other hazard drills at least twice annually. The governing body of the private school shall maintain for at least seven years a record of each fire drill and tornado or other hazard drill conducted. In each community having a recognized fire department, the private school shall annually file a report pertaining to such drills, on a form furnished by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, with the chief of the fire department. When no fire drill is held during any month, or when only one or no tornado or other hazard drill is held in a year, the person having direct charge of the school shall state the reasons in the report.”

WYOMING



● REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

Private schools must be licensed by the state.

● NONPROFIT REQUIREMENTS

● SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

According to state regulations, “K-12 private schools must be open during the entire time that the public schools are in session in the district in which the pupil resides in order to satisfy compulsory attendance law.”

● CURRICULUM

According to state regulations, “Applicable only to K-12 private schools, all students in licensed non-religious private schools must meet the student performance standards at the level set by the school in: (a) reading/language arts; (b) social studies; (c) mathematics; (d) science; (e) fine arts and performing arts; (f) physical education; (g) health and safety; (h) humanities; (i) career/vocational education; (j) foreign cultures and language; (k) applied technology; and (l) government and civics, including state and federal constitutions.”

● RECORD KEEPING

According to state regulations, “Applicable only to K-12 private schools, private school must provide an annual report to the State Board of Education that includes: (a) Number of students enrolled in the school on October 1st of the school year by grade (K-12); number of students dropping out of grades 9-12 during the school year; number of students completing high school and receiving a diploma issued by your school during the end of the school year; (b) Performance metrics on assessments; (c) Number of days students are in school; number of instructional hours each day; (d) The school’s recommended course of study for college-bound students and percent of students who have successfully completed the course of study; (e) The number of students involved in extra-curricular activities and events; (f) School improvement goals; and (g) Number of English learner Students enrolled in the school; name of English language proficiency assessment used to determine English language status; score for each student reported.”

● TESTING

● TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Teachers in Wyoming private schools must be certified, unless they teach in a religious school.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The state of Wyoming places health and safety requirements that could become onerous. According to one regulation, “K-12 private schools are required to conduct a fire drill at least once every month. If a paid fire department is maintained in the area, the school must request a representative to attend and offer instruction and constructive criticism.”

APPENDIX: CLASSIFYING STATE REGULATIONS

REGISTRATION, ACCREDITATION, APPROVAL, AND LICENSURE

- Requires name and address of school to be provided to state
- Requires accreditation by an independent body
- Requires state accreditation, requires state licensure

NONPROFIT STATUS

- Allows schools to be for-profit or nonprofit, or no regulation exists
- Must be nonprofit to participate in equitable services (services provided by public school districts to eligible private school students)
- Requires private schools to be nonprofit

SCHOOL DAY AND YEAR

- Does not require a certain number of days or hours
- Recommends a set of days or hours
- Requires specific number of days of attendance
- Requires specific number of hours of instruction per day
- Requires a specific number of hours in a year
- Requires same days as public schools

CURRICULUM

- No requirements on private school curriculum
- General requirements, such as that private schools provide a sequential program of instruction
- Private schools must provide specific core courses (e.g., English, history, math, civics, etc.)
- Requires private school curriculum to be substantially similar to public school curricula (or language to that effect)
- Requires specific courses outside of standard instructional core classes (English, math, history, science, civics, etc.)

RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

- Schools may be required to keep and have available upon request the following:
 - The name under which it does business
 - The names of its students and teachers
 - Its address
 - The name of the custodian of its records and its location
 - Names and addresses of directors and principal officers

- School enrollment by grades, number of teachers
- Student transcripts

- Requires schools to report (non-testing) data to a district superintendent or the state department of education or to make other annual submissions of records
- Schools must submit test scores or other academic results to state authorities

TEACHER CERTIFICATION

- No requirements (background checks not counted as requirements)
- The state imposes requirements on teachers (e.g., educational attainment, or demonstrated competency in field) that fall short of a certification requirement
- The certification requirement is equivalent to that imposed on public school teachers
- The state's requirements are above and beyond those imposed on public school teachers

TESTING

- No testing requirements
- Requires non-state aligned standardized tests (nationally normed)
- Private school students are required to take the same tests (or tests aligned to state standards) as public school students
- Private school student test results must be reported to the state
- ● Regulations call for the state to intervene in a private school, depending on its test scores

HEALTH AND SAFETY

- Requires that school maintain sanitary conditions
- Requires that private school students receive common vaccinations (with religious exemptions)
- Requires private school teachers to be mandatory reporters of abuse
- Requires that private school buildings be free of asbestos or have appropriate mitigation in place
- Requires fingerprint-based background checks (depends on how onerous the state's process to get it is, how costly it is, and what is required of public school teachers)
- Requires that schools meet local building codes, zoning requirements, and fire safety standards (depends on what they are, and what size school/use triggers different ones)
- Requires that schools are air conditioned (depends on where and what public schools must do)
- Requires that schools conduct specific safety drills (depends on what, where, and how many)
- Requires that schools are open to fire inspections, health and safety inspections (depends on what the standards inspectors use)
- Requires private schools to submit plans for coping specific illnesses or requires them to have specific medical gear on site (e.g., EpiPen administration, seizure plans, AEDs, or nebulizers)
- Requires specific school policies for certain topics (e.g., bullying or dating violence)



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