

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),

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prepared by the United States Department of Education, notification of rights to p7 (t)7ation Department (N
would need to establish and
to records before processing
Therefore, requests to access
school district level.

Parents' rights unde

(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

- 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

any party relating to the alleged improper disclosure of student data or teacher or principal APPR data.

Where there is a breach and unauthorized release of PII by a by a third party contractor or its assignees (e.g., a subcontractor): (i) the third party contractor must notify the educational agency of the breach in the most expedient way possible and without unreasonable delay; (ii) the educational agency must notify the parent in the most expedient way possible and without unreasonable delay; and (iii) the third party contractor may be subject to certain penalties including, but not limited to, a monetary fine; mandatory training regarding federal and

state laws regarding the confidentiality of student data, for teacher or principal APPR ratings, and other information. (R P)-4t(nd)-6h5 (m)-2.9 (ot6e4)4t(nd)-69 (o5)-11doe agy;

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ATTACHMENT

Model Notification of Rights under FERPA for Elementary and Secondary Schools

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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.]

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, 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 contractors, consultants, volunteers, or other parties to whom the school has outsourced institutional services or functions, provided that the conditions listed in §99.31(a)(1)(i)(B)() - (a)(1)(i)(B)() are met. (§99.31(a)(1))
- To officials of another school, school system, or institution of postsecondary education where the student seeks or intends to enroll, or where the student is already enrolled if the disclosure is for purpose

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

ATTACHMENT S-1

Attachment To Parents' Bill Of Rights

For Contracts Involving Disclosure of Certain Personally Identifiable Information

Education Law §2-d, added by Ch. 56 of the Laws of 2014, requires that a Parents' Bill of Rights be attached to every contract with a third-party contractor (as defined in the law) which involves the disclosure of personally identifiable information (PII) derived from student education records ("Student Data"), or certain teacher/principal information regarding annual professional performance evaluations that is confidential pursuant to Education Law §30212-c ("APPR Data"). Each such Contract must include this completed Attachment to provide specific information about the use of such data by the Contractor.

1. Specify whether this Contract involves disclosure to the Contractor of Student Data, APPR Data, or both. *NYSED program office checks applicable box(es).*

Disclosure of Student Data

Disclosure of APPR Data

2. Describe the exclusive purposes for which the Student Data or APPR Data will be used in the performance of this contract.

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3. Identify any subcontractors or other persons/entities with whom the Contractor will share the Student Data or APPR in the performance of this Contract and describe their role.

or APPR Data shared by the Contractor must be returned to Contractor or otherwise destroyed as provided in Paragraph 4 of the “Data Security and Privacy Plan” set forth in Appendix R.

4. Specify the expiration date of the Contract and explain what will happen to the Student Data or APPR Data in the Contractor’s possession, or the possession of any person/entity described in response to Paragraph 3, upon the expiration or earlier termination of the Contract.

Contract Expiration Date: June 30, 2025