

Annual Notice of FERPA Rights and Authorized Student Data Disclosures

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 within 45 days after the day the school receives a request for access.

Parents or eligible students should submit to the school principal or registrar a written request that identifies the records they wish to inspect. The school official will make arrangements for access and notify the parent or eligible student of the time and place where the records may be inspected.

2. The right to request the amendment of the student's education records that the parent or eligible student believes are inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy rights under FERPA.

Parents or eligible students who wish to ask the school to amend a record should write the school principal, clearly identify the part of the record they want changed, and specify why it should be changed. If the school decides not to amend the record as requested by the parent or eligible student, the school will notify the parent or eligible student of the decision and of their right to a hearing regarding the request for amendment. Additional information regarding the hearing procedures will be provided to the parent or eligible student when notified of the right to a hearing.

3. The right to provide written consent before the school discloses personally identifiable information (PII) from the student's education records, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent.

One exception, which permits disclosure without consent, is disclosure to school officials with legitimate educational interests. A school official is a person employed by the school as an administrator, supervisor, instructor, or support staff member (including health or medical staff and law enforcement unit personnel) or a person serving on the school board. A school official also may include a volunteer, contractor, or consultant who, while not employed by the school, performs an institutional service or function for which the school would otherwise use its own employees and who is under the direct control of the school with respect to the use and maintenance of PII from education records, such as an attorney, auditor, medical consultant, or therapist; a parent or student volunteering to serve on an official committee, such as a disciplinary or grievance committee; or a parent, student, or other volunteer assisting another school official in performing his or her tasks. A school official typically has a legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility.

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.

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: Student Privacy Policy Office, U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue SW
Washington, DC 20202.

Directory Information Notice

The *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act* (FERPA), a Federal law, requires that Hesston USD 460, with certain exceptions, obtain your written consent prior to the disclosure of personally identifiable information from your child's education records. However, Hesston USD 460 may disclose appropriately designated "directory information" without written consent, unless you have advised the District to the contrary in accordance with District procedures. The primary purpose of directory information is to allow the school district to include this type of information from your child's education records in certain school publications. Examples include:

- A playbill, showing your student's role in a drama production;
- The annual yearbook;
- Honor roll or other recognition lists;
- Graduation programs; and
- Sports activity sheets, such as for wrestling, showing weight and height of team members.

Directory information, which is information that is generally not considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if released, can also be disclosed to outside organizations without a parent's prior written consent. Outside organizations include, but are not limited to, companies that manufacture class rings or publish yearbooks. In addition, two federal laws require local educational agencies (LEAs) receiving assistance under the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965* (ESEA) to provide military recruiters, upon request, with the following information – names, addresses and telephone listings – unless parents have advised the LEA that they do not want their student's information disclosed without their prior written consent. *

If you do not want Hesston USD 460 to disclose directory information from your child's education records without your prior written consent, you must notify the District in writing by September 1 of the current school year. Hesston USD 460 has designated the following information as directory information:

- Student's name & address
- Participation in officially recognized activities and sports
- Grade level
- Weight and height of members of athletic teams

- Telephone listing
- Electronic mail address
- Photograph
- Date and place of birth
- Major field of study
- Dates of attendance
- Degrees, honors, and awards received
- The most recent educational agency or institution attended
- Student ID number, user ID, or other unique personal identifier used to communicate in electronic systems that cannot be used to access education records without a PIN password, etc. (A student's SSN, in whole or in part, cannot be used for this purpose.)

*These laws are: Section 9528 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (20 U.S.C. § 7908) and 10 U.S.C. § 503(c).

Summary of the Student Data Privacy Act (SDPA)

In accordance with the Student Data Privacy Act and board policy IDAE, student data submitted to and maintained in a statewide longitudinal data system may only be disclosed as follows. Such data may be disclosed to:

- The authorized personnel of an educational agency or the state board of regents who require disclosures to perform assigned duties; and
- The student and the parent or legal guardian of the student, provided the data pertains solely to the student.

In addition, student data maintained in a statewide longitudinal data system may be disclosed to authorized personnel of any state agency, or to a service provider of a state agency, educational agency, or school performing instruction, assessment, or longitudinal reporting, when a data-sharing agreement between the educational agency and such other state agency or service provider provides the following:

- Purpose, scope and duration of the data-sharing agreement;
- A restriction that the recipient of student data use such information solely for the purposes specified in agreement;
- A requirement that the recipient comply with data access, use, and security restrictions specifically described in agreement; and
- A requirement that student data be destroyed when no longer necessary for purposes of the data-sharing agreement or upon expiration of the agreement, whichever occurs first.

A service provider engaged to perform a function of instruction may be allowed to retain student transcripts as required by applicable laws and rules and regulations.

Unless an adult student or parent or guardian of a minor student provides written consent to disclose personally identifiable student data, student data may only be disclosed to a governmental entity not specified above or any public or private audit and evaluation or research organization if the data is aggregate data. "Aggregate data" means data collected or reported at the group, cohort, or institutional level and which contains no personally identifiable student data. The district may disclose:

- student directory information when necessary and the student's parent or legal guardian has consented in writing;
- directory information to an enhancement vendor providing photography services, class ring services, yearbook publishing services, memorabilia services, or similar services;
- any information requiring disclosure pursuant to state statutes;
- student data pursuant to any lawful subpoena or court order directing such disclosure; and
- student data to a public or private postsecondary educational institution for purposes of application or admission of a student to such postsecondary educational institution with the student's written consent.