

## **Policy Committee**

Tuesday, April 7, 2026 3:45 PM

Faribault Public Schools District Office, 710 17th Street SW, Faribault, MN 55021

### **I. Call to Order**

I.A. Determination of a Quorum Present

I.B. Pledge of Allegiance

### **II. Approval of Agenda - ACTION**

### **III. Review of Policies - ACTION**

III.A. Policy 608: Instructional Services -  
Special Education

III.B. Policy 612.1: Development of Parent  
Involvement Policies for Title I Programs

III.C. Policy 704.1: Development and Maintenance  
of an Inventory of Capital Leases and Software  
Based Information Technology Agreements (SBITA'S)

### **IV. Revision of Policies - ACTION**

IV.A. Policy 427: Workload Limits for Certain  
Special Education Teachers

IV.B. Policy 515: Protection and Privacy of  
Pupil Records

IV.C. Policy 530: Immunization Requirements

IV.D. Policy 615: Testing Accommodations,  
Modifications, and Exemptions for IEP's, Section  
504 Plans, and LEP Students

IV.E. Policy 618: Assessment of Student  
Achievement

### **V. New Policies - DISCUSSION**

V.A. MSBA Policy 625: Responsible Use of Artificial  
Intelligence

**Presenter:** Mike  
Berding, Director of  
Technology and  
Innovation

### **VI. Next Meeting: June 2, 2026 - INFORMATION**

### **VII. Adjournment - ACTION**

**Instructional Services – Special Education**  
Policy No. 608

**[NOTE: The provisions of this policy substantially reflect statutory and regulatory requirements.]**

**I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to set forth the position of the school board on the need to provide special educational services to some students in the school district.

**II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

The school board recognizes that some students need special education and further recognizes the importance of providing a free appropriate public education and delivery system for students in need of special education.

**III. CHILDREN BIRTH THROUGH AGE SIX EXPERIENCING DEVELOPMENTAL DELAYS**

- A. "Child with a disability" means a child identified under federal and state special education law as deaf or hard-of-hearing, blind or visually impaired, deafblind, or having a speech or language impairment, a physical impairment, other health disability, developmental cognitive disability, an emotional or behavioral disorder, specific learning disability, autism spectrum disorder, traumatic brain injury, or severe multiple impairments, and who needs special education and related services, as determined by the rules of the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Children, Youth, and Families for children from birth through age two and by the rules of the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Education for all other children. A licensed physician, an advanced practice registered nurse, a physician assistant, or a licensed psychologist is qualified to make a diagnosis and determination of attention deficit disorder or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for purposes of identifying a child with a disability.
- B. In addition to Paragraph A, every child under age three and, at local district discretion, every child from age three through age six, who needs special instruction and services, as determined by the rules of the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Children, Youth, and Families for children under age three and by the rules of the Commissioner of the Minnesota

Department of Education for children ages three through six, because the child has a substantial delay or has a diagnosed physical or mental condition or disorder with a high probability of resulting in developmental delay is a child with a disability.

- C. A child with a short-term or temporary physical or emotional illness or disability, as determined by the rules of the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Children, Youth, and Families for children from birth through age two and by the rules of the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Education for all other children, is not a child with a disability.

***[NOTE: The 2024 Minnesota legislature revised these provisions in part to account for the responsibilities of the new Department of Children, Youth, and Families. The provisions quote Minnesota Statutes, section 125A.02.]***

#### **IV. RESPONSIBILITIES**

- A. The school board accepts its responsibility to identify, evaluate, and provide special education and related services for children with a disability who are properly the responsibility of the school district and who meet the criteria to qualify for special education and related services as set forth in Minnesota and federal law.
- B. The school district shall ensure that all qualified children with a disability are provided special education and related services that are appropriate to their educational needs.
- C. When such services require or result from interagency cooperation, the school district shall participate in such interagency activities in compliance with applicable federal and state law.
- D. The school district may conduct an assessment for developmental adapted physical education, as defined in Minnesota Rules, part 3525.1352, as a stand-alone evaluation without conducting a comprehensive evaluation of the student in accordance with prior written notice provisions in Minnesota Statutes, section 125A.091, subdivision 3a. A parent or guardian may request that the school district conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the parent's or guardian's student.

***[NOTE: The 2024 Minnesota legislature enacted paragraph D. This provision is permissive, not mandatory. A school board can decide whether to add it to a policy.]***

Adopted: March 20, 2023  
Revised: August 19, 2024

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 124D.03 (Enrollment Options Program)

Minn. Stat. § 125A.02 (Child with a Disability Defined)  
Minn. Stat. § 125A.027 (Rulemaking)  
Minn. Stat. § 125A.03 (Special Instruction for Children with a Disability)  
Minn. Stat. § 125A.08 (Individualized Education Programs)  
Minn. Stat. § 125A.15 (Placement in Another District; Responsibility)  
Minn. Stat. § 125A.29 (Responsibilities of County Boards and School Boards))  
20 U.S.C. § 1400 *et seq.* (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act)

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 402 (Disability Nondiscrimination Policy)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 508 (Extended School Year for Certain Students with Individualized Education Programs)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 509 (Enrollment of Nonresident Students)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 521 (Student Disability Nondiscrimination)

## **Development of Parent and Family Engagement Policies for Title I Programs**

### Policy No. 612.1

***[Note: This policy reflects recent federal statutory changes made by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) which require school districts and schools to meet with parents and jointly develop parent and family engagement policies at both a district-wide and school building level. This policy lists the required components of the parent and family engagement policies described herein and serves as a framework for their development. The policies and these components are mandatory in order for the school district to receive federal funds under this program.]***

#### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to encourage and facilitate involvement by parents of students participating in Title I in the educational programs and experiences of students. The policy shall provide the framework for organized, systematic, ongoing, informed, and timely parental involvement in relation to decisions about the Title I services within the school district. The involvement of parents by the school district shall be directed toward both public and private school children whose parents are school district residents or whose children attend school within the boundaries of the school district.

#### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

- A. The policy of the school district is to plan and implement, with meaningful consultation with parents of participating children, programs, activities, and procedures for the engagement of parents and families in its Title I programs.
- B. The policy of the school district is to fully comply with 20 United States Code section 6318 which requires the school district to develop jointly with, agree upon with, and distribute to parents of children participating in Title I programs written parent and family engagement policies.

#### **III. DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT LEVEL POLICY**

The school board directs the administration to develop jointly with, agree upon with, and distribute to parents and family members of participating children a written parent and family engagement policy that will be incorporated into the school district's Title I plan. This policy establishes the expectations for meaningful parent and family involvement and describe how the school district will:

- A. Involve parents and family members in the joint development of the school district's Title I plan and the development of support and improvement plans;
- B. Provide the coordination, technical assistance, and other support necessary to assist and build the capacity of all participating schools within the school district in planning and implementing effective parent and family involvement activities to improve student academic achievement and school performance, which may include meaningful consultation with employers, business leaders, and philanthropic organizations, or individuals with expertise in effectively engaging parents and family members in education;
- C. Coordinate and integrate parent and family engagement strategies with similar strategies, to the extent feasible and appropriate, with other relevant federal, state, and local laws and programs;
- D. Conduct, with the meaningful involvement of parents and family members, an annual evaluation of the content and effectiveness of the parent and family engagement policy in improving the academic quality of the schools served, including identifying barriers to greater participation by parents in parental involvement activities (with particular attention to, parents who are economically disadvantaged, disabled, have limited English proficiency, have limited literacy, or who are of a racial or ethnic minority background); the needs of parents and family members to assist with the learning of their children, including engaging with school personnel and teachers; and strategies to support successful school and family interactions;
- E. Use the findings of such evaluations to design evidence-based strategies for more effective parental involvement and to revise, if necessary, the district-level and school-level and family engagement policies; and
- F. Involve parents in the activities of the schools, which may include establishing a parent advisory board comprised of a sufficient number and representative group of parents or family members served by the school district to adequately represent the needs of the population served by the school district for the purposes of developing, revising, and reviewing the parent and family engagement policy.

#### **IV. DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL-LEVEL POLICY**

The school board will direct the administration of each school to develop (or amend an existing parental involvement policy) jointly with, and distribute to, parents and family members of participating children a written parent and family engagement policy, agreed upon by such parents and families, that shall describe the means for carrying out the federal requirements of parent and family engagement. Parents shall be notified of the policy in an understandable and uniform format and, to the extent practicable, provided in a language the parents can understand. Such policy shall be made available to the local community and updated periodically to meet the changing needs of parents and the school.

- A. The policy will describe the means by which each school with a Title I program will:
  - 1. Convene an annual meeting, at a convenient time, to which all parents of participating children shall be invited and encouraged to attend, to inform parents of their school's participation in Title I programs, and to explain to parents of participating children the program, its requirements, and their right to be involved;
  - 2. Offer a flexible number of meetings, such as meetings in the morning or evening, and may provide with Title I funds transportation, child care, or home visits, as such services relate to parental involvement;
  - 3. Involve parents in an organized, ongoing, and timely way in the planning, review, and improvement of the parental involvement programs, including the planning, review, and improvement of the school parent and family engagement policy and the joint development of the school-wide program plan, except that if a school has in place a process for involving parents in the joint planning and design of the school's programs, the school may use that process, if such process includes an adequate representation of parents of participating children;
  - 4. Provide parents of participating children with: timely information about Title I programs; a description and explanation of the curriculum in use at the school, the forms of academic assessment used to measure student progress, and the achievement levels of the challenging state academic standards; if requested by parents, opportunities for regular meetings to formulate suggestions and to participate, as appropriate, in decisions relating to the education of

their children, and to respond to any such suggestions as soon as practicably possible; and

5. If the school-wide program plan is not satisfactory to the parents of participating children, submit any parent's comments on the plan when it is submitted to the school district.

B. As a component of this policy, each school shall jointly develop with parents a school/parent compact which outlines how parents, staff, and students will share the responsibility for improved student academic achievement and the means by which the school and parents will build and develop a partnership to help children achieve the state's high standards. The compact shall:

1. Describe the school's responsibility to provide high-quality curriculum and instruction in a supportive and effective learning environment that enables participating students to meet state student academic achievement standards;
2. Describe the ways each parent will be responsible for supporting his or her child's learning by volunteering in his or her child's classroom and participating, as appropriate, in decisions relating to his or her child's education and use of extracurricular time.
3. Address the importance of communication between teachers and parents on an on-going basis through the use of:
  - a. Annual parent-teacher conferences to discuss the compact and the child's achievement;
  - b. Frequent progress reports to the parents; and
  - c. Reasonable access to staff, opportunities to volunteer, participate in the child's class, and observe in the child's classroom.
  - d. Ensuring regular two-way, meaningful communication between family members and school staff and, to the extent practicable, in a language that family members can understand.

C. To ensure effective involvement of parents and to support a partnership among the school, parents, and community to improve student academic achievement, the policy will describe how each school and the school district will:

1. Provide assistance to participating parents in understanding such topics as the state's academic content standards and state academic achievement standards, state and local academic assessments, Title I requirements, and how to monitor a child's progress and work with educators to improve the achievement of their children;
  2. Provide materials and training to assist parents in working with their children to improve their children's achievement, such as literacy training and using technology, as appropriate, to foster parental involvement;
  3. Educate school staff, with the assistance of parents, in the value and utility of contributions of parents and in how to reach out to, communicate with, and work with parents as equal partners, implement and coordinate parent programs, and build ties between parents and school;
  4. Coordinate and integrate parental involvement programs and activities with other federal, state, and local programs, including public preschool programs, and conduct other activities, such as parent resource centers, that encourage and support parents in more fully participating in the education of their children to the extent feasible and appropriate;
  5. Ensure, to the extent practicable, that information about school and parent meetings, programs, and activities is sent home to the parents of participating children in a format and, to the extent practicable, in a language the parents can understand; and
  6. Provide such other reasonable support for parental involvement activities as requested by parents.
- D. The policy will also describe the process to be taken if the school district and school choose to:
1. Involve parents in the development of training for school staff to improve the effectiveness of such training;
  2. Provide necessary literacy training with funds received under Title I programs if all other funding has been exhausted;
  3. Pay reasonable and necessary expenses associated with parental

involvement activities, including transportation and child care costs, to enable parents to participate in school-related meetings and training sessions;

4. Train parents to enhance the involvement of other parents;
  5. Arrange meetings at a variety of times or have conduct in-home conferences between teachers or other educators, who work directly with participating children, and parents who are unable to attend such conferences at school in order to maximize parental opportunities for involvement and participation in school-related activities;
  6. Adopt and implement model approaches to improving parental involvement;
  7. Develop appropriate roles for community-based organizations and business in parental involvement activities; and
  8. Establish a district-wide parent advisory council to provide advice on all matters related to parental involvement in Title I programs.
- E. To carry out the requirements of parent and family engagement, the school district and schools, to the extent practicable, will provide opportunities for the informed participation of parents and family members (including parents and family members who have limited English proficiency, parents and family members with disabilities, and parents and family members of migratory children), including providing information and school reports in a format and, to the extent practicable, in a language that is understandable by the parents.
- F. The school district and each school shall inform parents and parent organizations of the existence of family engagement in education programs.

The policies will be updated periodically to meet the changing needs of parents and the school.

Adopted: May 22, 2023

**Legal References:** 20 U.S.C. § 6318 (Parent and Family Engagement)

**Cross References:** None

**Resources:** *U.S. Department of Education: Parent and Family Engagement Non-Regulatory Guidance (January 2025)*



**Development And Maintenance of An Inventory of Capital Leases and  
Software Based Information Technology Agreements (sBITA'S)**  
Policy No. 704.1

**I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to provide for the development and maintenance of an inventory of the capital leases and software-based information technology agreements (SBITA's) of the school district and the establishment and maintenance of the accounting system in accordance with GASB 87 and GASB 96. This policy defines dollar thresholds and descriptions for categories of capital assets for all departments of the District.

**II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

The policy of the school district is that a fixed asset accounting system and an inventory of capital leases and SBITA's are developed and maintained.

**III. DEVELOPMENT OF INVENTORY AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

The superintendent or such other school official as designated by the superintendent or the school board shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of an inventory of the fixed assets of the school district and for the establishment and maintenance of a formal fixed asset accounting system. The accounting system shall be operated in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards for Minnesota School Districts (UFARS). In addition, the inventory shall specify the location of all continued abstracts showing the conveyance of the property to the school district; certificates of title showing title to the property in the school district; title insurance policies; surveys; and other property records relating to the real property of the school district.

**A. Capital Lease and SBITA's Definition**

Capital leases include machinery and equipment, vehicles, easements, works of art and historical treasures instructional and non-instructional software acquired by the District for use in providing services to students, staff or the public. A capital lease of SBITA's are to be reported and

depreciated in government-wide financial statements. In the government-wide financial statements, assets that are not capitalized are expensed in the year of acquisition.

B. Inventory Record

The District shall inventory all capital leases or SBITA's. Each inventory record should include: description, year of acquisition, cost or estimated cost, salvage value, estimated useful life, location, asset #, and program code.

C. Recording Land

Land is to be capitalized but not depreciated. It is recorded at historical cost and remains at that cost until disposal. If there is a gain or loss on the sale of land, it is reported as a special item in the statement of activities.

D. Recording Leases for Land Improvements

Land improvements include items such as excavation, non-infrastructure utility installation, driveways, sidewalks, parking lots, flagpoles, retaining walls, fencing, signs, outdoor lighting, and other non-building improvements intended to make the land ready for its intended purpose. Land improvements can be further categorized as non-exhaustible and exhaustible.

1. Non-Exhaustible – Expenditures for improvements that do not require maintenance or replacement expenditures to bring land into condition to commence erection of structure, expenditures for improvements not identified with structures, and expenditures for land improvements that do not deteriorate with use or passage of time are additions to the cost of land and are not exhaustible and therefore not depreciable.

2. Exhaustible – Other improvements that are part of a site, such as parking lots, landscaping and fencing, are usually exhaustible and are depreciable. Depreciation of site improvements is necessary if the improvement is exhaustible.

E. Recording Lease for Buildings

Buildings should be recorded at either their acquisition cost or construction cost. The cost of new construction should be carefully evaluated because projects usually consist of major components such as land, land improvements, building construction (including professional fees and permits), furniture, fixtures and equipment. In addition, buildings include components such as roof, air conditioner system, etc. that should be recorded separately when significant because these building components have different useful lives. The value of each component needs to be determined and placed within its own category.

F. Recording for Leases for Building Improvements

Building improvements that extend the useful life should be capitalized. Examples of building improvements include roofing projects, remodeling or replacing major building components.

G. Recording SBITA's

Software Based Information Technology Agreements shall be capitalized that meet the criteria of our software tool that determine eligibility in accordance in GASB 96.

H. Recording Lease for Machinery and Equipment (Including Office Equipment)

Capital Leases for furniture, machinery and equipment (that meet the \$5,000 threshold level) should be capitalized and inventoried.

I. Recording Capital Lease for Vehicles

Vehicles should be identified, inventoried, and depreciated.

J. Establishing and Setting the Threshold Levels for Recording Capital Leases

The following elements of useful life and asset costs are established for capitalization of assets.

