2020 3520

Community Relations

#### SUBJECT: EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES

The District considers the safety of its students and staff to be of the utmost importance and is acutely aware that extraordinary circumstances such as widespread illness, natural disaster, or other emergency situation may make District premises unsafe or otherwise interrupt the District's ability to effectively operate.

In these circumstances, the District will follow its previously developed policies, procedures, and plans including, but not limited to, the District-wide school safety plan and building-level emergency response plan(s). To the extent that any District policy, procedure, or plan is in any way inconsistent with or conflicts with federal, state, or county law, regulation, or executive order released for the purpose of addressing the extraordinary circumstance, the federal, state, or county law, regulation, or executive order will govern. Additionally, the Board may adopt resolutions or take other actions as needed to respond to changes in federal, state, or county law, regulation, or executive order to provide further direction during an extraordinary circumstance.

Adoption Date: 10/26/2020

2020 6570

Personnel

#### SUBJECT: REMOTE WORKING

Generally, the District believes that its goals and objectives are best served when employees work in-person on District premises. However, the District recognizes that, in certain circumstances, remote working or telecommuting may be advantageous to both the employee and the District. It may also be necessary in the event of an extraordinary circumstance such as widespread illness, natural disaster, or other emergency situation.

When making decisions about remote working, the District will take into consideration any applicable laws, regulations, collective bargaining agreements, or existing policies and procedures. This policy will be superseded by any conflicting law, regulation, or collective bargaining agreement.

#### **Remote Working Arrangements**

Remote working is not an entitlement or a District-wide benefit. The ability to work remotely is completely at the discretion of the District. Except where specifically provided by an applicable collective bargaining agreement, employees will not be permitted to file a grievance as a result of a denial of their request to work remotely.

Upon request, an employee's supervisor, in conjunction with the Superintendent or designee, may grant an employee a full-time, part-time, or short-term remote work arrangement provided that the employee's work is able to be performed remotely and the employee has consistently demonstrated the ability to effectively work independently.

#### **Extraordinary Circumstances**

In the event of an extraordinary circumstance such as widespread illness, natural disaster, or other emergency situation, it may be necessary to establish remote working arrangements for some or all employees. In these circumstances, the District will notify employees of whether they are expected to work at home full-time, part-time, or not at all. The District retains the right to change the remote working arrangement for any employee at any time.

#### **Continuity of Work**

Unless specifically agreed upon, working remotely will not alter an employee's work schedule, job duties, compensation, benefits, or any other term and condition of employment. Further, while working remotely, employees will be required to remain available during their normal workhours via email, phone, or other means. Failure to respond in a reasonable time frame may result in discipline and/or termination of the remote work arrangement.

#### Compliance with District Policies and Procedures

District employees who are working remotely are required to comply with any and all applicable District policies, procedures, and other related documents as they normally would if they were working on District premises. Examples include, but are not limited to, the District's policies and procedures on non-discrimination and anti-harassment, protecting the personal information of District employees and students, acceptable use, and copyright. Engaging in prohibited conduct may result in disciplinary action as warranted.

Adoption Date: 10/26/2020

2020 7150

Students 1 of 2

#### SUBJECT: REMOTE LEARNING

#### **Use of Remote Learning in the District**

The District may offer remote or distance learning to students at certain times including, but not limited to, independent study, enrichment courses, and in the event of an extraordinary circumstance such as widespread illness, natural disaster, or other emergency situation.

When making decisions about remote learning, the District will consult with students, parents, teachers, administrators, community members, and other stakeholders as appropriate. The District will also ensure that it is complying with applicable teaching and learning requirements.

#### **Extraordinary Circumstances**

In the event of an extraordinary circumstance that requires long-term and widespread use of remote learning, a plan will be developed that outlines how the District will accomplish remote learning. This plan will outline the number of students involved, modes of remote learning, asynchronous and synchronous learning opportunities, internet and device access among students, and alternatives available for students who have neither a device nor consistent access. It will also address the needs of different populations of students including, but not limited to, vulnerable students, younger students, students with disabilities, and English language learners.

If warranted, the District may use a hybrid model of in-person instruction and remote learning.

#### **Formats and Methods of Remote Learning**

Remote learning may be delivered by teachers through a variety of formats and methods. Instruction may be provided through video, audio, and/or written materials. Communication between teachers and students may occur through video conferencing, prerecorded videos, online discussion boards, and/or other instruction that relies on technology. Remote learning can occur synchronously, which involves real-time interaction and collaboration between teachers and students, or asynchronously, which involves delayed interactions between teachers and students and self-directed learning.

Determinations about how to best deliver remote learning will take into account a variety of factors including, but not limited to, the number of students involved, the subject matter, the students' grade levels, and technological resources of both the District and students. Consideration will also be given to whether accommodations need to be made for students with disabilities or English language learners.

#### **Remote Learning Support**

As necessary, the District will provide instruction on using remote learning technology and IT support for students, teachers, and families. The District will also work to ensure that teachers and administrators are provided with professional development opportunities related to designing an effective remote learning experience.

2020 6570

Students 2 of 2

SUBJECT: REMOTE LEARNING

#### Compliance with District Policies, Procedures, and the Code of Conduct

Teachers and students are required to comply with any and all applicable District policies, procedures, and other related documents as they normally would for in-person instruction. Examples include, but are not limited to, the District's policies and procedures on non-discrimination and anti-harassment, acceptable use, and copyright. Students will also be required to abide by the rules contained within the Code of Conduct at all times while engaged in remote learning. Violations of the Code of Conduct and/or engaging in prohibited conduct may result in disciplinary action as warranted.

#### Privacy and Security of Student and Teacher Data

In compliance with law, regulation, and District policy, the District will take measures to protect the personal information of students and teachers from unauthorized access when using remote learning technologies. Examples of these measures include, but are not limited to, minimizing the amount of data shared to only that which is necessary, deidentifying data, and the use of encryption or an equivalent technical control that renders personally identifiable information unusable, unreadable, or indecipherable to unauthorized persons when transmitted electronically.

