

Without Consent

**An analysis of student directory information practices
in U.S. schools, and impacts on privacy**

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WORLD PRIVACY FORUM



EMBARGOED DRAFT

Without Consent:

An analysis of student directory information practices in U.S. schools,
and impacts on privacy

World Privacy Forum

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Brief Summary of Report

If data is the new oil, then student data is among the most desirable data wells of all. While some states have enacted laws to better protect students and their privacy, policymakers have left a formidable front door open: that is, the ability for detailed student information to be made public by schools under an exemption in the federal student privacy law, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act.

This exemption is called the *Directory Information* exemption. When schools choose to, they can designate certain student information of their choice to be made public without prior consent. This information becomes *directory information*. To provide a balance, Congress provided a right that students and parents can restrict unconsented public disclosure of their directory information. Eligible students can place this restriction on their *directory information* by submitting an opt out request at the school. Parents or guardians of students under 18 will have to place the restriction for the student. This right to restrict disclosure is an essential one, but students, parents and others may not be aware of the importance and profound privacy impact of this information.

Directory information at schools is not like information in a phone book; it can be much more extensive. Information such as legal name, exact date and place of birth, home address, photographs, gender, social media handles, parent or guardian home address, and primary language spoken are among the many categories of directory information that schools could — and do — choose to release. In our modern world this kind of information can and does create safety, privacy, and other risks for students, particularly those who are victims of crime or have other vulnerabilities, including economic vulnerabilities.

The default privacy setting of students' directory information under FERPA is set to allow schools to "publish without prior consent." In theory, the right to opt out should provide privacy checks and balances. But this report finds that many schools, while technically compliant, have not done enough to encourage students and parents to effectuate their FERPA opt out rights. In some cases, notices of FERPA opt out rights are not prominently posted on school web sites. In others, the very notices that students need for learning about how to activate their opt out rights are the same notices that may nudge them to do the opposite by using discouraging language that facilitates inaction or makes opting out of directory information sharing look like an unattractive option.

The research for this report examined directory information practices and related issues in a multi-year study across more than 5,000 schools at the primary, secondary, and postsecondary levels. The research found troubling and challenging student privacy problems that need to be urgently addressed. The report includes detailed findings and recommendations based on the research. In brief, the research found:

- It is completely possible for schools to meet the FERPA minimum standards for FERPA notice and at the same time make FERPA opt out difficult or undesirable for students and parents.
- FERPA directory information notice and opt out is not being consistently implemented in modern, updated ways at schools.
 - Not all schools post FERPA opt out forms for students online. For example, 39 percent of studied primary and secondary schools make FERPA opt out forms online and available to the public.
 - Some schools require students to write a letter to opt out.
 - Some schools give a year for students to opt out; some schools give 10 days.
- The information designated as *directory information* by many schools can, in our modern world, be invasive of privacy and cause harm. Exact date of birth, home address, gender, and

photographs of students released as public information is no longer acceptable and poses demonstrable risk to students.

- Few schools have developed a culture of fostering and promoting students' rights under FERPA to opt out of directory information sharing.
- WPF research documented a troubling pattern of the brokering of information of minors online.
 - In one case, a company registered as a data broker acquired student *directory information*.
 - A facial recognition company disclosed it has been brokering the information of minors by collecting the publicly available images of minors for use in its facial recognition product.
 - Among data brokers that stated that they had actual knowledge that they possess the brokered personal information of minors, two companies said they used the information of minors to create predictive scores regarding their parents for commercial purposes.
- Language that schools use to communicate with students and parents about FERPA opt out rights is not always encouraging of pro-privacy choices, and may contain negative nudges that discourage parents and eligible students from opting out.

WPF research found best practice exemplars of modern FERPA implementations at all levels. These best practices have the hallmarks of modern privacy thought, which is a focus on implementing FERPA in a way that creates transparency, accountability, fairness, equality of opportunity to opt out, and an environment that supports student privacy, safety and student thriving for all students and parents.

There is much that can and must be done to improve student privacy outcomes. Some solutions are simple, such as updated guidance requiring schools to post annual FERPA notices, and ideally, opt out forms, on school websites. Some solutions require legislative and regulatory attention, such as ensuring students' *directory information* does not get passed to data brokers. Ensuring students' photographs or digital images are not available on school websites to be scraped for use in test databases for biometric or other systems also requires attention. And ensuring that all students, from all walks of life, including those who are homeless or living in poverty, have the ability to learn about their privacy rights and take advantage of those rights is of utmost importance.

The days of schools designating and releasing broad swaths of *directory information* publicly as a “default setting” of FERPA privacy rights needs to be behind us. Advances in modern privacy thought and laws demonstrate that *directory information* is no longer just a dusty right consigned to dense legal notices few understand the full significance of. The COVID-19 pandemic that has so deeply impacted all schools, parents, and students shows the urgent need to ensure that FERPA notices and opt outs are online, available all year, and can be utilized without resorting to paper handouts or in-person office visits. The U.S. Department of Education, states, local school boards, and local schools need to do much more to update their approach to how *directory information* is handled at every level. The current default settings for directory information under FERPA need to be re-examined and the procedures need to be re-evaluated and refitted to a more modern understanding of data privacy. The safety and privacy and thriving of all students depends on it.

Key Recommendations

We can and must do more to protect the information of students, and minors. FERPA-covered educational institutions and agencies have an important role in taking affirmative and decisive steps to protect students and minors. Some specific recommendations regarding directory information include:

- Educational institutions covered under FERPA must provide a prominent, publicly accessible FERPA notice online *and* a FERPA opt out form online at a minimum. This information should be

made available online on an ongoing basis all year. Ideally, this notice will be viewable on multiple types of devices, including mobile phones. Ideally, FERPA opt outs can be viewed, filled out, and submitted via online and mobile means.

- The Department of Education, State educational agencies, local school boards, and educational institutions need to review and revise FERPA notice and opt out methods for accessibility and inclusiveness and for all students and parents, across delivery methods from online to offline, inclusive of mobile, audio, and multiple forms (and languages) of notice.
- Educational institutions covered under FERPA must allow for student opt out on an ongoing basis and not just in the beginning of the school year or upon enrollment.
- Educational institutions must stop brokering student directory information to data brokers, or allowing passive collection of student directory information by data brokers.
- Educational institutions should adopt a **minimum necessary rule** when deciding which kinds of data to designate as FERPA directory information.
- All FERPA-covered institutions should conduct a **safety and privacy review** prior to designating categories of information as directory information.
- There should be an express prohibition on the use of photographs of minors released by schools without prior consent under the directory information exemption for training face recognition or biometric systems. This includes yearbooks made using facial recognition. Schools should require yearbook companies using facial recognition in their process to never sell or share that information, and should require specific consent for the use of facial recognition.
- Schools using “platforms” or student information systems, must provide publicly available FERPA annual notices, opt outs, and other information outside of those systems in a way that is accessible to members of the public, including via online access.

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We thank the state of Vermont for leading the nation in passing a data broker registry law that requires disclosure of the brokering of the data of minors. Without this law, and without the specific provisions that makes brokering the data of minors more transparent, WPF would not have learned about significant data broker activities regarding student directory information and the data of minors.

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About the World Privacy Forum

The World Privacy Forum¹ is a non-profit public interest research and consumer education group focused on the research and analysis of privacy-related issues and consumer education. The Forum was founded in 2003 and has published significant, groundbreaking privacy research and policy studies, including major multi-year research studies. Among these include *Medical Identity Theft: The information crime that can kill you*, the first public report on medical identity theft, *The Scoring of America*, the first major report regarding predictive analytics and privacy, and *A Failure to Do No Harm, India's Aadhaar biometric ID program and its inability to protect privacy in relation to measures in Europe and the U.S.*, a multiyear peer-reviewed report regarding large scale identity and biometric systems, published in Springer-Nature and co-published at the Harvard-based Technology Journal. Each of these reports has had significant, demonstrable, and positive real-world impacts on consumer privacy.

WPF engaged substantively in the 2008 and 2011 FERPA rulemakings and the 2015 Department of Education's *Dear Colleague* letter² on student health privacy at institutions of higher education. WPF maintains educational material about student privacy, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, and material about the intersection between health privacy law and student privacy law See: *A Patient's Guide to HIPAA*, the *Student Privacy 101* series, and additional materials at www.worldprivacyforum.org.

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- 1 World Privacy Forum's home page includes information about our activities, as well as numerous privacy research, data visualizations, and data privacy resources. Available at: <https://www.worldprivacyforum.org>.
 - 2 World Privacy Forum Letter to DOE regarding Dear Colleague Letter about student health privacy, October 1, 2015. Available at: http://www.worldprivacyforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/WPF_comments_Edu_Medprivacy_Guidance_30Sept2015_fs.pdf. Final, Dear Colleague Letter to School Officials at Institutions of Higher Education, U.S. Department of Education, Aug. 24, 2016. This letter is "significant guidance" per OMB Good Guidance Practices. Letter available at: https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/sites/default/files/resource_document/file/DCL_Medical%20Records_Final%20Signed_dated_9-2.pdf.

Methodology for this report

This report focuses on the privacy of student directory information at FERPA-covered educational institutions, and on students' ability to learn about and effectuate their FERPA rights. WPF conducted a detailed, multi-year research study on FERPA and directory information-related issues at more than 5,000 primary and secondary schools in 101 U.S. school districts. At the postsecondary level, we studied 102 postsecondary schools in the U.S. The methodologies for the selection of the schools and other aspects of this research are detailed in the appendices of this report.

This report studies implementations of FERPA in regards to student directory information, and examines key risks to student privacy relative to directory information, and what practices or changes would create improved privacy outcomes for students. Because this is not a compliance report, in reporting and discussing the results of our work we have reported our data in aggregate form without identifying schools by name. If and when we identify a specific school in the main report text by name, it is because we are using one or more practices of that school as an exemplar of a good practice.

For some of the results for primary and secondary schools, we have reported results at the district level. When we have done this, it is to understand district-level policies between urban and rural school districts, and in some cases to balance the statistical effects of very large urban school districts on the results in total. For example, some large urban school districts may have 1,000 or more schools. A rural district may contain 50 or fewer schools. We have listed the primary / secondary schools studied in an appendix of this report for transparency. We have not listed the roster of postsecondary institutions we studied, as we were unable to provide results for postsecondary institutions at a high enough level of aggregation to de-identify the results.

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Part I: Introduction and Background

A. Introduction

The first major student privacy law in the United States emerged not from theoretical discussions of potential privacy harms to students, but from bare-knuckled necessity. Parents and students were experiencing serious privacy harms directly related to students' records held by schools. Some of these harms can be seen in Diane Divokey's 1974 testimony as she explained to Congress why the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act* was desperately needed:

"It all started innocently enough back in the 1820s, when schools in New England began keeping registers of enrollment and attendance. In the 180-odd years since, the student record has grown to grotesque proportions. Like Frankenstein's monster, it now has the potential to destroy those it was created to protect.

... by 1970, almost any government agent could walk into a school, flash a badge and send a clerk scurrying to produce a file containing the psychiatric and medical records of a former student. It was unlikely that the student would even know about the intrusion into his private life."³

The federal student privacy law that Congress crafted to address these problems that existed in 1974 is still in place today. This law, the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act* (FERPA), gives parents and students three key rights: the right to access educational records, the right to amend records, and they give students a third right, which is to restrict disclosure of information known as *directory information*. FERPA requires that sensitive information held in a school record may not be disclosed without prior consent. But schools can choose to publicly release certain categories of information about students without prior consent. This type of student data is called *directory information*.

What constitutes *directory information* does not adhere to a specific national list of data types. Rather, it is decided at the local level because schools have been given broad discretion to designate the categories of information they may disclose or release as *directory information*. The FERPA rules contain a simple test: directory information cannot be considered **harmful** if it is disclosed, nor can it be considered an **invasion of privacy** if it is disclosed.

The research for this report found that some of the types of information schools can — and have — designated for unconsented public disclosure include full legal name, exact date of birth, email address, phone number, grade or level of study, photographs, social media handles, videos, a physical or home address, gender, weight, original country and city of birth, and primary language spoken, among other data. Some of the information categories schools designate as directory information are considered sensitive by modern privacy standards. That information, such as precise home address and exact date of birth can pose meaningful safety⁴ and privacy risks to students and parents. For vulnerable

3 Diane Divokey, *Cumulative Records: Assault on Privacy*," 120 Congr. Rec. 36,528, 36,529.

4 WPF receives phone calls and requests for assistance from students and parents who have been impacted by domestic violence and other crimes that pose privacy and safety risks. Under FERPA, a spouse cannot acquire the educational records of a student without prior consent. But if a school has designated a student's or a parent's or guardian's home address as directory information, prior consent is not required for the release of that information. The disclosure of home address information can and has put victims and survivors of crime at great risk of harm. This type of risk is critically important for schools to address. See *Protecting Student Privacy, Frequently Asked Questions*. U.S. Department of Education. Available at: <https://www.ed.gov/privacy/protecting-student-privacy-frequently-asked-questions>

students, such as those who are victims of crime or at risk in other ways, the risks of harm from disclosure are even more significant.⁵

Further, in 1974 there were no websites, and web “scraping” did not exist.⁶ Now, even information that could be considered to be acceptable to release as single data points, such as a students’ school email address, when scraped and used by data brokers, can become part of a lifelong profile of a student. And photographs posted publicly can and have been scraped and have become part of test databases for biometric systems, and in some cases products that are sold commercially, presenting an additional risk for minor students whose photographs are published on the open web by schools.⁷ Few schools, parents, or students would expect their innocently posted images of students participating in school activities to be used in this way.

The most recent updates to the FERPA regulations date from 2011, which in digital years is a significant amount of time. Many advances in privacy standards and law occurred since 2011, and some of these changes represent a turn of historic significance. In 2011, 78 countries around the world had significant national data privacy laws. In 2020, this number is now 142.⁸ The privacy laws include Europe’s globally influential General Data Protection Regulation, which reframed definitions of privacy, expanded individuals’ data rights, and added to the obligations of data controllers. Today, a set of ten minimum standards are recognized internationally, including accountability, access, correction,

studentprivacy.ed.gov/frequently-asked-questions.

- 5 Students can experience many types of vulnerabilities, including financial vulnerability. Too little attention is paid to the sobering fact that students in Kindergarten, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades are most likely to experience homelessness. Out of 1,351,120 homeless students in the U.S. in 2016-2017, fully 460,937 of these students were in grades K-3. Parents of these students will be the ones who have to exercise FERPA rights. People who live in poverty have equal privacy rights under FERPA, and both deserve and need assistance and consideration in effectuating those rights. For a discussion of privacy and poverty, see: John Gilliom, *Overseers of the Poor, Surveillance, resistance, and the limits of privacy*. University of Chicago Press, 2001. More information available at: <https://www.press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/O/bo3626685.html>. For statistics, see also: *Digest of Education Statistics*, NCES. Available at: https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d18/tables/dt18_204.75a.asp.
- 6 *Web Scraping* is the use of technological tools for automatic extraction and organization of data from the Web for the purpose of further analysis of this data. (Krotov and Tennyson 2018.) See: Vlad Krotov and Leiser Silva, *Legality and Ethics of Web Scraping*, Emergent Research Forum (ERF), Twenty-fourth Americas Conference on Information Systems, New Orleans, 2018. Available at: <https://aisel.aisnet.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1073&context=amcis2018>.
- 7 At least one company has disclosed that it has collected the images of minors for use in a facial recognition system. See: *Filing of Clearview AI, Registration ID 367103*, January 14, 2020, Vermont Data Broker Registry. Vermont Secretary of State. Available at: <https://www.vtsosonline.com/online/DatabrokerInquire/DataBrokerInformation?businessID=367103>. See: Response to Question 7: “Clearview AI Inc. collects publicly available images. This collection includes publicly available images of minors. We provide collected images in a searchable format to users. We actively work to remove all images of California-resident minors from all datasets. Clearview AI, Inc. processes all opt-out requests in a manner compliant with the relevant local laws, including opt-out requests related to minors.”
- 8 *Graham Greenleaf, Global Data Privacy Laws 2019*: 132 National Laws & Many Bills February 8, 2019. 157 Privacy Laws & Business International Report, 14-18. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3381593>. Note: The 142 figure arrived at by the additions in 2019 of privacy laws in Barbados, Botswana, Congo-Brazzaville, Kenya, Nigeria, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan. As of 2020, India has laid its *Data Protection Bill* before Parliament, and Thailand is in the process of passing its data protection bill. The bills in the 142-member list are those bills, which meet the minimum 10-point standard.

and purpose specification, among others.⁹

These advances in privacy standards, when combined with the rapid and ongoing evolution of computing techniques, structure and speed of digital architectures and data flows, combined with tools for information analysis such as machine learning, are comparable to the difference between driving a Model T and driving a Jaguar. What constituted appropriate implementation policies under FERPA in 2011 are insufficient today because those policies — even if complied with fully — leave students vulnerable to the privacy threats that FERPA sought to protect.

The world has changed, and it is essential that educational institutions and agencies modernize FERPA implementations so as to bring FERPA forward into the current era of data as predictive power and digital complexity.¹⁰ This study is not about whether or not schools comply with a minimum baseline of FERPA compliance as stated in 2011. Most do. This study asks the question: can parents and students readily effectuate their rights under FERPA in modern ways? Are schools actively facilitating students' use of their FERPA rights?

It is entirely possible for an educational institution to comply with FERPA by doing the bare minimum. A FERPA notice can be given on paper, which is acceptable under FERPA. And parents and students may only have a few weeks each year to turn in a FERPA opt out¹¹ form restricting disclosure. This is acceptable under FERPA. Schools may ask parents and students to write their own opt out letter. This, too, is currently acceptable under FERPA. Almost all schools take steps to comply with FERPA

9 In modern global data privacy laws, there are 10 key commonalities that form a new global baseline for what is considered by scholars to be baseline “strong” data privacy legislation. These commonalities arise from standards developed by the European Union, the Council of Europe, the OECD, and APEC. The ten ‘global’ elements that are common to all four international instruments are, as quoted in Greenleaf:

1. Collection - limited, lawful and by fair means; with consent or knowledge (OECD 7; CoE 5(c), (d)), 2. Data quality – relevant, accurate, up-to-date (OECD 8; CoE 5(a)), 3. Purpose specification at time of collection (OECD 9; CoE 5)), 4. Notice of purpose and rights at time of collection (OECD ambiguous; APEC stronger; CoE not explicit but implied), 5. Uses limited (including disclosures) to purposes specified or compatible (OECD 10; CoE 5(b)), 6. Security through reasonable safeguards (OECD 11; CoE 7), 7. Openness re: personal data practices (OECD 12; CoE 8(a)), 8. Access – individual right of access (OECD 13; CoE 8(b)), 9. Correction – individual right of correction (OECD 13; CoE 8(c), (d)), 10. Accountability – data controllers accountable for implementation (OECD 14; CoE 8). As discussed in: Graham Greenleaf, *The Influence of European Data Privacy Standards Outside Europe: Implications for Globalisation of Convention 108* (October 19, 2011). International Data Privacy Law, Vol. 2, Issue 2, 2012; UNSW Law Research Paper No. 2011-39; Edinburgh School of Law Research Paper No. 2012/12. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=1960299>. See also, Robert Gellman, Fair Information Practices: A Basic History (updated occasionally), https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2415020.

10 This report and its supporting research focused specifically on directory information. Additional meaningful risks to student privacy exist. Essential reading regarding these additional risks includes: Elana Zeide, *The Structural Consequences of Big Data-Driven Education*, June 23, 2017. Big Data, Vol 5, No. 2 (2017): 164-172. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2991794>. See also: Douglas MacMillan and Nick Anderson, *Student tracking, secret scores: How college admissions offices rank prospects before they apply*, Washington Post, October 14, 2019. Available at: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2019/10/14/colleges-quietly-rank-prospective-students-based-their-personal-data/>. See also: Natasha Singer, *For Sale: Survey Data on Millions of High School Students*, New York Times, July 29, 2018. Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/29/business/for-sale-survey-data-on-millions-of-high-school-students.html>.

11 *Opt out* or *opt-out*? Initially, this report hyphenated “opt out” when the term was used to modify a noun, and generally did not hyphenate otherwise. *Parents have the right to **opt out** using an **opt-out form*** is an example use. While this is technically correct, we received feedback from some reviewers that the hyphenation changes were a distraction in a long report that uses the term “opt out” repeatedly. In response, we have opted to use *opt out* without hyphenation throughout for consistency and ease of reading.

baseline standards, what this report calls “FERPA default settings.” However, what is most needed is to understand how schools are doing “FERPA plus settings.” These are implementations of FERPA that are modernized and do more to provide an environment that nurtures the *flourishing* of FERPA privacy rights.

FERPA’s rights serve institutions, agencies, students, parents, and teachers, and the rights FERPA confers to students and parents are more meaningful today than ever. FERPA gives students and parents three key rights:

Right of Access (Inspect and Review). Parents of students and eligible students¹² have the right to access their educational records held by educational institutions and by State educational agencies.¹³

Right to Correct Records (Request Amendment(s)). Parents and eligible students can challenge the content of their educational records and to seek to amend records.

Right to Restrict Release of Records. Parents and eligible students can elect to restrict the release of their educational records to third parties, with some exceptions.¹⁴

Of these rights, this report focuses on the right under FERPA to opt out of, or restrict, the release of directory information by parents and eligible students. Students, or for those under 18, their parents, can elect to opt out of the sharing of *directory information*. However, opting out requires a supportive environment from school educators that fosters meaningful notice in the current digital environment, expanded access to information about how to opt out, and the modeling of dignity and respect as institutions create a culture of respectful, modernized FERPA opt out implementations.

Educators have a general obligation to do no harm in the area of student privacy, and to create a safe place for student flourishing by modeling the behavior they most want to see in their students. If the goal is fostering students who respect the dignity of others, then educators must themselves show respect for student dignity. This includes nurturing the dignity that students garner when students are able to exercise their rights to make choices about their information appropriate to the context of their lives. By supporting these processes, educators and students can achieve the results both seek.

To understand and document “modern FERPA plus settings” for implementations with respect to directory information opt out, this report analyzed multiple aspects of FERPA directory implementation activities across approximately 5,000 schools at the primary, secondary and postsecondary levels in both urban and rural areas.¹⁵ To conduct this analysis, the report looked at aspects of “FERPA plus”

12 FERPA rights fall to the parents or guardians of children under the age of 18. At the age of 18, FERPA rights revert to the student. Under FERPA, students 18 and older are “eligible students.”

13 State educational agencies include, for example entities such as State departments of education, for example, the Virginia Department of Education, or the Montana Office of Public Instruction. For more on State educational agencies’ roles, see the Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO.) See in particular: *The State Education Agency’s Role in Supporting Equitable Student-Centered Learning*, CCSSO, November 10, 2019. Available at: <https://ccsso.org/resource-library/state-education-agencys-role-supporting-equitable-student-centered-learning>.

14 Exceptions to the consent restrictions are set out in §99.31, and include 16 specific exceptions where disclosure of student educational records are allowed without consent.

15 The sampling of the approximately 5,000 schools represents under 1 percent of the approximately 105,298 educational institutions that are covered under FERPA.

implementation that would meaningfully allow parents and students of today to effectuate their rights, including the availability of FERPA notice and opt out online, and other specific aspects of implementation. The research took over four years. The methodology in Appendix C describes the efforts made to sample a diverse array of schools, and to document FERPA implementations.

Activities ranged from analysis of web sites, to emailing schools, to calling schools and talking with faculty and staff. Additional activities included relevant literature searches, interviews with legal and other experts, and discussions with educators about problems and potential solutions.

The goals of this report include identifying the baseline presence of FERPA “default settings” and then in particular, to do the following:

- (1) Identify and report on FERPA settings regarding modern, updated directory information implementation settings, challenges, and opportunities; and,
- (2) Identify the best practices (or modern FERPA settings) that will assist schools, protect people, and protect privacy.

Findings

Context for the findings

This report is not a compliance report. This report does not look at all of FERPA; rather, this report is focused on directory information. We began our research with baseline documentation of FERPA “default settings” as a starting point for our deeper research regarding student privacy and impacts of directory information data flows.

As a baseline, our research found that approximately 95 percent of studied schools studied met FERPA minimum requirements for directory information notice. This is FERPA’s “default setting,” and it means that schools must do a prescribed bare minimum of providing appropriate notice about FERPA at least once per year and provide a way for parents or eligible students to submit a directory information opt out request. The methodology in Appendix C describes the research we undertook to document this initial baseline.

Key Findings

Key findings in the research of more than 5,000 schools regarding modern FERPA implementation practices found that:

Overall findings:

While some states have enacted laws to better protect students and their privacy, almost all policy-makers have left a formidable front door open: that is, the ability for detailed student information to be made public by schools under FERPA Directory Information exemption. When schools choose to, they can designate certain student information to be made public without prior consent. This information is directory information, and to provide a balance to this right, Congress included a right for students and parents to opt out of unconsented public disclosure of their information.

- ♦ It is completely possible for schools to meet the FERPA minimum standards for FERPA notice

and at the same time make FERPA opt out difficult or undesirable for students and parents.

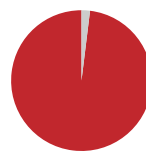
- FERPA is not being consistently implemented in modern, updated ways at schools.
 - There is high variability of how schools are implementing FERPA to the point that there is considerable inconsistency in implementation.
 - The information designated as directory information by many schools can, in our modern world, be invasive of privacy and cause harm. Exact date of birth, home address, gender, and photographs of students released as public information is longer acceptable and poses demonstrable risk to students.
 - Few schools have developed a culture of fostering and promoting students' rights under FERPA to opt out of directory information sharing.
 - WPF research documented a troubling pattern of the brokering of information of minors online. In one case, a company registered as a data broker acquired student directory information. In another, a facial recognition company disclosed it had been collecting the publicly available images of minors for use in its product. Among the data brokers that said they "have actual knowledge that it possesses the brokered personal information of minors,"¹⁶ two companies said they used the information of minors to create predictive scores regarding their parents.
 - Language that schools use to communicate with students and parents about FERPA is not always encouraging of pro-privacy choices, and may contain negative nudges that discourage parents and eligible students from opting out.
- WPF research found best practice exemplars of modern FERPA implementations at all levels. These best practices have the hallmarks of modern privacy thought, which is a focus on implementing FERPA in a way that creates transparency, accountability, fairness, equality of opportunity to opt out, and an environment that supports student privacy, safety and student thriving.

Specific findings:

- **At the primary and secondary level, 39.7 percent of 5,145 schools studied post a FERPA opt out form online that is available to the public. (Total aggregate).**
- **At the postsecondary level, 60 percent of 102 postsecondary schools studied post a FERPA opt out form online that is available to the public (Total aggregate)**



51 percent of primary/secondary schools posted some form of annual FERPA **notice** online in a way that was available and accessible to the public. Accessibility varied depending on what format and area of the website the notice was in.



98 percent of postsecondary schools posted an annual FERPA **notice** online in a way that was available and accessible to the public.

- An analysis of **FERPA opt out forms**, when available, indicate that many of the forms contain “nudges,” or language that discourages a pro-privacy choice.

16 The Vermont Data Broker registration form states: “Does the data broker have actual knowledge that it possesses the brokered personal information of minors? (Yes or No response required.) “If so, provide a statement detailing the data collection practices, databases, sales activities, and opt-out policies that are applicable to the brokered personal information of minors.” See Vermont Data Broker Registry, Vermont Secretary of State. Available at: <https://www.vtsosonline.com/online/DatabrokerInquire/>.

- **Time allowed for opt out varies considerably between K-12 and postsecondary schools.** Most postsecondary schools typically offer FERPA opt outs **all year**. Most Primary and secondary schools typically offer **1 to 2 months** for parents to opt out. Specifically:
 - **At the primary / secondary level**, parents have an average of just **1 to 2 months** to opt out of directory information sharing. The shortest opt out time our research found was 10 days, and the longest was 90. Most schools offer between 30 to 45 days at the beginning of the school year.
 - **Greater than 90 percent of postsecondary institutions allow for FERPA opt out to be turned in and effectuated during the entire academic year.**
- Some students' FERPA directory information that has not been restricted by a FERPA opt out is being brokered. **There is a provable, direct link to data broker activities regarding student directory information.**
- **49 percent of schools include student photographs in directory information that can be released without consent.** The risks that can be associated with the public release of student images or digital photographs are discussed in detail in three sections of the report: the *Directory Information Content*, *Data Brokers and the Data of Minors*, and the *Student Biometric Data and FERPA* sections. In brief, allowing student photographs to be included as directory information poses a significant risk for “web scraping” of the images for use in face recognition systems, a risk that our research has documented is already occurring. Beyond this risk, the unconsented release of student images by schools can also pose safety and other privacy concerns to parents and students.
- **The research found that categories of information designated as directory information by schools studied for this report often contain information that is in fact privacy sensitive and consequential.** The research found high variability of what schools elect to include in directory information.
 - The research found the following specific categories of student data studied schools designated for unconsented disclosure under the FERPA directory information rules. (Not all schools used all of these information categories. This is an aggregate of all fields found in the research.)
 - Name of student
 - Gender
 - Date of birth
 - Date and place of birth
 - Hometown, city, and state
 - Primary language spoken
 - Social media handles
 - Local address
 - Permanent home address
 - Residence Hall address
 - Address of parents or guardians
 - Telephone listings Student email addresses
 - Telephone number and email address of parents or guardians
 - Student email addresses
 - Student employee telephone listing

- Dates of attendance
- Withdrawal dates
- Program / major field of study
- Degrees and certificates received / dates
- Academic and co-curricular awards, honors, and scholarships, and dates received
- Number of hours enrolled and number completed
- The most recent educational institution attended
- Participation in officially recognized activities
- Weight and Height of students on athletic teams
- “PeopleSoft number”
- Student ID number, user ID or other unique identifier
- Student’s district identification number
- Photograph(s)
- Electronic images
- Digitized photo
- Class photo
- Videos
- Photographs or recordings of students taken by surveillance cameras where the images do not depict specific students engaging in actions that would constitute violations of the Code of Student Conduct
- Yearbook pictures
- Annual yearbook print copies, playbills, program guides, or recordings of school sponsored events
- Student employee telephone listing
- Student employee job classification
- Student employee email address
- Student positions held
- Nature and place of employment
- Nature and place of employment at school Yearbook pictures
- The research found that platforms in use at some schools - especially at the K-12 level — did not actively facilitate the public’s ability to learn about a school’s FERPA policies. However, the research also found that some platforms facilitated improved FERPA implementations. This was particularly the case at the postsecondary level.
 - Some of the schools used platforms that produced no results for a site-wide keyword search for FERPA. (Without login).
 - When FERPA notices are not posted on publicly available pages, it does not facilitate effective modern FERPA notice, nor does it assist in facilitating students’ and parents’ exposure to and knowledge about FERPA rights.
 - Some platforms, especially some of the best practice exemplars at the postsecondary level, have used technology to provide more effective, more granular FERPA opt out in the student information systems as well as on the school’s publicly available web pages.

The findings for this report are extensive. Part II of the report discusses the above findings in detail as well as additional findings.

Recommendations

Some FERPA implementation problems could be addressed by simple solutions, such as adding permanent, prominent, and publicly available links to FERPA notices and opt out forms, and ensuring that FERPA opt out forms in particular are on prominent and publicly available positions on websites.

Other aspects, such as creating a culture that respects the dignity of students and supports students' and parents' efforts to achieve better privacy and safety results, will take more effort. This report unambiguously documents problems with FERPA that can have real-world impacts. There is urgency in addressing these problems cooperatively. Schools must do more to protect students' privacy, ensure their safety and wellbeing, and prevent uses of student data that parents and students find objectionable, unsafe, or harmful, or that impedes their ability to attain educational and other goals. Ultimately, good results in privacy depend on a culture at the school level that fosters respect for privacy and a culture that values the protections students have under FERPA.

Based on the extensive research of more than 5,000 educational institutions from K-university conducted for this report, and the significant FERPA implementation gaps documented, this report offers the following recommendations:

- **Educational institutions covered under FERPA must provide a prominent and publicly accessible online FERPA notice *and* a FERPA opt out form at a minimum.** These materials should be made available to the public in an easy to find and openly accessible location on the school's public-facing website irrespective of whether FERPA information is also available on a student portal or technology platform. It is not acceptable for institutions to only publish FERPA materials behind registration requirements or on password protected systems.
 - Institutions that still hand out paper FERPA forms should work to also post FERPA materials to a permanent, prominent site open to the public. Paper forms should be available in a well-understood place, and schools should conduct an assessment of FERPA implementation to ensure that vulnerable and marginalized students and parents can still access, effectuate, and benefit from their FERPA rights.
- Students and parents who are non-English speakers should have materials accessible to them in their language.
- Ideally, each FERPA-covered institution should provide a FERPA opt out form in multiple formats for parents and eligible students: paper, electronic, call in, etc.
- Each FERPA-covered institution should provide all students with FERPA notice and opt out that is readily accessible, including making available accessible via mobile device quickly and without undue searching. It is important to address the needs of parents who are financially vulnerable or vulnerable in other ways. Not all parents or students will have access to a computer, but many will have access to a mobile device of some sort.
- **It is important that schools provide FERPA opt out forms.** Those opting out under FERPA should not have to write a letter from scratch to do so. This is a well-established principle in other areas of consumer protection law.
- **FERPA opt out forms should allow students the opportunity and option of selecting what specific information types they want to have restricted.** Students should not have to have an

all-or-nothing FERPA choice. For example, students should be able to allow a yearbook photo to be taken and at the same time have the ability to restrict their home address from being published. More “granular” choices are preferable to just a single selection that opts students out of all data sharing.

- **Educational institutions covered under FERPA must allow for student opt out on an ongoing basis and not just in the beginning of the school year.** Information privacy problems can pose serious safety threats to students. It is neither appropriate nor safe to require students to wait, in some cases, for up to a year to opt out.
 - This report found that some educational institutions do in fact offer a yearlong, continuous opt out. However, many institutions offer only a 2 to 3 week window per year for opting out of unconsented disclosure of directory information. This is not an appropriate policy in today’s digital ecosystems. Asking students to wait a year to restrict the dissemination of their information is similar to asking identity theft victims to wait a year before they get credit monitoring, or get a new credit card.
- **Educational institutions should adopt a minimum necessary rule when deciding which kinds of data to designate as FERPA directory information.**
- **All FERPA-covered institutions should conduct a safety review prior to designating categories of information as directory information.** This safety review should incorporate views from law enforcement professionals, survivors of crimes such as identity theft as well as domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and other stakeholders who have a viewpoint on what information is dangerous if released about them, in the context of their lives. The Department of Education should conduct one or more safety review workshops with stakeholders and provide the results to educational institutions.
- **The Department of Education should determine a standard name for FERPA notices and opt outs, and require that schools use these names.** FERPA annual notices and opt out forms should be consistently named and have a consistent structure so that students, parents, and educators can more readily understand where to locate resources online and off.
- **Educational institutions must stop brokering student directory information to data brokers.**¹⁷ This is a significant gap in student privacy protection. We are aware of one state education department that has put rules in place that prohibit the sale of student information. This is an appropriate and beneficial structural protection for student data that restricts data flows from the school side. It is crucial that these restrictions also apply to directory information.
 - Educational institutions must also have strict policies and procedural protections in place that prevent disclosure of student directory information that is subject to an opt out to any third party.
 - **States that have passed or are considering passing a data broker registry statute should include language about the information of minors in the registry’s requirements.** Data brokers should be specifically required to answer the question of if the company has had “actual knowledge that it possesses the brokered information of minors.”
- **Congress, the FTC, state legislatures, States Attorneys Generals, and the Department of Education should work together to create a do-not-broker procedure, list, or rules that ensure that student directory information does not go to data brokering activities.**
- **Schools should no longer designate photographs or any images of students as directory**

17 One way to identify data brokers is to look at state data broker registration databases. See, e.g., the Vermont data broker registration records, available at <https://www.sec.state.vt.us/corporationsbusiness-services/data-brokers.aspx>.

information. Photos and videos of students pose safety risks to some students. Publicly available images of students on school web sites and elsewhere can and already have been collected by commercial companies and used in biometric and face recognition systems.

- **There should be an express prohibition on the use of student photographs for training face recognition systems by anyone.** Schools that designate minor students' photographs as directory information need to restrict those photographs from becoming available to third parties to "scrape" or otherwise utilize in training databases for biometric systems. Also, school yearbook companies that utilize facial recognition should only do so with express prior written consent, and schools should ensure that yearbook companies cannot keep or share any facial recognition templates with any other third parties.
- **Schools using "platforms," better described as integrated student information systems,¹⁸ must provide publicly available FERPA annual notices, opt outs, and other information outside of those systems in a way that is accessible to members of the public.**
 - **Schools that are using a student platform need to assess the platform implementation for the availability, prominently on the school's home page, links to FERPA annual notices and FERPA opt out forms as well as other information about FERPA for parents and students. This information needs to be posted in a way that is available to the public, including prospective parents who do not have password access to the platform contents.¹⁹**
 - **No student or parent should ever be asked to waive their FERPA rights by a vendor or a platform in order to view a FERPA annual notice. FERPA notices and opt outs should be made publicly and prominently available without any registration requirements by vendors or platforms.**
 - **Any schools using platforms must be mindful of student and parent vulnerabilities from health-related, socioeconomic and other vulnerabilities.**
- **The Department of Education needs to craft a new policy regarding appropriate methods of giving FERPA notice to incorporate modern methods. For example, web sites and mobile phones.**
- **The Department of Education should encourage accessible methods of FERPA notice that include people who may, for example, have low or no vision, or other challenges that would**

18 An integrated student information system is one that manages student records in concert with additional data streams such as school budgetary information, district programs, and more. Integrated systems can be quite large and complex. The largest systems may incorporate dissemination of deidentified student data to requesting institutions. A detailed description of such a system is available at the National Center for Education Statistics, Building an Automated Student Record System, Available at: https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/building/desc_system.asp. The U.S. Department of Education has issued guidance on the use of integrated student information systems. *Integrated Student Information Systems and Privacy*, U.S. Department of Education, Privacy Technical Assistance Center, January 2017. Available at: https://student-privacy.ed.gov/sites/default/files/resource_document/file/IDS-Final_0.pdf.

19 WPF notes the importance of the US Department of Education *letter to the Agora Cyber Charter School*, Nov. 2, 2017. Available at: https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/sites/default/files/resource_document/file/Agora%20Findings%20letter%20FINAL%202011.2.17.pdf. This letter clarifies that students and parents cannot be compelled to waive their FERPA rights by requests from school technology vendors, including platforms. This extends to the status of waiving FERPA rights to information collected at registration. WPF asserts that parents and students should also not be forced to register at a school platform in order to learn of and see the school's annual FERPA notice, including the specific categories of information it has designated as directory information. FERPA annual notice is important, and should be made publicly and prominently available — without any registration requirements by vendors or platforms.

prevent or hinder them from accessing a FERPA notice or opt out form, including lack of technology.

- **DoED should require schools to provide paper and publicly available electronic versions of FERPA forms to promote accessibility and transparency.**
- **The Department of Education should review its own FERPA model notice and other guidance materials for “negative nudges” that may encourage parents or students to not choose privacy and safety protective options.**
- **The Department of Education needs to urgently review the categories of information that may be considered for inclusion in directory information.** The current categories do not fit the test of *no harm* and *no invasion of privacy*. Several categories must be struck from the list and others should be considered for addition. While perfection in policy is not obtainable, the Department must think through the lifetime consequences for the release of home address, exact place and data of birth, and other categories. Photographs of students, including minors, under the directory information rules, can be repurposed without prior consent; for example, for biometric face recognition testing and inclusion in test databases or functional databases. Many parents and students would be likely to object to this use. While biometric templates held by the school may not be released under the current rules without consent, there is nothing to prevent photographs designated as directory information from being repurposed after disclosure, for example, in biometric products. This is not a “science fiction” scenario, it is already happening.²⁰ The Department of Education has a responsibility to think through the more modern risks to information of students and to take appropriate action.

B. Background: The Framework of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

Congress enacted the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) in 1974 to protect the privacy of students and their parents or guardians.²¹ Congress amended FERPA nine times since 1974.²² FERPA confers rights to parents when the student is under the age of 18. The rights transfer to students when they turn 18 or enroll in a postsecondary school, thus becoming “eligible students.” The following are FERPA’s key rights:

Right of Access (Inspect and Review). First, FERPA ensures that parents of students and eligible students²³ have the right to access their educational records held by educational institutions and by State

20 In January 2020, a New York Times article revealed that a facial recognition company, Clearview AI, had scraped in excess of 3 billion images from social media sites. The images were used in a product then sold to law enforcement agencies. There are new implications from the scraping of photographs from social media websites, and also the “open web.” See: Kashmir Hill, *The secretive company that might end privacy as we know it*, The New York Times, January 20, 2020. Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/01/18/technology/clearview-privacy-facial-recognition.html>. See also: Louise Matsakis, *Scraping the web is a powerful tool, Clearview AI abused it*, Wired, January 25, 2020. Available at: <https://www.wired.com/story/clearview-ai-scraping-web/>.

21 *The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974*, 20 U.S.C §1232g; 34 CFR Part 99.

22 For a legislative history of FERPA, see U.S. Department of Education, *Legislative History for Major FERPA Revisions*. Available at: <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/ferpa/leg-history.html>.

23 FERPA rights fall to the parents or guardians of children under the age of 18. At the age of 18, FERPA rights revert to the student. Under FERPA, students 18 and older are “eligible students.”

educational agencies.²⁴

Right to Correct Records (Request Amendment(s)). Second, FERPA allows parents and eligible students to challenge the content of their educational records and to seek to amend records.

Right to Restrict Release of Records. Third, FERPA allows parents and eligible students to restrict the release of their educational records to third parties, with some exceptions.²⁵

FERPA applies to educational institutions and agencies that receive funds under any program administered by the Department of Education.²⁶ In practice, this means that most public elementary and secondary schools and school districts are subject to FERPA, but most private and religious K-12 schools are not subject to FERPA because they generally do not accept federal funding from the Department of Education. FERPA covers most postsecondary institutions such as colleges and universities both public and private, including medical, law, and other professional schools by virtue of the mechanics of Federal student grant and assistance programs.²⁷

The National Center for Education Statistics' count of U.S. educational institutions yields a total of 98,277 public schools, 34,576 private schools, and 7,021 postsecondary Title IV institutions. Title IV institutions²⁸ are those educational institutions that accept funding administered by the Department of Education, which brings them under FERPA regulations. All totaled, counting just the public K-12 institutions and the postsecondary Title IV institutions, FERPA covers approximately 105,298 educational institutions.²⁹

24 State educational agencies include, for example entities such as State departments of education, for example, the Virginia Department of Education, or the Montana Office of Public Instruction. For more on State educational agencies' roles, see the Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO.) See in particular: *The State Education Agency's Role in Supporting Equitable Student-Centered Learning*, CCSSO, November 10, 2019. Available at: <https://ccsso.org/resource-library/state-education-agencys-role-supporting-equitable-student-centered-learning>.

25 Exceptions to the consent restrictions are set out in §99.31, and include 16 specific exceptions where disclosure of student educational records are allowed without consent.

26 The scope of FERPA has changed over the course of FERPA's legislative history. When it was first enacted, the scope of FERPA was very broad. A covered entity under the original FERPA statutory language was defined as "any state or local educational agency, any institution of higher education, any community college, any school, agency offering a preschool program, or any other educational institution." This would have allowed FERPA to cover private schools. The Buckley/Pell amendment was brought forward just four months after the original enactment in 1974. The amendment narrowed the scope of FERPA to an "Educational agency or institution" defined as "any public or private agency or institution which is the recipient of funds under any applicable program."

27 Educational institutions that receive funding from one or more of the programs under Title IV are covered by FERPA as a whole, even if just a constituent part of the institution receives the funds. 34 CFR §99.1 (d).

28 "Title IV institutions" in this context are those institutions that accept student assistance programs administered by the by the US Department of Education. Title IV is part of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended in 1998. Title IV specifies student assistance programs administered by the Department of Education. Title IV, Part A specifies grant programs to students, an exemplar of which is Federal Pell Grants. (Sec. 401). Title IV also covers federal work-study programs, federal Perkins loans, and William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Programs, among others.

29 U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. (2019). *Digest of Education Statistics, 2017* (NCES 2018-070), [Table 105.50](#). The most recent data available is for 2015-2016. The table is available at: <https://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=84>.

Number of educational institutions, by level and control of institution: Selected years, 1980–81 through 2015–16

Level and control of institution	1980–81	2009–10	2015–16
Public schools	85,982	98,817	98,277
Elementary	59,326	67,140	66,758
Secondary	22,619	24,651	24,040
Combined	1,743	5,730	6,788
Other ¹	2,294	1,296	691
Private schools²	20,764	33,366	34,576
Postsecondary Title IV institutions	–	6,742	7,021
Degree-granting institutions	3,231	4,495	4,583
2-year colleges	1,274	1,721	1,579
4-year colleges	1,957	2,774	3,004

Figure 1

While the FERPA statute itself is short, the U.S. Department of Education has written extensive regulations implementing FERPA.³⁰ These regulations include a series of rules regarding restrictions of the release of educational records to third parties. Generally, under FERPA, protected information about students is divided into three broad categories: *educational records*, *personally identifiable information*, and *directory information*.

C. Protected Information as defined under FERPA

-Educational Records

Schools cannot disclose educational records of students to third parties³¹ without specific consent unless one of 16 exceptions applies (See below.) Examples of protected student information in educational records under FERPA include student health records, grades, disciplinary notes, assessment tests, and so forth.

30 The U.S. Department of Education, Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) Regulations, 34 CFR Part 99. The FERPA regulations were amended in 1988, 2008, and 2011. See 53 FR 11943, Apr. 11, 1988, as amended at 73 FR 74854, Dec. 9, 2008; 76 FR 75642, Dec. 2, 2011.

31 Education records are defined under FERPA as those records that are (1) directly related to a student, and (2) maintained by an educational agency or institution or by a party acting for the agency or institution. 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(A); 34 CFR § 99.3. What constitutes an educational record has been particularly contentious, and the definition has been subject to extensive litigation. See for example, U.S. Supreme Court, *Owasso Independent School Dist. No. I-011 v. Falvo*, 534 U.S. 426, Supreme Court of the United States, (2002).

In order to be considered “an educational record” under FERPA, The records must be maintained by the educational institution. A record maintained by a student is not an educational record under FERPA. When teachers and administrators discuss FERPA protections, they often mean protections for protected information in educational records. Significant recordkeeping requirements exist regarding requests for and disclosures of personally identifiable information from students’ educational records.³²

Exceptions to the requirement of prior consent are nuanced, and are discussed in detail by the Department of Education.³³ In appendix D of this report, we provide a complete copy of all of the FERPA exceptions. Some of the key exceptions include:

- *Directory information* as defined under FERPA. A school may disclose directory information without consent if it has given public notice of the types of information it has designated as directory information, the eligible student’s right to restrict the disclosure of such information, and the period of time within which an eligible student has to notify the school that he or she does not want any or all of those types of information designated as directory information. Also, FERPA does not require a school to notify eligible students individually of the types of information it has designated as directory information. Rather, the school may provide this notice by any means likely to inform eligible students of the types of information it has designated as directory information.
- University officials carrying out their specifically assigned educational or administrative responsibilities. A contractor, consultant, volunteer, or other party to whom an agency or institution has outsourced institutional services or functions may be considered a school official under this paragraph provided that the outside party
 - (1) Performs an institutional service or function for which the agency or institution would otherwise use employees;
 - (2) Is under the direct control of the agency or institution with respect to the use and maintenance of education records; and
 - (3) Is subject to the requirements of § 99.33(a) governing the use and redisclosure of personally identifiable information from education records.
- Appropriate officials in connection with a health or safety emergency.³⁴
- To authorized representatives of the Comptroller General of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, the U.S. Secretary of Education, and State and local educational authorities for audit or evaluation of Federal or State supported education programs, or for the

32 FERPA-covered educational institutions must maintain records of each request for access and each disclosure of personally identifiable information from the records of each student. For each request or disclosure, schools must include the names of the parties who have requested or received records, and what the legitimate interests the parties had in making the request. See: FERPA 34 CFR § 99.32. Available at: https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/ferpa-regulations#0.1_se34.1.99_137.

33 *Exceptions to FERPA*, US Department of Education, 2014. Available at: https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/sites/default/files/resource_document/file/FERPA%20Exceptions_HANDOUT_horizontal_0_0.pdf.

34 An example of a situation that falls into the health or safety FERPA exemption is the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020. For this emergency, the Department of Education issued specific guidance for schools regarding FERPA. See: *FERPA and the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)*, U.S. Department of Education, March 2020. Available at: <https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/resources/ferpa-and-coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19>. In Part V of this report, see also the *Resources for Parents and Students*, which has more information about emergencies and FERPA.

enforcement of or compliance with Federal legal requirements that relate to those programs.

- To organizations conducting studies for or on behalf of the school making the disclosure for the purposes of administering predictive tests, administering student aid programs, or improving instruction.
- To comply with a judicial order or a lawfully issued subpoena.
- To the victim of an alleged perpetrator of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense concerning the final results of a disciplinary hearing with respect to the alleged crime.
- To any third party the final results of a disciplinary proceeding related to a crime of violence or non-forcible sex offense if the student who is the alleged perpetrator is found to have violated the school's rules or policies. The disclosure of the final results only includes: the name of the alleged perpetrator, the violation committed, and any sanction imposed against the alleged perpetrator. The disclosure must not include the name of any other student, including a victim or witness, without the written consent of that other student.³⁵

-Personally Identifiable Information under FERPA:

FERPA prohibits disclosure of *personally identifiable information* that could create a risk of harm or would constitute an invasion of privacy. Biometric information and Social Security Numbers are specifically prohibited from release without prior written consent. Under FERPA regulations, "personally identifiable information" is defined as including, but not limited to, information that directly or indirectly identifies students.³⁶ As with disclosure of educational records, there are some exceptions that allow release without consent.³⁷

-Directory Information under FERPA:

FERPA treats *directory information*, the third category of protected information, differently than other types of protected information under FERPA. *Directory information* means information contained in an education record of a student that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. See section D for specific categories of information that can and cannot be designated as directory information.

35 *Exceptions to FERPA*, US Department of Education, 2014. Available at: https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/sites/default/files/resource_document/file/FERPA%20Exceptions_HANDOUT_horizontal_0_0.pdf.

36 Definition of Personally Identifiable Information under FERPA, CFR 34 §99.3
The term includes, but is not limited to—
(a) The student's name;
(b) The name of the student's parent or other family members;
(c) The address of the student or student's family;
(d) A personal identifier, such as the student's social security number, student number, or biometric record;
(e) Other indirect identifiers, such as the student's date of birth, place of birth, and mother's maiden name;
(f) Other information that, alone or in combination, is linked or linkable to a specific student that would allow a reasonable person in the school community, who does not have personal knowledge of the relevant circumstances, to identify the student with reasonable certainty; or
(g) Information requested by a person who the educational agency or institution reasonably believes knows the identity of the student to whom the education record relates.
See Appendix D for a full list of the exemptions.

37 Exceptions to the release of student educational records without prior written consent are set out in §99.31, and include 16 specific exceptions.

Schools may designate a subset of students' educational records as *directory information*. The information that schools classify as *directory information* may be publicly released without prior consent from parents of students or eligible students, if certain conditions are met.

In the FERPA regulations, "publicly released" is broadly defined, and includes release of information to any individual or organization other than the student's parents or eligible student.³⁸ Publicly released directory information is "in the wild," in that after the school releases it, directory information can be freely republished and redisclosed with no restrictions. Schools must track disclosures of protected information from educational records, and the information disclosed generally may not be redisclosed. However, FERPA does not require that schools to track disclosures of directory information.

D. What information can schools classify as Directory Information?

As discussed, *directory information* means information contained in an education record of a student that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. Directory information is typically a subset of information that FERPA includes as "personally identifiable information."

To reiterate, the definition of "personally identifiable information" under the FERPA 2011 regulations is as follows:

Personally Identifiable Information

- The term includes, but is not limited to—
 - (a) The student's name;
 - (b) The name of the student's parent or other family members;
 - (c) The address of the student or student's family;
 - (d) A personal identifier, such as the student's social security number, student number, or biometric record;
 - (e) Other indirect identifiers, such as the student's date of birth, place of birth, and mother's maiden name;
 - (f) Other information that, alone or in combination, is linked or linkable to a specific student that would allow a reasonable person in the school community, who does not have personal knowledge of the relevant circumstances, to identify the student with reasonable certainty; or
 - (g) Information requested by a person who the educational agency or institution reasonably believes knows the identity of the student to whom the education record relates.³⁹
 - Of this set of personally identifying information described in FERPA, some information is not available to use as directory information. The regulations give a list of allowable

38 "Publicly released" is defined in FERPA under *disclosure*. "*Disclosure* means to permit access to or the release, transfer, or other communication of personally identifiable information contained in education records by any means, including oral, written, or electronic means, to any party except the party identified as the party that provided or created the record." 34 CFR Part §99.3.

39 20 U.S.C. 1232g; 34 CFR Part 99.3.

directory information, and give educational institutions discretion to add more categories to the list. The following is the most recent regulatory description of what can and cannot be included in directory information:

Directory Information

- (a) Directory information includes, but is not limited to, the student's name; address; telephone listing; electronic mail address; photograph; date and place of birth; major field of study; grade level; enrollment status (*e.g.*, undergraduate or graduate, full-time or part-time); dates of attendance; participation in officially recognized activities and sports; weight and height of members of athletic teams; degrees, honors, and awards received; and the most recent educational agency or institution attended.
- (b) Directory information does not include a student's—
 - (1) Social security number; or
 - (2) Student identification (ID) number, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this definition.
- (c) In accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b) of this definition, directory information includes—
 - (1) A student ID number, user ID, or other unique personal identifier used by a 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 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; and
 - (2) A student ID number or other unique personal identifier that is displayed on a student ID badge, but only if the identifier cannot be used to gain access to education records except when used in conjunction with one or more factors that authenticate the user's identity, such as a PIN, password, or other factor known or possessed only by the authorized user.⁴⁰

FERPA attempts a difficult balancing act with its approach to differentiating *personally identifiable information* and *directory information*. In today's data ecosystems,⁴¹ it is difficult to persuasively argue that the information FERPA allows for inclusion in directory information is without "risk of harm" in today's world and its digital ecosystems. This is particularly true of full name, street address, photos and videos, and home address. See the section of this report regarding data brokers.

⁴⁰ 20 U.S.C. 1232g(a)(5)(A).

⁴¹ An excellent discussion of modern ecosystems in the school setting is Elana Zeide, *The Structural Consequences of Big Data-Driven Education* (June 23, 2017). *Big Data*, Vol 5, No. 2 (2017): 164-172. Available at: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2991794>. "Technological mediation and data-driven decision-making have a particularly significant impact in learning environments because the education process primarily consists of dynamic information exchange. In this overview, I highlight three significant structural shifts that accompany school reliance on data-driven instructional platforms that perform core school functions: teaching, assessment, and credentialing."

E. FERPA Notices and the Conditions for Public Release of Students' Directory Information

Student directory information may be disclosed publicly without consent *after* certain conditions are met. The key requirement FERPA imposes on schools is that prior to disclosing directory information, schools must give public notice to parents of students and to eligible students, and this notice must be made annually. The notice must contain three specific elements:

1. **What kinds of information** the school has designated as “directory information.”
2. **Clear notice** that parents or eligible students have the right to refuse or opt out of these types of information as directory information.
3. **The specific time period** parents or students have available to notify the educational institution in writing that they do not want all or part of the information designated as directory information. The time allowed must be reasonable for parents or eligible students to submit a FERPA directory information opt out request.

The FERPA notice requirements are specified in the regulations issued by the Department of Education under the FERPA statute. The most recent iteration of the FERPA regulations published in 2011.⁴²

Schools may choose to designate directory information elements, but also and also take an extra step of placing restrictions on the information they have designated as available for disclosure. For example, one institution wrote in its FERPA policy that because date of birth could be considered “somewhat more sensitive to some community members” that the school was going to make reasonable efforts that the date of birth would only be released to “those who have a legitimate need to obtain such information.”

42 FERPA regulations, 2011. See 53 FR 11943, Apr. 11, 1988, as amended at 76 FR 75642, Dec. 2, 2011.

a) An educational agency or institution may disclose directory information if it has given public notice to parents of students in attendance and eligible students in attendance at the agency or institution of:

- (1) The types of personally identifiable information that the agency or institution has designated as directory information;
- (2) A parent's or eligible student's right to refuse to let the agency or institution designate any or all of those types of information about the student as directory information; and
- (3) The period of time within which a parent or eligible student has to notify the agency or institution in writing that he or she does not want any or all of those types of information about the student designated as directory information.

(b) An educational agency or institution may disclose directory information about former students without complying with the notice and opt out conditions in paragraph (a) of this section. However, the agency or institution must continue to honor any valid request to opt out of the disclosure of directory information made while a student was in attendance unless the student rescinds the opt out request.

...

(d) In its public notice to parents and eligible students in attendance at the agency or institution that is described in paragraph (a) of this section, an educational agency or institution may specify that disclosure of directory information will be limited to specific parties, for specific purposes, or both. When an educational agency or institution specifies that disclosure of directory information will be limited to specific parties, for specific purposes, or both, the educational agency or institution must limit its directory information disclosures to those specified in its public notice that is described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(e) An educational agency or institution may not disclose or confirm directory information without meeting the written consent requirements in §99.30 if a student's social security number or other non-directory information is used alone or combined with other data elements to identify or help identify the student or the student's records. Available at: https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/ferpa-regulations#0.1_se34.1.99_137.