1. Estimated Useful Life – The first criterion is useful life. An asset must have an estimated useful life greater than one (1) year to be considered for capitalization and depreciation. Assets that are consumed, used, habitually lost or worn out in one year or less will not be capitalized. The useful life for a SBITA shall be equal to the life span of the contract.

2. Asset Cost – The second criterion for determining depreciable capital assets is cost. The capitalization threshold shall be established as follows for per individual asset item. The SBITA cost shall be based on the total cost of the subscription including both principal and interest

	Capitalize and Depreciate
Lease for Land Improvements – Improvements other than	\$5,000
Leases for Building & Improvements	\$5,000
Leases for Equipment & Transportation Vehicles	\$5,000
SBITA's	\$5,000

K. Depreciation Definition

Depreciation is the process of allocating the cost of tangible property over a period of time rather than deducting the cost as an expense in the year of acquisition. It is the District's policy to use the straight-line depreciation method. The basis of the asset is written off evenly over the useful life of the asset. The same amount of depreciation is taken each year. In general, the amount of annual depreciation is determined by dividing an asset's depreciable cost by its estimated life. The total amount depreciated can never exceed the asset's historic cost less salvage value. At the end of the asset's estimated life, the salvage value will remain. To calculate depreciation on a capital asset, the following five factors must be known:

- The date the asset was placed in service
- The asset's cost or acquisition value
- The asset's estimated useful life, and
- The depreciation method.
- A copy of estimated lives of assets is attached.

L. Obtaining an Asset's Cost of Acquisition Value

Capital assets are reported at historical cost and should include the cost of freight, site preparation, architect and engineering fees, etc. If something other than cash is used to pay for the asset, then the fair-market value of the non-cash payment or consideration determines the asset's cost or acquisition value. When the value of the consideration paid can't be determined, the asset's fair-market value determines its cost. With few exceptions, an asset's cost should also include necessary costs incurred to place the asset in service. Costs include the invoice price plus incidental costs (insurance during transit, freight, capitalized interest as described earlier, duties, title search, registration fees, and installation costs). Exceptions to this rule include interest expenses associated with deferred payments and real estate taxes paid, if any, in the acquisition of property.

M. Interest Rate

The interest rate for this policy shall be either the actual interest rate as defined by the contract, or in the absence of an interest rate the line of credit rate at our bank of record shall be the rate used to compute the implied interest amount.

#### **IV. REPORT**

The administration shall annually update the property records of the school district and provide an inventory of the fixed assets of the school district to the school board.

*Adopted:* December 4, 2023

<b><u>Asset Class</u></b> <b><u>(Leases)</u></b>	<b><u>Estimated Useful Life</u></b> <b><u>(years)</u></b>
Audio Visual Equipment	10
Building Construction-Interior	25
Business Machines	5
Carpet Replacement	7
Communication Equipment	10
Computer Hardware	5
Copy machines	5
Admin Software Short Term	10
Admin Software Long Term	20
Instruction Software Short Term	5
Instruction Software Long Term	10
Custodial Equipment	15
Electrical	30
Outdoor Equipment	15
Fire System/Sprinklers	25
Furniture & Accessories	20
Grounds Equipment	15
HVAC Systems	20
Instructional Equipment	10
Kitchen Equipment	15
Land	Not Depr
Machine & Tools	15
Musical Instruments	10
Plumbing	30
Portable Classroom	25
Roofing	20
Science & Engineering Equipment	10
Site Improvements	20
Buses, other on-road vehicles	8

## Workload Limits for Certain Special Education Teachers

### Policy No. 427

***[Note: School districts are required by Minnesota Rules 3525.2340, subpart 4.B., to have a policy for determining the workload limits of special education staff who provide services to students who receive direct special education services 60 percent or less of the instructional day.]***

***[Note: Minnesota Statutes, section 179A.07, subdivision 1, of the Public Employment Labor Relations Act (PELRA) provides that a public employer is not required to meet and negotiate on matters of inherent managerial policy. Matters of inherent managerial policy include, but are not limited to, such areas of discretion or policy as the functions and programs of the employer, its overall budget, utilization of technology, the organizational structure, selection of personnel, and direction of personnel. MSBA's position is that this policy is not a mandatory subject of bargaining. School districts, therefore, are cautioned to not relinquish their inherent managerial right to determine workload limits for special education teachers.]***

### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish general parameters for determining the workload limits of special education staff who provide services to children with disabilities receiving direct special education services 60 percent or less of the instructional day.

### II. DEFINITIONS

***[NOTE: MSBA arranged these paragraphs in alphabetical order in February 2026.]***

#### A. Special Education Staff; Special Education Teacher

“Special education staff” and “special education teacher” both mean a teacher employed by the school district who is licensed under the rules of the Minnesota Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board to instruct children with specific disabling conditions.

#### B. Direct Services

“Direct services” means special education services provided by a special education teacher or a related service professional when the services are related to instruction, including cooperative teaching.

C. Indirect Services

“Indirect services” means special education services ~~provided by a special education teacher or a related service professional~~ which include ongoing progress reviews; cooperative planning; consultation; demonstration teaching; modification and adaptation of the environment, curriculum, materials, or equipment; and direct contact with the pupil to monitor and observe. Indirect services may be provided by a teacher or related services professional to another regular education, special education teacher, related services professional, paraprofessional, support staff, parents, and public and nonpublic agencies to the extent that the services are written in the pupil's IEP and IFSP.

D. Workload

“Workload” means a special education teacher’s total number of minutes required for all due process responsibilities, including direct and indirect services, evaluation and reevaluation time, management of individualized education programs (IEPs), travel time, parental contact, and other services required in the IEPs.

**III. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

- A. Workload limits for special education teachers shall be determined by the appropriate special education administrator, in consultation with the building principal and the superintendent.
- B. In determining workload limits for special education staff, the school district shall take into consideration the following factors: student contact minutes, evaluation and reevaluation time, indirect services, management of IEPs, travel time, and other services required in the IEPs of eligible students.

**IV. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT UNAFFECTED**

This policy shall not be construed as a reopening of negotiations between the school district and the special education teachers’ exclusive representative, nor shall it be construed to alter or limit in any way the managerial rights or other authority of the school district set forth in the Public Employment Labor Relations Act or in the collective bargaining agreement between the school district and the special education teachers’ exclusive representative.

Adopted: October 30, 2023

***Legal***

***References:***

Minn. Stat. § 179A.07, Subd. 1 (Inherent Managerial Policy)

Minn. Rule 3525.0210, Subps. 14, 27, 44, and 49 (Definitions)

Minn. Rule 3525.2340, Subp. 4.B. (Case Loads for School-Age Educational Service Alternatives)

***Cross***

***References:***

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 508 (Extended School Year for Certain Students with Individualized Education Programs)

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 608 (Instructional Services – Special Education)

**Protection and Privacy of Pupil Records**  
Policy No. 515

**I. PURPOSE**

The school district recognizes its responsibility in regard to the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of pupil records and the protection of the privacy rights of students as provided in federal law and state statutes.

**II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

The following procedures and policies regarding the protection and privacy of parents and students are adopted by the school district, pursuant to the requirements of 20 United States Code, section 1232g, *et seq.*, (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)) 34 Code of Federal Regulations part 99 and consistent with the requirements of the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act, Minnesota Statutes, chapter 13, and Minnesota Rules, parts 1205.0100-1205.2000.

**III. DEFINITIONS**

A. Authorized Representative

“Authorized representative” means any entity or individual designated by the school district, state, or an agency headed by an official of the Comptroller of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education, or state and local educational authorities to conduct, with respect to federal or state supported education programs, any audit or evaluation or any compliance or enforcement activity in connection with federal legal requirements that relate to these programs.

B. Biometric Record

“Biometric record,” as referred to in “Personally Identifiable,” means a record of one or more measurable biological or behavioral characteristics that can be used for automated recognition of an individual (e.g., fingerprints, retina and iris patterns, voiceprints, DNA sequence, facial characteristics, and handwriting).

C. Dates of Attendance

“Dates of attendance,” as referred to in “Directory Information,” means the period of time during which a student attends or attended a school or schools in the school district, including attendance in person or by paper correspondence, videoconference, satellite, Internet, or other electronic information and telecommunications technologies for students who are not in the classroom, and including the period during which a student is working under a work-study program. The term does not include specific daily records of a student’s attendance at a school or schools in the school district.

D. Directory Information

1. Under federal law, “Directory information” means information contained in an education record of a student that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. It includes the student’s name; photograph; date and place of birth; major field of study; dates of attendance; grade level; enrollment status (i.e., full-time or part-time); participation in officially recognized activities and sports; weight and height of members of athletic teams; degrees, honors and awards received; and the most recent educational agency or institution attended. Directory information does not include:

- a. a student’s social security number;
- b. a student’s identification number (ID), user ID, or other unique personal identifier used by a student for purposes of accessing or communicating in electronic systems if the identifier may be used to access education records without use of one or more factors that authenticate the student’s identity such as a personal identification number (PIN), password, or other factor known or possessed only by the authorized user;

- c. a student ID or other unique personal identifier that is displayed on a student ID badge if the identifier can be used to gain access to educational records when used in conjunction with one or more factors that authenticate the student's identity, such as a PIN, password, or other factor known or possessed only by the student;
  - d. personally identifiable data which references religion, race, color, social position, or nationality; or
  - e. data collected from nonpublic school students, other than those who receive shared time educational services, unless written consent is given by the student's parent or guardian.
2. Under Minnesota law, a school district may not designate a student's home address, telephone number, email address, or other personal contact information as "directory information."

E. Education Records

1. What constitutes "education records." Education records means those records that are: (1) directly related to a student; and (2) maintained by the school district or by a party acting for the school district.
2. What does not constitute education records. The term "education records" does not include:
  - a. Records of instructional personnel that are:
    - (1) kept in the sole possession of the maker of the record;
    - (2) used only as a personal memory aid;
    - (3) not accessible or revealed to any other individual except a temporary substitute teacher; and
    - (4) destroyed at the end of the school year.
  - b. Records of a law enforcement unit of the school district, provided education records maintained by the school district

are not disclosed to the unit, and the law enforcement records are:

- (1) maintained separately from education records;
  - (2) maintained solely for law enforcement purposes; and
  - (3) disclosed only to law enforcement officials of the same jurisdiction.
- c. Records relating to an individual, including a student, who is employed by the school district which:
- (1) are made and maintained in the normal course of business;
  - (2) relate exclusively to the individual in that individual's capacity as an employee; and
  - (3) are not available for use for any other purpose.

However, records relating to an individual in attendance at the school district who is employed as a result of his or her status as a student are education records.

- d. Records relating to an eligible student, or a student attending an institution of post-secondary education, that are:
- (1) made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in his or her professional or paraprofessional capacity or assisting in that capacity;
  - (2) made, maintained, or used only in connection with the provision of treatment to the student; and
  - (3) disclosed only to individuals providing the treatment;
  - (4) provided that the records can be personally reviewed by a physician or other appropriate professional of the student's choice. For the purpose of this definition, "treatment" does not include remedial educational

activities or activities that are a part of the program of instruction within the school district.

- e. Records created or received by the school district after an individual is no longer a student at the school district and that are not directly related to the individual's attendance as a student.
- f. Grades on peer-related papers before the papers are collected and recorded by a teacher.

F. Education Support Services Data

"Education support services data" means data on individuals collected, created, maintained, used, or disseminated relating to programs administered by a government entity or entity under contract with a government entity designed to eliminate disparities and advance equities in educational achievement for youth by coordinating services available to participants, regardless of the youth's involvement with other government services. Education support services data does not include welfare data under Minnesota Statutes, section 13.46.

Unless otherwise provided by law, all education support services data are private data on individuals and must not be disclosed except according to Minnesota Statutes, section 13.05 or a court order.

G. Eligible Student

"Eligible student" means a student who has attained eighteen (18) years of age or is attending an institution of post-secondary education.

H. Juvenile Justice System

"Juvenile justice system" includes criminal justice agencies and the judiciary when involved in juvenile justice activities.

I. Legitimate Educational Interest

"Legitimate educational interest" includes an interest directly related to classroom instruction, teaching, student achievement and progress, discipline of a student, student health and welfare, and the ability to respond to a request for education data. It includes a person's need to know in order to:

1. Perform an administrative task required in the school or employee's contract or position description approved by the school board;
2. Perform a supervisory or instructional task directly related to the student's education;
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; or
4. Perform a task directly related to responding to a request for data.

J. Parent

"Parent" means a parent of a student and includes a natural parent, a guardian, or an individual acting as a parent of the student in the absence of a parent or guardian. The school district may presume the parent has the authority to exercise the rights provided herein, unless it has been provided with evidence that there is a state law or court order governing such matters as marriage dissolution, separation or child custody, or a legally binding instrument which provides to the contrary.

K. Personally Identifiable

"Personally identifiable" means that the data or information includes, but is not limited to: (a) a student's name; (b) the name of the student's parent or other family member; (c) the address of the student or student's family; (d) a personal identifier such as the student's social security number or student number or biometric record; (e) other indirect identifiers, such as the student's date of birth, place of birth, and mother's maiden name; (f) 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 (g) information requested by a person who the school district reasonably believes knows the identity of the student to whom the education record relates.

L. Record

"Record" means any information or data recorded in any way including, but not limited to, handwriting, print, computer media, video or audio tape, film, microfilm, and microfiche.

M. Responsible Authority

“Responsible authority” means Superintendent Jamie Bente[

N. Student

“Student” includes any individual who is or has been in attendance, enrolled, or registered at the school district and regarding whom the school district maintains education records. Student also includes applicants for enrollment or registration at the school district and individuals who receive shared time educational services from the school district.

O. School Official

“School official” includes: (a) a person duly elected to the school board; (b) a person employed by the school board in an administrative, supervisory, instructional, or other professional position; (c) a person employed by the school board as a temporary substitute in a professional position for the period of his or her performance as a substitute; and (d) a person employed by, or under contract to, the school board to perform a special task such as a secretary, a clerk, a public information officer or data practices compliance official, an attorney, or an auditor for the period of his or her performance as an employee or contractor.

P. Summary Data

“Summary data” means statistical records and reports derived from data on individuals but in which individuals are not identified and from which neither their identities nor any other characteristic that could uniquely identify the individual is ascertainable.

Q. Other Terms and Phrases

All other terms and phrases shall be defined in accordance with applicable state and federal law or ordinary customary usage.

#### **IV. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION**

State law provides that all data collected, created, received, or maintained by a school district are public unless classified by state or federal law as not public or private or confidential. State law classifies all data on individuals maintained by a school district which relates to a student as private data on individuals. This data may not be disclosed to parties other than the parent or eligible student without

consent, except pursuant to a valid court order, certain state statutes authorizing access, and the provisions of FERPA and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

## **V. STATEMENT OF RIGHTS**

### **A. Rights of Parents and Eligible Students**

Parents and eligible students have the following rights under this policy:

1. The right to inspect and review the student's education records;
2. The right to request the amendment of the student's education records to ensure that they are not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy or other rights;
3. The right to consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records, except to the extent that such consent is not required for disclosure pursuant to this policy, state or federal law, or the regulations promulgated thereunder;
4. The right to refuse release of names, addresses, and home telephone numbers of students in grades 11 and 12 to military recruiting officers and post-secondary educational institutions;
5. The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by the school district to comply with the federal law and the regulations promulgated thereunder;
6. The right to be informed about rights under the federal law; and
7. The right to obtain a copy of this policy at the location set forth in Section XXI. of this policy.

### **B. Eligible Students**

All rights and protections given to parents under this policy transfer to the student when he or she reaches eighteen (18) years of age or enrolls in an institution of post-secondary education. The student then becomes an "eligible student." However, the parents of an eligible student who is also a "dependent student" are entitled to gain access to the education records of such student without first obtaining the consent of the student. In addition, parents of an eligible student may be given access to education records in

connection with a health or safety emergency if the disclosure meets the conditions of any provision set forth in 34 Code of Federal Regulations, section 99.31(a).

C. Students with a Disability

The school district shall follow 34 Code of Federal Regulations, sections 300.610-300.617 with regard to the privacy, notice, access, recordkeeping, and accuracy of information related to students with a disability.

**VI. DISCLOSURE OF EDUCATION RECORDS**

A. Consent Required for Disclosure

1. The school district shall obtain a signed and dated written informed consent of the parent of a student or the eligible student before disclosing personally identifiable information from the education records of the student, except as provided herein.
2. The written consent required by this subdivision must be signed and dated by the parent of the student or the eligible student giving the consent and shall include:
  - a. a specification of the records to be disclosed;
  - b. the purpose or purposes of the disclosure;
  - c. the party or class of parties to whom the disclosure may be made;
  - d. the consequences of giving informed consent; and
  - e. if appropriate, a termination date for the consent.
3. When a disclosure is made under this subdivision:
  - a. if the parent or eligible student so requests, the school district shall provide him or her with a copy of the records disclosed; and
  - b. if the parent of a student who is not an eligible student so requests, the school district shall provide the student with a copy of the records disclosed.

4. A signed and dated written consent may include a record and signature in electronic form that:
  - a. identifies and authenticates a particular person as the source of the electronic consent; and
  - b. indicates such person's approval of the information contained in the electronic consent.
  