Adoption Date: 10/26/2020

<del>2017</del>2020

7211

Students

# SUBJECT: PROVISION OF INTERPRETER SERVICES TO PARENTS WHO ARE HEARING IMPAIRED

The Board assures parents or persons in parental relationship who are hearing impaired the right to meaningful access to school initiated meetings or activities pertaining to the academic and/or disciplinary aspects of their children's education. School initiated meetings or activities are defined to include, but are not limited to, parent-teacher conferences, child study or building-level team meetings, planning meetings with school counselors regarding educational progress and career planning, suspension hearings or any conferences with school officials relating to disciplinary actions. The term "hearing impaired" shall include any hearing impairment, whether permanent or fluctuating, which prevents meaningful participation in School District meetings or activities.

Parents or persons in parental relationship shall be notified of the availability of interpreter services to be provided at no charge, provided that a written request is made to the School District within fourteen (14) days of the scheduled event. Exceptions to the time frame request may be made for unanticipated circumstances as determined by the principal/designee. The District shall also notify appropriate school personnel as to the terms and implementation of this policy.

If interpreter services are requested, the District shall appoint an interpreter for the hearing impaired to interpret during the meeting or activity. The District will arrange for interpreters through a District-created list or through an interpreter referral service. The District shall also develop interagency agreements, as appropriate, to ensure that interpreters are provided for eligible parents or persons in parental relationship when District students attend out-of-District schools or programs.

In the event that an interpreter is unavailable, the District shall make other reasonable accommodations which are satisfactory to the parents or persons in parental relationship. Examples of what constitutes reasonable accommodations in the event an interpreter cannot be located may include, but are not limited to, the use of:

- a) Written communication, transcripts, notetakers, etc.; and
- b) Technology, such as: a decoder or telecommunication device for the deaf, assistive listening devices, and closed or open captioning.

Education Law Section 3230 8 New York Code of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Section 100.2(aa) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 United States Code Section 794 et seq. The Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 United States Code Section 12101

Adoption Date: 06/06/2017

10/16/1990 09/19/1995

<del>2017</del> 2020 7213

Students

#### SUBJECT: DETERMINATION OF CLASS RANK

A numeric grading system is used and grades are available on the web-based student management system.

#### Weighting and Class Ranking System

Lewiston-Porter High School has a weighted ranking system in place. Weighted courses include Honors, College Level and Advanced Placement, with a weighting factor of 1.10.

All courses are used to determine class rank. Both an unweighted and weighted average will appear on the high school transcript, along with an unweighted and weighted class rank. These are computed at the end of the junior/eleventh grade year for college reporting purposes.

# Procedure for Determining Valedictorian and Salutatorian

Valedictorian and Salutatorian will be determined after the seventh semester (after the first semester of twelfth grade). The student with the highest weighted average is the valedictorian. The student with the second highest weighted average is salutatorian. Should a tie occur, the student with the most credits is valedictorian and the student with the second highest number of credits will be salutatorian.

Adoption: 10/26/202006/06/2017

03/19/ 2013

<del>1990</del>

2017 7220

Students 1 of 2

# SUBJECT: GRADUATION OPTIONS/EARLY GRADUATION/ACCELERATED PROGRAMS

To graduate from the District, a student must meet or exceed the requirements set forth in Part 100 of the Commissioner's regulations. The Board may establish graduation requirements that exceed the minimum standards set by the Board of Regents. The District will award the appropriate diploma, credential, or both to students.

# **Pathways to Graduation**

Students must pass the required number of Regents examinations or approved alternative exams and meet any further graduation requirements; these requirements may include passing an approved pathways assessment, other assessment, or an additional exam that measure an equivalent level of knowledge and skill. Students who fail certain Regents examinations may appeal the result in accordance with Commissioner's regulations.

# **Early Graduation**

A student may be eligible for early graduation (fewer than eight semesters) if the student completes all requirements for graduation, excluding physical education. The District will consult with appropriate personnel, the student, and persons in parental relation, and consider factors such as the student's grades, performance in school, future plans, and benefits to graduation early in making its decision.

#### **Accelerated Programs**

# Seventh and Eighth Grade Acceleration for Diploma Credits

Seventh and eighth grade students may take appropriate high school courses. The Superintendent or designee will determine whether a student is eligible to take high school courses using criteria that examine each student's readiness. Accelerated students must receive instruction designed to facilitate their attainment of the state intermediate learning standards in each subject area in which they are accelerated.

#### Advanced Placement (AP)

Advanced Placement examinations afford students the opportunity to earn credit or advanced standing in many colleges and universities. The College Board administers a variety of AP examinations in May of each year. The District will determine a student's readiness for enrollment in any AP class.

2017 7220

Students 2 of 2

# SUBJECT: GRADUATION OPTION/EARLY GRADUATION/ACCELERATED PROGRAMS

#### **Dual Credit for College Courses**

Students who have demonstrated intellectual and social maturity may choose to matriculate at any one of the colleges that have a cooperative agreement with the District. Students who wish to enroll in college- level coursework must meet all academic, grade level, and coursework requirements. These opportunities may include early admission to college, collegiate-level work offered in the high school, or other means of providing advanced work. The administration will review and approve any college courses before they are taken during the school day. The Board will not pay tuition and other related costs for those high school students enrolled in college courses.

#### **Online Coursework**

The District may offer students the ability to complete general education and diploma requirements for a specific subject through online instruction or blended coursework that combines online and classroom- based instruction.

To receive credit for online coursework, students must successfully complete an online or blended course and demonstrate mastery of the learning outcomes for the subject by passing the Regents exam or other assessment in the subject area.

