

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 an5 (e)67age5 gee cer-1 (t)-2 (g)-6 (e)

A more detailed description of the PPPL is available from the Committee on Open Government of the New York Department of State. Guidance on what you should know about the PPPL can be accessed at <http://www.dos.ny.gov/coog/shldno1.html>. The Committee on Open Government's address is Committee on Open Government, Department of State, One Commerce Plaza, 99 Washington Ave cs 0 sc[wC.(()-3581 ()-23 [(W)4 (a)4 (s)- Ave cs o(er)-1 tu(9)-imon (en)]TJ650,sc[wC.1.ht(

- (a) 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
- (b) 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.

1. What kind of student data is *not* subject to the confidentiality and security requirements of Education Law §2-d?

The confidentiality and privacy provisions of Education Law §2-d and FERPA extend only to PII, and not to student data that is not personally identifiable. Therefore, de-identified data (e.g., data regarding students that uses random identifiers), aggregated data (e.g., data reported at the school district level) or anonymized data that could not be used to identify a particular student is not considered to be PII and is not within the purview of Education Law §2-d or within the scope of this Parents' Bill of Rights.

2. What are my rights under Education Law § 2-d as a parent regarding my student's PII?

Education Law §2-d ensures that, in addition to all of the protections and rights of parents under the federal FERPA law, certain rights will also be provided under the Education Law. These rights include, but are not limited to, the following elements:

(A) A student's PII cannot be sold or released by the educational agency for any commercial or marketing purposes.

- 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.

- However, sale of PII to a third party solely for commercial purposes or receipt of payment by an educational agency, or disclosure of PII that is not related to a service being provided to the educational agency, is strictly prohibited.

(B) Parents have the right to inspect and review the complete contents of their child's education record including any student data stored or maintained by an educational agency.

- This right of inspection is consistent with the requirements of FERPA. In addition to the right of inspection of the educational record, Education Law §2-d provides a specific right for parents to inspect or receive copies of any data in the student's educational record.

- NYSED will develop policies for annual notification by educational agencies to parents regarding the right to request student data. Such policies will

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- When appointed, the Chief Privacy Officer of NYSED will also provide a procedure within NYSED whereby parents, students, teachers, superintendents, school board members, principals, and other persons or entities may request information pertaining to student data or teacher or principal APPR data in a timely and efficient manner.

1. Must additional elements be included in the Parents' Bill of Rights.?

Yes. For purposes of further ensuring confidentiality and security of student data, as an appendix to the Parents' Bill of Rights each contract an educational agency enters into with a third party contractor shall include the following supplemental information:

(A) the exclusive purposes for which the student data, or teacher or principal data, will be used;

(B) how the third party contractor will ensure that the subcontractors, persons or entities that the third party contractor will share the student data or teacher or principal data with, if any, will abide by ~~data~~ . -0.04 Tc 0.004 Tw 3.63 0 Td [leachs30 Tc (ecu)-4 (r)-1 (i)-6 (t

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Model Notification of Rights under FERPA for

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interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility.

[Optional] Upon request, the school discloses education records without consent to officials of another school district in which a student seeks or intends to enroll, or is already enrolled if the disclosure is for purposes of the student's enrollment or transfer. [NOTE: FERPA requires a school district to make a reasonable attempt to notify the parent or student of the records request unless it states in its annual notification that it intends to forward records on request.]

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1. 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, Office of Education Policy (3) (t)-2 (c)4 d0 Tw ht.]

such as the State educational agency in the parent or eligible student's State (SEA). Disclosures under

ATTACHMENT S-1

Attachment To Parents' Bill Of Rights

For Contracts Involving Disclosure of Certain Personally Identifiable Information



