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MEMORANDUM

TO: School District Homeschool Administrators

FROM: 
Keith Rheault, Superintendent of Public Instruction
Nevada Department of Education

SUBJECT: Current Homeschool Responsibilities After Recent Changes

In 1990, the State Board of Education formed the Northern and Southern Homeschool Advisory Councils to advise the Board on homeschool issues in Nevada. The Councils have effectively communicated with the State Board, and in response, the Board approved changes to the homeschool regulations in both December 2002 and October 2004. In addition to the Nevada Administrative Code changes, homeschool advocates have worked diligently at the last two legislative sessions to remedy and expand the laws governing homeschooling in Nevada.

In an effort to clarify the responsibilities of local school districts in Nevada based on the recent changes in State laws and regulations governing homeschooled children, the attached pages were drafted by the Northern and Southern Homeschool Advisory Councils. The information provided is intended to outline the responsibilities of school districts at the local level and to provide appropriate responses to questions when applicable. A separate section is dedicated to each major area, and sample documents are also attached. The electronic version of this memo is available on the Nevada Department of Education website and includes many links to the various references.

At the Federal level, the new IDEA law and forthcoming Federal IDEA regulations will pertain to homeschool students in Nevada in the same manner that they apply to Nevada private school students, in accordance with Nevada law.

If you have any questions or suggestions to improve the information provided, please address them to Bill Arensdorf at 775-687-9160.

2006 HOMESCHOOL INFORMATION

Table of Contents

Page	Description
1	Cover letter from State Superintendent Keith Rheault
2	Table of Contents
3 - 4	Notification of Intent to Homeschool, Withdrawal from Public School
5	FLOW CHART for a request by a homeschooled student to participate in classes, sports, extracurricular or interscholastic activities and events
6	#1 Classes (NRS 392.070 (3&4))
7	#2 Extracurricular Activities K-12 grades (NRS 392.070 (3&4)) (See #3 and #4 for interscholastic activities and events, including sports)
7	#3 Interscholastic Activities and Events K-8 grades, and any Interscholastic Activities and Events for 9-12 grades that are NOT governed by the NIAA (which governs high school sports)
8 - 9	#4 Interscholastic Activities and Events 9-12 grades that are governed by the NIAA (Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association)
10 - 12	Enrolling a Child Who Was Homeschooled Into a Public School
13 - 14	Special Education
15 - 17	Sample Form descriptions Category 1 - For use by the District Homeschool Office Receipt of Notification Board has Received Notification Category 2 - For inclusion in a Homeschool Packet Cover Homeschool Packet Letter Notice of Intent form - 1st Year Notice of Intent form - Subsequent Years Special Education FERPA Notice HSPE Administrators Millennium Factsheet Millennium No Diploma Application PSAT Information Sheet Homeschool to Public School Flow Chart - Participation by a Homeschool Child Information - Participation by a Homeschool Child Homeschool Regulations