5. If the responsible authority seeks an individual's informed consent to the release of private data to an insurer or the authorized representative of an insurer, informed consent shall not be deemed to have been given unless the statement is:
  - a. in plain language;
  - b. dated;
  - c. specific in designating the particular persons or agencies the data subject is authorizing to disclose information about the data subject;
  - d. specific as to the nature of the information the subject is authorizing to be disclosed;
  - e. specific as to the persons or agencies to whom the subject is authorizing information to be disclosed;
  - f. specific as to the purpose or purposes for which the information may be used by any of the parties named in Clause e. above, both at the time of the disclosure and at any time in the future; and
  - g. specific as to its expiration date which should be within a reasonable time, not to exceed one year except in the case of authorizations given in connection with applications for: (i) life insurance or noncancellable or guaranteed renewable health insurance and identified as such, two years after the date of the policy, or (ii) medical assistance under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 256B or Minnesota Care under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 256L, which shall be ongoing during all terms of eligibility, for individualized education program

health-related services provided by a school district that are subject to third party reimbursement.

6. Eligible Student Consent

Whenever a student has attained eighteen (18) years of age or is attending an institution of post-secondary education, the rights accorded to and the consent required of the parent of the student shall thereafter only be accorded to and required of the eligible student, except as provided in Section V. of this policy.

B. Prior Consent for Disclosure Not Required

The school district may disclose personally identifiable information from the education records of a student without the written consent of the parent of the student or the eligible student unless otherwise provided herein, if the disclosure is:

1. To other school officials, including teachers, within the school district whom the school district determines have a legitimate educational interest in such records;
2. To a contractor, consultant, volunteer, or other party to whom the school district has outsourced institutional services or functions provided that the outside party:
  - a. performs an institutional service or function for which the school district would otherwise use employees;
  - b. is under the direct control of the school district with respect to the use and maintenance of education records; and
  - c. will not disclose the information to any other party without the prior consent of the parent or eligible student and uses the information only for the purposes for which the disclosure was made;
3. To officials of other schools, school districts, or post-secondary educational institutions in which the student seeks or intends to enroll, or is already enrolled, as long as the disclosure is for purposes related to the student's enrollment or transfer. The records shall include information about disciplinary action taken as a result of any incident in which the student possessed or used a dangerous weapon, and with proper annual notice (see Section XIX.),

suspension and expulsion information pursuant to section 7917 of the federal Every Student Succeeds Act, 20 United States Code, section 7917, *[insert the following if the school district has a policy regarding Staff Notification of Violent Behavior by Students]* and, if applicable, data regarding a student's history of violent behavior. The records also shall include a copy of any probable cause notice or any disposition or court order under Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.171, unless the data are required to be destroyed under Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.22, subdivision 7(c) or section 121A.75. On request, the school district will provide the parent or eligible student with a copy of the education records that have been transferred and provide an opportunity for a hearing to challenge the content of those records in accordance with Section XV. of this policy;

4. To authorized representatives of the Comptroller General of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education, or the Commissioner of the State Department of Education or his or her representative, subject to the conditions relative to such disclosure provided under federal law;
5. In connection with financial aid for which a student has applied or has received, if the information is necessary for such purposes as to:
  - a. determine eligibility for the aid;
  - b. determine the amount of the aid;
  - c. determine conditions for the aid; or
  - d. enforce the terms and conditions of the aid.

“Financial aid” for purposes of this provision means a payment of funds provided to an individual or a payment in kind of tangible or intangible property to the individual that is conditioned on the individual's attendance at an educational agency or institution;

6. To state and local officials or authorities to whom such information is specifically allowed to be reported or disclosed pursuant to state statute adopted:

- a. before November 19, 1974, if the allowed reporting or disclosure concerns the juvenile justice system and such system's ability to effectively serve the student whose records are released; or
  - b. after November 19, 1974, if the reporting or disclosure allowed by state statute concerns the juvenile justice system and the system's ability to effectively serve, prior to adjudication, the student whose records are released, provided the officials and authorities to whom the records are disclosed certify in writing to the school district that the data will not be disclosed to any other party, except as provided by state law, without the prior written consent of the parent of the student. At a minimum, the school district shall disclose the following information to the juvenile justice system under this paragraph: a student's full name, home address, telephone number, and date of birth; a student's school schedule, attendance record, and photographs, if any; and parents' names, home addresses, and telephone numbers;
7. To organizations conducting studies for or on behalf of educational agencies or institutions for the purpose of developing, validating, or administering predictive tests, administering student aid programs, or improving instruction; provided that the studies are conducted in a manner which does not permit the personal identification of parents or students by individuals other than representatives of the organization who have a legitimate interest in the information, the information is destroyed when no longer needed for the purposes for which the study was conducted, and the school district enters into a written agreement with the organization that: (a) specifies the purpose, scope, and duration of the study or studies and the information to be disclosed; (b) requires the organization to use personally identifiable information from education records only to meet the purpose or purposes of the study as stated in the written agreement; (c) requires the organization to conduct the study in a manner that does not permit personal identification of parents and students by anyone other than representatives of the organization with legitimate interests; and (d) requires the organization to destroy all personally identifiable information when information is no longer needed for the purposes for which the study was conducted and specifies the time period in which the information must be destroyed. For purposes of this provision, the term, "organizations," includes,

but is not limited to, federal, state, and local agencies and independent organizations. In the event the Department of Education determines that a third party outside of the school district to whom information is disclosed violates this provision, the school district may not allow that third party access to personally identifiable information from education records for at least five (5) years;

8. To accrediting organizations in order to carry out their accrediting functions;
9. To parents of a student eighteen (18) years of age or older if the student is a dependent of the parents for income tax purposes;
10. To comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena, provided, however, that the school district makes a reasonable effort to notify the parent or eligible student of the order or subpoena in advance of compliance therewith so that the parent or eligible student may seek protective action, unless the disclosure is in compliance with a federal grand jury subpoena, or any other subpoena issued for law enforcement purposes, and the court or other 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, or the disclosure is in compliance with an ex parte court order obtained by the United States Attorney General (or designee not lower than an Assistant Attorney General) concerning investigations or prosecutions of an offense listed in 18 United States Code, section 2332b(g)(5)(B), an act of domestic or international terrorism as defined in 18 United States Code, section. § 2331, or a parent is a party to a court proceeding involving child abuse and neglect or dependency matters, and the order is issued in the context of the proceeding. If the school district initiates legal action against a parent or student, it 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 a plaintiff. Also, if a parent or eligible student initiates a legal action against the school district, the school district may disclose to the court, without a court order or subpoena, the student's education records that are relevant for the school district to defend itself;
11. To appropriate parties, including parents of an eligible student, in connection with an emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health, including the mental health, or safety

of the student or other individuals. The decision is to be based upon information available at the time the threat occurs that indicates that there is an articulable and significant threat to the health or safety of a student or other individuals. In making a determination whether to disclose information under this section, the school district may take into account the totality of the circumstances pertaining to a threat and may disclose information from education records to any person whose knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other students. A record of this disclosure must be maintained pursuant to Section XIII.E. of this policy. In addition, an educational agency or institution may include in the education records of a student appropriate information concerning disciplinary action taken against the student for conduct that posed a significant risk to the safety or well-being of that student, other students, or other members of the school community. This information may be disclosed to teachers and school officials within the school district and/or teachers and school officials in other schools who have legitimate educational interests in the behavior of the student;

12. To the juvenile justice system if information about the behavior of a student who poses a risk of harm is reasonably necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals;
13. Information the school district has designated as "directory information" pursuant to Section VII. of this policy;
14. To military recruiting officers and post-secondary educational institutions pursuant to Section XI. of this policy;
15. To the parent of a student who is not an eligible student or to the student himself or herself;
16. To appropriate health authorities parties including parents or an eligible student, in connection with an emergency if knowledge of to the extent information necessary to administer immunization programs protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals (34 Code of Federal Regulations, part 99.36) -and for bona fide epidemiologic investigations which the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Health commissioner of health determines are necessary to prevent disease or disability to individuals in the public educational agency or institution in which the investigation is being conducted;

17. To volunteers who are determined to have a legitimate educational interest in the data and who are conducting activities and events sponsored by or endorsed by the educational agency or institution for students or former students;
18. To the juvenile justice system, on written request that certifies that the information will not be disclosed to any other person except as authorized by law without the written consent of the parent of the student:
  - a. the following information about a student must be disclosed: a student's full name, home address, telephone number, date of birth; a student's school schedule, daily attendance record, and photographs, if any; and any parents' names, home addresses, and telephone numbers;
  - b. the existence of the following information about a student, not the actual data or other information contained in the student's education record, may be disclosed provided that a request for access must be submitted on the statutory form and it must contain an explanation of why access to the information is necessary to serve the student: (1) use of a controlled substance, alcohol, or tobacco; (2) assaultive or threatening conduct that could result in dismissal from school under the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act; (3) possession or use of weapons or look-alike weapons; (4) theft; or (5) vandalism or other damage to property. Prior to releasing this information, the principal or chief administrative officer of a school who receives such a request must, to the extent permitted by federal law, notify the student's parent or guardian by certified mail of the request to disclose information. If the student's parent or guardian notifies the school official of an objection to the disclosure within ten (10) days of receiving certified notice, the school official must not disclose the information and instead must inform the requesting member of the juvenile justice system of the objection. If no objection from the parent or guardian is received within fourteen (14) days, the school official must respond to the request for information.

The written requests of the juvenile justice system member(s), as well as a record of any release, must be maintained in the student's file;

19. To the principal where the student attends and to any counselor directly supervising or reporting on the behavior or progress of the student if it is information from a disposition order received by a superintendent under Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.171, subdivision 3. The principal must notify the counselor immediately and must place the disposition order in the student's permanent education record. The principal also must notify immediately any teacher or administrator who directly supervises or reports on the behavior or progress of the student whom the principal believes needs the information to work with the student in an appropriate manner, to avoid being needlessly vulnerable, or to protect other persons from needless vulnerability. The principal may also notify other school district employees, substitutes, and volunteers who are in direct contact with the student if the principal determines that these individuals need the information to work with the student in an appropriate manner, to avoid being needlessly vulnerable, or to protect other persons from needless vulnerability. Such notices from the principal must identify the student, outline the offense, and describe any conditions of probation about which the school must provide information if this information is provided in the disposition order. Disposition order information received is private educational data received for the limited purpose of serving the educational needs of the student and protecting students and staff. The information may not be further disseminated by the counselor, teacher, administrator, staff member, substitute, or volunteer except as necessary to serve the student, to protect students and staff, or as otherwise required by law, and only to the student or the student's parent or guardian;
  
20. To the principal where the student attends if it is information from a peace officer's record of children received by a superintendent under Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.171, subdivision 5. The principal must place the information in the student's education record. The principal also must notify immediately any teacher, counselor, or administrator directly supervising the student whom the principal believes needs the information to work with the student in an appropriate manner, to avoid being needlessly vulnerable, or to protect other persons from needless vulnerability. The principal may also notify other district employees, substitutes, and volunteers who are in direct contact with the student if the principal determines that these individuals need the information to work with the student in an appropriate manner, to avoid being needlessly vulnerable, or to

protect other persons from needless vulnerability. Such notices from the principal must identify the student and describe the alleged offense if this information is provided in the peace officer's notice. Peace officer's record information received is private educational data received for the limited purpose of serving the educational needs of the student and protecting students and staff. The information must not be further disseminated by the counselor, teacher administrator, staff member, substitute, or volunteer except to communicate with the student or the student's parent or guardian as necessary to serve the student, to protect students and staff, or as otherwise required by law.

The principal must delete the peace officer's record from the student's education record, destroy the data, and make reasonable efforts to notify any teacher, counselor, staff member, administrator, substitute, or volunteer who received information from the peace officer's record if the county attorney determines not to proceed with a petition or directs the student into a diversion or mediation program or if a juvenile court makes a decision on a petition and the county attorney or juvenile court notifies the superintendent of such action;

21. To the Secretary of Agriculture, or authorized representative from the Food and Nutrition Service or contractors acting on behalf of the Food and Nutrition Service, for the purposes of conducting program monitoring, evaluations, and performance measurements of state and local educational and other agencies and institutions receiving funding or providing benefits of one or more programs authorized under the National School Lunch Act or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 for which the results will be reported in an aggregate form that does not identify any individual, on the conditions that: (a) any data collected shall be protected in a manner that will not permit the personal identification of students and their parents by other than the authorized representatives of the Secretary; and (b) any personally identifiable data shall be destroyed when the data are no longer needed for program monitoring, evaluations, and performance measurements; or
22. To an agency caseworker or other representative of a State or local child welfare agency, or tribal organization (as defined in 25 United States Code, section 5304), who has the right to access a student's case plan, as defined and determined by the State or tribal organization, when such agency or organization is legally

responsible, in accordance with State or tribal law, for the care and protection of the student, provided that the education records, or the personally identifiable information contained in such records, of the student will not be disclosed by such agency or organization, except to an individual or entity engaged in addressing the student's education needs and authorized by such agency or organization to receive such disclosure and such disclosure is consistent with the State or tribal laws applicable to protecting the confidentiality of a student's education records.

23. When requested, and in accordance with requirements for parental consent in 34 Code of Federal Regulations, section 300.622(b)(2), and part 99, educational agencies or institutions may share personal student contact information and directory information for students served in special education with postsecondary transition planning and services under Minnesota Statutes, section 125A.08, paragraph (b), clause (1), whether public or private, with the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, as required for coordination of services to students with disabilities under Minnesota Statutes, sections 125A.08, paragraph (b), clause (1); 125A.023; and 125A.027.

**[NOTE: The 2025 Minnesota legislature amended Minnesota Statutes, section 13.32, subdivision 5, to include this update.]**

C. Nonpublic School Students

The school district may disclose personally identifiable information from the education records of a nonpublic school student, other than a student who receives shared time educational services, without the written consent of the parent of the student or the eligible student unless otherwise provided herein, if the disclosure is:

1. Pursuant to a valid court order;
2. Pursuant to a statute specifically authorizing access to the private data; or
3. To appropriate health authorities to the extent necessary to administer immunization programs and for bona fide epidemiological investigations which the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Health ~~commissioner of health~~ determines are necessary to prevent

disease or disability to individuals in the public educational agency or institution in which the investigation is being conducted; or-

3.4. to appropriate parties, including parents or an eligible student, in connection with an emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals.

## VII. RELEASE OF DIRECTORY INFORMATION

### A. Educational Data

1. Educational data designated as directory information is public data on individuals to the extent required under federal law. Directory information must be designated pursuant to the provisions of:
  - a. Minnesota Statutes, section 13.32, subdivision 5; and
  - b. 20 United States Code, section 1232g, and 34 Code of Federal Regulations, section 99.37, which were in effect on January 3, 2012.
2. The school district may not designate a student's home address, telephone number, email address, or other personal contact information as directory information under Minnesota Statutes, section 13.32.
3. A parent's personal contact information must be treated as private data on individuals regardless of whether that contact information was previously designated as or treated as directory information under Minnesota Statutes, section 13.32, subdivision 2.
4. When requested, the school district must share personal contact information and directory information, whether public or private, with the Minnesota Department of Education, as required for federal reporting purposes.

### B. Former Students

Unless a former student validly opted out of the release of directory information while the student was in attendance and has not rescinded the opt out request at any time, the school district may disclose directory information from the education records generated by it regarding the former student without meeting the requirements of Paragraph C. of this section.

In addition, under an explicit exclusion from the definition of an “education record,” the school district may release records that only contain information about an individual obtained after he or she is no longer a student at the school district and that are not directly related to the individual’s attendance as a student (e.g., a student’s activities as an alumnus of the school district).

C. Present Students and Parents

The school district may disclose directory information from the education records of a student and information regarding parents without prior written consent of the parent of the student or eligible student, except as provided herein.

1. When conducting the directory information designation and notice process required by federal law, the school district shall give parents and students notice of the right to refuse to let the district designate specified data about the student as directory information.
2. The school district shall give annual notice by any means that are reasonably likely to inform the parents and eligible students of:
  - a. the types of personally identifiable information regarding students and/or parents that the school district has designated as directory information;
  - b. the parent’s or eligible student’s right to refuse to let the school district designate any or all of those types of information about the student and/or the parent as directory information; and
  - c. the period of time in which a parent or eligible student has to notify the school district in writing that he or she does not want any or all of those types of information about the student and/or the parent designated as directory information.
3. Allow a reasonable period of time after such notice has been given for a parent or eligible student to inform the school district in writing that any or all of the information so designated should not be disclosed without the parent’s or eligible student’s prior written consent, except as provided in Section VI. of this policy.
4. A parent or eligible student may not opt out of the directory information disclosures to:

- a. prevent the school district from disclosing or requiring the student to disclose the student's name, ID, or school district e-mail address in a class in which the student is enrolled; or
  - b. prevent the school district from requiring a student to wear, to display publicly, or to disclose a student ID card or badge that exhibits information that may be designated as directory information and that has been properly designated by the school district as directory information.
5. The school district shall not disclose or confirm directory information without meeting the written consent requirements contained in Section VI.A. of this policy if a student's social security number or other non-directory information is used alone or in combination with other data elements to identify or help identify the student or the student's records.

