

COMPLIANCE WITH FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA) OF 1974 (REGULATION)

In accordance with the policy of the board of education, the following regulation shall govern the release of student records to students and members of the student's family, legal custodian, or legal guardian and eligible students.

DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this regulation, the school district has used the following definitions of terms:

Student

Any person who attends or has attended a program of instruction sponsored by the board of education of this school district.

Eligible Student

A student or former student who has reached age 18 or is attending a post-secondary school.

Parent

Either natural parent of a student unless his or her rights under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) have been removed by a court order; an adopted parent; a guardian; or an individual acting as a parent or guardian in the absence of the student's parent or guardian.

Education Records

Any item of information or record (in handwriting, print, computer media, video or audio tape, film, micro-film, microfiche, or other medium) maintained by the school district, an employee of the district, or an agent of the district which is directly related to an identifiable student except:

1. A personal record, including informal notes, kept by a school staff member, which meets the following tests:
 - A. It was made as a personal memory aid;
 - B. It is in the sole possession of the individual who made it; and
 - C. Information contained in it has never been revealed or made available to any other person except the maker's temporary substitute;
2. An employment record which is used only in relation to a student's employment by the school district (employment for this purpose does not include activities for which a student receives a grade or credit in a course); or
3. Alumni records that relate to the student after the student no longer attends classes provided by the school district and the records do not relate to the person as a student.

Personal Identifier

Any data or information that makes the subject of a record known. This includes the student's name, the student's parents or other family member's name, the student's address, the student's social security number, a student number, a list of personal characteristics, or any other information that would make the student's identity known.

COMPLIANCE WITH FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA) OF 1974, REGULATION (Cont.)ANNUAL NOTIFICATION

Within the first three weeks of each school year, the school district will give notice as required by law to parents and eligible students of their rights under the FERPA and this policy.

The district will arrange to provide translations of the notice to non-English speaking parents in their native language.

STATEMENT OF RIGHTS

Parents and eligible students have the following rights under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and this policy:

1. The right to inspect and review the student's education records;
2. The right to exercise a limited control over other people's access to the student's education record;
3. The right to seek to correct the student's education record, in a hearing, if necessary;
4. The right to report violations of the FERPA to the Department of Education; and
5. The right to be informed about FERPA rights.

All rights and protections given parents under the FERPA and this policy transfer to the student when the student becomes an eligible student.

LOCATIONS OF EDUCATIONAL RECORDS

TYPES	LOCATION	CUSTODIAN
Cumulative School Records	Main/Counselor Office	Principal/Counselor
Cumulative School Records (Former Students)	Main/Counselor Office	Principal/Counselor
Health Records	Main/Counselor/Nurse Office	Principal/Counselor/Nurse
School Transportation Records	Transportation Department	Transportation Coordinator
Speech Therapy Records	Speech/Counselor/Main Office	Principal/Speech Therapist
Psychological Records	Main/Counselor/Special Ed Office	Principal/Counselor/Special Ed Teacher

COMPLIANCE WITH FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA) OF 1974, REGULATION (Cont.)PROCEDURE TO INSPECT EDUCATIONAL RECORDS

The parent of a student or an eligible student may inspect the student's education records upon request. In some circumstances, it may be mutually more convenient for the record custodian to provide copies of records. See the schedule of fees for copies below.

Since a student's records may be maintained in several locations, the school principals will offer to collect copies of records or the records themselves from locations other than a student's school, so they may be inspected at one site. However, if a parent or eligible student wishes to inspect records where they are maintained, school principals will make every effort to accommodate their wishes.

The parent or eligible student should submit to the student's school principal a written request that identifies, as precisely as possible, the record or records he or she wishes to inspect.

The principal (or other record custodian) will contact the parent of the student or the eligible student to discuss how access will be best arranged (copies, at the exact location, or records brought to a single site).

The principal (or other record custodian) will make the needed arrangements as promptly as possible and notify the parent or eligible student of the time and place where the records may be inspected. This procedure must be completed in 45 days or less from the receipt of the request for access.