Notification of Intent to Homeschool, Withdrawal from Public School

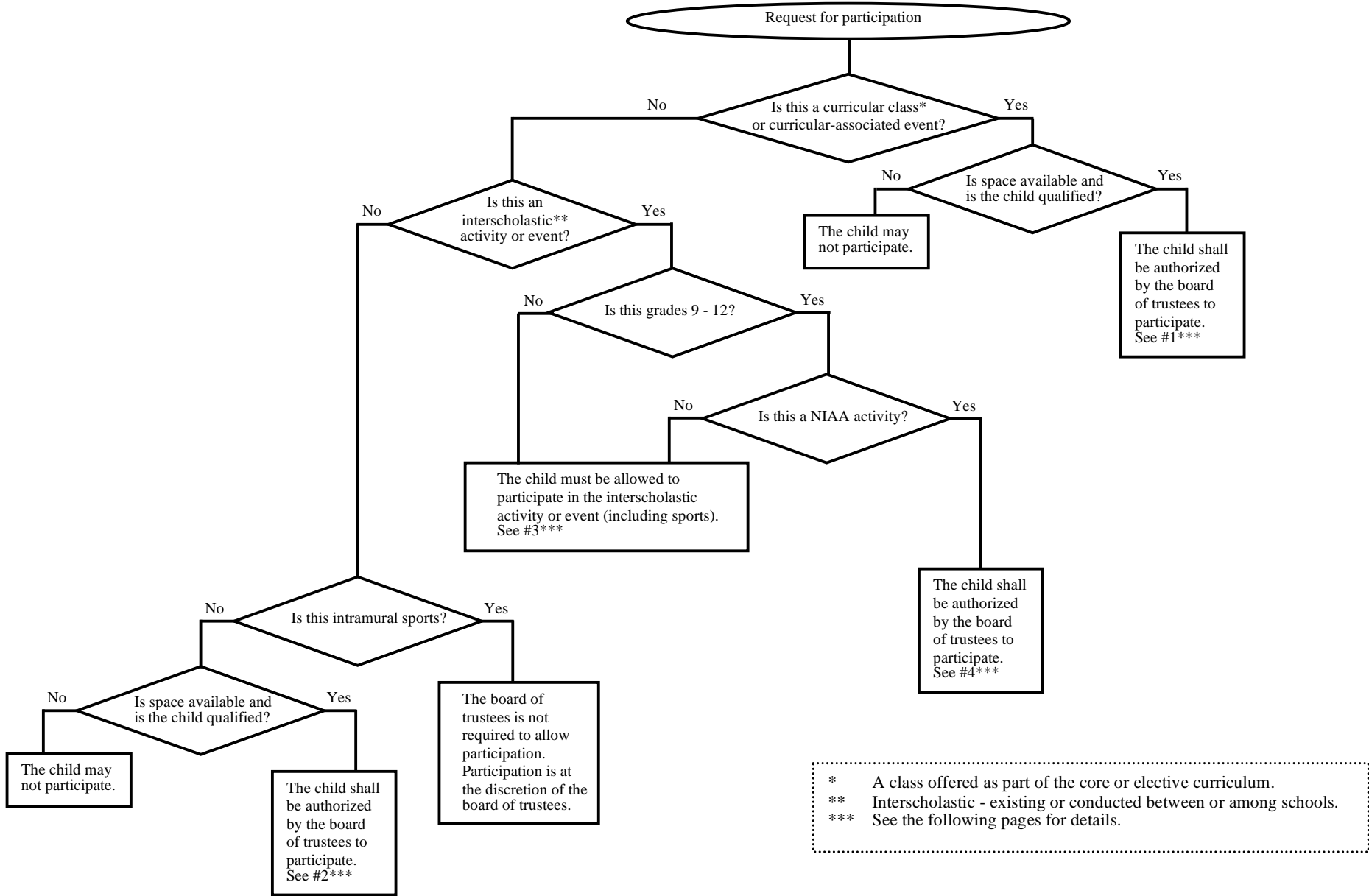
1. The parent(s) must annually notify the Board of Trustees via the local district of their intent to homeschool a child. This is not an application, and compulsory attendance at the local public school must be excused when a completed notification has been received by the district. A separate notification of intent to homeschool must be submitted for each homeschooled child.
(NRS 392.070 (1), NAC 392.018 (1), NAC 392.065)
2. The completed notification of intent may be filed by person or by mail. Upon receipt of a completed notification, the district must provide the parent with a written acknowledgment that contains the requirements specified in NAC 392.018 (2). If a completed notification is received by mail, the district must immediately mail the acknowledgment to the parent. This proof of compliance with Nevada's compulsory attendance laws will also serve as proof of homeschooling if the child applies to the Millennium Scholarship.
(NAC 392.018 (2), NAC 392.065)
3. The district may disseminate only the Notification of Intent to Homeschool form that has been developed by the Nevada Department of Education, and may not disseminate any other Notification of Intent forms. A parent may submit a non-DOE Notification of Intent as long as it contains the information required by NAC 392.024, and NAC 392.027 as applicable, and the district must accept it.
(NAC 392.022 (2), NAC 392.018 (2))
4. If the child was homeschooled in the local district in the previous year, the Notification of Intent must contain the items in NAC 392.024 (basic biographical information). If the child is a new homeschooler, new to the district, or was enrolled in another school after having been homeschooled, the Notification of Intent must contain the items in both NAC 392.024 and NAC 392.027 (2) (which includes educational goals for the child or a list of the instructional materials to be used, and a requirement that the parent has a year of homeschooling experience, or a teaching credential, or has read and understands the Nevada homeschool regulations).
(NAC 392.018 (1), NAC 392.011 (2), NAC 392.027 (3)(a)&(b), NAC 392.027 (1), NAC 392.024 (2))
5. The district or local school may not pass a policy, or distribute any information, that pertains to homeschooling that is more restrictive than the statutes and regulations that govern homeschooling.
(NAC 392.048 (3)-(4), NRS 386.360 (2))
6. The district may not require or request the signature or initials of the parent to ascertain the receipt of any information or documents, including district policies.
(NAC 392.048 (2))
7. The district, when provided with the proof of identity of the child under the provisions of NAC 392.027 (2)(c) for a child new to the district, may not make a photocopy or keep that document on file. After inspection, the document must be returned to the parent. If the proof of identity was mailed in, it must be mailed back to the parent or destroyed, in accordance with the parent's wishes.
(NAC 392.027 (2)(c))