When an educational institution places restrictions like these on directory information, it is called “limiting directory information.” Putting limits on the disclosure of information designated as directory information is up to the discretion of the school. When schools specify some limits on how they disclose directory information, the limit is binding on them.

Under FERPA, the regulations regarding directory information are *permissive*, which means that schools *may* release directory information if they want to. But schools do not *have to* release this information because directory information disclosures are not mandated by the FERPA statute or its associated regulations, with some exceptions.

F. What Methods Can Schools Use to Make Notice Under FERPA?

Current FERPA regulations require that schools must provide annual notice to parents and eligible students. The particular means or method of notification is left “to the discretion of each school.” The school may generally provide notice by any means likely to inform eligible students of the types of information it has designated as directory information. The Department of Education allows for group notification of FERPA rights, and does not require that schools notify parents or eligible students individually. The means of notification that have been specifically mentioned in the FERPA regulations include notice through the following methods:

- A special letter,
- PTA bulletin,
- Student handbook,
- Or a Newspaper article⁴³

These notification methods are just examples. Nevertheless, the Department of Education needs to provide formal, updated guidance regarding FERPA notification that takes into account notification on websites, via electronic mail, or through school platforms or integrated student information systems.

The research results regarding FERPA notices appear in detail in the following section of the report along with best practices to help improve outcomes.

43 “Schools may disclose, without consent, ‘directory’ information such as a student’s name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, honors and awards, and dates of attendance. However, schools must tell parents and eligible students about directory information and allow parents and eligible students a reasonable amount of time to request that the school not disclose directory information about them. Schools must notify parents and eligible students annually of their rights under FERPA. **The actual means of notification (special letter, inclusion in a PTA bulletin, student handbook, or newspaper article) is left to the discretion of each school.**” [Emphasis added] US Department of Education, Family Compliance Office Home, *Family Rights and Privacy Act*, Available at: <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpc/ferpa/index.html>.

Part II: Discussion of Findings

FERPA Policies

I. Notice of FERPA Policies

The mechanics of FERPA rely heavily on the notice component of FERPA. Each year, educational institutions must provide a FERPA notice to parents and eligible students, and this notice must provide three specific elements.

First, notice must provide specific information about **what kinds of information** the school has designated as “directory information.”

Second, the notice must clearly state that parents or eligible students have the **right to refuse or opt out** of these types of information as directory information.

Third, the notice must **declare the specific time period that parents or students have to notify the educational institution** in writing that they do not want all or part of the information designated as directory information. The amount of time for opt out must be reasonable.

Again, it is important to emphasize that schools are given broad discretion as to the mechanics of how they make the notice. For example, schools may provide a notice in a special letter, a newspaper article, a PTA bulletin, or a student handbook, for example. The means of notification are not limited to these forms of notification, however.

The FERPA regulation sets out the requirements for notice.⁴⁴ The three-part FERPA notice is not a

⁴⁴ FERPA regulations, 2011. See 53 FR 11943, Apr. 11, 1988, as amended at 76 FR 75642, Dec. 2, 2011.

a) An educational agency or institution may disclose directory information if it has given public notice to parents of students in attendance and eligible students in attendance at the agency or institution of:

(1) The types of personally identifiable information that the agency or institution has designated as directory information;

(2) A parent’s or eligible student’s right to refuse to let the agency or institution designate any or all of those types of information about the student as directory information; and

(3) The period of time within which a parent or eligible student has to notify the agency or institution in writing that he or she does not want any or all of those types of information about the student designated as directory information.

(b) An educational agency or institution may disclose directory information about former students without complying with the notice and opt out conditions in paragraph (a) of this section. However, the agency or institution must continue to honor any valid request to opt out of the disclosure of directory information made while a student was in attendance unless the student rescinds the opt out request.

...

(d) In its public notice to parents and eligible students in attendance at the agency or institution that is described in paragraph (a) of this section, an educational agency or institution may specify that disclosure of directory information will be limited to specific parties, for specific purposes, or both. When an educational agency or institution specifies that disclosure of directory information will be limited to specific parties, for specific purposes, or both, the educational agency or institution must limit its directory information disclosures to those specified in its public notice that is described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(e) An educational agency or institution may not disclose or confirm directory information without meeting the written consent requirements in §99.30 if a student’s social security number or other non-directory

suggestion for covered schools; appropriate and compliant notice *must* be given. The Department of Education has published Model FERPA Notices, included for reference in Appendix E.

Effective notice is crucial. If parents and eligible students do not receive proper notification that directory information may be released without prior consent, then important protections provided by the statute become moot in practice. The intent of Congress was to *provide privacy* for parents and students.

We utilized two separate methodologies to understand FERPA notices.

- First, we undertook an exhaustive search for FERPA notices at the studied schools. We attempted to find a studied school's FERPA notice no matter how much effort it required. This meant checking web sites, emailing schools, and calling schools and school districts. The reason phone calls were in some cases necessary is because schools may distribute FERPA notice via paper or email. For a small percentage of schools, we were unable to list any result. Some schools refused to talk to us when we called them and requested a copy of the FERPA notice. A very small percentage of schools simply did not have the form, or did not understand what we were asking for.
- In our second methodology we sought to quantify what a very simple search on the schools' web sites would find regarding FERPA notice and opt out. We conducted a methodical search of school web sites using specific parameters for each studied school.
 - When a search tool was available for the school and/or district website, we did a keyword search for FERPA and tested for the following:
 - A.) Whether there were search results for "FERPA," and
 - B.) If there were results, did a search lead to the annual FERPA notice?
 - For this methodology, we did not conduct hours of research in order to find the FERPA forms.
 - When a search tool was not available, we looked on the home page for a link to FERPA.

We give a more detailed description of our methodology in the appendices of this report.

For the research regarding online notice, we analyzed the web sites of educational institutions according to all of the data fields listed in Appendix A and B. It is important to contextualize the research results by noting that *nowhere in the FERPA regulations is it specified that educational institutions must post FERPA notice on a web site*. It is acceptable for educational institutions to provide the notice on paper, or however the institution sees fit. However, because of the widespread use of online tools today, testing for online versions of the FERPA notice is an important data point.

The purpose of conducting this research is 1) to understand how a modern parent or eligible student would reasonably be able to find FERPA materials on their own; 2) to document in this baseline study the general practices of schools; and 3) to propose improvements. It is a reasonable assumption that students and parents will seek FERPA documentation online as a primary response to acquiring the relevant FERPA information from a school. As such, this research analyzed the online implementation of FERPA.

information is used alone or combined with other data elements to identify or help identify the student or the student's records. Available at: https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/ferpa-regulations#0.1_se34.1.99_137.

A. What the Research Found

The research methodologies for FERPA notice included a comprehensive search and a second “simple search” for locating material on school websites as a parent or student might.⁴⁵

Comprehensive search for notice across multiple posting mediums, including paper:

When utilizing **many methods of searching for FERPA notice** (comprehensive website searches, website searches at school and district level, and in some cases relevant board of education searches, phone calls, emails), then **a majority of educational institutions did provide some form of FERPA notice.**

- **98 percent or 100 of 102 postsecondary institutions studied provided annual FERPA notices when a comprehensive search for notice was performed utilizing phone, web, paper and other searches.**
- **97 percent or 5,035 of 5145 primary / secondary schools studied provided annual FERPA notice when a comprehensive search for notice was performed utilizing phone, web, paper and other searches.**

Note: One postsecondary school and a handful of primary/secondary schools did not respond to WPF's queries via phone or other methods.

Comprehensive searches could take anywhere from a half hour to many hours to complete.

We note that while it was important for WPF to conduct comprehensive searches to establish a research baseline, it also became abundantly clear that FERPA notice can be very difficult and time consuming to reacquire if the notice was not also made prominently available online.

Search for online FERPA notice utilizing simple search techniques

Utilizing a “simple search” methodology, we searched for information on school websites regarding **online FERPA notice.** We found:

- **51 percent** of primary/secondary schools posted some form of annual FERPA notice **online.**
- **98 percent** of postsecondary schools posted the annual FERPA notice **online.**

It is important to note the overall influence of school platforms in these results. At the primary and secondary levels, if a large, urban school district was utilizing a platform that did not post FERPA notices, then it could mean that more than 1,000 schools were on that platform and did not post FERPA notices online in a public facing way.

School districts' choice of platform and how that platform was configured had an effect on the results at the primary and secondary level in particular. Platforms at the postsecondary level generally did not interfere with the presence of public-facing FERPA pages on postsecondary educational sites.

1. At the postsecondary level, 98 percent of schools posted FERPA **notice** online. Within these results are important distinctions in notice:

- **2 institutions provided no FERPA notice online, nor opt out forms.**

⁴⁵ The survey methodologies are explained in Appendix A, B, and C.

- 5 institutions provided FERPA notice, but the locations were in difficult locations (student financial aid web pages, how to pay a bill, IT department.)
- 30 institutions provided FERPA notice online, but not an opt out form.
- 8 institutions provided exceptionally clear FERPA notice online, but no opt out form.
- 35 institutions provided very clear notice and a FERPA opt out form.
- 22 institutions provided notice and opt out, but it was unclear, dense, or hard to navigate.

The problematic practices can be grouped into several key areas.

First, problems most typically involved the *completeness* of the notices. The preponderance of problems involved incomplete information, or information that was disorganized or hard to understand. The problems were not about just complying with FERPA. For example, dense and legalistic language is not a compliance problem. It is a “FERPA-plus” challenge in that the notice was not effective in communicating to students and parents.

- *Missing FERPA policies:* Not all schools posted complete FERPA notices or policies online. For example, one state postsecondary school did not provide FERPA *notice* to students online, although an *opt out form* was available in the school’s online system.
- *Legalistic language:* Some FERPA websites had complete FERPA notices and forms, but they contained dense language that could be difficult for many students to follow. The school technically complied with notice requirements, but the notice was ineffective.
- *Missing links to FERPA forms:* One of the most common problems at the postsecondary level was that some FERPA forms were missing. **Of the 100 schools that posted a FERPA notice online, 30 did not post a FERPA opt out form online.** A key reason schools did not post an opt out form is because the schools directed students to opt out by writing a letter or “notifying in writing” the proper department. A number of schools had a good FERPA page with general information, but the webpages did not link to either withholding or withdrawal forms. Students learned they had rights, but could not easily effectuate them.

From our researchers’ notebooks, some excerpts of bright spots and problems when evaluating FERPA notices online.

- “Limited information only pertaining to FERPA in the context of paying university bills.”
- “Very clear pages for both students and staff members on FERPA rights and responsibilities.”
- “Very obscure location under cost & aid / tuition & costs / student accounts.”
- “Poorly organized page on IT section of website with minimal relevancy to students.”
- “Clearly organized FERPA page with student-centric info; needs to have PDF of opt-out form.”

Postsecondary: Are FERPA Notice and FERPA Opt Out Forms Downloadable Outside the Student Information System?

No								Yes						
AK	AK	AL	AL	AR	AR	AZ	CA	AZ	CO	CT	DC	DC	FL	GA
CA	CO	CT	DE	DE	FL	IA	IA	GA	HI	HI	ID	IN	KS	KY
ID	IL	IL	IN	KS	KY	LA	LA	MA	MD	ME	MI	MN	MO	MT
MA	MD	ME	MI	MN	MO	MS	MS	NC	ND	NE	NH	NH	NJ	NV
MT	NC	ND	NE	NJ	NM	NM	OH	NV	NY	NY	OH	OK	OK	OR
OR	RI	RI	SC	SC	SD	TX	VA	PA	PA	SD	TN	TN	TX	UT
VA	VT	VT	WA	WA	WI	WY		UT	WI	WV	WV	WY		

Figure 2. Aggregate of studied postsecondary institutions that make a FERPA opt out notice and a FERPA opt out form available on their web site that is open to the public. No registration is required to view the forms.

Postsecondary: Is FERPA Notice or Opt-out available on the School Registrar Page?

No								Click Away				Unknown		Yes
AK	AK	AL	AR	CA	CA	CO	CT	AR	AZ	CO	CT	MD	NV	AL
DC	DE	FL	HI	IA	IA	ID	ID	DC	DE	GA	GA			AZ
IL	IL	IN	IN	KS	KY	KY	LA	HI	KS	MA	ME			FL
LA	MA	MD	ME	MI	MI	MN	MN	MO	MT	NC	NC			WV
MO	MS	MS	MT	ND	ND	NE	NE	NH	NJ	NM	NM			
NH	NJ	NV	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI	NY	NY	OH	OK			
RI	SC	SC	SD	TX	VA	VA	VT	OR	PA	SD	TN			
VT	WA	WA	WI	WI	WY			TN	TX	UT	UT			
								WV	WY					

Figure 3. Aggregate of studied postsecondary institutions that post FERPA notices or opt outs on, or one click away from, the Registrar page. This research was to understand the role of Registrar pages of postsecondary institutions regarding FERPA information.

2. At the primary and secondary level, the research revealed several challenges regarding FERPA notices. The challenges documented by the research are:

- *Regarding online notification, FERPA notices were often extremely difficult to find on primary/secondary websites.* Some school websites had literally no information about FERPA, but extended searches through district-level links tended to uncover FERPA notices posted on the school website and other related websites.
 - Approximately **32 schools posted FERPA policies on a separate Board of Education website.**
 - **A handful of schools, (<30) posted FERPA notice in a code of conduct.**
 - **6 schools had broken links to FERPA notices.**
 - In cases where the notice was difficult to find, follow-up phone calls often found that the schools primarily provided either paper or electronic forms to parents once a year. The primary and secondary schools did largely comply with FERPA, but this compliance could be invisible online.
 - Some school platforms had deleterious impacts on the public availability of FERPA notice. Schools that use certain platforms create “FERPA deserts” where literally no information about FERPA can be found through a keyword search or through following links on the public web site. Even if FERPA information is posted behind the password protection, it is not enough. Public-facing FERPA notices are important for parents and students who are looking for school policies around data privacy.
- *Multiple terms, and confusion about the terms:* If schools did not use or know the term FERPA or *directory information*, searching for the relevant notices and opt out information online became extremely difficult. It was a challenge to discuss FERPA in general or directory information in particular with primary and secondary staff members who did not have general knowledge of these terms.
- *Student Handbooks as a notification method:* Some primary and secondary schools post FERPA notices in student handbooks. The handbooks are sometimes available online. The FERPA notices tend to be buried in the handbooks even when the handbooks are posted online.
- *Parents asked to write opt out letter from scratch:* Some schools ask parents to write an opt out letter from scratch.
 - For example, one school posted a notice that said: “Parents will be given an opportunity to prevent the release of this directory information by filing a written objection with the district.”⁴⁶ The notice, which was primarily a notice of information designated as directory information, did not include any contact information for parents who might want to file an objection (opt out).

46 A copy of this notice is on file at WPF offices.

“FERPA Deserts” Can be Created by Poorly Implemented School Website Platforms

Website platforms can be improperly configured and can create “FERPA deserts” where no FERPA information is available on the school website to the public. When this occurs, it is a deeply flawed implementation of FERPA. FERPA policies and notices need to be publicly available on all school websites regardless of website platform or construction.

The websites below are of schools in different states. Both schools are using the same platform.

Middle School (Mid-Atlantic): No Search Results for FERPA on School Website

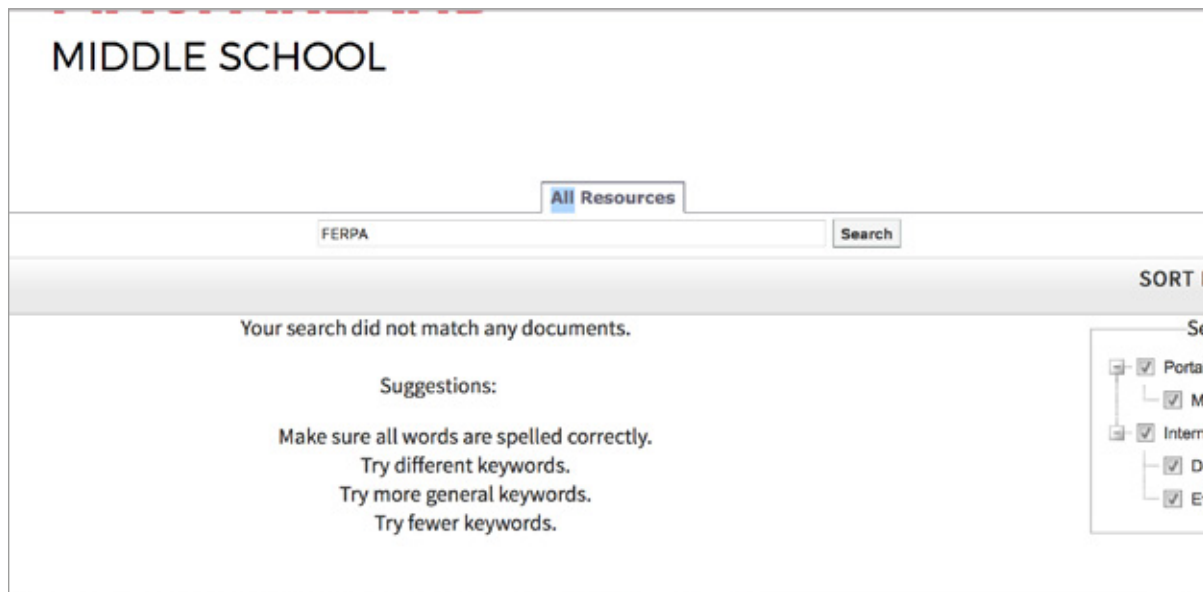


Figure 4: This screenshot of an urban Mid-Atlantic middle school website shows the results after a keyword search for FERPA was performed from the home page. There were no results site-wide. This is a problematic implementation of FERPA notice. This school is using the same platform as the high school in the Figure 5.

High School (Northeastern): No Search Results for FERPA on School Website

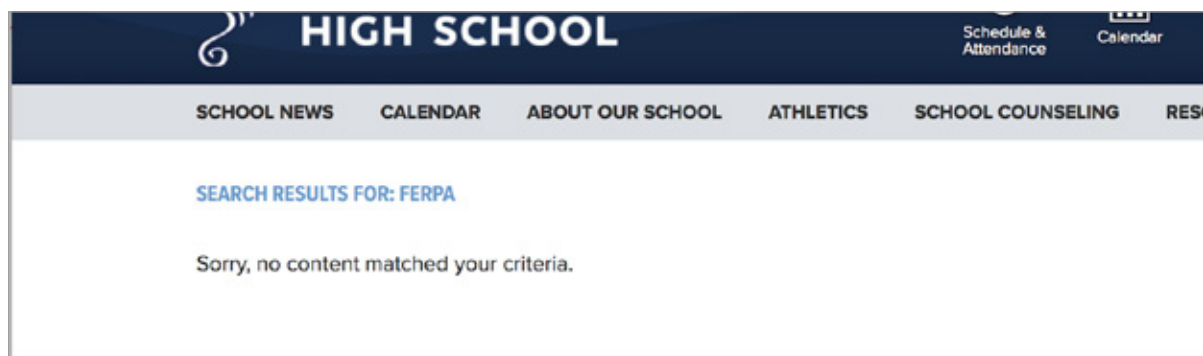


Figure 5: In the screenshot above, a rural Northeastern high school website in a different state displays a zero search result to a keyword search for FERPA. No FERPA notices are posted on the school’s public web site. A keyword search displays no content site wide. Clicking through the links also did not turn up FERPA notice.

3. Best Practices:

Postsecondary institutions

- It is a best practice for the mandatory annual FERPA notice to be posted online in a prominent location year round.
- Although it is not mandatory per the regulations, we recommend institutions provide FERPA opt out forms online along with FERPA notices.

These two following exemplars highlight key best practices at the postsecondary level.

- **Provide a permanent online repository of policies for the handling of student data, including FERPA. Ensure that all FERPA forms, including opt out, are available on the same webpage. Provide a “One Stop Shop” FERPA hub.**
- **Keep responsibility for similar policies in the same office, such as the registrar. There should be a list of school officials who can answer questions from students and parents.** The research found that 4/102 postsecondary schools, or **less than 1 percent** of postsecondary schools, posted detailed FERPA information directly on the Registrar’s site. However, **32 percent**, or 33/102 postsecondary institutions posted FERPA information 1 to 2 clicks away from the Registrar’s site. Links from the Registrar’s site could easily become a quasi-standard location for postsecondary schools to post FERPA data. This would provide helpful consistency for students.

A best practice exemplar here is Penn State University, which provides a good, simple form listing relevant data policies on the Registrar’s page.⁴⁷ FERPA policies are included and are thoroughly described. The FERPA materials include a link to a comprehensive, clear, and well-written document titled *University Policy on Confidentiality of Student Records*. That document discusses FERPA and other privacy policies, includes names and contact details of school staff who can provide more information, and lists university officials responsible for student records.⁴⁸ The addition of contact information and responsible parties is helpful for students and parents.

47 Penn State, Registrar Page. Available at: http://www.registrar.psu.edu/confidentiality/directory_information.cfm.

48 Penn State University, *AD11 University Policy on Confidentiality of Student Records*. Available at: <https://policy.psu.edu/policies/Ad11>.

Best Practice, PennState University Registrar's Page

The screenshot shows the PennState University Registrar's website. The header includes the PennState logo and the text "PennState University Registrar". Below the header is a navigation bar with links: Home, LionPATH, CollegeNET, Schedule of Courses, Academic Calendars, Faculty/Staff, Contact, and About Us. On the left side, there is a vertical menu with links to various services: Academic Actions, Academic Calendars, Change of Campus, Classroom and Event Scheduling (25Live), Confidentiality/FERPA, Degree Audit, Enrollment Verifications, Exams, Grades, Graduation, Leaving the University, Programs and Majors, Registration, Returning to the University, Solomon Amendment, Schedule of Courses, Student Forms, Transcripts, and Transfer Credits. The main content area is titled "Directory Information". It contains a paragraph explaining that student record information is confidential and private, and that the University does not release student record information without prior written consent of the student. It also defines "directory information" as information which would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. A list of 12 items of directory information is provided: 1. Name, 2. Address (local, permanent residence and electronic mail), 3. Telephone number, 4. Class level (semester class or level: first-year, sophomore, junior, senior, etc.), 5. Major, 6. Student activities, 7. Weight/height (athletic teams), 8. Dates of attendance, 9. Enrollment status (full-time, part-time, or not enrolled), 10. Date of graduation, 11. Degrees and awards received and where received, and 12. Most recent educational institution attended. Below this list, there is a section titled "To Withhold Directory Information". It states that all students may request that directory information not be released publicly. This is an important student privilege that results in the following: • Student name/address is excluded from the Penn State Web Directory and printed telephone directories. Requests to withhold will not alter previously published directories. • Your name will not appear in the results of an Canvas search. You will need to self-enroll or contact the Penn State Service Desk at 865-HELP or canvas@psu.edu to join teams and to participate in courses not on your semester schedule. • Your name will not appear in the commencement program. • Verification of enrollment, graduation, or degrees awarded will not be provided to third parties, including potential employers. • No information will be released to any person (including the student) on the telephone or via email. • In order to withhold directory information, the student must: 1. Complete and sign the [Request to Withhold Directory Information Form](#). 2. Present or mail this signed form along with a copy of photo identification to any campus Registrar's office. 3. If an email address is provided, the student will receive an official notification when the withholding of directory information is in effect. • Requests to withhold directory information are in effect until removed, in writing, by the student. Below this, there is a section titled "To Release Directory Information". It states that to reverse the action of withholding directory information, the student must complete and sign the [Request to Release Directory Information Form](#). 1. To reverse the action of withholding directory information, the student must complete and sign the [Request to Release Directory Information Form](#). 2. Present or mail this signed form along with a copy of photo identification to any campus Registrar's office. 3. If an email address is provided, the student will receive an official notification when directory information will be released.

Figure 6. PennState adds excellent contextual text about FERPA directory information and links to FERPA annual notices and FERPA opt out forms directly on its Registrar page. This is a best practice exemplar for FERPA notice.

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, provides another best practice case study for treatment of FERPA materials.⁴⁹ The university provides the FERPA annual notice, all FERPA forms, explanations of the policies, and the full context for FERPA at a FERPA website. The website provides the kind of rich notice that serves students and parents.

49 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, *One Stop Shop: FERPA*. Available at: <https://ferpa.utk.edu/procedures/>.

Best Practice, University of Tennessee, Knoxville FERPA and Student Privacy website hub

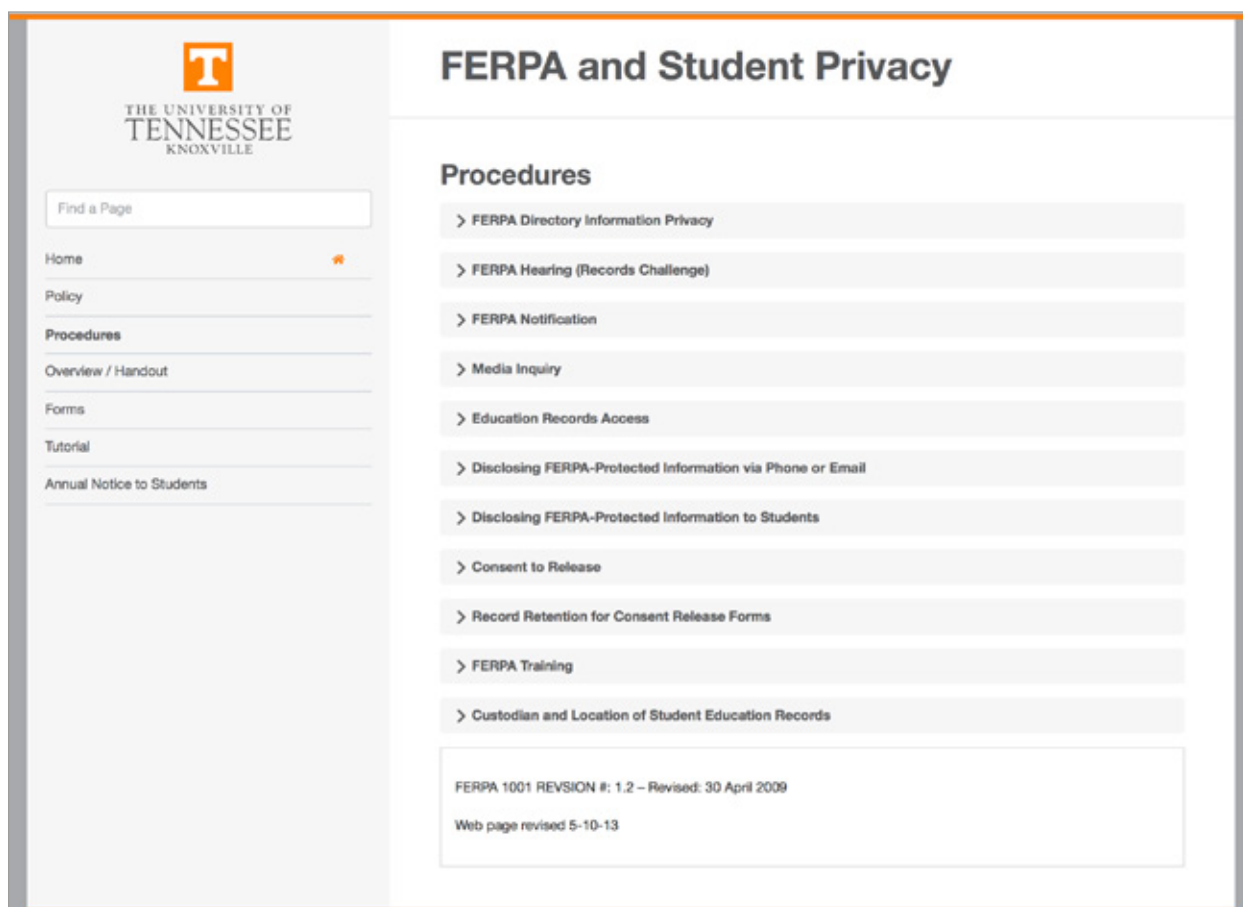


Figure 7. The University of Tennessee, Knoxville created a “one stop shop” with prominent labeling, prominent links to FERPA directory information privacy, and additional information. This is another exemplar of a best practice in FERPA notice implementation.

Best Practices:

Primary and Secondary institutions

- **Provide parents, students, and the public with prominent online FERPA notice, and online FERPA opt out forms. In today’s digital world, all FERPA materials online must be available on a public-facing part of the school website.** Parents must be able to easily find FERPA materials before they enroll their children in a school. If the school runs a non-public school platform or student portal, the school will still need to ensure that **in addition to** school portal activity around FERPA, that there is publicly available notice on the website.
- **Prominent FERPA notice entails providing a clearly labeled link from the home page directly to the FERPA annual notice. Or, a search for FERPA in a search box should uncover the pertinent information.** Parents and students should not need to click through websites and do investigative searches to find the annual FERPA notice.

A best practice exemplar may be found on this Baltimore City School’s website,⁵⁰ where a search for

50 Carver Vocational Tech High School, Baltimore City Schools. Search results for term FERPA. Available at:

FERPA on the home page led to clear results for FERPA. The first search result is the relevant page: the Opt out of release of directory information. This type of simple search with a well-positioned relevant result provides a supportive environment for a student or parent searching a school website for FERPA information.

Best Practice, Baltimore City Public School website search, FERPA results

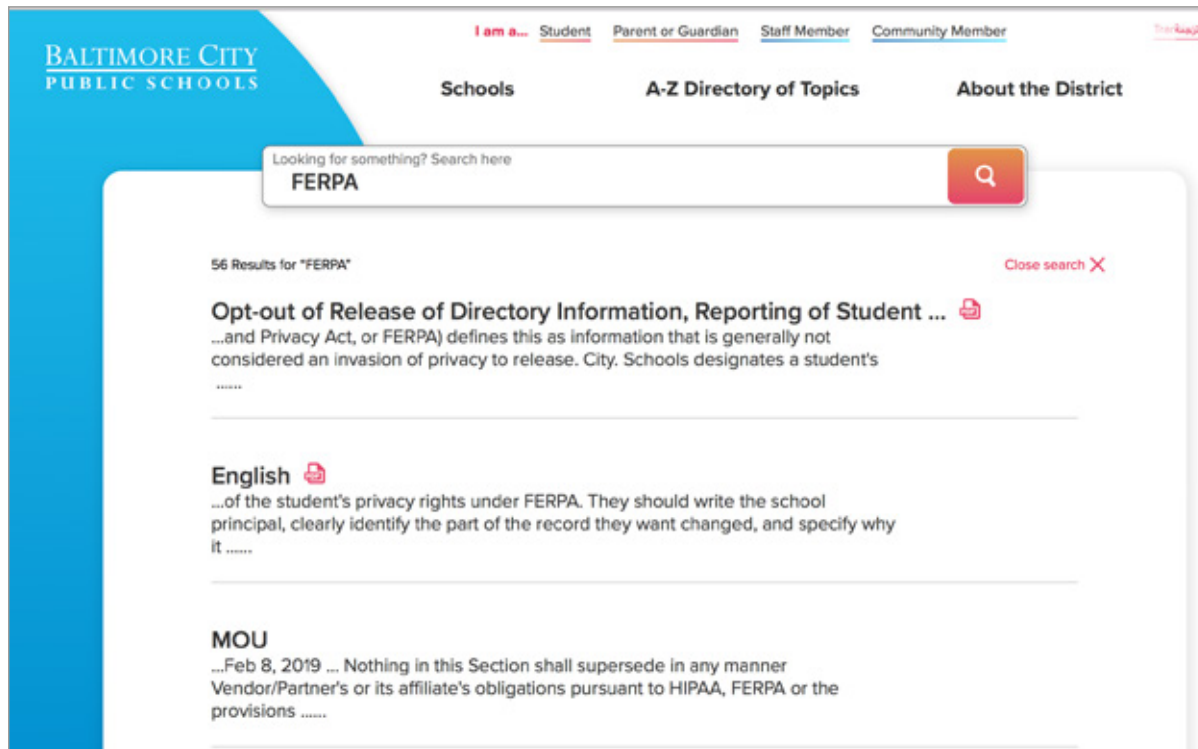


Figure 8. At the Baltimore City Public School website, a search from the school's home page displayed relevant results that led to FERPA notice and opt out information. This is an example of a best practice implementation of FERPA notice online.

The actual FERPA opt out notice for the school is quite good, and represents best practices regarding clarity, granularity of choice, and completeness.

Best Practice: FERPA Opt out and contextual information for Baltimore City Public Schools

Opt-out of Release of Directory Information, Reporting of Student Activities, and use of Student's Creative Work, 2019-20

Baltimore City Public Schools (City Schools) takes student privacy very seriously. Sometimes we are asked to provide information about schools and students to organizations or individuals, and sometimes we share pictures of students, student work, and other information about school activities.

If you DO NOT want information about your child (or about yourself, if you are a student 18 years of age or older*) to be shared, please read this form, fill out the bottom, and return the signed form to your school.

What information may be shared with outside groups?

City Schools may share "directory information" with outside organizations. A federal law (the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, or FERPA) defines this information that is generally not considered an invasion of privacy to release. City Schools designates a student's name, address, telephone number, current school name, photographic image, participation in activities and sports, height and weight (if on an athletic team), years in attendance at City Schools, grade level, major field of study, degrees, honors and awards received, and most recent educational institution attended prior to City Schools as directory information.

There are also two federal laws that require City Schools to provide military recruiters, upon request, with student names, addresses, and telephone numbers, unless parents/guardians (or you, if you are a student 18 years of age or older*) have advised us that they do not want the information disclosed.

If you DO NOT want your directory information released to some or all outside organizations, you must fill out this form sign it, and return it to your school. Unless you do so, City Schools may release this information without your written or oral consent, including to military recruiters.

* If you are a current student, 18 years of age or older, do not live at home, and are not claimed as a dependent by your parent/guardian on his/her tax return, you are considered an "eligible student" and can fill out this form yourself.

What about information shared with TV or radio stations, newspapers, magazines, or other reporters?


Media outlets and reporters often report on students or school activities. In the course of their reporting, they may publish photographs of students, audio- or videorecordings of students, directory information, or creative work (e.g., drawings, performances, written work). Please keep in mind that these reports may appear on local or national publications, television, or radio stations, including the media outlets' online and social media channels.

If you DO NOT want your child to be involved in media coverage (or yourself, if you are a student 18 years of age or older*), you must fill out this form, sign it, and return it to your school.

How does City Schools itself share pictures, video, or other information about my child?

City Schools often shares stories with the public about student accomplishments and school activities—for example, on our website (www.baltimorecityschools.org), TV station (Education Channel 77 on Comcast in Baltimore City), and social media (e.g., Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and Vimeo), and similar vehicles produced in partnership with the Maryland Stadium Authority, City of Baltimore, and the Interagency Committee on School Construction for the 21st Century School Buildings Program. We also include pictures of students and examples of student work in publications (e.g., the Family Calendar, the Middle and High School Choice Guide) and promotional materials (e.g., fliers, brochures, and advertisements, which can include things like MTA bus placards or billboards).

If you DO NOT want City Schools to include your child in reporting, publications, or other coverage (or yourself, if you are a student 18 years of age or older*), you must fill out this form sign it, and return it to your school.



Complete and return only if you DO NOT want information to be shared in some or all of the ways described on this form by September 30, 2019 or within two weeks of enrollment.

<p>Student's name: _____</p> <p>Student's identification number (if known): _____</p> <p>Current school and grade: _____</p> <p>Parent/guardian's name (please print; leave blank if you are an eligible student): _____</p> <p>If you are signing as an eligible student, what is your date of birth? _____</p> <p>Signature of parent, guardian or eligible student: _____</p>	<p>As the parent/guardian of this student or as the eligible student,</p> <p>I do not allow City Schools to release my child's (or, if you are an eligible student, my) directory information (check all that apply):</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">In City Schools materials (e.g., team rosters, performance programs or playbills, school or district websites, social media, etc.)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">To United States military recruiters</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">To institutions of higher learning</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">To the media</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">To any organization of parents, teachers, students or former students; businesses; agencies; governmental or political offices; or any combination of these groups</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">To anyone</p> <p>I do not allow City Schools or external media outlets (check all the apply):</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">To report on or use my child's (or, if you are an eligible student, my) name, photo, audio-, or videorecording</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">To publish, reproduce, or display my child's (or, if you are an eligible student, my) intellectual property created during school-sponsored activities and/or learning experiences</p> <p>Date: _____</p>
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Figure 9. A click on a link to Opt Out of Release of Directory Information on Baltimore City Public School's website leads directly to this quite good FERPA opt out form. Making such forms available to the public prior to any sign in requirements is a best practice.

- **Notice of FERPA policies and opt out should be prominent and should remain online year-round.** Many K-12 schools provide paper forms or email forms to parents. A best practice is to provide FERPA annual notice linked from a prominent place on the home page at all times in addition to the paper forms.
- **Use consistent terms:** FERPA, directory information opt out, or directory information restriction are the most commonly used terms. It would be helpful for the Department of Education to standardize the terminology so that students and parents see the same terms at all schools.
- **Put all relevant FERPA forms and information in one prominent location online that is publicly available. Parents and students who are relocating or thinking of a local move need to be able to see FERPA forms readily online.**
- To serve the needs of those who are highly adapted to digital technologies, educational institutions should ensure FERPA notices are readily available online and can be read on mobile devices as well as laptop computers. School web sites are key for providing prominent links to FERPA annual notices that are accessible to the public and students.

Additional recommendations:

- **Guidance: The U.S. Department of Education** should provide new guidance for K-12 schools specifically providing that all FERPA materials be available on the public-facing web sites of K-12 schools as a minimum necessary step.
- **The guidance should also address “school platforms” or integrated student information systems** The guidance should specifically provide that parents can access FERPA materials without being required to provide registration information to any system. FERPA policies should be posted online and available to the public to meet general transparency obligations.
- School boards, state lawmakers, and Department of Education regulators should provide updated and more specific instructions for primary and secondary schools’ annual FERPA notices.

II. Information Schools Can Share When No Opt Out is in Place?

Directory information means information contained in an education record of a student that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. The specific types of information included in directory information are left to the discretion of the school. As a result, there is wide variability in what information educational institutions share without prior consent from a student or parent.

Schools can designate as directory information a student’s full name, age, photograph, email address, phone number, grade or level of study, course of study, and physical address, among other information. Schools may not include as directory information Social Security Numbers, or school ID numbers (there are some exceptions for the use of school ID numbers).

One point worth emphasizing is that some directory information about students at all levels may be collected by data brokers and used in personal and household files about the student for the rest of the student’s life. Information that a school may eventually discard after a student leaves can live on forever in private files. Further, information that schools have disclosed about students name, exact data of birth, gender, primary language spoken, and even home address and names of parents and/ or guardians may be used in ways that schools have not intended nor imagined.

We also note that gender has become a complex and controversial designation. Gender is no longer just M or F, and gender changes can and do occur. Schools must grapple with these issues, but they do not need to make matters worse by releasing gender information publicly.

A. What the Research Found

- **The research revealed significant variability in designations of directory information. Some schools release minimal information. Others release broad categories of information.**
- **Almost all schools share student names.**
- **An aggregate of all fields we found during the research, from all institutions including primary, secondary, and postsecondary includes the following categories of directory information that schools, in aggregate, have designated to be released without prior consent:**
 - Name of student
 - Gender
 - Date of birth
 - Date and place of birth
 - Hometown, city, and state
 - Primary language spoken
 - Social media handles
 - Local address
 - Permanent home address
 - Residence Hall address
 - Address of parents or guardians
 - Telephone listings Student email addresses
 - Telephone number and email address of parents or guardians
 - Student email addresses
 - Student employee telephone listing
 - Dates of attendance
 - Withdrawal dates
 - Program / major field of study
 - Degrees and certificates received / dates
 - Academic and co-curricular awards, honors, and scholarships, and dates received
 - Number of hours enrolled and number completed
 - The most recent educational institution attended
 - Participation in officially recognized activities
 - Weight and Height of students on athletic teams
 - “PeopleSoft number”
 - Student ID number, user ID or other unique identifier
 - Student’s district identification number
 - Photograph(s)

- Electronic images
- Digitized photo
- Class photo
- Videos
- Photographs or recordings of students taken by surveillance cameras where the images do not depict specific students engaging in actions that would constitute violations of the Code of Student Conduct
- Yearbook pictures
- Annual yearbook print copies, playbills, program guides, or recordings of school sponsored events
- Student employee telephone listing
- Student employee job classification
- Student employee email address
- Student positions held
- Nature and place of employment
- Nature and place of employment at school Yearbook pictures

1. At the postsecondary level, controversial data types emerged in the information that secondary schools chose to designate as directory information included:.

- Local address
- Permanent home address
- Residence Hall address
- Date of birth
- Hometown, city, and state
- Nature and place of employment
- The most recent educational institution attended
- Photographs

These data fields present meaningful privacy risks to students in today's world. The FERPA regulations are out of step with modern thought and digital realities. This is especially true for people who are victims of crime or others have heightened safety concerns (e.g., victims of domestic violence, jurors, and others). Students may not wish for their previous institutions to be named for a number of justifiable reasons. People who have experienced identity theft in the past will be aware that an exact date of birth plus a local address and other key pieces of personal data is a significant risk for identity theft.

Because directory information is essentially public and without further restrictions on use and disclosure, photographs may be repurposed in private sector and governmental analytical systems, such as face recognition systems. Parents and students may object to the unrestricted use of photographs, and the photographs may present additional safety risks for some students. Further, there are emerging issues with use of biometrics derived from "scraped" photographs.⁵¹ As a result, the release of

⁵¹ See: Kashmir Hill, *The secretive company that might end privacy as we know it*, The New York Times, January 20, 2020. Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/01/18/technology/clearview-privacy-facial-recognition.html>.

photographs today faces new aspects of sensitivity. Clearview AI, a company that builds face recognition products for sale to law enforcement, has disclosed in writing that it collects and uses publicly available images of minors:

Clearview AI Inc. collects publicly available images. This collection includes publicly available images of minors. We provide collected images in a searchable format to users. We actively work to remove all images of California-resident minors from all datasets. Clearview AI, Inc. processes all opt-out requests in a manner compliant with the relevant local laws, including opt-out requests related to minors.⁵²

The open posting of student photographs has acquired risks that schools need to take into account when determining what information to include in directory information. While we do not know if Clearview AI scraped school websites or not, we do know the company scraped social media sites. Schools with social media pages to which they posted images of students may have been included in the scraping.

2. At the primary and secondary school level, the research showed a similar pattern of difference is the types of information included as directory information. The problematic elements include the following information:

- Gender
- Permanent home address
- Date and place of birth
- Address of parents or guardians
- Telephone number and email address of parents or guardians
- Primary language spoken
- Social media handles
- Photographs

We note that the U.S. Department of Education guidance has already provided guidance discouraging the use of students' gender, race, and ethnicity as directory information.

“ The Department, through letters, guidance, and compliance training, since at least 1991, has consistently advised that the disclosure of a student's sex, ethnicity, or race as directory information would not comply with the regulatory definition, which provides that directory information is information that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed.”⁵³

52 *Filing of Clearview AI, Registration ID 367103*, January 14, 2020, Vermont Data Broker Registry. Vermont Secretary of State. Available at: <https://www.vtsosonline.com/online/DatabrokerInquire/DataBrokerInformation?businessID=367103>. See: Response to Question 7: “Clearview AI Inc. collects publicly available images. This collection includes publicly available images of minors. We provide collected images in a searchable format to users. We actively work to remove all images of California-resident minors from all datasets. Clearview AI, Inc. processes all opt-out requests in a manner compliant with the relevant local laws, including opt-out requests related to minors.”

53 *Guidance regarding the 2020 Census*, U.S. Department of Education, January 29, 2020. Available at: https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/sites/default/files/resource_document/file/ED_SPPO%20Letter%20to%20IHEs%20re%202020%20Census_v_01292020.pdf.

Schools routinely collect data. Collection of many types of personal information is understandable and is not, by itself, the heart of the privacy problem created by FERPA. The problem is that schools can release too much personal information as directory information without affirmative consent. Date and place of birth and primary language spoken do not belong in records released without prior written consent. Similarly, publicly releasing the home address of parents and guardians can interfere with safety plans of parents who face significant safety concerns. For example, public officials, including elected officials, judges, law enforcement, and teachers may have good reason for keeping their home addresses out of the public domain. The research found a few schools include social media handles in directory information. This too can be sensitive information for some, both students and parents.

Photographs for primary and secondary students create similar risks as discussed above for college students.

3. Roster of Information Shared Without Opt Out in Educational Institutions

This is a sampling of the data collected for the research. Note the variability of data policies across institutions. Also, note that some institutions place copious data in directory information, including information the Department of Education has specifically said should not be included, such as gender. The information in these tables comes from the sample set of rural and urban schools studied for this research.

Roster of Student Information Shared Without Prior Consent if not Opt Out is in Place

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names of students Dates of attendance at the university Program/major field(s) of study Degrees and certificates received including dates Participation in officially recognized university activities Academic and co-curricular awards, honors, and scholarships received and dates received Weight and height of students on athletic teams Students' email addresses Hometown, city and state 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names of students Dates of attendance at the university Program/major field(s) of study Degrees and certificates received including dates Participation in officially recognized university activities Academic and co-curricular awards, honors, and scholarships received and dates received Weight and height of students on athletic teams Students' electronic mail addresses Hometown; city and state
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student's name Participation in officially recognized activities and sports Weight and height of members of athletic teams Degrees, honors, and awards received Major field of study Dates of attendance The most recent school attended 	<p>Directory information includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> student's name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, honors and awards, and dates of attendance.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name, • address (including e-mail), • telephone number, • college, • class, • major, • dates of attendance, • degree, • honors and awards conferred. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student's name; • address (mailing, permanent, and/or e-mail); • telephone numbers; • major field of study; • dates of Attendance; • number of course units in which enrolled; • degrees and honors received; • the most recent previous educational institution attended; and • participation in officially recognized activities, including intercollegiate athletics, and the name, weight, and height of participants on intercollegiate /xxxx/ athletic teams.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student's name* • Local/Residence Hall address* • Home and/or Cell telephone numbers* • Official university email address* • College • Class standing/Classification • Academic program (degree, major, minor) • Dates of attendance • Status (full or part-time registration) • Degree(s) received • Honors and awards received • Participation in officially recognized activities • Weight and height of members of athletic teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student name • Addresses (e.g., local, home, mailing and / XXX/ e-mail, including directory number) • Telephone numbers • Date of birth • Degrees, honors and awards received (including Dean's List, National Merit, National Achievement, and National Hispanic Scholars) • Most recently attended educational institution • Academic level • Major • College • Dates of attendance • Enrollment status (e.g., undergraduate or graduate, full-time or part-time) • Participation in officially recognized activities/sports • Weight/height of members of athletic teams
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name, • address, • telephone number, • date and place of birth, • honors and awards, • dates of attendance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student's name • Name of the school attended prior to the current one • Degrees and awards received • Participation in official school activities and sports • Weight and height of members of athletic teams

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • NetID • PeopleSoft Number • School or College • Major Field of Study • Degree Sought • Student Level • Degrees, Honors & Awards Received • Residency/Match Information (medical/dental students) • Dates of Attendance • Participation in Officially Recognized Activities and Sports • Weight and Height of Athletic Team Members and Other Similar Information Including Performance Statistics • Photographic Likenesses and Video of Athletic Team Members • For Student Employees, Employing Department & Dates of Employment 	<p>On directory opt out form /XX/ University considers the following items to be directory information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the student's name, • address, • telephone listing, • electronic mail address, • photograph, • major field of study, • participation in officially recognized activities and sports, • weight and height of members of athletic teams, • dates of attendance, • grade level, • enrollment status, • degrees, • honors, and awards received, and • the most recent previous educational agency or institution attended by the student. • For bargaining unit student employees, directory information also includes: the name of the department employing the student, • the student employee's telephone listing within the department, • the student employee's e-mail address within the department, and • the student employee's job classification. • No other student information is released to non • university personnel without your written permission
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student's name; • address; • telephone number; • email address; • major field of study; • classification by year; • number of hours in which enrolled and number completed; • participation in officially recognized activities and sports; • weight and height of members of athletic teams; • dates of attendance including withdrawal dates; • degrees, • scholarships, • honors, and awards received, including type and date granted; • photograph 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student name • Permanent mailing address • Month and day of birth • Photographs • Student identification number, User ID, or other unique identifier Email address • Telephone number • University or College previously attended or currently attending Dates of attendance • Full vs. part-time student status • Awards and honors • Class standing/year • Major, minor, concentration and/or program of study Degree(s)/Certificate(s) candidacy • Degree(s)/Certificate(s) earned • Previous Institutions attended • Graduation expected/completion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Addresses • Telephone numbers • E-mail addresses • Date of birth • Major field(s) of study • Enrollment status (including current year, credit load, and full-or part-time status) • Dates of attendance • Degrees, honors, and awards received • Previous institution attended • Participation in officially recognized activities • Participation in athletics • Height and weight of athletes • Photograph 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name, date, and place of birth; • Local address; • Permanent address; • Telephone number (if listed); • Classification; • Major field of study; • Participation in official University activities and sports; • Weight and height of members of athletic teams; • Dates of attendance at the University; • Degrees, honors, and awards received; • The most recently attended educational institution; and • Digitized photo (/XXXXX/ State University Card).

<p>Directory information may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student name • Address • Telephone listing • Date and place of birth • Photograph • Major field of study • Participation in officially recognized activities and sports • Weight and height of members of athletic team•Dates of attendance • Awards received • Most recent previous school attended by a student 	<p>Examples include a student's photograph for publication in the school yearbook; a student's name and grade level for purposes of communicating class and teacher assignment; the name, weight, and height of an athlete for publication in a school athletic program; a list of student birthdays for generating schoolwide or classroom recognition; a student's name and photograph posted on a district-approved and -managed social media platform; and the names and grade levels of students submitted by the district to a local newspaper or other community publication to recognize the A/B honor roll for a specific grading period.</p>
<p>Primary Directory Information - Use in School Publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District designates the following as primary directory information for use by the District in school publications without prior parental written consent: • Student's name; • Grade level; • Student's participation in officially recognized activities or sports; • Weight and height of athletes; • Honors, awards, and degrees; • Information which denotes accomplishments and achievements; • Individual and group photographs; • Dates of attendance; • School attending; and • Parent/Guardian name. <p>Examples of the use of the above information in school publications by the District include, but are not limited to: class rosters posted inside school buildings; a program showing a student's role in a music or drama production; the annual yearbook; school newspaper; honor roll or other recognition lists; graduation programs; and sports activity programs, such as for wrestling, showing weight and height of team members.</p>	<p>Directory Information - Student Contact Lists and Public Requests (Outside Organizations):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District designates the following as directory information that may be disclosed by the District without prior written parental consent: • Student's name; • Street address; • Telephone number; • School attending; and • Grade level. <p>Examples of the use of this outside organization directory information include, but are not limited to: use in a parent/student contact list (e.g. buzz book, school telephone directory, school contact list); providing information, upon request, to individuals, groups or organizations outside of school (e.g. parent groups [booster groups, PTA], outside organizations serving youth, companies that manufacture class rings or supply graduation items, photographers).</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student name, • address, • telephone number, • date and place of birth, • major field of study, • participation in officially recognized activities and sports, • weight and height of members of athletic teams, • dates of attendance, • indication of “graduate” or “non-graduate”, • degrees and awards received, • most recent previous school attended, and • photograph. 	<p>Directory Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • student’s name • participation in officially recognized activities and sports • address • telephone listing • weight and height of members of athletic teams • photograph • degrees (excludes specifying diploma type of student earning the following: • modified standard diploma • IEP diploma and/or certificate of attendance), • honors, and awards received • date and place of birth • dates of attendance • grade level
<p>/xx/ School District has identified the following information as directory information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student’s name, address, • parent’s telephone number and email address • Student ID number, user ID, or other unique personal identifier used to communicate in electronic systems but only if the identifier cannot be used to gain access to education records except when used in conjunction • with one or more factors that authenticate the user’s identity, such as a PIN, password, or other factor known or possessed only by the authorized user • Participation in officially recognized activities and sports • Height and weight of members of athletic teams • Degrees, honors, and awards received • Student’s district identification number • Dates of attendance/enrollment • Grade level • Most recent school attended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of student in attendance or no longer in attendance • Address • Telephone listing • Date and place of birth • Dates of attendance • Participation in officially recognized activities and sports • Height and weight, if a member of athletic team • Awards, degrees and honors received • Other similar information • Annual yearbook print copies, playbills, program guides, photographs or recordings of school sponsored events • Photographs or recordings of students taken by surveillance cameras where the images do not depict specific students engaging in actions that would constitute violations of the Code of Student Conduct. • The School Administration reserves the right to determine whether release of such information should be released.

<p>The /xx/ School District designates the following information as Directory Information regarding individual students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name of parent(s)/legal guardian and address, • student name, • address, • telephone number, • date of birth, • gender, • weight and height of members of athletic teams, • participation in activities recognized by the District, • dates of attendance, • degrees and awards received, • yearbook pictures, and information, • class pictures, • most recent previous school attended and the school to where the student transferred, if applicable. 	<p>The following information is considered directory information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parent/guardian and student name, • home address, • home telephone number, • home email address, • student photograph, • student date of birth, • dates of enrollment, • grade level, enrollment status, • degree or award received, • major field of study, • participation in officially recognized activities and sports teams, • height and weight of athletes, • most recent school or program attended, • and other information that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed.
<p>The term directory information relating to a student includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name; • Physical and electronic mail address; • Telephone listing; • Date and place of birth; • Major field of study; • Participation in officially recognized activities and sports; • Weight and height of members of athletic teams;8.Date of attendance; • Degrees and awards received; and • The most recent previous LEA or institution attended by the student. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student's Name • Participation in officially recognized activities and sports • Address • Telephone listing • Weight and height of members of athletic teams • Electronic mail address • Photograph • Degrees, honors, and awards received • Date and place of birth • Major field of study • Dates of attendance • Grade level • The most recent educational agency or institution attendance

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student's name • address • date of birth • dates of enrollment; • Parent or legal custodian's name and address; • Student's grade level classification; • Student's participation in recognized school activities and sports; • Weight and height of members of athletic teams; • Student's diplomas, certificates, awards and honors received. 	
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Figure 10: The information in these tables comes from the sample set of rural and urban primary and secondary schools studied for this research. Each box contains a list of the information the schools designated as directory information that could be publicly released without prior consent.

4. Best Practices; all levels:

- **Follow a minimum necessary rule when designating directory information.** Expansive inclusions of students' gender, primary language, and place of birth are not necessary. Schools can use this data, but including these data fields in directory information and releasing it to third parties is unnecessary and therefore not a good practice because routinely its inclusion is not required to achieve the goal of the school through disclosure.
- **Consider exact age, date of birth, home address, photographs and videos, and gender to be categories of information that should be restricted. Home address of a student placed in directory information presents a safety risk for some students and parents.** Both schools and the U.S. Department of Education should recognize a modern understanding of safety considerations attached to publicly releasing home address information. Not only is the student potentially put into a dangerous situation, their family members who may also have risks associated with others knowing their home addresses may also be endangered. For example, judges, elected officials, police officers and victims of stalking or other crimes may be put at risk.
- **Photographs of students released through directory information create high risks to all students.** It is a best practice to not include digital images of students as directory information. Photographs of students can pose safety risks to some parents and students. Additionally, photographs of students are riskier to release because of the possibility of permanent storage and use by commercial and other biometric systems. The photographs may be input for web scraping tools that can undertake biometric analysis. It is a best practice to not include student photographs in directory information.

Example: One sampled K-12 school district includes a minimal amount of data as directory information.

- Student's name
- Street address
- Telephone number

- School attended
- Grade level.

This is a step in the right direction of a best practice but for the inclusion of street address and, perhaps, telephone number. What this example shows is that directory information can include just a few data elements about each student.

III. How Much Time Do Parents or Eligible Students Have to Opt Out?

The research found distinct patterns regarding allowances for opt out timing. All institutions allow parents or eligible students to submit an opt out upon enrollment, whenever that may occur. Apart from initial enrollment, colleges and universities often give students the entire academic year to opt out, and K-12 institutions give students much less time to opt out, with time periods as short as two weeks to an average of 45 days.

What the Research Found:

A. Opt out allowances at Postsecondary Institutions:

- The majority of opt outs at postsecondary schools are allowed in an ongoing manner during the **entire academic year**. The opt out, with no exceptions we could find, stays in place until a student rescinds the opt out in writing.

B. Opt out allowance at Primary and Secondary Institutions:

- At the primary and secondary levels, opt out periods **range** from a very short period of 10 days on the low end, to an approximate average of 45 days to submit an opt out.
- The preponderance of primary and secondary schools allow an opt out period of an average of **45 days**.
- For students just enrolling in school, the opt out can be submitted upon enrollment.

Shortened opt out periods at the K-12 level are not sufficient for protecting privacy in the current digital environment. Schools need to modernize their approach to opt out timing, understanding that information problems will not politely wait for the start of a school year. Data moves very quickly now. A one-year waiting period for opting out is not acceptable, because safety problems can arise that need to be attended to without delay. One particular primary/secondary school in the study gave a deadline of October 15 for submission of the opt out. If parents miss the October 15 deadline, the school allows the submission of an opt out during the entire school year, but the school begins releasing directory information as of November 1 of each school year, and any opt out submitted after the October deadline would only apply the following year.