If for any valid reason, such as working hours, distance between record location sites, or health, a parent or eligible student cannot personally inspect and review a student's education record, the school district will arrange for the parent or eligible student to obtain copies of the records. See below for information regarding fees for copies of records.

When a record contains information about students other than a parent's child or the eligible student, the parent or eligible student may not inspect and review the records of the other students.

FEES FOR COPIES OF RECORDS

The school district will not deny parents or eligible students any rights to copies of records because of the following published fees. Where the fee represents an unusual hardship, it may be waived in part, or in whole, by the record custodian. However, the district reserves the right to charge for copies, such as transcripts, it forwards to potential employers or to colleges and universities for employment or admission purposes. The school district may deny copies of records to third parties (not parents or students) in the following situations:

1. The student has an unpaid financial obligation to the school.
2. There is an unresolved disciplinary action against the student that warrants the denial of copies.

The FERPA requires the school district to provide copies of records:

1. When the refusal to provide copies effectively denies access to the records by a parent or eligible student;

2. At the request of the parent or eligible students when the school district has provided the records to third parties by the prior consent of the parent or eligible student; or
3. At the request of the parent or eligible student when the school district has forwarded the records to another school where the student seeks or intends to enroll.

The fee for copies provided under the FERPA may not include the costs for search and retrieval. The fee will be the actual copying cost less hardship factor.

The fee for all other copies, such as copies of records forwarded to third parties with prior consent or those provided to parents as a convenience, will be from ten cents to thirty-five cents per page (actual search, retrieval, and copying cost) plus postage, if incurred.

DIRECTORY INFORMATION

The FERPA requires that the school district, with certain exceptions, obtain a parent's written consent prior to the disclosure of personally identifiable information from a student's education records. However, the school district may disclose appropriately designated "directory information" without written consent, unless a parent has 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 a student's education records in certain school publications. Examples include:

1. A playbill, showing a student's role in a drama production;
2. The annual yearbook;
3. Honor roll or other recognition lists;
4. Graduation programs; and
5. 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 required local educational agencies (LEAs) receiving assistance under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide military recruiters, upon request, with three directory information categories – 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.

The school district has created a limited directory information policy and will limit access to those parties and purposes as described in board policy CHE, Student Services Vendors and accredited post-secondary educational organizations. The school district has designated the following information as "directory information," and it will disclose that information without prior written consent:

1. The student's name;
2. The address of students at the secondary level;
3. The student's grade level (i.e., first grade, tenth grade, etc.);
4. The student's participation in officially recognized activities and sports;
5. The student's degrees, honors and awards received;
6. The student's weight and height, if a member of an athletic team; and
7. The student's photograph.

COMPLIANCE WITH FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA) OF 1974, REGULATION (Cont.)

Each school year, the school district will give notice as required by law the above list or a revised list of the items of directory information it proposes to designate as directory information. For students enrolling after the notice is published, the list will be given to the student's parent or the eligible student at the time and place of enrollment.

After the parents or eligible students have been notified, they will have two weeks to advise the school district in writing to refuse to permit the school district to designate the items listed as directory information about that student.

At the end of the two-week period, each student's records will be appropriately marked by the records custodian to indicate the disclosure or non-disclosure of the directory information about that student. This designation will remain in effect until it is modified by the written direction of the student's parent or the eligible student.

USE OF STUDENT EDUCATION RECORDS

To carry out their responsibilities, school officials will have access to student education records for legitimate educational purposes. The school district will use the following criteria to determine who are school officials. An official is:

1. A person duly elected to the school board;
2. A person certified by the state and appointed by the school board to an administrative or supervisory position;
3. A person certified by the state and under contract to the school board as an instructor;
4. A person employed by the school board as a temporary substitute for administrative, supervisory, or instructional personnel for the period of his or her performance as a substitute;
5. A person employed by, or under contract to, the school board to perform a special task such as a secretary, a clerk, the school board attorney or auditor, for the period of his or her performance as an employee or contractor; or
6. A parent or student serving on an official committee or assisting another school official in performing his or her tasks.
7. A law enforcement officer designated and assigned to Stillwater Public Schools as a School Resource Officer performing duties necessary to protect the health and safety of students on school district property or at school district activities. .

