

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

2025

7240

Students

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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.

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.

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SUBJECT: STUDENT RECORDS: ACCESS AND CHALLENGE

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 their professional responsibility.

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.

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SUBJECT: STUDENT RECORDS: ACCESS AND CHALLENGE

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.

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 notify the parent/guardian or eligible student of the order or subpoena in advance 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.

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SUBJECT: STUDENT RECORDS: ACCESS AND CHALLENGE

Districts may disclose a student's records without 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.

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).

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SUBJECT: STUDENT RECORDS: ACCESS AND CHALLENGE

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.

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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.

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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 their choice at their 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.

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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 their 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 their 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 their 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: 02/24/2025
10/26/2020

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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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: 02/24/2025
10/26/2020

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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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 they are 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 they are 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 they are 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 they are 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

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10/26/2020

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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;

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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.

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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 they have 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: 02/24/2025
10/26/2020

LEWISTON-PORTER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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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 their 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: 02/24/2025
10/26/2020