In another example particularly applicable to postsecondary students, a company that registered as a data broker in the Vermont data broker registry noted that they offer an opt out of their system. The filing at the Vermont Secretary of State's office explained that the opt out available needed to be completed at the local schools under FERPA.⁵⁴ If a student learns of this or another data broker and wants

54 National Student Clearinghouse, *Data Broker Registration*, Vermont, 2/11/2019, Registration ID 353284, Filing number 0002513425. Available at: <https://www.vtsosonline.com/online/DataBrokerInquire/FilingHistory?businessID=353284>.

to submit an opt out, the effectiveness of the opt out will depend on whether or not the local school allows for opt outs whenever a student turns them in.

The opt out period for educational institutions needs to be regularized and modernized to be up to expected privacy standards in modern privacy legislation. This means opt outs need to be available all year for all educational institutions, and opt outs are accepted and actionable during the entire school year. The policy update to opt out deadlines needs to be made sooner rather than later, certainly at the local level, and also at the Federal level in revised regulations.

C. Best Practices for Time Allowed for FERPA Opt Out at all educational institutions:

- **Directory Information Opt Outs should be allowed all year by all institutions covered under FERPA;** this is a baseline protection that needs to be updated in the FERPA guidance.
- **Expedited opt outs should be made available for vulnerable people and populations.** If in the event that a safety situation, data breach, or a toxic data leak traceable to directory information that has been disclosed, those at risk need to be provided immediate means of masking or hiding their data.

IV. Access to FERPA Opt Out Forms

The research found significant variability in whether or not schools posted a FERPA opt out form online. FERPA opt out forms are forms that students can fill out to request a FERPA restriction (or opt out). The overall findings were that:



60 percent of postsecondary institutions posted a FERPA opt out form online.



39.7 of percent of the primary and secondary institutions studied offered an opt out form online.

The Department of Education mandates that FERPA-covered educational institutions post an annual FERPA **notice**, but it does not mandate that schools provide a specific FERPA opt out **form**, either online or off. One of the key items this research tested was if the educational institution posted an opt out form online, and if that form was accessible to the public. The reason the research tested for this is twofold.

First, it is important for parents and eligible students to have an opt out form on hand because most students are stymied by the prospect of having to write a FERPA opt out letter from scratch. This is not a theoretical concern; some schools do ask students to write their own opt out request from scratch. The availability of a FERPA opt out form is an important tool in facilitating the ability of parents and eligible students to exercise their FERPA rights.

Second, many parents and eligible students search web sites for information as a first response to a question they may have. A best practice is that parents and students should be able to locate a FERPA notice online, read it, and either have an opt out form included with the notice, or have access to a separate opt out form online. It would be ideal for those who want to submit a FERPA opt out request to be able to easily accomplish the task from start to finish using a mobile phone. Allowing students ongoing access to FERPA opt out forms is a modernized approach to delivering forms in a consistent, year-round way. Particularly at the postsecondary level, not all relevant individuals in a student's life

may have access to a password-protected student system, so publicly available FERPA information is still important.

Currently, there is not a unitary model for a FERPA opt out form that is provided by the Department of Education. Even well-resourced schools may not have legal counsel available to draft a customized form. Therefore, many schools may fail to provide an opt out form simply because of the scarcity of legal budget or resources available. This is an area where the Department could provide very helpful information that would make a positive difference.

The Department also does not yet appear to post specific guidance regarding online FERPA opt out form policy. For example, what must be included on an opt out form? What should the format for an opt out form be, electronic and paper and audio, or all three? What is the guidance for making opt out accessible for all students and parents?

Particularly at the postsecondary level, there is movement away from paper opt out and to opt out within online password protected integrated student information systems. Within this trend are schools that are building significant FERPA “home pages” which are open to the public, and where FERPA forms and notices are posted for all to see. These are best practices. It would be a negative outcome for postsecondary FERPA opt out forms and notices to only be made available behind student systems with no public accessibility.

A. What the Research Found, Details

Postsecondary Institutions

1. 60 percent of postsecondary institutions posted a FERPA opt out form online. Recall that 98 percent of postsecondary schools posted the annual FERPA **notice** online. However, when it came to posting FERPA **opt out forms**, there was tremendous variability. Remember: there is no requirement to post a FERPA opt out form online, but it is a best practice.

Some of the details the research found include the following:

- **32 percent** of institutions posted a copy of their FERPA opt out form online *and* within their internal student system. This is a best practice.
- **30 percent** of institutions posted the FERPA opt out in the internal student system
- **54 percent** of institutions made a paper copy of the FERPA opt out form available.
- **4** postsecondary institutions post FERPA opt out forms on the registrar’s page very prominently. These forms are publicly accessible.
- **35 percent** of institutions posted FERPA opt out forms either on the Registrar’s page or just one or two clicks away from the Registrar’s page.

Postsecondary institutions, with encouragement from the Department of Education, are in a particularly good position to move to a more systematized approach to the posting of FERPA opt out forms. It is a positive for eligible students and members of the public to be able to have a consistent idea of where to find FERPA opt out forms. Ideally, opt out forms would be available within a dedicated student system, and also be available as part of a complete FERPA “hub” available on the public facing school website for reference and ease of access.

Postsecondary Institutions: Does the School Provide a Print Copy of a FERPA Opt Out Form?

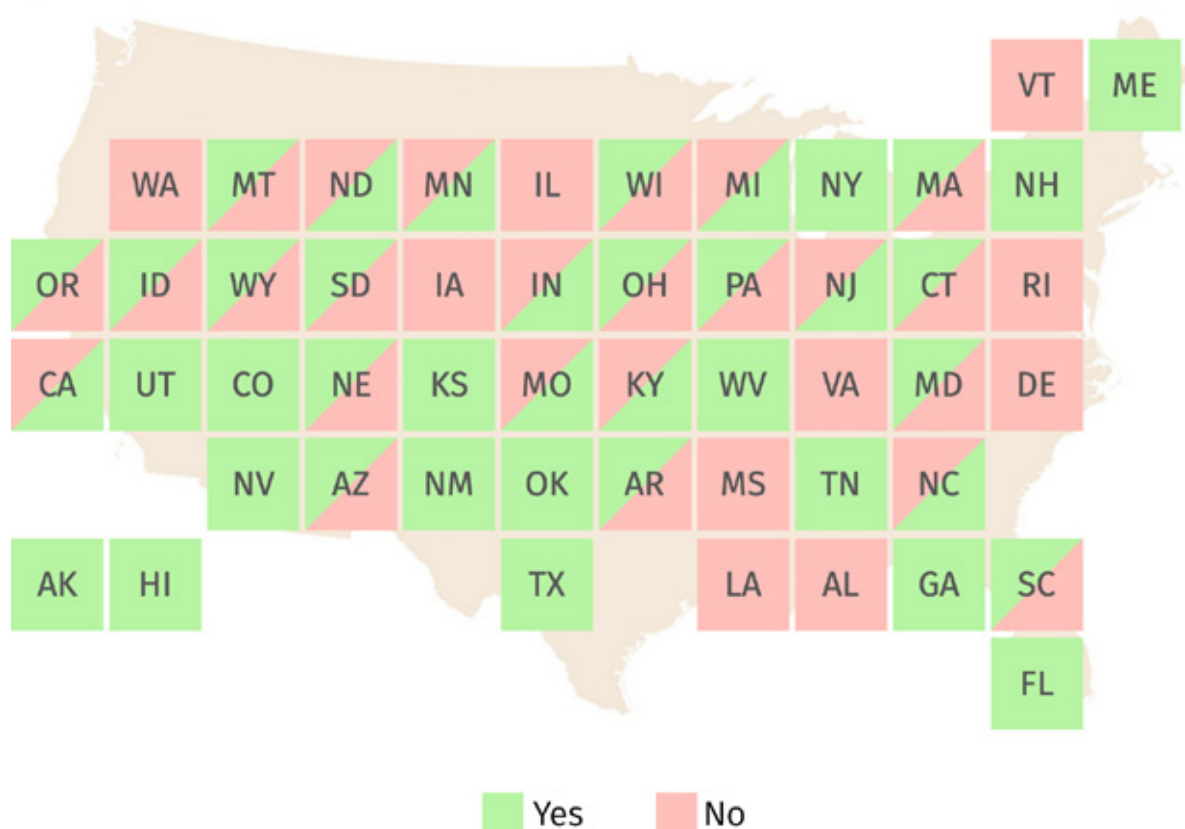


Figure 10. Postsecondary institutions that provide a paper copy of FERPA opt out forms. Of schools studied, approximately **54 percent** of institutions made a paper copy of the FERPA opt out form available.

Postsecondary Institutions: Is a FERPA Opt Out in the Digital Student System?

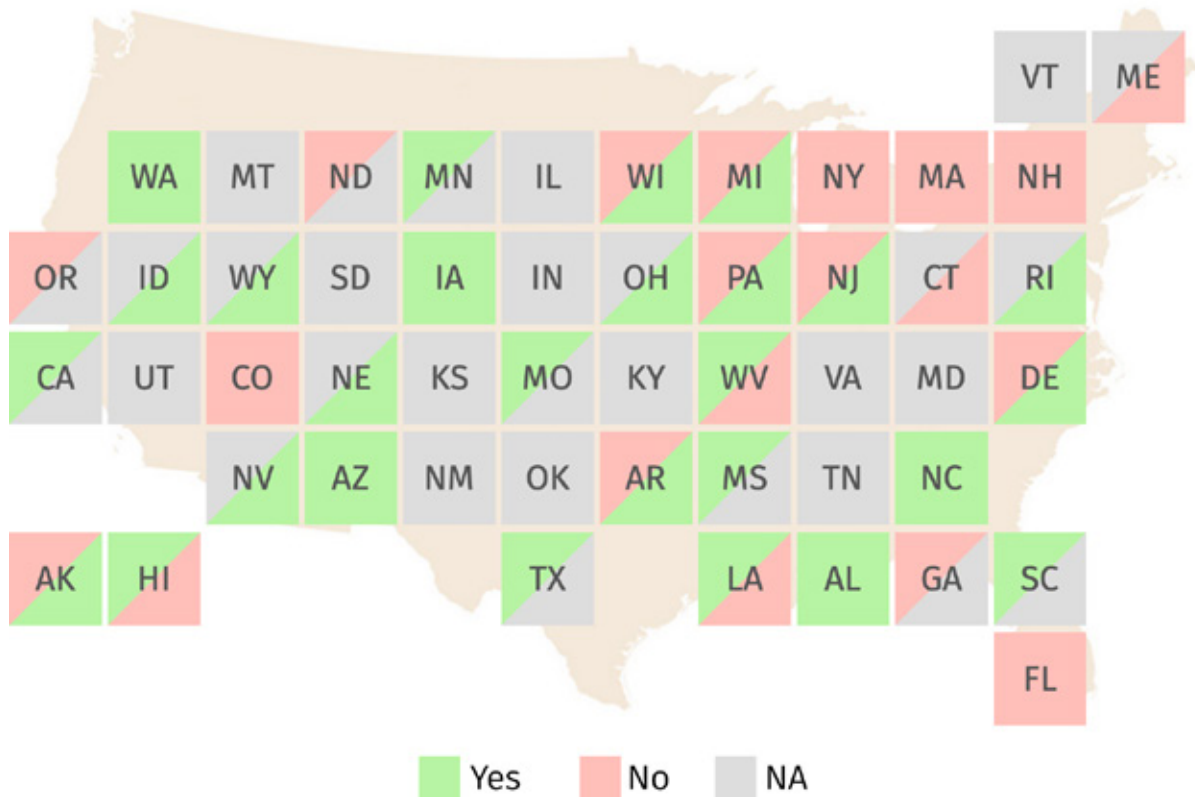
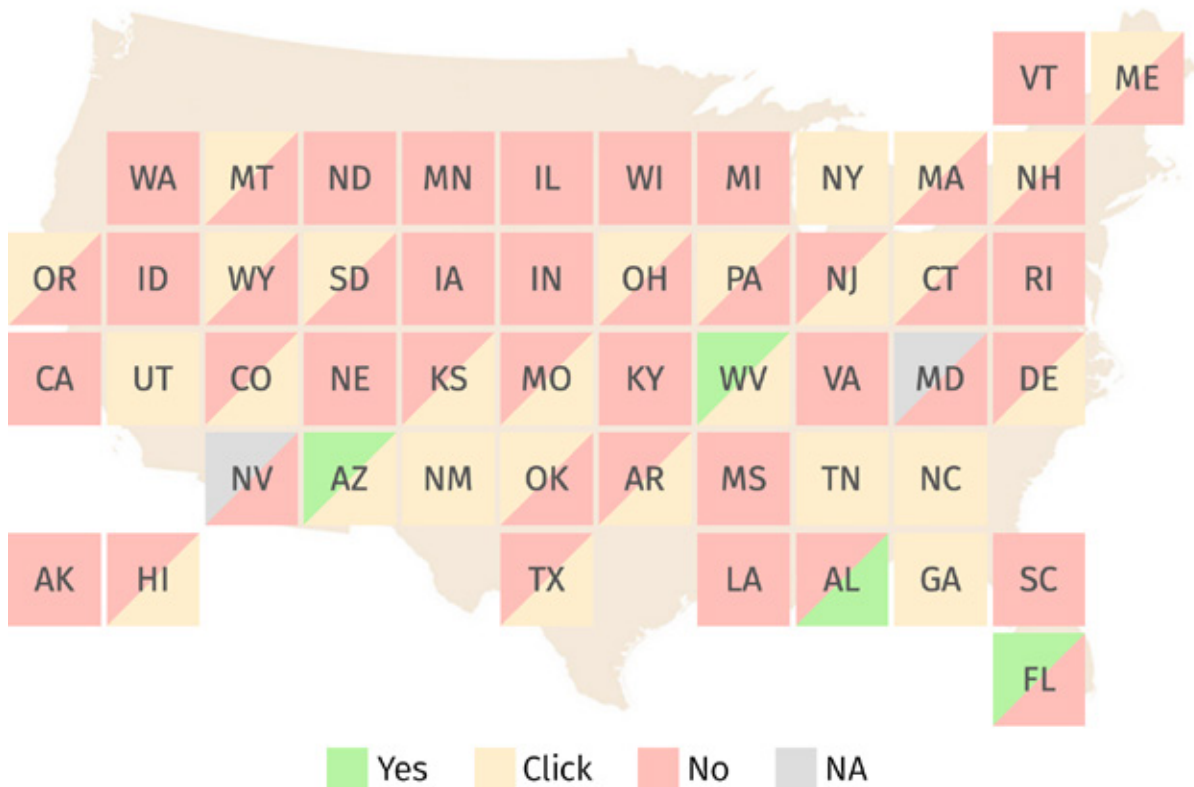


Figure 11: Postsecondary institutions that provide a FERPA opt out within their digital student management systems. Of schools studied, approximately **30 percent** of institutions posted the FERPA opt out in the internal student system.

Postsecondary Institutions: Is the FERPA notice and the FERPA opt out form available on the school website and freely available without registration?



*Figure 12. Postsecondary institutions that provide a copy of FERPA notice and opt out forms on the school website. Of schools studied, approximately **32 percent** of postsecondary institutions posted a copy of their FERPA notice and opt out form online and made it publicly available outside of registration or password protected systems. This is a best practice.*

Postsecondary: Is FERPA Notice or Opt-out available on the School Registrar Page?

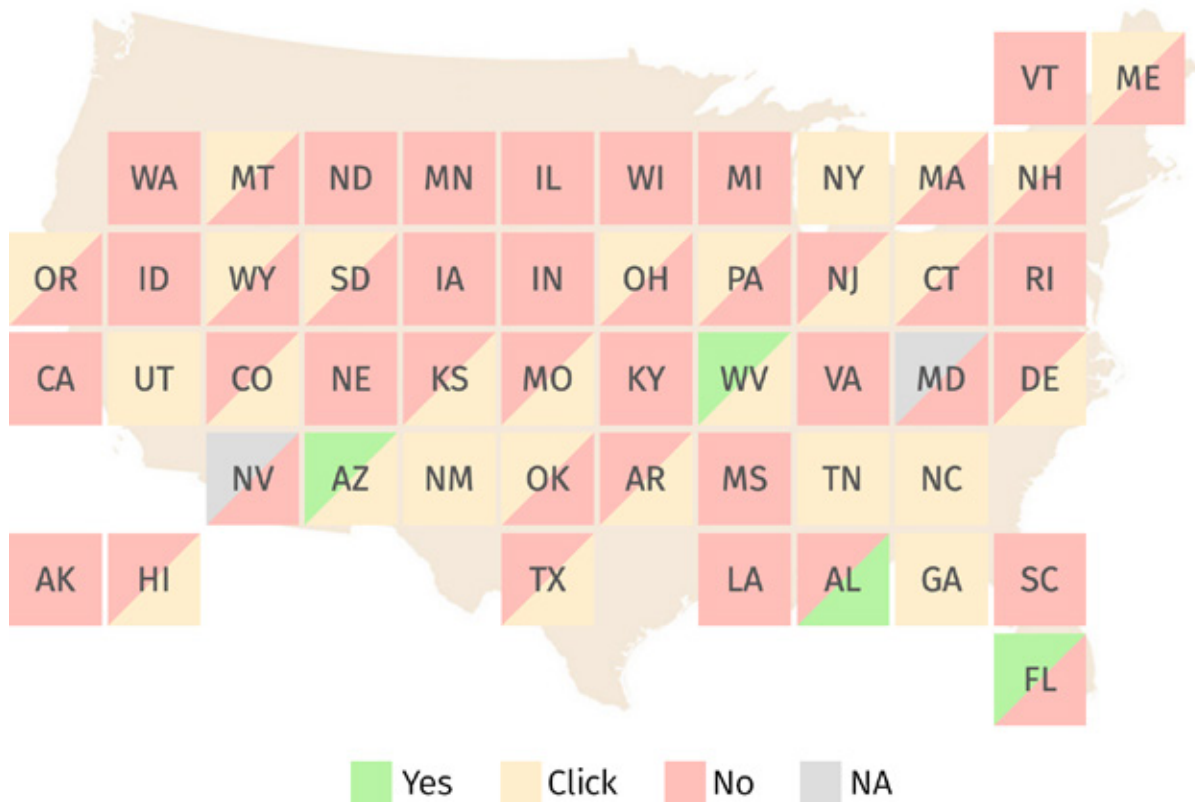


Figure 13. Aggregate of studied postsecondary institutions that post FERPA notices or opt outs on, or one click away from, the Registrar page. This research was to understand the role of Registrar pages of postsecondary institutions regarding FERPA information.

2. At the primary and secondary level:

- **39.7 of percent of the 5,145 primary and secondary institutions studied offered an opt out form online in some form. (2,045 opt outs posted in 5,145 schools studied.**
- **617 of the 2,045 online opt outs were available in online student handbooks.**
- **34 of the 2,045 online opt outs were available in the online code of student conduct.**

The numbers of primary and secondary schools offering a public posting of a FERPA opt out form is low, hovering around 40 percent. The research suggests that much more work remains to be done. In some school districts, platforms have been configured in a way that hampers public access to FERPA forms. Some platforms at the K-12 level do not facilitate the schools' posting of a FERPA annual notice outside the password protected areas of the school web site, and similarly do not facilitate keyword searches for FERPA notices or forms on the publicly available sections of the school websites.

Although it was not material to the overall results, when we analyzed our research at the district level to see if we found any patterns, we found differences in the rural and urban implementations of posting FERPA opt out forms online.

At the primary / secondary district level, aggregate:⁵⁵

- **13.8 percent** of rural school districts have posted FERPA opt out forms online at the school district level.
- **31 percent of urban school districts** have posted FERPA opt out forms online at the school district level.

55 Note that these results are aggregate to all rural and all urban school *districts*. When FERPA opt out is counted by district, the numbers become less precise and the overall count of online FERPA form postings changes to approximately 44 percent. Large urban school districts can contain hundreds of schools, which can have varying implementations apart from the district. Despite the mushiness of the number (+/- 5 %), the different between urban and rural implementation was significant and stood out in the research. More work is needed in this area to both incorporate a larger sample size, and to seek understanding of the reasons why this is happening, and what would help solve the problem(s).

Primary / Secondary School Districts: Is the Is the FERPA opt out form available on the school district web site?

Urban School Districts

No

AK	AL	AR	AZ	CA
CO	CT	DE	FL	IA
IL	IN	KS	LA	MA
MD	ME	MI	MN	MT
NC	ND	NE	NH	NJ
NY	OK	OR	PA	RI
SD	TN	VA	VT	WY

Yes

DC	GA	HI	ID	KY
MO	MS	NM	NV	OH
SC	TX	UT	WA	WI
WV				

*Figure 15. Aggregate of studied urban area primary/ secondary school districts that made a FERPA opt out form available online, and freely available to the public, i.e., not behind a password protected area. **31 percent of urban school districts** have posted FERPA opt out forms online at the school district level.*

Primary / Secondary School Districts: Is the Is the FERPA opt out form available on the school district web site?

Rural School Districts

No

AK	AL	AR	AZ	CA
CO	CT	DE	FL	GA
IA	IL	IN	KY	LA
MA	MD	ME	MI	MN
MO	NC	NE	NH	NJ
NM	NV	NY	OK	OR
PA	RI	SD	TN	TX
UT	VA	VT	WA	WI
WV	WY			

Yes

ID	KS	MS	MT	ND
OH	SC			

Figure 16. Aggregate of studied rural primary/ secondary school districts that made a FERPA opt out form available online, and freely available to the public, i.e., not behind a password protected area. **13.8 percent of rural school districts** have posted FERPA opt out forms online at the school district level.

Best Practices for Access to Opt Out Forms:

- **It is a best practice for educational institutions to post a FERPA opt out form online.**
- **It is crucial that all educational institutions post FERPA opt out forms online in a way that is publicly accessible and does not require a password or registration.**
- **FERPA opt out forms should be posted prominently, and should be labeled clearly.** Parents and students should be able to access the form from the search function on the web site. If the web site does not have a search function, the FERPA opt out notices and policies should be posted with a prominent link on the home page of the school web site.
- **Ideally, the FERPA opt out forms will be posted in the context of FERPA annual notice, and other FERPA-related information.**
- **Paper opt out forms should be made available for individuals who do not have online access.**
- For postsecondary institutions, the FERPA opt out form should have a publicly available “home base,” preferably the registrar’s page.
- For primary and secondary institutions, the FERPA opt out form should be accessible to the public, even if a platform is in use at the school web site.
- **FERPA opt out processes need to specifically accommodate individuals with disabilities or limitations.**

Further Recommendations:

- The Department of Education should seek to further understand and study the differences in FERPA opt out form implementation at the rural / urban school districts. There is a possibility that additional guidance would be helpful in facilitating rural districts to post FERPA opt out forms online.

V. Is the FERPA Opt Out Process Known?

Regardless of whether or not an opt out was found online, the research probed whether or not educational institutions explained how parents or eligible students could submit an opt out. Schools, even those that did not post an opt out form, fared better in posting instructions for submitting an opt out.

1. What the Research Found:

- The research found that almost all postsecondary schools made the FERPA opt out process known, whether that was provided via paper or online.
- Schools that posted a FERPA notice online generally included how to opt out in that notice. In some cases the explanation of how to opt out was in the context of a FERPA “home page” with general guidance on how to manage FERPA options at the educational institution. The precise notification to students of how to opt out varied. For example, opt out could be given in writing to a registrar, it could be done via a student information system, it could be given by writing a letter and submitting it to the school, etc.
- It was not unusual for schools to request that parents and students submit a “written request for opt out” without providing an opt out form. Parents interviewed as part of this research indicated that to avoid writing a letter, they copied another school’s opt out form they found online and turned it in. The World Privacy Forum posts a sample opt out form on its web site. Research interviews uncovered parents who had printed the WPF’s sample form out and used it as their opt out form.

- Postsecondary institutions generally show a pattern of informing students how to opt out. Instructions are typically found in the FERPA policy notice, which **98 percent of postsecondary schools** provide.
- For primary and secondary schools, we were able to locate opt out procedures for **62 percent of urban school districts**, and **49 percent of rural school districts**.

2. Best Practices for Notification of Opt out Procedures:

- It is a best practice for schools to provide information about how to opt out on the annual FERPA notice.
- It is a best practice for schools to provide a permanent online home for information about FERPA opt out procedures and make that accessible to the public.
- Primary and secondary schools in particular noted to WPF researchers that they communicate FERPA opt out procedures directly to parents via email. Direct notification exceeds FERPA standards, but for school districts that are resource-scarce or in the midst of transitioning to electronic systems, direct emails to ensure notification are a good practice. The practice may not be sustainable at very large institutions, but it is a sustainable practice for very small or small institutions or districts.
- It is a best practice to notify students regarding accommodations for opting out for individuals who may not have the capacity to write their own letter. This appears to be an overlooked issue. Not all parents or eligible students will be comfortable figuring out what a FERPA opt out letter should say, or even where to start. Not providing an opt out form may prove to be an insurmountable opt out form for some students. This should be considered as part of the institution's decision-making process regarding opt out procedures.

Primary / Secondary Schools: Is the FERPA Opt Out Process Known?

Urban School Districts

No

AL	AR	AZ	CA	CO
CT	IL	IN	LA	MD
MN	ND	NE	NJ	NY
UT	VT	WV	WY	

Yes

AK	DC	DE	FL	GA
HI	IA	ID	KS	KY
MA	ME	MI	MO	MS
MT	NC	NH	NM	NV
OH	OK	OR	PA	RI
SC	SD	TN	TX	VA
WA	WI			

Figure 17. Aggregate of studied urban area primary/ secondary school districts that provided parents or eligible students with instructions about how to submit a FERPA opt out. **62 percent of urban school districts** provided this information online in some way.

Primary / Secondary Schools: Is the FERPA Opt Out Process Known?

Rural School Districts

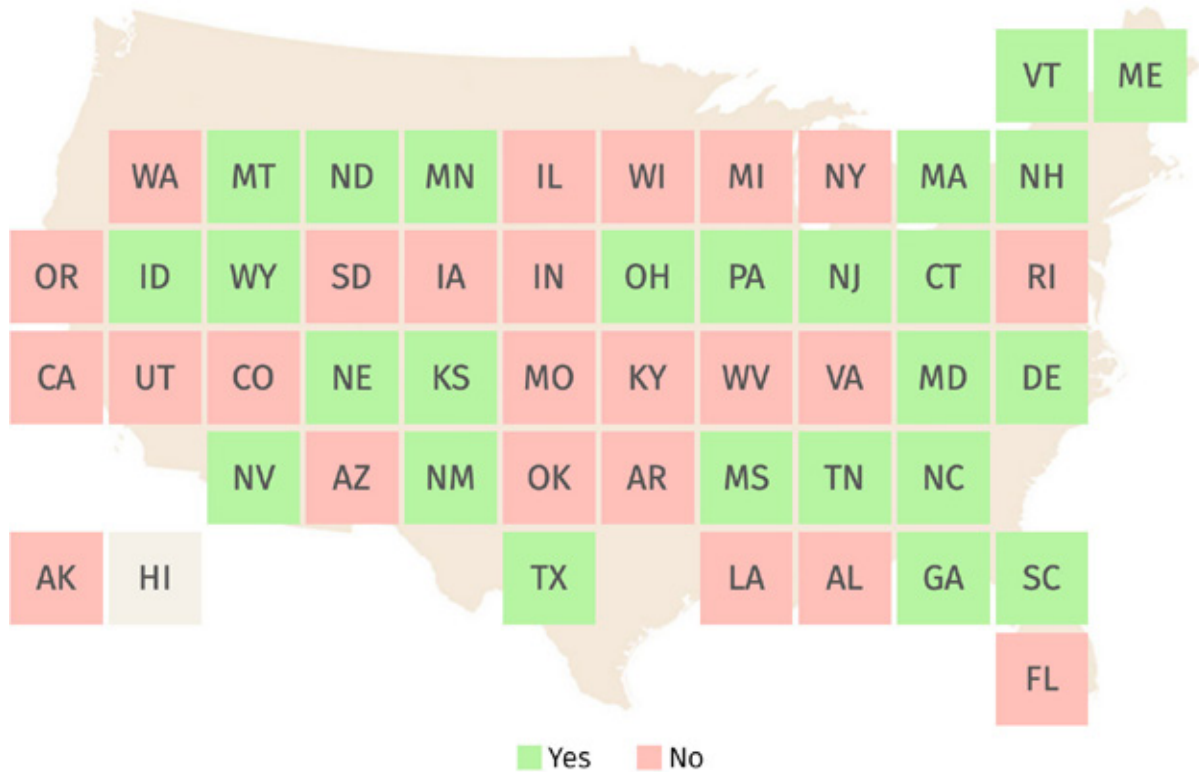


Figure 18. Aggregate of studied rural primary/ secondary school districts that provided parents or eligible students with instructions about how to submit a FERPA opt out. **49 percent of rural school districts** provided this information online in some way.

VI. Content of FERPA Opt Out Forms

The research found many varieties of opt out forms. Samples of opt out forms are located in the Appendices. There is no standard format for FERPA opt out forms, and the variety and scope of opt out forms makes it difficult to easily classify them. The Department of Education suggests some language for opt out forms, but the Department does not dictate what the opt out form specifically says. This is appropriate, given that schools have a great deal of discretion as to how they approach directory information policies.

However, the quality of students' opt out experience could be improved overall by the use of more granular opt out forms versus "all of nothing" opt out forms.

Granular FERPA Opt Out Forms

Granular FERPA opt out forms are those that contain a list of specific categories of information the school has designated as directory information along with the option to specify an opt out of one or more of the specific categories. For example, a granular opt out may allow students to restrict the publication of their photograph, and also allow them to continue to publish their email address, if desired. This type of approach allows students to select discrete information categories of their directory information that may be disclosed without consent.

Granular forms allow students to agree to have their name published in a PTA book, without allowing the disclosure of information for other uses. Students have individualized privacy needs, and granular choices allow students to choose what is important or necessary to them and avoid other, unknown consequences.

Broad Opt Out Forms

Broad opt out forms are those that allow students to restrict all sharing of directory information. The forms offer an "on or off" choice.

What the Research Found

For studied educational institutions across all levels, the research found a continuum of opt out forms that fell into one of two main styles of FERPA opt out forms, highly granular opt outs, (opt outs that allow students to select which specific categories of information they want to restrict) and broad opt outs (opt outs that require students to opt out of everything).

- The majority of opt out forms are "broad" opt out forms. Because of the high variability of opt out forms and methods, it is difficult to quantify this with precise percentages. We estimate that approximately **80 percent of opt out forms that are provided online are primarily "broad opt outs."**
- At the postsecondary level, we noticed slightly more occurrences of granular opt out forms. Of those colleges and universities posting granular opt out forms, institutions tended to allow for the most granular FERPA opt outs in integrated student information systems.

Best Practices:

- It is a best practice to provide more choices for selecting categories of directory information on FERPA opt out notices.

- It is a best practice to revise, if possible, “all-or-nothing” FERPA opt out notices to provide granular choices (Yes / No) about individual data categories designated by the school for inclusion in directory information.
- It is a best practice to provide detailed categories that students can choose to opt out of. Our research indicated that integrated student information systems, particularly at the postsecondary level, may offer very granular and extensive opt outs compared to standard FERPA opt out forms. It is a best practice to use integrated systems and platforms to make FERPA opt out more accessible and more adaptive.

One best practice exemplar of a granular opt out comes from University of Arkansas. In this opt out, students have a detailed menu of information they can choose to restrict, while allowing other kinds of information sharing. This is a best practice for students.

Best Practice: University of Arkansas Granular FERPA Opt Out Form (In Student Information System)



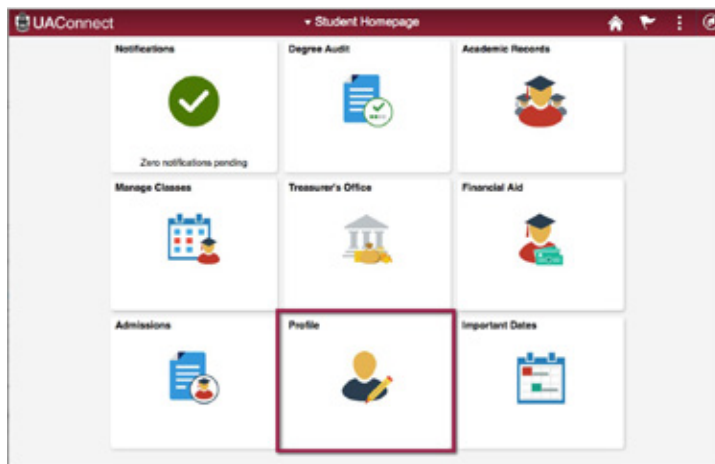
FERPA Setting Your Restrictions

FERPA – Setting Your Restrictions

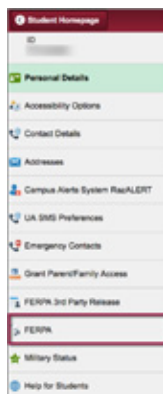
The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a Federal law that protects the privacy of student education records. Please go to the [Registrar's website](#) for more information about FERPA and what it means to you.

To restrict the release of your directory/public information, you must complete and submit the **FERPA Directory Restriction** form located on your User Profile tile on your Student homepage.

1. Click the **Profile** tile on your homepage.



2. On the dropdown menu, click **FERPA** to open the form.



FERPA-Setting Your Restrictions
Created: 06.19.19

- Review the list of items you may restrict and click the check box of each item you wish to have restricted. *Please note* that if you have **Names – Hold All Directory Information** selected your last semester of enrollment, your name may not appear in your Commencement program or on Senior Walk. Please contact the Registrar's Office for information.

UA Profile

FERPA Directory Information Held

Checking any box below means that information will not be released

Student: [Redacted] Sequence: 1

Effective Date: 06/15/2019

[Restrict All] [Release All]

Field Restrictions	Names - Hold All Directory Information *
<input type="checkbox"/> All Address Types and Address Information	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> All Phone Types and Phone Information	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Athletics and Extracurricular Activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major Field of Study	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Classification by Year	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Number of Hours Enrolled	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Number of Hours Completed	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Weight of Members of Athletic Teams	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Height of Members of Athletic Teams	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Dates of Attendance	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Withdrawal Dates	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Degrees	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Scholarships	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Honors	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Awards Received and Type	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Awards Received and Date Granted	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Student Photo	<input type="checkbox"/>

Save

- Click Save to record your preferences. Your information is now confidential and restricted.

Figure 19. The University of Arkansas is providing a highly granular FERPA opt out for its students. In its FERPA opt out, University of Arkansas students have a detailed menu of information they can choose to restrict, while still allowing other kinds of information sharing. This is a best practice.

It is most common to find FERPA opt out forms that allow students a range of very little to some

opportunity to specify particulars of an opt out. The following is a typical broad opt out FERPA form. This form is a good example of a useful opt out form.

Example of a “broad” FERPA opt out

Student Directory Information Notification	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"><i>Please sign and return this form to the school within ten (10) days of the receipt of this form ONLY if you do not want directory information about your child disclosed to third parties in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). If we receive no response by that date, we will disclose all student directory information at our discretion and/or in compliance with law.</i></div>	
<div style="margin-bottom: 20px;"><div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 150px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div><div style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>Date</i></div></div> <div>Dear Parent/Eligible Student:</div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;">This document informs you of your right to direct the District to withhold the release of student directory information for _____.</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-left: 150px;"><i>Student's Name</i></div>	
<u>Following is a list of items this District considers student <i>directory information</i>.</u>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><ul style="list-style-type: none">-Student's name-Address-Telephone listing-Electronic mail address-Photograph (including electronic version)-Date and place of birth-Major field of study-Dates of attendance-Grade level</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"><ul style="list-style-type: none">-Enrollment status (e.g., undergraduate or graduate; full-time or part-time)-Participation in officially recognized activities and sports-Weight and height of members of athletic teams-Degrees-Honors and awards received-Most recent educational agency or institution attended</div>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 20px;"><p>If you do NOT want directory information provided to the following, please check the appropriate box.</p><p><input type="checkbox"/> Institutions of Higher Education, <input type="checkbox"/> Potential Employers, <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces Recruiters, <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p></div>	
<p>NOTE: If a student's name, grade level, or photograph is to be withheld, the student will not be included in the school's yearbook, program events, or other such publications.</p>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"><div style="width: 45%;"><div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div><div><i>Parent/Eligible Student's Signature</i></div></div><div style="width: 45%;"><div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div><div><i>Date</i></div></div></div>	
<div>Rev.: 7/12</div>	

Figure 20. This FERPA opt out form is a broad opt out that allows for some accommodation for personalizing the opt out. This is a commonly encountered type of FERPA opt out form.

VII. Does the FERPA Opt Out Contain Nudges?

Nudges to take a particular course of action regarding privacy choices comes in all shapes and sizes in FERPA opt out forms. The Information Commissioner of the UK explains that a nudge occurs when the outcome of two alternatives is presented, with one alternative framed more positively than the other. This nudges the user towards the preferred option of the person who offered the choice.⁵⁶ Nudges are important in the FERPA context because in our review of hundreds of FERPA opt out forms, it became clear that nudges are common in FERPA opt out forms and related materials.

The nudges take on different forms, but generally FERPA nudges can encourage parents and eligible students to choose less privacy-protective options or to not restrict directory information release at all due to fear of the potential deleterious consequences identified on the opt out form.

Nudges have become better understood in the past few years. The UK Information Commissioner's Office is wary about nudging children: "Do not use nudge techniques to lead or encourage children to provide unnecessary personal data or turn off privacy protections."⁵⁷

What the Research Found

The research found numerous examples of varied nudges in FERPA opt out forms. The nature and type of nudges varied significantly. We estimate that at **least half** of the opt out forms examined for this study contained one or more nudges.

Examples of commonly encountered privacy nudges on FERPA opt out forms include the following:

Warnings of being left out of various publications

At the postsecondary level, a common warning is that student's names will not appear on the commencement bulletin. Another common warning is that the school will not confirm a student's attendance at the school. FERPA opt out forms, intentionally or not, could make opting out sound like a terrible idea, rather than an affirmative protective right with clear benefits.

Your name will not appear on commencement bulletin....

Here is another example of a "you'll be left out" nudge, this one from another postsecondary institution. The language acts to discourage opt outs:

56 See Oyvind H. Kadestad, *Deceived by Design*, Norwegian Consumer Council, June 27, 2018. Available at: <https://www.forbrukerradet.no/undersokelse/no-undersokelsekategorideceived-by-design>. This was a groundbreaking report on "nudges." See also: Age Appropriate Design, 13. Nudge Techniques. Information Commission Office, UK. Available at: <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/key-data-protection-themes/age-appropriate-design-a-code-of-practice-for-online-services/13-nudge-techniques/>.

57 *Age Appropriate Design*, 13. Nudge Techniques. Information Commission Office, UK. Available at: <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/key-data-protection-themes/age-appropriate-design-a-code-of-practice-for-online-services/13-nudge-techniques/>.

Students who wish to restrict their names should realize that **their names will not appear in the commencement bulletin and other university publications**. Also, third parties will be denied any of the student's directory information and **will be informed that we have no information available about the student's attendance at /XX/**.⁵⁸

Lengthy list of hurdles for students who choose to opt out.....

The opt out form quoted below contains a list of consequences ranging from telling prospective employers that there is no record of graduation to a requirement that the student “must” conduct all business with the university with a signed authorization, using the self-service portal, or in person with a form of ID. The university did not mention the benefits of opting out. This is a negative nudge.

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF OPTING OUT?

Some of the effects of your decision to request confidential status will be that you must conduct all business with the University with a signed authorization, self-service portal, or in person with a form of ID. Friends or relatives trying to reach you will not be able to do so through the University. Information that you are a student here will be suppressed, so that if a loan company, prospective employer, family...⁵⁹member, etc., inquires about you, they will be informed that we have no record of your attendance or graduation.

Please be aware that opting-out of releasing your child's directory information will deny the release of this information in all circumstances

This example, below, from a primary/secondary institution, gives parents the option of doing nothing, or having an opt out with very few choices available for customization. This opt out provides an all- or-nothing choice. Putting the “you do not need to do anything” language in bold, and by making the opt out sound difficult, this opt out form may discourage parents from opting out.⁶⁰

If you agree to allow /xxxx/ School District to release directory information about your child, you do not need to do anything.

If you do not want your child's directory information released, you must provide written notification to your child's school principal within 20 days of enrollment. You may use this form or another form of written documentation to provide that notification. Please be aware that opting-out of releasing your child's directory information will deny the release of this information in all circumstances; parents may not select items or circumstances under which some information may or may not be released. Parents must renew their required opt-out annually.

58 A PDF of this page is available at the World Privacy Forum office.

59 FERPA Directory Information Disclosure. A PDF of the page is available at the World Privacy Forum office.

60 FERPA Opt Out Form, school district. A PDF copy of this opt out form is available at the WPF office.

Positive Nudges

What if a FERPA opt out form contained a positive nudge? It might look something like this:

If you opt out, your directory information will not be made public, where it can potentially fall in the hands of data brokers who can use, keep, and sell your personal information for years or even decades.

Or:

If you have safety considerations, it may be in your best interest to submit a FERPA opt out. If you submit a FERPA opt out, your directory information will not be made public without your consent. Your home address, phone number, photograph, videos of you, and other information will not be disclosed to third parties, except in certain circumstances.

Best Practices:

- **Students should not be discouraged from utilizing their rights under FERPA by the use of subtle or overt negative language or “nudges.”**
- **Schools need to consider that some students want FERPA opt outs because of serious safety considerations. Schools should ensure that they present a balanced view of FERPA opt outs.**

Further Recommendations:

We recommend that the Department of Education examine its FERPA education materials and guidance for negative nudges, and similarly, should undertake a sincere effort to produce neutral or privacy - protective nudges in FERPA model opt out materials.

We also recommend that educational institutions at all levels review the emerging “nudge” literature as well as their current FERPA opt out language on web sites, letters, forms, and other materials. A good resource is the January 2020 recommendations on age-appropriate design for children from the UK Information Commissioner’s Office. Their recommendations include specific examples and discussion of nudge techniques, with specific examples geared to children. The ICO recommended that information designers not use nudge techniques to lead children to make poor privacy decisions, to use pro-privacy nudges where appropriate, and to consider nudging to promote health and wellbeing.

Part III. Additional FERPA- Related Privacy Issues in Schools

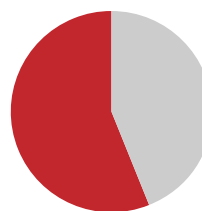
I. Online Student Directories at FERPA-covered Schools

About half of colleges and universities studied post a directory of faculty and enrolled students online. The information in these directories falls under the rules for directory information as defined in FERPA. The directories may be made public, or may only be available through some form of authentication given by the school to enrolled students.

Of the directories that are made public, there is often a search function that allows a user to find a student or faculty member by name.

What the Research Found:

- Of these schools, 46 postsecondary schools make the directory available to the general public and 12 postsecondary institutions require some form of authentication before login.
- We did not find examples of extensive interactive student directories online at studied primary or secondary schools.



56 percent of postsecondary schools have some form of online directory of students' information, or 58/102 schools.

The research found that postsecondary schools were the main educational institutions that utilize student directory information to provide “phone directory” service online. It is a best practice to post the directories so that the directories are not accessible to the public. Among those directories that we found that were open to the public, we found several problematic implementations.

Example One: Ability to search online student directory by first name

One type of implementation that is problematic can be seen in a large university in the Southwest that maintains its university student phonebook online. The online phonebook allows for keyword searches for students' names, and specifically allows for searches by first name. Anyone can search the phonebook, as it is not restricted to faculty and registered students.

By typing in first names like *Susan*, *Bob*, or any other potential first name of a student, a list of *all* students with that first name in the university are displayed.

The list also includes the following information:

- Full name
- Status as student
- Email address
- Graduate or undergraduate level designation
- What college the student is studying in College of Science, etc.
- The students major; civil engineering, Spanish, etc.⁶¹

⁶¹ A copy of the page cited is available at WPF offices and will be made available to qualified academic research requests.

This example of an online student directory is a partial listing of information designated by the university as directory information. Unless a student restricted disclosure through a FERPA opt out, then the students' information is viewable online. FERPA does not require that schools display this information publicly, but they can if they choose to.

Public information dissemination is a problem for any student who is the victim of a crime or who has other safety concerns. Anyone with a working mobile phone and who could guess first names could find this information in the university's phonebook. If safety problems arise for particular students mid-semester, it is not guaranteed that they will remember about their opt-out right and take action to protect their personal information.

Further, restricting public availability of student information keeps the information from data brokers. Because the world of data brokers is largely hidden from public view, it is unlikely that most students are aware that if they fail to opt out, their personal information can end up in commercial files with the potential to be used for the rest of their lives. This may not be a major issue with transitory information, but other data such as exact date and place of birth may have commercial value for a long time.

Example Two: Ability to search for student by last name

In another example of an implementation of an online student directory, a large urban university in the Northeast maintains a phone directory online that allows limited searching — for example, this directory does not allow for searching by first name, only by last name.

This university, however, lists some of its students by their full name at several of its colleges' web sites. For example, a program of graduate study on a particular sub-college at the university listed all enrolled students by their full name on the program website. This information enables a search in the institution's overall online student directory.

The full name search of the student directory at this institution gives the email address of that individual, along with the department, school, and year. That this institution's phonebook does not allow searching by first name is a sound policy. However, it is a moot point because students' full names are listed in full elsewhere on the site.⁶²

Best Practices:

- Because of the potential risks to student safety, **it is a best practice for educational institutions to publish their online student directories privately.** Only authenticated users (e.g., faculty, staff, and enrolled students) should have access.
- It is a best practice to require knowledge of a student's last name for searching, even if the directory requires authentication and is not open to the public.
- Every effort must be made to prevent "site scraping" of student contact information in online student directories. Schools need to utilize strong anti-scraping software and techniques as a preventive security measure.

In the chart below, the green states indicate that the sampled postsecondary institutions in that state

62 A copy of the page cited is available at WPF offices and will be made available to qualified academic research requests.

allowed public access to the student directory. Red/green indicates that institutions in that state had differences in approaches; at least one institution did not allow public access to the student directory in the split states. The red states indicate states where sampled institutions did not make the student directory publically accessible.

Postsecondary Institutions: Is the school's student directory accessible to members of the general public?

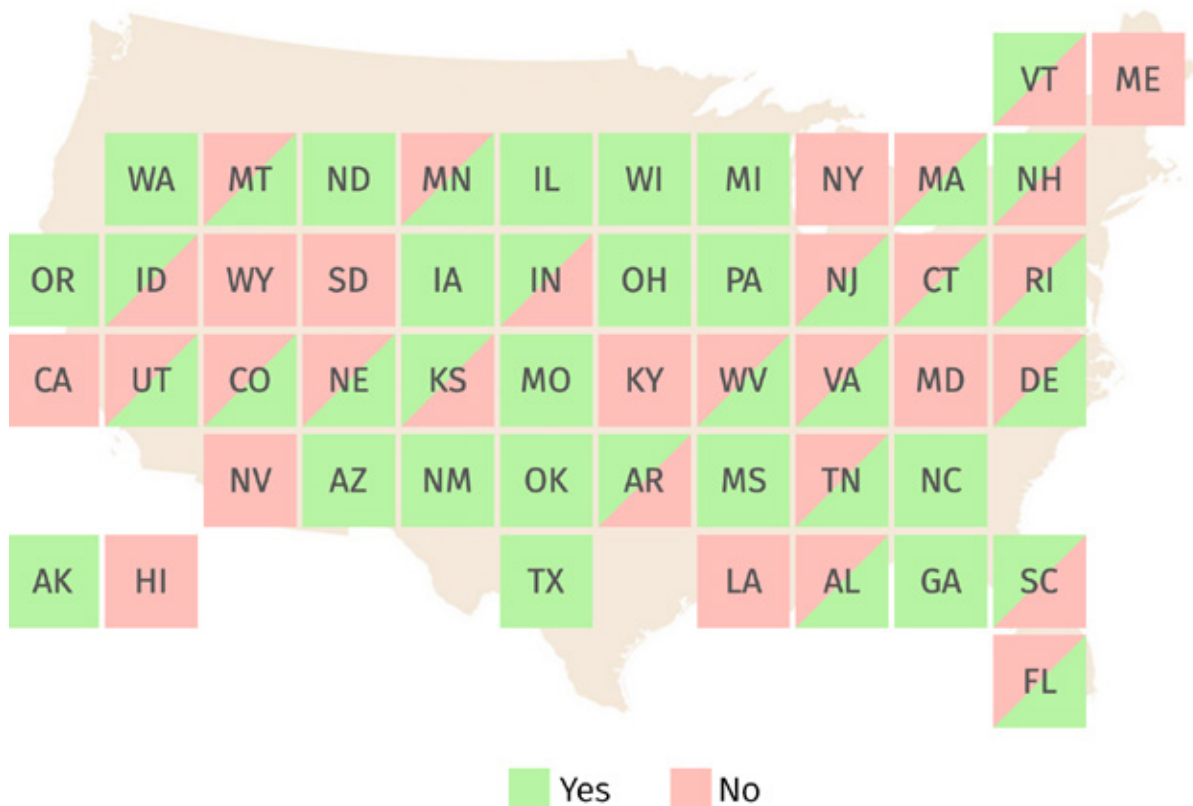


Figure 21. **56 percent of postsecondary schools** have some form of online directory of students' information. Of these schools, **46** postsecondary schools make the directory available to the public and **12** postsecondary institutions require some form of authentication before logon.

II. Data Brokers, the Data of Minors, and Students' FERPA Directory Information

Data brokers are businesses that knowingly collect and sell or license to third parties the brokered personal information of a consumer with whom the business does not have a direct relationship.⁶³ The U.S. Federal Trade Commission has said in its report on data brokers that “Data brokers acquire a vast array of detailed and specific information about consumers; analyze it to make inferences about consumers, some of which may be considered sensitive; and share the information with clients in a range of industries. All of this activity takes place behind the scenes, without consumers’ knowledge.”⁶⁴

The World Privacy Forum has studied data brokers extensively.⁶⁵ For the first time, we can document that data brokers are brokering the information of minors. We can also document that student directory information itself is being acquired by at least one company that has registered as a data broker.

Specifically:

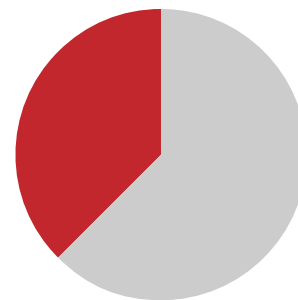
- **Our research for this report found documentation that at least one company registered as a data broker is acquiring the directory information of students.**

63 In this report, we are using the definition of “data broker” used in the Vermont data broker statute. See: Act No. 171. An act relating to data brokers and consumer protection. Chapter 62, Subchapter I. §2430, (4)(A): “Data broker” means a business, or unit or units of a business, separately or together, that knowingly collects and sells or licenses to third parties the brokered personal information of a consumer with whom the business does not have a direct relationship.” Available at: <https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2018/Docs/ACTS/ACT171/ACT171%20As%20Enacted.pdf>.

64 *Data Brokers: A call for transparency and accountability*. U.S. Federal Trade Commission, May 2014. Available at: <https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/reports/data-brokers-call-transparency-accountability-report-federal-trade-commission-may-2014/140527databrokerreport.pdf>. See Page vii.

65 See Pam Dixon and Robert Gellman, *The Scoring of America*, World Privacy Forum, April 2, 2014. Available at: <https://www.worldprivacyforum.org/2014/04/wpfr-report-the-scoring-of-america-how-secret-consumer-scores-threaten-your-privacy-and-your-future/>. See also WPF’s Congressional Testimony regarding data brokers in 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2019. See also: Robert Gellman and Pam Dixon, *Data Brokers and the Federal Government*, 2013, World Privacy Forum. Available at: <https://www.worldprivacyforum.org/category/report-data-brokers-and-the-federal-government/>. See also: Testimony of Pam Dixon, *Data Brokers and Their Impact on Financial Data Privacy, Credit, Insurance, and Housing*, US Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, Tuesday June 11, 2019, Available at: <https://www.banking.senate.gov/hearings/data-brokers-and-the-impact-on-financial-data-privacy-credit-insurance-employment-and-housing>. See also *WPF Testifying at Key FTC Consumer Privacy Hearing Re: Privacy Frameworks, Data Brokers, and Potential Solutions*, April 10, 2019. Available at: <https://www.worldprivacyforum.org/events/wpfr-testifying-at-key-ftc-consumer-privacy-hearing-re-privacy-frameworks-data-brokers-and-potential-solutions/>. See also, Testimony of Pam Dixon Before the US Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Privacy, Technology, and the Law, *Data Brokers - is Consumer’s Information Secure?* November 3, 2015. Available at: <https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/11-3-15%20Dixon%20Testimony.pdf>. See also: Testimony of Pam Dixon before the US Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, *What Information Do Data Brokers Have on Consumers, and How do They Use It?* December 18, 2013. Available at: <https://www.commerce.senate.gov/2013/12/what-information-do-data-brokers-have-on-consumers-and-how-do-they-use-it>.

- Some companies registered as data brokers have disclosed that they have actual knowledge that they possess the brokered personal information of minors. Some of this information included name, age, racial data, address, child ID, and gender, among other information.
- At least one company that has registered as a data broker is collecting the images of minors for use in facial recognition.



54 of 145 data brokers registered in the Vermont data broker registry responded that the company has “actual knowledge that it possesses the brokered personal information of minors.”

Data brokers are important in the context of student directory information because students, parents, and schools need to be aware that student information that has been made public by being designated as “directory information” can fall into data broker hands. Data brokers can pose potential privacy risks because they can acquire, broker, analyze, and utilize information regarding identifiable individuals without being in a direct relationship with that individual. In some cases, data brokers will use data about individuals to predict behavior. (We wrote about this topic extensively in a report called *The Scoring of America*.⁶⁶) Some data brokers use the information of minors to infer information about their parents, and then use those resulting inferences for marketing.

Information about students, especially high school and college students, has been available on data broker lists for many years. A search we conducted in 2020 for types of data broker information currently available about high school students found 748 list results for the search term “high school.”⁶⁷ Data brokers may offer categories of data for sale through what the industry calls “data cards.”⁶⁸ One data card described a mailing list of high school students approaching graduation. The data card stated:

“The Applications and Deadlines - High School Students Approaching Graduation mailing list boasts sophisticated, affordable consumer information specific to your advertising efforts targeting students ready to finish high school. These kids are getting ready to enter a new stage of their life. Whether they’re heading to a 4-year university, community college, or entering the workforce, these students are making big moves in their lives.”⁶⁹

Another data card described its marketing list of “High School Students Across the US” as being comprised of “extensive, in-depth consumer data for individuals currently attending high school.”⁷⁰ The data card included the following description:

“High School Students Across The US Email/Postal/Phone Mailing List

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- 66 See Pam Dixon and Robert Gellman, *The Scoring of America*, World Privacy Forum, April 2, 2014. Available at: <https://www.worldprivacyforum.org/2014/04/wpf-report-the-scoring-of-america-how-secret-consumer-scores-threaten-your-privacy-and-your-future/>.
- 67 Nextmark Consumer List Search, all channels, “high school.” Nextmark. Search conducted at: <https://lists.nextmark.com/market>. This same keyword search was repeated throughout the research period to assess the availability of lists on the topic.
- 68 A data card is a short description of the information available in a data broker list.
- 69 *Applications and Deadlines - High School Students Approaching Graduation Mailing List*, Nextmark, #349837, Available at: <https://lists.nextmark.com/market?page=order/online/datacard&id=349837>.
- 70 *High School Students Across The US Email/Postal/Phone Mailing List*, Nextmark, #350243, Available at: <https://lists.nextmark.com/market?page=order/online/datacard&id=350243>.

Our High School Students Across The US mailing list is comprised of extensive, in-depth consumer data for individuals currently attending high school. Some of us consider these the awkward years, but for others they were the golden ones. This mailing list contains the in crowd, geeks, jocks, hipsters, and a rainbow of other cliques. These consumers are working to do anything to fit in - from buying used cars to wearing the trendiest clothes. The records from this list are consistently updated every month with National Change of Address processing (3x more often than our competitors do), and provide the latest data available for high school students. Over 97% deliverable, this list allows marketers to increase their customer base by focusing their advertising on a niche, target audience - high school students across the United States.”⁷¹

For this list, the privacy status was listed on the data card as “unknown.” Additional information that was available to be included with the list, called “selects,” included child’s age, ethnicity, dwelling size and type, interest categories, and additional highly specific information along with postal mailing address, email, and phone.

A Portion of the Selects for the “High School Students Across The US Email/Postal/Phone Mailing List,” Nextmark, #350243

MARKET:	CONSUMER
CHANNELS:	  
SOURCE:	INTERNET/ON-LINE, COMPILED LISTS
PRIVACY:	UNKNOWN
DMA?:	NO
STATUS:	PREFERRED PROVIDER
GEO:	USA
SELECTS	
AGE	\$5.00/M
CHILDS AGE	\$10.00/M
DWELLING SIZE/TYPE	\$5.00/M
ETHNIC/ETHNICITY	\$15.00/M
GENDER/SEX	\$5.00/M
HOME OWNER	\$5.00/M
INCOME SELECT	\$5.00/M
INTEREST CATEGORIES	\$5.00/M
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE	\$5.00/M
LIFESTYLE	\$15.00/M
MARITAL STATUS	\$5.00/M
OCCUPATION	\$5.00/M
PERSONALIZATION	\$100.00/M
POSTAL CODE	\$15.00/M
REGENCY	\$5.00/M
REVERSE EMAIL APPEND	\$350.00/M
SCF	
STATE	
ZIP	

Figure 22. This screenshot captures a portion of the data card for the High School Students Across The US Email/Postal/Phone Mailing List, Nextmark, #350243, as displayed on Nextmark.com.

