

## 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 records within 45 days after the day the school or school district receives a request for access.
2. The right to request amendment of the student’s education records that the parent or eligible student believes are inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the

**B. What are parents' rights under the Personal Privacy Protection Law (PPPL), Article 6-A of the Public Officers Law relating to records held by State agencies?**

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 Avenue, New York, NY 10007-2344. Telephone: (212) 650-0244. Fax: (212) 650-0244.

---

---

---

(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

o







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 law governing the confidentiality of student data, or teacher or principal APPR data; and preclusion from accessing any student data, or teacher or principal APPR data, from an educational agency for a fixed period up to five years.

## **1. Data Security and Privacy Standards**

Upon appointment, NYSED's Chief Privacy Officer will be required to develop, with input from experts, standards for educational agency data security and privacy policies. The Commissioner will then promulgate regulations implementing these data security and privacy standards.

## **2. No Private Right of Action**

Please note that Education Law §2-d explicitly states that it does not create a private right of action against NYSED or any other educational agency, such as a school, school district or BOCES.



## ATTACHMENT

### Model Notification of Rights under FERPA for Elementary and Secondary Schools

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) affords parents and students who are 18 years of age or older ("eligible students") certain rights with respect to the student's education records. These rights are:

1. The right to inspect (and review) the student's education records. (R) 19 dlv 7.72 10 7gh 6 En 0 12 0 Tc 0.30.

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 (400 - 1

such as the State educational agency in the parent or eligible student's State (SEA). Disclosures under this provision may be made, subject to the requirements of §99.35, in connection with an audit or evaluation of Federal- or State-supported education programs, or for the enforcement of or compliance with Federal legal requirements that relate to those programs. These entities may make fu

(he )T 2 04d( 9w 6.85 0 Td [(T)-5 (m)-6 (ay)5 ( , or)3 9 (n)-41 (i)-21(t)-2 (ln )]TJI)-16 it]T -6 -6ts-0.00

**YORK 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.

6 W X G H Q W ' D W D F R O O H F W H G Z L O P D W F K L Q J D Q G S O D F H P H Q W I R U	O E F L Q V
--	----------------

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 how the Contractor will ensure that such persons/entities will abide by the data protection and security requirements of the Contract.

Subcontractors or other entities with whom the Contractor will share (-)2 /TT0 1 T1NIT12 (n)e ./TTq Tr 1



The data will be stored in ASISTS which is the system mandated by NYSED Adult Education Programs and Policy (AEPP) for reporting purposes. Student data are not shared, but collected to satisfy reporting requirements. The ASISTS database meets all standards of security and accountability.