School officials who meet the criteria listed above will have access to a student's records if they have a legitimate educational interest in doing so. A "legitimate educational interest" is the person's need to know in order to:

1. Perform an administrative task required in the school employee's position description approved by the school board;
2. Perform a supervisory or instructional task directly related to the student's education; or
3. Perform a service or benefit for the student or the student's family such as health care, counseling, student job placement, or student financial aid.
4. Maintain student safety and security on campus

COMPLIANCE WITH FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA) OF 1974, REGULATION (Cont.)

The school district will only release information from, or permit access to, a student's education record with a parent's or eligible student's prior written consent except that the school superintendent, or a person designated in writing by the superintendent, may permit disclosure:

1. When a student seeks or intends to enroll in another school district or a post-secondary school (the district will not further notify the parent or eligible student prior to such a transfer of records; the parent or eligible student has a right to obtain copies of records transferred under this provision);
2. When certain federal and state officials need information in order to audit or enforce legal conditions related to federally supported education programs in the district;
3. The parties who provide or may provide financial aid to a student to:
 - A. Establish the student's eligibility for the aid,
 - B. Determine the amount of financial aid,
 - C. Establish the conditions for the receipt of the financial aid, or
 - D. Enforce the agreement between the provider and the receiver of financial aid;
4. If a state law adopted before November 19, 1974, allowed certain specific items of information to be disclosed in personally identifiable form from student records to state and local officials or authorities concerning the juvenile justice system and the system's ability to effectively serve the student whose records are released or if a state law adopted after November 19, 1974, allowed such information to be disclosed to state or local officials concerning the juvenile justice system and the system's ability to effectively serve, prior to adjudication, the student whose records are released;
5. When the school district has entered into a written agreement or contract for an organization to conduct studies on the school district's behalf to develop tests, administer student aid, or improve instruction;
6. To accrediting organizations to carry out their accrediting functions;
7. To parents of a dependent student, as defined in section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;
8. a. To comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena. The school district will make a reasonable effort to notify the student's parents or the eligible student before making a disclosure under this provision so that the parent or eligible student may seek protective action, unless the disclosure is in compliance with a Federal grand jury subpoena or other subpoena issued for a law enforcement purpose, and the court or issuing agency has ordered that the existence or the contents of the subpoena or the information furnished in response to the subpoena not be disclosed;
- b. If the school district initiates legal action against a parent or student, the school district may disclose to the court, without a court order or subpoena, the education records of the student that are relevant for the school district to proceed with the legal action as plaintiff;
- c. If a parent or eligible student initiates legal action against the school district, the school district may disclose to the court, without a court order or subpoenas, the student's education records that are relevant for the school district to defend itself;

COMPLIANCE WITH FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA) OF 1974, REGULATION (Cont.)

9. If the disclosure is an item of directory information, and the student's parent or eligible student has not refused to allow the district to designate that item as directory information for the student; or
10. In response to an ex parte order of the Attorney General of the United States or his/her designee in connection with the investigation or prosecution of terrorism crimes.

The school district will permit any of its officials to make the needed disclosure from student education records in a health or safety emergency if:

1. He or she deems it is warranted by the seriousness of the threat to the health or safety of the student or other persons;
2. The information is necessary and needed to meet the emergency;
3. The persons to whom the information is to be disclosed are qualified and in a position to deal with the emergency; and
4. Time is an important and limiting factor in dealing with the emergency.

The school district officials may release information from a student's education record if the student's parent or the eligible student gives prior written consent for disclosure. The written consent must include at least:

1. A specification of the records to be released;
2. The reasons for the disclosure;
3. The person, organization, or the class or organizations to whom the disclosure is to be made;
4. The parent's or eligible student's signature; and
5. The date of the consent and, if appropriate, a date when the consent is to be terminated.