71 High School Students Across The US Email/Postal/Phone Mailing List, Nextmark, #350243 , Available at: <https://lists.nextmark.com/market?page=order/online/datacard&id=350243>.

The existence of data broker lists are no longer a surprise, or they should not be. For example, the Federal Trade Commission wrote a lengthy and detailed report in 2014 about data brokers.⁷² Fordham University testified at the Vermont data broker study hearing and published a study regarding data brokers and student information in 2018.⁷³ WPF has repeatedly testified about data brokers before states, federal agencies, and Congress, and has asked Congress and the states to act regarding data brokers. Progress has been excruciatingly slow, but there has been some progress.

Notably, in 2018 Vermont became the first state in the country to pass a law regarding data brokers.⁷⁴ The law passed in May 2018, and the state's data broker registry became a requirement in January 2019. Until the Vermont data broker registry came online in 2019, it was nearly impossible to achieve transparency regarding the direct transfer of student directory information from schools to companies. While it was possible to locate lists of high school and college students' data on data broker lists, irrefutable proof of direct transfers of school directory information under FERPA from schools to data brokers was not available.

A 2018 Fordham report⁷⁵ was the first to analyze information available regarding students and data brokers. The authors, through extensive Freedom of Information Act requests, found that the New York City Department of Education provided student directory information to the National Student Clearinghouse (The documentation is on file with Fordham CLIP).⁷⁶

Two states currently have data broker registries: Vermont, which as previously noted was the first state to have such a registry, and California.⁷⁷ WPF's findings rely on the Vermont registry, because it has disclosure requirements regarding the data of minors. California's statute does not require mandatory disclosure regarding the information of minors.

The Vermont Data Broker Registry,⁷⁸ which has been accessible to the public for review since 2019, has created some transparency into how data brokers process information about minors.⁷⁹ Data brokers operating in the state of Vermont must disclose in their registration filings whether the company has

72 *Data Brokers: A call for transparency and accountability*. U.S. Federal Trade Commission, May 2014. Available at: <https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/reports/data-brokers-call-transparency-accountability-report-federal-trade-commission-may-2014/140527databrokerreport.pdf>.

73 N. Cameron Russell, Professor Joel R. Reidenberg, et al. *Transparency and the Market for Student Data*, Fordham University, 2018. The Fordham CLIP testimony in Vermont was influential in creating awareness of the need to address the impact of data brokers on minors. WPF also testified at the Vermont hearing.

74 Devin Coldewey, *Vermont passes first law to crack down on data brokers*, TechCrunch, May 27, 2018. Available at: <https://techcrunch.com/2018/05/27/vermont-passes-first-law-to-crack-down-on-data-brokers/>.

75 *Data Brokers: A call for transparency and accountability*. U.S. Federal Trade Commission, May 2014. Available at: <https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/reports/data-brokers-call-transparency-accountability-report-federal-trade-commission-may-2014/140527databrokerreport.pdf>.

76 N. Cameron Russell, Professor Joel R. Reidenberg, et al. *Transparency and the Market for Student Data*, Fordham University, 2018. Available at: https://www.fordham.edu/info/23830/research/10517/transparency_and_the_marketplace_for_student_data/1.

77 California Data Broker Registry, California Attorney General's Office. Available at: <https://www.oag.ca.gov/data-brokers>. The registry in California is active.

78 *Vermont Data Broker Registry Search*, Vermont Secretary of State, Corporations Division. Available at: <https://www.vtsosonline.com/online/DataBrokerInquire>.

79 Act No. 171 (H.764). Commerce and trade; consumer protection An act relating to data brokers and consumer protection, (9 V.S.A. ch. 62, subch. 5).

“actual knowledge that it possesses the brokered information of minors.”⁸⁰ It is through this transparency requirement that a company registered in Vermont as a data broker revealed that it has specifically acquired student directory information subject to FERPA.⁸¹

We have charted and analyzed the active data broker filings in the Vermont registry current to February 2020, and their responses to whether or not they possess the brokered personal information of minors. Some key findings from our research includes the following:

One Vermont data broker registrant, the National Student Clearinghouse, states in its filing that it collects student data from participating postsecondary educational institutions, including directory information. One part of its filing stated:

“NSC collects student data from participating postsecondary institutions and discloses such data to 3rd parties as contractually authorized by such institutions, in compliance with the Family Educational Rights & Privacy Act. FERPA allows disclosure of directory information (DI) without consent unless the student has opted-out of having their DI disclosed, and NSC respects such opt-outs as FERPA requires. Individuals may opt-out of the disclosure of their DI by notifying their institution.”

Regarding the information of minors, the National Student Clearinghouse stated:

*“There are rare cases in which the Clearinghouse has actual knowledge that it possesses such information on minors who are or who have been enrolled in postsecondary education. We collect, maintain, and protect this data with the same robust policies we apply to all student data, and respect the same FERPA directory information opt-out rights as we do for non-minors enrolled in postsecondary education. See our privacy policy at: <https://www.studentclearinghouse.org/privacy-policy/>.”*⁸²

One Vermont data broker registrant, Acxiom, uses the data of minors to create insights related to the minor’s adult parent. One part of Acxiom’s filing stated:

80 Vermont Data Broker Registry Search, Vermont Secretary of State, Corporations Division. Available at: <https://www.vtsosonline.com/online/DataBrokerInquire>.

81 National Student Clearinghouse, *Data Broker Registration*, Vermont, 2/11/2019, Registration ID 353284, Filing number 0002513425. Available at: <https://www.vtsosonline.com/online/DataBrokerInquire/FilingHistory?businessID=353284>. The National Student Clearinghouse works directly with schools to provide services. See *About the Clearinghouse*, Available at: <https://www.studentclearinghouse.org/about/how-we-serve-the-k-20-to-workforce-continuum/>. The NSC has signed a K-12 Privacy Pledge, available at <https://studentprivacypledge.org/privacy-pledge/>.

82 National Student Clearinghouse, *Data Broker Registration*, Vermont, 2/11/2019, Registration ID 353284, Filing number 0002513425. Available at: <https://www.vtsosonline.com/online/DataBrokerInquire/FilingHistory?businessID=353284>. The U.S. Department of Education provided guidance to the National Student Clearinghouse in 1993. *Letter to Daniel R. Boehmer*, U.S. Department of Education, April 19, 1993. Available at: https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/sites/default/files/resource_document/file/ferpa-nsc.pdf.

“Acxiom will not knowingly disclose identifiable data on minors under 18 to third parties for use in marketing. We do use data such minor data to identify/remove records from our and our clients’ marketing files. We use such minor data in creating insights solely related to the minor’s adult parent, but we don’t disclose identifiable data about the minor in the insights created. Where permitted by law, we use and disclose minor data for non-marketing uses(e.g, fraud detection/prevention products).”⁸³

Acxiom did not state where the information of minors was acquired. As a result, it is not possible at this time to know if directory information is the source for this data or not. It is unknown how Acxiom (or other data brokers) handle the information of minors when those minors reach the age of majority. In Vermont, the age of majority is 18 years old.⁸⁴

Another Vermont data broker registrant, Experian Marketing, collects detailed data elements relating to minors, including date of birth, gender, ethnicity, “Child’s Person ID,” and uses this and other information to create a score indicating the presence of children indicator. One part of Experian’s filing states the following:

83 Acxiom, *Data Broker Registration*, Registration ID 352752 Vermont 1/30/2019, Filing number 0002506353. Available at: <https://www.vtsosonline.com/online/DataBrokerInquire/DataBrokerInformation?businessID=352752>.

84 Vermont Statutes Annotated, Title 33, Chapter 59.

“Experian acquires and maintains the following data elements as they relate to minors within our ConsumerView relational database repository:

- *Parents Name*
- *Child’s name if available*
- *Child’s Date of Birth (includes full date of birth, month/year, exact age, combined age)*
- *Child’s Person ID*
- *Child’s gender*
- *Child’s ethnicity*
- *1st child indicator*
- *Address*

Experian uses this data to create a modeled probability score and data elements that indicate the presence of children within prescribed age ranges in a household. Experian licenses this presence of children indicator to third parties to market to a household or parents, with use of presence of children indicators representing children three years old or younger requires prior Experian review and approval. Experian does not release the children’s data elements listed above to any external third parties.

Experian also collects and maintains the following data elements as they relate to minors in our Social Security Administration Death Master File:

- *Child’s name*
- *Child’s Social Security Number o Child’s Date of Birth*
- *Child’s Date of Death*
- *Verification Code*

Experian licenses the Death Master File from the Social Security Administration. We use the file for fraud prevention and for legitimate business purposes in compliance with applicable law, rule, regulation or fiduciary duty.”⁸⁵

Note: To see the detailed information we have cited from the Experian filing, it will be necessary to locate the addendum to the Experian filing.⁸⁶

Another Vermont data broker registrant, Clearview AI, collects images of minors that are “publicly available,” and uses them in their facial recognition product(s) except for the images of minors who are California residents. Clearview AI states the following in one part of its Vermont data broker registration filing:

85 *Filing of Experian Marketing, Registration ID 367915*, Jan. 31 2020, Vermont Data Broker Registry, Vermont Secretary of State. Available at: <https://www.vtsosonline.com/online/DatabrokerInquire/DataBrokerInformation?businessID=367915>.

86 To view the Experian Marketing addendum, after accessing <https://www.vtsosonline.com/online/DatabrokerInquire/DataBrokerInformation?businessID=367915>, click on *filing history*, then click on *Data Broker Registration*. Scroll down to the last page, and a letter containing the information is available as an attachment to the filing.

*“Clearview AI Inc. collects publicly available images. This collection includes publicly available images of minors. We provide collected images in a searchable format to users. We actively work to remove all images of California-resident minors from all datasets. Clearview AI, Inc. processes all opt-out requests in a manner compliant with the relevant local laws, including opt-out requests related to minors.”*⁸⁷

We do not know if Clearview AI acquired the information of minors from school websites, but we do know that Clearview AI acquired information from social media websites. It remains a distinct possibility that Clearview AI acquired student images that schools posted on social media sites.⁸⁸

Student Directory Information and Third Parties

It is possible that few schools realize the full extent of the modern privacy issues related to what happens to directory information after it has been made public. As we have discussed in this report, under current FERPA regulations, schools may choose to provide students’ directory information to third parties without prior consent from parents or eligible students. Schools are not required to disclose if they routinely give *directory information* to third party companies. If an educational institution meets the conditions for releasing students’ directory information, and if a student/parent did not opt out of the sharing of directory information, then the school may share the information it has designated as directory information with third parties, essentially without restriction.⁸⁹ Even if a school did not specifically share directory information with any particular third party, and just posted student directory information on a publicly available website, this information can be acquired through web scraping.⁹⁰

Moreover, once disclosed, unless a specific law is in place restricting onward use, no existing mechanism prevents onward transfer of directory information by an initial recipient, including data brokers.

87 *Filing of Clearview AI, Registration ID 367103*, January 14, 2020, Vermont Data Broker Registry. Vermont Secretary of State. Available at: <https://www.vtsosonline.com/online/DatabrokerInquire/DataBrokerInformation?businessID=367103>. See: Response to Question 7: “Clearview AI Inc. collects publicly available images. This collection includes publicly available images of minors. We provide collected images in a searchable format to users. We actively work to remove all images of California-resident minors from all datasets. Clearview AI, Inc. processes all opt-out requests in a manner compliant with the relevant local laws, including opt-out requests related to minors.”

88 Anna Merlan, *Here’s the file Clearview AI has been keeping on me, and probably on you too*, Vice, Feb. 28, 2020. Available at: https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/5dmkyq/heres-the-file-clearview-ai-has-been-keeping-on-me-and-probably-on-you-too. The author of this article used the California Consumer Protection Act (CCPA) to request the information that Clearview AI held on her. She found that the company had collected, or “scraped,” photos of her from MySpace, Twitter, Instagram, and other websites.

89 “Publicly released” is defined in FERPA under *disclosure*. “*Disclosure* means to permit access to or the release, transfer, or other communication of personally identifiable information contained in education records by any means, including oral, written, or electronic means, to any party except the party identified as the party that provided or created the record.” 34 CFR Part §99.3.

90 The U.S. Government Accountability Office described web scraping in the data broker context in this way: “Federal laws generally do not govern the methods resellers may use to collect personal information for marketing or look-up purposes. Examples of such methods include “web scraping”—sometimes called data extraction or web data mining—in which resellers, advertisers, and other parties use software to search the web for information about an individual or individuals, and extract and download bulk information from a particular website that contains consumer information.” *Information Resellers*, U.S. Government Accountability Office, September 2013. Available at: <https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-13-663>.

Congress should consider closing this gap in privacy protections by limiting, impeding or prohibiting onward transfer (or sale) of students' directory information by third parties.

A bright spot exists: the state of New York, in January 2020, took action on this very issue by amending its regulations to prevent the sale of student data.⁹¹ The New York State Education Department's amended statute requires, in part the following:

§121.2 Educational Agency Data Collection Transparency and Restrictions.

- a. Educational agencies shall not sell personally identifiable information nor use or disclose it for any marketing or commercial purpose or facilitate its use or disclosure by any other party for any marketing or commercial purpose or permit another party to do so.
- b. Each educational agency shall take steps to minimize its collection, processing and transmission of personally identifiable information.

The new amendments that the New York State Education Department has passed are important exemplars of modern privacy approaches and help ensure students' personal information does not become a source of income for commercial marketers. These amendments will help prevent schools, particularly postsecondary schools, from being tempted by offers for the purchase or transfer of student directory information.

New York's approach is helpful, because parents enrolling a child in kindergarten who know enough to opt out and who actually opt out, face 13 years of filing opt out forms before the child graduates from high school. Parents who just once in all those years fail to file an opt out form on time will be unable to keep their child's information from being released to third parties who seek to exploit directory information from schools.

As a society, we can and must do better in protecting the information of children and students. And we can start by ensuring that schools:

- Designate the **minimum necessary** school directory information.
- Do not designate photographs as directory information, and do not allow student images or detailed information to be posted publicly online.
- Ensure that all parents and all eligible students have meaningful, year-round access to FERPA notices and opt outs.
- Ensure that schools are offering an environment that is supportive of FERPA opt out, and take the necessary steps to ensure that the information of minors never ends up in the hands of data brokers.

Additionally, schools will need to develop technology that defends against web scraping of data from school websites, both images and text related to specific students. See the biometric section in this report for more information about these kinds of techniques and issues.

In conclusion, while it is not possible to know where the information of minors has been acquired

91 *Amendment to the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education, Pursuant to Education Law sections 2-d, 101, 207 and 305, a new Part 121 shall be added effective upon adoption to read as follows: Part 121, Strengthening Data Privacy and Security in NY State Educational Agencies to Protect Personally Identifiable Information.* The amendment is available at: New York State Education Department, <http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/programs/student-data-privacy/proposed-part-121-for-pii.pdf>.

in every instance, that we now know it is being acquired by data brokers is of great concern. Schools should do everything they can to ensure that they are not the source of students' information "in the wild" that can be collected by third parties and then associated with those students and used for years.

Best Practices:

- **As a best practice, States should consider additional protections for the information of minors in light of the new information that has become available that unambiguously documents the presence of the information of minors in data broker databases.**
- **New York State's Education Department has adopted an amendment, which specifically prohibits the sale of personally identifiable student data.** This is a policy best practice, and is the kind of structural protection from onward transfer of student data is needed as a best practice. Student directory information that parents or students did not opt out of also needs protections.
- **Schools should review all contracts with third parties, including vendors.** If a vendor is utilizing student directory information, schools should take steps to ensure that directory information is specified as restricted in its use by the vendor and restricted from onward uses. Directory information does not enjoy the same levels of protection as protected student information under FERPA. Note: All types of directory information need to be considered, including photos if a school has made them directory information. (See the discussion of risks regarding student photographs, including some yearbook photographs, in the discussion of biometrics in this report.)
- **Schools should take great care to not release directory information subject to opt out restrictions to third parties.** Schools should review contracts and procedures to ensure directory information that is subject to restrictions (opt out) is secured and only released per the regulations.
- **Because data brokers can acquire information from some school web sites through web scraping, it is a best practice for schools at all levels to utilize anti-scraping software and techniques to protect student information posted on school websites.** Student photographs, names, and other information can be and are being scraped from school websites unless schools take active steps to restrict this activity. Scraped data can be used for many years. Protections include placing all student data and photographs in a protected area of the web site and only allowing authenticated access to that area.
- **Directory information should follow a minimum necessary rule.** Schools are not required to share directory information. Whenever possible, this should be the norm, not the exception.

Further Recommendations:

Schools, parents, and students should take steps to educate themselves about data broker activities and to protect student directory information.

We also urge the Department of Education, Congress, Attorneys Generals, and State legislatures to take steps to ensure student directory information is not being acquired from schools for unrestricted uses.

Vermont Data Broker Registry Active Registrations

Companies that answered “Yes” to “Does the data broker have actual knowledge that it possesses the brokered personal information of minors:”

(Active registrations as of February 2020, last checked April 2020)

Name	Provide a statement detailing the data collection practices, databases, sales activities, and opt-out policies that are applicable to the brokered personal information of minors:
ACCU DATA INTEGRATED MARKETING, INC.	AccuData does not actively collect consumer data nor do we market consumer products and services to minors. Our third-party providers are responsible for restricting the collection and distribution of information about minors.
ACXIOM LLC	Acxiom will not knowingly disclose identifiable data on minors under 18 to third parties for use in marketing. We do use data such minor data to identify/remove records from our and our clients’ marketing files. We use such minor data in creating insights solely related to the minor’s adult parent, but we don’t disclose identifiable data about the minor in the insights created. Where permitted by law, we use and disclose minor data for non-marketing uses(e.g, fraud detection/prevention products)
Advertise4Sales LLC	Our services are intended only for those over 18 years of age
Amerilist Inc	We do not collect data. Only broker.
AmRent, Inc.	AmRent may possess brokered personal information of minors where the criminal or traffic case is a matter of public record. AmRent does not possess information on juvenile cases. Information is only disclosed in accordance with the Fair Credit Reporting Act.
ASL MARKETING INC	We will not knowingly accept personal information from anyone under 13 years old in violation of applicable laws. If a parent believes their child under 13 gained access to our site without their permission, there is a link to contact us. We do not market products or services for purchase by children.
backgroundchecks.com LLC ("BGC")	On occasion, BGC may be asked to provide background screening services in relation to a minor; for example, when a minor has applied for a job. BGC’s practices as they relate to minors are the same as those described in response to question #4.
BLACK KNIGHT DATA & ANALYTICS, LLC	D&A does not knowingly collect any personal information of minors.
Blackbaud, Inc.	The Cooperative Database does not include minors.
CareerBuilder Employment Screening, LLC	Minors follow the same data collection processes as all consumers authorizing the performance of a background check. They are subject to the same opt-out rights as all consumers.
CDK Global, LLC	We have not any brokered personal information of minors.
Civis Analytics, Inc.	We do not collect personal data from any person we know to be under the age of 13, and we will delete any personal data collected that we later know to be from a person under the age of 13. Our site and services are for general audiences and is not targeted to children under 13 years of age. If you believe a child under the age of 13 has disclosed personal data to us, please contact us at dataprotection@civisanalytics.com .

Name	Provide a statement detailing the data collection practices, databases, sales activities, and opt-out policies that are applicable to the brokered personal information of minors:
Clarity Services, Inc.	Clarity does not separately track or flag credit files on minors, and, thus, if Clarity receives a valid inquiry for a consumer credit file on a minor, Clarity will provide a credit report.
Clearview AI, Inc.	Clearview AI Inc. collects publicly available images. This collection includes publicly available images of minors. We provide collected images in a searchable format to users. We actively work to remove all images of California-resident minors from all datasets. Clearview AI, Inc. processes all opt-out requests in a manner compliant with the relevant local laws, including opt-out requests related to minors.
COMPACT INFORMATION SYSTEMS	We do not maintain any PII of minors.
CoreLogic Credco of Puerto Rico	Credco accepts requests including but not limited to consumer file disclosure, consumer report copy, disputes, opt-out, security freeze, consumer statement, content of report, extended fraud alert, inquiry trace, and identity theft blocking requests from authorized third parties on behalf of minors or emancipated minors authenticated in accordance with our procedures.
CoreLogic Credco, LLC	Credco accepts requests including but not limited to consumer file disclosure, consumer report copy, disputes, opt-out, security freeze, consumer statement, content of report, extended fraud alert, inquiry trace, and identity theft blocking requests from authorized third parties on behalf of minors or emancipated minors authenticated in accordance with our procedures.
CoreLogic Solutions, LLC	This is not applicable, as CoreLogic Solutions does not knowingly process or provide data to our clients related to minors.
Data Facts, Inc.	Children Under Age 13. Data Facts does not offer services to children under the age of 13, and this website is not directed to children under the age of 13. Data Facts does not knowingly collect information about children under the age of 13.
DataMentors LLC dba V12	V12 does not intentionally collect and is not aware of any data in its possession, custody or control that pertains to any individual under the age of 18. In the event V12 becomes aware of such data, its policy is to delete such data.
DATAX LTD	DataX may receive information from its data furnishers on minors. DataX does not knowingly provide credit reports on minors under 16 to its customers, but if the minor's age or date of birth are not accurately provided by the data furnisher, it is possible that a minor's credit report could be created within the database. DataX will allow the parent or guardian of a minor to place a security freeze on the minor's credit file upon receipt of a valid power of attorney or other documentation specifying guardianship as provided under the protected consumer state security freeze laws.
Drobu Media LLC	None.
Edvisors Network, Inc.	We do not collect, share or sell data on minors under the age of 13. We have processes in place for adherence to COPPA ("Children's Online Privacy Act").
eMerges.com, INC	If a public record has birth date indicating the person is less than 18 years old or an indicator such as "junior" on a hunting and fishing license, we suppress that record and do not release it except for Political, law enforcement and government identification or authentication type use.

Name	Provide a statement detailing the data collection practices, databases, sales activities, and opt-out policies that are applicable to the brokered personal information of minors:
EQUIFAX INFORMATION SERVICES LLC	<p>Equifax may receive information from its data furnishers or end-users on minors. Equifax takes steps to remove any information on consumers under the age of 21, or consumers for whom no age or date of birth is available, from the Equifax Credit Marketing Database, so that no minor consumer's credit information is accessed for purposes of prescreening. Equifax does not knowingly provide credit reports on minors under the age of 16 to its customers, but if the minor's age or date of birth are not provided, it is possible that a minor's credit report could be issued. Equifax does allow the parent or guardian of a minor under the age of 16 to place a security freeze on the minor's credit file, subject to the proof of identity and proof of authority requirements of the FCRA.</p>
Experian Data Corp	<p>RentBureau does not knowingly collect minor data.</p>
Experian Fraud Prevention Solutions, Inc.	<p>Experian Fraud Prevention Solutions does not knowingly collect minor data.</p>
Experian Information Solutions, Inc.	<p>Experian collects personal information of a minor (under the age of 18) if a parent or guardian contacts Experian with a request to place a freeze on a minor file pursuant to Section 301(j) of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protection Act. Following such a request, Experian creates a credit file and places a credit freeze for the minor consumer. It also flags the file in the database as minor file which means that the file will not be displayable until consumer reaches 18.</p>

Name	Provide a statement detailing the data collection practices, databases, sales activities, and opt-out policies that are applicable to the brokered personal information of minors:
Experian Marketing Solutions, LLC	<p>Due to character limitations within the online application, question 7 response has been provided below.</p> <p>7. Where the data broker has actual knowledge that it possesses the brokered personal information of minors, provide a statement detailing the data collection practices, databases, sales activities, and opt-out policies that are applicable to the brokered personal information of minors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experian acquires and maintains the following data elements as they relate to minors within our ConsumerView relational database repository: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Parents Name ○ Child's name if available ○ Child's Date of Birth (includes full date of birth, month/year, exact age, combined age) ○ Child's Person ID ○ Child's gender ○ Child's ethnicity ○ 1st child indicator ○ Address <p>Experian uses this data to create a modeled probability score and data elements that indicate the presence of children within prescribed age ranges in a household. Experian licenses this presence of children indicator to third parties to market to a household or parents, with use of presence of children indicators representing children three years old or younger requires prior Experian review and approval. Experian does not release the children's data elements listed above to any external third parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experian also collects and maintains the following data elements as they relate to minors in our Social Security Administration Death Master File: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Child's name ○ Child's Social Security Number ○ Child's Date of Birth ○ Child's Date of Death ○ Verification Code <p>Experian licenses the Death Master File from the Social Security Administration. We use the file for fraud prevention and for legitimate business purposes in compliance with applicable law, rule, regulation or fiduciary duty.</p>
FIRST ORION CORPORATION	<p>First Orion does not knowingly collect personal information from minors. If a minor submits personal information to First Orion and it learns that the personal information is about a minor, it will delete the information as quickly as possible.</p>
General Information Solutions LLC ("GIS")	<p>On occasion, GIS may be asked to provide background screening services in relation to a minor; for example, when a minor has applied for a job. GIS's practices as they relate to minors are the same as those described in response to question #4.</p>
ID Analytics, LLC	<p>Technical controls are in place to highlight instances when the request is determined to be on a minor.</p>

Name	Provide a statement detailing the data collection practices, databases, sales activities, and opt-out policies that are applicable to the brokered personal information of minors:
InCheck Inc	InCheck only conducts background checks on minor applicants if authorization is obtained by the minor's parent(s) or legal guardian(s). InCheck collects personal information of minors from court documents only if the court proceeding occurred in a non-juvenile criminal court. Per the Fair Credit Reporting Act, InCheck does not collect personal information associated with any juvenile cases/sealed cases.
Inflection Risk Solutions, LLC	Inflection does, in limited cases, provide customers the ability to perform background checks on minors older than 13. In these rare cases, the minor's parental consent is obtained. Juvenile records are not reported. Minors who are the subject of background checks are subject to the same collection, database, sales, and opt-out policies as those provided to adult data subjects. More information may be found at www.goodhire.com/privacy and https://www.inflection.com/privacy-policy .
Insurance Services Office, Inc.	This data is captured as part of insurance information that is provided to ISO from insurers, and other similar third-parties, and includes information concerning youthful drivers and workers/employees, as well as youthful victims of motor vehicle and homeowner accidents.
IQ Data Systems, Inc. dba Backgrounds Online	We do not produce consumer reports for minors unless a parent or guardian first provides written authorization. This may occur when a minor applies for part-time employment.
L2, Inc.	L2 does not knowingly acquire or maintain any information on minors.
LEXISNEXIS RISK SOLUTIONS INC. AND AFFILIATES	LexisNexis Risk Solutions does not specifically seek brokered information of minors for collection, but in the process of collecting brokered information generally, does receive such information. LexisNexis does not have specific data collection practices, databases, sales activities or opt-out policies that are applicable to the brokered personal information of minors. Many LexisNexis Risk Solutions products filter out records if the record indicates a date of birth suggesting a minor.
NATIONAL STUDENT CLEARINGHOUSE	There are rare cases in which the Clearinghouse has actual knowledge that it possesses such information on minors who are or who have been enrolled in postsecondary education. We collect, maintain, and protect this data with the same robust policies we apply to all student data, and respect the same FERPA directory information opt-out rights as we do for non-minors enrolled in postsecondary education. See our privacy policy at: https://www.studentclearinghouse.org/privacy-policy/ .
NFocus Consulting, Inc.	While NFocus Consulting possesses BPI about a household it does not maintain PII of minors. Data elements are used to build insights concerning an adult parent, a household and even a geographical unit. This information is then used to identify target audiences for marketing efforts. Orders include records for a household or an adult residing in a household. NFocus does not maintain names or identifying numbers for minors nor can data elements present be reasonably linked to a specified minor.
Nuwber Inc	Nuwber does not knowingly acquire and possess the brokered personal information of minors.
Oracle America, Inc. (Oracle Data Cloud)	The ODC does not intentionally collect personal information from, and does not tailor any services to, children under 16 years of age. Further, we prohibit our ODC partners from providing Oracle with personal information from sites directed to children under the age of 16 or from consumers whose age these companies know to be under the age of 16. If we become aware of data on children under 16 years of age, we take steps to remove the data from our databases.

Name	Provide a statement detailing the data collection practices, databases, sales activities, and opt-out policies that are applicable to the brokered personal information of minors:
Path2Response	We do not have any information on minors that we are aware of.
Project Applecart LLC	Not applicable
Refinitiv US LLC	Refinitiv's products are not directed to minors. In the limited circumstances where Refinitiv obtains and uses brokered personal information of minors (for example, because they are the children of a politically exposed person), Refinitiv applies appropriate controls in accordance with industry guidelines and applicable laws.
Rental Property Solutions, LLC	The system will not process data requests for consumers under the age of 18.
Riv Data Corp. dba Carpe Data	Because Carpe Data receives requests from insurance carriers for data about individuals who could be the subject of an insurance claim, it is possible that data on minors is included at times. However, Carpe Data does not always receive DOB from its customers.
SageStream LLC	As discussed above, SageStream delivers credit risk scores and attributes to clients in accordance with the FCRA and VFCRA. In certain circumstances, the FCRA allows a consumer reporting agency to generate a consumer report on a minor (e.g., prescreen purposes) subject to certain requirements and limitations (see 15 U.S.C. §1681b(c)(1)(B)(iv)). Technical controls are in place to highlight responses when the request is determined to be a minor.
Speedeon Data, LLC	Speedeon Data does not knowingly possess nor distribute any data of minors and will remove any data if it is identified as such. Speedeon requires its customers to warrant compliance with all laws, including those related to marketing to minors.
TALX CORPORATION [Author's note: also known as The Work Number]	TALX may receive information from its data furnishers on minors. TALX does allow parents or guardians to place a security freeze on a minor's consumer report if a valid power of attorney or other documentation specifying guardianship is provided as required under the protected consumer state security freeze laws.
Teletrack, LLC	Teletrack does not maintain databases of personal information of consumers who are under 17 years of age.
TransUnion	TransUnion does not knowingly solicit or collect information from children and does not knowingly include them in its products and services. TransUnion does not use TransUnion data to target or market to children and does not provide personal information of children to any third parties.
West Publishing Corporation	To the extent that we can identify any minors in our databases we proactively exclude them from our collections.
WhitePages, Inc.	Data Broker does not display or sell information of minors when it has actual knowledge that the information belongs to minors and, to the extent possible, it identifies and suppresses this information when integrating new data sets into its products. Data Broker does not knowingly purchase brokered personal information of minors.

III. Student Biometric Data and FERPA Directory Information

Biometric data is included in the definition of *personally identifiable information* under FERPA. This means that biometric information held by schools is considered protected information under FERPA, and may only be released by schools with consent. FERPA defines biometrics as:

“Biometric record,” as used in the definition of “personally identifiable information,” means a record of one or more measurable biological or behavioral characteristics that can be used for automated recognition of an individual. Examples include fingerprints; retina and iris patterns; voiceprints; DNA sequence; facial characteristics; and handwriting.⁹²

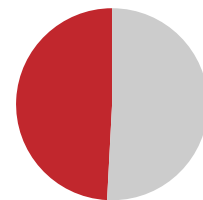
Prior consent is required before a school can release the student biometric data that it holds. Most schools are cautious about the student biometric data they hold, and currently, there is a debate about whether or not schools can or should use biometrics to identify students for attendance purposes, or for identifying students in the school lunch context. This debate is important. But a major biometric threat that schools have overlooked is what is happening to student *directory information*.

Research for this report documents unambiguously that some facial recognition companies are “scraping” web sites to collect images from those sites, and at least one such company has scraped images of minors for use in one or more of its biometric products. It is no longer unreasonable to surmise that school web sites, which are potential sources for concentrated images of the faces of minors, can be among the sites targeted to be scraped.

Research for this report also found that some yearbook companies are using face recognition software in creating school yearbooks. The privacy policies of these companies vary widely.

What the Research Found:

- The research also found that even if schools do not specifically designate photographs as directory information, many of the schools studied have posted student photographs online in some form, for example, on a social media site, a school web site, or in a newsletter posted online.
- Digital photographs posted online on a school website under a directory information exemption are public data.
- WPF found face recognition test databases that include the images of children that were found in the public domain online. For example, test databases such as MegaFace contain the images of children. MegaFace images were taken from Flickr posts.⁹³
- WPF found that some companies providing yearbook services to schools now utilize face recognition on student photos. When schools designate student photographs as directory information, yearbook companies do not have to get parental or student consent before making a face recognition template of a student's photo, because photographs that have been designated as directory information are public information.



49 percent of studied schools include student photographs in directory information that can be released without prior consent.

92 U.S. Department of Education, Glossary, *Definition of Biometric*. Available at: <https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/glossary#header-for-B>.

93 Kashmir Hill and Aaron Krolik. *How photos of your kids are powering surveillance technology*. New York Times, October 11, 2019. Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/10/11/technology/>

Educational institutions have been grappling with issues and concerns about biometrics, especially face recognition systems and fingerprinting systems.⁹⁴ Much of the discussion around school biometrics to date has been focused on face recognition or fingerprinting that the schools themselves are conducting.⁹⁵ The debate has led to state laws that ensure students will not be asked to provide a biometric without consent, among other protections.⁹⁶ These are important aspects of the biometrics debate. But this is only one aspect of the discussion. Two major risk points exist: scraping of student photos posted online, and yearbook companies that are using face recognition on student photos.

Risks Related to Scraped Student Photographs

An important point of risk that has been widely overlooked at schools is that students whose photographs are designated as directory information and are then posted publicly can have their images “scraped” and used in commercial biometric identification systems that students don’t know about, and may have no control over.

For background, web scraping activities can collect images posted publicly on web sites.⁹⁷ If students’ images were posted by schools using the directory information exemption, then those images, if scraped, were scraped without prior consent from parents or eligible students.

The reason image scraping in particular is happening is because face recognition systems need large volumes of photographic, or image, data to train face recognition algorithms and accomplish other tasks. Digital images are the “raw resource” for such systems, and this has created a demand for images of people of all ages, including minors.⁹⁸ One well-known database contains 26,580 photos of 2,284 subjects, including minors, whose images were “in the wild,” i.e., in the public domain.⁹⁹

[flickr-facial-recognition.html](https://www.flickr-facial-recognition.html).

94 Zak Doffman, *Why facial recognition in schools seems to be an aimless recipe for disaster*, Forbes, Nov. 7, 2018. Available at: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/zakdoffman/2018/11/07/why-facial-recognition-in-schools-seems-to-be-an-aimless-recipe-for-disaster/#464a99241a83>.

95 Victor Skinner, *Illinois school district installs fingerprint scanner in cafeteria*, EAG, July 15, 2016. Available at: <http://eagnews.org/illinois-school-district-installs-fingerprint-scanner-in-cafeteria/>.

96 State of Illinois 105 ILCS 5/10-20.40, Sec. 10-20.40, Student biometric information. Available at: <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/010500050K10-20.40.htm>.

97 The U.S. Government Accountability Office described web scraping in its *Data Resellers* report: “... Examples of such methods include “web scraping”—sometimes called data extraction or web data mining—in which resellers, advertisers, and other parties use software to search the web for information about an individual or individuals, and extract and download bulk information from a particular website that contains consumer information.” *Information Resellers*, U.S. Government Accountability Office, September 2013. Available at: <https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-13-663>. Photographs of students can be scraped from school websites unless specific preventive steps are taken.

98 *IBM developing huge public dataset to help eliminate bias from facial recognition*, Find Biometrics, June 27, 2018. Available at: <https://findbiometrics.com/ibm-help-eliminate-bias-from-facial-recognition-506276/>. “Perhaps more importantly, IBM is going to release a dataset of 36,000 facial images that will be equally distributed across a range of ethnicities, genders, and ages. This will primarily be for evaluation purposes, a tool to help developers eliminate bias from their facial recognition systems.”

99 See: *Face Image Project*. Available at: <https://talhassner.github.io/home/projects/Adience/Adience-data.html>. See also: Eran Eidinger, Roee Enbar, and Tal Hassner, *Age and Gender Estimation of Unfiltered Faces*, Transactions on Information Forensics and Security (IEEE-TIFS), special issue on Facial Biometrics in the Wild, Volume 9, Issue 12, pages 2170 - 2179, Dec. 2014 Face Image Project, The Open University of Israel.

Additional public data sets of scraped images exist,¹⁰⁰ and include the large *Labeled Faces in the Wild* (LFW) dataset¹⁰¹ and the *CASIA-Web Face* dataset.¹⁰² The CASIA dataset contains 494,414 images of 10,575 subjects. The LFW dataset, also public, contains 13,233 images of 5,749 subjects, some of whom are children. The VGGFace2 database has 3.31 million face images or 9131 subjects across age ranges.¹⁰³ The demand for face images must not be underestimated -- some biometric companies have negotiated partnerships with the governments of countries in part to acquire the rights to use photographs of their citizenry for training face recognition systems.¹⁰⁴

Recently, news reports in 2020 have disclosed that even larger datasets of faces now exist from web scraping activities. One company named Clearview AI has reportedly scraped 3 billion images from websites and social media sites to acquire images for use in face recognition products.¹⁰⁵ The scraping has been independently confirmed.¹⁰⁶ This same company has specifically disclosed in the Vermont Data Broker registry in January of 2020 that it collects the publicly available images of minors for its use:

100 Many such databases exist. See, for example, Cole Calistra, *60 facial recognition databases*, May 7, 2015. Available at: <https://www.kairos.com/blog/60-facial-recognition-databases>.

101 *Labeled Faces in the Wild*, University of Massachusetts. Available at: <http://vis-www.cs.umass.edu/lfw/#resources>.

102 The creators of the CASIA scraped dataset explain the methodology of the creation of the dataset in an academic paper: Dong Yi, Zhen Lei, Shengcai Liao and Stan Z. Li, *Learning Face Representation from Scratch*, Center for Biometrics and Security Research & National Laboratory of Pattern Recognition Institute of Automation, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CASIA). Available at: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1411.7923.pdf>.

103 VGGFace2, A large scale image dataset available for face recognition. Available at: http://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/data/vgg_face2/. See: Qiong Cao, Li Shen, Weidi Xie, Omkar M. Parkhi and Andrew Zisserman, *VGGFace2: A dataset for recognising faces across pose and age*, Visual Geometry Group, Department of Engineering Science, University of Oxford. Available at: <http://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/publications/2018/Cao18/cao18.pdf>.

104 *Facial recognition technology partnership with China risks compromising privacy rights*, Media Institute for Southern Africa Zimbabwe, May 29 2018, Kubatana.net. Original source material available at: <https://zimbabwe.misa.org/2018/05/29/digest-facial-recognition-technology-privacy-rights/>. See also: Spandana Singh and Hanna Wetters, *The technology space is rapidly evolving in Africa, and it's not all good news*. Fair Observer, November 23, 2018. Available at: <https://www.fairobserver.com/region/africa/africa-tech-boom-technoly-policy-data-protection-news-33281>.

105 Kashmir Hill, *The secretive company that might end privacy as we know it*, The New York Times, January 20, 2020. Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/01/18/technology/clearview-privacy-facial-recognition.html>. See also: Louise Matsakis, *Scraping the web is a powerful tool, Clearview AI abused it*, Wired, January 25, 2020. Available at: <https://www.wired.com/story/clearview-ai-scraping-web/>.

106 Anna Merlan, *Here's the file Clearview AI has been keeping on me, and probably on you too*, Vice, Feb. 28, 2020. Available at: https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/5dmkyq/heres-the-file-clearview-ai-has-been-keeping-on-me-and-probably-on-you-too. The author of this article used the California Consumer Protection Act (CCPA) to request the information that Clearview AI held on her. She found that the company had collected, or "scraped," photos of her from MySpace, Twitter, Instagram, and other websites.

“Clearview AI Inc. collects publicly available images. This collection includes publicly available images of minors. We provide collected images in a searchable format to users. We actively work to remove all images of California-resident minors from all datasets. Clearview AI, Inc. processes all opt-out requests in a manner compliant with the relevant local laws, including opt-out requests related to minors.”¹⁰⁷

Did this company scrape images on school websites? The filing does not indicate a yes or a no answer to this question. Have any other face recognition companies scraped school websites? We do not have documentation of this. Have students’ images posted by schools on school social media web sites been scraped? We don’t know for certain, yet. But we do know that social media websites have been scraped. It is important that regulators, parents, students, and schools get answers to these questions and find out if student images have been scraped from school websites or school social media web sites. The scraping of students’ photographs posted online for facial recognition databases and products needs to be addressed as soon as possible.

By itself, the demand for photographs of minors for use in face recognition systems should be of ample concern. An additional concern is that face recognition performed on children has been well documented to have high error rates relative to adults.¹⁰⁸ This is an additional factor that can drive higher demand for images of minors -- including very young children -- in order to test and correct for age-related challenges in face recognition systems.

Biometric systems can persist for many years and be used in contexts far beyond what a school faculty or staff member ever imagined when innocently posting a photograph of an honor roll student, or the winner of a contest on the school’s public web site. FERPA specifically regulates students’ *biometric information* that schools hold. But FERPA is silent on the risk of the use of students’ *photographs* designated as directory information as providing raw material for the testing, development, and use of biometric systems, including face recognition systems.

The public has become increasingly aware of the use of scraped photographs to train face recognition systems.¹⁰⁹ But schools are still designating photographs as directory information, and many schools are still posting images of students online. The risk of web scraping of images is an important issue to address. Schools as a best practice should not include photographs in directory information. After

107 *Filing of Clearview AI, Registration ID 367103*, January 14, 2020, Vermont Data Broker Registry. Vermont Secretary of State. Available at: <https://www.vtsosonline.com/online/DatabrokerInquire/DataBrokerInformation?businessID=367103>. See: Response to Question 7: “Clearview AI Inc. collects publicly available images. This collection includes publicly available images of minors. We provide collected images in a searchable format to users. We actively work to remove all images of California-resident minors from all datasets. Clearview AI, Inc. processes all opt-out requests in a manner compliant with the relevant local laws, including opt-out requests related to minors.”

108 Patrick Grother, Mei Ngan, Kayee Hanaoka. *Face Recognition Vendor Test (FRVT) Part 3: Demographic Effects in Facial Systems*, NIST, December 2019. Available at: <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/ir/2019/NIST.IR.8280.pdf>. “We found elevated false positives in the elderly and in children; the effects were larger in the oldest adults and youngest children, and smallest in middle aged adults. The effects are consistent across country-of-birth, datasets and algorithms but vary in magnitude.” See pages 8, 17 and associated technical material.

109 Kashmir Hill and Aaron Krolik. *How photos of your kids are powering surveillance technology*. New York Times, October 11, 2019. Available at: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/10/11/technology/flickr-facial-recognition.html>.

being designated as directory information and made public information, schools and students will have no control over how the photographic information is used or disclosed.

Risks relating to yearbook companies using facial recognition software

For some time now, there has been an interest in utilizing facial recognition technologies in the yearbook context. Already, school yearbooks from the “majority of U.S. schools” from 1890 to 1979 have been analyzed and have had facial recognition applied to them so they could be easily searched.¹¹⁰ But it isn’t just old yearbook photos that are being analyzed; some yearbook companies are utilizing face recognition on current student photographs.¹¹¹

This is an issue that is not widely known or discussed, but it needs to be. While biometric data that schools themselves hold is regulated under FERPA, face recognition performed by yearbook companies may not be covered, depending on a variety of implementation factors. To address the potential privacy impacts, all schools should conduct a careful analysis of their yearbook policies and yearbook company, and determine if any face recognition is being utilized on student photographs at any time or point in the yearbook process. If so, then schools need to conduct an analysis and understand how all of the policies interact and what it means for privacy, parents, and students.

No matter what the analysis yields, parents and students need to be informed clearly and directly of facial recognition use when it occurs in the school context, including yearbooks. Schools that do not designate student photographs as directory information may have more control over these kinds of issues. Schools, for their part, should ensure that yearbook companies only use student photographs for creating the school yearbook and do not utilize the photos for anything else. Any onward sharing or use of student data for marketing or other purposes should be restricted.

Facial recognition is a controversial technology, and with the controversy comes a divergence of views. In this situation, it is a best practice to ask for consent prior to the use of facial recognition, even if by an outside vendor. If consent is given, there should still be clear boundaries on how the photographs may be used, and for how long.

Solutions exist for schools. Not including images in directory information is a first step. Another is to reassess and refine school policy regarding images of students, including publicly posted photos and yearbook photo policies. Schools can also explore technical solutions - such as creating scrape-proof areas of school web sites where images can be responsibly posted.

Another solution is for schools to utilize “anti-scraping” tools and techniques. For example, an “image cloaking” technique that helps prevent image scraping has been developed that is promising.¹¹² Schools

110 Maksym Chernopolsky, *Face recognition and OCR processing of 300 million records from US yearbooks*, Medium, Sept. 6, 2019. Available at: <https://medium.com/myheritage-engineering/face-recognition-and-ocr-processing-of-300-million-records-from-us-yearbooks-a95d55c6ac58>. See also: Mike Mansfield, *Discover your family in school yearbooks*. MyHeritage webinar. Available at: https://familytreeweinars.com/download.php?webinar_id=787.

111 See for example, Jostens, https://www.jostens.com/yearbooks/ybk_lp_prospects.html. In its privacy policy, Josten notes in its **Categories of Personal Information Collected in last 12 months**: “Identifiers; Personal Information described in the California Customer Records Statute; Characteristics of protected classifications under California or federal law; Commercial Information; Biometric data; Internet or other electronic network activity; Professional or employment information; Geolocation data; Sensory information; Non-public Education Information.” See also: App, ReplayIt.com, <https://www.replayit.com/#/home>.

112 Shawn Shan, Emily Wenger, Jiayun Zhang, Huiying Li, *Fawkes: Protecting personal privacy against unauthorized deep learning models*, arXiv preprint, arXiv:2002.08327 (In Submission). Available at: <https://arxiv.org/>

can explore these and other techniques as they seek ways to protect their students from unconsented face recognition being performed on student images.

If schools do not take action, and continue to publicly post student images in a way that allows scraping, or include student images and videos in directory information, one solution for parents and students is to restrict directory information sharing by opting out of such sharing. It can be a difficult choice, because students often want to participate in school yearbooks and events and have a photographic record of their time at the school. It is incumbent on schools to modernize their approaches to directory information, especially regarding images of students and the new risks they pose regarding collection for use in biometric systems.

Best Practices:

- **Schools should not designate photographs or images of students as directory information.** Web site scraping for the potential inclusion of student images in face recognition test databases and products has been a significantly overlooked risk by schools.
- **Schools should not post photographs of students on publicly accessible websites that can be scraped.** We recognize that it is not much fun to omit student images from communications about school activities. A balance needs to be found due to the risks involved with public posting of students' images.
 - Newsletters that contain the images of students under the age of 18 can be emailed directly to parents and students instead of being publicly posted. Special awards and honors ceremonies can be posted at very low image quality, so that biometric measurements of such photographs will be rendered ineffective.
 - Schools can post messages that contain student photographs behind password-protected areas of the school website.
 - Schools can and should explore anti-web-scraping technologies and techniques. It is a best practice that any image posted publicly of a student be protected by anti-scraping technology.
- It is a best practice that schools require yearbook companies that use facial recognition in any of their process to never sell or share that information, and should require specific consent for the use of facial recognition. Further, schools should ensure that student images and/or biometric templates from the images, are not used in any further way beyond what the school expressly allows.
- **In general, it is a best practice to avoid making photographs of students under the age of 18 widely available online.**

Further recommendations:

There should be an express prohibition on the use of minor students' photographs for training face recognition systems by anyone.

Schools that still decide to designate student photographs as directory information need to restrict

[pdf/2002.08327.pdf](#). This paper is an important contribution and presents a helpful review of key techniques for reducing biometric scraping. The paper's primary contribution is in its description of the Fawkes technique of algorithmically cloaking images. This technique is a promising model. The techniques could potentially be adapted for broader use.

those photographs from becoming available to third parties to “scrape” or otherwise utilize in training databases for biometric systems.

Schools should ensure they have a clear school biometric policy in place that applies to both biometric information the school holds, and also addresses the risk that student images can potentially be utilized to create biometric templates and products by third parties known or unknown to the school, parents, or eligible students. Each school will have its own context for a biometric policy.

Lawmakers are expressing concerns about biometrics in schools. Legislatures have already passed laws that apply specifically to the use of biometrics in educational settings. For some examples, see the chart in this section that presents key examples of school-related biometric laws in the U.S. These laws may have different definitions of biometrics than FERPA, and may have additional interactions with FERPA. Most of the risks of face recognition and biometrics in schools have been articulated as coming from *within* the schools, and scant attention has been paid to the risk from *outside* the schools. For example, from web scraping of student images posted without prior consent under the directory information exemption.

It is important for educational institutions to educate themselves on the risks regarding release of student photographs as “public information” relevant to biometric systems.¹¹³ Biometric systems can be persistent, and many parents and students would want to know if their images had been included and analyzed in a biometric system that is in active use outside of the educational context.

The best way for schools to avoid the risks of web scraping of student images is to ensure that no student photos are posted online in a public area of the school web site. The best way for schools to ensure that there are no surprises regarding yearbook companies utilizing facial recognition on student photos is to have a discussion with the company and be very clear about how or if that would happen. There should be no biometric surprises for any student or parent.

State-Level Biometric Laws Focused on Educational Institutions

State	Year enacted or status	Bill name	What the bill does
Arizona	2008	Biometric Student Information	Provides that a school in a school district or a charter school shall not collect biometric information from a pupil unless the pupil's parent or guardian gives written permission.

113 One of the authoritative experts regarding children and biometrics is Professor Anil Jain. See: Anil Jain, *Biometric Recognition of Children, Challenges and Opportunities*. Michigan State University, June 7, 2016. Available at: http://biometrics.cse.msu.edu/Presentations/AnilJain_UIDAI_June7_2016.pdf. Another expert in this area is Clarkson University Endowed Professor in Engineering Science and CITeR Director and Stephanie Shuckers. See: Chris Burt, *CITeR Director talks research to inform dialogue on children's biometrics and privacy*. Biometric Update, December 3, 2019. Available at: <https://www.biometricupdate.com/201912/citer-director-talks-research-to-inform-dialogue-on-childrens-biometrics-and-privacy>.

State	Year enacted or status	Bill name	What the bill does
Arkansas	2015	Student Online Personal Information	Adopts the Student Online Personal Information Protection Act, relates to web sites, includes test results, special education data, discipline records juvenile dependency records, medical or health records, Social Security number, biometric information, socioeconomic information, political affiliations, religious information, student identifiers, voice recordings and geolocation information, prohibits targeted advertising based on covered information or sale of a student's covered information.
Colorado	2014	Student Data Privacy Act	Requires the Board of Education to publish an inventory and dictionary or index of the individual student-level data currently in the student data system, requires Board to develop policies and procedures to comply with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act and other privacy laws and policies, prohibits the collection of criminal records, medical records, social security numbers, and student biometric information, prohibits the Board from transferring student data to any entity outside of the state.
Florida	2014	Education Data Privacy	Relates to education data privacy, requires notice to K-12 students and parents regarding education record rights, provides a remedy in circuit court regarding education records, provides limitations on collection and disclosure of confidential and exempt student records, relates to biometric information, including fingerprints, student social security numbers and student identification numbers, prohibits information on parent or sibling biometrics, voting history, religion or political affiliation.

State	Year enacted or status	Bill name	What the bill does
Illinois	2007	Student Biometric Information	<p>Regarding schools with meal counting system that uses fingerprints, hand geometry, voice or facial recognition, or any other student biometric information, this law requires school districts to adopt a policy with the following items:</p> <p>Written permission to collect biometric information from the individual who has legal custody of the student, or from the student if he or she has reached the age of 18.</p> <p>Failure to provide this written consent must not be the basis for refusal of any services otherwise available to the student.</p> <p>The discontinuation of use of a student's biometric information when the student graduates or withdraws from the school district; or if a written request for discontinuation is provided to the school by the individual who has legal custody of the student, or by the student if he or she has reached the age of 18.</p> <p>The destruction of all of a student's biometric information within 30 days after the biometric information is discontinued through graduation, withdrawal, or a written request for discontinuation.</p> <p>The use of biometric information solely for identification or fraud prevention.</p> <p>A prohibition on the sale, lease, or other disclosure of biometric information to another person or entity, unless consent is obtained from the individual who has legal custody of the student, or from the student if he or she has reached the age of 18, or the disclosure is required by court order. The storage, transmittal, and protection of all biometric information from disclosure.</p>
Kentucky	2014	Security Breach of Information Held by Public Agencies	<p>Regulates security of personal information held by public agencies, counties, school districts and municipal corporations, requires public agencies and nonaffiliated third parties to implement and update security procedures, including encryption and corrective action against security breaches, includes breach investigation procedures in contracts with nonaffiliated third parties, includes biometrics, Social Security numbers, credit and debit card numbers, passport, driver license and health information.</p>
Louisiana	2010	Acts 2010, No. 498, §1, eff. June 24, 2010	<p>Regulates collection of student biometric information, requires written permission from parent, guardian, or the student if age 18 or older, prior to the collection of any biometric information, provides that such information shall only be used for identification or fraud prevention, requires written permission for disclosure to a third party unless required by a court order, provides for secure storage and transmission of such information, prohibits denial of services due to refusal to provide consent.</p>

State	Year enacted or status	Bill name	What the bill does
Nevada	2015	Provisions Governing Records of Criminal History	Revises provisions governing records of criminal history, provides that such information may be request of and received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the submission of a complete set of fingerprints, or other biometric identifier which is defined as a fingerprint, palm print, scar, bodily mark, tattoo, voiceprint, facial image, retina image or iris image of a person, requires the Central Repository to adopt regulations governing biometric identifiers and the information derived therefrom.
New York	Not enacted - Active as of 2020	5140—A	Directs the commissioner of education to conduct a study on the use of biometric identifying technology; prohibits the use of biometric identifying technology in schools until July 1, 2022.
Oklahoma	2013	Student Data Accessibility, Transparency and Accountability Act	The Student Data Accessibility, Transparency and Accountability Act, requires public reporting of which student data are collected by the state, mandates creation of a statewide student data security plan, and limits the data that can be collected on individual students and how that data can be shared. It establishes new limits on the transfer of student data to federal, state, or local agencies and organizations outside Oklahoma. It also restricts the state from requesting delinquency records, criminal records, medical and health records, social security numbers and biometric information as part of student data collected from local schools and districts.
Tennessee	2014	Parental Inspection of School Records	Allows parents to review all instructional materials used in the classroom of the parent's child, mandates that a local educational agency shall allow parents access to review all teaching materials, instructional materials, handouts and other teaching aids, provides for parental review of all surveys, analyses and evaluations prior to being administered to the child, with the option to opt out of student participation, requires written consent for collection of biometric data.

Figure 23. This chart summarizes a selection of the key state-level biometric laws in the US pertaining to educational institutions. More laws exist; these are exemplars. As of 2020 there is increased momentum toward the creation of additional laws regulating biometrics at the state level, including more controls on the use of student biometrics.

IV. Recommendations for Private Schools, or any Educational Institution not covered under FERPA Regulations

FERPA usually does not apply to primary and secondary private schools. Private postsecondary institutions, however, are usually covered by FERPA in some way.¹¹⁴ Given that there are 34,576 private schools, as last tallied by the National Center for Education Statistics,¹¹⁵ a significant swath of students and parents lack the protections and rights that FERPA provides.

Schools not subject to FERPA should nevertheless take steps to protect student privacy. First, schools not covered by FERPA need to develop their own comprehensive modern privacy program, ideally a program that addresses the gaps in FERPA and that includes the best practices identified in this report. Second, these schools should pay particular attention to student health data. The release of this data can affect a student, the student's family, and even the student's children forever.

A. Creating controls for personally identifiable information and other student data that would otherwise be classified as an educational record under FERPA

States have a plethora of laws applicable to educational institutions. The National Conference of State Legislatures has identified at least 17 significant privacy laws applicable to educational institutions at the State level.¹¹⁶ The State laws range from ensuring that biometrics collected at schools for school lunches or other purposes require consent, to requiring data breach notification by schools, to setting rules around schools' relationship with external technology vendors such as for integrated student information systems, or other technologies used for school purposes. No two states have identical privacy requirements for all educational institutions. As such, privacy protections for students at private K-12 schools may differ markedly from State to State.¹¹⁷

To be responsive to the increasing and high profile concerns about student privacy, private schools need to understand the State privacy laws applicable to them.

Private schools can make use of a privacy tool called a Privacy Impact Assessment¹¹⁸ to conduct a

114 Most postsecondary institutions such as colleges and universities both public and private, including medical, law, and other professional schools are covered by FERPA by virtue of how the mechanics of Federal student grant and assistance programs work under Title IV. Educational institutions that receive funding from one or more of the programs under Title IV are covered by FERPA as a whole, even if just a constituent part of the institution receives the funds. 34 CFR §99.1 (d).

115 U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. (2019). *Digest of Education Statistics, 2017* (NCES 2018-070), Table 105.50. The most recent data available is for 2015-2016. The table is available at: <https://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=84>.

116 *Student Data Privacy*, National Conference of State Legislatures, October 26, 2018. Available at: <https://www.ncsl.org/research/education/student-data-privacy.aspx>.

117 The National Conference of State Legislatures maintains an up-to-date database that tracks all State education legislation. See: NCLS, *Education Legislation Database / Bill Tracking*. Available at: <https://www.ncsl.org/research/education/education-bill-tracking-database.aspx>.

