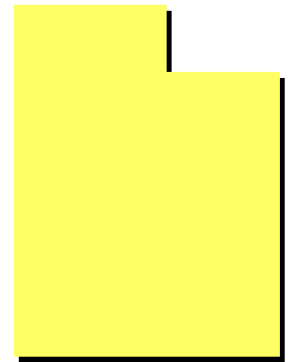


UTAH



ACCREDITATION, LICENSING & APPROVAL

Applies to all private schools

- There are no accreditation requirements, although secondary schools are encouraged to seek accreditation by private accrediting agencies.

TRANSPARENCY & REPORTING

Applies to all private schools

- Private schools must retain official certificates of immunization for every enrolled student. These certificates become a part of the individual student's permanent school record and follow the student through his or her school career.
- Private schools must cooperate with employers or prospective employers by issuing age certificates or lists of students or recent students showing their dates of birth according to school records.

Applies only to accredited private schools

- Each year, accredited private schools must provide to the local county clerk an estimate of how many of their students are 17 years old, include a mail-in voter registration form in their senior registration packets and collect and forward completed mail-in voter registration forms to the county clerk.

CURRICULUM & ACADEMICS

Applies to all private schools

- Private school students may dually enroll in a public school. These students may participate in any academic activity in the public school available to the student's grade or age group, subject to compliance with the same rules and requirements that apply to full-time public school students' participation in the activity.
- School districts maintaining driver education classes must allow local private school students to enroll in these classes at the public school most accessible to them.

HEALTH & SAFETY

Applies to all private schools

- Students enrolling in private schools must present a certificate of immunization from a licensed physician or authorized representative of the state or local health department. Students may be exempted from this requirement for medical or religious reasons.
- The state may exclude from school attendance any person, including a teacher, who is suffering from any communicable or infectious disease, whether acute or chronic, if the person is likely to convey the disease to others at the school.
- The state may inspect private schools for health and safety reasons.
- Private schools may administer medicine to students only with parental permission and when following state guidelines.
- No liquor stores or restaurants that serve liquor may be established within 600 feet of a private school.
- The state establishes fire safety codes for private schools.

- Private schools may require potential employees or volunteers to submit to criminal background checks as a condition for employment or appointment. Background checks are mandatory for positions working with special needs students. A private school seeking information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other national criminal data source that the private school may not access directly must submit its request to the Teacher Certification Section of the state Board of Education, together with the required fee and the school's criminal-data-related criteria for limiting or rejecting employment.
- Firearms and dangerous weapons are prohibited on the premises or within 1,000 feet of a private school.
- People involved in a class or laboratory activity where an eye hazard is present must wear approved eye safety protection.
- Private school buses must be inspected by the Highway Patrol. Any vehicle found to have mechanical or other defects that would endanger the safety of passengers and the public may not be operated until the defects have been corrected.



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.