The student's parent or the eligible student may obtain a copy of any records disclosed under this provision.

The school district will not release information contained in a student's education records, except directory information, to any third parties except its own officials, unless those parties agree that the information will not be redisclosed without the parent's or eligible student's prior written consent.

Violations of this policy include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Accessing student records without a legitimate educational interest.
2. Redisclosing or sharing student information with a third party, including to any law enforcement officer not designated as an SRO by the District for the purposes identified herein, without first consulting with and receiving authorization from the school administration.
3. Disclosure of information to a third party when a viable exception permitting disclosure has not been confirmed.

COMPLIANCE WITH FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA) OF 1974, REGULATION (Cont.)

Violation of this policy may result in serious disciplinary action, up to and including immediate termination of employment or discontinuance of services

Any individual who is found to have accessed, redisclosed, or shared student information in violation of this policy will be subject to an immediate investigation. The severity of the disciplinary action will be determined based on the nature and scope of the violation.

RECORDS OF REQUESTS FOR ACCESS AND DISCLOSURES MADE
FROM EDUCATION RECORDS

The school district will maintain an accurate record of all requests for it to disclose information from, or to permit access to, a student's education records and of information it discloses and access it permits with some exceptions listed below. This record will be kept with, but will not be a part of, the student's cumulative school records. It will be available only to the record custodian, the eligible student, the parent of the student, or to federal, state, and local officials for the purpose of auditing or enforcing federally supported educational programs.

The record will include at least:

1. The name of the person or agency that made the request;
2. The interest the person or agency had in the information;
3. The date the person or agency made the request; and
4. Whether the request was granted and, if it was, the date access was permitted or the disclosure was made.

The district will maintain this record as long as it maintains the student's education record.

The record will not include:

1. Requests for access or access granted to the parent of the student or to an eligible student;
2. Request for access granted to officials of the school district who have a legitimate educational interest in the student;
3. Requests for, or disclosures of, information contained in the student's education record if the request is accompanied by the prior written consent of a parent of the student or the eligible student or if the disclosure is authorized by such prior consent;
4. Requests for, or disclosure of, directory information designated for that student; or for
5. Requests for, or disclosure of, information contained in the student's education record if the request is in response to an ex parte order of the Attorney General of the United States or his/her designee in connection with the investigation or prosecution of terrorism crimes.

COMPLIANCE WITH FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA) OF 1974, REGULATION (Cont.)PROCEDURES TO SEEK TO CORRECT EDUCATION RECORDS

The parent of a student or an eligible student has a right to seek to change any part of the student's record believed to be inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of student rights. (NOTE: under the FERPA, the district may decline to consider a request to change the grade a teacher assigns for a course.)

For the purpose of outlining the procedure to seek to correct education records, the term "incorrect" will be used to describe a record that is inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of student rights. The term "correct" will be used to describe a record that is accurate, not misleading, and not in violation of student rights. Also, in this section, the term "requester" will be used to describe the parent of a student or the eligible student who is asking the school district to correct a record.

To establish an orderly process to review and correct an education record for a requester, the district may make a decision to comply with the request for change at several levels in the procedure.

First Level Decision

When a parent of a student or an eligible student finds an item in the student's education record that he or she believes is inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of student rights, he or she should immediately ask the record custodian to correct it. If the record is incorrect because of an obvious error and it is a simple matter to make the record change at this level, the record custodian will make the correction. However, if the record is changed at this level, the method and result must satisfy the requester.

If the record custodian cannot change the record to the requester's satisfaction, or if the record does not appear to be obviously incorrect, the record custodian will:

1. Provide the requester a copy of the questioned record at no cost;
2. Ask the requester to initiate a written request for the change; and
3. Follow the procedure for a second level decision.