8. The district may not require a parent filing a notification of intent to produce identification, including a driver's license. It is not a school district's legal duty to establish parenthood or the legal custody of children who are being homeschooled.
(NAC 392.048 (4))
9. The district must make available to the parent, in a timely manner, written notice of the registration and examination dates for the PSAT/NMSQT test, and information regarding the Millennium Scholarship program.
(392.048 (1))
10. A calendar of days of instruction is no longer required. First year homeschoolers are no longer required to obtain the services of a consultant, and parents who are filing in consecutive years within the same district are no longer required to list the educational goals or instructional materials for the child.
(NAC 392.048 (4))
11. A parent who had their child enrolled in a local public school, and is filing a notification of intent to homeschool with the district, must withdraw the child from the public school in accordance with school procedures. The district must provide the written acknowledgment upon receipt of the completed notification of intent, which shall be deemed proof of compliance with the compulsory attendance laws.
(NAC 392.018 (2))
12. The law prior to the 2005 legislative session mandated that a child expelled from a public school, under certain circumstances, was required to receive equivalent instruction pursuant to NRS 392.070. Since NRS 392.070 is the law allowing exemption from compulsory attendance at a public school, which applies to private and home schools, and most private schools couldn't or wouldn't accept an expelled child or the parents couldn't afford the tuition, this forced the parent to homeschool the child.

New legislation in 2005 (SB367 http://www.leg.state.nv.us/73rd/bills/SB/SB367_EN.pdf) now allows the child to be homeschooled, or attend a private school, or "Enroll in a program of independent study provided pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 3 of NRS 389.155 or a program of distance education provided pursuant to NRS 388.820 to 388.874, inclusive, if he qualifies for enrollment and is accepted for enrollment in accordance with the applicable requirements." It also does "not prohibit a pupil who is suspended or expelled from enrolling in a charter school that is designed exclusively for the enrollment of pupils with disciplinary problems if he is accepted for enrollment by the charter school pursuant to NRS 386.580."

FLOW CHART

for a request by a homeschooled student to participate in
classes, sports, extracurricular or interscholastic activities and events



* A class offered as part of the core or elective curriculum.
 ** Interscholastic - existing or conducted between or among schools.
 *** See the following pages for details.

Participation in Classes, Extracurricular Activities/Events/Sports, and Interscholastic Activities/Events/Sports

1) Classes (NRS 392.070 (3&4))

