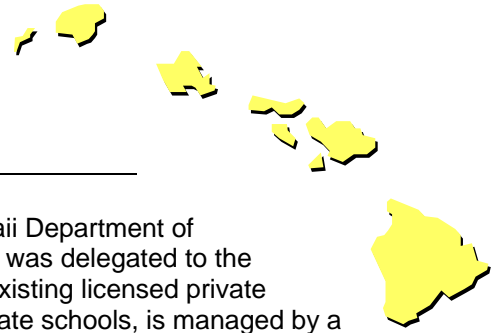


Hawaii



Until 1995, private schools in Hawaii had to be licensed by the Hawaii Department of Education. In 1995, responsibility for the licensing of private schools was delegated to the Hawaiian Council of Private Schools (HCPS), which consists of all existing licensed private schools in the state. Council business, including the approval of private schools, is managed by a board elected by the membership under guidelines established to ensure that the board is representative of the entire private school community. Allowing existing private schools to control the regulatory process gives them the power to regulate their own potential competitors through the licensing process.

ACCREDITATION, LICENSING & APPROVAL

Applies to all private schools

- Private schools must be approved by one of three possible entities: the Hawaii Council of Private Schools, the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, or the Hawaii Catholic Education Association.

TRANSPARENCY & REPORTING

Applies to all private schools

- Requirements are set by the three approving organizations.

CURRICULUM & ACADEMICS

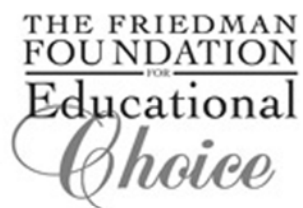
- Requirements are set by the three approving organizations

HEALTH & SAFETY

Applies to all private schools

- Employees or officers of any private school who, in their professional or official capacity, have reason to believe that child abuse or neglect has occurred or that there is a substantial risk that child abuse or neglect will occur in the foreseeable future must immediately report the matter orally to the state Department of Education or to the police.
- School lunches must be made available in every school where students are required to eat lunch at school.
- Before construction, addition or renovation work begins on a private school building, the plans and specifications for the work must be submitted to the county fire chief.
- Private schools must develop procedures for obtaining verifiable information regarding the criminal history of people who are employed or are seeking employment in positions that place them in close proximity to children. Information shall be used exclusively by the school or a designated organization to determine whether a person is suitable for working in close proximity to children. These procedures must include criminal history record checks. Private schools may refuse to employ or may terminate the employment of an employee or applicant for employment if the person has been convicted of an offense for which incarceration is a sentencing option and if the private school finds by reason of the nature and circumstances of the crime that the person poses a risk to the health, safety

or well-being of children. Refusal or termination may occur only after appropriate investigation and notification to the employee or applicant for employment of results and planned action, and after the employee or applicant for employment is given an opportunity to meet and rebut the finding.



This list was compiled by the Friedman Foundation for Educational Choice based on publicly available laws and regulations. In each state we sought the assistance of the state's Department of Education in ensuring the accuracy of our information. However, given the enormous volume of relevant laws and regulations, some errors or omissions may still occur. The Friedman Foundation welcomes suggestions for corrections or additions to this list. For more information on the regulation of private schools, see "Fifty Educational Markets: State Laws and Regulations Governing Private Schools" by Friedman Foundation Senior Fellow Chris Hammons.