D. Procedure for Obtaining Nondisclosure of Directory Information

The parent's or eligible student's written notice shall be directed to the responsible authority and shall include the following:

1. Name of the student and/or parent, as appropriate;
2. Home address;
3. School presently attended by student;
4. Parent's legal relationship to student, if applicable; and
5. Specific categories of directory information to be made not public without the parent's or eligible student's prior written consent, which shall only be applicable for that school year.

E. Duration

The designation of any information as directory information about a student or parents will remain in effect for the remainder of the school year unless the parent or eligible student provides the written notifications provided herein.

## VIII. DISCLOSURE OF PRIVATE RECORDS

### A. Private Records

For the purposes herein, education records are records which are classified as private data on individuals by state law and which are accessible only to the student who is the subject of the data and the student's parent if the student is not an eligible student. The school district may not disclose private records or their contents except as summary data, or except as provided in Section VI. of this policy, without the prior written consent of the parent or the eligible student. The school district will use reasonable methods to identify and authenticate the identity of parents, students, school officials, and any other party to whom personally identifiable information from education records is disclosed.

### B. Private Records Not Accessible to Parent

In certain cases, state law intends, and clearly provides, that certain information contained in the education records of the school district pertaining to a student be accessible to the student alone, and to the parent only under special circumstances, if at all.

1. The responsible authority may deny access to private data by a parent when a minor student who is the subject of that data requests that the responsible authority deny such access. The minor student's request must be submitted in writing setting forth the reasons for denying access to the parent and must be signed by the minor. Upon receipt of such request the responsible authority shall determine if honoring the request to deny the

parent access would be in the best interest of the minor data subject. In making this determination the responsible authority shall consider the following factors:

- a. whether the minor is of sufficient age and maturity to be able to explain the reasons for and understand the consequences of the request to deny access;
- b. whether the personal situation of the minor is such that denying parental access may protect the minor data subject from physical or emotional harm;

- c. whether there are grounds for believing that the minor data subject's reasons for precluding parental access are reasonably accurate;
- d. whether the data in question is of such a nature that disclosure of it to the parent may lead to physical or emotional harm to the minor data subject; and
- e. whether the data concerns medical, dental or other health services provided pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, sections 144.341-144.347, in which case the data may be released only if the failure to inform the parent would seriously jeopardize the health of the minor.

C. Private Records Not Accessible to Student

Students shall not be entitled to access to private data concerning financial records and statements of the student's parent or any information contained therein.

D. Military-Connected Youth Identifier

When a school district updates its enrollment forms in the ordinary course of business, the school district must include a box on the enrollment form to allow students to self-identify as a military-connected youth. For purposes of this ~~section~~Paragraph, a "military-connected youth" means having an immediate family member, including a parent or sibling, who is currently in the armed forces either as a reservist or on active duty or has recently retired from the armed forces. Data collected under this provision is private data on individuals, but summary data may be published by the Department of Education.

**IX. DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS**

A. Confidential Records

Confidential records are those records and data contained therein which are made not public by state or federal law, and which are inaccessible to the student and the student's parents or to an eligible student.

B. Reports Under the Maltreatment of Minors Reporting Act

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 260E , written copies of reports pertaining to a neglected and/or physically and/or sexually abused child shall be accessible only to the appropriate welfare and law enforcement agencies. In respect to other parties, such data shall be confidential and will not be made available to the parent or the subject individual by the school district. The subject individual, however, may obtain a copy of the report from either the local welfare agency, county sheriff, or the local police department subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 260E.

Regardless of whether a written report is made under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 260E, as soon as practicable after a school receives information regarding an incident that may constitute maltreatment of a child in a school facility, the school shall inform the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of the child that an incident occurred that may constitute maltreatment of the child, when the incident occurred, and the nature of the conduct that may constitute maltreatment.

C. Investigative Data

Data collected by the school district as part of an active investigation undertaken for the purpose of the commencement or defense of pending civil legal action, or are retained in anticipation of a pending civil legal action are classified as protected nonpublic data in the case of data not on individuals, and confidential data in the case of data on individuals.

1. The school district may make any data classified as protected non-public or confidential pursuant to this subdivision accessible to any person, agency, or the public if the school district determines that such access will aid the law enforcement process, promote public health or safety, or dispel widespread rumor or unrest.
2. A complainant has access to a statement he or she provided to the school district.
3. Parents or eligible students may have access to investigative data of which the student is the subject, but only to the extent the data is not inextricably intertwined with data about other school district students, school district employees, and/or attorney data as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 13.393.

4. Once a civil investigation becomes inactive, civil investigative data becomes public unless the release of the data would jeopardize another pending civil legal action, except for those portions of such data that are classified as not public data under state or federal law. Any civil investigative data presented as evidence in court or made part of a court record shall be public. For purposes of this provision, a civil investigation becomes inactive upon the occurrence of any of the following events:
  - a. a decision by the school district, or by the chief attorney for the school district, not to pursue the civil legal action. However, such investigation may subsequently become active if the school district or its attorney decides to renew the civil legal action;
  - b. the expiration of the time to file a complaint under the statute of limitations or agreement applicable to the civil legal action; or
  - c. the exhaustion or expiration of rights of appeal by either party to the civil legal action.
5. A “pending civil legal action” for purposes of this subdivision is defined as including, but not limited to, judicial, administrative, or arbitration proceedings.

D. Chemical Abuse Records

To the extent the school district maintains records of the identity, diagnosis, prognosis, or treatment of any student which are maintained in connection with the performance of any drug abuse prevention function conducted, regulated, or directly or indirectly assisted by any department or agency of the United States, such records are classified as confidential and shall be disclosed only for the purposes and under the circumstances expressly authorized by law.

**X. DISCLOSURE OF SCHOOL RECORDS PRIOR TO EXCLUSION OR EXPULSION HEARING**

At a reasonable time prior to any exclusion or expulsion hearing, the student and the student’s parent or guardian or representative shall be given access to all school district records pertaining to the student, including any tests or reports upon

which the action proposed by the school district may be based, pursuant to the Minnesota Pupil Fair Dismissal Act, Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.40, *et seq.*

**XI. DISCLOSURE OF DATA TO MILITARY RECRUITING OFFICERS AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

A. The school district will release the names, addresses, electronic mail address (which shall be the electronic mail addresses provided by the school district, if available, that may be released to military recruiting officers only), and home telephone numbers of students in grades 11 and 12 to military recruiting officers and post-secondary educational institutions within sixty (60) days after the date of

the request unless a parent or eligible student has refused in writing to release this data pursuant to Paragraph C. below.

B. Data released to military recruiting officers under this provision:

1. may be used only for the purpose of providing information to students about military service, state and federal veterans' education benefits, and other career and educational opportunities provided by the military;
2. cannot be further disseminated to any other person except personnel of the recruiting services of the armed forces; and
3. copying fees shall not be imposed.

C. A parent or eligible student has the right to refuse the release of the name, address, electronic mail addresses (which shall be the electronic mail addresses provided by the school, if available, that may be released to military recruiting officers only) or home telephone number to military recruiting officers and post-secondary educational institutions. To refuse the release of the above information to military recruiting officers and post-secondary educational institutions, a parent or eligible student must notify the responsible authority, High School Principal or ALC Coordinator in writing by *[date]* each year. The written request must include the following information:

1. Name of student and parent, as appropriate;
2. Home address;

3. Student's grade level;
  4. School presently attended by student;
  5. Parent's legal relationship to student, if applicable;
  6. Specific category or categories of information which are not to be released to military recruiting officers and post-secondary educational institutions; and
  7. Specific category or categories of information which are not to be released to the public, including military recruiting officers and post-secondary educational institutions.
- D. Annually, the school district will provide public notice by any means that are reasonably likely to inform the parents and eligible students of their rights to refuse to release the names, addresses, and home phone numbers of students in grades 11 and 12 without prior consent.
- E. A parent or eligible student's refusal to release the above information to military recruiting officers and post-secondary educational institutions does not affect the school district's release of directory information to the rest of the public, which includes military recruiting officers and post-secondary educational institutions. In order to make any directory information about a student private, the procedures contained in Section VII. of this policy also must be followed. Accordingly, to the extent the school district has designated the name, address, home phone number, and grade level of students as directory information, absent a request from a parent or eligible student not to release such data, this information will be public data and accessible to members of the public, including military recruiting officers and post-secondary educational institutions.

## **XII. LIMITS ON REDISCLOSURE**

### **A. Redisclosure**

Consistent with the requirements herein, the school district may only disclose personally identifiable information from the education records of a student on the condition that the party to whom the information is to be disclosed will not disclose the information to any other party without the prior written consent of the parent of the student or the eligible student, except that the officers, employees, and agents of any party receiving personally

identifiable information under this ~~section~~ Article may use the information, but only for the purposes for which the disclosure was made.

B. Redisclosure Not Prohibited

1. Subdivision A. of this ~~section~~ Article does not prevent the school district from disclosing personally identifiable information under Section VI. of this policy with the understanding that the party receiving the information may make further disclosures of the information on behalf of the school district provided:

a. The disclosures meet the requirements of Section VI. of this policy; and

b. The school district has complied with the record-keeping requirements of ~~Section~~ Article XIII. of this policy.

2. Subdivision A. of this ~~section~~ Article does not apply to disclosures made pursuant to court orders or lawfully issued subpoenas or litigation, to disclosures of directory information, to disclosures to a parent or student or to parents of dependent students, or to disclosures concerning sex offenders and other individuals required to register under 42 United States Code, section 14071. However, the school district must provide the notification required in Section XII.D. of this policy if a redisclosure is made based upon a court order or lawfully issued subpoena.

C. Classification of Disclosed Data

The information disclosed shall retain the same classification in the hands of the party receiving it as it had in the hands of the school district.

D. Notification

The school district shall inform the party to whom a disclosure is made of the requirements set forth in this section, except for disclosures made pursuant to court orders or lawfully issued subpoenas, disclosure of directory information under Section VII. of this policy, disclosures to a parent or student, or disclosures to parents of a dependent student. In the event that the Family Policy Compliance Office determines that a state or local educational authority, a federal agency headed by an official listed in 34 Code of Federal Regulations, section 99.31(a)(3), or an authorized representative of a state or local educational authority or a federal agency

headed by an official listed in section 99.31(a)(3), or a third party outside of the school district improperly rediscloses personally identifiable information from education records or fails to provide notification required under this section of this policy, the school district may not allow that third party access to personally identifiable information from education records for at least five (5) years.

### **XIII. RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY; RECORD SECURITY; AND RECORD KEEPING**

#### **A. Responsible Authority**

The responsible authority shall be responsible for the maintenance and security of student records.

#### **B. Record Security**

The principal of each school subject to the supervision and control of the responsible authority shall be the records manager of the school, and shall have the duty of maintaining and securing the privacy and/or confidentiality of student records.

#### **C. Plan for Securing Student Records**

The building principal shall submit to the responsible authority a written plan for securing students records by September 1 of each school year. The written plan shall contain the following information:

1. A description of records maintained;
2. Titles and addresses of person(s) responsible for the security of student records;
3. Location of student records, by category, in the buildings;
4. Means of securing student records; and
5. Procedures for access and disclosure.

#### **D. Review of Written Plan for Securing Student Records**

The responsible authority shall review the plans submitted pursuant to Paragraph C. of this ~~section~~ Article for compliance with the law, this policy, and the various administrative policies of the school district. The responsible

authority shall then promulgate a chart incorporating the provisions of Paragraph C. which shall be attached to and become a part of this policy.

E. Record Keeping

1. The principal shall, for each request for and each disclosure of personally identifiable information from the education records of a student, maintain a record, with the education records of the student, that indicates:
  - a. the parties who have requested or received personally identifiable information from the education records of the student;
  - b. the legitimate interests these parties had in requesting or obtaining the information; and
  - c. the names of the state and local educational authorities and federal officials and agencies listed in Section VI.B.4. of this policy that may make further disclosures of personally identifiable information from the student's education records without consent.
  
2. In the event the school district discloses personally identifiable information from an education record of a student pursuant to Section XII.B. of this policy, the record of disclosure required under this ~~section~~Article shall also include:
  - a. the names of the additional parties to which the receiving party may disclose the information on behalf of the school district;
  - b. the legitimate interests under Section VI. of this policy which each of the additional parties has in requesting or obtaining the information; and
  - c. a copy of the record of further disclosures maintained by a state or local educational authority or federal official or agency listed in Section VI.B.4. of this policy in accordance with 34 Code of Federal Regulations, section 99.32 and to whom the school district disclosed information from an education record. The school district shall request a copy of the record of further disclosures from a state or local educational authority or federal official or agency to whom education records were

disclosed upon a request from a parent or eligible student to review the record of requests for disclosure.

3. Section XIII.E.1. does not apply to requests by or disclosure to a parent of a student or an eligible student, disclosures pursuant to the written consent of a parent of a student or an eligible student, requests by or disclosures to other school officials under Section VI.B.1. of this policy, to requests for disclosures of directory information under Section VII. of this policy, or to a party seeking or receiving the records as directed by a federal grand jury or other law enforcement subpoena and the issuing court or agency has ordered that the existence or the contents of the subpoena or the information provided in response to the subpoena not be disclosed or as directed by an ex parte court order obtained by the United States Attorney General (or designee not lower than an Assistant Attorney General) concerning investigations or prosecutions of an offense listed in 18 United States Code, section 2332b(g)(5)(B) or an act of domestic or international terrorism.
4. The record of requests of disclosures may be inspected by:
  - a. the parent of the student or the eligible student;
  - b. the school official or his or her assistants who are responsible for the custody of the records; and
  - c. the parties authorized by law to audit the recordkeeping procedures of the school district.
5. The school district shall record the following information when it discloses personally identifiable information from education records under the health or safety emergency exception:
  - a. the articulable and significant threat to the health or safety of a student or other individual that formed the basis for the disclosure; and
  - b. the parties to whom the school district disclosed the information.
6. The record of requests and disclosures shall be maintained with the education records of the student as long as the school district maintains the student's education records.

#### **XIV. RIGHT TO INSPECT AND REVIEW EDUCATION RECORDS**

A. Parent of a Student, an Eligible Student or the Parent of an Eligible Student Who is Also a Dependent Student

The school district shall permit the parent of a student, an eligible student, or the parent of an eligible student who is also a dependent student who is or has been in attendance in the school district to inspect or review the education records of the student, except those records which are made confidential by state or federal law or as otherwise provided in Section VIII. of this policy.

B. Response to Request for Access

The school district shall respond to any request pursuant to Subdivision A. of this ~~section~~-Article immediately, if possible, or within ten (10) days of the date of the request, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

C. Right to Inspect and Review

The right to inspect and review education records under Subdivision A. of this ~~section~~-Article includes:

1. The right to a response from the school district to reasonable requests for explanations and interpretations of records; and
2. If circumstances effectively prevent the parent or eligible student from exercising the right to inspect and review the education records, the school district shall provide the parent or eligible student with a copy of the records requested or make other arrangements for the parent or eligible student to inspect and review the requested records.
3. Nothing in this policy shall be construed as limiting the frequency of inspection of the education records of a student with a disability by the student's parent or guardian or by the student upon the student reaching the age of majority.

D. Form of Request

Parents or eligible students shall submit to the school district a written request to inspect education records which identify as precisely as possible the record or records he or she wishes to inspect.

E. Collection of Student Records

If a student's education records are maintained in more than one location, the responsible authority may collect copies of the records or the records themselves from the various locations so they may be inspected at one site. However, if the parent or eligible student wishes to inspect these records where they are maintained, the school district shall attempt to accommodate those wishes. The parent or eligible student shall be notified of the time and place where the records may be inspected.

F. Records Containing Information on More Than One Student

If the education records of a student contain information on more than one student, the parent or eligible student may inspect and review or be informed of only the specific information which pertains to that student.

G. Authority to Inspect or Review

The school district may presume that either parent of the student has authority to inspect or review the education records of a student unless the school district has been provided with evidence that there is a legally binding instrument or a state law or court order governing such matters as marriage dissolution, separation, or custody which provides to the contrary.

H. Fees for Copies of Records

1. The school district shall charge a reasonable fee for providing photocopies or printed copies of records unless printing a copy is the only method to provide for the inspection of data. In determining the amount of the reasonable fee, the school district shall consider the following:
  - a. the cost of materials, including paper, used to provide the copies;
  - b. the cost of the labor required to prepare the copies;
  - c. any schedule of standard copying charges established by the school district in its normal course of operations;
  - d. any special costs necessary to produce such copies from machine-based record-keeping systems, including but not limited to computers and microfilm systems; and

- e. mailing costs.
- 2. If 100 or fewer pages of black and white, letter or legal size paper copies are requested, actual costs shall not be used, and, instead, the charge shall be no more than 25 cents for each page copied.
- 3. The cost of providing copies shall be borne by the parent or eligible student.
- 4. The responsible authority, however, may not impose a fee for a copy of an education record made for a parent or eligible student if doing so would effectively prevent or, in the case of a student with a disability, impair the parent or eligible student from exercising their right to inspect or review the student's education records.