- a) A request to attend a public school class within the district that the child resides that is not available to the child at the homeschool must be authorized if there is space available and if the child is qualified to participate.
- b) The homeschool child is not restricted to his zoned school to take a class.
- c) A "class" is a course which is offered in the school as part of the core or elective curriculum.
- d) Every effort should be made by the school or school district to determine if space is available within the first few days of the semester.
- e) The school is not required to provide transportation for the child to attend the class.
- f) Approval for the pupil to participate may be revoked if the Board of Trustees or the public school determines that the pupil has failed to comply with the applicable laws, rules or regulations.
- g) The child is not enrolled in the school, but fully participates in the class, including all exams and the final exam, and a grade for the class. Should the child enroll in the school in the future, the credits earned are part of the child's academic record.
- h) All credits earned by the child in a public high school, and the cumulative Grade Point Average (GPA) of those grades, must meet the minimum GPA requirement based on the homeschooled student's year of graduation from high school for application to the State of Nevada Millennium Scholarship program.
- i) The school should count these students for apportionment purposes. The calculation of basic support for the district should include these students in accordance with the law. (*NRS 387.123, NRS 387.1233(8)*).
- j) The child is not restricted to a single class per semester. The Nevada Department of Education has taken the position that the child may take up to a half day's worth of class credits. (*NRS 392.070 (3), NRS 387.123, NRS 387.1233(8)*)
- k) Homeschooled children may take the state Proficiency Exam, and are eligible for the Millennium Scholarship. Tests shall be administered in the manner intended by the person or entity that created the examination, and irregularities are to be reported in accordance with NRS 389.600 - 389.648.
- l) Homeschooled children may take the PSAT/NMSQT Exam and are eligible for the National Merit Scholarship. Tests shall be administered in the manner intended by the person or entity that created the examination, and irregularities are to be reported in accordance with NRS 389.600 - 389.648.

2) Extracurricular Activities K-12 grades (NRS 392.070 (3&4))

(See #3 and #4 for interscholastic activities and events, including sports)

- a) A request to participate in an extracurricular activity, excluding sports, within the district that the child resides must be authorized if there is space available and if the child is qualified to participate. (NRS 392.070 (3))
- b) The homeschool child is not restricted to his zoned school to participate in an extracurricular activity (excluding sports).
- c) An extracurricular activity is an activity that is not curricular or curricular-associated. Examples would be school dances, FFA, Chess Club, Spelling Bee, Science Club, etcetera. Curricular-associated activities examples would be class picnics and graduation ceremonies, and would require permission on an individual basis from the principal or district.
- d) The school is not required to provide transportation for the child to attend the activity.
- e) Approval for the pupil to participate may be revoked if the Board of Trustees or the public school determines that the pupil has failed to comply with the applicable laws, rules or regulations.

3) Interscholastic Activities and Events K-8 grades, and any Interscholastic Activities and Events for 9-12 grades that are NOT governed by the NIAA (which governs high school sports) (NRS 392.070 (5))

- a) A homeschooled child must be allowed to participate in interscholastic activities and events, including sports.
- b) The homeschooled child is restricted to his zoned school to participate in interscholastic activities and events, just the same as a public school child. The only exception is an existing transfer rule that applies to the homeschooled child in the same manner as it does for a public school child.
- c) The homeschooled child may also participate as part of a private school that has interscholastic activities and events, if the private school allows such participation. The requirements for participation by the homeschool child at the private school are set by the private school, including but not limited to fees, academic accountability, and citizenship. The private school, in turn, must abide by any league or association rules, but neither the district nor a public school may prescribe any regulations, rules, policies, procedures or requirements governing the eligibility or participation of the homeschooled child that are more restrictive than the provisions governing the eligibility and participation of pupils enrolled in public schools.
- d) There is no "space available" clause in the law, so for activities and sports that have tryouts where children are "cut", the homeschooled child must be allowed to tryout just the same as any other child.
- e) The rules and regulations that apply to pupils enrolled in public schools participating in interscholastic activities and events apply in the same manner to homeschooled children.
- f) Neither the school district nor a public school may prescribe any regulations, rules, policies, procedures or requirements governing the eligibility or participation of the homeschooled child that

are more restrictive than the provisions governing the eligibility and participation of pupils enrolled in public schools.

- g) The parent is the legal teacher of the homeschool child. Any academic progress or citizenship reports that are required for public school children will be provided solely by the parent-teacher, with no further certification or oversight allowed in accordance with NRS 392.070 (5). The district or school is not authorized to dictate or monitor any of the various methods used to educate the child, such as correspondence courses or licensed teacher or the parent teaching using unaccredited texts. Periodic signed statements by the parent-teacher are sufficient for purposes of academic and/or citizenship eligibility.
- h) Inquiries by homeschool parents or students about participating in an interscholastic activity or event, including sports, are to be addressed in the same manner as inquiries by public school students or their parents. This may entail referring the person to the program director, or athletic director or coach, to obtain practice schedules, tryout dates and times, and any other pertinent information.