# Career and Technical Endorsement CTE Integrated/Specialized Coursework

Students enrolled in an approved CTE program may complete a maximum of one unit of credit in each of the four required core academic subject areas of English language arts, mathematics, science, and social studies through CTE specialized courses and/or CTE integrated courses.

8 NYCRR §§ 100.1(i), 100.2(f), 100.4(d), 100.5, 100.6, and 200.5

NOTE: Refer also to Policy #7221 – Participation in Graduation Ceremonies and Activities

#7222 - Diploma or Credential Options for Students with Disabilities

Adoption Date: 10/26/202006/06/2017

11/15/2016 06/28/2016 08/25/2015 12/17/2013 03/20/2012 03/15/2011

<del>2019</del>2020

7221

Students

#### SUBJECT: PARTICIPATION IN GRADUATION CEREMONIES AND ACTIVITIES

Any student who has satisfactorily completed all graduation requirements will be permitted to participate in the graduation ceremony and all related graduation activities of his or her graduating class subject to certain exceptions. Students may be prohibited from participating in the graduation ceremony or related graduation activities as a consequence of violating the District's *Code of Conduct*.

The District permits any student to participate in the graduation ceremony and all related graduation activities of his or her high school graduating class, if the student has been awarded a Skills and Achievement Commencement Credential or a Career Development and Occupational Studies (CDOS) Commencement Credential, but has not otherwise qualified to receive a Regents or local diploma. While permitted to participate, these students are not required to participate in the graduation ceremony or related graduation activities of his or her high school graduating class. For purposes of this policy, a student's high school graduating class is the twelfth grade class with which he or she entered into ninth grade.

The District will provide annual written notice of this policy and any related procedures to all students and their parents or guardians.

Education Law § 3204(4-b) 8 NYCRR § 100.2(oo)

Adoption Date: 10/26/2020<del>09/17/2019</del>

2018 7222

Students

# SUBJECT: DIPLOMA OR CREDENTIAL OPTIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

The District will provide students with disabilities appropriate opportunities to earn a diploma or non-diploma high school exiting credential in accordance with Commissioner's regulations. Students with disabilities may be eligible for one or more of the following:

#### **Diploma Options**

- a) Regents Diploma, including with honors, an advanced designation, a career and technical education endorsement, and/or any other designation or endorsement.
- b) Local Diploma, including with any endorsement.

# **Existing Credentials Options**

- a) Career Development and Occupational Studies (CDOS) Commencement Credential, which may be earned as a supplement to a Regents or local diploma or as a student's only exiting credential.
- b) Skills and Achievement Commencement Credential.

Specific requirements and detailed information for each diploma and non-diploma high school exiting credential are specified in the Commissioner's regulations and various guidance materials issued by the New York State Department of Education.

8 NYCRR §§ 100.1, 100.2, 100.5, and 100.6

NOTE: Refer also to Policies: #7220 - Graduation Options/Early Graduation/Accelerated Programs

#7221 - Participation in Graduation Ceremonies and Activities

#7641 - Transition Services

Adoption Date: 10/26/2020<del>12/18/2018</del>

<del>2017</del>2020 7240

Students 1 of 8

#### SUBJECT: STUDENT RECORDS: ACCESS AND CHALLENGE

The District shall comply with the provisions of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA). Under its provisions, parents/guardians and noncustodial parent(s), whose rights are not limited by court order or formal agreement, of a student under eighteen (18), or a student who is eighteen (18) years of age or older or who is attending an institution of post-secondary education, have a right to inspect and review any and all education records maintained by the School District.

#### **Education Records**

The term "education records" is defined as all records, files, documents and other materials containing information directly related to a student; and maintained by the education agency or institution, or by a person acting for such agency or institution (34 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 99.3). This includes all records regardless of medium, including, but not limited to, handwriting, videotape or audiotape, electronic or computer files, film, print, microfilm, and microfiche.

In addition, for students who attend a public school district, all records pertaining to services provided under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) are considered "education records" under FERPA. As such, they are subject to the confidentiality provisions of both Acts.

Personal notes made by teachers or other staff, on the other hand, are not considered education records if they are:

- a) Kept in the sole possession of the maker;
- b) Not accessible or revealed to any other person except a

temporary substitute; and c) Used only as a memory aid.

Additionally FERPA does not prohibit a school official from disclosing information about a student if the information is obtained through the school official's personal knowledge or observation and not from the student's education records.

<del>2017</del>2020 7240

Students 2 of 8

#### SUBJECT: STUDENT RECORDS: ACCESS AND CHALLENGE

#### **Access to Student Records**

The purpose of this policy shall be to make available to the parents/guardians of students and noncustodial parent(s) whose rights are not limited by court order or formal agreement, or students

who are eighteen (18) years of age or older or who are attending an institution of post-secondary education, student records, and files on students, and to ensure the confidentiality of such records with respect to third parties.

Under FERPA, unless otherwise exempted in accordance with law and regulation, the District may release PII contained in student education records only if it has received a "signed and dated written consent" from a parent or eligible student. Signed and dated written consent may include a record and signature in electronic form provided that such signature:

- 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.

# **Exceptions**

Without the consent of a parent or eligible student, a district may release a student's information or records when it is:

# a) Directory Information and Limited Directory Information

Directory information is information contained in an education record of a student that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. Limited Directory Information Disclosure means that the District may limit disclosure of its designated directory information to specific parties, for specific purposes, or both. The intent is to allow schools the option to implement policies that allow for the disclosure of student information for uses such as yearbooks, but restrict disclosure for more potentially dangerous purposes. The District shall limit disclosure of its designated directory information as otherwise specified in its public notice to parents of students in attendance and eligible students in attendance.

#### b) To School Offices who have a Legitimate Educational Interest

To other school officials, including teachers, within the educational agency or institution whom the school has determined to have legitimate educational interests. An educational interest includes the behavior of a student and disciplinary action taken against such student for conduct that posed a significant risk to the safety or well-being of the student, other students or other members of the school community. A school official has a legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his/her professional responsibility.