118 A privacy impact assessment is a practical tool that facilitates thinking through privacy risks. There are many types of privacy impact assessments, and the PIA is typically tailored for each specific assessment. See the PIAs at the U.S. Department of Education as exemplars. *Privacy Impact Assessments*. U.S. Department

thorough review of school data and data practices to identify gaps and to set a sound privacy policy that complies with applicable laws. Many resources and examples of Privacy Impact Assessments (PIA) exist. In particular, see the U.S. Department of Education's PIAs.¹¹⁹ Some school districts have good materials on their approach to PIAs.¹²⁰ It may also be helpful for some private schools to think thorough a Data Privacy Impact Assessment (DPIA)¹²¹ to further identify gaps and risks, even though it is not a requirement.

A PIA should ideally document how non-FERPA schools can achieve privacy protections for students and parents that are the same as (or better than) protections for students in schools subject to FERPA. Students in private schools should not be second-class citizens when it comes to privacy. Parents of those students should demand privacy rights and protections.

B. Risks related to health data held at non-FERPA-covered primary and secondary schools

Of particular concern at non-FERPA covered schools are legal protections for student health records. At the postsecondary level, most information held by schools is covered under FERPA or in some cases, under HIPAA. But some student health data has neither HIPAA¹²² nor FERPA protections when held at a private K-12 educational institution that is not a FERPA-covered entity.¹²³

The intersection of HIPAA and FERPA is complex. The Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services released new joint guidance regarding the intersection of HIPAA and FERPA in 2019. It should be required reading for all school personnel, even if neither law applies.¹²⁴

C. Resources

Several high-quality resources are available that may be helpful, including:

of Education. Available at: <https://www2.ed.gov/notices/pia/index.html>.

119 *Privacy Impact Assessments*. U.S. Department of Education. Available at: <https://www2.ed.gov/notices/pia/index.html>.

120 See *Privacy Impact Assessments*, Privacy and Access in Saskatchewan Schools. Available at: <https://sask-schoolsprivacy.com/central-administration/central-administration-summary/privacy-impact-assessments/>.

121 Most DPIA templates apply to entities regulated in Europe under European privacy law. Some templates are nevertheless useful as an exercise in generally thinking through data privacy risks. One excellent template is at the UK Information Commissioner's Office. *Sample DPIA Template*, UK ICO. Available at: <https://ico.org.uk/media/about-the-ico/consultations/2258461/dpia-template-v04-post-comms-review-20180308.pdf>.

122 HIPAA, or the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, is a 1996 U.S. federal statute. See Bob Gellman et al, *A Patient's Guide to HIPAA*, World Privacy Forum, last updated 2019. Available at: <https://www.worldprivacyforum.org/2019/03/hipaa/>.

123 *Joint Guidance on the Applicability of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) to Student Health Records*, U.S. Department of Education and US Department of Health and Human Services, December 2019. Available at: <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/2019-hipaa-ferpa-joint-guidance-508.pdf>.

124 *Joint Guidance on the Applicability of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) to Student Health Records*, U.S. Department of Education and US Department of Health and Human Services, December 2019. Available at: <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/2019-hipaa-ferpa-joint-guidance-508.pdf>.

The Privacy Handbook for Student Information Online: A Toolkit for Schools and Parents, is an essential resource.¹²⁵ Fordham University developed the Handbook under Professor Joel R. Reidenberg's direction.¹²⁶ The toolkit includes resources for school boards, administrators, teachers, and parents. Another resource is the FerpaSherpa Resource Center.¹²⁷

Private schools should take into account their own activities, contexts, and applicable laws, when developing privacy rules that serve students' and parents' present and future needs. This work needs to be undertaken sooner rather than later. Private schools, particularly if they are nimble, might even compete on privacy, for example, by establishing rules that exceed the requirements of those found in public schools. We would love to see a "race to the top" for privacy standards among private schools.

Best Practices:

- **It is a best practice for private schools or other non-FERPA covered entities to conduct a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA).** Pay particular attention to sensitive information such as student health data.
- It is a best practice to understand the State privacy laws that apply to your educational situation.
- Create procedural and administrative rules to manage the information that would, in other settings, be held under FERPA.
- Review the recommendations regarding student directory information, data brokers, and biometrics. Many of the concerns about implications and impacts of public dissemination of student data will apply to student information in a non-FERPA context.

125 Joel Reidenberg et al, *Privacy Handbook for Student Information Online: A toolkit for schools and parents*, Fordham University. Available at: <https://www.fordham.edu/info/23830/research/5916/privacy-handbook-for-student-information-online>.

126 Professor Reidenberg is regarded as a privacy thought leader in student privacy and related issues.

127 *FerpaSherpa*, a project of the Future of Privacy Forum. Available at: <https://ferpasherpa.org/about/team/>.

Part IV. Conclusion: Towards Creating a Culture of Privacy in FERPA- Covered Institutions

A lesson learned from other areas of data privacy is that law on the books is one thing, but law in practice can be something else entirely. Laws are only as effective as their implementation, and the best implementation should nurture a way of thinking that embodies the needs of students, even if those needs go beyond the words of a law, whether it is out of date or not.

FERPA, with its important protections for student data, is an important cornerstone of student privacy in the U.S. When implemented properly, FERPA can give students some degree of autonomy and choice over information that can affect their lives and opportunities in meaningful ways. Understanding and exercising privacy controls can also give students an education that will serve them well as they navigate privacy issues throughout their lives.

FERPA-covered schools need to develop good, thoughtful, and useful FERPA notices, policies, and opt out forms. These are essential — but these tools operate best in an environment that fosters a “culture of privacy.” This means that privacy is a value that is respected and nurtured within the entire culture of educational institutions. One of the first steps toward creating a culture of privacy is to embrace privacy protection as a positive feature, not to treat it as a bug in the system.

In our modern era, students (and parents) may have many reasons for wanting or needing to utilize FERPA directory information opt out rights. Students may want their personal information such as home address or weight shielded from public eyes. Students who are victims of domestic violence may need enhanced privacy and “data safety,” and restricting information may be essential for them. Parents of students who are active members of law enforcement or the judiciary may also want a FERPA opt out in place.

A culture of privacy will assist and understand the many reasons (or no particular reason) that, in our incredibly complex digital environment, people want to remove personal information from public disclosures. Modern data systems collect personal information and can use it to predict and affect how individuals are treated in the educational, vocational, economic, and other marketplaces. In some cases, this information can affect individuals for the rest of their lives.

FERPA provides local educational institutions with broad discretion to implement certain aspects of the federal privacy rules. For example, a school can limit directory information beyond that allowed by FERPA. In an ideal world, the FERPA framework has the possibility of being flexible and effective, both essential qualities. But in the absence of clear, modern guidance and vigorous leadership focused on student privacy and school privacy concerns, the broad discretion that FERPA allows can and in many cases has devolved, creating significant inconsistencies in local FERPA implementations. For parents and students who are involved with more than one school during the course of a student’s academic life, the diversity in FERPA protections is an additional challenge.

The Department of Education needs to update FERPA policy to reflect the modern understanding that the release of a student’s home address represents a profound safety risk for all children, but especially for vulnerable populations, including victims of crime, survivors of domestic violence, and students who are children of members of law enforcement and the judiciary. Releasing the photographs of minors publicly online without prior consent is also problematic, and this practice needs to be curtailed. These are starting points — additional items such as rewriting model notices and asking schools to post FERPA notices and opt out forms online and without requirements for registration to see these policies would be welcome updates.

FERPA policy must be proactive and smart about ensuring that data scrapers, data brokers, data profilers, and those seeking to cull the data of a new generation cannot do so unless and until parents and eligible students who are well and truly fully aware of all FERPA directory information rules and policies at their local schools choose for the information to be public. And schools, for their part, need to assertively assist parents and students in opting out of directory information sharing when so requested. Schools that make FERPA opt outs difficult for students do not support a culture of privacy.

Solutions to the problems identified in this report exist. And the solutions in many cases are inexpensive and achievable. It is not expensive to post a FERPA policy and a FERPA opt out policy on a school web site. It is not impossible to make it easy for a student or parent to exercise opt out rights by providing a FERPA opt out form and allowing for that form to be turned in throughout the academic year.

What is going to be challenging is to find the willingness and the attention needed to make the changes that can bring modern privacy protections into the educational institutions in the United States. In the past decade, there has been little discussion of the effects of educational institutions' directory information policies in the modern educational digital ecosystems. It is time to remedy that gap.

To do this, schools can begin by convening parents, students, and other stakeholders to discuss how to update privacy policies in a way that serves the needs of students and parents first and foremost. Schools can survey parents and ask what kind of opt outs are effective for them, and how much time they need to opt out. Schools can listen to the privacy concerns of students and parents who have been touched by crime or who have been made vulnerable in other ways, and can begin to craft FERPA policies at the local level that are sensitive to the real-world privacy problems that parents and students are facing. In doing so, educators can begin to fulfill their obligation to do no harm in the area of student privacy, and to create a safe place for student flourishing by modeling the dignity of treatment of others educators most want to see in their students.

Part V. Documents and Data Related to the Research

I. Printable Best Practices for Educational Institutions

FERPA Notice

General Best Practices

- It is a best practice for mandatory FERPA notices to be posted online in a prominent location year round.
- Although it is not a best practice for general FERPA notice, we recommend institutions provide opt out forms along with the general FERPA notices.

Best practices: Postsecondary institutions

- It is a best practice for the mandatory annual FERPA notice to be posted online in a prominent location year round.
- Although it is not mandatory, we recommend institutions provide FERPA opt out forms along with the general FERPA notices.
- **Provide a permanent online repository of policies for the handling of student data, including FERPA. Ensure that all FERPA forms, including opt out, are available on the same webpage. Provide a “One Stop Shop” FERPA hub.**
- **Keep responsibility for similar policies in the same office, such as the registrar. There should be a list of school officials who can answer questions from students and parents.** Links from the Registrar’s site could easily become a quasi-standard location for postsecondary schools to post FERPA data. This would provide helpful consistency for students.

Best Practices: Primary and Secondary institutions

- **Provide parents, students, and the public with prominent online FERPA notice, and online FERPA opt out forms. In today’s digital world, all FERPA materials online must be available on a public-facing part of the school website.** Parents must be able to easily find FERPA materials before they enroll their children in a school. If the school runs a non-public school platform or student portal, the school will still need to ensure that **in addition to** school portal activity around FERPA, that there is publicly available notice on the website.
- **Prominent FERPA notice entails providing a clearly labeled link from the home page directly to the FERPA annual notice. Or, a search for FERPA in a search box should uncover the pertinent information.** Parents and students should not need to click through websites and do investigative searches to find the annual FERPA notice.
- **Use consistent terms:** FERPA, directory information opt out, or directory information restriction are the most commonly used terms. It would be helpful for the Department of Education to standardize the terminology so that students and parents see the same terms at all schools.
- **Put all relevant FERPA forms and information in one prominent location online that is publicly available.**
- **Notice of FERPA policies and opt out should be prominent and should remain online year-round.** Many K-12 schools provide paper forms or email forms to parents. A best practice is to provide FERPA annual notice linked from a prominent place on the home page at all times in addition to the paper forms.
- **Use consistent terms:** FERPA, directory information opt out, or directory information

restriction are the most commonly used terms. It would be helpful for the Department of Education to standardize the terminology so that students and parents see the same terms at all schools.

- **Put all relevant FERPA forms and information in one prominent location online that is publicly available. Parents and students who are relocating or thinking of a local move need to be able to see FERPA forms readily online.**
- To serve the needs of those who are highly adapted to digital technologies, educational institutions should ensure FERPA notices are readily available online and can be read on mobile devices as well as laptop computers. School web sites are key for providing prominent links to FERPA annual notices that are accessible to the public and students.

Information that is Shared without an Opt Out in Place

- **Directory information should follow a minimum necessary rule.** Expansive inclusions of students' gender, primary language, and place of birth are not necessary. Schools can use this data, but including these data fields in directory information and releasing it to third parties is unnecessary and therefore not a good practice because routinely its inclusion is not required to achieve the goal of the school through disclosure.
- **Home address of a student placed in directory information presents a safety risk for some students and parents.** Both schools and the U.S. Department of Education should recognize a modern understanding of safety considerations attached to publicly releasing home address information. Not only is the student potentially put into a dangerous situation, their family members who may also have risks associated with others knowing their home addresses may also be endangered. For example, judges, elected officials, police officers and victims of stalking or other crimes may be put at risk.
- **Photographs of students released through directory information create high risks to all students.** Photographs of students are riskier to release because of the possibility of permanent storage and use by commercial and other biometric systems. The photographs may be input for web scraping tools that can undertake biometric analysis. It is a best practice to not include student photographs in directory information.
- **All directory information, prior to being designated, needs to undergo a safety review.** Home address, date of birth, gender, and other data are questionable for inclusion in directory information.

Example: One sampled K-12 school district includes a minimal amount of data as directory information.

- Student's name
- Street address
- Telephone number
- School attended
- Grade level.

This is a step in the right direction of a best practice but for the inclusion of street address and, perhaps, telephone number. What this example shows is that directory information can include just a few data elements about each student.

How Much Time Do Parents or Eligible Students Have to Opt Out?

Best Practices for Time Allowed for FERPA Opt Out at all educational institutions:

- **Directory Information Opt Outs should be allowed all year by all institutions covered under FERPA;** this is a baseline protection that needs to be updated in the FERPA guidance.
- **Expedited opt outs should be made available for vulnerable people and populations.** If in the event that a safety situation, data breach, or a toxic data leak traceable to directory information that has been disclosed, those at risk need to be provided immediate means of masking or hiding their data.

Access to FERPA Opt Out Forms

Best Practices for Access to Opt Out Forms:

- **It is a best practice for educational institutions to post a FERPA opt out form online.**
- **It is crucial that all educational institutions post FERPA opt out forms online in a way that is publicly accessible and does not require a password or registration.**
- **FERPA opt out forms should be posted prominently, and should be labeled clearly.** Parents and students should be able to access the form from the search function on the web site. If the web site does not have a search function, the FERPA opt out notices and policies should be posted with a prominent link on the home page of the school web site.
- **Ideally, the FERPA opt out forms will be posted in the context of FERPA annual notice, and other FERPA-related information.**
- **Paper opt out forms should be made available for individuals who do not have online access.**
- For postsecondary institutions, the FERPA opt out form should have a publicly available “home base,” preferably the registrar’s page.
- For primary and secondary institutions, the FERPA opt out form should be accessible to the public, even if a platform is in use at the school web site.
- **FERPA opt out processes need to specifically accommodate individuals with disabilities or limitations.**

Is the FERPA Opt Out Process Known?

Best Practices for Notification of Opt out Procedures:

- It is a best practice for schools to provide information about how to opt out on the annual FERPA notice.
- It is a best practice for schools to provide a permanent online home for information about FERPA opt out procedures and make that accessible to the public.
- Primary and secondary schools in particular noted to WPF researchers that they communicate FERPA opt out procedures directly to parents via email. Direct notification exceeds FERPA standards, but for school districts that are resource-scarce or in the midst of transitioning to electronic systems, direct emails to ensure notification are a good practice. The practice may not be sustainable at very large institutions, but it is a sustainable practice for very small or small institutions or districts.
 - It is a best practice to notify students regarding accommodations for opting out for individuals who may not have the capacity to write their own letter. This appears to be an

overlooked issue. Not all parents or eligible students will be comfortable figuring out what a FERPA opt out letter should say, or even where to start. Not providing an opt out form may prove to be an insurmountable opt out form for some students. This should be considered as part of the institution's decision-making process regarding opt out procedures.

Content of FERPA Opt Outs

Best Practices

- It is a best practice to provide more choices for selecting categories of directory information on FERPA opt out notices.
- It is a best practice to revise, if possible, “all-or-nothing” FERPA opt out notices to provide granular choices (Yes / No) about individual data categories designated by the school for inclusion in directory information.
- It is a best practice to provide detailed categories that students can choose to opt out of. Our research indicated that integrated student information systems, particularly at the postsecondary level, may offer very granular and extensive opt outs compared to standard FERPA opt out forms. It is a best practice to use integrated systems and platforms to make FERPA opt out more accessible and more adaptive.

Does the FERPA opt out contain nudges?

Best Practices:

- **Students should not be discouraged from utilizing their rights under FERPA by the use of subtle or overt negative language or “nudges.”**
- **Schools need to consider that some students want FERPA opt outs because of serious safety considerations. Schools should ensure that they present a balanced view of FERPA opt outs.**

Online Student Directories:

Best Practices:

- Because of the potential risks to student safety, **it is a best practice for educational institutions to publish their online student directories privately.** Only authenticated users (e.g., faculty, staff, and students) should have access,
- It is a best practice to require knowledge of a student's last name for searching, even if the directory requires authentication and is not open to the public.
- Every effort must be made to prevent “site scraping” of student contact information in online student directories. Schools need to utilize strong anti-scraping software and techniques as a preventive security measure.

Data Brokers and the Acquisition and Use of Students' FERPA Directory Information

Best Practices:

- **As a best practice, States should consider additional protections for the information of minors in light of the new information that has become available that proves the presence of**

the information of minors in data broker databases.

- **New York State's Education Department has adopted an amendment, which specifically prohibits the sale of personally identifiable student data.** This is a policy best practice, and is the kind of structural protection from onward transfer of student data is needed as a best practice to protect directory information that parents or students did not opt out of. Directory information does not have the same restrictions as protected student record information does under FERPA.
- **Schools should review all contracts with third parties, including vendors.** If a vendor is utilizing student directory information, schools should take steps to ensure that directory information is specified as restricted in its use by the vendor and restricted from onward uses. Directory information does not enjoy the same levels of protection as protected student information under FERPA.
- **Schools should take great care to not release directory information subject to opt out restrictions to third parties.** Schools should review contracts and procedures to ensure directory information that is subject to restrictions (opt out) is secured and only released per the regulations.
- **Because data brokers can acquire information from school web sites, it is a best practice for schools at all levels to utilize anti-scraping software and techniques to protect student information posted on school websites.** Student photographs, names, and other information can be and are being scraped from school websites unless schools take active steps to restrict this activity. Scraped data can be used for many years. Protections include placing all student data and photographs in a protected area of the web site and only allowing authenticated access to that area.
- **Directory information should follow a minimum necessary rule.** Schools are not required to share directory information. Whenever possible, this should be the norm, not the exception.

Student Biometric Data and FERPA

Best Practices:

- **Schools should not designate *photographs* of students as directory information.** This has, to date, been a significantly overlooked risk by schools.
- **Schools should not post photographs of children on publicly accessible websites that can be scraped for inclusion in biometric test databases.** We recognize that it is not much fun to omit student images from communications about school activities. A balance needs to be found due to the very real risks involved with public posting of images.
 - Newsletters that contain the images of students under the age of 18 can be emailed directly to parents and students.
 - Special awards and honors ceremonies can be posted at very low image quality, so that biometric measurements of such photographs will be rendered ineffective.
 - Schools can post their messages that contain student photographs behind password-protected areas of the school website.
- **In general, it is a best practice to avoid making photographs of students under the age of 18 widely available online.**

Recommendations for Private Schools, or any Educational Institution not covered under FERPA Regulations

Best Practices:

- **It is a best practice for private schools or other non-FERPA covered entities to conduct a data privacy impact assessment (DPIA).** Conduct the DPIA regarding student information, and pay particular attention to sensitive information such as student health data.
- It is a best practice to understand the State privacy laws that apply to your educational situation.
- Create procedural and administrative rules to manage the information that would, in other settings, be held under FERPA.
- Review the recommendations regarding student directory information, data brokers and biometrics- the same concerns about implications and impacts of dissemination of student data will apply to student information in a non-FERPA context.

II. Printable FERPA Opt Out Form

FERPA Directory Information Opt out Form

NAME (PRINTED) _____ STUDENT ID: _____

Notice of Directory Information Opt Out

In accordance with the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* (FERPA), as amended, a student's education records are maintained as confidential and, except for a limited number of special circumstances listed in that law, will not be released to a third party without the parent/student's prior written consent. The law, however, does allow schools to release student "directory information" without obtaining the prior consent of the parent/student. If you do not want the release of certain types of directory information without your prior consent, you may choose to "opt out" of this FERPA exception by signing the Form below. Directory information of a student who has opted-out from the release of directory information, in accordance with this policy/procedure for opting out, will remain flagged until the student requests that the flag be removed by completing and submitting a revocation of the opt out to the School.

TO: [SCHOOL NAME] _____

I request the withholding of the following personally-identifiable information identified as Directory Information under FERPA. I understand that upon submission of this Form, the information checked cannot be released to third parties without my written consent or unless the School is required by law or permitted under FERPA to release such information without my prior written consent; and that the checked directory information will not otherwise be released from the time the School receives my Form until my opt- out request is rescinded. I understand that I may not opt out of use of my student ID number because it is necessary identifying information for the School. I further understand that if directory information is released prior to the School receiving my opt- out request, the School may not be able to stop the disclosure of my directory information. I understand that I may request and challenge how my directory information is used by contacting the School.

____ Check here to opt out of all directory information identified below

or Check the individual boxes below to selectively opt out of information sharing

____ Name	____ Most recent institution attended
____ Telephone listing(s)	____ Weight / height
____ Photograph	____ EnrollmentStatus (e.g. full-time,part-time)
____ Date of birth	____ Class standing (e.g. sophomore)
____ Place of birth	____ Most recent educational agency or institution attended
____ Permanent or home address	____ Participation in officially recognized activities and sports
____ E-mail address	____ Degree(s) received
____ Dates of attendance	____ Awards and honors received


SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

If under 18, a parent or guardian must sign to opt the student out.

III. Examples of FERPA Web Sites and Notices

A. Postsecondary Institutions: Best practice examples.

1. Best Practice: University of Tennessee, Knoxville.


**THE UNIVERSITY OF
TENNESSEE**
KNOXVILLE

**Current or Former Student WAIVER OF PRIVACY RIGHTS and
AUTHORIZATION to RELEASE DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION (FERPA form)**

Current or Former Student Name: _____

Student Identification Number: 000- _____
Social Security Number may **not** be used for identification purposes

Month and Year of Birth: _____

Current Email Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

I, _____, hereby waive my privacy rights (pursuant to the **Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act** of 1974), and authorize the office of Student Conduct & Community Standards at the University of Tennessee to release and/or discuss information regarding my student disciplinary record. This waiver shall be considered **valid for one calendar year** from the date noted by my signature below unless revoked, in writing, prior to such date. Such information may be released and/or discussed with the individual(s) listed below only.

The person(s) listed below must provide the current/former student name and secret word before a Student Conduct & Community Standards staff member may release and/or discuss the student disciplinary record; a Social Security Number may not be used for identification purposes.

* This form must be submitted in person by the current/former student to 409 Student Services Building, by mail to the address below, or by email to: studentconduct@utk.edu from the current/former student's email.

Name(s) of authorized recipient(s): _____

Relationship (self, parent, attorney, etc.): _____

Secret word for third party release: _____
Secret word must be provided by above-named recipient(s) (if a third party) prior to release of information via telephone

Recipient's contact information
(phone number, email, mailing address, etc.): _____

General purpose for release of information:
☐ Access to complete disciplinary file
☐ Other: _____

<hr/> Current/Former Student Signature (actual signatures only – digital thumbprints not accepted)	<hr/> Staff Signature
<hr/> Date	<hr/> Date


Updated 8/28/15

This document/electronic communication contains personally identifiable information from a student's educational record. It is protected by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (20 USC § 1232g) and may not be re-released, or used for any purpose other than that for which it was intended, without the consent of the student.

Student Conduct & Community Standards
409 Student Services Building, Knoxville, TN 37996-0245
studentconduct@utk.edu 865-974-3171 studentconduct.utk.edu

BIG ORANGE. BIG IDEAS.
Flagship Campus of the University of Tennessee System

2. Best Practice: PennState



PennState
University Registrar

Current StudentsFormer StudentsParents

Academic CalendarsStudent FormsNewsContactAbout

Enrollment & RegistrationAcademic RecordsGrades & ExamsGraduationFaculty/Staff Resources

Home » Confidentiality » Directory Information

Confidentiality

Confidentiality of Student Records

Student Rights Under FERPA

Parent Rights Relating to Educational Records

Directory Information

Other Exceptions to Prior Written Consent

Confidentiality Forms

FERPA Guidelines for Faculty and Staff

FERPA Guidelines for Researchers

FERPA Frequently Asked Questions

Directory Information

Student record information is confidential and private. In accordance with both federal law ([FERPA](#)) and University policy ([policy AD11](#)), the University does not release student record information without prior written consent of the student. The one exception to this is that the University may release "directory information" items without prior student consent. Directory information is defined as that information which would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. Designated directory information at Penn State includes the following:

1. Name
2. Address (local, permanent residence and electronic mail)
3. Telephone number
4. Class level (semester class or level: first-year, sophomore, junior, senior, etc.)
5. Major
6. Student activities
7. Weight/height (athletic teams)
8. Dates of attendance
9. Enrollment status (full-time, part-time, or not enrolled)
10. Date of graduation
11. Degrees and awards received and where received
12. Most recent educational institution attended

To Withhold Directory Information

All students may request that directory information not be released publicly. This is an important student privilege that results in the following:

- Student name/address is excluded from the Penn State Web Directory and printed telephone directories. Requests to withhold will not alter previously published directories.
- Your name will not appear in the results of an Canvas search. You will need to self-enroll or contact the Penn State Service Desk at 865-HELP or canvas@psu.edu to join teams and to participate in courses not on your semester schedule.
- Your name will not appear in the commencement program.
- Verification of enrollment, graduation, or degrees awarded will not be provided to third parties, including potential employers.
- No information will be released to any person (including the student) on the telephone or via email.
- In order to withhold directory information, the student must:
 1. Complete and sign the [Request to Withhold Directory Information Form](#).
 2. Present or mail this signed form along **with a copy of photo identification** to any campus Registrar's office.
 3. If an email address is provided, the student will receive an official notification when the withholding of directory information is in effect.
- Requests to withhold directory information are in effect until removed, in writing, by the student.

To Release Directory Information

1. To reverse the action of withholding directory information, the student must complete and sign the [Request to Release Directory Information Form](#).
2. Present or mail this signed form along **with a copy of photo identification** to any campus Registrar's office.
3. If an email address is provided, the student will receive an official notification when directory information will be released.



Request to Withhold Directory Information

Please print, sign, and return the completed form to:
Office of the University Registrar
112 Shields Building
University Park, PA 16802

The following items of information regarding a student's record are considered directory information. Directory information is considered as public information and may be released without the student's prior consent.

1. Name
2. Address (local, permanent residence and electronic mail)
3. Telephone number
4. Class level (semester class or level: first-year, sophomore, junior, senior, etc.)
5. Major
6. Student activities
7. Weight/height (athletic teams)
8. Dates of attendance
9. Enrollment status (full-time, part-time, or not enrolled)
10. Date of graduation
11. Degrees and awards received and where received
12. Most recent educational institution attended

Filing this form will preclude the University from releasing directory information to anyone (including yourself) without express written consent. To process this request you must present this form along with **photo identification** to any campus Registrar's office or mail this form along with a copy of **photo identification** to the address listed above

I have read this form carefully and understand the consequences of my decision to prevent release directory information. I understand:

- this prohibits Penn State from acknowledging any information regarding my enrollment to any third party including employers, loan deferments, requests from non-institutional persons/organizations, or me unless a written request with my signature is received. No information will be released to me or any person(s) via the telephone or email.
- this does not prevent disclosure to personnel within the University or a lawfully issued subpoena.
- this suppresses my information verbally and in printed form (i.e. campus directory, Web directory, Commencement Program).
- that this is applicable until such time as I request that it be removed, that I must initiate this option by filing a request to "Release Directory information" with photo identification.

Authorization

Today's Date

Student Name

PSU ID

9-digit Penn State ID number

Phone Number

Please include area code

Email

Current/Previous Campus

Date(s) of Attendance

Please review your entries on this form. If all information is entered correctly, please print, sign, and submit the form to the address at the top.

Student Signature

Student Signature: _____ Date: _____

Address Where You May Be Reached**Street Address 1**

Street Address 2

City

State

Zip Code

Office Use Only

Received by: _____ Date Received: _____

Last Revised: 3/1/11

B. Primary / Secondary Institutions, Best practices

1. The District of Columbia has an excellent FERPA Notice, and included in the notice package, is a granular opt out form. The District of Columbia includes its opt out form online and on its digital registration system. These are all best practices.

The form is available at: <https://dcps.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/dcps/publication/attachments/Notifications%20and%20Disclosures%20SY%2018-19.pdf>.

Notification of Rights under FERPA

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) affords parents and students age 18 or older ("eligible students") certain rights with respect to the student's education records.

(1) The right to inspect and review the student's education records within 45 days of the day the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) receives a request for access. Parents or eligible students should submit to the school principal a written request that identifies the record(s) they wish to inspect. The school principal or other appropriate school official will make arrangements for access and notify the parent or eligible student of the time and place where the records may be inspected.

(2) The right to request amendment of the student's education records that the parent or eligible student believes are inaccurate, misleading or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy rights under FERPA. Parents or eligible students may write the school principal, clearly identify the part of the record they want changed, and specify why it should be changed. If DCPS decides not to amend the record as requested by the parent or eligible student, the school will notify the parent or eligible student of the decision and advise them of their right to a hearing regarding the request for amendment. Additional information regarding the hearing procedures will be provided to the parent or eligible student when notified of the right to a hearing.

(3) The right to consent (in writing) to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent. For example, DCPS discloses education records without consent to officials of another school or school district in which a student seeks or intends to enroll, or is already enrolled, when such disclosure is requested for purposes of the student's enrollment or transfer. In addition, FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent to school officials whom DCPS has determined to have legitimate educational interests. A school official is a person employed by DCPS as an administrator, supervisor, instructor, or support staff member (including health or medical staff and law enforcement unit personnel); a person or company with whom DCPS has contracted to perform a special task (such as an attorney, auditor, medical consultant, or therapist); an official of another school system where a student seeks or intends to enroll, or where the student is already enrolled; or a parent, student or other volunteer serving on an official committee, such as a disciplinary or grievance committee, or assisting another school official in performing his or her tasks. A school official has a legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility.

(4) The right to withhold disclosure of directory information. At its discretion, DCPS may disclose basic "directory information" that is generally not considered harmful or an invasion of privacy without the consent of parents or eligible students in accordance with the provisions of District law and FERPA. Directory information includes:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Student Name | F. Weight and Height of Members of Athletic Teams |
| B. Student Address | G. Diplomas and Awards Received |
| C. Student Telephone Listing | H. Student's Date and Place of Birth |
| D. Name of School Attending | I. Names of Schools Previously Attended |
| E. Participation in Officially Recognized Activities and Sports | J. Dates of Attendance |

Parents or eligible students may instruct DCPS to withhold any or all of the information identified above (i) by completing the attached "Release of Student Directory Information" Form also available at www.dcps.dc.gov/enroll or your local school).

(5) The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by DCPS to comply with the requirements of FERPA. The name and address of the office that administers FERPA are: Family Policy Compliance Office, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20202.



Release of Student Directory Information

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a federal law that requires DCPS, with certain exceptions, to get your permission before disclosing personally identifiable information from education records. However, DCPS may disclose basic "directory information" that is generally not considered harmful or an invasion of privacy without your consent. The primary purpose of directory information disclosure is to allow DCPS to include this type of information in certain school publications such as pamphlets for drama productions, graduation programs, honor rolls or sports team activity sheets for football, basketball, etc. Directory information can also be disclosed to outside organizations such as federal and state agencies offering jobs and educational benefits, media sources, and companies that make class rings and publish yearbooks.

The information listed below has been designated as directory information under District of Columbia law and FERPA, and may therefore be released at the discretion of DCPS. You have the right to instruct DCPS that it may not release any or all of this information without obtaining your prior written consent by completing this form. Your decision on this form will be valid for the remainder of the current school year. **A new Release of Student Directory Information form must be completed each School Year.**

Please place a check mark on the line beside any directory information items listed below that you do not want DCPS to disclose without your consent, if any.

<input type="checkbox"/> Student Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Diplomas and Awards Received
<input type="checkbox"/> Student Telephone Listing	<input type="checkbox"/> Student Address
<input type="checkbox"/> Name of School Attending	<input type="checkbox"/> Student's Date and Place of Birth
<input type="checkbox"/> Participation in Officially	<input type="checkbox"/> Names of Schools Previously Attended
<input type="checkbox"/> Recognized Activities and Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> Dates of Attendance
<input type="checkbox"/> Weight and Height of Members of Athletic Team	

By signing below I am giving written notification to DCPS that it may not disclose the directory information items I have placed a check mark beside above unless I give prior written consent. I understand that such information may still be disclosed by DCPS if disclosure is otherwise permissible under FERPA.

Student Name (please print)

Parent/Guardian Name (please print)

Signature of Parent/Guardian or Student (if at least 18 years old)

Date

***If this form is not returned by September 15, it will be assumed that the above information may be designated as directory information for the remainder of the school year. ***

Parents Right-To---Know Notification

Dear Parent:

In accordance with the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015, the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) is notifying you that you have the right to request information regarding the professional qualifications of your child's classroom teachers. DCPS is happy to provide this information to you. At any time, you may ask for the following information:

- | ♪ | Whether the teacher has met District of Columbia qualification and licensing criteria for the grade levels and subject areas in which the teacher provides instruction;
- | ♪ | Whether the teacher is teaching under emergency or other provisional status through which District of Columbia qualification or licensing criteria have been waived; and
- Whether the teacher is teaching in the field of discipline of the teacher's certification.

You may also ask, at any time, whether your child is being provided services by paraprofessionals and, if so, their qualifications.

Please direct teacher and paraprofessional qualification requests, and any other questions related to this notice to DC Public Schools at dcps.hrdatabandcompliance@dc.gov or fax (202) 535-2483.

**Notification of Rights Under the
Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment (PPRA)**

This notice informs parents/guardians and eligible students (emancipated minors or those 18 or older) of their rights regarding the conduct of surveys, the collection and use of information for marketing purposes, and the conduct of certain physical exams. These rights are spelled out in the *Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment* (20 U.S.C. § 1232h; 34 CFR Part 98). The law and regulations require educational institutions, such as the District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) to notify parents and eligible students of their right to—

1. *Consent* before students are required to submit to a survey that concerns one or more of the following protected areas (“protected information survey”) if the survey is funded in whole or in part by a program of the U.S. Department of Education (USDE):
 - Political affiliations or beliefs of the student or student’s parent;
 - Mental or psychological problems of the student or student’s family;
 - Sexual behavior or attitudes;
 - Illegal, antisocial, self-incriminating, or demeaning behavior;
 - Critical appraisals of others with whom respondents have close family relationships;
 - Legally recognized privileged relationships, such as with lawyers, doctors, or ministers;
 - Religious practices, affiliations, or beliefs of the student or parents; and
 - Income, other than as required by law to determine program eligibility.
2. *Receive notice and an opportunity to opt a student out of—*
 - Any other protected information survey, regardless of funding;
 - Any nonemergency, invasive physical exam or screening required as a condition of attendance administered by the school or its agent and not necessary to protect the immediate health and safety of a student, except for hearing, vision, or scoliosis screening, or any physical exam or screening permitted or required under state law; and
 - Any activities involving collection, disclosure, or use of personal information collected from students for marketing or to sell or otherwise distribute the information to others. (This does 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.)
3. *Receive notice* of a parent’s right to inspect, upon request and before administration or usage of—
 - Protected information surveys of students and surveys created by a third party;
 - Instruments used to collect personal information from students for any of the above marketing, sales, or other distribution purposes; and
 - Instructional material used as part of the educational curriculum.

DCPS has developed and adopted policies regarding these rights, as well as arrangements to protect student privacy in the administration of protected surveys and the collection, disclosure, or use of personal information for marketing, sales, or other distribution purposes. In addition, DCPS provides public access to its Survey Calendar, which notifies parents and eligible students, at the beginning of each school year and on a continuing basis, of the specific or approximate dates of the following activities (along with an opportunity to opt a student out of participating in the activity)—

- Collection, disclosure, or use of personal information for marketing, sales, or other distribution;
- Administration of any protected information survey not funded in whole or in part by USDE; and
- Any nonemergency, invasive physical examination or screening as defined above.

The DCPS policies related to PPRA rights, as well as the Survey Calendar, can be accessed by visiting the following website: <http://dcps.dc.gov/page/conduct-research-or-obtain-confidential-data>. In addition, parents/guardians and eligible students may also contact their neighborhood school for DCPS policies related to PPRA rights and the Survey Calendar.

Parents/guardians and eligible students who believe their rights have been violated may file a complaint with the—

Family Policy Compliance Office
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202-4605

2. **Seattle Public Schools** have a PreK-8 combined FERPA annual notice and FERPA opt out form. This particular form also gives notice of other items. It's a good example of a form designed with utility for parents in mind.

FERPA PreK-8

SEATTLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS (SPS) NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA) and OPT-OUT FORM

Under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), parents/guardians of students under age 18, and students over 18 years of age ("eligible students") have certain rights with respect to student "education records." If the student is 18 years old, even if living with the parent/guardian, the student has all the rights under this Act. These rights are:

- (1) The right to inspect and review their education records within 45 days of the day SPS receives a written request.
- (2) The right to request the amendment of an education record for a student that the parent or eligible student believes is inaccurate, misleading, or is in violation of the student's right to privacy. If SPS decides not to amend the record, SPS will notify the parent/guardian or eligible student of the decision and advise them of their right to a hearing regarding the request for amendment. Additional information regarding the hearing procedures will be provided to the parent/guardian or eligible student when notified of the right to a hearing.
- (3) The right to provide written consent before the school discloses personally identifiable information contained in the education records of a student, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent. One exception that permits disclosure without consent is disclosure to school officials with legitimate educational interests. A "school official" is a person employed by SPS as an administrator, supervisor, instructor, or support staff member (including health or medical staff and law enforcement unit personnel). A "school official" also may include a volunteer or contractor outside of the school who performs an institutional service or function for which the school would otherwise use its own employees and who is under the direct control of the school with respect to the use and maintenance of personally identifiable information from education records, such as an attorney, auditor, medical consultant, or therapist, a parent or student volunteering to serve on an official committee, such as a disciplinary or grievance committee; or a parent, student, or other volunteer assisting another school official in performing his or her tasks. A school official has a legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility. Upon request, SPS discloses education records without consent to officials of another school where a student seeks to enroll.
- (4) The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by SPS to comply with the requirements of FERPA. Written complaints should be directed to Family Policy Compliance Office, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue S.W., Washington, DC 20202.

Directory Information: Under FERPA, SPS may release "directory" information to anyone, including but not limited to parent-teacher organizations, the media, colleges and universities, the military, youth groups, and scholarship grantors, unless you notify SPS in writing that you do not want the information released. The following information is considered directory information: parent/guardian and student name, home address, home telephone number, home email address, student photograph, student date of birth, dates of enrollment, grade level, enrollment status, degree or award received, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities and sports teams, height and weight of athletes, most recent school or program attended, and other information that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed.

Release of Directory Information for Students in Grades Pre-Kindergarten to Eight (Pre-K to 8): As a parent/guardian of a pre-kindergarten student, an elementary student, or a middle school student you have the right to choose between two (2) options on whether directory information concerning your student is released or not. Please check one box below and return this form to the school your student attends no later than October 1, a new form may be submitted in a given school year to change your option status for that year. If the parent/guardian does not check one of the boxes or does not return this form, SPS considers the lack of response as consent for box A. A new form may be submitted in a given school year to change your option status for that year.

Revised July, 2019

For students in grades Pre-Kindergarten through Eight (Pre-K to 8):Please select **only one** box:☐ A. I consent to the release of the above directory information about the student named below.

OR

☐ B. I do NOT consent to the release of the above directory information about the student named below, except as authorized by law.

The following selections only need to be made if you selected Option B. If you selected Option B – No Release of Information, your child's information will not be included in the following *unless you complete the section below*. If you would like your child's information shared in any of the below places, please indicate your consent below by selecting the appropriate option.

☐ **School Directory and Classroom Roster** Is made available to our families, staff and PTSA. YES, Include our information (**phone, address, email**)

☐ **Photo/Video** Student photographs and video may be posted on the school and district external website, social media and district printed publications. No names will be posted. YES, my student's photograph and video can be posted on the district channels.

☐ **Yearbook/Class Photo Release** YES, I give my consent for my student's photograph and name to be included in the yearbook and class photo

Print Student's Name	Date of Birth	Student's school ID number
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Print Signer's Name	Parent/Guardian/Eligible Student's Signature	Date
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Notice of Right to File a Public Records Request: Pursuant to RCW 28A.320.160, school districts are required to notify parents/guardians that they have the right, under the Washington Public Records Act (RCW 42.56), to request the public records regarding school employee discipline. To file a public records request with SPS, send a written request, in writing, to: Office of the General Counsel: Attn: Public Records Request; SPS: MS 32-151; PO Box 34165: Seattle, WA 98124

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM DIRECTLY TO THE STUDENT'S SCHOOL EITHER IN PERSON OR BY U.S. MAIL.

If you have more than one student, you must return a separate form to each student's school.

This form will be retained in your student's folder at his or her school.


Revised July, 2019

IV. Examples of FERPA Opt Out Forms

The following forms are very good examples of quite typical forms that schools are using for their FERPA implementations.

A. Postsecondary Forms

The Arizona State University FERPA opt form is excellent. The university provides three opt out choices in its form below. ASU also gives students the option of submitting the FERPA opt out form electronically through DocuSign. These are best practices. The DocuSign forms are delivered automatically to the registrar.

		REQUEST TO WITHHOLD DIRECTORY INFORMATION																					
		ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR SERVICES																					
<p>In accordance with my rights as an eligible student under the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, also known as FERPA or the Buckley Amendment (synopsis available in the University Registrar's Office and on the ASU University Registrar's Office website at: http://students.asu.edu/policies/ferpa), I hereby request that ASU not release directory information about me from my education record(s) without my specific written consent, as indicated below.</p>																							
Arizona State University offers three options for withholding your Directory Information (Check One):																							
<input type="checkbox"/> Option 1: Withhold Only My Addresses & Telephone Number (including ASU email address) <input type="checkbox"/> Option 2: Withhold All of My Directory Information <input type="checkbox"/> Option 3: Withhold None of My Directory Information																							
<p>I understand that directory information includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• My Full Name• My Addresses: (e.g., Local, Home, Mailing and ASU e-mail, including directory number)• My Local Telephone Number• My Date of Birth• All my Degrees and Awards Received• My Academic Level• My Major• My College• My Dates of Attendance• My Height and Weight (If I'm a member of an athletic team)• My Participation in Officially Recognized Activities and Sports• The Most Recent Previous Educational Agency or Institution I Attended																							
<p>This request about my directory information shall become effective immediately and shall remain in effect until revoked by me, in writing. I understand that even if I restrict access to my information, other students in classes for which I am registered may be given my name and contact information (generally e-mail address and/or telephone number) if, in the discretion of the instructor, this is appropriate to promote class discussion and/or interaction.</p>																							
Student Name (Please Print)		ASU ID#	Telephone Number																				
Student Signature		Date																					
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Registrar Sites:</th><th>Downtown campus</th><th>Polytechnic campus</th><th>Tempe campus</th><th>West campus</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>In person:</td><td>University Center (UCENT) Suite 130 602-496-4372</td><td>Administration Building (ADMIN) 480-727-1142</td><td>Student Services Bldg (SSV) Rm. 140 480-965-3124</td><td>University Center Bldg (UCB) Rm. 101 602-543-8203</td></tr><tr><td>By Mail:</td><td>University Registrar Services 411 N. Central, Suite 130 Phoenix, AZ 85004</td><td>University Registrar Services 5990 S. Sterling Mall Mesa, AZ 85212</td><td>University Registrar Services PO Box 870312 Tempe, AZ 85287</td><td>University Registrar Services PO Box 37100 Phoenix, AZ 85069</td></tr><tr><td>By Fax:</td><td>602-496-0376</td><td>480-727-1008</td><td>480-965-7722</td><td>602-543-8312</td></tr></tbody></table>				Registrar Sites:	Downtown campus	Polytechnic campus	Tempe campus	West campus	In person:	University Center (UCENT) Suite 130 602-496-4372	Administration Building (ADMIN) 480-727-1142	Student Services Bldg (SSV) Rm. 140 480-965-3124	University Center Bldg (UCB) Rm. 101 602-543-8203	By Mail:	University Registrar Services 411 N. Central, Suite 130 Phoenix, AZ 85004	University Registrar Services 5990 S. Sterling Mall Mesa, AZ 85212	University Registrar Services PO Box 870312 Tempe, AZ 85287	University Registrar Services PO Box 37100 Phoenix, AZ 85069	By Fax:	602-496-0376	480-727-1008	480-965-7722	602-543-8312
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By Fax:	602-496-0376	480-727-1008	480-965-7722	602-543-8312																			
<p>If you have any questions about the use of this form, FERPA, or Directory Holds please visit our website at http://students.asu.edu/policies/ferpa or call any Registrar Site for assistance.</p>																							
<p>For Registrar Office Use Only</p> <table border="1"><tbody><tr><td>_____</td><td>Checked picture identification</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>_____</td><td>Posted to System</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>_____</td><td>Processed by</td><td>_____</td><td>Date _____</td></tr><tr><td>_____</td><td>Audited by</td><td>_____</td><td>Date _____</td></tr></tbody></table>				_____	Checked picture identification			_____	Posted to System			_____	Processed by	_____	Date _____	_____	Audited by	_____	Date _____				
_____	Checked picture identification																						
_____	Posted to System																						
_____	Processed by	_____	Date _____																				
_____	Audited by	_____	Date _____																				

Rutgers State University of New Jersey has an excellent FERPA opt out form. It is well-designed to be clear and understandable, and includes full contact information for students who need help with the form, which is a best practice.



Request for Confidentiality of Student Directory Information

Student record information is confidential and private. In accordance with FERPA, the University does not release student record information without prior written consent of the student except where permitted by law. FERPA allows for the release "directory information" items without prior student consent. To keep your student directory private you must sign this form and return it to the Verifications Division of the appropriate registrar's office listed below. Rutgers defines directory information to be the following:

Name	Permanent (home) telephone number	Dates of degrees
Campus address	School of attendance	Weight and height of intercollegiate athletes
Campus post office address	Major field of study	Most recent previous school attended
Campus telephone number	Class year	Honors and awards
Date of Birth Not released except as required by law or as a validation of positive identification of a student when furnished by a person making an inquiry	Dates of attendance	Participation in officially recognized activities
Rutgers e-mail address	Current credit load	Internships (Applies only to RBHS graduate and professional schools)
RUCS user name / NetID	Credit hours earned	Residency or other post-completion placements (Applies only to RBHS graduate and professional schools)
Permanent (home) address	Degrees received	

Student Attestation: I have read this form carefully and understand the consequences of my decision to prevent release of my directory information. I understand this form:

- suppresses my information verbally and in printed form (i.e. campus directory, Web directory, Commencement Program);
- does not prevent disclosure to personnel within the University or a lawfully issued subpoena;
- will make information unavailable to prospective employers, insurance companies, and others to whom I may want this information known or verified; and
- is applicable until such time as I request that it be revoked that I must initiate this option by filing a request to "Release Directory information" with photo identification.

Name (Please print): _____

_____/_____/_____
(signature) (student ID#) (date)

New Brunswick Campus
Verifications Division
Office of the Registrar
Administrative Services Bldg
65 Davidson Rd, 200L
Piscataway, NJ 08854-8096
Phone: 848-445-2738
Fax: 732-445-5948

Camden Campus
Verifications Division
Office of the Registrar
Armitage Hall
311 North 5th Street
Camden, NJ 08102-1499
Phone: 856-225-6053
Fax: 856-225-6453

Newark Campus
Verifications Division
Office of the Registrar
249 University Avenue
Blumenthal Hall
Newark, NJ 07102-9286
Phone: 973-353-5324
Fax: 973-353-5324

RBHS
Office of the Registrar
Verifications Division
65 Bergen Street
Suite 1441
65 Bergen Street
Newark, NJ, 07101
Phone: 973-972-5338
Fax: (973) 972-5320

By Registrar Staff Member: _____

For questions about your directory information, this form and FERPA, please contact the Office of Enterprise Risk Management at (973) 972-8093 or at FERPARU@rutgers.edu.

Dirconf10192015

Missouri State University's FERPA opt out form has good detail and it offers some choices. The form includes specific advice for students who have safety concerns. This is a best practice.

<h2 style="margin: 0;">FERPA HOLD REQUEST FORM</h2>				
Revised 7/1/15 901 S. National Avenue • Carrington Hall • Room 320 • Springfield, MO 65897 Ph (417) 836-5520 • Fax (417) 836-6334		OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR		
Student Name: _____		BearPass #: <u>M</u>		
LAST	FIRST	MI		
<p>In compliance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), Missouri State University can release only selected information about a student, designated as "Directory Information," without the student's written consent (or as otherwise specifically allowed under FERPA). Directory information, as defined by Missouri State includes the following:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; width: 50%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name Address* Telephone number* Campus email address Field of study, including majors, minors, certifications, and pre-professional areas of study Classification (e.g. sophomore) Enrollment status (full-time, part-time, or less than part-time) Participation in officially recognized activities and sports, including photographs of athletes </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; width: 50%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dates of attendance, including matriculation, drop, and withdrawal dates Degrees and certificates received, including date awarded Awards received, including dean's list, scholastic honors, departmental honors, memberships in national honor societies, athletic letters, and University-funded scholarships (excluding those that are need based) Previous education institutions attended </td> </tr> </table>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name Address* Telephone number* Campus email address Field of study, including majors, minors, certifications, and pre-professional areas of study Classification (e.g. sophomore) Enrollment status (full-time, part-time, or less than part-time) Participation in officially recognized activities and sports, including photographs of athletes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dates of attendance, including matriculation, drop, and withdrawal dates Degrees and certificates received, including date awarded Awards received, including dean's list, scholastic honors, departmental honors, memberships in national honor societies, athletic letters, and University-funded scholarships (excluding those that are need based) Previous education institutions attended
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<p>*The University maintains a number of different address and telephone types for students. Three (residence hall, current mailing, and primary/permanent) are considered directory information. General requests for student addresses (e.g., requests for an "address directory of current students") will be fulfilled by providing one address for each student based on availability according to the following hierarchy: 1) residence hall; 2) current mailing, and 3) primary/permanent. General requests for student telephone numbers will be generated in similar fashion. All non-University contact information provided for purposes of the emergency notification system is not considered directory information. Cell phone numbers, unless provided as a residence hall, current, or primary/permanent telephone number, are not considered directory information.</p> <p>A FERPA hold may be requested by currently enrolled students. This non-disclosure option means that the University may not release any directory information about the student (except as permitted under the provisions of FERPA.) The University may not even acknowledge to third parties that the person is a student at the institution. Generally, University officials will have routine access to review the student's information.</p> <p>In accordance with the Missouri Sunshine Law, the University is required to release student directory information. To be excluded from any Sunshine Law requests, student must submit a written request for a FERPA hold by the end of the second week of the semester. Following the second week of the semester, submitting the request for a FERPA hold will exclude students only from the online directory.</p> <p>In the course of daily business, the University generates a number of reports and documents (e.g., bills, grade reports, lists of majors within a given department, etc.) with student information, including address and telephone. Generally, students with a FERPA Hold are <i>not</i> excluded from these reports. If you feel that your personal safety is at risk should others learn your address, you are encouraged to consider obtaining a post office box for use in place of your personal address. Additionally, in the course of daily academic activity, the University may combine class sections in-person or online to enhance the educational learning environment. If you believe your participation in this combined class jeopardizes your personal safety, you are encouraged to contact your instructor or the Office of the Registrar.</p> <p><i>Please read and initial below to indicate that you understand the following:</i></p> <p>I wish to have a FERPA hold placed on my record.</p> <p>_____ When I or anyone else calls the University regarding my educational record, including verification of enrollment status or degree(s) awarded, the reply will be similar to this, "I cannot give you information on that individual."</p> <p>_____ A FERPA hold does not apply to any past publication or release of information.</p> <p>In making this request, I have reviewed the above information. I understand that FERPA does provide for release of information under certain conditions, even if a hold is on my record. I also understand that this request will remain in effect until I rescind it in writing with the Office of the Registrar.</p>				
Student Signature: _____		Date: _____		

B. Primary / Secondary Forms

This is an example of a FERPA opt out form located in a handbook. It is not unusual to find FERPA information in student handbooks. This particular FERPA form was in an online handbook, integrated into the surrounding text, making parents' practical ability to utilize the handbook form to make a readily printable FERPA opt out form challenging.

<p>Directory Information Refusal Form</p> <p>"Directory Information" as defined by ██████ County Schools, includes the following categories: Student name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weight and height of members of athletic teams, dates of attendance, indication of "graduate" or "non-graduate", degrees and awards received, most recent previous school attended, and photograph.</p> <p>Once such information is published as Directory Information, it may be disclosed at the discretion of the school system without parent/guardian or student permission.</p> <p>If you so refuse, you must inform the school in writing by September 30th.</p> <p>Please use the following form for informing the school of the specific categories in the Directory Information that you do not want released without your written approval.</p> <p>I refuse to permit the designation of the following information as Directory Information:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>(Specific Categories)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of School)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Student Name)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Birth date)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Signature Parent/Guardian/Eligible Student)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Date)</p>
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This FERPA form allows for specific opt out regarding photos and videos. This is a best practice.



PROVO CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
FERPA (Family Education Rights and Privacy Act)
& OPT OUT FORM

Notice for Photos and Videos

Your child may be photographed or video taped at school. The pictures and videos may be displayed, used on newsletters, web sites, TV, newspapers and/or social media to honor student achievement and promote school programs. Please indicate if you would like to opt out from having your child's photo or video used in the following settings: **Please be aware that signed requests are required annually**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No Web Sites & Social Media – District, School, other
☐ Yes ☐ No Television & Newspapers
☐ Yes ☐ No Newsletters
☐ Yes ☐ No In-School Displays

Notice for Directory Information

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

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

Directory information, which is information that is generally not considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if released, can also be disclosed to outside organizations without a parent's prior written consent. Outside organizations include, but are not limited to, companies that manufacture class rings or publish yearbooks. In addition, two federal laws require local educational agencies (LEAs) receiving assistance under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) to provide military recruiters, upon request, with three directory information categories - names, addresses and telephone listings - unless parents have advised the LEA that they do not want their student's information disclosed without their prior written consent. If you DO NOT want Provo School District to disclose directory information from your child's education records without your prior written consent, you must notify the District in writing NO LATER THEN SEPTEMBER 15th. Provo School District has designated the following information as directory information: **Please be aware that signed requests are required annually**

- Student's name
- Address
- Telephone listing
- Electronic mail address
- Date and place of birth
- Grade level
- Dates of attendance
- Photograph
- Weight and height of members of athletic teams
- Degrees, honors, and awards received
- Major field of study
- The most recent educational agency or institution attended
- Participation in officially recognized activities and sports

☐ I do not wish to have directory information released.

Student's Name _____ DOB _____
School _____ Grade _____
Parent's Name _____ Signature _____
Date _____

Submit to: Provo City School District Attn: Student Services 280 West 940 North Provo UT 84604

The Houston Independent School District privacy code offers granular FERPA opt out, which is a best practice.

HOUSTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

PRIVACY CODE: STUDENT RECORDS, RIGHTS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Student Records: State law requires the Houston Independent School District (HISD) to maintain an education record for each student attending its schools. These records contain identifying data pertaining to the student and may include information concerning demographics, grades, attendance, health, discipline, guidance, assessment, and appraisals.

Access to Records: In addition to HISD employees, who have a legitimate educational interest in a student's records, parents, guardians, and the student are the only persons who have access to student records maintained by the district.

Both parents—married, separated, or divorced—have access to a student's records until the student becomes 18 years of age and is no longer a dependent student under Section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code. A parent's rights to access student records may be restricted by a court order. Legal guardians have the same rights of access as parents. Parents and students may review records during regular school hours by contacting their school principal.

After the student becomes 18 and is no longer a dependent, only the student has access to his or her records. However, that student may consent to others having access.

Under certain restricted conditions, other individuals may review a student's records. These conditions include:

- Other schools to which a student is transferring.
- Specified officials for audit or evaluation purposes.
- Appropriate parties in connection with financial aid to a student.
- Accrediting organizations.
- State and local juvenile justice system authorities pursuant to state law.
- Appropriate officials in cases of health and safety emergencies.

Records may also be reviewed to comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena provided the parent and student received notice before compliance. No other persons are allowed to review a student's records without either permission of the parent or that of the student if over 18 years of age.

Challenge to Content of a Record: If a parent or a student over 18 feels that the student record contains information which is misleading, incorrect, or a violation of the privacy or other rights of the student, that person may challenge the contents of the record in an informal hearing. To initiate this procedure, contact your school principal.

Copies: A student 18 years of age or over or a parent or guardian of a student under 18 years of age requesting copies of his or her child's official district records for a purpose other than the transaction of the official business of the district shall pay 10 cents a page for each copy. A limit of three high-school transcripts will be provided free to post-secondary schools. Each additional copy will cost \$1. The Inactive Student Records Department microfilms high-school transcripts for permanent retention.

Special Education Records: The district maintains Special Education records for seven years after the last date of service and then destroys the records in accordance with state law. A "Notice of Destruction of Special Education Records" is published annually through the district's website (www.houstonisd.org) advising the parent or adult student how they may request a copy of the records before they are destroyed. It is important that the parent or adult student keep a copy of all Special Education records for use in later years.

