

Attachment S

PARENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS FOR DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY

To satisfy their responsibilities regarding the provision of education to students in pre-kindergarten through grade twelve, “educational agencies” (as defined below) in the State of New York collect and maintain certain personally identifiable information from the education records of their students. As part of the Common Core Implementation Reform Act, Education Law §2-d requires that each educational agency in the State of New York must develop a Parents’ Bill of Rights for Data Privacy and Security (Parents’ Bill of Rights). The Parents’ Bill of Rights must be published on the website of each educational agency, and must be included with every contract the educational agency enters into with a “third party contractor” (as defined below) where the third party contractor receives student data, or certain protected teacher/principal data related to Annual Professional Performance Reviews that is designated as confidential pursuant to Education Law §3012-c (“APPR data”).

The purpose of the Parents’ Bill of Rights is to inform parents (which also include legal guardians or persons in parental relation to a student, but generally not the parents of a student who is age eighteen or over) of the legal requirements regarding privacy, security and use of student data. In addition to the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), Education Law §2-d provides important new protections for student data, and new remedies for breaches of the responsibility to maintain the security and confidentiality of such data.

A. What are the essential parents’ rights under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) relating to personally identifiable information in their child’s student records?

The rights of parents under FERPA are summarized in the Model Notification of Rights prepared by the United States Department of Education for use by schools in providing annual notification of rights to parents. It can be accessed at <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/ferpa/lea-officials.html>, and a copy is attached to this Parents’ Bill of Rights. Complete student records are maintained by schools and school districts, and not at the New York State Education Department (NYSED). Further, NYSED would need to establish and implement a means to verify a parent’s identity and right of access to records before processing a request for records to the school or school district. Therefore, requests to access student records will be most efficiently managed at the school or school district level.

Parents’ rights under FERPA include:

1. The right to inspect and review the student's education recog-2 (a)4 (r)3 (i)- (s)-1 () (r)-(tl)-1s5 (a)-2 (m)-2 (

officials within the school or school district with legitimate educational interests; (ii) officials of another school for purposes of enrollment or transfer; (iii) third party contractors providing services to, or performing functions for an educational agency; (iv) authorized representatives of the U. S. Comptroller General, the U. S. Attorney General, the U.S. Secretary of Education, or State and local educational authorities, such as NYSED; (iv) (v) organizations conducting studies for or on behalf of educational agencies) and (vi) the public where the school or school district has designated certain

- a universal pre-kindergarten program authorized pursuant to Education Law §3602-e;
- an approved provider of preschool special education services;
- any other publicly funded pre-kindergarten program;
- a school serving children in a special act school district as defined in Education Law 4001; or
- certain schools for the education of students with disabilities - an approved private school, a state-supported school subject to the provisions of Education Law Article 85, or a state-operated school subject to Education Law Article 87 or 88.

2. What kind of student data is subject to the confidentiality and security requirements of Education Law §2-d?

The law applies to personally identifiable information contained in student records of an educational agency listed above. The term “student” refers to any person attending or seeking to enroll in an educational agency, and the term “personally identifiable information” (“PII”) uses the definition provided in FERPA. Under FERPA, personally identifiable information or PII includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) The student’s name;
- (b) The name of the student’s parent or other family members;
- (c) The address of the student or student’s family;
- (d) A personal identifier, such as the student’s social security number, student number, or biometric record;
- (e) Other indirect identifiers, such as the student’s date of birth, place of birth, and Mother’s Maiden Name¹;
- (f) Other information that, alone or in combination, is linked or linkable to a specific student that would allow a reasonable person in the school community, who does not have personal knowledge of the relevant circumstances, to identify the student with reasonable certainty; or
- (g) Information requested by a person who the educational agency or institution reasonably believes knows the identity of the student to whom the education record relates.

3. What kind of student data is *not* subject to the confidentiality and security require[3]4 Tw (a)4 (pt)-1 (i)-6 (

- PII may be used for purposes of a contract that provides payment to a vendor for providing services to an educational agency as permitted by law.
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from accessing any student data, or teacher or principal APPR data, from an educational agency for a fixed period up to five years.

8. Data Security and Privacy Standards

Upon appointment, NYSED's Chief Privacy Officer will be required to develop, with input from experts,

4. The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by the [School] to comply with the requirements of FERPA. The name and address of the Office that administers FERPA are:

Family Policy Compliance Office
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202

[NOTE: In addition, a school may want to include its directory information public notice, as required by §99.37 of the regulations, with its annual notification of rights under FERPA.]

[Optional] See the list below of the disclosures that elementary and secondary schools may make without consent.

FERPA permits the disclosure of PII from students' education records, without consent of the parent or eligible student, if the disclosure meets certain conditions found in §99.31 of the FERPA regulations. Except for disclosures to school officials, disclosures related to some judicial orders or lawfully issued subpoenas, disclosures of directory information, and disclosures to the parent or eligible student, §99.32 of the FERPA regulations requires the school to record the disclosure. Parents and eligible students have a right to inspect and review the record of disclosures. A school may disclose PII from the education records of a student without obtaining prior written consent of the parents or the eligible student –

- To other school officials, including teachers, within the educational agency or institution whom the school has determined to have legitimate educational interests. This includes 1 1 (ur)3 (e)4 (of)3 (P(i)-2 (t5

effectively serve, prior to adjudication, the student whose records were released, subject to §99.38. (§99.31(a)(5))

- To organizations conducting studies for, or on behalf of, the school, in order to: (a) develop, validate, or administer predictive tests; (b) administer student aid programs; or (c) improve instruction. (§99.31(a)(6))
- To accrediting organizations to carry out their accrediting functions. (§99.31(a)(7))
- To parents of an eligible student if the student is a dependent for IRS tax purposes. (§99.31(a)(8))
- To comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena. (§99.31(a)(9))
- To appropriate officials in connection with a health or safety emergency, subject to §99.36. (§99.31(a)(10))
- Information the school has designated as “directory information” under §99.37. (§99.31(a)(11))