<del>2017</del>2020 7240

Students 3 of 8

#### SUBJECT: STUDENT RECORDS: ACCESS AND CHALLENGE

# c) To Another Educational Institution

The District may disclose any and all educational records, including disciplinary records and records that were created as a result of a student receiving special education services under Part B of IDEA, to another school or postsecondary institution at which the student seeks or intends to enroll, or after the student has enrolled or transferred, so long as the disclosure is for purposes related to the student's enrollment or transfer. Parental consent is not required for transferring education records if the school's annual FERPA notification indicates that such disclosures may be made. In the absence of information about disclosures in the annual FERPA notification, school officials must make a reasonable attempt to notify the parent about the disclosure, unless the parent initiated the disclosure. Additionally, upon request, schools must provide a copy of the information disclosed and an opportunity for a hearing.

# d) For Health and Safety Emergency Reasons

School districts must balance the need to protect students' personally identifiable information with the need to address issues of school safety and emergency preparedness. Under FERPA, if an educational agency or institution determines that there is an articulable and significant threat to the health or safety of a student or other individuals, it may disclose information from education records, without consent, to any person whose knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health and safety of the student or other individuals during the period of the health or safety emergency. School districts may release information from records to appropriate parties including, but not limited to, parents, law enforcement officials and medical personnel. A school district's determination that there is an articulable and significant threat to the health or safety of a student or other individuals shall be based upon a totality of the circumstances, including the information available, at the time the determination is made. The school district must record the articulable and significant threat that formed the basis for the disclosure and maintain this record for as long as the student's education records are maintained.

#### e) To Juvenile Justice Systems

Information may be disclosed to state and local officials or authorities to whom information is specifically allowed to be reported or disclosed by a state statute that concerns the juvenile justice system and the system's ability to effectively serve, prior to adjudication, the student whose records were released. In such cases the official or authority must certify in writing that the information will not be disclosed to any other party except as provided under law without prior written consent.

<del>2017</del>2020 7240

Students 4 of 8

#### SUBJECT: STUDENT RECORDS: ACCESS AND CHALLENGE

#### f) To Foster Care Agencies

A district may release records to an agency caseworker or other representative of a State or local child welfare agency, who has the right to access a student's case plan, when the agency or organization is legally responsible, for the care and protection of the student. This does not give a child welfare agency the right to look into any non-foster care student's records, without parental consent, when there has been a mere allegation of abuse or neglect, absent an order or subpoena (see below).

# g) Pursuant to a Subpoena or Court Order

When a district receives a subpoena or court order for the release of records the District must make a reasonable effort to <u>notify</u> the parent/guardian or eligible student of the order or subpoena <u>in advance</u> of compliance. This allows the parent/guardian or eligible student to seek protective action against the subpoena or order before the release of the records.

Districts may disclose a student's records <u>without</u> first notifying parents/guardians or eligible students if the disclosure is:

- 1. Based on a subpoena in which the court orders, for good cause shown, not to reveal to any person the existence or contents of the subpoena or any information furnished pursuant to the subpoena;
- 2. Pursuant to a judicial order in cases where the parents are a party to a court proceeding involving child abuse or neglect or dependency matters, and the order is issued in the context of that proceeding; or
- 3. Made to a court (with or without an order or subpoena) when a District is involved in a legal action against a parent or student and the records are relevant to the matter.

#### h) For Financial Aid Purposes

Pertinent information may be released in connection with the determination of eligibility, amount, conditions and enforcement of terms of a student's financial aid.

# i) To Accrediting Organizations

Disclosure of a student's records may be made to an organization in which that student seeks accreditation, in order to carry out their accrediting function.

#### j) To Parents of a Dependent Student

Even when a student turns eighteen (18) years of age or older a District may disclose education records to that student's parents, without the student's consent, if the student is claimed as a dependent for federal income tax purposes by either parent.

<del>2017</del>2020 7240

Students 5 of 8

#### SUBJECT: STUDENT RECORDS: ACCESS AND CHALLENGE

# k) For Audit/Evaluation Purposes

The audit or evaluation exception allows for the disclosure of PII from education records without consent to authorized representatives of the Comptroller General of the U.S., the Attorney General, the Secretary of Education, federal, state or local educational authorities ("FERPA permitted" entities). Under this exception, PII from education records must be used to audit or evaluate a federal or state supported education program, or to enforce or comply with federal legal requirements that relate to those education programs (audit, evaluation, or enforcement or compliance activity).

The District may, from time to time, disclose PII from education records without consent to authorized representatives of the entities listed above. The District may also, from time to time, designate its own authorized representative who may access PII without consent in connection with an audit or evaluation of an education program within the District. As an example, the District might designate a university as its authorized representative in order to disclose, without consent, PII from education records on its former students to the university. The university could then disclose, without consent, transcript data on those former students attending the university to allow the District to evaluate how effectively the District prepared its students for success in postsecondary education.

# 1) For Conducting Studies

This exception allows for the disclosure of PII from education records without consent to organizations conducting studies for, or on behalf of, schools, school districts or postsecondary institutions. Studies can be for the purpose of developing, validating, or administering predictive tests; administering student aid programs; or improving instruction.

The District may, from time to time, disclose PII from education records without consent to such organizations conducting studies for the District, in accordance with its obligations under FERPA.

In addition, other entities outside of the District may, from time to time, disclose PII from education records that the District has previously shared with that entity, to organizations conducting studies on behalf of the District. For example, a State Education Agency (SEA) may disclose PII from education records provided by the District without consent to an organization for the purpose of conducting a study that compares program outcomes across school districts to further assess the effectiveness of such programs with the goal of providing the best instruction.