## **XV. REQUEST TO AMEND RECORDS; PROCEDURES TO CHALLENGE DATA**

### **A. Request to Amend Education Records**

The parent of a student or an eligible student who believes that information contained in the education records of the student is inaccurate, misleading, or violates the privacy rights of the student may request that the school district amend those records.

- 1. The request shall be in writing, shall identify the item the requestor believes to be inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student, shall state the reason for this belief, and shall specify the correction the requestor wishes the school district to make. The request shall be signed and dated by the requestor.
- 2. The school district shall decide whether to amend the education records of the student in accordance with the request within thirty (30) days after receiving the request.
- 3. If the school district decides to refuse to amend the education records of the student in accordance with the request, it shall inform the parent of the student or the eligible student of the refusal and advise the parent or eligible student of the right to a hearing under Subdivision B. of this ~~section~~Article.

B. Right to a Hearing

If the school district refuses to amend the education records of a student, the school district, on request, shall provide an opportunity for a hearing in order to challenge the content of the student's education records to ensure that information in the education records of the student is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student. A hearing shall be conducted in accordance with Subdivision C. of this ~~section~~Article.

1. If, as a result of the hearing, the school district decides that the information is inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student, it shall amend the education records of the student accordingly and so inform the parent of the student or the eligible student in writing.
2. If, as a result of the hearing, the school district decides that the information is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the student, it shall inform the parent or eligible student of the right to place a statement in the record commenting on the contested information in the record or stating why he or she disagrees with the decision of the school district, or both.
3. Any statement placed in the education records of the student under Subdivision B. of this ~~section~~Article shall:
  - a. be maintained by the school district as part of the education records of the student so long as the record or contested portion thereof is maintained by the school district; and
  - b. if the education records of the student or the contested portion thereof is disclosed by the school district to any party, the explanation shall also be disclosed to that party.

C. Conduct of Hearing

1. The hearing shall be held within a reasonable period of time after the school district has received the request, and the parent of the student or the eligible student shall be given notice of the date, place, and time reasonably in advance of the hearing.
2. The hearing may be conducted by any individual, including an official of the school district who does not have a direct interest in the

outcome of the hearing. The school board attorney shall be in attendance to present the school board's position and advise the designated hearing officer on legal and evidentiary matters.

3. The parent of the student or eligible student shall be afforded a full and fair opportunity for hearing to present evidence relative to the issues raised under Subdivisions A. and B. of this section and may be assisted or represented by individuals of his or her choice at his or her own expense, including an attorney.
4. The school district shall make a decision in writing within a reasonable period of time after the conclusion of the hearing. The decision shall be based solely on evidence presented at the hearing and shall include a summary of evidence and reasons for the decision.

D. Appeal

The final decision of the designated hearing officer may be appealed in accordance with the applicable provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 14 relating to contested cases.

**XVI. PROBLEMS ACCESSING DATA**

- A. The data practices compliance official is the designated employee to whom persons may direct questions or concerns regarding problems in obtaining access to data or other data practices problems.
- B. Data practices compliance official means Superintendent Jamie Bente.
- C. Any request by an individual with a disability for reasonable modifications of the school district's policies or procedures for purposes of accessing records shall be made to the data practices compliance official.

**XVII. COMPLAINTS FOR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH FERPA**

A. Where to File Complaints

Complaints regarding alleged violations of rights accorded parents and eligible students by FERPA, and the rules promulgated thereunder, shall be submitted in writing to the U.S. Department of Education, Student Privacy Policy Office, 400 Maryland Avenue S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202-8520.

B. Content of Complaint

A complaint filed pursuant to this ~~section~~Article must contain specific allegations of fact giving reasonable cause to believe that a violation of FERPA and the rules promulgated thereunder has occurred.

**XVIII. WAIVER**

A parent or eligible student may waive any of his or her rights provided herein pursuant to FERPA. A waiver shall not be valid unless in writing and signed by the parent or eligible student. The school district may not require such a waiver.

**XIX. ANNUAL NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS**

A. Contents of Notice

The school district shall give parents of students currently in attendance and eligible students currently in attendance annual notice by such means as are reasonably likely to inform the parents and eligible students of the following:

1. That the parent or eligible student has a right to inspect and review the student's education records and the procedure for inspecting and reviewing education records;
2. That the parent or eligible student has a right to seek amendment of the student's education records to ensure that those records are not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy or other rights and the procedure for requesting amendment of records;
3. That the parent or eligible student has a right to consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records, except to the extent that federal and state law and the regulations promulgated thereunder authorize disclosure without consent;
4. That the parent or eligible student has a right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education regarding an alleged failure by the school district to comply with the requirements of FERPA and the rules promulgated thereunder;

5. The criteria for determining who constitutes a school official and what constitutes a legitimate educational interest for purposes of disclosing education records to other school officials whom the school district has determined to have legitimate educational interests; and
6. That the school district forwards education records on request to a school in which a student seeks or intends to enroll or is already enrolled as long as the disclosure is for purposes related to the student's enrollment or transfer and that such records may include suspension and expulsion records pursuant to the federal Every Student Succeeds Act and, if applicable, a student's history of violent behavior.

B. Notification to Parents of Students Having a Primary Home Language Other Than English

The school district shall provide for the need to effectively notify parents of students identified as having a primary or home language other than English.

C. Notification to Parents or Eligible Students Who are Disabled

The school district shall provide for the need to effectively notify parents or eligible students identified as disabled.

**XX. DESTRUCTION AND RETENTION OF RECORDS**

Destruction and retention of records by the school district shall be controlled by state and federal law.

**XXI. COPIES OF POLICY**

Copies of this policy may be obtained by parents and eligible students at the superintendent's office.

Adopted: August 21, 2023

Revised: August 18, 2025

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. Ch. 13 (Minnesota Government Data Practices Act)  
Minn. Stat. § 13.32, Subd. 5 (Directory Information)  
Minn. Stat. § 13.393 (Attorneys)  
Minn. Stat. Ch. 14 (Administrative Procedures Act)

Minn. Stat. § 120A.22 (Compulsory Instruction)  
Minn. Stat. § 121A.40-121A.56 (The Pupil Fair Dismissal Act)  
Minn. Stat. § 121A.75 (Receipt of Records; Sharing)  
Minn. Stat. § 127A.852 (Military-Connected Youth Identifier)  
Minn. Stat. § 144.341-144.347 (Consent of Minors for Health Services)  
Minn. Stat. Ch. 256B (Medical Assistance for Needy Persons)  
Minn. Stat. Ch. 256L (MinnesotaCare)  
Minn. Stat. § 260B.171, Subds. 3 and 5 (Disposition Order and Peace Officer Records of Children)  
Minn. Stat. Ch. 260E (Reporting of Maltreatment of Minors)  
Minn. Stat. § 363A.42 (Public Records; Accessibility)  
Minn. Stat. § 480.40 (Personal Information, Dissemination)  
Minn. Stat. § 626.557 (Reporting of Maltreatment of Vulnerable Adults)  
Minn. Rules Parts 1205.0100-1205.2000 (Data Practices)  
10 U.S.C. § 503(b) and (c) (Enlistments: Recruiting Campaigns; Compilation of Directory Information)  
18 U.S.C. § 2331 (Definitions)  
18 U.S.C. § 2332b (Acts of Terrorism Transcending National Boundaries)  
20 U.S.C. § 1232g *et seq.* (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act)  
20 U.S.C. § 6301 *et seq.* (Every Student Succeeds Act)  
20 U.S.C. § 7908 (Armed Forces Recruiting Information)  
20 U.S.C. § 7917 (Transfer of School Disciplinary Records)  
25 U.S.C. § 5304 (Definitions – Tribal Organization)  
26 U.S.C. §§ 151 and 152 (Internal Revenue Code)  
42 U.S.C. § 1711 *et seq.* (Child Nutrition Act)  
42 U.S.C. § 1751 *et seq.* (Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act)  
34 C.F.R. §§ 99.1-99.67 (Family Educational Rights and Privacy)  
34 C.F.R. § 300.610-300.627 (Confidentiality of Information)  
42 C.F.R. § 2.1 *et seq.* (Confidentiality of Drug Abuse Patient Records)  
*Gonzaga University v. Doe*, 536 U.S. 273 309 (2002)  
Dept. of Admin. Advisory Op. No. 21-008 (December 8, 2021)

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 414 (Mandated Reporting of Child Neglect or Physical or Sexual Abuse)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 417 (Chemical Use and Abuse)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 506 (Student Discipline)

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 519 (Interviews of Students by Outside Agencies)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 520 (Student Surveys)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 711 (Video Recording on School Buses)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 722 (Public Data Requests)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 906 (Community Notification of Predatory Offenders)  
MSBA School Law Bulletin "I" (School Records – Privacy – Access to Data)

## **Resources**

[U.S. Department of Education: \*FAQs on Photos and Videos under FERPA\* | \*Protecting Student Privacy\* \(accessed 012926\)](#)

[U.S. Department of Education: \*Letter to Wachter Regarding Surveillance Video of Multiple Students\* | \*Protecting Student Privacy\* \(accessed 012926\)](#)

[U.S. Department of Education: \*School Resource Officers, School Law Enforcement Units, and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act \(FERPA\)\* | \*Protecting Student Privacy\* \(accessed 012926\)](#)

[U.S. Department of Education: \*Protecting Student Privacy While Using Online Educational Services: Requirements and Best Practices\* | \*Protecting Student Privacy\* \(accessed 012926\)](#)

[U.S. Department of Education: \*FERPA/IDEA Crosswalk\* | \*Protecting Student Privacy\* \(accessed 012926\)](#)

[U.S. Department of Education: \*What is the Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment?\* | \*Protecting Student Privacy\* \(accessed 012926\)](#)

[Minnesota Department of Health: \*The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act \(FERPA\) and Immunization Data \(including Possible School\*](#)

*Consent Language for Sharing Immunization Data with Registries*  
(accessed 012926)

**Immunization Requirements**  
Policy No. 530

**I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to require that all students receive the proper immunizations as mandated by law to ensure the health and safety of all students.

**II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

All students are required to provide proof of immunization, or appropriate documentation exempting the student from such immunization, and such other data necessary to ensure that the student is free from any communicable diseases, as a condition of enrollment.

**III. STUDENT IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS**

- A. No student may be enrolled or remain enrolled, on a full-time, part-time, or shared-time basis, in any elementary or secondary school within the school district until the student or the student's parent or guardian has submitted to the designated school district administrator the required proof of immunization. Prior to the student's first date of attendance, the student or the student's parent or guardian shall provide to the designated school district administrator one of the following statements:
1. a statement from a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, physician assistant, or a public clinic which provides immunizations (hereinafter "medical statement"), affirming that the student received the immunizations required by law, consistent with medically acceptable standards; or
  2. a medical statement affirming that the student received the primary schedule of immunizations required by law and has commenced a schedule of the remaining required immunizations, indicating the month and year each immunization was administered, consistent with medically acceptable standards.

- B. The statement of a parent or guardian of a student or an emancipated student may be substituted for the medical statement. If such a statement is substituted, this statement must indicate the month and year each immunization was administered. Upon request, the designated school district administrator will provide information to the parent or guardian of a student or an emancipated student of the dosages required for each vaccine according to the age of the student.
- C. The parent or guardian of persons receiving instruction in a home school shall submit one of the statements set forth in [Section-Paragraph III.A.](#) or [III.B.](#), above, or statement of immunization set forth in [Section-Article IV.](#), below, to the superintendent of the school district by October 1 of the first year of their home schooling in Minnesota and the grade 7 year.
- D. When there is evidence of the presence of a communicable disease, or when required by any state or federal agency and/or state or federal law, students and/or their parents or guardians may be required to submit such other health care data as is necessary to ensure that the student has received any necessary immunizations and/or is free of any communicable diseases. No student may be enrolled or remain enrolled in any elementary or secondary school within the school district until the student or the student's parent or guardian has submitted the required data.
- E. The school district may allow a student transferring into a school a maximum of thirty (30) days to submit a statement specified in [Section-Paragraph III.A.](#) or [III.B.](#), above, or [Section-Article IV.](#), below. Students who do not provide the appropriate proof of immunization or the required documentation related to an applicable exemption of the student from the required immunization within the specified time frames shall be excluded from school until such time as the appropriate proof of immunizations or exemption documentation has been provided.
- F. If a person who is not a Minnesota resident enrolls in a school district online learning course or program that delivers instruction to the person only by computer and does not provide any teacher or instructor contact time or require classroom attendance, the person is not subject to the immunization, statement, and other requirements of this policy.

#### **IV. EXEMPTIONS FROM IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS**

Students will be exempt from the foregoing immunization requirements under the following circumstances:

- A. The parent or guardian of a minor student or an emancipated student submits a signed medical statement affirming that the immunization of the student is contraindicated for medical reasons or that laboratory confirmation of the presence of adequate immunity exists; or
- B. The parent or guardian of a minor student or an emancipated student submits ~~his or her~~ notarized statement stating the student has not been immunized because of the conscientiously held beliefs of the parent, guardian, or emancipated student.

## V. NOTICE OF IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. The school district will develop and implement a procedure to:
  - 1. notify parents and students of the immunization and exemption requirements by use of a form approved by the Minnesota Department of Health;
  - 2. notify parents and students of the consequence for failure to provide required documentation regarding immunizations;
  - 3. review student health records to determine whether the required information has been provided; and
  - 4. make reasonable arrangements to send a student home when the immunization requirements have not been met and advise the student and/or the student's parent or guardian of the conditions for re-enrollment.

[See Attachments A, B, C, and D.]

- B. The notice provided shall contain written information describing the exemptions from immunization as permitted by law. The notice shall be in a font size at least equal to the font size and style as the immunization requirements and on the same page as the immunization requirements.

## VI. IMMUNIZATION RECORDS

- A. The school district will maintain a file containing the immunization records for each student in attendance at the school district for at least five years after the student attains the age of majority.
- B. Student immunization records maintained by the school district are generally considered education records subject to the Family Education Records and Privacy Act (FERPA). The school district may not disclose

~~personally identifiable information (PII), including immunization records, without parent or eligible student consent unless a permissible exception applies. Upon request, the school district may exchange immunization data with persons or agencies providing services on behalf of the student. Immunization data is private student data and disclosure of such data shall be governed by Policy 515 Protection and Privacy of Pupil Records.~~

- C. The designated school district administrator will assist a student and/or the student's parent or guardian in the transfer of the student's immunization file to the student's new school within thirty (30) days of the student's transfer.
- D. Upon request of a public or private post-secondary educational institution as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 135A14, the designated school district administrator ~~will~~ shall assist in the transfer of the student's immunization file to the post-secondary educational institution.

## VII. OTHER

Within sixty (60) days of the commencement of each new school term, the school district will forward a report to the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Education stating the number of students attending each school in the school district, including the number of students receiving instruction in a home school, the number of students who have not been immunized, and the number of students who received an exemption. The school district also will forward a copy of all exemption statements received by the school district to the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Health.

*Adopted: 6/22/20*

*Reviewed: 6/24/2024*

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 13.32 (Educational Data)  
Minn. Stat. § 121A.15 (Health Standards; Immunizations; School Children)  
Minn. Stat. § 121A.17 (School Board Responsibilities)  
Minn. Stat. § 144.29 (Health Records; Children of School Age)  
Minn. Stat. § 144.3351 (Immunization Data)  
Minn. Stat. § 144.441 (Tuberculosis Screening in Schools)  
Minn. Stat. § 144.442 (Testing in Schools)  
Minn. Rules Parts 4604.0100-4604.1020 (Immunization)  
C. § 1232g (Family Educational and Privacy Rights Act)  
*McCarthy v. Ozark Sch. Dist.*, 359 F.3d 1029 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004)  
Op. Atty. Gen. 169-W (July 23, 1980)  
Op. Atty. Gen. 169-W (Jan. 17, 1968)

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 515 (Protection and Privacy of Pupil Records)

**Resources**

[MN Department of Health: School Health Personnel Immunization and Disease Reporting \(accessed 12/15/25\)](#)

**Testing Accommodations, Modifications, and Exemptions  
for IEP's, Section 504 Plans, and LEP Students**  
Policy No. 615

**I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of the policy is to provide adequate opportunity for students identified as having individualized education program (IEP), Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504 accommodation plan (504 plan), or English Learner (EL) needs to participate in statewide assessment systems designed to hold schools accountable for the academic performance of all students.

**II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

A. The federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) and Minnesota statutes require that public school students be assessed annually in reading, mathematics, and science. The Minnesota Comprehensive Assessment (MCA), the Minnesota Test of Academic Skills (MTAS), and Alternate Minnesota Comprehensive Assessment (Alt MCA) are the standards-based accountability assessments used to meet this requirement.

The MCA and MTAS/Alt MCA are criterion-referenced assessments, which means they measure a snapshot of student learning of a fixed set of criteria: the Minnesota Academic Standards. The Minnesota K–12 Academic Standards are revised every ten (10) years, according to a schedule determined by the state legislature. When standards are updated, the statewide assessments are also updated with a new series to align to the new standards. The new assessments are administered when the new academic standards are fully implemented.