**4) Interscholastic Activities and Events 9-12 grades that are governed by the NIAA
(Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association)
(NRS 386.420-470, NAC 386.793, NAC 386.802-807)**

(NIAA regulations <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/CHAPTERS.HTML>)

- a) A homeschooled child must be allowed to participate in interscholastic activities and events, including sports, that are governed by the NIAA. (NRS 392.070 (3))
- b) The homeschool child is bound by the same NIAA regulations that a public school child is regarding which public school team he/she plays for. If a child is in a public school and on a team, and the parent elects to homeschool the child, the child may stay on the team without serving mandatory transfer ineligibility periods, if the child is in good academic standing when he/she withdrew from the public school. If the child was not in good academic standing upon withdrawal, NIAA regulations specify the academic ineligibility periods.
- c) The homeschooled child may also participate in athletics at a private school with the acceptance of the private school. The private school may also assess a consistent fee for this participation and that fee must be reported to the NIAA. NIAA regulations apply regarding any transfer rules if the child previously participated for another NIAA team.
- d) There is no "space available" clause in the law, so for activities and sports that have tryouts where children are "cut", the homeschooled child must be allowed to tryout just the same as any other child.
- e) The rules and regulations that apply to pupils enrolled in public schools participating in NIAA activities and events apply in the same manner to homeschooled children.
- f) A school district, public school or private school may not prescribe any regulations, rules, policies, procedures or requirements governing the eligibility or participation of the homeschooled child that are more restrictive than the provisions governing the eligibility and participation prescribed by the NIAA pursuant to NRS 386.430.

- g) A parent of a homeschooled child who has a notice of intent to homeschool filed with the district shall be deemed to be the teacher of the homeschooled child for all matters relating to participation by the homeschooled child in a sanctioned sport (NAC 386.793 (1)). The district or school is not authorized to dictate or monitor any of the various methods used to educate the child, such as correspondence courses or licensed teacher or the parent teaching using unaccredited texts. Periodic signed statements by the parent-teacher are sufficient for purposes of academic and/or citizenship eligibility.

- h) If a homeschool child or the parents notify the school that he/she wishes to participate in a NIAA sanctioned sport, the school shall provide to the parent a statement setting forth the requirements for academic eligibility (set forth in NAC 386.793 (2)), all schedules and requirements of the school relating to eligibility for participation, and the name and telephone number of the contact person in the athletic department who monitors academic eligibility.

Enrolling a Child Who Was Homeschooled Into a Public School

NRS references below are available at <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/>

NAC references below are available at <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/CHAPTERS.HTML>

1) Elementary School

- a) There are no Nevada regulations specifying elementary grade credits for graduation to middle school / Junior High. Consultation with the parent, placement tests if necessary, plus consideration for the age of the child should provide sufficient information to place the child.

2) Middle School / Junior High School (NRS 392.033 (3), NAC 389.445)

- a) New regulations in NAC 389.445 passed in 2006 are available at <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/Register/2006Register/R015-06I.pdf>
- b) Nevada law directs the Board of Trustees of each school district to adopt a procedure for evaluating the course of study or credits completed by a pupil who transfers to a junior high or middle school from a junior high or middle school in this state (which includes public, private, and home schools) or from a school outside this state. Nevada regulations specify that the school district must evaluate the pupil's courses of study and units of credit.
- c) For a child who completed homeschool coursework that was not a correspondence course, the pupil may apply units of credit toward promotion to high school if he earned the units "In a homeschool program in this State or a homeschool program located out of this State if the courses of study completed by the pupil prior to enrollment are equivalent to the courses offered in the programs of the junior high or middle school in which the pupil is to be enrolled pursuant to NRS 392.033."
- d) If a pupil transfers to a junior high or middle school from a homeschool in this State or from a homeschool outside of this State, a school district will accept credits toward promotion to high school for his successful completion of a correspondence course if:
 - i) The course is provided and credit was issued by a secondary educational institution which is approved by one of the following national or regional accrediting associations:
 - (1) Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools
http://www.msche.org/institutions_directory.asp
 - (2) New England Association of Schools and Colleges
<http://www.neasc.org/roster/roster.htm>
 - (3) North Central Association of Colleges and Schools
http://www.ncahlc.org/?option=com_directory
 - (4) Northwest Association of Accredited Schools
<http://www.boisestate.edu/naas/schools/international.shtml>
 - (5) Southern Association of Colleges and Schools
<http://www.sacscasi.org/region/schools.html>
 - (6) Western Association of Schools and Colleges
http://www.acswasc.org/pdf_general/WASC_DirectoryAccreditedSchools.pdf
 - (7) Commission on International and Trans-Regional Accreditation; and
<http://citaschools.org/school-search/>
 - ii) The course is equivalent to a course offered in a regular program in the junior high or middle school.