# Required Agreements for the Studies or Audit/Evaluation Exceptions (see items k and l)

To the extent required by law, the District shall enter into a written agreement with organizations conducting studies for the District, or, with its designated authorized representatives in connection with audits or evaluations of education programs within the District. In the event that the District discloses PII from education records to its own designated authorized representative in connection with an audit or evaluation of an educational program within the District, it shall use reasonable methods to ensure to the greatest extent practicable that its designated authorized representative complies with FERPA and its regulations.

<del>2017</del>2020 7240

Students 6 of 8

#### SUBJECT: STUDENT RECORDS: ACCESS AND CHALLENGE

#### **State Exception for Student Teacher Videotaped Instruction**

Although not specifically listed in the enumerated exceptions to FERPA, New York State Regulations specify that schools are required to allow student teachers to videotape themselves providing instruction in a classroom to meet the instruction component for teaching certification. The video must remain confidential and is not subject to viewing or disclosure to an individual or entity other than the student teacher applicant and personnel engaged in the determination of that student teacher's certification.

# Parent/Guardian or Eligible Student Access Rights

- a) The District, hereinafter referred to as "the District," shall, upon request of a parent/guardian or eligible student (which is defined under FERPA as a student who is eighteen [18] years of age or older or who is attending an institution of post-secondary education), permit the parent/guardian to inspect, review, or copy any education record relating to the child or children of that parent/guardian when such record is collected, maintained, or used by the District. The District shall fulfill the request within forty-five (45) days after the request is received.
- b) The right to inspect, review, or copy education records includes:
- 1) The right of a parent/guardian to request of and receive from the District a reasonable explanation of information contained in the education records of the child;
- 2) The right of a parent/guardian to be provided, on request, with a copy of all or part of the education records of the child; and
- 3) The right of a parent/guardian to designate a representative who will inspect, review, or copy the records.
  - c) If a parent/guardian requests copies of education records from the District, the District may charge the parent/guardian a reasonable cost which will not exceed the actual expense of the duplication. However, no cost shall be charged to a parent/guardian for inspecting and reviewing the record or records. No cost shall be charged to a parent/guardian for the search for or retrieval of records.
  - d) A parent/guardian shall have the right to request a list of the types and the location of the child's educational records collected, maintained, or utilized by the District.
  - e) At the discretion of the District and for verification and record keeping purposes only, the District may require all parents/guardians to put into writing:
- 1) Their oral requests to inspect, review, copy or receive copies of education records;
- 2) Their oral designations of a representative; and
- 3) Their oral requests for a list of the types and location of records.

<del>2017</del>2020 7240

Students 7 of 8

#### SUBJECT: STUDENT RECORDS: ACCESS AND CHALLENGE

f) Student access rights. 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/guardian of the student shall thereafter only be accorded to and required of the student (except as otherwise provided below).

# **Access Recordkeeping**

The District shall keep a record of parties who have obtained access to the education records of a student. The access record shall include the name of the party, the date of access, and the purpose for which the party was allowed to use the records.

# **Challenge to Student Records**

Parents/guardians of a student under the age of eighteen (18), or a student who is eighteen (18) years of age or older or who is attending an institution of post-secondary education, shall have an opportunity for a hearing to challenge the content of the school records, to ensure that the records are not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy of students, and to provide an opportunity for the correction or deletion of any such inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise inappropriate data contained therein.

# Right to Request a Hearing

The District shall, on parent/guardian (or eligible student) request, provide the parent/guardian with an opportunity for a hearing to challenge information in education records if it is alleged that such information is inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy or other rights of the child. The hearing shall be conducted according to the following provisions:

- a) The hearing shall be held within a reasonable time after the District receives the request for a hearing from the parent/guardian.
- b) The parent/guardian shall be notified in writing, of the date, place and time of the hearing reasonably in advance of the hearing.
- c) The hearing shall be conducted by any individual, including a school district official, who does not have a direct interest in the outcome of the hearing.
- d) The parent/guardian shall be afforded a full and fair opportunity to present evidence relevant to the issues.
- e) The parent/guardian may, at the hearing, be assisted or represented by persons of his/her choice at his/her own expense; such persons may include legal counsel.

#### Decision after Hearing

The Hearing Officer shall render a written decision on the issues presented at the hearing within a reasonable time after the conclusion of the hearing. The decision shall be based solely upon evidence presented at the hearing and shall include a summary of the evidence and the reasons for the decision.

<del>2017</del>2020 7240

Students 8 of 8

# SUBJECT: STUDENT RECORDS: ACCESS AND CHALLENGE

#### Decision to Amend

If, as a result of the hearing, the Hearing Officer decides that the information is inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy rights of the student, the District shall amend the education records accordingly and so inform the parent/guardian in writing.

#### Decision not to Amend

If, as a result of the hearing, the Hearing Officer decides that the information is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy rights of the student, the District shall inform the parent/guardian of his/her right to place in the education record of the student a statement which sets forth the written comments of the parent/guardian regarding the information in the education records or reasons for disagreeing with the decision of the Hearing Officer or both written comments and reasons. The statement of the parent/guardian shall be appended by the agency to the education records so long as the record or the contested portion thereof is maintained by the District. If the education records of the students or the contested portion thereof are released by the District to any party, the statement of the parent/guardian shall also be released to the party.

Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to mean that the parent/guardian and the District may not, by mutual agreement, meet prior to either a parent/guardian request for a hearing or the hearing itself in order to discuss the concerns of the parent/guardian regarding the accuracy or inaccuracy of the records of the student.