B. The Minnesota Test of Academic Skills (MTAS) and the Alternate Minnesota Comprehensive Assessment (Alt MCA)

1. The Minnesota Test of Academic Skills (MTAS) and Alternate Minnesota Comprehensive Assessment (Alt MCA) are the standards-based accountability assessments designed for, and limited to, students with the most significant cognitive disabilities. They are designed to measure student progress toward Minnesota's

academic standards and meet the requirements of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). Students who receive special education services and meet the eligibility criteria may take the MTAS/Alt MCA.

2. In compliance with the transition to new Minnesota academic standards, the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE) is developing alternative assessments, the Alt MCA, to replace the MTAS, according to the following schedule:

a. Science Alternate MCA (2024-25 school year);

b. Reading Alternate MCA (2025-26 school year); and

c. Mathematics Alternate MCA (2027-28 school year).

### **III. DEFINITIONS**

#### **A. Most Significant Cognitive Disability**

This term describes students whose cognitive impairments may prevent them from attaining grade-level achievement standards, even with the very best instruction. IEP teams may use the following characteristics to identify if a student has a most significant cognitive disability:

1. The student's cognitive functioning is significantly below age expectations. The IEP team can determine that a student may be significantly below the average cognitive functioning of typically developing peers by

a. a standardized norm-referenced measure of cognitive functioning, or

b. when formal cognitive assessments are inappropriate, invalid or documented in other ways, other data-based measures may be used to document functioning significantly below age expectations as referenced in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

2. The student's disability has a significant impact on their ability to function in multiple environments, including home, school and community.

3. The student needs explicit and intensive instruction and/or extensive supports in multiple settings to acquire, maintain and generalize academic and life skills to actively participate in school, work, home and community environments.

B. Other key terms are defined in the current MDE *Procedures Manual for the Minnesota Assessments* (see Resources).

#### **IV. ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT**

##### **A. Initial Steps Minnesota Test of Academic Skills (MTAS)**

1. The school district will utilize the existing annual review of IEPs or 504 plans to review, on a case-by-case basis, and determine how a student with a disability will participate in statewide testing.

2. The IEP must review the student's instructional program to ensure that the student is receiving instruction linked to the general education curriculum to the extent appropriate. If instruction is not linked to the general education curriculum, the IEP team must review the student's goals and determine how access to the general curriculum will be provided.

3. The IEP team must first consider the student's ability to participate in the MCA, with or without accommodations. The IEP team must document, in the IEP, the reasons why the MCA is or is not an appropriate measure of the student's academic progress and how the student would participate in statewide testing.

If the IEP team establishes that the MCA is not an appropriate measure of the student's knowledge and skills on grade-level content standards, even when the student is provided allowable and appropriate accommodations, the IEP team may consider the administration of an alternate assessment.

4. Participation decisions will be made separately for mathematics, reading, and science. Participation decisions must be made annually and documented in a student's IEP. The assessment options are the Minnesota Comprehensive Assessment (MCA) and the MTAS.

##### **B. ~~3.~~ Alternate Assessment Eligibility Requirements**

1. a. The following requirements must be met for a student with a significant cognitive disability to be eligible for an alternative

assessment, the IEP team must determine that the following are true the MTAS:

- a. the student's cognitive functioning to be significantly below age expectations;
- b. the student's disability has a significant impact on their ability to function in multiple environments, including home, school, and community; and
- c. the student needs explicit and intensive instruction and/or extensive supports in multiple settings to acquire, maintain, and generalize academic and life skills to actively participate in school, work, home, and community environments.;

- ~~(1) The IEP team must consider the student's ability to access the MCA, with or without accommodations;~~
- ~~(2) The IEP must review the student's instructional program to ensure that the student is receiving instruction linked to the general education curriculum to the extent appropriate. If instruction is not linked to the general education curriculum, the IEP team must review the student's goals and determine how access to the general curriculum will be provided;~~
- ~~(3) The IEP team determined the student's cognitive functioning to be significantly below age expectations. The team also determined that the student's disability has a significant impact on his or her ability to function in multiple environments, including home, school, and community;~~
- ~~(4) The IEP team determined that the student needs explicit and intensive instruction and/or extensive supports in multiple settings to acquire, maintain, and generalize academic and life skills in order to actively participate in school, work, home, and community environments;~~
- ~~(5) The IEP team must document, in the IEP, reasons the MCA is or is not an appropriate measure of the~~

~~student's academic progress and how the student would participate in statewide testing.~~

~~2b.~~ MTAS Alternative Assessment participation decisions must not be made on the following factors:

~~(1)a.~~ Student's disability category as defined in Minnesota Rules, part 3525.1325-1348;

~~(2)b.~~ Placement Educational environment or instructional setting;

~~(3)c.~~ Participation in a separate, specialized curriculum;

~~(4)d.~~ An expectation that the student will receive a low score on the MCA;

~~(5)e.~~ Language, social, cultural, or economic differences;

~~(6)f.~~ Concern for accountability—participation rates calculations at the district level.

## ~~V. B.~~ **ALTERNATE ACCESS FOR ELs**

### A. ACCESS for ELs

1. All English learners in grades K–12 in public schools are required to participate annually in an English language proficiency assessment. With very few exceptions, all English learners take the ACCESS for ELs.

Minnesota students identified as English learners (ELs) require an additional assessment to determine their progress toward English language proficiency. These students take the WIDA ACCESS assessment annually. English learners who receive special education services and meet alternate assessment participation guidelines may take the WIDA Alternate ACCESS.

The school district will utilize the existing annual review of IEPs or 504 plans to review, on a case-by-case basis, and determine how an identified EL student with a disability will participate in statewide testing. Some students with significant cognitive disabilities may be eligible to take the Alternate ACCESS for ELLs instead of the ACCESS for ELL.

B. 2. Eligibility Requirements

- 1a. The student ~~must be is~~ identified as an English learner (EL) and is reported as EL in student enrollment data submitted in the Minnesota Automated Reporting Student System (MARSS); ~~in order to take an English language proficiency assessment.~~
- 2b. The student must have a most significant cognitive disability; ~~. If the student has been identified as eligible to take the MTAS in mathematics, reading, or science, the student meets this criterion.~~
3. The student cannot meaningfully participate in the WIDA ACCESS, even with allowable accommodations.
4. The IEP team must document, in the IEP, reasons the MCA is or is not an appropriate English language proficiency assessment for the student.

~~c. For students in grades that the MTAS is not administered:-~~

~~(1) the student must have cognitive functioning significantly below age level;~~

~~(2) the student's disability must have a significant impact on his or her ability to function in multiple environments, including home, school, and community; and~~

~~(3) the student needs explicit and intensive instruction and/or extensive supports in multiple settings to acquire, maintain, and generalize academic and life skills in order to actively participate in school, work, home, and community environments.~~

~~d. The IEP team must consider the student's ability to access the ACCESS, with or without accommodations.~~

~~e. The IEP team must document, in the IEP, reasons the MCA is or is not an appropriate English language proficiency assessment for the student.~~

C. 3. Alternate ACCESS Assessment participation decisions must not be made on the following factors:

1. a. The student's disability category alone;

- The student's placement or instructional setting;
- 2.
- 3. The student's language background, or other social, cultural, or economic factors
  - ~~b. Participation in a separate, specialized curriculum;~~
  - ~~c. Current level of English language proficiency;~~
- 4. d. The An expectation that the student will receive a low score on the WIDA ACCESS for ELs;
- 5. A desire to simplify test administration, which may include behavioral concerns or anticipated emotional distress.
  - ~~e. Language, social, cultural, or economic differences;~~
  - ~~f. Concern for accountability calculations.~~

~~C. EL Students New to the United States~~

~~EL students new to the United States will take all assessments, including all academic assessments (math, reading, and science), as well as the English Language Proficiency Assessment (ACCESS).~~

~~III. DEFINITION OF TERMS~~

~~See the current "Procedures Manual for the Minnesota Assessments" which is produced by the Minnesota Department of Education and available through [minnesota.pearsonaccessnext.com/policies-and-procedures](http://minnesota.pearsonaccessnext.com/policies-and-procedures).~~

**IV. GRANTING AND DOCUMENTING ACCOMMODATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, OR EXEMPTIONS FOR TESTING**

See Chapter 4 of the current "Procedures Manual for the Minnesota Assessments" and Guidelines for Administration of Accommodations and Linguistic Supports.

**V. RECORDS**

All test accommodations, modifications, or exemptions shall be reported to the school district test administrator. The school district test administrator shall be responsible for keeping a list of all such test accommodations, modifications, and

exemptions for school district audit purposes. Testing results will be documented and reported.

Adopted: April 25, 2022

Revised: April 21, 2025

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 120B.11 (School District Process for Reviewing Curriculum, Instruction, and Student Achievement Goals; Striving for Comprehensive Achievement and Civic Readiness)  
Minn. Stat. § 120B.30 (Statewide Testing and Reporting System)  
Minn. Stat. § 125A.08 (Individualized Education Programs)  
Minn. Rules Parts 3501.0660 (Academic Standards for Language Arts)  
Minn. Rules Parts 3501.0700-3501.0745 (Academic Standards for Mathematics)  
Minn. Rules Parts 3501.0820 (Academic Standards for the Arts)  
Minn. Rules Parts 3501.0900-3501.0960 (Academic Standards in Science)  
Minn. Rules Parts 3501.1300-3501.1345 (Academic Standards for Social Studies)  
Minn. Rules Parts 3501.1400-3501.1410 (Academic Standards for Physical Education)  
Eligibility Requirements for the Minnesota Test of Academic Skills (MTAS)  
<https://education.mn.gov/mdeprod/groups/educ/documents/hiddenc ontent/mdaw/mda2/~edisp/006087.pdf>  
Alternate ACCESS for ELLs Participation Guidelines,  
<https://education.mn.gov/mdeprod/groups/educ/documents/hiddenc ontent/mdaw/mdq5/~edisp/049763.pdf>

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 104 (School District Mission Statement)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 601 (School District Curriculum and Instruction Goals)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 613 (Graduation Requirements)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 614 (School District Testing Plan and Procedure)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 616 (School District System Accountability)

**Resources:** [Minnesota Department of Education \(MDE\): Alternate Assessments \(accessed 12/31/25\)](#)  
[MDE: Statewide Assessments Policies and Procedures \(accessed 12/31/25\)](#)

MDE: Eligibility Requirements and Decision-Making Tool for Minnesota Alternative Assessment (MTAS/Alternate MCA) (accessed 12/31/25)

MDE: English Learner Education (accessed 1/1/26)

MDE: Minnesota's Assessments for English Learners (accessed 1/1/26)

WIDA: WIDA Alternate ACCESS Participation Decision Tree (accessed 1/1/26)

## **Assessment of Student Achievement**

### Policy No. 618

#### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to institute a process for the establishment and revision of assessments to measure achievement toward meeting the Minnesota Academic Standards, track academic progress over time, and provide Minnesota graduates information related to career and college readiness.

#### **II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY**

The school district has established a procedure by which students shall complete Graduation Requirements. This procedure includes the adoption of performance assessment methods to be used in measuring student performance. The school district strives to continually enhance student achievement of Graduation Requirements.

#### **III. DEFINITIONS**

- A. "Academic standard" means a summary description of student learning in a required content area or elective content area.
- B. "Benchmark" means the specific knowledge or skill that a student must master to complete part of an academic standard by the end of the grade level or grade band.
- C. "Career and college ready," for purposes of statewide accountability, means a high school graduate has the knowledge, skills, and competencies to successfully pursue a career pathway, including postsecondary credit leading to a degree, diploma, certificate, or industry-recognized credential and employment. Students who are career and college ready are able to successfully complete credit-bearing coursework at a two- or four-year college or university or other credit-bearing postsecondary program without need for remediation.

- D. “Cultural competence,” “cultural competency,” or “culturally competent,” for purposes of statewide accountability, means the ability of families and educators and will to interact effectively with people of different cultures, native languages, and socioeconomic backgrounds.
- E. “Elective standards” means a locally adopted expectation for student learning in  
  
career and technical education and world languages.
- F. “Experiential learning” means learning for students that includes career exploration through a specific class or course or through work-based experiences such as job shadowing, mentoring, entrepreneurship, service learning, volunteering, internships, ~~or~~ other cooperative work experience, youth apprenticeship, or employment.
- G. “Required standard” means ~~(1)~~ a statewide adopted expectation for student learning in the content areas of language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, physical education, health, and the arts. Locally developed academic standards in health apply until statewide rules implementing statewide health standards are required to be implemented in the classroom, and ~~(2) a locally adopted expectation for student learning in health.~~

#### IV. ESTABLISHMENT OF CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT

- A. The ***[school board/superintendent/director of instruction]*** shall establish criteria by which student performance of local academic standards and elective standards are to be evaluated and approved. The criteria will be submitted to the school board for approval. Upon approval by the school board, the criteria shall be deemed part of this policy.
- B. The superintendent shall ensure that students and parents or guardians are provided with notice of the process by which academic standards will be assessed.
- C. Staff members will be expected to utilize staff development opportunities to the extent necessary to ensure effective implementation and continued improvement of the implementation of assessments under the Minnesota Academic Standards.

## V. STANDARDS FOR MINNESOTA ACADEMIC STANDARDS PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENTS

### A. Benchmarks

The school district will offer and students must achieve all benchmarks for an academic standard to satisfactorily complete that state standard. ~~These benchmarks will be used by the school district and its staff in developing tests to measure student academic knowledge and skills.~~

***[School districts are required to formally establish a periodic review cycle for academic standards and related benchmarks in **health**, world languages, and career and technical education.]***

### B. Statewide Academic Standards Testing

#### 1. The school district will utilize statewide assessments developed from and

aligned with the state's required academic standards as these tests become available to evaluate student progress toward career and college readiness in the context of the state's academic standards.

#### 2. The school district will administer annually, in accordance with the process determined by the Minnesota Department of Education, the state-constructed tests aligned with state standards to all students in grades 3 through 8 and at the high school level as follows:

a. computer-adaptive reading and mathematics assessments in grades 3 through 8;

a.b. ~~state-developed high school reading and mathematics tests aligned with state academic standards;~~

b.c. ~~high school reading in grade 10, mathematics in grade 11, and a high school writing test, aligned with state standards~~ when it becomes available; and

c.d. ~~science assessments. Annual~~ science assessments are required in one (1) grade in the grades 3 through 5 span, the grades 6 through 8 span, and a life science assessment in the grades 9 through 12 span (a passing score on high school science assessments is not a condition of receiving a diploma).

3. The school district will develop and administer locally constructed tests in social studies, health and physical education, and the arts to determine if a student has met the required academic standards in these areas.
4. The school district may use a student's performance on a statewide assessment as one of ~~the~~ multiple criteria to determine grade promotion or retention. The school district ~~also~~ may use a high school student's performance on a statewide assessment as a percentage of the student's final grade in a course, or place a student's assessment score on the student's transcript.
5. ~~For students in grade 8 in the 2012-2013 school year and later, t~~the school district must record on the high school transcript a student's progress toward career and college readiness. For other students, this record of progress must be made as soon as practicable. In addition, the school district may include a notation of high achievement on the high school diplomas of those graduating seniors who, according to established school board criteria, demonstrate exemplary academic achievement during high school.
6. Students who do not meet or exceed the Minnesota ~~SS~~Academic Standards, as measured by the Minnesota Comprehensive Assessments administered ~~in~~ during high school, ~~must~~ shall be informed that admission to a public school is free and available to any resident under 21 years of age or who meets the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 120A.20, subdivision 1, paragraph (c). The school district will determine how this notice is given.

#### C. Student Participation

1. The Minnesota Commissioner of Education must create and publish a form for parents and guardians that:
  - a. explains the need for state academic standards;
  - b. identifies the state assessments that are aligned with state standards;
  - c. identifies the consequences, if any, the school or student may face if a student does not participate in state or locally required standardized assessments;

- d. states that students who receive a college ready benchmark on the high school Minnesota Comprehensive Assessment are not required to take a remedial, noncredit course at a Minnesota state college or university in the corresponding subject area;
- e. summarizes the provisions in Minnesota Statutes section 120B.306, subdivision 11(a) and (c); and
- f. notifies a parent of the right to not have the parent's child participate in the state and locally required assessments and asks a parent that chooses to not have a child participate in the assessments the basis for the decision.

2. The school district must post the form created by the Commissioner on the school district website and include it in the school district's student handbook.

2-3. The school district may provide a student's parent access to the student's individual student performance data and achievement report that is made available under Minnesota Statutes, section 120B.305, paragraph (b), clause (1), when the performance data and report is available to the school district.

## VI. RIGOROUS COURSE OF STUDY WAIVER

- A. Upon receiving a student's application signed by the student's parent or guardian, the school district must declare that a student meets or exceeds a specific academic standard required for graduation if the school board determines that the student:
  - 1. is participating in a course of study, including an advanced placement or international baccalaureate course or program; a learning opportunity outside the curriculum of the school district; or an approved preparatory program for employment or post-secondary education that is equally or more rigorous than the corresponding state or local academic standard required by the school district;
  - 2. would be precluded from participating in the rigorous course of study, learning opportunity, or preparatory employment or post-secondary education program if the student were required to achieve the academic standard to be waived; and

3. satisfactorily completes the requirements for the rigorous course of study, learning opportunity, or preparatory employment or post-secondary education program.
- B. The school board also may formally determine other circumstances in which to declare that a student meets or exceeds a specific academic standard ~~that the site requires~~ for graduation ~~under this section~~.
  - C. A student who satisfactorily completes a post-secondary enrollment options course or program or an advanced placement or international baccalaureate course or program is not required to complete other requirements of the academic standards corresponding to that specific rigorous course of study.