- e) The provisions of d) apply to correspondence courses where the credit is issued by the educational institution, not the parent. In cases where curriculum published by an educational institution was used, but the course was provided by the parent and not the institution, the provisions of b) and c) apply.

3) High School (NAC 389.670, 389.674, 389.680, and 389.682)

- a) A pupil may be granted credit for a specific course of study in a secondary school without having attended the regularly scheduled classes in the course if he demonstrates his competence to meet the objectives of the course through his performance on examinations.
- b) A school district may, under suitable criteria, allow credit toward graduation from high school for a pupil's experiences outside the high school campus if those experiences are equivalent in kind and amount to the educational experiences being offered in the high school.
- c) NAC 389.680 below is available at <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/Register/2005TempRegister/T054-05A.pdf>
A school district will accept credit in accordance with policies developed by the local Board of Trustees toward graduation from high school for his successful completion of a correspondence course if:
 - i) The course is provided and credit was issued by a secondary educational institution which is approved by one of the following national or regional accrediting associations:
 - (1) Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools
http://www.msche.org/institutions_directory.asp
 - (2) New England Association of Schools and Colleges
<http://www.neasc.org/roster/roster.htm>
 - (3) North Central Association of Colleges and Schools
http://www.ncahlc.org/?option=com_directory
 - (4) Northwest Association of Accredited Schools
<http://www.boisestate.edu/naas/schools/international.shtml>
 - (5) Southern Association of Colleges and Schools
<http://www.sacscasi.org/region/schools.html>
 - (6) Western Association of Schools and Colleges
http://www.acswasc.org/pdf_general/WASC_DirectoryAccreditedSchools.pdf
 - (7) Commission on International and Trans-Regional Accreditation; and
<http://citaschools.org/school-search/>
 - ii) The course is equivalent to a course offered in a regular program in the school district.
- d) Requirements for graduation for pupils transferring to Nevada high school. (NAC 389.682)
 - i) A pupil who transfers to a Nevada high school from another school, whether located inside or outside this State, shall abide by the requirements for graduation of the receiving school district unless he is in the 12th grade and the requirements of that district would not allow him to graduate by the end of the 12th grade.
 - ii) Each school district shall develop a policy and procedure to make an allowance for a pupil in the latter circumstances so that he may graduate from:
 - (1) The receiving school under its requirements or the minimum requirements of the State Board of Education; or
 - (2) His school of origin if that school is willing to issue the diploma.

- e) The above regulations in a,b,c,d allow for the acceptance of credit from the homeschool, specifically a, b and c. This means that the child can complete a placement or similar examination to receive credits, or the child can be granted credits based on the "pupil's experiences outside the high school campus". Furthermore, if the child has completed a correspondence course that is accredited by one of the listed associations, the regulation specifies that the district will accept those credits.

Special Education

IDEA 2004 is the Federal law governing special education (public law 108-446), and is available at <http://www.copyright.gov/legislation/pl108-446.pdf>. To be eligible to receive Federal money for all special needs children in the state, Nevada must comply with the provisions of IDEA 2004.

Nevada's law for homeschooled special education students is NRS 392.070, which is available at <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-392.html>.

Nevada's regulations for special education NAC 388.001-.450 as recently passed by the State Board of Education currently do not cover homeschools. They are available at <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/Register/2005Register/R071-05A.pdf>.