#### Release of Information to the Noncustodial Parent

The District may presume that the noncustodial parent has the authority to request information concerning his/her child and release such information upon request. If the custodial parent wishes to limit the noncustodial parent's access to the records, it would be his/her responsibility to obtain and present to the school a legally binding instrument that prevents the release of said information.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, 20 USC Section 1232g 34 CFR Part 99 8 NYCRR 80-1.5(b)

NOTE: Refer also to Policies #7241 - Student Directory Information

#7242 - Military Recruiters' Access to Secondary School

Students and Information on Students

#7643 - Transfer Students with Disabilities

Adoption Date: 10/26/202006/06/2017

09/17/2013 06/19/2012 09/20/2005

<del>2017</del>2020 7241

Students

#### SUBJECT: STUDENT DIRECTORY INFORMATION

The District shall publish an annual public notice informing parents or eligible students (i.e., a student eighteen (18) years of age or older or who is attending an institution of post-secondary education) of the District's definition of directory information, the parent/eligible student's right to refuse the release of student directory information and indication of the time period for their response. (Directory information is information contained in an education record of a student that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed.) Following such public notice and a reasonable response period, the District may release such information to an outside group without individual consent.

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) defines student directory information as any of the following: name; major field of study; grade level; participation in officially recognized activities and sports; honors, degrees and awards received; and photograph. The District will release only the above defined directory information:

Directory information does not include:

- a) A student's social security number; or
- b) A student's identification (ID) number, except as provided below.

Directory information includes a student ID number, user ID, or other unique personal identifier used by the student for purposes of accessing or communicating in electronic systems, but only if the identifier cannot be used to gain access to education records except when used in conjunction with one (1) or more factors that authenticate the user's identity, such as a personal identification number (PIN), password, or other factor known or possessed only by the authorized user.

The release of student directory information is not to be confused with the release of names, addresses and telephone listings of eligible students (i.e., a student seventeen [17] years of age or older or in the eleventh grade (or its equivalent) or higher) to Military Recruiters. In compliance with the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965, as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB), and the National Defense Authorization Act, the School District shall notify parents that by law it routinely releases this information to Military Recruiters upon request subject to a parents'/eligible students' request not to disclose such information with written parental verification of such request.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, 20 United States Code (USC) Section 1232(g) 34 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 99

NOTE: Refer also to Policy #7242 - Military Recruiters' Access to Secondary School Students and Information on Students

Adoption Date: 10/26/202006/06/2017

<del>06/19/2012</del> <del>1990</del>

<del>2018</del>2020 7242

Students

#### SUBJECT: MILITARY RECRUITERS AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

#### **Requests for Information**

The District will comply with requests from military recruiters and institutions of higher education (IHEs) for access to the name, address and telephone listing of each secondary school student, except for any student whose parent (or the student, if he or she is at least 18 years of age) has submitted a written request to opt out of this disclosure, in which case the information will not be released without the parent's (or student's, if he or she is at least 18 years of age) prior written consent.

# **Annual Notification and Opt Out Opportunity**

The District will annually notify parents of a secondary student (or the student, if he or she is at least 18 years of age) of the opportunity to submit a written request to opt out of disclosure of the student's name, address, and telephone listing to military recruiters and IHEs. If a written opt out request is submitted, the District will not disclose the student's information to military recruiters or IHEs without the parent's (or student's, if he or she is at least 18 years of age) prior written consent.

# **Military Recruiter Access**

The District will provide military recruiters the same access to secondary school students as is provided generally to IHEs or prospective employers of those students.

Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, 20 USC § 7908 as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) of 2015

10 USC § 503

34 CFR § 300.571

Education Law § 2-a

Adoption Date: 10/26/2020

07/17/2018

<del>2017</del>2020 7250

Students 1 of 5

# SUBJECT: STUDENT PRIVACY, PARENTAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION, AND ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS TO MINORS

The Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment (PPRA) governs the administration to students of a survey, analysis, or evaluation that concerns one (1) or more of the following **eight (8) protected areas**:

- a) Political affiliations or beliefs of the student or the student's parent/guardian;
- b) Mental or psychological problems of the student or the student's family;
- c) Sex behavior or attitudes;
- d) Illegal, anti-social, self-incriminating, or demeaning behavior;
- e) Critical appraisals of other individuals with whom respondents have close family relationships;
- f) Legally recognized privileged or analogous relationships, such as those of lawyers, physicians, and ministers;
- g) Religious practices, affiliations, or beliefs of the student or student's parent/guardian; or
- h) Income (other than that required by law to determine eligibility for participation in a program or for receiving financial assistance under such program).

PPRA also concerns marketing surveys and other areas of student privacy, parental access to information, and the administration of certain physical examinations to minors.

#### **General Provisions**

The requirements of PPRA do not apply to a survey administered to a student in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Further, PPRA does not supersede any of the requirements of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

The rights provided to parents/guardians under PPRA transfer from the parent/guardian to the student when the student turns eighteen (18) years old or is an emancipated minor under applicable State law.

The District may use funds provided under Part A of Title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to enhance parental/guardian involvement in areas affecting the in school privacy of students.

#### Annual Parental Notification of Policies/Prior Written Consent/"Opt Out" Provisions

The District shall provide for reasonable notice of the adoption or continued use of this policy directly to parents/guardians and eligible students enrolled in the District. At a minimum, the District shall provide such notice at least annually, at the beginning of the school year, and within a reasonable period of time after any substantive change in this policy.

<del>2017</del>2020 7250

Students 2 of 5

# SUBJECT: STUDENT PRIVACY, PARENTAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION, AND ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS TO MINORS

Further, in the notification, the District shall offer an opportunity for parents/guardians to provide written consent or opt their child out of participation in the following activities in accordance with law and the surveys conducted:

- a) The administration of **any survey** containing one (1) or more of the **eight (8) protected** areas.
  - 1. U.S. Department of Education-Funded Surveys: Prior written consent from parents must be obtained before students are required to submit to the survey.
  - 2. Surveys funded by sources other than U.S. Department of Education: Notification may indicate the specific or approximate dates during the school year when surveys will be administered and provide an opportunity for the parent to opt his/her child out of participating upon receipt of the notification.
- b) Activities involving the collection, disclosure, or use of personal information collected from students for the purpose of marketing or for selling that information (or otherwise providing that information to others for that purpose).
- c) Any non-emergency, invasive physical examination or screening that is required as a condition of attendance; administered by the school and scheduled by the school in advance; and not necessary to protect the immediate health and safety of the student, or of other students. The term "invasive physical examination" means any medical examination that involves the exposure of private body parts, or any act during such examination that includes incision, insertion, or injection into the body, but does not include a hearing, vision or scoliosis screening.