## VII. CAREER EXPLORATION ASSESSMENT

- A. Student assessments, in alignment with state academic standards, shall include clearly defined career and college readiness benchmarks and satisfy Minnesota's postsecondary admissions requirements. Achievement and career and college readiness in mathematics, reading, and writing must also be assessed. When administering formative or summative assessments used to measure the academic progress, including the oral academic development, of English learners and inform their instruction, schools must ensure that the assessments are accessible to the students and students have the modifications and supports they need to sufficiently understand the assessments.
- B. On an annual basis, the school district must use the career exploration elements ~~in these assessments, to help students,~~ beginning no later than grade 9, to help students and their families explore and plan for postsecondary education or careers based on the students' interests, aptitudes, and aspirations. The school district must use timely regional labor market information and partnerships, among other resources, to help students and their families successfully develop, pursue, review, and revise an individualized plan for postsecondary education or a career. This process must help increase students' engagement in and connection to school, improve students' knowledge and skills, and deepen students' understanding of career pathways as a sequence of academic and career courses that lead to an industry-recognized credential, an associate's degree, or a bachelor's degree and are available to all students, whatever their interests and career goals.

C. ~~Though not a high school graduation requirement, a~~All students, except those eligible for alternative assessments, ~~will be are~~ encouraged to participate in a nationally ~~recognized normed~~ college entrance exam. ~~in grade 11 or 12.~~

D. A student ~~under this paragraph~~ who demonstrates attainment of required state academic standards, which include career and college readiness benchmarks, on ~~these high school~~ assessments, which include career and college readiness benchmarks, is academically ready for a career or college and is encouraged to participate in courses awarding college credit to high school students. Such courses and programs may include sequent courses of study within broad career areas and technical skill assessments that extend beyond course grades.

To the extent state funding for college entrance exam fees is available, the school district ~~will~~ must pay the cost, one time, for an interested student in grade 11 or 12, who is eligible for a free or reduced-priced meal, to take a nationally recognized college entrance exam before graduating. The school district may require a student who is not eligible for a free or reduced-priced meal to pay the cost of taking a nationally recognized college entrance exam. The school district ~~will~~ must waive the cost for a student who is unable to pay.

C.E. As appropriate, students through grade 12 must continue to participate in targeted instruction, intervention, or remediation and be encouraged to participate in courses awarding college credit to high school students.

D.F. In developing, supporting, and improving students' academic readiness for a career or college, the school district must have a continuum of empirically derived, clearly defined benchmarks focused on students' attainment of knowledge and skills so that students, their parents, and teachers know how well students must perform to have a reasonable chance to succeed in a career or college without need for postsecondary remediation.

Date of Adoption: August 21, 2023

**Legal References:** Minn. Stat. § 120B.018 (Definitions)  
Minn. Stat. § 120B.02 (Educational Expectations and Graduation Requirements for Minnesota's Students)  
Minn. Stat. § 120B.021 (Required Academic Standards)  
Minn. Stat. § 120B.022 (Elective Standards)  
Minn. Stat. § 120B.023 (Benchmarks)  
Minn. Stat. § 120B.11 (School District Process for Reviewing Curriculum,

Instruction, and Student Achievement; Striving for the World's Best Workforce)

Minn. Stat. § 120B.30 (General Requirements; Statewide Testing and Reporting System Assessments)

Minn. Stat. § 120B.302 (General Requirements; Test Design)

Minn. Stat. § 120B.305 (Assessment Reporting Requirements)

Minn. Stat. § 120B.306 (District Assessment Requirements)

Minn. Stat. § 120B.307 (College and Career Readiness)

Minn. Stat. § 120B.31 (System Accountability and Statistical Adjustments)

Minn. Rules Parts 3501.0640-3501.0655 (Academic Standards for Kindergarten through Grade 12 [

Language Arts])

Minn. Rules Parts 3501.0700-~~3501.0745~~ (Academic Standards for Mathematics)

Minn. Rules Parts 3501.~~0835~~20 (Academic Arts Standards for Kindergarten through Grade 12 the Arts)

Minn. Rules Parts ~~3501.0900~~-3501.0960 (Academic Science Standards for Kindergarten through Grade 12 in Science)

Minn. Rules Parts 3501.1300-3501.1345 (Academic Standards for Social Studies)

Minn. Rules Parts 3501.1400-3501.1410 (Academic Standards for Physical Education)

20 U.S.C. § 6301, *et seq.* (Every Student Succeeds Act)

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 104 (School District Mission Statement)

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 601 (School District Curriculum and Instruction Goals)

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 613 (Graduation Requirements)

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 614 (School District Testing Plan and Procedure)

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 615 (Testing Accommodations, Modifications, and Exemptions for IEPs, Section 504 Plans, and LEP Students)

MSBA/MASA Model Policy 616 (School District System Accountability)

## **625 RESPONSIBLE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to establish clear and actionable guidelines for the responsible, ethical, and transparent use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) within the school district. This policy seeks to support and enhance teaching, learning, and administrative efficiency while upholding academic integrity, protecting privacy, and ensuring equitable access for all students and staff.

Artificial intelligence (AI) language models can assist with various tasks from teaching and learning, to writing support, to data analysis. School district staff who have access to AI tools should understand underlying behaviors and the potential benefits and limitations associated with use.

The school district recognizes that the use of AI can, when used appropriately, enhance student learning by improving the efficiency of education, providing new and creative ways to support learning, and encourage independent research, curiosity, critical thinking, and problem-solving. The school district also recognizes the limitations and potential for misuse of AI.

The school district authorizes staff members to utilize and permit students to utilize ethical and legal use of AI as a supplemental tool to support and expand on classroom instruction, facilitate personalized learning opportunities, and increase educational and learning opportunities, in accordance with the terms of this policy.

The school district authorizes staff to utilize AI as a tool in fulfilling their work responsibilities as consistent with federal and state law and school district policies.

### **II. GENERAL STATEMENTS OF POLICY**

- A. The school district supports use of AI in ways that uphold academic integrity and foster student critical thinking and original work.
- B. The school district supports AI use as an augmentative tool rather than as an autonomous decision-maker. The school district recognizes that human intelligence and H-AI-H protocols should drive the educational process, with AI supporting education and humans remaining accountable for decisions and outcomes
- C. The school district supports use of AI to enhance administrative operations and efficiency.
- D. Student and staff use of AI shall be transparent and responsible. Appropriate attribution shall be provided.
- E. The superintendent or designee will implement and regularly review privacy controls and safety features to protect student, staff, and school district data associated with approved use of AI.
- F. The school district supports and promotes fair access to approved AI tools and will strive to ensure equitable access for all students and staff.
- G. The school district will provide ongoing training and guidance to mitigate the potential for bias and misinformation and will hold students and staff accountable for the

consequences of AI use.

- H. This policy applies to all AI use by students and staff regardless of whether the use occurs on school district property, at school district events and activities, or off campus when a nexus to the school district’s educational environment exists. Student AI use must be consistent with school district policies on use of cell phones, personal electronic devices, wearable AI devices, and the internet.
- I. The school district recognizes that a student’s age may be a key consideration in determining appropriate AI use. For this reason, the school district establishes the following guidelines:
  - 1. Kindergarten through Grade 5: only highly restricted, teacher-mediated AI interactions are permitted. The focus is upon conceptual understanding of AI.
  - 2. Grades 6 through 8: structured introduction to AI tools together with appropriate guardrails. Critical thinking about AI outputs and digital citizenship will be addressed.
  - 3. Grades 9 through 12: centers upon broader AI access with accountability expectations; preparation of students for AI-integrated postsecondary and workforce environments; advanced AI literacy, including an understanding of how AI models work.

### **III. DEFINITIONS**

Definitions of key terms—including Artificial Intelligence (AI), Generative Artificial Intelligence, closed and publicly available AI tools, confidential data, personally identifiable information (PII), and school district-approved AI tools—shall be reviewed and updated as needed to ensure alignment with current technology, legal standards, and school district practices. The school district will provide accessible explanations and examples to support understanding among all stakeholders.

Artificial intelligence in a school district is a category of computer-based systems that analyze data and recognize patterns to support teaching, learning, and administrative operations, for the purpose of assisting human decision-making, within educational and legal constraints, and excluding the replacement of professional judgment or human accountability.

#### A. Agentic AI

Agentic AI involves systems capable of undertaking multistep actions autonomously, such as web browsing, code execution, interaction with other software, and rendering sequential decisions, without human intervention at each step.

#### B. AI Tool Types

##### 1. Student-Facing AI

Used by or with students for instruction, where student information may be entered.

##### 2. Confidential AI

Used for non-instructional purposes, processing confidential data to generate new content or recommendations.

3. Operational AI

Used for generating content based on non-confidential data.

C. Closed AI Tools

Closed AI tools are private and can be accessed by school district staff only. Sharing data in a Closed AI Tool is more secure than when using a Publicly Available AI Tool, though information leaks may still occur.

D. Confidential Data/Information

Information that the school district is prohibited by law, policy, or contract from disclosing or that the school district may disclose only in limited circumstances. Confidential data includes, but is not limited to, personally identifiable information (PII) about students and employees, student and staff medical information, student education records, and information about any student's individualized education program (IEP) or Section 504 plan.

E. Deep Fake

Any video recording, motion-picture film, sound recording, electronic image, or photograph, or any technological representation of speech or conduct substantially derivative thereof:

1. that is so realistic that a reasonable person would believe it depicts speech or conduct of an individual who did not in fact engage in such speech or conduct; and
2. the production of which was substantially dependent upon technical means, rather than the ability of another individual to physically or verbally impersonate such individual.

F. Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI)

Computer-based systems that generate content—such as text, images, audio, or data analysis—in response to prompts. Generative AI includes large language models (LLMs) like ChatGPT, as well as tools that generate audio, images, or video.

G. Generative AI Chatbots

A chatbot with generative AI capabilities that uses large language models (LLMs) and machine learning to simulate natural, human-like conversations and generate content, code, or images in real time. Examples include ChatGPT, Claude, Google Gemini, Meta AI, Microsoft Copilot. It is possible that AI programs, including Generative AI Chatbots, may “hallucinate” (create information that is not true, misleading, or nonsensical).

H. Human-AI-Human Model (H-AI-H)

The H-AI-H model establishes a decision-making framework in K-12 education requiring human judgement at the initiation and human accountability at the conclusion of AI-assisted processes. The model ensures AI serves as an augmentative tool rather than an autonomous decision-maker.

I. Personally Identifiable Information (PII)

Information that can be used to distinguish or trace an individual's identity, either directly or indirectly through linkages with other information.

PII includes, but is not limited to:

1. The student's name;
2. The name of the student's parent or other family members;
3. The address of the student or student's family;
4. A personal identifier, such as the student's social security number, student number, or biometric record;
5. Other indirect identifiers, such as the student's date of birth, place of birth, and mother's maiden name;
6. 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
7. 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.

J. Publicly Available AI Tools

Publicly available AI tools are generally accessible for public use and the public can access the information that the tools provide.

K. School District-Approved AI Tool

Any AI platform or application that has been reviewed and authorized by the school district's AI Committee. A school district teacher or staff member may request that an AI platform or application be reviewed and authorized.

**[Note: See Article VI. below on the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Committee. Schools should consider how to handle teacher and staff use of AI tools that precedes the AI Committee's creation of a school district-approved AI Tool list. It is possible that some pre-existing AI tools will not be permitted.]**

L. Synthetic Media

Digital content in a media format (including text, images, video, and audio) created in part or wholly through use of AI.

M. Voice Cloning

The use of AI to create a digital replica of another person's voice through the use of recorded audio samples.

**IV. EQUITABLE ACCESS TO AI TECHNOLOGY**

The school district is committed to ensuring that all students and staff have fair and equitable access to AI technology and related resources. To fulfill this commitment, the school district will:

A. Provision of Resources

Provide necessary devices, internet connectivity, and assistive technologies to students and staff who need them. School district administration will conduct regular reviews to ensure resources remain sufficient and accessible.

B. Assessment and Barrier Reduction

Regularly assess and address barriers to access, including those related to socioeconomic status, disability, language, and geographic location. The school district will implement strategies to eliminate identified barriers.

C. Training

Provide ongoing training for staff and students covering technical skills and ethical considerations, including recognizing and mitigating bias in AI systems and outputs, privacy, and responsible and appropriate use of school district-approved AI.

D. Community Engagement

Engage students, families, and community members in ongoing evaluation of equitable access and the effectiveness of AI implementation. Feedback will be sought regularly to inform improvements.

E. Corrective Action

To ensure equitable access to AI technology, the school district will regularly evaluate whether students and staff have fair and meaningful opportunities to use approved AI tools for learning and work. If disparities in access, participation, or outcomes are identified—such as those related to socioeconomic status, disability, language, or infrastructure—the school district will take timely corrective action. Corrective actions may include reallocating resources, providing targeted training or supports, adjusting implementation practices, or updating policies and procedures. The school district will communicate actions taken and monitor their effectiveness to ensure that AI implementation advances educational equity and does not reinforce existing gaps.

F. Policy Review and Revision

Review and update this policy and its implementation as needed to adapt to evolving technologies, community needs, and feedback from stakeholders.

**V. CURRICULUM INTEGRATION AND AI LITERACY**

A. The superintendent will work with school district staff to establish instructional protocols and criteria consistent with the H-AI-H model that:

1. identify teacher AI use to assess student work;
2. restrict AI use in student disciplinary matters, student placement decisions, behavioral assessments, or similar matters;
3. require transparency when AI use is part of a decision about a student;

4. establish the right to request a review of the human decision-making in a consequential AI-influenced decision affecting the student; and
5. articulate the school district’s rules regarding AI-assisted surveillance or behavioral monitoring tool.

Any use of AI in the classroom or on class assignments must align with the teachers’ instructions and use expectations. Teachers will provide direction when students are authorized to use AI in an assignment. Teachers will direct student use of AI, ensuring that it aligns with the school district guidelines and policies, and the AI Committees plan and procedures, including the school district’s approved AI tools.

- B. Use of AI must comply with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA), and other federal and state laws.
- C. Students will indicate AI use on assignments as required by the teacher and the assignment.

## **VI. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) COMMITTEE**

The superintendent shall appoint an AI Committee—including teachers, staff, students, parents, and community members—to guide school district AI objectives. The committee will develop, implement, and annually review procedures for AI use, ensuring alignment with school district policies, classroom requirements, and legal standards. The committee will solicit stakeholder feedback and recommend updates to procedures and approved AI tools as technologies and needs change.

**[Note: Some school districts may not have sufficient staff or other resources needed to create an AI Committee. Schools may establish a relationship with a local or regional organization (such as a service cooperative) or a third-party vendor, collaborate with other school districts, and utilize resources (such as those created by the Minnesota Generative AI Alliance for Education) to fulfill some or all of the AI Committee responsibilities.]**

### A. Committee Appointment and Structure

The school board directs the superintendent to appoint teachers, school staff, students, parents, and community members who have relevant experience regarding AI to a committee to guide the school district’s AI objectives. The superintendent will determine the size, structure, and term for the AI Committee.

### B. AI Use Plan

The AI Committee shall develop and recommend to the school board for its approval a school district AI Use Plan to establish district-wide direction and a road map for AI use that aligns with the school district’s mission, strategic plan, and financial and other resources. The AI Use Plan should respond to these conditions, among others

1. The purpose of the AI Use Plan is to protect the safety and security of students, employees, and the school district while allowing for appropriate educational and productive enhancements enabled by AI.
2. The AI Use Plan must prioritize the security of student, employee, and school district data.
3. The AI Use Plan must direct careful and informed consideration of the privacy

policies of any products and services considered for use in the school district, including any relevant changes to the policies.

C. School District AI Procedures

The school board directs the AI Committee to recommend to the school board for its approval procedures for staff and students concerning the use of AI that:

1. Prohibit AI use inconsistent with school district policies and procedures, classroom instructions and requirements, or federal or Minnesota law;
2. Prohibit AI use inconsistent with expectations for staff and student conduct, including those involving discrimination, harassment or hazing, and bullying;
3. Prohibit AI input of confidential staff and student data;
4. Comply with the H-AI-H model for consequential actions involving AI use;
5. Promote AI literacy;
6. Require transparency and accountability regarding disclosure of use of AI;
7. Require school administration vetting of AI prior to recommending use by staff and students;
8. Identify AI approved tools for student and staff use and provide guidelines for seeking approval of new AI;
9. Ensure that AI generated material can be retained in accordance with the school district's Records Retention schedule, as set forth in Article X. below;
10. Clarify that staff and students are responsible for all reasonably foreseeable negative consequences of use of AI;
11. Provide guidance on handling incidents in which AI-generated images, audio, video, or text involving minors are created or distributed;
12. Provide guidance to school district counselors and other staff on recognizing and addressing a student's
  - a. unhealthy AI dependency;
  - b. parasocial and emotional relationships with AI chatbots;
  - c. overreliance on AI for emotional support, decision-making, or social interaction; and
  - d. similar AI-related mental health impacts and conditions.
13. Address agentic AI and autonomous AI actions; and
14. Establish an AI structured incident response plan as required under Article XII.