Complaints: Parents or a student over the age of 18 have the right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures of the district to comply with the provisions of the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974.

HISD Office Of Student Support | July 2017

HOUSTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

PRIVACY CODE: STUDENT RECORDS, RIGHTS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Directory Information: Certain information about district students is considered directory information and will be released to anyone who follows the procedures for requesting the information for school-sponsored purposes.

Directory information may include the following:

- Student name
- Address
- Telephone listing
- Date and place of birth
- Photograph
- Major field of study
- Participation in officially recognized activities and sports
- Weight and height of members of athletic team
- Dates of attendance
- Awards received
- Most recent previous school attended by a student

If you DO NOT want to release directory information regarding your child, please check the appropriate box on the Privacy Code Form below and return it to your child's school.

Military Recruitment/Higher Education: Public Law 107-110 requires school districts receiving assistance under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2002 to provide a military recruiter or an institution of higher education, on request, with the name, address, and telephone number of a secondary student unless the parent has advised the district that the parent does not want the student's information disclosed without the parent's prior written consent.

If you DO NOT want your child's directory information released to military recruiters or institutions of higher education without your specific, prior, written consent, check the appropriate box on the Privacy Code Form below and return it to your child's school.

PRIVACY CODE FORM

Please check all boxes below that apply.

_____ I have received the Notice of Student Rights and Responsibilities with Respect to Student Records Maintained by the Houston Independent School District.

_____ I request that Houston ISD NOT release any directory information regarding my child, except as required by law.

_____ I request that Houston ISD NOT release my child's name, address, and telephone number to a military recruiter or an institution of higher education, without my specific written approval.

Student's Name _____ Student's Date of Birth _____


Students' School _____ Student's Grade _____

Name of Parent/Guardian _____ Date: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature _____

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This opt out form can be completed online. This is a best practice.

**SARATOGA SPRINGS**
CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Google Translate
Select Language

SEARCH OUR SITE
site search

DISTRICTSCHOOL WEBSITESACADEMICSAATHLETICSPARENTSCOMMUNITYSTAFFSTUDENTS

Quick Links

- Board of Education
- Budget Development
- Business Office / Budget
- Careers & HR
- Continuing Education
- Community Flyers
- Events Calendar
- DASA: Anti-Bullying Info
- Health Services
- Lunch Menus
- The Legacy Project
- Registration / New Families
- Safe School Helpline
- SchoolTool Help
- Sports Schedules
- Staff Directory
- Tax Information
- Transportation Questions
- Update Your Information

[home](#)

Form Creator

FERPA Opt-out Form

The Federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) generally protects "student records" from disclosure. However, FERPA allows schools to disclose, without parental consent, certain "directory information" unless parents have advised the district to the contrary. The primary purpose of the "directory information" exception to FERPA is to allow Saratoga Springs City School District (SSCSD) to include this type of information in certain school publications. In addition, it allows for the publicity of student accomplishments or specific educational programs to the electronic (television) and print (newspaper) media.

Examples include but are not limited to: A playbill, showing your student's role in a drama production, The annual yearbook, Honor roll or other recognition lists, Graduation programs, Sports activity sheets, such as for wrestling, showing weight, and height of team members.

SSCSD has designated and historically released the following directory information: Student's name, Address, Telephone listing, Electronic mail address, Photograph, Date and place of birth, Major field of study, Dates of attendance, Grade level, Participation in officially recognized activities and sports, Weight and height of members of athletic teams, Degrees, honors, and awards received, The most recent educational agency or institution attendance.

If you do not want the Saratoga Springs City School District to disclose directory information from your child's education records without your prior written consent, you must must fill out the FERPA online opt-out form below. This form must be filed annually in September for the following school year. Please note: Parents and guardians who opt a student out of FERPA may provide written confirmation to a building principal for a student to be included in a specific place where directory information is used. It is the parent or guardian's responsibility to make this request.

Student's First Name

Student's Last Name

Building

Parent/Guardian Full Name

Parent/Guardian Address (For Verification)

Please do not disclose directory information from my student's education records.
☐ Yes
☐ No

Date

Reason for Opt-out

Submit Form >

District | School Websites | Academics | Athletics | Parents | Community | Staff | Students | Home Page

V. Resources for Schools, Students, and Parents

This list of resources is for parents, students, and educators. This list includes key education-related organizations, FERPA guidance, as well as resources regarding health privacy, including in emergency situations.

Key Education-Related Agencies, Associations, Organizations, Commissions:

U.S. Department of Education

<https://www.ed.gov>

The Office for Civil Rights (OCR) at the U.S. Department of Education

<https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html>

National Association of State Boards of Education

See in particular NASBE resources on privacy

<http://www.nasbe.org> and <http://www.nasbe.org/project/education-data-privacy/nasbe-resources/>

Council of Chief State School Officers

<https://ccsso.org>

National Governors Association

<https://www.nga.org>

and the NGA's Best Practices for Education at: <https://www.nga.org/bestpractices/divisions/education/>

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

IDEA is a law that makes a free and appropriate "public education available to eligible children with disabilities throughout the nation and ensures special education and related services to those children." IDEA has a strong focus on protecting the rights of students and parents. The Department of Education maintains the IDEA web site.

<https://sites.ed.gov/idea/>

Federal Commission on School Safety

<https://www.ed.gov/school-safety>

Key Resources for Student and Parent Privacy at Schools

Privacy Technical Assistance Center (PTAC)

The Privacy Technical Assistance Center (PTAC) is part of the Department of Education. PTAC maintains numerous resources regarding FERPA and privacy, and they will also respond to questions.

<https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/request-ptac-training-or-technical-assistance>

Department of Education's Student Privacy Policy Office (SPPO)

(The SPPO administers FERPA.)

Contact:

<https://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/index.html>

1- 855-249-3072

<https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/contact>

Most Requested Privacy-Related Documents of Department of Education:

<https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/most-requested-documents>

Where to File a Complaint / Ask a Question**General:****Filing a Complaint with the US Department of Education:**

Complaints are filed at the Office of Civil Rights at the U.S. Department of Education.

<https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/complaintintro.html>

Discrimination in Education:**Department of Education OCR's Outreach, Prevention, Education and Non-discrimination (OPEN) Center:**

Contact: OPEN@ed.gov

(800) 421-3481 (TDD: 800-877-8339)

You may also fill out a complaint form online: <https://www.ed.gov/ocr/complaintintro.html>

Privacy:**Complaints, or Questions:**

File a complaint about a problem with FERPA or ask a question about FERPA.

<https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/contact>

Resources for Issues Related to School Emergencies and Exceptional Circumstances, General

Schools regulated under FERPA have rules and processes in place for significant national emergencies such as major hurricanes, earthquakes, and pandemics.

Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (REMS)

REMS is a part of the Department of Education that addresses a variety of biological hazards within K-12 schools. Issues include Coronavirus, or COVID 19, contaminated food outbreaks, other infectious diseases, toxic materials, and other biological hazards.

https://rem.ed.gov/Resources_Hazards_Threats_Biological_Hazards.aspx

Resources Specific to COVID-19 and other Health-Related Emergencies at Schools

Schools regulated under FERPA have rules and processes in place for significant national emergencies such as major hurricanes, earthquakes, and pandemics. This section is focused on health, privacy, and student and parent rights related to COVID-19.

FERPA and the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

<https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/resources/ferpa-and-coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19>

COVID-19 Emergency Fact Sheet: Addressing the Risk of COVID-19 in Schools While Protecting the Civil Rights of Students

U.S. Department of Education: <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/ocr-coronavirus-fact-sheet.pdf>

Providing Services to Students with Disabilities During the COVID-19 Outbreak:
<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/speced/guid/idea/memosdcltrs/qa-covid-19-03-12-2020.pdf>

A Selection of additional Resources from REMS:

- *Infectious Disease/Pandemic Outbreak: Response, Memorandum of Understanding, Tips for Parents, and Parent Letters*, Durango School District 9-R (primary/secondary)
https://rems.ed.gov/docs/repository/REMS_000089_0001.pdf
- *Pandemic Influenza Plan*, Lancaster City Schools (primary/secondary)
https://rems.ed.gov/docs/repository/REMS_000093_0001.doc
- *Pandemic Influenza Response Plan*, Page County Office of Emergency Management (primary/secondary)
https://rems.ed.gov/docs/repository/REMS_000093_0002.pdf
- *Pandemic Influenza Severity Levels and Response*, Whitman College (postsecondary)
https://rems.ed.gov/docs/repository/REMS_000075_0001.pdf
- *Threat- and Hazard-Specific Annexes*, Iowa Department of Education (K-12)
https://rems.ed.gov/docs/2017Toolbox/IA_Threat- and Hazard-Specific Annexes.docx

Appendix A: Research Spreadsheet Fields: Postsecondary Schools Covered Under FERPA

The fields for the research conducted for this report at the postsecondary level included the following queries:

State Rural	Actual Location of Opt out Form	Opt out in student system?
State Urban	FERPA Release Form URL (Chronological Data Pull for Public Universities)	Date URL Accessed
[Date] Contact updates re: Forms not Found	Phone	2nd Date URL Accessed
School	Waiver?	Information Shared without Opt out: [List]
First Result When Searching “FERPA”	Waiver print copy?	Public Student Directory - Yes indicates student email
FERPA Opt out on Registrar Page? Yes or No?	Opt out? Note if in digital system	Notes
Both Forms Downloadable Online Outside Student System?	Opt out print copy?	

Appendix B: Research Spreadsheet Fields: Primary and Secondary Schools Covered Under FERPA

The following fields were included in the research for the data analyzed in this report for primary and secondary educational institutions covered under FERPA.

State Rural	First Result When Searching FERPA	Information Shared Without Opt Out: List of elements
State Urban	FERPA opt out Form URL	Called for Form: Y/N and Call Notes
School District Name and Associated Schools	Form on Site: Y/N	Notes from Site Research
Phone	Opt out Process Known: Y/N	
Website	Date URL Accessed	

Appendix C: Methodology

Initial scoping

In the initial scoping for the research, a sample of primary, secondary, and postsecondary institutions were selected to represent exemplars of urban and rural educational institutions across 50 U.S. states. Care was taken to utilize census data and data from National Center for Education Statistics to understand demographic differences and ensure there was, as much as possible, a sample set that was representative, and that the selected schools were FERPA-covered entities. 101 primary/secondary school districts were selected, half rural districts and half urban districts, with 5,145 schools +/- 15 in the dataset. At the postsecondary level, 102 schools were selected, again balancing urban and rural as much as was possible, across all states.

The number of schools within some districts at the primary/secondary level changed during the research. Some schools closed, some districts added schools, and some schools merged or changed grades served. For the fourth and final pass of the research, our data was accurate up to October 2019. Changes may have taken place since that time. The numbers at that time were accurate to +/- 15 at the primary/secondary level, +/- 5 at the postsecondary level.

Sampling

The sampling collected multiple fields, including the FERPA notice, FERPA opt out form, when available, policy for photographs, and fields relating to title of the FERPA opt out notice and location of the notice, among other fields. The final sampling methodologies are included in Appendix A and B.

Initial results

Postsecondary. The first pass of the research for postsecondary schools provided a baseline for the study, and it was approximately within expectations. Most postsecondary schools provided FERPA notice in some format. Some post FERPA forms in paper format at a registrar's office, or in some cases an IT office. Forms that are online are usually linked from the home page of the school or the registrar's page, and are usually prominent, to varying degrees. The fact check for the first pass of the postsecondary research required further contact of schools when FERPA forms could not be located, and this research was also within expectations.

Primary/secondary. The first pass of the research for primary and secondary schools, as well as the school district web sites for those schools presented many challenges. It was not possible, despite persistent and significant efforts over time, to collect a full and complete representative sample of all of the FERPA notices and opt out forms in our sampled schools using online methods only. While much was learned about FERPA implementation, the incomplete online information left gaps in the early data.

FERPA notices and/ or opt out forms were not always posted online at the K-12 level. When they were posted, it was not always in a consistent, clear or prominent way. Some schools gave notice by handing out printed paper FERPA notices at the beginning of the year. Other schools delivered the FERPA notice in a school handbook. The variety of allowable notice methods made it difficult to consistently locate the information across the study sample.

When FERPA notices and forms were unavailable or could not easily be found online, WPF researchers contacted schools. In this process of talking with people across multiple states, it became clear that FERPA is not just about FERPA forms. It is about a culture within educational institutions that understands, values, and promotes parents' and eligible students' FERPA rights.

Overall aspects of first research pass. In the process of asking for FERPA information, researchers experienced a range of responses in the first research pass.

- Some primary and secondary institutions exhibited good understanding of FERPA, and took many steps to notify parents and educate staff.
- Some primary and secondary institutions did not appear to know what directory information was, nor what a directory information or FERPA opt out was.
- When contacted, most institutions worked very hard to help locate the relevant information. However, it was not unusual for the process of inquiring at the schools to require multiple phone calls and take several days to weeks to complete as the right person was located. At the end of some of these interchanges, the form that was sent was, in the end, not the proper form, despite the well-intentioned efforts of the school.

Not all institutions would cooperate with questions about FERPA forms. Some institutions would not give a copy of the FERPA form or notice to researchers in some instances that because they were not students or parents at the school. Some school personnel hung up on researchers who asked if the institution could email a copy of the FERPA form, as researchers could not locate the form online.

Second and third research passes

For the second and third passes of the research, the methodology was streamlined and the sampling was re-evaluated to see if there were improvements that could be made. After making slight adjustments and receiving very similar results in the research and learning a great deal about FERPA implementation across the US, a final and fourth sampling was conducted.

Fourth research pass

For the fourth sampling, researchers took a different approach to the model. It became clear through the initial research passes that there were certain systemic challenges in conducting the research at the primary and secondary level. There were separate challenges that emerged from reviewing FERPA implementation at the postsecondary level. The fourth research pass built on the knowledge we gained from the first three passes.

For the fourth sampling, which is what is analyzed in this report, we designed the research by asking a different set of questions. We did not focus on compliance with FERPA, because strictly looking at baseline FERPA compliance did not uncover answers or practices that would solve the problems the research had uncovered. With understanding from earlier research passes, we focused on implementations, and what were the key risks to student privacy relative to directory information, and what practices or changes would create improved privacy outcomes for students?

- How could schools communicate best today about directory information rights and risks to students and parents, and how could parents and students genuinely assess rights and informational risks?

- How would a modern parent or student look for FERPA information?
- Given modern advances in privacy legislation and thought, how could FERPA, if written today, adapt to current issues regarding directory information?
- How would parents and students who had disabilities, were living in poverty, had limited language abilities, had safety considerations, were homeless, or who experienced other forms of marginalization, best be able to understand and effectuate their FERPA rights?

It was the fourth research pass that provided the most insight into FERPA implementation at the local level. This research, to our knowledge, has not been conducted before.

Transparency

We have endeavored to provide as much transparency as possible regarding our methodology while still keeping results deidentified. We will continue to do so. We understand that researchers may be interested in conducting a larger study, or a related study. If a qualified academic researcher has a question, or wants further detail regarding this research, please contact WPF at info@worldprivacyforum.org, or through our additional contact information listed on our website.

Appendix D: Exceptions to requirement of consent prior to release of personally identifiable information held in educational records

FERPA contains 16 exceptions to the rules regarding the necessity of prior consent to disclose information held in educational records. The exceptions are nuanced, and the regulations that describe the exceptions are included in full below.

Note: The full text of the FERPA regulations is available at: <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/pdf/2012-final-regs.pdf>

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

Subpart D-May an Educational Agency or Institution disclose Personally Identifiable Information from Education Records?

§ 99.30 Under what conditions is prior consent required to disclose information?

(a) The parent or eligible student shall provide a signed and dated written consent before an educational agency or institution discloses personally identifiable information from the student's education records, except as provided in § 99.31.

(b) The written consent must:

- (1) Specify the records that may be disclosed;
- (2) State the purpose of the disclosure; and
- (3) Identify the party or class of parties to whom the disclosure may be made.

(c) When a disclosure is made under paragraph (a) of this section:

- (1) If a parent or eligible student so requests, the educational agency or institution shall provide him or her with a copy of the records disclosed; and
- (2) If the parent of a student who is not an eligible student so requests, the agency or institution shall provide the student with a copy of the records disclosed.

(d) "Signed and dated written consent" under this part may include a record and signature in electronic form that-

- (1) Identifies and authenticates a particular person as the source of the electronic consent; and
- (2) Indicates such person's approval of the information contained in the electronic consent.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1232g (b)(1) and (b)(2)(A))

§ 99.31 Under what conditions is prior consent not required to disclose information?

(a) An educational agency or institution may disclose personally identifiable information from an education record of a student without the consent required by § 99.30 if the disclosure meets one or more of the following conditions:

- (1)(i)(A) The disclosure is to other school officials, including teachers, within the agency or institution whom the agency or institution has determined to have legitimate educational interests.
- (B) A contractor, consultant, volunteer, or other party to whom an agency or institution has

outsourced institutional services or functions may be considered a school official under this paragraph provided that the outside party—

- (1) Performs an institutional service or function for which the agency or institution would otherwise use employees;
- (2) Is under the direct control of the agency or institution with respect to the use and maintenance of education records; and
- (3) Is subject to the requirements of § 99.33(a) governing the use and redisclosure of personally identifiable information from education records.

(ii) An educational agency or institution must use reasonable methods to ensure that school officials obtain access to only those education records in which they have legitimate educational interests.

An educational agency or institution that does not use physical or technological access controls must ensure that its administrative policy for controlling access to education records is effective and that it remains in compliance with the legitimate educational interest requirement in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A) of this section.

(2) The disclosure is, subject to the requirements of § 99.34, to officials of another school, school system, or institution of postsecondary education where the student seeks or intends to enroll, or where the student is already enrolled so long as the disclosure is for purposes related to the student's enrollment or transfer.

Note: Section 4155(b) of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. 7165(b), requires each State to assure the Secretary of Education that it has a procedure in place to facilitate the transfer of disciplinary records with respect to a suspension or expulsion of a student by a local educational agency to any private or public elementary or secondary school in which the student is subsequently enrolled or seeks, intends, or is instructed to enroll.

(3) The disclosure is, subject to the requirements of § 99.35, to authorized representatives of-

- (i) The Comptroller General of the United States;
- (ii) The Attorney General of the United States;
- (iii) The Secretary; or
- (iv) State and local educational authorities.

(4)(i) The disclosure is in connection with financial aid for which the student has applied or which the student has received, if the information is necessary for such purposes as to:

- (A) Determine eligibility for the aid;
- (B) Determine the amount of the aid;
- (C) Determine the conditions for the aid; or
- (D) Enforce the terms and conditions of the aid.

(ii) As used in paragraph (a)(4)(i) of this section, "financial aid" means a payment of funds provided to an individual (or a payment in kind of tangible or intangible property to the individual) that is conditioned on the individual's attendance at an educational agency or institution.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1232g(b)(1)(D))

(5)(i) The disclosure is to State and local officials or authorities to whom this information is specifically-

- (A) Allowed to be reported or disclosed pursuant to a State statute adopted before November 19, 1974, if the allowed reporting or disclosure concerns the juvenile justice system and the

system's ability to effectively serve the student whose records are released; or
(B) Allowed to be reported or disclosed pursuant to a State statute adopted after November 19, 1974, subject to the requirements of § 99.38.

(ii) Paragraph (a)(5)(I) of this section does not prevent a State from further limiting the number or type of State or local officials to whom disclosures may be made under that paragraph.

(6)(i) The disclosure is to organizations conducting studies for, or on behalf of, educational agencies or institutions to:

- (A) Develop, validate, or administer predictive tests;
- (B) Administer student aid programs; or (C) Improve instruction.

(ii) Nothing in the Act or this part prevents a State or local educational authority or agency headed by an official listed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section from entering into agreements with organizations conducting studies under paragraph (a)(6)(i) of this section and redisclosing personally identifiable information from education records on behalf of educational agencies and institutions that disclosed the information to the State or local educational authority or agency headed by an official listed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section in accordance with the requirements of § 99.33(b).

(iii) An educational agency or institution may disclose personally identifiable information under paragraph (a)(6)(i) of this section, and a State or local educational authority or agency headed by an official listed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section may redisclose personally identifiable information under paragraph (a)(6)(i) and (a)(6)(ii) of this section, only if –

(A) The study is conducted in a manner that does not permit personal identification of parents and students by individuals other than representatives of the organization that have legitimate interests in the information;

(B) The information is destroyed when no longer needed for the purposes for which the study was conducted; and

(C) The educational agency or institution or the State or local educational authority or agency headed by an official listed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section enters into a written agreement with the organization that –

- (1) Specifies the purpose, scope, and duration of the study or studies and the information to be disclosed;
- (2) Requires the organization to use personally identifiable information from education records only to meet the purpose or purposes of the study as stated in the written agreement;
- (3) Requires the organization to conduct the study in a manner that does not permit personal identification of parents and students, as defined in this part, by anyone other than representatives of the organization with legitimate interests; and
- (4) Requires the organization to destroy all personally identifiable information when the information is no longer needed for the purposes for which the study was conducted and specifies the time period in which the information must be destroyed.

(iv) An educational agency or institution or State or local educational authority or Federal agency headed by an official listed in paragraph (a)(3) of this section is not required to initiate a study or agree with or endorse the conclusions or results of the study.

(v) For the purposes of paragraph (a)(6) of this section, the term “organization” includes, but is not limited to, Federal, State, and local agencies, and independent organizations.

- (7) The disclosure is to accrediting organizations to carry out their accrediting functions.
- (8) The disclosure is to parents, as defined in § 99.3, of a dependent student, as defined in section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
- (9)(i) The disclosure is to comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena.
- (ii) The educational agency or institution may disclose information under paragraph (a)(9)(i) of this section only if the agency or institution makes a reasonable effort to notify the parent or eligible student of the order or subpoena in advance of compliance, so that the parent or eligible student may seek protective action, unless the disclosure is in compliance with-
- (A) A Federal grand jury subpoena and the court has ordered that the existence or the contents of the subpoena or the information furnished in response to the subpoena not be disclosed;
 - (B) Any other subpoena issued for a law enforcement purpose and the court or other issuing agency has ordered that the existence or the contents of the subpoena or the information furnished in response to the subpoena not be disclosed; or
 - (C) An ex parte court order obtained by the United States Attorney General (or designee not lower than an Assistant Attorney General) concerning investigations or prosecutions of an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. 2332b(g)(5)(B) or an act of domestic or international terrorism as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2331.
- (iii) (A) If an educational agency or institution initiates legal action against a parent or student, the educational agency or institution may disclose to the court, without a court order or subpoena, the education records of the student that are relevant for the educational agency or institution to proceed with the legal action as plaintiff.
- (B) If a parent or eligible student initiates legal action against an educational agency or institution, the educational agency or institution may disclose to the court, without a court order or subpoena, the student's education records that are relevant for the educational agency or institution to defend itself.
- (10) The disclosure is in connection with a health or safety emergency, under the conditions described in § 99.36.
- (11) The disclosure is information the educational agency or institution has designated as "directory information," under the conditions described in § 99.37.
- (12) The disclosure is to the parent of a student who is not an eligible student or to the student.
- (13) The disclosure, subject to the requirements in § 99.39, is to a victim of an alleged perpetrator of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense. The disclosure may only include the final results of the disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution of postsecondary education with respect to that alleged crime or offense. The institution may disclose the final results of the disciplinary proceeding, regardless of whether the institution concluded a violation was committed.
- (14)(i) The disclosure, subject to the requirements in § 99.39, is in connection with a disciplinary proceeding at an institution of postsecondary education. The institution must not disclose the final results of the disciplinary proceeding unless it determines that
- (A) The student is an alleged perpetrator of a crime of violence or non-forcible sex offense; and
 - (B) With respect to the allegation made against him or her, the student has committed a violation of the institution's rules or policies.

(ii) The institution may not disclose the name of any other student, including a victim or witness, without the prior written consent of the other student.

(iii) This section applies only to disciplinary proceedings in which the final results were reached on or after October 7, 1998.

(15)(i) The disclosure is to a parent of a student at an institution of postsecondary education regarding the student's violation of any Federal, State, or local law, or of any rule or policy of the institution, governing the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance if-

(A) The institution determines that the student has committed a disciplinary violation with respect to that use or possession; and

(B) The student is under the age of 21 at the time of the disclosure to the parent.

(ii) Paragraph (a)(15) of this section does not supersede any provision of State law that prohibits an institution of postsecondary education from disclosing information.

(16) The disclosure concerns sex offenders and other individuals required to register under section 170101 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. 14071, and the information was provided to the educational agency or institution under 42 U.S.C. 14071 and applicable Federal guidelines.

(b)(1) De-identified records and information. An educational agency or institution, or a party that has received education records or information from education records under this part, may release the records or information without the consent required by § 99.30 after the removal of all personally identifiable information provided that the educational agency or institution or other party has made a reasonable determination that a student's identity is not personally identifiable, whether through single or multiple releases, and taking into account other reasonably available information.

(2) An educational agency or institution, or a party that has received education records or information from education records under this part, may release de-identified student level data from education records for the purpose of education research by attaching a code to each record that may allow the recipient to match information received from the same source, provided that—

(i) An educational agency or institution or other party that releases de-identified data under paragraph (b)(2) of this section does not disclose any information about how it generates and assigns a record code, or that would allow a recipient to identify a student based on a record code;

(ii) The record code is used for no purpose other than identifying a de-identified record for purposes of education research and cannot be used to ascertain personally identifiable information about a student; and

(iii) The record code is not based on a student's social security number or other personal information.

(c) An educational agency or institution must use reasonable methods to identify and authenticate the identity of parents, students, school officials, and any other parties to whom the agency or institution discloses personally identifiable information from education records.

(d) Paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section do not require an educational agency or institution or any other party to disclose education records or information from education records to any party except for parties under paragraph (a)(12) of this section.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1232g(a)(5)(A), (b), (h), (i), and (j))

Appendix E: Model Notification of Rights, Department of Education

Model Notification of Rights under FERPA for Elementary and Secondary Schools

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) affords parents and students who are 18 years of age or older (“eligible students”) certain rights with respect to the student’s education records. These rights are:

1. The right to inspect and review the student’s education records within 45 days after the day the [NAME OF SCHOOL (“SCHOOL”)] receives a request for access.

Parents or eligible students who wish to inspect their child’s or their education records should submit to the school principal [OR APPROPRIATE SCHOOL OFFICIAL] a written request that identifies the records they wish to inspect. The school official will make arrangements for access and notify the parent or eligible student of the time and place where the records may be inspected.

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

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

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

One exception, which permits disclosure without consent, is disclosure to school officials with legitimate educational interests. The criteria for determining who constitutes a school official and what constitutes a legitimate educational interest must be set forth in the school’s or school district’s annual notification for FERPA rights. A school official typically includes a person employed by the school or school district as an administrator, supervisor, instructor, or support staff member (including health or medical staff and law enforcement unit personnel) or a person serving on the school board. A school official also may include a volunteer, contractor, or consultant who, while not employed by the school, performs an institutional service or function for which the school would otherwise use its own employees and who is under the direct control of the school with respect to the use and maintenance of PII from education records, such as an attorney, auditor, medical consultant, or therapist;

a parent or student volunteering to serve on an official committee, such as a disciplinary or grievance committee; or a parent, student, or other volunteer assisting another school official in performing his or her tasks. A school official typically has a legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility.

[OPTIONAL] Upon request, the school discloses education records without consent to officials of another school or school district in which a student seeks or intends to enroll, or is already enrolled if the disclosure is for purposes of the student's enrollment or transfer. [NOTE: FERPA requires a school or school district to make a reasonable attempt to notify the parent or student of the records request unless it states in its annual notification that it intends to forward records on request or the disclosure is initiated by the parent or eligible student.]

4. The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by the [SCHOOL] to comply with the requirements of FERPA. The name and address of the Office that administers FERPA are:

Family Policy Compliance Office
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202

[NOTE: In addition, a school may want to include its directory information public notice, as required by § 99.37 of the regulations, with its annual notification of rights under FERPA.]

[OPTIONAL] See the list below of the disclosures that elementary and secondary schools may make without consent.

FERPA permits the disclosure of PII from students' education records, without consent of the parent or eligible student, if the disclosure meets certain conditions found in § 99.31 of the FERPA regulations. Except for disclosures to school officials, disclosures related to some judicial orders or lawfully issued subpoenas, disclosures of directory information, and disclosures to the parent or eligible student, § 99.32 of the FERPA regulations requires the school to record the disclosure. Parents and eligible students have a right to inspect and review the record of disclosures. A school may disclose PII from the education records of a student without obtaining prior written consent of the parents or the eligible student –

- To other school officials, including teachers, within the educational agency or institution whom the school has determined to have legitimate educational interests. This includes contractors, consultants, volunteers, or other parties to whom the school has outsourced institutional services or functions, provided that the conditions listed in § 99.31(a)(1)(i)(B)(1) - (a)(1)(i)(B)(3) are met. (§ 99.31(a)(1))
- To officials of another school, school system, or institution of postsecondary education where the student seeks or intends to enroll, or where the student is already enrolled if the disclosure is for purposes related to the student's enrollment or transfer, subject to the requirements of § 99.34. (§ 99.31(a)(2))
- To authorized representatives of the U. S. Comptroller General, the U. S. Attorney General, the U.S. Secretary of Education, or State and local educational authorities, such as the State educational agency (SEA) in the parent or eligible student's State. Disclosures under this

provision may be made, subject to the requirements of § 99.35, in connection with an audit or evaluation of Federal- or State-supported education programs, or for the enforcement of or compliance with Federal legal requirements that relate to those programs. These entities may make further disclosures of PII to outside entities that are designated by them as their authorized representatives to conduct any audit, evaluation, or enforcement or compliance activity on their behalf, if applicable requirements are met. (§§ 99.31(a)(3) and 99.35)

- In connection with financial aid for which the student has applied or which the student has received, if the information is necessary for such purposes as to determine eligibility for the aid, determine the amount of the aid, determine the conditions of the aid, or enforce the terms and conditions of the aid. (§ 99.31(a)(4))
- 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, subject to § 99.38. (§ 99.31(a)(5))
- To organizations conducting studies for, or on behalf of, the school, in order to: (a) develop, validate, or administer predictive tests; (b) administer student aid programs; or (c) improve instruction, if applicable requirements are met. (§ 99.31(a)(6))
- To accrediting organizations to carry out their accrediting functions. (§ 99.31(a)(7))
- To parents of an eligible student if the student is a dependent for IRS tax purposes. (§ 99.31(a)(8))
- To comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena if applicable requirements are met. (§ 99.31(a)(9))
- To appropriate officials in connection with a health or safety emergency, subject to § 99.36. (§ 99.31(a)(10))
- Information the school has designated as "directory information" if applicable requirements under § 99.37 are met. (§ 99.31(a)(11))
- To an agency caseworker or other representative of a State or local child welfare agency or tribal organization who is authorized to access a student's case plan when such agency or organization is legally responsible, in accordance with State or tribal law, for the care and protection of the student in foster care placement. (20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1)(L))
- To the Secretary of Agriculture or authorized representatives of the Food and Nutrition Service for purposes of conducting program monitoring, evaluations, and performance measurements of programs authorized under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, under certain conditions. (20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1)(K))

Available at: <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/index.html>

Model Notice for Directory Information

[Note: Per 34 C.F.R. § 99.37(d), a school or school district may adopt a limited directory information policy. If a school or school district does so, the directory information notice to parents and eligible students must specify the parties who may receive directory information and/or the purposes for which directory information may be disclosed.]

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

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

Directory information, which is information that is generally not considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if released, can also be disclosed to outside organizations without a parent's prior written consent. Outside organizations include, but are not limited to, companies that manufacture class rings or publish yearbooks. In addition, two federal laws require local educational agencies (LEAs) receiving assistance under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended (ESEA) to provide military recruiters, upon request, with the following information – names, addresses and telephone listings – unless parents have advised the LEA that they do not want their student's information disclosed without their prior written consent. [Note: These laws are Section 9528 of the ESEA (20 U.S.C. § 7908) and 10 U.S.C. § 503(c).]

If you do not want [SCHOOL OR SCHOOL DISTRICT] to disclose any or all of the types of information designated below as directory information from your child's education records without your prior written consent, you must notify the [SCHOOL OR SCHOOL DISTRICT] in writing by [INSERT DATE]. [SCHOOL DISTRICT] has designated the following information as directory information: [Note: an LEA may, but does not have to, include all the information listed below.]

- Student's name
- Address
- Telephone listing
- Electronic mail address
- Photograph
- Date and place of birth
- Major field of study
- Dates of attendance
- Grade level
- Participation in officially recognized activities and sports
- Weight and height of members of athletic teams

- Degrees, honors, and awards received
- The most recent educational agency or institution attended
- Student ID number, user ID, or other unique personal identifier used to communicate in electronic systems but only if the identifier cannot be used to gain access to education records except when used in conjunction with one or more factors that authenticate the user's identity, such as a PIN, password, or other factor known or possessed only by the authorized user
- A student ID number or other unique personal identifier that is displayed on a student ID badge, but only if the identifier cannot be used to gain access to education records except when used in conjunction with one or more factors that authenticate the user's identity, such as a PIN, password, or other factor known or possessed only by the authorized user.

Available at: <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/index.html>

These notices are the US Department of Education model notices for FERPA.

Appendix F: Roster of Schools

This is a list of the schools studied. We were not able to include the postsecondary schools, as the sample size and nature of the research findings did not allow for sufficient deidentification. During the research period, the postsecondary schools did not change. At the primary and secondary level, there was change. Some schools were closed, some opened, some merged, and some changed grade levels. As a result, there were some adjustments we had to make to the *n*. We are allowing a +/- 15 schools on primary/secondary non-aggregate statistics to accommodate these changes over time.

Anderson Elementary	Double Springs Middle School	Mesquite Trails Elementary School	Glasgow High School
Anne Wien Elementary	Winston County High School	Mission Crest Elementary School	Newark High School
Arctic Light Elementary	Winston Career Academy	Topaz Preparatory Academy	Brennen School
Crawford Elementary	Booneville High School	Beech Street Pre-School	Christina Adult Programs
Denali Elementary	Booneville Junior High School	Kemper Elementary School	Delaware School for the Deaf
Hunter Elementary	Booneville Elementary School	Lewis - Arriola Elementary School	Douglass School
Joy Elementary	Bethune	Manauha Elementary School	Middle School Honors Academy at Christiana High School
Ladd Elementary	Capitol	Mesa Elementary School	Montessori Academies at Christina
Midnight Sun Elementary	Dunbar	Montezuma - Cortez High School	Networks School for Employability Skills
Nordale Elementary	Edison	Montezuma-Cortez Middle School	REACH Program
North Pole Elementary	Emerson	Pleasant View Elementary	Sarah Pyle Academy
Pearl Creek Elementary	Faith North Preschool	Battlerock Charter School	Cape Henlopen High School[1]
Salcha Elementary	Garfield	Southwest Open School	Beacon Middle School
Ticasuk Brown Elementary	Heard	Children's Kiva Montessori School	Mariner Middle School
Two Rivers K-8	Herrera	Pomperaug HS,	Joseph S. Elementary School
University Park Elementary	Kenilworth	Memorial Middle School,	H.O. Brittingham Elementary School
Weller Elementary	Lowell	Rochambeau Middle School,	Milton Elementary School
Woodriver Elementary	Magnet Traditional School	Gainfield Elementary School,	Rehoboth Elementary School
Ketchikan Charter School	Shaw Montessori	Long Meadow Elementary School,	Richard A. Shields Elementary School
Tongass School of Arts and Sciences	Whittier	Middlebury Elementary School,	Sussex Consortium
Houghtaling	Globe high school,	Pomperaug Elementary school	Kate Smith Elementary School
Fawn Mountain	High Desert Middle School,	Christina Early Education Center	Vernon Elementary School
Point Higgins	Copper Rim Elementary School	Stubbs Early Education Center	Roulhac Middle School
Ketchikan High School	Canyon Ridge High School	Brader Elementary School	Vernon Middle School
Revilla	Career & Adult Education School	Brookside Elementary School	Chipleigh High School
Schoenbar Middle School	Hesperia Community Day School	Downes Elementary School	Vernon High School (Vernon, Florida)
Baker High	Hesperia High School	Gallagher Elementary School	Delta Innovative School
Blount High	Mojave High School	Jones Elementary School	Brooks County High School
Alma Bryant High	Oak Hills High School	Keene Elementary School	Brooks County Middle School
Citronelle High	Shadow Ridge School	Leasure Elementary School	Quitman Elementary School
Davidson High	Sultana High School	Maclary Elementary School	North Brooks Elementary School
LeFlore High	Cedar Middle School	Marshall Elementary School	Brooks County Early Learning Center
Montgomery High	Hesperia Jr. High School	McVey Elementary School	Highland Elementary,
Murphy High	Ranchero Middle School	Oberle Elementary School	Highland Middle School,
Rain High	Carmel Elementary School	Smith Elementary School	Highland High School
Theodore High	Cottonwood Elementary School	West Park Place Elementary School	Adams Elementary School
Vigor High	Cypress School of the Arts	Wilson Elementary School	Air Quality Procedures
Williamson High	Eucalyptus Elementary School	The Bancroft School	Amity Elementary School
Addison Elementary School	Hollyvale Innovation Academy	The Bayard School	Boise Evening School
Addison High School	Joshua Circle Elementary School	Gauger-Cobbs Middle School	Boise High School
Lynn Elementary School	Juniper Elementary School	Kirk Middle School	Borah High School
Lynn High School	Kingston Elementary School	Shue-Medill Middle School	
Meek Elementary School	Krystal School	Christiana High School	
Meek High School	Lime Street Elementary School		
Double Springs Elementary School	Maple Elementary School		
	Mesa Grande Elementary School		

Capital High School	School	Crowville School	School (Grades K-2)
Collister Elementary School	Arsenal Technical High School	Fort Necessity School	Emily Dickinson Elementary School
Cynthia Mann Elementary School	Crispus Attucks Medical Magnet High School	Franklin Parish High School	Hawthorne Elementary School
Dennis Technical Education Center	Emmerich Manual High School	Gilbert School	Hyalite Elementary School
East Junior High School	George Washington Community High School	Winnsboro Elementary School	Irving Elementary School
Fairmont Junior High School	Northwest High School	Sekonk HS,	Longfellow Elementary School
Frank Church High School	Thomas Carr Howe Community High School	Kevin Hurley Middle School,	Meadowlark Elementary School
Garfield Elementary School	Beech Grove High School	Mildred Aitkin Elementary,	Morning Star Elementary School
Grace Jordan Elementary School	Decatur Central High School	George Martin Elementary	Whittier Elementary School
Hawthorne Elementary Schools	Franklin Central High School	Chapel District Elementary School	Bozeman High School
Hidden Springs Elementary School	Franklin Township Middle School West	Easton Elementary School	Bridger Charter Academy
Highlands Elementary School	Franklin Township Middle School East	St. Michaels Elementary School	Chief Joseph Middle School
Hillcrest Elementary School	Lawrence Central High School	Tilghman Elementary School	Sacajawea Middle School
Hillside Junior High School	Lawrence North High School	White Marsh Elementary School	Buckland Elementary School
Horizon Elementary School	Perry Meridian High School	Easton High School	Gatesville Elementary School
Jefferson Elementary School	Southport High School	St. Michaels Middle/High School	T.S. Cooper Elementary School
Koelsch Elementary School	Pike High School	Easton Middle School	Central Middle School
Les Bois Junior High School	Speedway Senior High School	Cliff Island School	Gates County High School
Liberty Elementary School	Warren Central High School	East End Community School	BM Hanson Elementary School
Longfellow Elementary School	North Central High School	Rowe Elementary School	Harvey High School
Lowell Elementary School	Ben Davis High School	Longfellow Elementary School	Leyton Elementary, Leyton Middle School, Leyton High School
Madison Early Childhood Center	Andrews Elementary School	Lyseth Elementary School	Bakersville
Maple Grove Elementary School	Flint Springs Elementary School	Ocean Avenue School	Beech
Marian Pritchett School	Horace Mann Elementary School	Peaks Island Elementary School	Gossler
Monroe Elementary School	Lincoln Elementary	Presumpscot Elementary School	Green Acres
Morley Nelson Elementary School	Roanoke Elementary School	Reiche Elementary School	Hallsville
Mountain View Elementary School	Salamonie School	Riverton Elementary School	Highland-Goffe's Falls
North Junior High School	Crestview Middle School	King Middle School	Jewett
Owyhee Elementary School	Riverview Middle School	Lincoln Middle School	McDonough
Pierce Park Elementary School	Huntington North High School	Lyman Moore Middle School	Northwest
Riverglen Junior High School	Jefferson west elementary, middle, high school	Casco Bay High School	Parker-Varney
Riverside Elementary School	Belfry High School	Deering High School	Smyth Road
Roosevelt Elementary School	East Ridge High School	Portland Arts and Technology High School	Webster
School Boundaries	Phelps High School	Portland High School	Weston
School Feeder Elementary School	Pike County Central High School	William H Rowe School,	Wilson
South Junior High School	Shelby Valley High School	Yarmouth Elementary School,	Hillside
Taft Elementary School	Belfry Middle	Frank H Harrison Middle School,	McLaughlin
Timberline High School	Belfry Elementary	Yarmouth HS	Parkside
Trail Wind Elementary School	Bevins Elementary	Fitzgerald Early Childhood,	Southside
Treasure Valley Math & Science Center	Dorton Elementary	Westview Lower Elementary,	Central
Valley View Elementary School	Elkhorn City Elementary	Mound Park Upper Elementary,	Memorial
Washington Elementary School	Feds Creek Elementary	Chatterton Middle School,	MST
West Junior High School	Johns Creek Elementary	Fitzgerald HS,	West
White Pine Elementary School	Kimper Elementary	Fitzgerald Virtual Academy	Monadnock Regional Middle High School
Whitney Elementary School	Milliard School	Monticello High School,	Cutler Elementary School
Whittier Elementary Schoolhart	Mullins School	Monticello Middle School,	Emerson Elementary School
Shadow Hills Elementary	Northpoint Academy	Little Mountain Elementary,	Gilsum STEAM Academy
Aberdeen Elementary,	Phelps Day Treatment	Pinewood Elementary,	Mount Caesar Elementary School
Aberdeen Middle School,	Phelps Elementary	Eastview Education Center	Troy Elementary School
Aberdeen High School	Shelby Valley Day Treatment	Lafayette High School (Grades 9-12)	Elwood Kindle Elementary School
Mulberry Grove Elementary,	Valley Elementary	Lafayette Middle School (Grades 6-8)	Memorial Elementary School
Mulberry Grove Middle/High School	Baskin School	Lafayette Upper Elementary School (Grades 3-5)	Pitman High School
Arlington Community High		Lafayette Lower Elementary	Pitman Middle School
			W.C.K. Walls Elementary School

Blanco Elementary	Warwick Early Learning Center	Early Education	Technology Elementary School
Bloomfield Early Childhood Center	Warwick Neck Elementary	Edmunds Elementary	Franklin Alternative Environment
Bloomfield High School	Veterans Middle School	Edmunds Middle School	Fulbright Elementary School
Central Primary	Winman Middle School	Hunt Middle School	Gibbs Magnet School of International Studies and Foreign Languages
Charlie Y. Brown High School	Pilgrim High School	Integrated Arts Academy	Jefferson Elementary School
Mesa Alta Jr. High	Toll Gate High School	J.J. Flynn Elementary	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Interdistrict Magnet Elementary School
Naaba Ani Elementary	Warwick Area Career & Technical Center	Sustainability Academy	Mabelvale Elementary School
Humboldt County School District	White Lake Elementary School	Expanded Learning	McDermott Elementary School
Albert M. Lowry High School	White Lake Junior High School	Horizons Alternative Program	Meadowcliff Elementary School
Winnemucca Junior High School	White Lake High School	OnTop Alternative Program	Otter Creek Elementary School
French Ford Middle School	Birch Creek, Canyon,	South Whidbey Elementary 1,	Pulaski Heights Elementary School
Grass Valley Elementary School	Cedar Ridge, Greenville,	South Whidbey Elementary 2,	Rockefeller Early Childhood Magnet Elementary School
Sonoma Heights Elementary School	Heritage, Lewiston,	South Whidbey Middle 1,	Romine Computer Science and Basic Skills Interdistrict Elementary School
Winnemucca Grammar School	Lincoln, Millville,	South Whidbey High School Academy	Stephens Elementary School
McDermitt Combined Schools	Mountainside, Nibley,	Dodgeville Elementary, Ridgeville Elementary,	Terry Elementary School
HCSD Rural Remote Schools	North Park, Providence,	Dodgeville Middle School, Dodgeville High School	Wakefield Elementary School
Innovations Distance Education Academy	River Heights, Summit,	Mountain View Elementary, Mountain View Middle School,	Washington Basic Skills Math-Science Interdistrict Magnet Elementary School
Iroquois HS,	Sunrise, Wellsville,	James Monroe High School/ Monroe Tech Center,	Watson Intermediate School
Iroquois Middle School,	White Pine, North Cache,	Peterstown Elementary School, Peterstown Middle School	Western Hills Elementary School
Elma Primary,	South Cache, Spring Creek,	Bondurant Elementary School	Williams Traditional Magnet Elementary School
Marilla Primary,	Green Canyon, Mountain Crest,	Pinedale Elementary School, Pinedale Middle School,	Wilson Elementary School
Wales Primary	Ridgeline, Sky View,	Pinedale High School, Skyline Academy High School	Woodruff Early Childhood Center
Evergreen High School	Cache High	Central International Studies High School	Central Los Angeles New Learning Center
Evergreen Junior High School	Abingdon Elementary School »	Hall High School	Middle School/High School
Evergreen Elementary School	Greendale Elementary School »	East McClellan Magnet High School	Sherman Oaks Center for Enriched Studies
Crooked Oak Elementary, Middle School, High School	High Point Elementary School »	Parkview Arts and Science Magnet High School	Caroldale Learning Community
Deer Creek Elementary,	Meadowview Elementary School »	J. A. Fair Systems Magnet High School	Ellen Ochoa Learning Center
Prarie Vale Elementary,	Rhea Valley Elementary School »	Adult Education Center	Hesby Oaks School
Rose Union Elementary,	Valley Institute Elementary School »	Accelerated Learning Center	Pio Pico Span School
Grove Valley Elementary,	Watauga Elementary School »	Metropolitan Career-Technical Center	Porter Ranch Community School
Spring Creek Elementary,	Abingdon High School »	W. D. Hamilton Learning Academy	South Region Span K-8 1
Deer Creek Intermediate,	Holston High School »	Felder Academy	Sylmar Leadership Academy
Deer Creek Middle,	John S. Battle High School »	Bale Elementary School	Utah Street Span School
Deer Creek HS	Patrick Henry High School »	Baseline Elementary School	Academia Semillas del Pueblo
Sweet Home Junior High	Washington County CTE Center »	Booker Arts and Science Magnet Elementary School	Magnolia Science Academy
Foster Elementary	Damascus Middle School »	Brady Elementary School	Los Angeles Center for Enriched Studies
Hawthorne Elementary	E.B. Stanley Middle School »	Carver Basic Skills Math-Science Magnet Elementary School	Maywood Center for Enriched Studies (2017)
Holley Elementary	Glade Spring Middle School »	Chicot Primary School	Robert Fulton College Preparatory School
Oak Heights Elementary	Wallace Middle School »	David O. Dodd Elementary School	Magnolia Science Academy
Portage Elementary,	Burlington High School	Don R. Roberts Elementary School	Eagle Rock High School
Portage Junior/Senior High School	Burlington Tech Center	Fair Park Early Childhood Center	Rancho Dominguez Preparatory School
Cedar Hill Elementary	Champlain Elementary	Forest Park Elementary School	Arleta High School
E.T. Wyman Elementary	C.P. Smith Elementary	Franklin Communication	Fairfax High School
Greenwood Elementary			Hamilton High School
Holliman Elementary			
Hoxsie Elementary			
Lippitt Elementary			
Norwood Elementary			
Oakland Beach Elementary			
Park Elementary			
Robertson Elementary			
Scott Elementary			
Sherman Elementary			

Palisades Charter High School	North Hollywood High School	DELTA High School	Respect Academy
Panorama High School	Northridge Academy High School	Denison Montessori	Sabin World School
University High School	Palisades Charter High School	Denver Center For International Studies	Samuels Elementary School
Venice High School	Panorama High School	Denver Online High School	Sandra Todd-Williams Academy
Dr. Maya Angelou Community High School	John H. Francis Polytechnic High School	Denver School of the Arts	Slavens K-8 School
Arleta High School	Ramon C. Cortines School of Visual and Performing Arts	Dora Moore School	Skinner Middle School
Phineas Banning High School	Reseda High School	Doull Elementary School	Smith South High School
Wilmington,	Diego Rivera Learning Complex	Eagleton Elementary School	Southmoor Steck Elementary School
Bell High School	Roosevelt High School	East High School	Stedman Elementary School
Belmont High School	Edward R. Roybal Learning Center	Edison Elementary School	Steele Elementary School
Helen Bernstein High School	San Fernando High School	Ellis Elementary School	Stephen Knight Center for Early Education
Birmingham High School	San Pedro High School	Emily Griffith High School	Swansea Elementary School
Canoga Park High School	San Pedro High School Olguin Campus	Escalante-Biggs Academy	Teller Elementary School
Carson High School	Santee Education Complex	Fairview Elementary School	Thomas Jefferson High School
Cesar Chavez High School	Sonia M. Sotomayor Learning Academies	Farrell B. Howell School	Traylor Academy
Chatsworth High School	South East High School	Florence Crittenton High School	University Park Elementary School
Grover Cleveland High School	South Gate High School	Florida Pitt Waller School	Westerly Creek Elementary
Miguel Contreras Learning Complex	Sylmar High School	Force Elementary School	William (Bill) Roberts Achievement First
Crenshaw High School	William Howard Taft High School	Garden Place Academy	Hartford Academy
Susan Miller Dorsey High School	University High School	George Washington High School	Elementary Achievement
Mervyn M. Dymally High School	Valley Academy of Arts and Sciences	Gilliam School Grant Ranch ECE-8 School	First Hartford Academy
East Valley High School	Van Nuys High School	Gust Elementary	Middle Achievement First
El Camino Real High School	Venice High School	Hallett Academy	Hartford High
Esteban Torres High School	Verdugo Hills High School	Hamilton Middle School	Academy Achievement
Fairfax High School	Washington Preparatory High School	Hill Campus of Arts & Sciences	First Summit Middle
Benjamin Franklin High School	West Adams Preparatory High School	Holm Elementary	Alfred E. Burr Elementary
John C. Fremont High School	Westchester High School	John F. Kennedy	Asian Studies Academy at Bellizzi Betances
Gardena High School	Wilson High School	Johnson Elementary School	STEM Magnet Breakthrough Magnet School,
James A. Garfield High School	Abraham Lincoln Academia	Kaiser Elementary School	North Breakthrough Magnet School,
Granada Hills Charter High School	Ana Marie Sandoval Asbury Elementary	Knapp Elementary School	South Bulkeley High
Ulysses S. Grant High School	Barnum Elementary School	Kunsmiller Creative Arts Academy	Burns Latino Studies Academy
Harbor Teacher Preparation Academy	Bradley International School	ES Lake International School	Capital Preparatory
Hollywood High School	Bromwell Elementary School	Lena Archuleta Lincoln Elementary	Magnet Classical
Alexander Hamilton High School	Brown International Academy	Lowry Elementary School	Magnet Culinary Arts Academy
Hamilton Humanities Magnet	Bruce Randolph School	Marie L. Greenwood Academy	Dr. James H Naylor/CCSU Leadership Academy
Augustus F. Hawkins High School	Bryant-Webster Dual Language School	Marrama Elementary School	Dr. Joseph S. Renzulli Gifted and Talented Academy
Huntington Park High School	Career Education Center Early College	Math and Science Leadership Academy	Dr. Michael D. Fox School
Thomas Jefferson High School	Carson Elementary School	Maxwell Elementary School	E. B. Kennelly School
David Starr Jordan High School	Castro Elementary School	McKinley-Thatcher Elementary School	Environmental Sciences Magnet School Expeditionary Learning Academy at Moylan School
John F. Kennedy High School	Cheltenham Elementary School	McMeen Elementary School	Global Communications Academy
Robert F. Kennedy Community Schools	CMS Community School	Montbello Career and Technical High School	Great Path Academy at Manchester Community College
Abraham Lincoln High School	Colfax Elementary School	Munroe Elementary School	Hartford Magnet Trinity College Academy
Alain Leroy Locke College Preparatory Academy	College View Elementary School	Newlon Elementary School	Hartford Pre-K Magnet High School, Inc:
Los Angeles High School	Columbian Elementary School	Noel Community Arts	Hartford's Insurance & Finance Academy
Los Alamitos Pastoral College	Columbine Elementary School	North High School	HPHS Academy of Engineering &
Manual Arts High School	Contemporary Learning Academy HS	North High School Engagement Center P.R.E.P. Academy	
Linda Esperanza Marquez High School,	Cory Elementary School	Palmer Elementary School	
John Marshall High School	Cowell Elementary School	Park Hill School	
Felicitas and Gonzalo Mendez High School		Pascual LeDoux Academy	
James Monroe High School		Place Bridge Academy	
Narbonne High School		Polaris Elementary School	

Green Technology	Kelly Miller Middle School	Arbor Ridge K-8	Connally Elementary School
HPHS Academy of Nursing and Health Sciences	Kramer Middle School	Aspire Academy Charter	Continental Colony Elementary School
HPHS Law & Government Academy Journalism & Media Academy	MacFarland Middle School	Audubon Park K-8	Deerwood Academy
Maria C. Colon Sanchez Elementary	McKinley Middle School	Avalon Elementary	Dobbs Elementary School
Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School	Sousa Middle School	Avalon Middle	Dunbar Elementary School
McDonough Middle School	Stuart-Hobson Middle School	Azalea Park Elementary	Fain Elementary School
Montessori Magnet Moylan	Ida B. Wells Middle School	Benjamin E. Mays High School	Fickett Elementary School
Montessori Magnet School at Annie Fisher Museum Academy at Wish	Aiton Elementary School	BEST Academy High School	Finch Elementary School
Noah Webster MicroSociety Magnet	Amidon-Bowen Elementary School	Booker T. Washington High School	Frank Lebby Stanton Elementary School
OPPortunity High School	Bancroft Elementary School	Coretta Scott King Young Women's Leadership Academy High School	Fred A. Toomer Elementary School
Parkville Community School	Barnard Elementary School	Daniel McLaughlin Therrell High School	Flat Rock Elementary School
Pathways Academy of Technology and Design	Beers Elementary School	Frederick Douglass High School	Garden Hills Elementary School
R.J. Kinsella Magnet School of Performing Arts	Brent Elementary School	Henry W. Grady High School	Gideons Elementary School
Ramon E. Betances Early Reading Lab	Bruce-Monroe Elementary School	Maynard H. Jackson High School	Grove Park Intermediate Elementary School
S.A.N.D. School	Bunker Hill Elementary School	The New Schools at Carver	Harper-Archer Elementary School
Sarah J. Rawson Elementary (STEM) Magnet School	Burroughs Elementary School	Early College	Heritage Academy
Thurman Milner School University High School of Science and Engineering	Burrville Elementary School	School of the Arts	Hope-Hill Elementary School
West Middle	Cleveland Elementary School	School of Health Sciences & Research	Humphries Elementary School
Woodrow Wilson High School	C.W. Harris Elementary School	School of Technology	Hutchinson Elementary School
Eastern High School	Drew Elementary School	North Atlanta High School	Jackson Elementary School
Anacostia High School	John Eaton Elementary School	South Atlanta High School	Kimberly Elementary School
Ballou High School	Garfield Elementary School	Inman Middle School	M. Agnes Jones Elementary School
Calvin Coolidge High School	Garrison Elementary School 253 Prekindergarten (3) 5th	BEST Academy Middle School	Mary Lin Elementary School
Dunbar High School	H.D. Cooke Elementary School 416 Prekindergarten (3) 5th	Coretta Scott King Young Women's Leadership Academy Middle School	Miles Elementary School
Eastern High School	Hearst Elementary School	Crawford Williamson Long Middle School	Morningside Elementary School
H.D. Woodson Senior High School	Hendley Elementary School	Jean Childs Young Middle School	Oglethorpe Elementary School
Theodore Roosevelt Senior High School	Houston Elementary School	Joseph Emerson Brown Middle School	Parkside Elementary School
Woodrow Wilson High School	Van Ness Elementary School	Luther Judson Price Middle School	Perkerson Elementary School
Benjamin Banneker Academic High School	Watkins Elementary School	Martin Luther King Jr. Middle School	Peyton Forest Elementary School
Bell Multicultural High School	Wilson Elementary School	Ralph Johnson Bunche Middle School	Pine Ridge Elementary School
Duke Ellington School of the Arts	Brightwood Education Campus	Samuel M. Inman Middle School	Rivers Elementary School
McKinley Technology High School	Browne Education Campus	Sylvan Hills Middle School	Sarah Smith Elementary School
Phelps Architecture, Construction, and Engineering High School	Cardozo Education Campus	Willis Sutton Middle School	Scott Elementary School
School Without Walls High School	Columbia Heights Education Campus (CHEC)	Adamsville Elementary School	Slater Elementary School
Alice Deal Middle School	LaSalle-Backus Education Campus	Barack & Michelle Obama Academy	Springdale Park Elementary School
Brookland Middle School	Leckie Education Campus	Beecher Hills Elementary School	Sycamore Elementary School
Eliot-Hine Middle School	Raymond Education Campus	Benteen Elementary School	Thomasville Heights Elementary School
Hardy Middle School	School Without Walls at Francis-Stevens	Bethune Elementary School	Towns Elementary School
Hart Middle School	Takoma Education Campus	Bolton Academy	Bazoline E. Usher Collier Heights Elementary School
Jefferson Middle School Academy	Truesdell Education Campus	Boyd Elementary School	Venetian Hills Elementary School
John Hayden Johnson Middle School	Walker-Jones Education Campus	Brandon Elementary School	West Manor Elementary School
	West Education Campus	Burgess/Peterson Elementary School	Whiteford Elementary School
	Wheatley Education Campus	Cascade Elementary School	Woodson Primary Elementary School
	Whittier Education Campus	Centennial Place Elementary School	Alonzo A. Crim Open Campus High School
	Access Charter	Cleveland Avenue Elementary School	APS/Community Education Partnership (CEP) School
	Aloma Elementary		The New School of Atlanta
	Aloma High Charter		West End Academy
	Amikids Orlando		The B.E.S.T. Academy at Benjamin S. Carson (Business,
	Andover Elementary		
	Apopka Elementary		
	Apopka High		
	Apopka Middle		