#### **Specific Notification**

In the event that the District does not identify the specific or approximate dates of the activities or surveys to be administered in the general annual notification, it shall "directly" notify, such as through U.S. Mail or email, the parents of students who are scheduled to participate in the specific activities or surveys prior to participation and provide an opportunity for the parent to provide written consent or opt his/her child out of participation in accordance with law and the surveys conducted.

#### **U.S. Department of Education-Funded Surveys**

In compliance with the Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment (PPRA), the District is committed to protecting the rights and privacy interests of parents/guardians and students with regard to surveys funded in whole or part by any program administered by the U.S. Department of Education (DOE).

<del>2017</del>2020 7250

Students 3 of 5

SUBJECT: STUDENT PRIVACY, PARENTAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION, AND ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS TO MINORS

The District shall make instructional materials available for inspection by parents/guardians if those materials will be used in connection with a DOE-funded survey, analysis, or evaluation in which their children participate. In addition, the District **shall obtain prior written parental/guardian consent** before minor students are required to participate in any DOE-funded survey, analysis, or evaluation that reveals information concerning any of the **eight (8) protected areas**.

# Surveys Funded by Sources Other than U.S. Department of Education

The District has developed and adopted this Board policy, in consultation with parents/guardians, regarding the following:

- a) The right of the parent/person in parental relation to inspect, upon request, a survey created by a third party (i.e., by a party other than the DOE) before the survey is administered or distributed by the school to a student. Requests by parents/guardians to inspect such surveys are to be submitted, in writing, to the Building Principal at least ten (10) days prior to the administration or distribution of any survey. Further, the District shall grant a request by the parent/guardian for reasonable access to such survey within a reasonable period of time after the request is received by the District.
- b) Arrangements shall be provided by the District to protect student privacy in the event of the administration or distribution of a survey to a student containing one (1) or more of the **eight (8) protected areas**, including the right of the parent/guardian of the student to inspect, upon request, any survey containing one (1) or more of the **eight (8) protected areas**. Such requests must be submitted by the parent/guardian, in writing, to the Building Principal at least ten (10) days prior to the administration or distribution of any survey.
- c) Parents/guardians shall be granted, upon request, reasonable access and the right to inspect instructional materials used as part of the educational curriculum for the student within a reasonable period of time (defined by the School District, for the purposes of this policy, as thirty [30] days) after such request is received by the District. Requests shall be submitted by parents/guardians, in writing, to the Building Principal. The *term "instructional material" means* instructional content that is provided to a student, regardless of its format, including printed or representational materials, audiovisual materials, and materials in electronic or digital formats; (such as materials accessible through the Internet). *The term does not include academic tests or academic assessments*.

<del>2017</del>2020 7250

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SUBJECT: STUDENT PRIVACY, PARENTAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION, AND ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS TO MINORS

d) The administration of physical examinations or screenings that the School District may administer to a student.

Further, this law does not apply to any physical examination or screening that is permitted or required by State law, including physical examinations or screenings that are permitted without parental notification.

In the implementation of this provision regarding the administration of physical examinations or screenings that the school may administer to the student, the School District incorporates by reference Board policies that address student health services, as applicable, including but not limited to policies regarding the administration of medication, immunization of students, and student physicals.

e) Unless mandated/authorized in accordance with Federal or State law and/or regulation, it is policy of the Board of Education, to **not permit** the collection, disclosure, or use of personal information (the term "personal information" is defined as individually identifiable information including a student's or parent/guardian's first and last name; home address; telephone number; or Social Security number) collected from students for the purpose of marketing or for selling that information (or otherwise providing that information to others for that purpose), unless otherwise exempted pursuant to law as noted below. Questions regarding the collection, disclosure, or use of personal information collected from students for such marketing purposes may be referred to the school attorney as deemed necessary by the Superintendent/designee.

This law is not intended to preempt applicable provisions of State law that require parental/guardian notification.

These requirements **do not apply** to the collection, disclosure, or use of personal information collected from students for the exclusive purpose of developing, evaluating, or providing educational products or services for, or to, students or educational institutions, such as the following:

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Students 5 of 5

# SUBJECT: STUDENT PRIVACY, PARENTAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION, AND ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS TO MINORS

a) College or other postsecondary education recruitment, or military recruitment\*;

\*Military Recruiter access to student information is governed by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002.

- b) Book clubs, magazines, and programs providing access to low-cost literary products;
- c) Curriculum and instructional materials used by elementary schools and secondary schools;
- d) Tests and assessments used by elementary schools and secondary schools to provide cognitive, evaluative, diagnostic, clinical, aptitude, or achievement information about students (or to generate other statistically useful data for the purpose of securing such tests and assessments) and the subsequent analysis and public release of the aggregate data from such tests and assessments;
- e) The sale by students of products or services to raise funds for school-related or education- related activities:
- f) Student recognition programs.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 20 United States Code (USC) Sections 1232h(b) and 1232h(c) 34 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 98

NOTE: Refer also to Policies #7121 - Diagnostic Screening of Students

#7242 - Military Recruiters' Access to Secondary School Students and Information on Students

#7511 - Immunization of Students

#7512 - Student Physicals

#7513 - Administration of Medication

Adoption: 10/26/2020

06/06/2017 10/21/2003

<del>2018</del>2020 7260

Students 1 of 3

#### SUBJECT: DESIGNATION OF PERSON IN PARENTAL RELATION

A parent of a minor or incapacitated person may designate another person as a person in parental relation to that minor or incapacitated person for certain health care and educational decisions for a period not exceeding 12 months. However, this parental designation is conditioned upon there being no prior order of any court in any jurisdiction currently in effect that would prohibit the parent from exercising the same or similar authority; and provided further that, in the case where a court has ordered that both parents must agree on education or health decisions regarding the child, a designation in accordance with this law will not be valid unless both parents have given their consent.