D. AI Coordinator

The superintendent will designate at least one school district AI Coordinator to monitor

advancements, risks, and best practices in the field of AI persons. The AI Coordinator will also serve as a professional resource and advisor for the school district on these topics. The AI Coordinator may consult with experts or others outside the school district, but may share critical or confidential data only under appropriate confidentiality or nondisclosure agreements.

**[NOTE: School districts may choose whether to require an AI Coordinator. An AI Coordinator may be especially important if the school district is unable to create an AI Committee, as noted above. School districts may choose to have the superintendent or the superintendent's designee assume these responsibilities.]**

Selection and implementation of student-facing AI resources and use is part of the school district's curriculum development and instructional materials selection process. The AI Coordinator will direct implementation of the AI Use Plan for student-facing AI to provide guidance to professionals making these selections. The AI Coordinator may also serve as an advisor and resource throughout the selection process, particularly when new products and services are considered.

The AI Coordinator will ensure that the AI Use Plan supports acceptable AI tool selection and use in the school district and will be updated as new issues emerge.

## **VII. STUDENT USE GUIDELINES**

Students may use school district-approved AI tools for educational purposes only as directed by teachers and in compliance with assignment guidelines. All AI-generated content must be verified and properly cited. Students are prohibited from inputting personal, confidential, or sensitive information into AI tools, whether such information is about themselves or others. The AI Committee will provide regular training on safe, ethical, and effective AI use, and will review and update guidelines annually. Violations will be addressed according to the Student Discipline Policy, with corrective action and support provided as needed.

### **A. Permitted Student Uses of AI**

When authorized by the teacher, students may use school district-approved AI tools for:

1. Exploring and explaining academic concepts
2. Brainstorming ideas and seeking guidance on research directions
3. Receiving feedback on drafts or assignments
4. All use must comply with teacher instructions and assignment guidelines.

### **B. Verification and Academic Integrity**

1. Students must verify AI-generated information using reliable sources such as textbooks, scientific papers, or reputable educational websites.
2. Any content generated or significantly assisted by AI must be transparent and cited as required by the teacher and the assignment.
3. Submitting AI-generated content or content significantly assisted by AI as original work without attribution is prohibited.

C. Privacy and Data Protection

Students must not upload or input personal, confidential, proprietary, or sensitive information into any AI tool. Examples include but are not limited to:

1. Passwords
2. Names, likenesses, or Social Security numbers
3. Credit card or bank account numbers
4. Information from non-public school district documents
5. Details from IEPs, Section 504 plans, or medical records

D. Prohibited Student Uses of AI

Students may not use AI tools to:

1. Create, access, or display harmful, threatening, obscene, disruptive, or sexually explicit material;
2. Engage in harassment, discrimination, bullying, or disparagement of others based on race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, or political beliefs;
3. Violate any school district policy, classroom rule, or applicable law; or
4. Utilize AI to create deep fakes, synthetic media, voice cloning, or similar content. Staff may not create synthetic images, audio, video, or texts concerning another individual without the individual's explicit and legally permissible consent.

E. Reporting and Support

Students should report concerns about AI misuse or unsafe practices to the teacher or principal.

F. Consequences for Misuse

Student violations of this policy will be addressed by teachers and school staff. Disciplinary action may be taken as outlined in the school district's Student Discipline Policy. Violation may result in loss of AI privileges and/or further disciplinary or legal action, as appropriate.

**VIII. STAFF USE GUIDELINES**

Staff may use school district-approved AI tools to enhance educational experiences, provided all use complies with applicable laws and school district policies. Staff must not input confidential, proprietary, or sensitive information into AI tools. Staff are responsible for guiding and supervising student use, setting clear expectations, and ensuring proper attribution. The school district will provide ongoing training and support and will review staff guidelines regularly. Violations may result in disciplinary action as outlined in school district policy.

A. Staff Use of AI for Educational Purposes

1. Staff may consult AI for ideas, outlines, and other methods to enhance students' educational experience, such as supplementing lesson plans, providing differentiated or personalized instruction, and aiding in curriculum development.
2. Staff should guide students in AI use, including creation of clear expectations for AI tool use, attribution guidance, fact-checking, and proofreading.
3. Staff should carefully evaluate the appropriateness of AI for educational purposes on a case-by-case basis, considering their appropriateness for each educational context, accuracy, reliability, and alignment with curriculum standards.
4. Staff should implement the H-AI-H model for AI use involving students;
5. Staff must supervise student use of AI to ensure it is being used appropriately and constructively in the learning process.
6. Teachers who suspect plagiarism or use of AI that violates school district policy should first have a conversation with a student to ensure that they understand expectations for acceptable use.
7. Teachers should consult with school administration to determine appropriate steps to investigate possible violation of this policy.
8. An AI detection tool may have high false-positive rates and may disproportionately flag multilingual speakers or students with specific and unique writing styles. An AI detection tool must be independently validated before a school district staff member uses the tool. AI detection tools will not be the sole basis of information relied upon in an investigation when it is suspected that a student has violated this policy or its related rules or procedures.

**B. Staff Use for Work Responsibilities**

1. The school district supports AI use by school staff to assist with work responsibilities, improve efficiency, and support students and their families, staff, and the school district. These uses include, but are not limited to, document assistance, research support, administrative tasks, data analysis, and automation.
2. School district staff use of AI to fulfill work responsibilities must be consistent with this policy and other school district policies, procedures, and rules.
3. School district staff shall implement the H-AI-H model and maintain human oversight and professional responsibility for all work, including work in which AI tools have been utilized.

**C. Privacy and Data Protection**

1. Staff must ensure that their use of any AI tool complies with applicable laws, including those governing data and student privacy, and school district policies, including, without limitation, those regarding student information.
2. Staff should not upload or input any confidential data, private data, proprietary information, personally identifiable information, or sensitive

information, including any such school district or student information into any AI tool. Examples include passwords, personal information such as names, likeness, Social Security numbers, credit card or bank account numbers and other credentials, personnel material, information from non-public school district documents, including those identified as or understood to be confidential or sensitive (based on their nature or context) or any other non-public school district information that might be harmful to the school district if disclosed.

D. Prohibited Staff Uses of AI

Staff may not use AI tools to:

1. Create, access, or display harmful, threatening, obscene, disruptive, or sexually explicit material;
2. Engage in harassment, discrimination, bullying, or disparagement of others based on race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, or political beliefs;
3. Violate any school district policy, classroom rule, or applicable law; or
4. Utilize AI to create deep fakes, synthetic media, voice cloning, or similar content. Staff may not create synthetic images, audio, video, or texts concerning another individual without the individual's explicit and legally permissible consent.

E. Discipline

Staff who violate this policy may be subject to discipline, including termination, as set forth in the Discipline, Suspension, and Dismissal of School District Employees policy.

**IX. DATA AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

All data use involving AI must comply with applicable state and federal laws, school district regulations, and acceptable use policies. The school district will train staff and students on data stewardship, privacy, and legal compliance, and will update procedures as laws and technologies evolve. Data privacy safeguards will be reviewed annually, and any changes to AI products or services will be carefully evaluated for impact on data security.

All data use must comply with all state and federal laws and school district regulations and requirements, including the school district's acceptable use and data policies. All school district users must ensure that all AI interactions comply with state and federal laws, especially regarding student data under FERPA, IDEA, CIPA, and COPPA.

Although AI products may claim to have some privacy safeguards in place, users should assume that all consumer AI products make data publicly available unless otherwise indicated pursuant to explicit official agreement with the school district.

**X. AI VENDOR AGREEMENTS AND LICENSING**

- A. AI technologies procured by the school district must include clear intellectual property rights provisions. Vendors must provide bias testing disclosure, documentation, and incident reporting procedures.
- B. School district administration and the AI Committee shall work with legal counsel to develop an AI technologies vendor evaluation, procurement, and licensing process.

- C. Evaluation criteria shall include data handling, model transparency, bias auditing, accessibility compliance, FERPA/COPPA compliance, and data residency.
- D. Educational technology vendors must identify AI technology components embedded in the educational technology supplied to the school district.
- E. AI technologies supplied to the school district must comply with the school district's policies and procedures, including this policy and the procedures developed by the AI Committee and approved by the school board.
- F. A contractual agreement between the school district and an AI vendor must
  - 1. establish the ownership of content created through use of the vendor's AI technology services. Vendor terms of service that assert broad vendor rights to user-generated content are prohibited for school district use;
  - 2. address data processing;
  - 3. prohibit use of student data for model training;
  - 4. establish data deletion rights;
  - 5. provide vendor risk tiers aligned with this policy's AI tool types and categories;
  - 6. include interoperability requirements that prevent vendor lock-in;
  - 7. address the ramifications if the vendor changes terms of service, is acquired by another entity, or discontinues operation; and
  - 8. set forth breach notification requirements
- G. Users of AI technologies provided by the school district must comply with vendor terms of service and licensing agreements. Violation of an AI technology service agreement may result in the user's loss of access and disciplinary action.
- H. The AI Committee will review Article X. as part of the AI Committee's regular review and update of school district-approved AI technologies, plan, and procedures.

## **XI. AI AND RECORDS RETENTION**

- A. A document created, received, or maintained through an AI system may constitute a school district record.
- B. AI-generated or AI-assisted data shall be treated as a school district record when the data:
  - 1. documents a school district action, policy, or operation; or
  - 2. is relied upon when making an educational, administrative, or financial decision;
- C. Records described in Paragraph B. above shall be retained pursuant to the school district's Records Retention schedule.

## **XII. REPORTING AI-RELATED CONCERNS, MISUSE, AND INCIDENTS**

- A. Staff and students should contact the building principal or the principal’s designee if concerns regarding safe and effective use of AI arise or if they suspect AI misuse that violates school district policies, procedures, or applicable laws.
- B. The AI Committee will develop an AI structured incident response plan that includes response protocols for AI-generated CSAM or intimate imagery, data breach through use of an AI tool, AI-facilitated cheating at scale, deep fakes, student welfare concerns, and related matters. The AI structured incident response plan will also establish:
  - 1. notification protocols that include parents, law enforcement, and state or federal agencies as appropriate;
  - 2. clear escalation paths that identify the school district staff responsible for each escalation level;
  - 3. procedures for preserving incident documentation and evidence;
  - 4. a post-incident review process.

**XIII. TRAINING OF SCHOOL DISTRICT STAFF, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS**

The school district will train all school district staff, teachers, and students on the requirements of this policy, AI procedures and plans, and other school district policies regarding data management and privacy, acceptable uses of AI, and AI prohibitions.

**XIV. NOTICE**

The school district will inform students, parents, and guardians about AI use in the school district, including any significant changes to the AI Use Plan.

**XV. REVIEW**

The school district’s administration will regularly review use of AI and recommend safety, privacy, student and staff needs, and other relevant updates to the school board.

The AI Committee and the superintendent or designee, with input from students and appropriate staff, shall regularly review and update procedures to enhance the safety and security of students using AI and to help ensure that the school district adapts to changing technologies and circumstances.

- Legal References:**
- Minn. Stat. § 13.02 (Definitions)
  - Minn. Stat. § 13.03 (Access to Government Data)
  - Minn. Stat. § 13.05 (Duties of Responsible Authority)
  - Minn. Stat. § 13.32 (Educational Data)
  - Minn. Stat. § 604.32 (Cause of Action for Nonconsensual Dissemination of a Deep Fake Depicting Intimate Parts or Sexual Acts)
  - Minn. Stat. § 609.771 (Use of Deep Fake Technology to Influence Election)
  - Minn. Stat. § 617.262 (Nonconsensual Dissemination of a Deep Fake Depicting Intimate Parts or Sexual Acts)
  - 15 U.S.C. §§ 6501-6506 (Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act)
  - 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-2523 (Electronic Communications Privacy Act)
  - 18 U.S.C. §§ 2701-2713 (Stored Communications Act)
  - 20 U.S.C. § 1232g (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act)
  - 20 U.S.C. § 1232h (Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment)
  - 20 U.S.C. §§ 1400-1419 (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act)
  - 29 U.S.C. § 701 et seq. (Rehabilitation Act of 1973)

42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq. (Title VII of the Civil Rights Act)  
42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq. (Americans with Disabilities Act)  
34 C.F.R. Part 99 (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act)

**Cross References:** MSBA/MASA Model Policy 406: Public and Private Personnel Data  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 409: Employee Publications, Instructional Materials, Inventions, and Creations  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 506: Student Discipline (Forms Attached)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 514: Bullying Prohibition Policy  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 515: Protection and Privacy of Pupil Records (Form Attached)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 524: Internet, Technology, and Cell Phone Acceptable Use and Safety Policy (Form Attached)  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 524.5: Personal Electronic Communication Devices  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 601: School District Curriculum and Instruction Goals  
MSBA/MASA Model Policy 603: Curriculum Development

**Resources:** U.S. Department of Education: [Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Teaching and Learning](#) (accessed 11/03/25)  
U.S. Department of Education: [Artificial Intelligence \(AI\) Guidance](#)  
Minnesota Department of Education: [Artificial Intelligence in Education](#) (accessed 11/03/25)  
Minnesota IT Services: [Transparent Artificial Intelligence Governance Alliance](#) (accessed 02/24/26)  
MNGAIA AI4MN: [Centering Relationships, Empowering Learners: AI that Elevates Human Work](#) (accessed 02/16/26)  
Consortium for School Networking (CoSN): [Artificial Intelligence](#) (accessed 12/12/25)  
Digital Promise: [Artificial Intelligence in Education](#) (accessed 12/12/25)  
International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE): [Artificial Intelligence in Education](#) (accessed 12/12/25)  
National AI Literacy Day: [AI Literacy Day Resources](#) (accessed 12/12/25)  
National Center on Education and the Economy (NCEE): [Framework for AI-Powered Learning Environments](#) (accessed 11/03/25)  
PIPO-AASA: [A District Guide to Data Minimization in the Age of AI](#) (accessed 11/14/25)  
Public Interest Privacy Center: [From Data Privacy to Discrimination: Examining the Legal Ramifications of AI in Schools \(April 2024\)](#) (accessed 12/12/25)  
TeachAI: [AI Guidance for Schools Toolkit](#) (accessed 11/03/25)



## Model Policy on Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)

The Minnesota School Boards Association (MSBA) is pleased to provide school districts and charter schools with its newly developed **Model Policy on Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)**. The Model Policy is intended to assist schools as they consider how emerging AI tools may be used responsibly to support teaching, learning, and operations, while safeguarding student and employee data, privacy, and security.

Artificial intelligence technologies are evolving rapidly. Minnesota schools are increasingly encountering both opportunities and challenges associated with AI use. In response, MSBA developed the Model Policy to offer a framework informed by current legal considerations, ethical principles, and best practices. At the same time, MSBA recognizes that no single approach will be appropriate for all schools.

The Model Policy is not intended to be prescriptive. **School districts and charter schools retain considerable latitude** to adopt, revise, or delete provisions as necessary to reflect local curricular priorities, staffing, available resources, and more. Schools may determine that some Model Policy provisions are appropriate as written, that others should be modified, or that some elements are not workable given local circumstances. This flexibility is intentional and consistent with MSBA's long-standing approach to model policies.

MSBA recognizes that **students and staff are likely already using AI tools** in a variety of educational and work-related contexts. Adoption of the Model Policy, together with development and implementation of local AI procedures, is intended to provide guidance for continued use of AI tools in a manner that is responsible, transparent, and consistent with the school's mission and goals, applicable law, and existing school district policies.

The Model Policy is designed to be **adaptable over time**. As AI technologies, legal requirements, and educational practices change, Minnesota schools should expect that local policies and procedures will evolve accordingly. MSBA anticipates updating the Model Policy as needed and encourages school boards to view AI governance as an ongoing process rather than a one-time action.

MSBA appreciates the work of **Quantum Bridge Solutions** (<https://quantumbridgesolutions.ai>) in developing a sample **AI Procedural Manual** for Minnesota school districts. QBS support of the MSBA Model Policy and procedures has been entirely voluntary. The *AI Procedural Manual* is designed to coordinate closely with the MSBA Model AI Policy and may serve as a companion resource for schools that choose to develop local administrative procedures aligned with their adopted policy. Use of the *AI Procedural Manual*, like the model policy itself, is optional and subject to school board discretion. The *AI Procedural Manual* will be available to Minnesota school districts and charter schools in mid-March on the MSBA website (please see Policy 625 under *District Policies* or *Charter Policies* and scroll to the bottom of the page to find the manual).

School boards and administrators are encouraged to **review the Model Policy carefully**, consult with legal counsel as appropriate, and engage relevant stakeholders in determining how best to address AI use at the local level.

An **informational webinar on Tuesday, March 10 starting at 1:00 p.m.** will be offered to walk through the Model Policy and the AI Procedural Manual. Registration details will soon be available on the MSBA website

MSBA remains committed to supporting Minnesota schools as they navigate these emerging issues and will continue to provide guidance and resources as this area develops. Thank you for your continued leadership and thoughtful attention to this important educational topic.