- 1) Nevada law (NRS 392.070 (2)) says each district shall provide programs of special education and related services to homeschooled children in the same manner as it provides them to children enrolled in private schools. This equation of private and homeschooled children for the purposes of Federal IDEA law also means that homeschool representatives in the district are to be consulted whenever the law specifies that private school representatives are to be consulted.
- 2) Throughout the Federal law and Nevada regulations, reference is made to "provide" or the "provision of" services. Since "provide" does not mean "administer", parents are free to avail themselves, or not, of these special education services for their child.
- 3) The district is required to design the Child Find process to ensure the equitable participation of private school children, which includes homeschooled children. In 612(a)(10)(A)(i)(II) and 612(a)(10)(A)(iii) the law requires that the district "after timely and meaningful consultation with representatives of private schools as described in clause (iii), shall conduct a thorough and complete child find process to determine the number of parentally placed children with disabilities..." Besides consulting with homeschool representatives, providing Child Find information in the district's homeschool packet, making it available on the district's website, plus reasonable efforts to inform homeschool parents by any other means will fulfill the district's obligation under this law.
- 4) The district is also required to consult with private (and homeschool) representatives on how, where, and by whom special education and related services will be provided for these children, and how such services will be apportioned if funds are insufficient to serve all children, and how and when these decisions will be made (612(a)(10)(A)(iii)(IV)).
- 5) The district must also obtain a written affirmation signed by the representatives of participating private schools (which includes homeschool representatives) who participated in the consultation (612(a)(10)(A)(iv)).
- 6) Some homeschool parents choose not to partake of the special education services provided, while others do.
 - a) For parents who do not want special education for their child:
 - i) The parent is not required to respond to Child Find surveys, since language in 612(a)(10)(A)(ii)(II) specifies that the child find process is designed to ensure the opportunity for equitable participation, not force equitable participation.
 - ii) If the parent responds to Child Find, he may decide not to consent to an initial evaluation of the child.

- iii) If the parent allows the child to have an initial evaluation, he may decide not to consent to the provision of services for the child.
 - iv) Override provisions in the event of parental "absence of consent" in Federal law (614(a)(1)(D)(ii)(I) apply only to children placed in public schools.
- b) For parents who do want special education for their child:
- i) The Federal funding provided for private/homeschooled special needs children can be used only for those children.
 - ii) Unlike children in the public school where a FAPE (Free Appropriate Public Education) allows every child to receive all special education services the child needs, children in private/homeschool do not have such an entitlement. Instead the district, after consulting with representatives of private/home schools, divides the money among the children whose evaluations indicate the greatest need. Some children may not receive any services.
 - iii) The district may supplement the proportionate amount of Federal funds to meet the special education needs of private and homeschooled children.
 - iv) The provision of services shall be provided by employees of a public agency, or through a contract with an individual, association, agency, organization, or other entity. The services, including materials and equipment, shall be secular, neutral, and nonideological.
 - v) Services may be provided to the children on the premises of private, including religious, schools. For homeschooled children, since Nevada law equates homeschools to private schools for the purposes of IDEA, this may include special education services in the home.

SAMPLE FORMS

Several forms are part of this Memorandum. They are separate electronic files to allow each District to appropriately customize the forms, such as letterhead and current information, if desired.

Below are notes pertaining to each of the various forms.

There are 2 basic categories of forms being provided.

Category 1 - These forms are for use by the District Homeschool Office

Category 2 - These forms are for a Homeschool Packet

Category 1 - These forms are for use by the District Homeschool Office

Receipt.doc (Receipt of Notice of Intent to Homeschool)

A written acknowledgment must be given to the parent/guardian immediately "upon receipt" of a Notification of Intent to Homeschool that is complete (NAC 392.018). It requires only a minimal amount of training to review the document(s) for completeness and takes only a few seconds. The requirements of the regulation (paraphrased) are:

"Upon receipt of a notification of intent to homeschool that is complete, the district shall provide to the parent a written acknowledgment. This acknowledgment shall clearly indicate that the parent has provided the notification required by law, that the child is being homeschooled for the duration of the school year, and shall be deemed proof of compliance with Nevada's compulsory attendance laws."