Engineering, Science, and Technology)	Hilo Union Elementary	Kapaa Middle	Lunalilo Elementary
The Coretta Scott King Young Women's Leadership Academy	Hokulani Elementary	Kapalama Elementary	Maemae Elementary
Atlanta Classical Academy	Holomua Elementary	Kapiolani Elementary	Maili Elementary
Atlanta Neighborhood Charter School	Holualoa Elementary	Kapolei Elementary	Makaha Elementary
Centennial Academy	Honaunau Elementary	Kapolei High	Makakilo Elementary
Charles R. Drew Charter School	Honokaa Elementary	Kapolei Middle	Makalapa Elementary
The Kindezi School	Honokaa High and Intermediate	Kapunahala Elementary	Makawao Elementary
KIPP Vision Academy	Honowai Elementary	Kau High	Manana Elementary
KIPP Vision Primary	Hookele Elementary	Pahala Elementary	Manoa Elementary
KIPP West Atlanta Young Scholars Academy	Hookena Elementary	Kauai High	Maui High
The Latin Academy	Iao Intermediate	Kauluwela Elementary	Maui Waena Intermediate
University Community Academy,	Iliahi Elementary	Kaumana Elementary	Mauka Lani Elementary
Wesley International Academy	Ilima Intermediate	Kaumualii Elementary	Maunaloa Elementary
Westside Atlanta Charter School	Inouye Elementary	Kaunakakai Elementary	Maunawili Elementary
Ahrens Elementary	Iroquois Point Elementary	Kawananakoa Middle	McKinley High
Ahuimanu Elementary	Jarrett Middle	Ke Kula O Ehunuikaimalino	Mililani High
Aiea Elementary	Jefferson Elementary	Keaau Elementary	Mililani Ike Elementary
Aiea High	Kaaawa Elementary	Keaau High	Mililani Mauka Elementary
Aiea Intermediate	Kaahumanu Elementary	Keaau Middle	Mililani Middle
Aikahi Elementary	Kaala Elementary	Kealakehe Elementary	Mililani Uka Elementary
Aina Haina Elementary	Kaelepulu Elementary	Kealakehe High	Mililani Waena Elementary
Ala Wai Elementary	Kaewai Elementary	Kealakehe Intermediate	Moanalua Elementary
Aliamanu Elementary	Kahakai Elementary	Keaukaha Elementary	Moanalua High
Aliamanu Middle	Kahala Elementary	Kekaha Elementary	Moanalua Middle
Aliiolani Elementary	Kahaluu Elementary	Kekaulike High	Mokapu Elementary
Baldwin High	Kahuku Elementary	Keolu Elementary	Mokulele Elementary
Barbers Point Elementary	Kahuku High and Intermediate	Keonepoko Elementary	Molokai High Molokai Middle
Campbell High	Kahului Elementary	Keoneula Elementary	Momilani Elementary
Castle High	Kailua Elementary	Kihei Elementary	Mountain View Elementary
Central Middle	Kailua High	Kilauea Elementary	Naalehu Elementary
DeSilva Elementary	Kailua Intermediate	Kilohana Elementary	Nahienaena Elementary
Dole Middle	Kaimiloa Elementary	King Intermediate	Nanaikapono Elementary
Eleele Elementary	Kaimuki High	Kipapa Elementary	Nanakuli Elementary
Enchanted Lake Elementary	Kaimuki Middle	Kohala Elementary	Nanakuli High and Intermediate
Ewa Beach Elementary	Kainalu Elementary	Kohala High	Niihau High and Elementary
Ewa Elementary	Kaiser High	Kohala Middle	Nimitz Elementary
Ewa Makai Middle	Kaiulani Elementary	Koko Head Elementary	Niu Valley
Farrington High	Kalaheo Elementary	Koloa Elementary	Middle Noelani Elementary
Fern Elementary	Kalaheo High	Konawaena Elementary	Nuuanu Elementary
Haaheo Elementary	Kalakaua Middle	Konawaena High	Olomana School
Hahaione Elementary	Kalama Intermediate	Konawaena Middle	Pauilo Elementary and Intermediate
Haiku Elementary	Kalani High	Kuhio Elementary	Pahoa Elementary
Haleiwa Elementary	Kalaniana'ole Elementary and Intermediate	Kula Elementary	Pahoa High and Intermediate
Hana High and Elementary	Kaleiopuu Elementary	Kula Kaiapuni O Anuenue	Paia Elementary
Hanalei Elementary	Kalihi Elementary	Lahaina Intermediate	Palisades Elementary
Hauula Elementary	Kalihi Kai Elementary	Lahainaluna High Laie Elementary	Palolo Elementary
Hawai'i School for the Deaf and the Blind	Kalihi Uka Elementary	Lanai High and Elementary	Parker Elementary
Heeia Elementary	Kalihi Waena Elementary	Lanakila Elementary	Pauoa Elementary
Helemano Elementary	Kamakahahei Middle	Lehua Elementary	Pearl City Elementary
Hickam Elementary	Kamalii Elementary	Leihoku Elementary	Pearl City High
Highlands Intermediate	Kamehameha III Elementary	Leilehua High	Pearl City Highlands Elementary
Hilo High	Kamiloiki Elementary	Lihikai Elementary	Pearl Harbor Elementary
Hilo Intermediate	Kaneohe Elementary	Liholiho Elementary	Pearl Harbor Kai Elementary
	Kanoelani Elementary	Likelike Elementary	Pearl Ridge Elementary
	Kapaa Elementary	Linapuni Elementary	Pohakea Elementary
	Kapaa High	Lincoln Elementary	Pomaikai Elementary
		Lokelani Intermediate	

Pope Elementary	Ka Waihona O Ka Naauao PCS	Garton Elementary School	Greenwood Elementary School
Pukalani Elementary	Kamaile Academy PCS	Greenwood Elementary School	Hanawalt Elementary School
Puohala Elementary	Kamalani Academy PCS	Hanawalt Elementary School	Hillis Elementary School
Puu Kukui Elementary	Kanu O Ka Aina PCS	Hillis Elementary School	Howe Elementary School
Puuhale Elementary	Kanuikaponu PCS	Howe Elementary School	Hubbell Elementary School
Radford High	Kaohao Public Charter Kapolei Charter	Hubbell Elementary School	Jackson Elementary School
Red Hill Elementary	PCS Kawaikini NCPCS	Jackson Elementary School	Jefferson Elementary Traditional School
Roosevelt High	Ke Ana Laahana PCS	Jefferson Elementary Traditional School	King Elementary School
Royal School	Ke Kula 'o Nawahiokalani'opu'u Iki Laboratory PCS	King Elementary School	Lovejoy Elementary School
Salt Lake Elementary	Ke Kula 'o Samuel M. Kamakau LPCS	Lovejoy Elementary School	Madison Elementary School
Scott Elementary	Ke Kula Niihau O Kekaha LPCS	Madison Elementary School	McKinley Elementary School
Shafter Elementary	Kihei Charter School Kona Pacific PCS	McKinley Elementary School	Monroe Elementary School
Solomon Elementary	Kua O Ka La NCPCS	Monroe Elementary School	Moore Elementary School
Stevenson Middle	Kualapuu Elementary PCS	Moore Elementary School	Morris Elementary School
Sunset Beach Elementary	Kula Aupuni Niihau PCS	Morris Elementary School	Moulton Extended Learning Center
Wahiawa Elementary	Laupahoehoe Community PCS	Moulton Extended Learning Center	Oak Park Elementary School
Wahiawa Middle	Malama Honua PCS	Oak Park Elementary School	Park Avenue Elementary School
Waiahole Elementary	Myron B. Thompson Academy	Park Avenue Elementary School	Perkins Elementary School
Waiakea Elementary	Na Wai Ola PCS SEEQS PCS	Perkins Elementary School	Phillips Elementary School
Waiakea High	University Laboratory Volcano School of Arts and Sciences Voyager PCS	Phillips Elementary School	Pleasant Hill Elementary School
Waiakea Intermediate	Waialae Elementary PCS	Pleasant Hill Elementary School	River Woods Elementary School
Waiakeawaena Elementary	Waimea Middle PCS	River Woods Elementary School	Samuelson Elementary School
Waialua Elementary	West Hawai'i Explorations PCS	Samuelson Elementary School	Smouse Elementary School
Waialua High and Intermediate	East High School	Smouse Elementary School	South Union Elementary School
Waianae Elementary	Hoover High School	South Union Elementary School	Stowe Elementary School
Waianae High	Lincoln High School	Stowe Elementary School	Studebaker Elementary School
Waianae Intermediate	North High School	Studebaker Elementary School	Walnut Street School
Waiau Elementary	Roosevelt High School	Walnut Street School	Willard Elementary School
Waihee Elementary	Ruby Van Meter School	Willard Elementary School	Windsor Elementary School
Waikele Elementary	Central Academy	Windsor Elementary School	Wright Elementary School
Waikiki Elementary	Brody Middle School	Wright Elementary School	Bridgescape Academy
Waikoloa Elementary and Middle	Callanan Middle School	Brody Middle School	Bridgescape Academy
Wailuku Elementary	Cowles Montessori School	Callanan Middle School	Bridgescape Academy
Waimalu Elementary	Gateway Secondary School	Cowles Montessori School	Bridgescape Academy
Waimanalo Elementary and Intermediate	Goodrell Middle School	Gateway Secondary School	Louisa May Alcott College Preparatory High School
Waimea Canyon Middle	Harding Middle School	Goodrell Middle School	Ace Amandla Charter High School
Waimea Elementary	Hiatt Middle School	Harding Middle School	Amundsen High School
Waimea High	Hoyt Middle School	Hiatt Middle School	Austin Community Academy High School
Waipahu Elementary	McCombs Middle School	Hoyt Middle School	Bogan High School
Waipahu High	Meredith Middle School	McCombs Middle School	Bowen High School
Waipahu Intermediate	Merrill Middle School	Meredith Middle School	Chicago Vocational Career Academy
Washington Middle	Moulton Extended Learning Center	Merrill Middle School	Roberto Clemente Community Academy
Webling Elementary	Weeks Middle School	Moulton Extended Learning Center	Collins Academy High School
Wheeler Elementary	Brubaker Elementary School	Weeks Middle School	Curie Metropolitan High School
Wheeler Middle	Capitol View Elementary School	Brubaker Elementary School	Dunbar Vocational Career Academy
Wilcox Elementary	Carver Community School	Capitol View Elementary School	Dyett High School
Wilson Elementary	Cattell Elementary School	Carver Community School	Farragut Career Academy
Alaka'i O Kaua'i Connections PCS	Cowles Montessori Elementary School	Cattell Elementary School	Fenger Academy High School
DreamHouse Ewa Beach	Downtown School	Cowles Montessori Elementary School	Foreman High School
Hakipuu Learning Center PCS	Edmunds Elementary School	Downtown School	Gage Park High School
Halau Ku Mana PCS	Findley Elementary school	Edmunds Elementary School	Hancock High School
Hawai'i Technology Academy PCS	Garton Elementary School	Findley Elementary school	
Hawai'i Academy of Arts and Science PCS		Garton Elementary School	
Innovations PCS			
Ka Umeke Kao PCS			

Harlan Community Academy High School	Instituto Health Sciences Career Academy	Prosser Career Academy	Solorio Academy High School
Harper High School	Instituto - Justice Lozano	Roberto Clemente Community Academy	Tilden High School
Hirsch Metropolitan High School	Intrinsic Charter School	Senn High School	George Washington High School
Hyde Park Academy High School	Noble Network of Charter Schools	South Shore International College Preparatory High School	George Westinghouse College Prep
Jones College Prep High School	Baker	Steinmetz College Prep	Gwendolyn Brooks College Preparatory Academy
Benito Juarez Community Academy	Butler	Thomas Kelly High School	John Hancock College Preparatory High School
Julian High School	Chicago Bulls	Taft High School	Jones College Prep High School
Thomas Kelly High School	Gary Comer	Chicago High School for Agricultural Sciences	King College Prep
Manley Career Academy High School	DRW	Michele Clark Magnet High School	Lane Technical College Prep High School
John Marshall Metropolitan High School	Golder	Crane Medical Preparatory High School	Northside College Preparatory High School
Mather High School	Hansberry	Curie Metropolitan High School	Robert Lindblom Math & Science Academy
North Grand High School	ITW Speer	DeVry University Advantage Academy	South Shore International College Preparatory High School
Wendell Phillips Academy High School	Johnson	Disney II Magnet High School	Walter Payton College Prep
Prosser Career Academy	Mansueto	Harlan Community Academy High School	Whitney M. Young Magnet High School
Al Raby High School	Muchin	Senn High School	Louisa May Alcott College Preparatory High School
Richards Career Academy	Noble Academy	Von Steuben Metropolitan Science Center	Austin Community Academy High School
Roosevelt High School	Noble Street	Chicago Military Academy	Bowen High School
Carl Schurz High School	Pritzker	Air Force Academy High School	Bronzeville Scholastic Institute
Simeon Career Academy	Rauner	Carver Military Academy	Chicago Academy High School
Solorio Academy High School	Rowe-Clark	Chicago Military Academy	Collins Academy High School
South Shore International College Preparatory High School	UIC	Marine Leadership Academy at Ames	Al Raby High School
Roger C. Sullivan High School	Perspectives Charter Schools	Phoenix Military Academy	TEAM Englewood Community Academy
Uplift Community High School	Urban Prep Academies	Rickover Naval Academy	Northside Learning Center High School
George Washington High School	Youth Connection Charter School	Amundsen High School	Ray Graham Training Center
Wells Community Academy High School	Latino Youth High School	Austin Community Academy High School	Southside Occupational High School
George Westinghouse College Prep	West Town Academy	Bogan High School	Vaughn Occupational High School
Daniel Hale Williams Preparatory School of Medicine	Young Women's Leadership Charter School of Chicago	Bowen High School	Albany Park Multicultural Academy
Little Black Pearl Art and Design Academy	Sarah E. Goode STEM Academy	Chatham Academy High School	Evergreen Academy Middle School
Acerro Charter Schools	Nancy B. Jefferson Alternative High School	Corliss High School	Eugene Field Elementary School
Major Hector P. Garcia MD	Simpson Academy High School for Young Women	Douglass Academy High School	Irene C. Hernandez Middle School
Victoria Soto	Consuella B. York Alternative High School	Dyett High School	Francisco I. Madero Middle School
ASPIRA Charter Schools	Chicago Excel Academy (Camelot charter)	Englewood Stem High School	Northwest Middle School
ASPIRA Business and Finance	Chicago High School for the Arts	Gage Park High School	Robert J. Richardson Middle School
ASPIRA Early College High School	Chicago Technology Academy	Harlan Community Academy High School	James Shields Middle School
Chicago Collegiate Charter School	Little Black Pearl Art and Design Academy	Hirsch Metropolitan High School	wendell e green Elementary school
Chicago Math and Science Academy	Amundsen High School	Infinity Math Science & Technology High School	Joseph E. Gary School
Chicago Virtual Charter School	Back of the Yards College Preparatory High School	John Hope College Preparatory High School	Jane Addams School
Chicago International Charter School (CICS)	Benito Juarez Community Academy	Hubbard High School	Louis A. Agassiz School
CICS ChicagoQuest North	Bogan High School	Kelvyn Park High School	Louisa May Alcott School
CICS Ralph Ellison	Bronzeville Scholastic Institute	Kennedy High School	Ira F. Aldridge School
CICS Longwood	Carl Schurz High School	Kenwood Academy	Ariel School
CICS Northtown Academy	Curie Metropolitan High School	Lake View High School	Phillip D. Armour School
EPIC Academy Charter High School	Farragut Career Academy	Lincoln Park High School	George Armstrong School
Foundations College Preparatory Charter School	George Washington High School	Morgan Park High School	
Institutio	Hubbard High School	North Grand High School	
	Hyde Park Academy High School	Orr Academy High School	
	Kennedy High School	Senn High School	
	Lincoln Park High School		
	Morgan Park High School		
	Ogden International High School		

Ashburn School	Frederic Chopin School	Ravenswood School	School
Arthur R. Ashe School	Walter S. Christopher School	Mark Skinner Elementary School	Circle Rock
John J. Audubon School	George Rogers Clark School	School	Maria
Avalon Park School	Henry Clay School	Washington D. Smyser Elementary School	Christopher House Charter School
Mariano Azuela School	Grover Cleveland School	South Loop Elementary School	Chicago International Charter School
Alice L. Barnard School	DeWitt Clinton School	Sidney Sawyer Elementary School	Avalon/South Shore
Clara Barton School	Henry R. Clissold School	Helge A. Haugan School	Basil
Perkins Bass School	Johnie Colemon School	Patrick Henry School	Lloyd Bond
Newton Bateman School	Edward Coles School	John Barry School	Bucktown
Jean Baptiste Beaubien School	Columbia Explorers Academy School	Charles S. Brownell School	Irving Park
Ludwig Van Beethoven School	Christopher Columbus School	Laughlin Falconer School	Loomis Primary
Jacob Beidler School	John W. Cook School	William G. Hibbard School	Prairie
Hiram H. Belding School	John C. Coonley School	William P. Nixon School	Washington Park
Alexander Graham Bell School	Peter Cooper School	John T. Pirie School	West Belden
Belmont-Cragin School	Daniel J. Corkery School	Beulah Shoesmith School	Wrightwood
Frank I. Bennett School	Mary E. Courtenay School	Woodlawn School	University of Chicago
James G. Blaine School	Crown School	Peter Cooper School	Woodson Middle School
Carrie Jacobs Bond School	Paul Cuffe School	Edward Everett School	Decatur
Daniel Boone School	Countee Cullen School	Nathanael Greene School	Edgar Allan Poe
Edward A. Bouchet School	George W. Curtis School	Henry D. Lloyd School	McDade
Myra Bradwell School	Ricard J. Daley School	Cyrus H. McCormick School	Skinner North
Joseph Brennemann School	Charles R. Darwin School	Mary McDowell School	Skinner West
Lorenz Brentano School	Nathan S. Davis School	Socorro Sandoval School	Bronzeville
Norman A. Bridge School	Arthur Dixon Elementary School	Franz Peter Schubert School	Sor Juana
Orville T. Bright School	Everett McKinley Dirksen School	Enrico Tonti School	Lincoln
Brighton Park School	John C. Dore Elementary School	New Field School	Black
Ronald Brown School	School	Louis Pasteur School	Burnside (formerly Ambrose)
William H. Brown School	Christian Ebinger, Sr. School	Ferdinand Peck School	Clairemont (Zoned Magnet School)
Milton Brunson School	John F. Eberhart School	James Shields School	Davis
Lyman A. Budlong School	Frank L. Gillespie School	Jackie Robinson School	Disney
Luther Burbank School	Goethe School	Josefa Ortiz De Dominguez School	Disney II
Edmond Burke School	Virgil Grissom School	Brooks	Drummond
Augustus H. Burley School	Charles G. Hammond School	Kenwood	Ericson
Burnham School	Helen M. Hefferan School	Lane	Franklin Fine Arts
Jonathan Burr School	John Hay School	Lindblom	Frazier Prospective
John C. Burroughs School	Lionel Hampton Fine & Performing Arts School	Morgan Park	Galileo
Michael M. Byrne School	Robert Healy School	Taft	Gunsaulus
Charles P. Caldwell School	Jenner Lenart Regional Gifted Center	Young	Hawthorne
Calmecca School	Abraham Lincoln School	Acero Charter Schools	Hearst
Daniel R. Cameron School	Carl von Linné School	Brighton Park	Inter-American Magnet School
Marvin Camras School	Arnold Mireles School	Cisneros	Jackson, Andrew
Arthur E. Canty School	George Manierre School	Clemente	Kershaw
Lazaro Cardenas School	Oscar Mayer School	De La Cruz	LaSalle
Andrew Carnegie School	Donald L. Morrill	De Las Casas	LaSalle II
Carroll/Rosenwald Specialty School	Louis Nettelhorst School	Fuentes	Murray
Rachel Carson School	Walter L. Newberry Math & Science Academy School	Idar	Newberry
William W. Carter School	Florence Nightingale	Marquez	Owen
George Washington Carver School	William B. Ogden	Paz	Prescott Magnet Cluster School
Pablo Casals School	Brian Piccolo School	Santiago	Sabin
George F. Cassell School	Ernst Prussing School	Tamayo	Saucedo
Willa Cather School	Mary G Peterson Elementary School	Torres	STEM Magnet Academy
Thomas Chalmers School	Pritzker School	Zizumbo	Stone Academy
Eliza Chappell School	Irma C. Ruiz School	ASPIRA Charter Schools	Suder
Salmon P. Chase School		Haugen Middle School	Thorp
Cesar E. Chavez School		Catalyst Elementary Charter	Turner-Drew

Vanderpoel	School	Elementary School	School
Wildwood	Clark Elementary School	Mueller Aerospace and	FirstLine Schools: Arthur Ashe
Alexander Graham Bell School	Cloud Elementary School	Engineering Discovery Magnet	Charter School
Beasley	College Hill Elementary School	Elementary School	FirstLine Schools: Langston
Beaubien	Colvin Elementary School	Price-Harris Communications	Hughes Academy
Carnegie	Enterprise Elementary School	Magnet Elementary School	FirstLine Schools: Live Oak
Coonley	Franklin Elementary School	Riverside Leadership Magnet	Academy
Edison	Gammon Elementary School	Elementary School	FirstLine Schools: Phillis
Keller Regional Gifted Center	Gardiner Elementary School	Spaght Science and	Wheatley Community School
Lenart Regional Gifted Center	Griffith Elementary School	Communications Magnet	FirstLine Schools: Samuel J Green
National Teachers Academy	Harry Street Elementary School	Elementary School	Charter School
Pritzker School	Irving Elementary School	Woodland Health and Wellness	Foundation Preparatory
Pulaski International School	Jackson Elementary School	Magnet	Harriet Tubman Charter School
South Loop	Jefferson Elementary School	Gordon Parks Academy STEM	Homer A. Plessy Community
Daniel C. Beard Elementary	Kensler Elementary School	Leaders in Applied and Media	School
Blair Early Childhood Center	Lawrence Elementary School	Arts	IDEA Oscar Dunn
Moses Montefiore Academy	Linwood Elementary School	Christa McAuliffe K-8 Academy	International High School
Wilma Rudolph Elementary	McCollow Elementary School	Horace Mann K-8 Dual Language	International School of Louisiana:
Learning Center	OK Elementary School	Magnet School	Camp Street Campus
Chester I. Lewis Academic	Ortiz Elementary School	NOLA public schools	International School of Louisiana:
Learning Center	Park Elementary School	Akili Academy of New Orleans	Olivier Street Campus
Sowers Alternative	Payne Elementary School	Alice Harte Charter School	James M. Singleton Charter
Wichita East High School	Peterson Elementary School	Andrew H. Wilson Charter	School
Wichita Heights High School	Pleasant Valley Elementary School	School	JCFA Algiers
Wichita North High School	Seltzer Elementary School	ARISE Academy	John F. Kennedy High School at
Wichita Northeast Magnet High	Stanley Elementary School	Audubon Charter School	Lake Area
School	Washington Elementary School	Audubon Charter School	Joseph A. Craig Charter School
Wichita Northwest High School	White Elementary School	Benjamin Franklin Elementary	KIPP Believe
Wichita South High School	Woodman Elementary School	Mathematics and Science	KIPP Booker T. Washington High
Wichita Southeast High School	Black Traditional Magnet	School	School
Wichita West High School	Elementary School	Benjamin Franklin High School	KIPP Central City
Coleman Middle School	Bostic Traditional Magnet	Bishop McManus School	KIPP East Community
Curtis Middle School	Elementary School	Bricolage Academy	KIPP Leadership
Hadley Middle School	Bryant Opportunity Academy	Abramson Sci Academy	KIPP Morial (McDonogh 15)
Hamilton Middle School	Buckner Performing Arts and	G.W. Carver High School	KIPP Renaissance High School
Marshall Middle School	Science Magnet Elementary	Livingston Collegiate Academy	L. B. Landry – O. Perry Walker
Mead Middle School	School	Rosenwald Collegiate Academy	College and Career Preparatory
Pleasant Valley Middle School	Cleveland Traditional College	Cypress Academy	High School
Robinson Middle School	and Career Readiness Magnet	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.	Lafayette Academy Charter
Stucky Middle School	School	Charter School For Science and	School
Truesdell Middle School	Dodge Literacy Magnet	Technology	Lafayette Extension at Paul L.
Wilbur Middle School	Elementary School	Dwight D. Eisenhower Academy	Dunbar School
Allison Traditional Magnet	Earhart Environmental Magnet	of Global Studies	Lake Forest Elementary Charter
Middle School	Elementary School	E. P. Harney Spirit of Excellence	School
Brooks Center for STEM and Arts	Enders Leadership and	Academy	Lawrence D. Crocker College
Magnet Middle School	Community Service Magnet	Ecole Bilingue de la Nouvelle-	Prep: A School for the Arts and
Jardine STEM and Career	Elementary	Orleans: Scholarship Program	Technology
Explorations Academy	Greiffenstein Alternative School	Edna Karr High School	Life of Christ Christian Academy/
Mayberry Cultural and Fine Arts	Hyde Leadership and	Edward Hynes Charter School	Alternative: Scholarship
Magnet Middle School	International Explorations	Edward Hynes Charter School	Program
Wells Alternative	Magnet	French Immersion	Light City Christian Academy:
Adams Elementary School	Isely Traditional Magnet	Einstein Charter at Sarah Towles	Scholarship Program
Allen Elementary School	Elementary School	Reed	Living School
Anderson Elementary School	Kelly Liberal Arts Academy	Einstein Charter School at	Lusher Charter Elementary
Beech Elementary School	L'Ouverture Career Exploration	Sherwood Forest	School
Benton Elementary School	and Technology Magnet	De Lest	Lusher Middle and High Charter
Caldwell Elementary School	Elementary School	Elan Academy	School
Cessna Elementary School	Levy Special Education Center	Eleanor McMain Secondary	Lycee Francais de la Nouvelle-
Chisholm Trail Elementary	McLean Science and Technology	School	Orleans (LFNO)
	Magnet	ENCORE Academy	Martin Behrman Charter School
	Minneha Core Knowledge Magnet	Esperanza Charter School	Academy of Creative Arts and
		Fannie C. Williams Charter	Sciences
			Mary D. Coghill Elementary
			School

Mary McLeod Bethune Elementary School of Literature and Technology	Academy	Clara's Little Lambs Preschool Academy #4 (CCAP)	Marshall Elementary School
McDonogh #32 Literacy Charter School	3 Sisters Academy (CCAP)	Clara's Little Lambs Preschool Academy #4 (Early Head Start)	Mason Elementary School
McDonogh #35 College Preparatory High School	A Place to Grow Learning Center (CCAP)	Clara's Little Lambs Preschool Academy #5 (CCAP)	Mather Elementary School
McDonogh #42 Elementary Charter School	Abeona House Child Discovery Center (CCAP)	Coloring House Christian Academy (CCAP)	Mattahunt Elementary School
Medard H. Nelson Charter School	Academy of the Sacred Heart: Little Hearts	Covenant House (Early Head Start)	McKinley Elementary School
Mildred Osborne Charter School	Akili Academy of New Orleans	Creative Kids East (CCAP)	Mendell Elementary School
Morris Jeff Community School	Alice Harte Elementary School	Creative Kidz East	Mozart Elementary School
New Harmony High	Alice Harte Elementary School Tuition-Based PK Program	Creme de la Creme Center of Excellence (CCAP)	O'Donnell Elementary School
New Orleans Center for Creative Arts	Andrew H. Wilson Charter School	Crescent City Montessori School	Otis Elementary School
New Orleans Charter Science and Math High School (Sci High)	Angel Care Learning Center (CCAP)	Crescent Cradle	Perkins Elementary School
New Orleans Military and Maritime Academy (NOMMA)	Angels' Haven Daycare & Preschool (CCAP)	Cub Corner Preschool	Philbrick Elementary School
Noble Minds Institute for Whole Child Learning	Audubon Charter School: Gentilly	Cuddly Bear Child Development (CCAP)	Quincy Elementary School
Paul Habans Charter School	Audubon Charter School: Gentilly Tuition-Based PK Program	Cuddly Bear Child Development (EHS+CCAP)	Roger Clap Innovation School
Pierre A. Capdau Charter School at Avery Alexander Elementary	Audubon Charter School: Uptown French	Cuddly Bear Child Development Center	Russell Elementary School
ReNew Accelerated High School	Audubon Charter School: Uptown French Tuition-Based PK Program	Cuddly Bear Child Development Center (NOEEN)	Sumner Elementary School
ReNew Dolores T. Aaron Academy	Audubon Charter School: Uptown Montessori	D&J's Learning Center (CCAP)	Taylor Elementary School
ReNew Schaumburg Elementary	Audubon Charter School: Uptown Montessori Tuition-Based PK Program	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Charter School	Trotter Elementary School
ReNew Scitech Academy	Audubon Primary Academy	Adams Elementary School	Tynan Elementary School
Resurrection of Our Lord School: Scholarship Program	Auntie B Preschool and Daycare Center (CCAP)	Bates Elementary School	Winship Elementary School
Robert Russa Moton Charter School	Because Wee Care Learning Academy (CCAP)	Beethoven Elementary School	Winthrop Elementary School
Rooted School	Benjamin Franklin Elementary Mathematics and Science School	Blackstone Elementary School	Boston Teachers Union School
Sophie B. Wright Charter School	Benjamin Franklin Elementary Mathematics and Science School: Gifted & Talented	Bradley Elementary School	Curley K-8 School
St. Alphonsus School: Scholarship Program	Bricolage Academy	Channing Elementary School	Donald McKay K-8 school
St. Benedict the Moor School: Scholarship Program	Bricolage Academy Tuition-Based PK Program	Condon Elementary School	Edison K-8 School
St. Joan of Arc School: Scholarship Program	Bright Minds Academy (CCAP)	Chittick Elementary School	Eliot K-8 School
St. John Lutheran School: Scholarship Program	Carbo's Learning Express (CCAP)	Conley Elementary School	Greenwood (Sarah) K-8 School
St. Leo the Great: Scholarship Program	Carrollton-Dunbar Head Start (Head Start)	Dever Elementary School	Haley K-8 School (Pilot)
St. Rita School: Scholarship Program	Castle Kids (CCAP)	Dudley Street Neighborhood School	Hernández K-8 School
Success Prep/Thurgood Marshall	Central City Economic Opportunity Corporation Head Start (Head Start)	Elihu Greenwood Leadership Academy	Higginson/Lewis K-8 School
The Good Shepherd Mission Nativity School: Scholarship Program	Changing Stages (CCAP)	Ellis Elementary School	Hurley K-8 School
The Net Charter High School	Children's College of Academics (CCAP)	Everett Elementary School	Jackson/Mann K-8 School
The Net Charter High School: Gentilly	Children's Palace Learning Academy	Grew Elementary School	Kilmer K-8 School
Travis Hill at the Orleans Justice Center	Children's Palace Learning Academy (NOEEN)	Guild Elementary School	King K-8 School
Travis Hill School at the Youth Study Center	Children's Place	Hale Elementary School	Lee K-8 School
Walter L. Cohen College Prep	Children's Place Love Center Learning Academy (CCAP)	Haley Elementary School	Lyndon K-8 School
Walter L. Cohen: Academy of Career and Community Education (ACCE)	Clara's Little Lambs Learning Academy	Harvard/Kent Elementary School	Lyon K-8 School
Warren Easton High School		Henderson Elementary lower school	Mario Umana Academy
William J. Fischer Accelerated		Henderson Elementary Upper school	McKay K-8 School
		Hennigan Elementary School	Mildred Avenue K-8 School
		Holland Elementary School	Mission Hill School
		Holmes Elementary School	Murphy K-8 School
		Kennedy, J. F. Elementary School	Orchard Gardens K-8 School
		Kennedy, P. J. Elementary School	Perry K-8 School
		Kenny Elementary School	Roosevelt K-8 School
		Lyon High School	Tobin K-8 School
		Manning Elementary School	Warren/Prescott K-8 School
			Young Achievers Science and Math K-8
			Edwards Middle School
			Frederick Middle School
			Irving Middle School
			James P. Timilty Middle School
			McCormack Middle School
			Middle School Academy
			Rogers Middle School
			UP Academy Charter School of Boston

Dearborn STEM Academy	School	Baltimore International Academy	Middle School
Henderson Upper School	Dr. Bernard Harris, Sr., Elementary School	Baltimore Montessori Public Charter School	Holabird Elementary/Middle School
Josiah Quincy Upper School	Edgecombe Circle Elementary School	Barclay Elementary/Middle School	James McHenry Elementary/Middle School
TechBoston Academy	Edgewood Elementary School	Bay-Brook Elementary/Middle School	John Ruhrah Elementary/Middle School
Another Course to College	Eutaw-Marshburn Elementary School	Beechfield Elementary/Middle School	KIPP Harmony Academy
Boston Arts Academy	Federal Hill Preparatory Academy	Calverton Elementary/Middle School	Lakeland Elementary/Middle School
Boston Community Leadership Academy	Frederick Elementary School	Calvin M. Rodwell Elementary/Middle School	Leith Walk Elementary/Middle School
Boston Day & Evening Academy	Furley Elementary School	Cherry Hill Elementary/Middle School	Lillie May Carroll Jackson School
Boston Green Academy	Furman Templeton Preparatory Academy	City Neighbors Charter School	Lois T. Murray Elementary/Middle School
Boston International High School	Gardenville Elementary School	City Neighbors Hamilton City Springs Elementary/Middle School	Maree G. Farring Elementary/Middle School
Brighton High School	George Washington Elementary School	Collington Square Elementary/Middle School	Margaret Brent Elementary/Middle School
Burke High School	Gilmor Elementary School	Commodore John Rodgers Elementary/Middle School	Midtown Academy Monarch Academy
Charlestown High School	Govans Elementary School	Cross Country Elementary/Middle School	Public Charter School
Community Academy	Green School of Baltimore	Curtis Bay Elementary/Middle School	Montebello Elementary/Middle School
Community Academy of Science and Health	The Gwynns Falls Elementary School	Dickey Hill Elementary/Middle School	Morrell Park Elementary/Middle School
Dorchester Academy	School Harford Heights Elementary School	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Elementary/Middle School	Mount Royal Elementary/Middle School
East Boston High School	Hilton Elementary School	Dr. Nathan A. Pitts-Ashburton Elementary/Middle School	New Song Academy
Edward M. Kennedy Academy for Health Careers	Historic Samuel Coleridge-Taylor Elementary School,	Elementary/Middle Alternative Program	North Bend Elementary/Middle School
English High School of Boston	The James Mosher Elementary School	Elmer A. Henderson	Patterson Park Public Charter School
Excel High School	Johnston Square Elementary School	Fallstaff Elementary/Middle School	Pimlico Elementary/Middle School
Fenway High School	Liberty Elementary School	Fort Worthington Elementary/Middle School	Roland Park Elementary/Middle School
Greater Egleston Community High School	Lockerman Bundy Elementary School	Francis Scott Key Elementary/Middle School	Rosemont Elementary/Middle School
Lyon High School	Mary Ann Winterling Elementary School at Bentalou	Franklin Square Elementary/Middle School	Southwest Baltimore Charter School
Madison Park Technical Vocational High School	Mary E. Rodman Elementary School	Garrett Heights Elementary/Middle School	Tench Tilghman Elementary/Middle School
Margarita Muñiz Academy	Matthew A. Henson Elementary School	Glenmount Elementary/Middle School	The Mount Washington School
McKinley Preparatory High School	Medfield Heights Elementary School	Graceland Park/O'Donnell Heights Elementary/Middle School	Thomas Jefferson Elementary/Middle School
New Mission High School	Moravia Park Elementary School	Guilford Elementary/Middle School	Thomas Johnson Elementary/Middle School
Newcomers Academy	Northwood Appold Community Academy	Hamilton Elementary/Middle School	Tunbridge Public Charter School
Snowden International School at Copley	Northwood Elementary School	Hampden Elementary/Middle School	Violetville Elementary/Middle School
Urban Science Academy	Robert W. Coleman Elementary School	Hampstead Hill Academy	Walter P. Carter Elementary/Middle School
West Roxbury Academy	Roots and Branches School	Harlem Park Elementary/Middle School	Elementary/Middle School
Carter Development Center	Sarah M. Roach Elementary School	Hazelwood Elementary/Middle School	Westport Academy
Dr. William W. Henderson K-12 Inclusion School	Sharp-Leadenhall Elementary School	Highlandtown Elementary/Middle School	Wildwood Elementary/Middle School
John D. O'Bryant School of Mathematics & Science	Sinclair Lane Elementary School	Highlandtown Elementary/Middle School	William Pinderhughes Elementary/Middle School
Boston Latin School	Steuart Hill Academic		Windsor Hills Elementary/Middle School
Boston Latin Academy	William Paca Elementary School		Woodhome Elementary/Middle School
Abbottston Elementary School	Wolfe Street Academy		Afya Public Charter School
Alexander Hamilton Elementary School	Yorkwood Elementary School		
Arundel Elementary School	Arlington Elementary/Middle School		
Belmont Elementary School	Armistead Gardens Elementary/Middle School		
Brehms Lane Public Charter School	Baltimore Collegiate School for Boys		
Callaway Elementary School			
Cecil Elementary School			
Charles Carroll Barrister Elementary School			
Creative City Public Charter School			
Dallas F. Nicholas, Sr., Elementary School			
Dorothy I. Height Elementary			

Angela Y. Davis Leadership Academy	Success Academy	Cartsens Elementary/Middle School	Frank Murphy Elementary/Middle School
Banneker Blake Academy of Arts and Sciences	Vivien T. Thomas Medical Arts Academy	Carver Elementary School	Munger Elementary/Middle School
Booker T. Washington Middle School Crossroads School, The Stadium School	Western High School	Clark J.E. Preparatory Academy	Nichols Elementary School
Vanguard Collegiate Middle School	Youth Opportunity Academy	Davison Elementary School	Nolan Elementary School
Academy for College and Career Exploration	Lakewood Elementary School	Dixon Educational Learning Academy	Thirkell Elementary/Middle School
Baltimore Design School	William S. Baer School	Earheart Elementary/Middle School	Trix Elementary School
Baltimore Leadership School for Young Women	Academy of the Americas	Fisher Magnet Academy	Vetal Elementary School
Bluford Drew Jemison STEM Academy	Detroit International Academy for Young Women	Fisher Magnet Lower Academy	Edward (Duke) Ellington Conservatory of Music/Art
West Claremont School,	Boykin Continuing Education Center	Fisher Magnet Upper Academy	Moses Field Center
Baltimore ConneXions: A Community Based Arts School	Douglass Academy for Young Men	Fitzgerald Elementary School	Foreign Language Immersion
Eager Street Academy	Central High School	Garvey Academy	Hancock Preparatory Center
Excel Academy at Francis M. Wood High School	Frank Cody High School	Golightly Education Center	Langston Hughes Academy
Green Street Academy	Denby Technical & Preparatory High School	Gompers Elementary/Middle School	MacDowell Preparatory Academy
Joseph C. Briscoe Academy	East English Village Preparatory Academy	Greenfield Union Elementary School	Farwell Middle School
NACA Freedom and Democracy Academy II	Ford High School	Henderson Academy	Erma Henderson Upper School
National Academy Foundation	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. High School	A.L. Holmes Academy of Blended Learning	Clippert Multicultural Honors Academy
School Achievement Academy/Harbor City High School	Mumford High School	Hutchinson Elementary/Middle School	Ludington Magnet Middle School
Augusta Fells Savage Institute of Visual Arts	Northwestern High School	John R. King Academic and Performing Arts Academy	Barbour Magnet Middle School
Baltimore City College	Pershing High School	Law Elementary School	Cervenky Middle School
Baltimore Polytechnic Institute	Southeastern High School	Mackenzie Elementary/Middle School	Columbus Middle School
Baltimore School for the Arts	Western International High School	Thurgood Marshall Elementary School	McNair Middle School
Bard High School	Barsamian Preparatory Center	Mark Twain School for Scholars	Robinson Middle School
Benjamin Franklin High School	Cass Technical High School	Marquette Elementary/Middle School	Brenda Scott Middle School
Career Academy	Communication & Media Arts High School	Neinas Dual Language Learning Academy	Hally Magnet Middle School
Carver Vocational Technical High School City	Crosman Alternative High School	Noble Elementary School	Heilmann Park Middle School
Neighbors High School	Davis Aerospace High School	Nolan Elementary/Middle School	No. 1 John R King
Coppin Academy	Detroit City High School	Palmer Park Preparatory Academy	Bagley Elementary School
Digital Harbor High School	Detroit High School for Technology	Priest Elementary/Middle School	Ronald Brown Academy
Edmondson-Westside High School	Detroit School of Arts	Pulaski Elementary/Middle School	Cooke STEM Academy
Forest Park High School	Millennium School	Robeson Malcolm X Academy	Dossin Elementary School
Frederick Douglass High School	Osborn High School	Sherrill Elementary School	MacDowell Preparatory Academy
Independence School Local I High School	Renaissance High School	Charles L. Spain Elementary/Middle School	Thurgood Marshall Elementary School
Mergenthaler Vocational-Technical High School	Trombly Alternative High School	Stewart Elementary School	Pasteur Elementary School
New Era Academy	West Side Academy Alternative Education	Westside Multicultural Academy	Schulze Academy for Technology and Arts
P-TECH at Carver Vocational-Technical High	Davison Elementary-Middle School	Academy of The Americas	Vernor Elementary School
P-TECH at New Era Academy	Ann Arbor Trail Magnet School	Brebda Scott Academy	Cooke Elementary School
P-TECH at Paul Laurence Dunbar High	Bates Academy	Edward 'Duke' Ellington Conservatory of Music & Art at Beckham Academy	Pasteur Elementary School
Patterson High School	Mary McLeod Bethune Elementary/Middle School	Ann Arbor Trail Magnet Middle School	Bennett Elementary School
Paul Laurence Dunbar High School	Blackwell Institute	Burns Elementary/Middle School	Carleton Elementary School
The Reach! Partnership School	Bow Elementary/Middle School	Dossin Elementary/Middle School	Roberto Clemente Learning Academy
Reginald F. Lewis High School Renaissance Academy	Mary McLeod Bethune Elementary/Middle School	Durfee Elementary/Middle School	Emerson Elementary School
	Beulah Brewer Academy	Earhart Elementary/Middle School	Gompers Elementary School
	Ronald Brown Academy	Lessenger Elementary/Middle School	Maybury Elementary School
	Ralph J. Bunche Preparatory Academy		Wayne Elementary School
	Burns Elementary School		Coleman A. Young Elementary School
	Burton International School		Chrysler Elementary School
	Butzel Elementary/Middle School		Gardner Elementary School
			Harms Elementary School
			Duke Ellington @Beckingham
			Armatage Community & Montessori School

Bancroft Community School	Patrick Henry High School	John Hopkins Elementary School	Miles Avenue
Bethune Community School	Roosevelt High School	Johnson Elementary School	Rose Park
Bryn Mawr Community School	South High School	Key Elementary School	Sandstone
Burroughs Community School	Southwest High School	Lake Elementary School	Arrowhead
Cityview Community School	Washburn High School	Lee Elementary School	Big Sky
Dowling Urban Environmental Learning Center	Wellstone International High School	Lester Elementary School	Boulder
Emerson Spanish Immersion Learning Center	Central High School	Marshall Elementary School	Burlington
Hale Elementary School (K–4)	East High School	McLeod Elementary School	Central Heights
Hall International Elementary School	Northeast High School	McWillie Elementary School	Meadowlark
Hiawatha Community School	Southeast High School	North Jackson Elementary School	Newman
Jenny Lind School	Lincoln College Preparatory Academy	Oak Forest Elementary School	Orchard
Kenny Community School	Paseo Academy	Pecan Park Elementary School	Poly Drive
Kenwood Community School	African-Centered College Preparatory Academy	Power APAC Elementary School	Ponderosa
Lake Harriet Lower (K–3)	Manual Career Tech	Raines Elementary School	Washington
Lake Nokomis Lower (K–3)	Central Middle School	Smith Elementary School	Castle Rock
Loring School	Northeast Middle School	Spann Elementary School	Lewis & Clark
Lyndale Community School	Banneker	Sykes Elementary School	Medicine Crow
Northrop Elementary School	Garcia	Timberlawn Elementary School	Ben Steele
Pillsbury School	Garfield	Van Winkle Elementary School	Riverside
Pratt Community School	Gladstone	Walton Elementary School	Will James
Waite Park Community School	Hartman	Watkins Elementary School	Senior
Whittier International Elementary School	Hale Cook	Wilkins Elementary School	Skyview
Andersen United Community School	James	Bailey APAC Middle School	West
Anishinabe Academy	Martin Luther King Elementary School	Blackburn Laboratory Middle School	Career Center
Barton Open School	Longfellow	Brinkley Middle School	Albemarle Road Elementary
Bryn Mawr Elementary School	Melcher	Cardozo Middle School	Allenbrook Elementary School
Field Community School (5–8)	Wendell Phillips K-8	Chastain Middle School	Ashley Park Pre K-8 School
Folwell Performing Arts Magnet(PreK-8)	Pitcher	Hardy Academy of Career Exploration	Bain Elementary School
Green Central Park School	J. A. Rogers	Kirksey Middle School	Ballantyne Elementary School
Hmong International Academy	Success Academy at Knotts	Northwest Jackson Middle School	Barnette Elementary School
Jefferson Community School	Trailwoods	Peoples Middle School	Barringer Academic Center
Lake Harriet Upper (4–8)	Troost	Powell Academy of Military Science	Berewick Elementary School
Lake Nokomis Community School	Wheatley	Siwell Academy of Leadership	Berryhill School
Lucy Craft Laney at Cleveland Park Community School	Whittier	Whitten Preparatory Middle School	Beverly Woods Elementary School
Marcy Open School	Carver Dual Language	Callaway High School	Billingsville Elementary School
Nellie Stone Johnson Community School	Border Star Montessori	Forest Hill High School	Blythe Elementary School
Seward Montessori School	Faxon Montessori	Jim Hill High School	Briarwood Academy
Sheridan Elementary School	Foreign Language Academy	Lanier High School	Bruns Avenue Elementary
Sullivan Communication Center	Holliday Montessori	Murrah High School	Chantilly Montessori School
Windom Spanish Dual Immersion and Open School	Woodland Early Learning Center	Provine High School	Charlotte East Language Academy
Field Middle School	Richardson Early Learning Center	Wingfield High School	Clear Creek Elementary School
Anthony Middle School	MS-Urban	Capital City Alternative School	Collinswood Language Academy
Anwatin Middle School	Jackson Public School District	Career Development Center	Cornelius Elementary School
Franklin Middle School	Baker Elementary School	Early College High School	Cotswold Elementary School
Justice Page Middle School	Barack H. Obama Magnet School	Re-Engaging in Education for All to Progress (REAP)	Croft Community School
Northeast Middle School	Barr Elementary School	Alkali Creek	Crown Point Elementary School
Olson Middle School	Bates Elementary School	Beartooth	David Cox Road Elementary School
Sanford Middle School	Boyd Elementary School	Bench	Davidson K-8 Devonshire Elementary School
Edison High School	Casey Elementary School	Bitterroot	Dilworth Elementary School: Latta
North Community High School	Clausell Elementary School	Broadwater	Dilworth Elementary School: Sedgfield
	Dawson Elementary School	Eagle Cliffs	Dorothy J. Vaughan Academy of Technology
	Galloway Elementary School	Highland	Druid Hills Academy
	Green Elementary School	McKinley	E. E. Waddell Language Academy
	Isable Elementary School		

Eastover Elementary School	Polo Ridge Elementary School	James Martin Middle School	Phillip O. Berry Academy of Technology
Elizabeth Lane Elementary School	Providence Spring Elementary School	Jay M. Robinson Middle School	Providence High School
Elizabeth Traditional Elementary School	Rama Road Elementary School	John Taylor Williams Secondary	Rocky River High School
Elon Park Elementary School	Reedy Creek Elementary School	Montessori Kennedy Middle School	South Mecklenburg High School
Endhaven Elementary School	Reid Park Academy	Marie G. Davis	West Charlotte High School
First Ward Creative Arts Academy	Renaissance West STEAM Academy	Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School	West Mecklenburg High School
Governors' Village STEM Academy (Lower)	River Gate Elementary School	McClintock Middle School	William Amos Hough High School
Governors' Village STEM Academy (Upper)	River Oaks Academy	Mint Hill Middle School	Zebulon B. Vance High School
Grand Oak Elementary School	Selwyn Elementary School	Mountain Island Lake Academy	Fargo Davies High School
Greenway Park Elementary School	Shamrock Gardens Elementary School	Northeast Middle School	Fargo North High School
Hawk Ridge Elementary School	Sharon Elementary School	Northridge Middle School	Fargo South High School
Hickory Grove Elementary School	Smithfield Elementary School	Northwest School of the Arts	Woodrow Wilson High School
Hidden Valley Elementary School	Starmount Academy of Excellence	Oaklawn Language Academy	Ben Franklin Middle School
Highland Creek Elementary School	Statesville Road Elementary School	Piedmont Middle School	Carl Ben Eielson Middle School
Highland Mill Montessori Elementary School	Steele Creek Elementary School	Quail Hollow Middle School	Discovery Middle School
Highland Renaissance Academy	Sterling Elementary School	Randolph Middle School	Bennett Elementary School
Hornets Nest Elementary School	Stoney Creek Elementary School	Ranson Middle School	Centennial Elementary School
Huntersville Elementary School	Thomasboro Academy	Ridge Road Middle School	Clara Barton Elementary School
Huntingtowne Farms Elementary School	Torrence Creek Elementary School	Sedgefield Middle School	Eagles Elementary school
Idlewild Elementary School	Trillium Springs Montessori School	South Charlotte Middle School	Ed Clapp Elementary school
Irwin Academic Center	Tuckaseegee Elementary School	Southwest Middle School	Hawthorne Elementary School
J.H. Gunn Elementary School	University Meadows Elementary School	Thomasboro Academy	Horace Mann Elementary School
J.V. Washam Elementary School	University Park Creative Arts School	Walter G. Byers School	Jefferson Elementary School
Joseph W. Grier Academy	Villa Heights Elementary	WhiteWater Middle School	Kennedy Elementary School
Lake Wylie Elementary School	Walter G. Byers School	Wilson STEM Academy	Lewis and Clark Elementary School
Lansdowne Elementary School	Westerly Hills Academy	Ardrey Kell High School	Lincoln Elementary School
Lawrence Orr Elementary School	Whitewater Academy	Butler High School	Longfellow Elementary School
Lebanon Road Elementary School	Winding Springs Elementary School	Cato Middle	Madison Elementary School
Long Creek Elementary School	Windsor Park Elementary School	College High School	McKinley Elementary School
Mallard Creek Elementary School	Winget Park Elementary School	Charlotte Engineering Early College	Roosevelt Elementary School
Marie G. Davis Matthews Elementary School	Winterfield Elementary School	Charlotte-Teacher Early College	Washington Elementary School
McAlpine Elementary School	Albemarle Road Middle School	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Virtual High School	Adams Elementary
McKee Road Elementary School	Alexander Graham Middle School	East Mecklenburg High School	Ashland Park/Robbins Elementary School
Merry Oaks International Academy	Ashley Park Pre K-8 School	Garinger High School	Bancroft Elementary School
Montclair Elementary	Bailey Middle School	Harding University High School	Beals Elementary School
Mountain Island Lake Academy	Berryhill School	Harper Middle College High School	Belle Ryan Elementary School
Myers Park Traditional Elementary School	Carmel Middle School	Hawthorne Academy of Health Sciences	Belvedere Elementary School
Nations Ford Elementary School	Chantilly Montessori School	Hopewell High School	Thomas Elementary
Newell Elementary School	Cochrane Collegiate Academy	iMeck at Cochrane	Benson West Elementary School
Oakdale Elementary School	Collinswood Language Academy	Independence High School	Boyd Elementary School
Oakhurst STEAM Academy	Community House Middle School	John Taylor Williams Secondary	Castelar Elementary School
Oaklawn Language Academy	Coulwood STEM Academy	Montessori Levine Middle	Catlin Arts Magnet Center
Olde Providence Elementary School	Crestdale Middle School	College High	Central Park Elementary School
Palisades Park Elementary	Davidson K-8	Mallard Creek High School	Chandler View Elementary School
Park Road Montessori School	Druid Hills Academy	Merancas Middle	Columbian Elementary School
Parkside Elementary School	E. E. Waddell Language Academy	College @ CPCC	Conestoga Magnet Center
Paw Creek Elementary School	Eastway Middle School	Military and Global Leadership Academy	Crestridge Magnet Center
Pineville Elementary School	Francis Bradley Middle School	Myers Park High School	Dodge Elementary School
Pinewood Elementary School	Governors' Village STEM Academy (Upper)	North Mecklenburg High School	Druid Hill Elementary
Piney Grove Elementary School	J.M. Alexander Middle School	Northwest School of the Arts	
		Olympic High School	
		Performance Learning Center	

School			School
Dundee Elementary School	Walnut Hill Elementary School	Webster School	Ridge Street School
Edison Elementary School	Washington Elementary School	Windsor School	Roberto Clemente Elementary School
Field Club Elementary School	Western Hills Magnet Center	Abington Avenue School	Salomé Ureña Elementary School
Florence Elementary School	Omaha Benson High School Magnet	American History High School	Science Park High School
Fontenelle Elementary School	Bryan Sr. High School	Ann Street School	South 17th Street School
Franklin Elementary School	Burke High School	Ann Street Annex	South Street School
Fullerton Magnet Center	Central High School	Arts High School	Speedway School
Gateway Elementary	North High Magnet	Avon Avenue Elementary School	Sussex Avenue School
Gifford Park PK-6	Northwest High Magnet	Bard Early College High School	Technology High School
Gilder Elementary School	South High Magnet	Barringer High School	Thirteenth Avenue School
Gomez-Heritage Elementary School	Career Center 10-12	Belmont Runyon School	University High School
Harrison Elementary School	Westside High School	Benjamin Franklin School	Uplift Academy
Hartman Elementary School	Blackburn B	Branch Brook School	Weequahic High School
Highland Elementary School	Blackburn High	Bruce Street School	West Side High School
Indian Hill Elementary School	Parrish	Camden Street School 281	Wilson Avenue School
Jackson Elementary School	Wilson	Central High School	7 Bar
Jefferson Elementary School	Yates	Chancellor Avenue School	A. Montoya
Joslyn Elementary School	Abraham Lincoln Elementary School	Cleveland Elementary School	Adobe Acres
Kellom Elementary School	Brown Park Elementary School	Dr. E. Alma Flagg School	Alameda
Kennedy Elementary School	Cass School	Dr. Marion A. Bolden Student Center	Alamosa
King Elementary School	Central Elementary School	Dr. William H. Horton School	Alvarado
King Science and Technology Magnet Center	Clifton Hill	Eagle Academy for Young Men Early Childhood Center	Apache
Liberty Elementary School	Comenius	Early Childhood Center - North	Armijo
Lord Elementary School	Dodge School	Early Childhood Center - South	Arroyo Del Oso
Lothrop Magnet Center	Dupont School	Early Childhood Center - West	Atrisco Elementary
Marrs Magnet School	East School	East Side High School	Bandelier
Masters Elementary School	Fairfax School	East Ward Elementary School	Barcelona Elementary
Miller Park Elementary School	Farnam School	Elliott Street School	Bel-Air
Minne Lusa Elementary School	Forest School	First Avenue School	Bellehaven
Mount View Elementary School	Gibson School	Fourteenth Avenue School	Carlos Rey
Oak Valley Elementary School	Hartman's Addition	George Washington Carver School	Chamiza
Omaha Alice Buffett Middle School	Izard School	Harriet Tubman School	Chaparral
Pawnee Elementary School	Jackson Street School	Hawkins Street School	Chelwood
Picotte Elementary School	Lake School	Hawthorne Avenue School	Cochiti
Pinewood Elementary School	Jungmann School	Home Instruction	Collet Park
Ponca Elementary School	Leavenworth School	Ivy Hill Elementary School	Comanche
Prairie Wind Elementary School	Lincoln School	John F. Kennedy School	Coronado Dual Language Magnet
Rose Hill Elementary School	Long School	Lafayette Street School	Corrales
Saddlebrook Elementary	Mason School	Lafayette Street School - Annex	Dennis Chavez
Saratoga Elementary School	Monmouth Park School	Lafayette Street School - Annex at St. James	Dolores Gonzales
Sherman Elementary School	Omaha High School	Lincoln School	Double Eagle
Skinner Magnet Center	Omaha View School	Louise A. Spencer School	Duranes
Spring Lake Magnet Center	Pacific School	Luis Muñoz Marin School	E. G. Ross
Springville Elementary School	Park School	Malcolm X Shabazz High School	East San Jose
Standing Bear Elementary School	Pershing School	McKinley Elementary School	Edward Gonzales
Sunny Slope Elementary School	Pleasant School	Mount Vernon School	Emerson
Wakonda Elementary School	Robbins School	NJ Regional Day	Eugene Field
	Rosewater School	Newark Evening High School	Georgia O'Keeffe
	Saunders School	Newark Vocational High School	Governor Bent
	El Museo Latino Technical High School	Oliver Street School	Griegos
	Train School	Park Elementary School	Hawthorne
	Vinton School	Peshine Avenue School	Helen Cordero
		Quitman Street School	Hodgin
		Rafael Hernandez Elementary	Hubert Humphrey
			Inez Science and Technology