The designation of a person in parental relation must be in writing in the form prescribed by law, and must include specified information as set forth in law for designations of 30 days or less, as well as additional information required for designations of more than 30 days. The designation of a person in parental relation may be presented to any school that requires the designation by either the parent or designee. The designation may specify a period of time less than 12 months for which the designation will be valid unless earlier revoked by the parent in accordance with law. However, a designation specifying a period of more than 30 days must be notarized.

If no time period is specified in the designation, it will be valid until the earlier of:

- a) Revocation; or
- b) The expiration of 30 days from the date of signature if the designation does not meet the requirements for designations of more than 30 days; or
- c) Twelve months from the date of commencement specified in the designation if the designation meets the requirements for designations of more than 30 days.

#### **Scope of Designation**

A designation made in accordance with this law may specify:

- a) The treatment, diagnosis, or activities for which consent is authorized;
- b) Any treatment, diagnosis, or activity for which consent is not authorized; or
- c) Any other limitation on the duties and responsibilities conveyed by the designation.

#### Form of Designation

#### Designations in General

A designation of a person in parental relation in accordance with this law must be in writing and include:

- a) The name of the parent;
- b) The name of the designee;

<del>2018</del>2020 7260

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#### SUBJECT: DESIGNATION OF PERSON IN PARENTAL RELATION

- c) The name of each minor or incapacitated person with respect to whom the designation is made;
- d) The parent's signature; and
- e) The date of the signature.

The designation may specify a period of time less than 12 months for which the designation will be valid unless earlier revoked by the parent in accordance with Section 5-1554 of General Obligations Law. However, any designation specifying a period of more than 30 days must also conform to the following provisions as set forth in law.

# Designations for More Than 30 Days

A designation specifying a period of more than 30 days must also include:

- a) An address and telephone number where the parent can be reached;
- b) An address and telephone number where the designee can be reached;
- c) The date of birth of each minor or incapacitated person with respect to whom the designation is made;
- d) The date or contingent event on which the designation commences;
- e) The written consent of the designee to the designation; and
- f) A statement that there is no prior order of any court in any jurisdiction currently in effect prohibiting the parent from making the designation.

A designation specifying a period of more than 30 days must be notarized.

# **Revocation of Designation**

A parent may revoke a designation by notifying, either orally or in writing, the designee or the school to which the designation has been presented, or by any other act evidencing a specific intent to revoke the designation. A designation will also be revoked upon the execution by the parent of a subsequent designation. Revocation by one parent authorized to execute a designation will be deemed effective and complete revocation of a designation in accordance with law.

A designee who receives notification from a parent of any revocation must immediately notify any school to which a designation has been presented. A parent may directly notify the school of the revocation. The failure of the designee to notify the school of the revocation will not make the revocation ineffective.

<del>2018</del>2020 7260

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#### SUBJECT: DESIGNATION OF PERSON IN PARENTAL RELATION

# **Effect of Designation**

- a) A designee will possess all the powers and duties of a person in parental relation unless otherwise specified in the designation.
- b) A designation will not impose upon a designee a duty to support the child.
- c) A designation will not cause a change in the school district of residence of the child for purposes of the Education Law, and during the period of validity of the designation, the child will be presumed to be a resident of the school district in which the parent resided at the time the designation was made.
- d) A designation will terminate and be revoked upon the death or incapacity of the parent who signed the designation.
- e) The decision of a designee will be superseded by a contravening decision of a parent.

A person who acts based upon the consent of a designee reasonably, and in the good faith belief that the parent has authorized the designee to provide the consent, will not be deemed to have acted negligently, unreasonably, or improperly in accepting the designation and acting upon the consent. However, this person may be deemed to have acted negligently, unreasonably, or improperly if he or she has knowledge of facts indicating that the designation was never given, or did not extend to an act or acts in question, or was revoked.

No provision of General Obligations Law Title 15-A will be construed to require designation of a person in parental relation where the designation is not otherwise required by law, rule, or regulation.

Education Law §§ 2 and 3212 Family Court Act § 413 General Obligations Law Title 15-A Public Health Law §§ 2164 and 2504

Adoption Date: 10/26/202012/18/2018

<del>2017</del>2020 7270

Students

#### SUBJECT: RIGHTS OF NON-CUSTODIAL PARENTS

The Board is mindful that various arrangements exist for the care and custody of children residing in the District. The District attempts to maintain current family information to help ensure student safety, proper communication with parents, and appropriate educational programming. Parents who are divorced, legally separated, or otherwise live apart should supply the District with relevant information and documentation, including custody orders, regarding who is responsible for the custody and care of their child, and who is permitted to make educational decisions for that child.

A non-custodial parent's participation in his or her child's education will be governed by the terms of any custody order. As a general matter, however, the District encourages non-custodial parents to participate in their child's education. Unless prohibited from doing so by a court order, non-custodial parents may request information about their child, inspect and review their child's records in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and District policy, and otherwise remain interested in their child's education.

The District will not release students to a non-custodial parent without the custodial parent's consent. It is the parent's responsibility to inform the District if and when the child may be released to individuals other than the custodial parent in a form acceptable to the District.

NOTE: Refer also to Policies #7130 - Entitlement to Attend - Age and Residency #7240 - Student Records: Access and Challenge

Adoption Date: 10/26/2020

06/06/2017 07/19/2016