Second Level Decision

The written request to correct a student's education record through the procedure at this level should specify the correction the requester wishes the district to make. It should at least identify the item the requester believes is incorrect and state whether he or she believes the item:

1. Is inaccurate and why;
2. Is misleading and why; and/or
3. Violates student rights and why.

COMPLIANCE WITH FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA) OF 1974, REGULATION (Cont.)

The request will be dated and signed by the requester.

Within two weeks after the record custodian receives a written request, he or she will: study the request, discuss it with other school officials (the person who made the record or those who may have a professional concern about the district's response to the request), make a decision to comply or decline to comply with the request, and complete the appropriate steps to notify the requester or move the request to the next level for a decision.

If, as a result of this review and discussion, the record custodian decides the record should be corrected, he or she will effect the change and notify the requester in writing that the change has been made. Each such notice will include an invitation for the requester to inspect and review the student's education record to make certain the record is in order and the correction is satisfactory.

If the record custodian decides the record is correct, he or she will make a written summary of any discussions with other officials and of the findings in the matter. The record custodian will transmit this summary and a copy of the written request to the school superintendent.

Third Level Decision

The school superintendent will review the material provided by the record custodian and, if necessary, discuss the matter with other officials such as the school attorney, or the school board (in executive session). The superintendent will then make a decision concerning the request and complete the steps at this decision level. Ordinarily, this level

of the procedure should be completed within two weeks. If it takes longer, the superintendent will notify the requester, in writing, of the reasons for the delay and a date when the decision will be made.

If the superintendent decides the record is incorrect and should be changed, he or she will advise the record custodian to make the changes. The record custodian will advise the requester of the change as at the second level.

If the superintendent decides the record is correct, he or she will prepare a letter to the requester, which will include:

1. The school district's decision that the record is correct and the basis for the decision;
2. A notice to the requester that he or she has a right to ask for a hearing to present evidence that the record is incorrect and that the district will grant such a hearing;
3. Instructions for the requester to contact the superintendent, or an official he or she designates, to discuss acceptable hearing officers, convenient times, and a satisfactory site for the hearing (the district will not be bound by the requester's positions on these items, but will, so far as possible, arrange the hearing as the requester wishes); and
4. Advise that the request may be represented or assisted in the hearing by other parties, including an attorney at the requester's expense.

**COMPLIANCE WITH FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY
ACT (FERPA) OF 1974, REGULATION (Cont.)**Fourth Level Decision

After the requester has submitted (orally, or in writing) his or her wishes concerning the hearing officer and the time and place for the hearing, the superintendent will, within a week, notify the requester when and where the district will hold the hearing and who it has designated as the hearing officer.

At the hearing, the hearing officer will provide the requester a full and reasonable opportunity to present material evidence and testimony to demonstrate that the questioned part of the student's education record is incorrect as shown in the requester's written request for a change in the record (second level).

Within a week after the hearing, the hearing officer will submit to the school superintendent a written summary of the evidence submitted at the hearing. Along with the summary, the hearing officer will submit his or her recommendation, based solely on the evidence presented at the hearing, that the record should be changed or remain unchanged.

The school superintendent will prepare the district's decision within two weeks of the hearing. The decision will be based on the summary of the evidence presented at the hearing and the hearing officer's recommendation. However, the district's decision will be based solely on the evidence presented at the hearing. Therefore, the superintendent may overrule the hearing officer if the superintendent believes the hearing officer's recommendation is not consistent with the evidence presented. As a result of the district's decision, the superintendent will take one of the following actions:

1. If the decision is that the district will change the record, the superintendent will instruct the record custodian to correct the record. The record custodian will correct the record and notify the requester as at the second level decision.
2. If the decision is that the district will not change the record, the superintendent will prepare a written notice to the requester that will include:
 - A. The school district's decision that the record is correct and will not be changed;
 - B. A copy of a summary of the evidence presented at the hearing and a written statement of the reasons for the district's decision; and
 - C. Advice to the requester that he or she may place in the student's education record an explanatory statement which gives the reasons he or she disagrees with the school district's decision and/or the reasons he or she believes the record is incorrect.