Board has Received Notification.doc

Some districts choose, as a matter of courtesy, to inform the parents by letter after the Board meeting that the Board has received their Notification of Intent. (Optional)

Category 2 - These forms are for a Homeschool Packet

To comply with various State and Federal requirements most districts have found it advantageous to put a "homeschool packet" together each year with current information. NAC 392.048 requires that written notice of PSAT/NMSQT registration and exam dates, along with Millennium Scholarship information, be made available "in a timely manner" by each district. Provision of Federal IDEA and FERPA documents is also required.

Regulations governing homeschooling include restrictions on what may be provided to the parent in a homeschool packet. These include:

The local district shall make only the Notification of Intent form developed by the DoE available to parents, but parents may use forms developed by others as long as they contain the required information.

The district may not require a signature or initials on any document to show that the parent received it.

The district (or public school administration) may not disseminate information pertaining to homeschooling that is more restrictive than the laws and regulations that govern homeschooling, nor may any policy be more restrictive than the laws and regulations governing homeschooling.

01 Cover HS Packet.doc (Homeschool Packet Cover Letter)

The cover letter describes the contents of the homeschool packet and provides contact information.

02 DoE Intent 1st Year.doc

This is the Notice of Intent to Homeschool developed by the Department of Education for "new" homeschoolers. This includes those whose child is new to homeschooling, those who have moved into a district from another district or from out of state, and those who are returning to homeschooling in the same district after the child has attended another school. The latest edition is available from the DoE website <http://www.doe.nv.gov> Homeschooling is currently under the "Schools/Districts" tab.

03 DoE Subsequent Years.doc

This is the Notice of Intent to Homeschool developed by the Department of Education for homeschoolers who are homeschooling in the same district in consecutive years after an initial filing has been made. The latest edition is available from the DoE website <http://www.doe.nv.gov> Homeschooling is currently under the "Schools/Districts" tab.

04 Special Education.doc

This is an informational sheet containing an overview of IDEA as it pertains to homeschooled children. It also has an optional sheet for the parent(s) to return if they desire more information on services for their homeschooled child, in accordance with the Federal Child Find provisions.

05 FERPA Notice.doc

This notice is required by Federal law. Note that the Notice of Intent to Homeschool forms both contain an optional "Privacy Statement" which the parent can sign, prohibiting the release of any and all information, including directory information, by the district.

06 HSPE Information.doc

Regulations require that information about the Millennium Scholarship be provided to homeschool parents by the district. This informational sheet on the High School Proficiency Exam is provided since HSPE passage is required for Millennium Scholarship eligibility.

07 HSPE Administrators.doc

Contact information for the HSPE Administrator in each district is provided.

08 Millennium Factsheet Oct 05.pdf

Regulations require that information about the Millennium Scholarship be provided to homeschool parents by the district. The Millennium Factsheet is updated periodically, and available at <http://nevadatreasurer.gov/millennium/Documents.asp>

09 Millennium No Diploma Appl.pdf

The Millennium Scholarship has an application form for those who did not receive a diploma from a Nevada public or private school. Graduating homeschool students would use this application. This is available at <http://nevadatreasurer.gov/documents/Millennium/2005 & 2006 Application Did not Obtain Diploma.pdf>

10 PSAT Information Sheet.pdf

Regulations require that written notice of the registration and examination dates for the PSAT/NMSQT be provided. This informational sheet provides the required information, plus contact

and other information regarding the test.

11 Home to Public School.doc

This provides the parent information on the laws and regulations that govern what would be required if the child should go from homeschooling to a public school.

12 Flow Chart Participation by Homeschool Child.doc

For parents who may be considering participation by their child in academic or extracurricular activities in the public school, this provides an easy visual directory. This chart refers to an accompanying document that provides further clarification. The new laws of 2003 and 2005 are reflected in the chart.

13 Participation by Homeschool Child.doc

This provides clarification to parents on the requirements and rights of a homeschooled child seeking to participate in a public school class or activity.

14 Homeschool Regulations.pdf

The latest homeschool regulations, available from <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-392.html>