Magnet	Grant	Christine Duncan Heritage Academy	James H. Bilbray Elementary School
Janet Kahn School of Integrated Arts Magnet	Harrison	Cien Aguas International	Blue Diamond Elementary School
John Baker	Hayes Dual Language Magnet	Coral Community Charter School	John W. Bonner Elementary School
Kirtland	Hoover	Corrales International School	Kermit R. Booker Sr. Interactive Elementary School
Kit Carson	Jackson	Cottonwood Classical	Bowler, Grant Elementary School
La Luz	James Monroe	Digital Arts and Technology Academy	Bowler, Joseph L. Elementary School
La Mesa	Jefferson	East Mountain High School	Bozarth, Henry and Evelyn Elementary School
Lavaland	Jimmy Carter	El Camino Real Academy	Walter Bracken Elementary School
Lew Wallace	John Adams	Gilbert L. Sena Charter High School	Eileen B. Brookman Elementary School
Longfellow	Juvenile Detention Center Educational Unit	Gordon Bernell	Lucille Bruner Elementary School
Dual Language Magnet	Kennedy	Health Leadership High School	Bryan, Richard Elementary School
Los Padillas	L.B. Johnson	International School at Mesa del Sol	Bryan, Roger Elementary School
Los Ranchos	Madison	La Academia de Esperanza Charter School	Berkley L. Bunker Elementary School
Lowell	McKinley	Los Puentes Charter School	Marion E. Cahlan Elementary School
M. A. Binford	Polk	Mark Armijo Academy	Arturo Cambeiro Elementary School
MacArthur	Roosevelt	Montessori of the Rio Grande	Kay Carl Elementary School
Manzano Mesa	Taft	Mountain Mahogany	Kit Carson Elementary School
Marie M. Hughes	Taylor	Native American Community Academy	Roberta C. Cartwright Elementary School
Mark Twain	Tony Hillerman	New America School - New Mexico	M. J. Christensen Elementary School
Matheson Park	Truman	New Mexico International	Eileen Conners Elementary School
McCollum	Van Buren	Public Academy for Performing Arts	Manuel J. Cortez Elementary School
Mission Avenue STEM Magnet	Vision Quest Alternative	Robert F Kennedy Siembra Leadership High School	Cox, Clyde Elementary School
Mitchell	Washington	South Valley Academy	Cox, David Elementary School
Monte Vista	Wilson	Technology Leadership High School	Steve and Linda Cozine Elementary School
Montezuma	Coyote Willow Family Magnet School	William W. & Josephine Dorn Community	Lois Craig Elementary School
Mountain View	Desert Willow Family Magnet School	NV-Urban	Crestwood Elementary School
Navajo North Star	George I. S��nchez Collaborative Community School	Sandra B. Abston Elementary School	Paul E. Culley Elementary School
Onate	Tres Volcanes Community Collaborative	Kirk L. Adams Elementary School	School Cynthia Cunningham Elementary School
Osuna	Albuquerque	O. K. Adcock Elementary School	Jack Dailey Elementary School
Painted Sky	Atrisco Heritage Academy	Tony Alamo Elementary School	Marshall Darnell Elementary School
Pajarito	Career Enrichment Center & Early College Academy Magnet	Dean Lamar Allen Elementary School	Laura Dearing Elementary School
Petroglyph	Cibola College and Career Magnet	Lee Antonello Elementary School	C. H. Decker Elementary School
Reginald Chavez	Del Norte	Sister Robert Joseph Bailey Elementary School	Herbert A. Derfelt Elementary School
Rudolfo Anaya	eCADEMY Magnet	Shirley A. Barber Elementary School	Ruthe Deskin Elementary School
S. R. Marmon	Eldorado	Selma F. Bartlett Elementary School	Ollie Detwiler Elementary School
S. Y. Jackson	Freedom Magnet	John C. Bass Elementary School	Ruben P. Diaz Elementary School
San Antonito STEM Magnet	Highland	Kathy L. Batterman Elementary School	Dusty "D.L." Dickens Elementary School
Sandia Base	La Cueva	John R. Beatty Elementary School	P.A. Diskin Elementary School
Sierra Vista	Manzano	Will Beckley Elementary School	Kenneth Divich Elementary School
Sombra Del Monte	New Futures	Rex Bell Elementary School	Harvey N. Dondero Elementary School
Sunset View	Nex+Gen Academy Magnet	Patricia A. Bendorf Elementary School	John A. Dooley Elementary School
Tierra Antigua	Rio Grande	William G. Bennett Elementary School	Ruby Duncan Elementary School
Tomasita	Sandia School on Wheels Magnet	Shelley Berkley Elementary School	
Valle Vista	Transition Services		
Ventana Ranch	Valley		
Wherry	Volcano Vista		
Whittier	West Mesa		
Zia	21st Century Public Academy		
Zuni Technology and Communication Magnet	ABQ Charter Academy		
Aztec Complex	ACE Leadership High School		
Cleveland	Albuquerque Talent Development Academy		
Desert Ridge	Alice King Community		
Eisenhower			
Ernie Pyle			
Garfield STEM Magnet			

Ira J. Earl Elementary School	Charlotte Hill Elementary School	School	Don and Dee Snyder Elementary School
Marion B. Earl Elementary School	Edna F. Hinman Elementary School	Sandy Searles Miller Academy for International Studies	William E. Snyder Elementary School
Elbert Edwards Elementary School	Mabel Hoggard Math and Science Magnet School	Andrew Mitchell Elementary School	C. P. Squires Elementary School
Dorothy Eisenberg Elementary School	Howard Hollingsworth Elementary School	William Moore Elementary School	Stanford Elementary School
Raul P. Elizondo Elementary School	John R. Hummel Elementary School	Sue H. Morrow Elementary School	Ethel Winterheimer Staton Elementary School
Robert and Sandy Ellis Elementary School	Indian Springs Elementary School	Mountain View Elementary School	Judith D. Steele Elementary School
William E. Ferron Elementary School	Mervin Iverson Elementary School	Joseph Neal Elementary School	Josh Stevens Elementary School
Mark L. Fine Elementary School	Walter Jacobson Elementary School	Ulis Newton Elementary School	Evelyn Stuckey Elementary School
H.P. Fitzgerald Elementary School	Jay W. Jeffers Elementary School	Thomas O'Roarke Elementary School	Sunrise Acres Elementary School
Wing & Lilly Fong Elementary School	Earl N. Jenkins Elementary School	D'Vorre and Hal Ober Elementary School	Wayne N. Tanaka Elementary School
Robert L. Forbuss Elementary School	Jan Jones Blackhurst Elementary School	Dennis Ortwein Elementary School	Sheila R. Tarr Elementary School
Doris French Elementary School	Helen M. Jydrup Elementary School	Paradise Elementary School	John Tartan Elementary School
Charles & Phyllis Frias Elementary School	Marc A. Kahre Elementary School	John S. Park Elementary School	Myrtle Tate Elementary School
Fay Galloway Elementary School	Edythe and Lloyd Katz Elementary School	Claude & Stella Parson Elementary School	Glen C. Taylor Elementary School
Edith Garehime Elementary School	Charlotte and Jerry Keller Elementary School	Dr. Claude G. Perkins Elementary School	Robert L. Taylor Elementary School
Roger D. Gehring Academy of Science and Technology	Matt Kelly Elementary School	Ute V. Perkins Elementary School	Joseph E. Thiriot Elementary School
James Gibson Elementary School	Lorna Kesterson Elementary School	Dean Petersen Elementary School	Ruby S. Thomas Elementary School
C.V.T. Gilbert Magnet School of Communication and Creative Arts	Frank Kim Elementary School	Clarence Piggott Elementary School	Sandra L. Thompson Elementary School
Linda Rankin Givens Elementary School	Martha P. King Elementary School	Vail Pittman Elementary School	Jim Thorpe Elementary School
Daniel Goldfarb Elementary School	Robert E. Lake Elementary School	Richard Priest Elementary School	R.E. Tobler Elementary School
Goodsprings Elementary School	Frank Lamping Elementary School	Red Rock Elementary School	Bill Y. Tomiyasu Elementary School
Judy & John L. Goolsby Elementary School	Lincoln Elementary School	Doris Reed Elementary School	Harriet Treem Elementary School
Theron and Naomi Goynes Elementary School	Walter V. Long Elementary School	Carolyn S. Reedom Elementary School	Vincent L. Triggs Elementary School
Oran K. Gragson Elementary School	Mary & Zel Lowman Elementary School	Harry Reid Elementary School	Twin Lakes Elementary School
R. Guild Gray Elementary School	Mary & Zel Lowman Elementary School	Aldeane Comito Ries Elementary School	Neil C. Twitchell Elementary School
E.W. Griffith Elementary School	William R. Lummis Elementary School	Betsy A. Rhodes Elementary School	J.M. Ullom Elementary School
Addeliar D. Guy Elementary School	Lundy Elementary School	Lucille S. Rogers Elementary School	John C. Vanderburg Elementary School
Doris Hancock Elementary School	Robert Lunt Elementary School	C. C. Ronnow Elementary School	Billy and Rosemary Vassiliadis Elementary School
Harley A. Harmon Elementary School	Ann Lynch Elementary School	Bertha Ronzone Elementary School	Vegas Verdes Elementary School
George E. Harris Elementary School	Nate Mack Elementary School	Dr. C. Owen Roundy Elementary School	Virgin Valley Elementary School
Hayden, Don E. Elementary School	Jo Mackey Academy of Leadership and Global Communications	Lewis E. Rowe Elementary School	J. Marlan Walker International Elementary School
Keith C. And Karen W. Hayes Elementary School	J. E. Manch Elementary School	Richard J. Rundle Elementary School	Gene Ward Elementary School
Lomie G. Heard Elementary School	Reynaldo Martinez Elementary School	Sandy Valley Elementary School	Kitty McDonough Ward Elementary School
Howard Heckethorn Elementary School	Dr. Beverly S. Mathis Elementary School	William & Mary Scherkenbach Elementary School	Shirley and Bill Wallin Elementary School
Helen Herr Elementary School	Ernest J. May Elementary School	Steven G. Schorr Elementary School	Rose Warren Elementary School
Fay Herron Elementary School	Quannah McCall Elementary School	Jesse D. Scott Elementary School	Howard A. Wasden Elementary School
Halle Hewetson Elementary School	Gordon M. McCaw Elementary School	C.T. Sewell Elementary School	Fredric W. Watson Elementary School
Liliam Lujan Hickey Elementary School	Estes McDoniel Elementary School	Eva G. Simmons Elementary School	Cyril Wengert Elementary School
	James B. McMillan Elementary School	James E. & Alice Rae Smalley Elementary School	Whitney Elementary School
	J. T. McWilliams Elementary School	Hal Smith Elementary School	Louis Wiener Jr. Elementary School
	John F. Mendoza Elementary School	Helen Smith Elementary School	Elizabeth Wilhelm Elementary School

Tom Williams Elementary School	Lyon Middle School	Las Vegas Academy of International Studies, Performing and Visual Arts	128 PS 132 PS 159 PS 163 PS 170 PS 199X PS 204 PS 205 P/ IS 218 PS 236 PS 246 PS 306 PS 307 PS 310 PS 315 PS 396 PS 6 PS 16 PS 19 PS 21 PS 36 PS 41 PS 44 PS 47 PS 48 PS 50 PS 57 PS 61 PS 62 PS 67 PS 68 PS 72 PS 75 PS 76 PS 78 PS 83 PS 87 PS 92 PS 93 PS 96 PS 97 PS 100 PS 102 PS 105 PS 106 PS 107 PS 108 PS 111 PS 112 PS 119 PS 130 PS 134 PS 138 PS 140 PS 146 PS 150 PS 152 PS 153 PS 160 PS 178 PS 182 PS 194 PS 195 PS 196 PS 197 PS 198 PS 211 PS 212 PS 214 PS 304 PS 11 PS 12 PS 13 PS 15 PS 18 PS 20 PS 21 PS 22 PS 24 PS 26 PS 29 PS 30 PS 31 PS 32 PS 33 PS 34 PS 35 PS 36 PS 37 PS 38 PS 40 PS 41 PS 46 PS 48 PS 49 PS 50 PS 54 PS 55 PS 79 PS 80 PS 82 PS/IS 87 PS 88 PS 91 PS 94 PS 95 PS 98 PS 99 PS 101 PS 107 PS/IS 113 PS 115 PS 117 PS 118 PS 120 PS 121 PS 128 PS 129 PS 130 PS 131 PS 132 PS 133 PS 134 PS 135 PS 136 PS 138 PS 139 PS 140 PS 144 PS 147 PS 153 PS 154 PS 159 PS 160 PS 161 PS 162 PS 163 PS 165 PS 169 PS 173 PS 174 PS 175 PS 176 PS 178 PS 181 PS 182 PS 184 PS 186 PS 188 PS 191 PS 193 PS 195 PS 196 PS 200 PS 201 PS 203 PS 205 PS 206 PS/ IS 208 PS 209 PS 213 PS 214 PS 220 PS 221 PS 242 PS 244 PS 251 PS/IS 266 PS/IS 270 PS 305 PS 360 PS 2 PS 7 PS 11 PS 12 PS 13 PS 14 PS 16 PS 17 PS 19 PS 28 PS 58 PS 68 PS 69 PS 70 PS 71 PS 76 PS/IS 78 PS 81 PS 84 PS 85 PS 86 PS 88 PS 89 PS 91 PS 92 PS 102 PS 106 PS 111 PS 112 PS 113 PS 116 PS 123 PS 128 PS 143 PS 148 PS 149 PS 150 PS 151 PS 152 PS 153 PS 166 PS 171 PS 199 PS 212 PS 222 PS 229 PS 234 PS 239 PS 7 PS 13 PS 41 PS 42 PS 43 PS 45 PS 47 PS 51 PS 56 PS 60 PS 62 PS 63 PS 64 PS 65 PS 65 PS 66 PS 72 PS 89 PS 90 PS 96 PS 97 PS 100 PS 104 PS 105 PS 106 PS 108 PS 108 PS 114 PS 123 PS 124 PS 146 PS 149 PS 150 PS 155 PS 156 PS 158 PS 159 PS 165 PS 174 PS 183 PS 183 PS 184 PS 188 PS 190 PS 197 PS 202 PS 207 PS 213 PS 214 PS 215 PS 223 PS 224 PS 225 PS 232 PS 253 PS 254 PS 260 PS 273 PS 284 PS 290 PS 298 PS 306 PS 323 PS 327 PS 328 PS 332/PS 401 PS 345 PS 346 PS 6 PS 12 PS 705 PS 52 PS 91 PS 92 PS 114 PS 119 PS 135 PS 136 PS 167 PS 178 PS 191 PS 194 PS 195 PS 197 PS 198 PS 203 PS 206 PS 207 PS 208 PS 217 PS 219 PS 221 PS 222 PS 233 PS 236 PS 241 PS 244 PS 245 PS 249 PS 251 PS 254 PS 255 PS 268 PS 269 PS 272 PS 276 PS 277 PS 289 PS 312 PS 316 PS 326 PS 335 PS 361 PS
Wendell P. Williams Elementary School	Jerome D. Mack Middle School		
Eva Wolfe Elementary School	Jack & Terry Mannion Middle School	Laughlin High School	
Elise L. Wolff Elementary School	Roy Martin Middle School	Legacy High School	
Gwendolyn Woolley Elementary School	Bob Miller Middle School	Liberty High School	
William V. Wright Elementary School	Irwin & Susan Molasky Junior High School	Moapa Valley High School	
Elaine Wynn Elementary School	Mario C. & JoAnne Monaco Middle School	Mojave High School	
Bob Miller Middle School	Mike O'Callaghan Middle School	Northwest Career and Technical Academy (NWCTA)	
Dr. William (Bob) H. Bailey Middle School	William E. Orr Middle School	Palo Verde High School	
Ernest Becker Sr. Middle School	Dell H. Robison Middle School	Rancho High School	
Jim Bridger Middle School	Sig Rogich Middle School	Shadow Ridge High School	
Academy of Mathematics, Science and Technology	Sandy Valley Middle School	Sierra Vista High School	
J. Harold Brinley Middle School	Anthony Saville Middle School	Silverado High School	
B. Mahlon Brown Junior High School	Grant Sawyer Middle School	Southeast Career Technical Academy	
Lyal Burkholder Middle School	Jack L. Schofield Middle School	Southwest Career Technical Academy	
Ralph Cadwallader Middle School	Marvin M. Sedway Middle School	Spring Valley High School	
Lawrence & Heidi Canarelli Middle School	Charles Silvestri Junior High School	Sunrise Mountain High School	
Helen C. Cannon Junior High School	J.D. Smith Middle School	Valley High School	
James E. Cashman Middle School	Theron Swainston Middle School	Veterans Tribute Career Technical Academy	
Francis H. Cortney Junior High School	Tarkanian Middle School	Virgin Valley High School	
Brian & Teri Cram Middle School	Ed Von Tobel Middle School	Nevada Learning Academy	
Edmundo "Eddie" Escobedo, Sr. Middle School	Del Webb Middle School	West Career And Technical Academy	
Wilbur & Theresa Faiss Middle School	Thurman White Middle School	Western High School	
9 Victoria Fertitta Middle School	C.W. Woodbury Middle School	Biltmore Continuation School	
Clifford O. Findlay Middle School	Advanced Technologies Academy	Desert Rose High School	
John C. Fremont Middle School	Arbor View High School	Explore Knowledge Academy	
Elton M. Garrett Middle School	Area Technical Trade Center High School	Keystone Academy	
Frank F. Garside Junior High School	Basic High School	Odyssey Charter Schools	
Robert O. Gibson Middle School	Bonanza High School	The Preparatory Institute, School for Academic Excellence (West Prep School)	
Barbara & Hank Greenspun Junior High School	Boulder City High School	Helen J. Stewart School	
Kenny C. Guinn Middle School	Canyon Springs High School	John F. Miller School	
Kathleen & Tim Harney Middle School	Centennial High School	Variety School	
Charles Arthur Hughes Middle School	Chaparral High School	Miley Achievement Center	
Hyde Park Middle School	Cheyenne High School	[PS numbers repeat from one borough to the next]	
Indian Springs Middle School	Cimarron-Memorial High School	PS 1 PS 2 PS 11 PS 15 PS 18 PS 19 PS 20 PS MS 34 PS 63 PS 64 PS 84 PS 102 PS 108 PS 110 PS 111 PS 112 PS 115 PS 116 PS 125 PS 126 PS 128 PS 129 PS 130 PS 132 PS 134 PS 140 PS 142 PS 145 PS 146 PS 150 PS 152 PS 153 PS 154 PS 155 PS 158 PS 161 PS 163 PS 165 PS 166 PS 171 PS 173 PS 175 PS 178 PS 180 PS 182 PS 183 PS MS 184 PS 185 PS 188 PS 189 PS 191 PS 192 PS 197 PS 198 PS 199 PS 200 PS 206 PS 212 PS 234 PS 241 PS 242 PS 315 PS 361 PS 363 PS 364 PS 2 PS 7 PS 8 PS 9 PS 11 PS 15 PS 21 PS 24 PS 28 PS 32 PS 33 PS 37 PS 46 PS 51 PS 53 PS/IS 54 PS 55 PS 56 PS 58 PS 59 PS 63 PS 64 PS 70 PS 73 PS 81 PS 85 PS 90 PS 91 PS 94 PS 109 PS 110 PS 126 PS	
Walter Johnson Middle School	Community College High School		
Carroll M. Johnston Middle School	East Community College High School		
Duane D. Keller Middle School	South Community College High School		
K. O. Kundson Middle School	West Coronado High School		
Academy of Creative Arts, Language, and Technology	Del Sol High School		
Clifford J. Lawrence Junior High School	Desert Oasis High School		
Justice Myron E. Leavitt Middle School	Desert Pines High School		
Lied STEM Academy W. Mack	Durango High School		
	East Career and Technical Academy		
	Ed W. Clark High School		
	Eldorado High School		
	Eldorado Preparatory Academy		
	Foothill High School		
	Green Valley High School		
	Indian Springs High School		
	Las Vegas High School		

375 PS 397 PS 398 PS 1 PS 1 PS 3 PS 4 PS 5 PS 6 PS 8 PS 11 PS 13 PS 14 PS 16 PS 18 PS 19 PS 20 PS 21 PS 22 PS 23 PS 26 PS 29 PS 30 PS 31 PS 35 PS 36 PS 38 PS 39 PS 41 PS 42 PS 44 PS 45 PS 46 PS 48 PS 48 PS 50 PS 52 PS 53 PS 54 PS 55 PS 56 PS 57 PS 58 PS 60 PS 69 PS 69 PS 94 PS 97 PS 99 PS 100 PS 101 PS 102 PS 105 PS 112 PS 127 PS 128 PS 153 PS 160 PS 163 PS 164 PS 170 PS 176 PS 177 PS 179 PS 180 PS 185 PS 186 PS 192 PS 199 PS 200 PS 204 PS 205 PS 212 PS 215 PS 216 PS 229 PS 247 PS 253 PS 329 PS 506 PS 861 PS 3 PS 5 PS 8 PS 9 PS 10 PS 11 PS 15 PS 16 PS 17 PS 18 PS 19 PS 20 PS 23 PS 26 PS 28 PS 31 PS 32 PS 34 PS 38 PS 39 PS 40 PS 44 PS 45 PS 46 PS 54 PS 56 PS 58 PS 59 PS 67 PS 73 PS 75 PS 81 PS 84 PS 93 PS 107 PS 110 PS 120 PS 124 PS 130 PS 131 PS 132 PS 133 PS 137 PS 145 PS 151 PS 155 PS 157 PS 160 PS 169 PS 196 PS 243 PS 250 PS 256 PS 257 PS 261 PS 262 PS 270 PS 274 PS 287 PS 295 PS 297 PS 299 PS 301 PS 304 PS 305 PS 307 PS 309 PS 319 PS 321 PS 376 PS 377 PS 380	X PS 371 Academy for Language and Technology Academy for Scholarship and Entrepreneurship Academy of Mount Saint Ursula Adlai E. Stevenson Educational Campus Bronx Guild Gateway School for Environmental Research and Technology Millennium Art Academy Pablo Neruda Academy for Architecture and World Studies School for Community Research and Learning Alfred E. Smith Career and Technical Education High School Collocated schools: Bronx Design and Construction Academy Bronx Haven High School All Hallows High School Aquinas High School Astor Collegiate Academy Banana Kelly High School Belmont Preparatory High School Bronx Academy of Health Careers Bronx Academy High School Bronx Academy of Letters Bronx Aerospace High School Bronx Center for Science and Mathematics Bronx Charter School for Excellence Bronx Coalition Community High School Bronx Collegiate Academy Bronx Community High School Design and Construction Academy Engineering and Technology Academy Bronx Envision Academy Bronx Guild Bronx Haven High School Bronx High School for Law and Community Service Bronx High School for Medical Science Bronx High School for the Visual Arts Bronx High School for Writing and Communication Arts Bronx High School of Business Bronx High School of Science Bronx International High School Bronx Lab School Bronx Latin Bronx Leadership Academy High	School Bronx Leadership Academy II High School Bronx Preparatory Charter School Bronx Regional High School Bronx School for Law, Government and Justice Bronx School of Law and Finance Bronx Studio School for Writers and Artists Bronx Theatre High School Bronxdale High School The Bronxwood Preparatory Academy Cardinal Hayes High School Cardinal Spellman High School The Celia Cruz Bronx High School of Music Christopher Columbus High School Collocated specialty schools: Astor Collegiate Academy Bronxdale High School Collegiate Institute for Math and Science Global Enterprise High School Pelham Preparatory Academy The Cinema School Collegiate Institute for Math and Science Community School for Social Justice Concourse Village campus See: Bronx Leadership Academy II New Explorers High School Urban Assembly School for Careers in Sports Crotona Academy High School DeWitt Clinton High School Discovery High School DreamYard Preparatory School Eagle Academy for Young Men East Bronx Academy for the Future Evander Childs Educational Campus See: Bronx Academy of Health Careers Bronx Aerospace High School Bronx High School for Writing and Communication Arts Bronx Lab School High School for Contemporary Arts High School of Computers and Technology Eximius College Preparatory Academy: A College Board School Explorations Academy Collocated school: Bronx Envision Academy Fannie Lou Hamer Freedom High School	The Felisa Rincon de Gautier Institute for Law and Public Policy The Fieldston School Fordham High School for the Arts Fordham Leadership Academy for Business and Technology Fordham Preparatory School Foreign Language Academy of Global Studies (FLAGS) Frederick Douglass Academy III Secondary School Gateway School for Environmental Research and Technology Global Enterprise High School Grace Dodge Career and Technical Education High School Harry S Truman High School Health Opportunities High School Herbert H. Lehman High School Collocated school: Renaissance High School for Musical Theater & Technology High School for Contemporary Arts High School for Language and Innovation High School for Teaching and the Professions High School for Violin and Dance High School of American Studies at Lehman College High School of Computers and Technology High School of World Cultures Holcombe L. Rucker School of Community Research Horace Mann School Hostos-Lincoln Academy of Science In-Tech Academy (Information and Network Technology Academy) International Community High School International School for Liberal Arts (Walton Educational Campus) James Monroe Educational Campus / Bronx Coalition Community High School The Cinema School High School of World Cultures The Metropolitan Soundview High School Monroe Academy for Business/ Law Monroe Academy for Visual Arts & Design Pan American International High School at Monroe Jane Addams High School for
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Academic Careers	St. Barnabas High School	Wings Academy Women's Academy of Excellence	Brooklyn Preparatory High School
Jill Chaifetz Transfer High School	St. Catharine Academy	Yeshiva of Telshe Alumni School	Brooklyn School for Global Studies
John F. Kennedy High School Collocated schools:	St. Pius V High School	Abraham Lincoln High School	The Brooklyn School for Math and Research
Bronx Engineering and Technology Academy	St. Raymond Academy for Girls	Academy for College Preparation and Career Exploration	Brooklyn School for Music & Theatre
Bronx School of Law and Finance	St. Raymond High School for Boys	Academy for Conservation and the Environment	Brooklyn Secondary School for Collaborative Studies
Bronx Theatre High School	Salanter Akiba of Riverdale (SAR) High School	Academy for Environmental Leadership	Brooklyn Studio Secondary School
Marble Hill High School for International Studies	Samuel Gompers Career and Technical Education High School	Academy for Young Writers	Brooklyn Technical High School
Jonathan Levin High School for Media and Communications	School for Community Research and Learning	Academy of Hospitality and Tourism	Brooklyn Theatre Arts High School
Kingsbridge International High School	School for Excellence	Academy of Innovative Technology	Brownsville Academy High School
Knowledge and Power Preparatory Academy	South Bronx Educational Campus See:	Academy of Urban Planning	Bushwick Community High School
International High School (KAPPA)	Mott Haven Village Preparatory High School	ACORN Community High School	Bushwick Educational Campus See:
Leadership Institute	University Heights Secondary School	All City Leadership Secondary School	Academy for Environmental Leadership
Marble Hill High School for International Studies	South Bronx Preparatory	Al-Madinah School	Academy of Urban Planning
The Marie Curie School for Medicine, Nursing, and Health Professions	Theatre Arts Production Company School	Al-Noor School	The Brooklyn School for Math and Research
The Metropolitan High School	Theodore Roosevelt Educational Campus See:	Aspirations Diploma Plus High School	Bushwick School for Social Justice
The Metropolitan Soundview High School	Belmont Preparatory High School	Automotive High School	Bushwick Leaders High School for Academic Excellence
Millennium Art Academy	Bronx High School for Law and Community Service	Bedford Academy High School	Bushwick School for Social Justice
Monroe Academy for Business/Law	Fordham High School for the Arts	Bedford Stuyvesant Preparatory High School	Canarsie High School
Monroe Academy for Visual Arts & Design	Fordham Leadership Academy for Business and Technology	Benjamin Banneker Academy	Catherine McAuley High School
Monsignor Scanlan High School	Knowledge and Power Preparatory Academy	Berkeley Carroll School Beth Jacob High School	City Polytechnic High School of Engineering, Architecture, and Technology
Morris Academy for Collaborative Studies	International High School (KAPPA)	Beth Rivkah Big Apple Academy	Clara Barton High School
Morris Educational Campus See:	West Bronx Academy for the Future	Bishop Ford Central Catholic High School	Cobble Hill School of American Studies
Bronx International High School	University Heights Secondary School	Bishop Kearney High School	Connie Lekas School
High School for Violin and Dance	The Urban Assembly School for Applied Math and Science	Bishop Loughlin Memorial High School	Cypress Hills Collegiate Preparatory School
Morris Academy for Collaborative Studies School for Excellence	Careers in Sports High School	B'nos Leah Prospect Park Yeshiva School	Dr. Susan S. McKinney Secondary School of the Arts
Mott Hall Bronx High School	Validus Preparatory Academy	B'nos Yisroel High School for Girls Boys and	East New York Family Academy
Mott Haven Village Preparatory High School	Celia Cruz Bronx High School of Music Discovery	Girls High School	EBC/ENY High School for Public Safety & Law
Mount Saint Michael Academy	High School for Teaching and the Professions	Brooklyn Academy of Science and the Environment (BASE)	EBC High School for Public Service–Bushwick
New Day Academy	International School for Liberal Arts	Brooklyn Academy High School	Edward R. Murrow High School
New Explorers High School	Kingsbridge International High School	Brooklyn Bridge Academy	El Puente Academy for Peace and Justice
New World High School	West Bronx Academy for the Future	Brooklyn College Academy	Enterprise, Business and Technology High School
Pablo Neruda Academy for Architecture and World Studies	William Howard Taft Educational Campus See:	Brooklyn Collegiate	Expeditionary Learning School for Community Leaders
Pan American International High School at Monroe	Bronx Collegiate Academy	Brooklyn Community High School of Communication, Arts and Media	Erasmus Hall Educational Campus
Academy Pelham Preparatory	Bronx High School for Medical Science	Brooklyn Democracy Academy	Academy for College Preparation and Career Exploration
Academy Performance Conservatory High School	Bronx High School of Business	Brooklyn Generation School	Erasmus High School for Youth and Community Development
Preston High School	DreamYard Preparatory School	Brooklyn High School for Leadership and Community Service	Early College High School at Erasmus
Providing Urban Learners Success in Education (PULSE) High School	Jonathan Levin High School for Media and Communications	Brooklyn High School of the Arts	FDNY High School for Fire and
Renaissance High School for Musical Theater & Technology	The Urban Assembly Academy for History and Citizenship for Young Men	Brooklyn International High School	
Riverdale Country School		Brooklyn Lab School	
Riverdale Kingsbridge Academy		The Brooklyn Latin School	

Life Safety	James Madison High School	Brooklyn School for Music & Theatre	Tiferes Miriam High School
Fontbonne Hall Academy	John Dewey High School	The High School for Global Citizenship	Tomer Devora High School for Girls
Fort Hamilton High School	John Jay Educational Campus	International High School at Prospect Heights	Torah Academy High School
Foundations Academy	Millennium Brooklyn High School	Rachel Carson High School for Coastal Studies	Transit Tech Career and Technical Education High School
Franklin Delano Roosevelt High School	Park Slope Collegiate	Roy Campanella Occupational Training Center	United Lubavitcher Yeshiva
Franklin K. Lane Educational Campus	Secondary School for Journalism Secondary School for Law	St. Ann's School St. Edmund Preparatory High School	Urban Assembly Institute of Math and Science for Young Women
Academy of Innovative Technology	Juan Morel Campos Secondary School	St. Joseph High School	The Urban Assembly School for Law and Justice
Brooklyn Lab School	Kingsborough Early College Secondary School	St. Saviour High School	The Urban Assembly School of Music and Art
Cypress Hills Collegiate Preparatory School Multicultural High School	Kurt Hahn Expeditionary Learning School	It Takes a Village Academy	Victory Collegiate High School
Frederick Douglass Academy IV Secondary School	Lafayette High School	Cultural Academy for the Arts and Sciences	Brooklyn International High School
Frederick Douglass Academy VII High School	Leon M. Goldstein High School for the Sciences	The Kurt Hahn Expeditionary Learning School	Science Skills Center High School for Science, Technology and the Creative Arts
Freedom Academy High School	Liberation Diploma Plus Life Academy	The School for Classics: An Academy of Thinkers, Writers and Performers	Urban Assembly High School of Music and Art
George Wingate Educational Campus See:	High School for Film and Music	School for Democracy and Leadership	W.E.B. Dubois Academic High School
High School for Public Service: Heroes of Tomorrow	Lyons Community School	The School for Human Rights School for International Studies	West Brooklyn Community High School
International Arts Business School	Magen David Yeshivah High School	School for Legal Studies	William E. Grady Career and Technical Education High School
School for Democracy and Leadership	Medgar Evers College Preparatory School	Science Skills Center High School for Science, Technology and the Creative Arts	William H. Maxwell Career and Technical Education High School
The School for Human Rights	Merkaz Bnos High School	Science, Technology and Research Early College High School at Erasmus	Williamsburg Charter High School
Gerer Mesivta Bais Yisroel School	Mesivta M'kor Chaim School	Secondary School for Journalism	Williamsburg High School for Architecture and Design
George Westinghouse Career and Technical Education High School	Mesivta Nachlas Yakov School	Secondary School for Law	Williamsburg Preparatory School
Gotham Professional Arts Academy	Mesivta of Seagate School	Sheepshead Bay High School	World Academy for Total Community Health High School
Green School: An Academy for Environmental Careers	Mesivta Rabbi Chaim Berlin High School	Shulamith High School for Girls	Xaverian High School
Harry Van Arsdale Educational Campus	Mesivta/Yeshiva Gedola Manhattan Beach School	Sinai Academy	Yeshiva Chanoch
Brooklyn Preparatory High School	Metropolitan Corporate Academy	Soille Bais Yaakov High School	Lenaar Yeshiva
Williamsburg High School for Architecture and Design	Metropolitan Diploma Plus High School	South Brooklyn Community High School	Derech HaTorah High School
Williamsburg Preparatory School	Midwood High School	South Shore Educational Campus See:	Yeshiva Gedolah of Midwood
High School for Civil Rights	Mikdash Melech Mechina School	Academy for Conservation and the Environment Brooklyn Bridge Academy	Yeshiva Gezdah Bais Yisrael
The High School for Global Citizenship	Millennium Brooklyn High School	Brooklyn Generation School Brooklyn	Yeshiva Karunas Halev
High School for Public Service: Heroes of Tomorrow	Mirrer Yeshiva High School Multicultural High School	Theatre Arts High School	Yeshiva of Flatbush
High School for Service & Learning at Erasmus	Nazareth Regional High School	Victory Collegiate High School	Joel Braverman High School
High School for Youth and Community Development at Erasmus	New Utrecht High School	Sunset Park High School	Yeshiva Ohr Moleh Koson
High School of Sports Management	New York Harbor School	Teachers Preparatory High School	Yeshiva Sharro Yosher
High School of Telecommunication Arts and Technology	Olympus Academy Pacific High School	FDNY High School for Fire and Life Safety	Yeshiva Tiferes Shmuel
International Arts Business School	The Packer Collegiate Institute	High School for Civil Rights	Yeshiva Toraf Hesed
International High School at Lafayette	Park Slope Collegiate	Performing Arts and Technology High School	Yeshiva Vyelipol School
International High School at Prospect Heights	Pathways in Technology Early College High School	World Academy for Total Community Health High School	Yeshivat Ateret Torah Yeshivat Or Hatorah Yeshivat
It Takes a Village Academy	Paul Robeson High School for Business and Technology	Tiferes Academy	Shaare Torah Boys High School
	Collocated school: Pathways in Technology Early College High School	Tiferes Bais Yaakov High School	Yeshivat Shaare Torah Girls High School
	Performing Arts and Technology High School		Yeshiva/Mesivta V'yoel Moshe School
	Poly Prep Country Day School		Zvi Dov Roth Academy of Yeshiva Rambam
	Progress High School for Professional Careers Brooklyn Academy of Science and the Environment		

Philip Randolph Campus High School	Academy III Secondary School (Bronx)	High School of Art and Design High School of Arts and Technology	High School for Law, Advocacy and Community
Aaron School Abraham Joshua Heschel School	Frederick Douglass Academy IV Secondary School (Brooklyn)	High School of Economics and Finance	Justice High School of Arts and Technology
Academy of Environmental Science Secondary High School	Frederick Douglass Academy VI High School (Queens)	High School of Fashion Industries	Hunter College High School (Manhattan/Hunter Science High School)
Academy for Social Action: A College Board School	Frederick Douglass Academy VII High School (Brooklyn)	High School of Graphic Communication Arts	Manhattan Theatre Lab High School
Aichhorn School	Frederick Douglass Academy II Secondary School	Collocated school: Urban Assembly Gateway School for Technology	The Urban Assembly School for Media Studies
The American Sign Language and English Secondary School	Friends Seminary	High School of Hospitality Management	Marymount School
Avenues: The World School	Fusion Academy & Learning Center	Humanities Preparatory Academy	Millennium High School
Bard High School Early College	George Washington High School	Hunter College High School	Mother Cabrini High School
Ballet Tech, NYC Public School for Dance	High School for Health Careers and Sciences	Independence High School	Mott Hall High School
Baruch College Campus High School	High School for International Business and Finance	Institute for Collaborative Education	Murry Bergtraum High School for Business Careers
The Beacon School (Beacon High School)	High School for Law and Public Service	Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis High School	New Design High School
The Beekman School	High School for Media and Communications	The James Baldwin School: A School for Expeditionary Learning	New Explorations into Science, Technology and Math High School (NEST+m High School)
Bread & Roses Integrated Arts High School	Gramercy Arts High School	John V. Lindsay Wildcat Academy Charter School	NYC iSchool
Brearley School	Greenwich Village High School	Julia Richman Education Complex	New York City Lab School for Collaborative Studies
The Browning School	Gregorio Luperon High School for Math & Science	Manhattan International High School	New York City Museum School
The Calhoun School	Harlem Renaissance High School	Talent Unlimited High School	Nightingale-Bamford School
Cascades High School	Harvey Milk High School	Vanguard High School	Norman Thomas High School
Cathedral High School	Henry Street School for International Studies	La Salle Academy	Northeastern Academy
Central Park East High School	The Heritage School	Landmark High School	Notre Dame School
Chapin School	The Hewitt School High School for Arts, Imagination and Inquiry	Legacy School for Integrated Studies	Pace High School
Chelsea Career and Technical Education High School)	High School for Dual Language and Asian Studies (Seward Park campus)	Léman Manhattan Preparatory School	Park East High School
Choir Academy of Harlem City-As-School	High School For Environmental Studies	Liberty High School	Park West High School
Coalition School for Social Change	High School for Health Careers and Sciences (George Washington campus)	Academy for Newcomers	The Facing History School
Collegiate School	High School for Health Professions and Human Services	Life Sciences Secondary School	Food and Finance High School
Columbia Grammar & Preparatory School	High School for Humanities Educational Campus	Louis D. Brandeis High School	High School of Hospitality Management
Columbia Secondary School	Bayard Rustin High School for the Humanities	Lower East Side Preparatory High School	Manhattan Bridges High School
Cristo Rey New York High School	Humanities Preparatory Academy	Lower Manhattan Arts Academy	The Urban Assembly School of Design and Construction
Convent of the Sacred Heart	The James Baldwin School	Loyola School Lycée français de New York (LFNY)	Professional Children's School
The Dalton School	High School for International Business and Finance	Manhattan Bridges High School	Professional Performing Arts School
Daytop Preparatory School	High School for Law, Advocacy, and Community Justice	Manhattan Center for Science and Mathematics	Quest to Learn Ramaz School
Dominican Academy	High School for Law and Public Service	Manhattan Comprehensive Night and Day High School	Rebecca School Regis High School
The Dwight School	High School for Leadership and Public Service	Manhattan High School for Girls	Repertory Company
East Side Community High School	High School for Math, Science and Engineering at City College	Manhattan/Hunter College High School for Sciences	High School for Theatre Arts
Edward A. Reynolds West Side High School	High School for Media and Communications	Manhattan International High School	Rice High School
Eleanor Roosevelt High School		Manhattan Theatre Lab High School	Richard R. Green High School of Teaching
Elisabeth Irwin High School		Manhattan Village Academy	The Robert Louis Stevenson School
Essex Street Academy		Marta Valle High School (Marta Valle Secondary School)	St. Agnes Boys High School
The Facing History School		Martin Luther King High School	St. Jean Baptiste High School
Fiorello H. LaGuardia High School of Music & Art and Performing Arts		High School for Arts, Imagination and Inquiry	St. Michael Academy
Food and Finance High School			St. Vincent Ferrer High School Sacred Heart (See Convent of the Sacred Heart)
Frederick Douglass Academy See also:			Satellite Academy High School
Frederick Douglass Academy II Secondary School (Manhattan) Frederick Douglass			School for the Physical City High School
			School of the Future
			Seward Park High School

Essex Street Academy	Archbishop Molloy High School	High School for Community Leadership	Sciences Secondary School
High School for Dual Language and Asian Studies	August Martin High School	High School for Construction Trades, Engineering and Architecture High	Queens High School for Information, Research, and Technology
Lower Manhattan Arts Academy	Aviation High School	School for Law Enforcement and Public Safety	Queens High School for the Sciences at York College
New Design High School	Baccalaureate School for Global Education	High School of Applied Communication	Queens High School of Teaching, Liberal Arts and the Sciences
The Urban Assembly Academy of Government and Law	Bais Yaakov Machon Academy	Hillcrest High School	Queens Metropolitan High School
The Smith School	Bard High School Early College II	Hillside Arts & Letters Academy	Metropolitan Expeditionary Learning High School
Solomon Schechter High School of New York	Bayside High School	Holy Cross High School	Queens Preparatory Academy
Spence School	Channel View School for Research	Humanities & Arts Magnet High School	Queens Vocational and Technical High School
Stuyvesant High School	Rockaway Collegiate High School	Information Technology High School	Razi School
Talent Unlimited High School	Rockaway Park High School for Environmental Sustainability	International High School at LaGuardia Community College	The Renaissance Charter School
Thurgood Marshall Academy for Learning and Social Change	Cambria Heights Academy for New Literacies	Jamaica Gateway to the Sciences	Richmond Hill High School
Trevor Day School	Campus Magnet Educational Campus Collocated schools: Andrew Jackson High School /Humanities and the Arts Magnet High School	Jamaica High School	Robert F. Kennedy Community High School
Trinity School	Mathematics, Science Research and Technology Magnet High School	High School for Community Leadership	Robert F. Wagner, Jr. Secondary School for Arts and Technology
United Nations International School	Institute for Health Professions at Cambria Heights	Hillside Arts & Letters Academy	Robert H. Goddard High School of Communication Arts and Technology
Unity Center for Urban Technologies	Benjamin Franklin High School for Finance & Information Technology	Jamaica Gateway to the Sciences	Rockaway Collegiate High School
University Neighborhood High School	Benjamin N. Cardozo High School Cathedral Preparatory Seminary Channel View School for Research	Queens Collegiate: A College Board School	Rockaway Park High School for Environmental Sustainability
Urban Academy Laboratory High School	The Child School Legacy High School, Roosevelt Island	John Adams High School	St. Agnes High School
The Urban Assembly	Christ The King Regional High School East-West School of International Studies Evangel Christian School	John Bowne High School	St. Demetrios School
Academy of Government and Law	Excelsior Preparatory High School (Springfield Gardens Educational Campus) Ezra Academy Far Rockaway Educational Campus	John F. Kennedy Jr. School	St. Francis Preparatory School
Urban Assembly	Academy of Medical Technology: A College Board School	Long Island City High School	St. George Academy
Gateway School for Technology	Frederick Douglass Academy VI High School	The Lowell School	St. John's Preparatory School
High School of Graphic Communication Arts	Queens High School for Information, Research, and Technology	Martin Luther High School	Scholars' Academy
The Urban Assembly New York Harbor School	Flushing High School	Martin Van Buren High School	Shevach High School
The Urban Assembly School for Media Studies	Flushing International High School	The Mary Louis Academy	Excelsior Preparatory High School
Urban Assembly School for the Performing Arts	Forest Hills High School	Maspeth High School	George Washington Carver High School for the Sciences
The Urban Assembly School of Business for Young Women	Francis Lewis High School	Mathematics, Science Research and Technology Magnet High School	Preparatory Academy for Writers: A College Board School
The Urban Assembly School of Design and Construction	Frank Sinatra School of the Arts High School	Mesivta Ohr Torah School	Queens Preparatory Academy
Urban Peace Academy	Frederick Douglass Academy VI High School	Mesivta Yesodei Yeshurun	Summit School
Vanguard High School	Garden School Gateway to Health Science High School	Metropolitan Expeditionary Learning School (Queens Metropolitan High School campus) Middle College High School at LaGuardia Community College	Thomas A. Edison Vocational and Technical High School
Wadleigh Secondary School for the Performing & Visual Arts	George Washington Carver High School for the Sciences	Monsignor McClancy Memorial High School	Torah Academy
Washington Irving High School	Greater New York Academy of Seventh-day Adventists	Newcomers High School	High School for Girls
Winston Preparatory School	Grover Cleveland High School	Newtown High School	Townsend Harris High School
Xavier High School	High School for Arts and Business	North Queens Community High School	VOYAGES Preparatory
Yeshiva University High School for Boys		Pan American International High School	Whitestone Academy
York Preparatory School		Pathways College Preparatory School: A College Board School	William Cullen Bryant High School
Young Women's Leadership School		Preparatory Academy for Writers: A College Board School	Windsor School
Washington Heights Expeditionary Learning School		Project Blend School, Jamaica Queens Academy High School	World Journalism Preparatory: A College Board School
Academy for Careers in Television and Film		Queens Collegiate: A College Board School	Yeshiva Berachel David-Torah School
Academy of American Studies		Queens Gateway to Health	Yeshiva Binat Chaim - Boys School
Academy of Finance and Enterprise			Yeshiva of Far Rockaway
Academy of Medical Technology			Yeshiva Shaar Hatoreh Research
Al-Iman School			Yeshiva University
			High School for Girls

Samuel H. Wang Yeshiva	East Linden Elementary School	Windsor Alternative Elementary School	Whetstone High School
University High School for Girls	Eastgate Elementary School	Winterset Elementary School	Abernethy
Young Women's Leadership School	Easthaven Elementary School	Woodcrest Elementary School	Ainsworth
Astoria Young Women's Leadership School	Fairmoor Elementary School	Columbus Spanish Immersion	Alameda
Queens College of Staten Island	Fairwood Alternative Elementary School	Ecole Kenwood Johnson Park Middle School	Atkinson
High School for International Studies	Forest Park Elementary School	Arts Impact Middle School (AIMS)	Ball
Concord High School	Gables Elementary School	Baldwin Road Middle School	Boise-Eliot/Humboldt
Curtis High School	Georgian Heights Alternative Elementary School	Buckeye Middle School	Bridlemile
Gaynor McCown Expeditionary Learning School	Hamilton Alternative Elementary School	Champion Middle School	Buckman Arts
Mesivta Kesser Yisroel	Highland Elementary School	Columbus City Preparatory School for Boys	Capitol Hill
Michael J. Petrides School	Hubbard Mastery Elementary School	Columbus City Preparatory School for Girls	Chapman
Miraj Islamic School	Huy Road Elementary School	Columbus Gifted Academy	Chief Joseph
Monsignor Farrell High School	Indian Springs Elementary School	Dominion Middle School	Duniway
Moore Catholic High School	Indianola Alternative Elementary School	Hilltonia Middle School	Forest Park
New Dorp High School	Innis Elementary School	Johnson Park Middle School	Glencoe
Notre Dame Academy High School	Leawood Elementary School	Medina Middle School	Grout
Port Richmond High School	Liberty Elementary School	Mifflin Alternative Middle School	Hayhurst
Ralph R. McKee Career and Technical Education High School	Lincoln Park Elementary School	Ridgeview Middle School	Irvington
Richard H. Hungerford School	Lindbergh Elementary School	Sherwood Middle School	James John
St. Joseph by the Sea High School	Linden Elementary School	Starling Middle School K-8	Kelly
St. Joseph Hill Academy	Livingston Avenue Elementary	Wedgewood Middle School	Lewis
St. Peter's Boys High School	School Maize Road Elementary School	Westmoor Middle School	Llewellyn
Staten Island Academy	Moler Elementary School	Woodward Park Middle School	Maplewood
Staten Island Technical High School	North Linden Elementary School	Yorktown Middle School	Markham
Susan E. Wagner High School	Northtowne Elementary School	Africentric K-8	Martin Luther King Jr. School
Tottenville High School	Oakland Park Alternative Elementary School	Columbus Spanish Immersion Academy	Richmond
Yeshiva of Staten Island	Oakmont Elementary School	Ecole Kenwood French Immersion School	Rieke
Yeshiva Tifereth Torah	Ohio Avenue Elementary School	Indianola Informal	Rigler
Alexander Graham Bell Elementary School	Olde Orchard Alternative Elementary School	Starling K-8 School	Rosa Parks
Alpine Elementary School	Parkmoor Urban Academy Elementary School	West High School	Sabin
Avalon Elementary School	Parsons Elementary School	Whetstone High School	Sitton
Avondale Elementary School	Salem Elementary School	Beechcroft High School	Stephenson
Beatty Park Elementary School	Scottwood Elementary School	Briggs High School	Whitman
Berwick Alternative Elementary School	Shady Lane Elementary School	Centennial High School	Woodlawn
Binns Elementary School	Siebert Elementary School	Columbus Africentric High School	Woodmere
Broadleigh Elementary School	South Mifflin Elementary School	Columbus Alternative High School	Woodstock
Burroughs Elementary School	Southwood Elementary School	Columbus North International School	ACCESS Academy
Cassady Alternative Elementary School	Special Education Center	Downtown High School	Arleta School
Cedarwood Alternative Elementary School	Stewart Alternative Elementary School	East High School	Astor
Clinton Elementary School	Sullivant Elementary School	Eastmoor Academy	Beach
Colerain Elementary School	Trevitt Elementary School	Fort Hayes Metropolitan Education Center	Beverly Cleary School
Como Elementary School	Valley Forge Elementary School	Independence High School	Bridger
Cranbrook Elementary School	Valleyview Elementary School	Linden-McKinley High School	Cesar Chavez
Devonshire Alternative Elementary School	Watkins Elementary School	Marion-Franklin High School	Creative Science
Duxberry Park Alternative Elementary School	Weinland Park Elementary School	Mifflin High School	Creston
Eakin Elementary School	West Broad Street Elementary School	Northland High School	Harrison Park
East Columbus Elementary School	West Mound Elementary School	South High School	Joseph L. Meek Professional Technical
	Westgate Alternative Elementary School	Walnut Ridge High School	Lee
		West High School	Lent

Skyline	Crossroads Academy @ Hunting	Elementary	Spring Garden Elementary
Sunnyside Environmental School	Park Elementary	Lingelbach, Anna L. Elementary	Spruance, Gilbert Elementary
Trillium Charter School, K–12	Day, Anna B. Elementary	Locke, Alain Elementary	Stanton, Edwin M. Elementary
Vernon A	DeBurgos, J. Elementary	Loesche, William H. Elementary	Stearne, Allen M. Elementary
Vestal	Decatur, Stephen Elementary	Logan, James Elementary	Steel, Edward Elementary
Winterhaven	Dick, William Elementary	Longstreth, William C. Elementary	Sullivan, James J. Elementary
Woodlawn A	Disston, Hamilton Elementary	Lowell, James R. Elementary	Taggart, John H. Elementary
Beaumont	Dobson, James Elementary	Ludlow, James R. Elementary	Taylor, Bayard Elementary
Da Vinci Arts Middle School	Duckrey, Tanner Elementary	Marshall, John Elementary	Vare-Washington Elementary
George	Dunbar, Paul L. Elementary	Marshall, Thurgood Elementary	Waring, Laura W. Elementary
Harriet Tubman	Edmonds, Franklin S. Elementary	Mayfair Elementary	Washington, Martha Elementary
Hosford	Elkin, Lewis Elementary	McCall, Gen. George A. Elementary	Webster, John H. Elementary
Jackson	Ellwood Elementary	McCloskey, John F. Elementary	Welsh, John Elementary
Lane	Emlen, Eleanor C. Elementary	McClure, Alexander K. Elementary	Willard, Frances E. Elementary
Mt. Tabor	Farrell, Louis H. Elementary	McDaniel, Delaplaine Elementary	Wright, Richard R. Elementary
Ockley Green	Fell, D. Newlin Elementary	McKinley, William Elementary	Ziegler, William H. Elementary
Robert Gray	Feltonville Intermediate	McMichael, Morton Elementary	AMY 5 @ James Martin middle
Sellwood	Finletter, Thomas K. Elementary	Meade, Gen. George G. Elementary	AMY Northwest middle
West Sylvan	Fitler Academic Plus Elementary	Memorial, Widener Elementary	Baldi middle
Benson Polytechnic High School	Fitzpatrick, A. L. Elementary	Meredith, William M. Elementary	Clemente, Roberto middle
Cleveland High School	Forrest, Edwin Elementary	Mifflin, Thomas Elementary	Conwell, Russell middle
Franklin High School	Frank, Anne Elementary	Mitchell Elementary	Crossroads Accelerated Academy middle
Grant High School	Franklin, Benjamin Elementary	Moffet, John Elementary	Feltonville Arts & Sciences middle
Jefferson High School	Garden, Spring Elementary	Moore, J. Hampton Elementary	Harding, Warren G. middle
Lincoln High School	Gideon, Edward Elementary	Morris, Robert Elementary	Hill-Freedman World Academy middle
Madison High School	Girard, Stephen Elementary	Morrison, Andrew J. Elementary	Meehan, Austin middle
Roosevelt High School	Gompers, Samuel Elementary	Morton, Thomas G. Elementary	Middle Years Alt – MYA
Wilson High School	Greenberg, Joseph Elementary	Munoz-Marin, Hon. Luis Elementary	Science Leadership Academy middle
Adaire, Alexander Elementary	Greenfield, Albert M. Elementary	Nebinger, George W. Elementary	Tilden middle
Allen, Dr. Ethel Elementary	Hackett, Horatio B. Elementary	Olney Elementary	Wagner, Gen. Louis middle
Allen, Ethan Elementary	Hall, Prince Elementary	Overbrook Elementary	Washington, Grover Jr. middle
Anderson, Add B. Elementary	Hamilton, Andrew Elementary	Overbrook Educational School	Wilson, Woodrow middle
Arthur, Chester A. Elementary	Harrington, Avery D. Elementary	Patterson, John M. Elementary	Academy @ Palumbo High
Bache-Martin Elementary	Hartranft, John F. Elementary	Peirce, Thomas M. Elementary	Arts Academy @ Benjamin Rush High
Barry, John Elementary	Henry, Charles W. Elementary	Penn Alexander Elementary	Bartram, John High
Barton Elementary	Heston, Edward Elementary	Pennell, Joseph Elementary	Bodine, William W. High
Bethune, Mary McLeod Elementary	Holme, Thomas Elementary	Pennypacker, Samuel Elementary	Building 21 High
Blaine, James G. Elementary	Hopkinson, Francis Elementary	Penrose Elementary	Carver Engineering & Science High
Blankenburg, R. Elementary	Houston, Henry H. Elementary	Pollock, Robert B. Elementary	Central High
Bregy, Amedee F. Elementary	Howe, Julia Ward Elementary	Potter-Thomas Elementary	Constitution High
Bridesburg Elementary	Hunter, William H. Elementary	Powel, Samuel Elementary	Creative & Performing Arts High
Brown, Henry A. Elementary	Jackson, Andrew Elementary	Rhawnhurst Elementary	Dobbins, Murrell High
Brown, Joseph H. Elementary	Jenks Academy Arts & Sciences Elementary	Rhoads, James Elementary	Edison, Thomas A. High
Bryant, William C. Elementary	Jenks, Abram Elementary	Rhodes Elementary	Fels, Samuel High
Carnell, Laura H. Elementary	John Hancock Demonstration Elementary	Richmond Elementary	Frankford High
Catharine, Joseph W. Elementary	Juniata Park Academy	Roosevelt Elementary	Franklin Learning Center High
Cayuga Elementary	Kearny, Gen. Philip Elementary	Rowen, William Elementary	Franklin, Benjamin High
Fox Chase Elementary	Kelley, William D. Elementary	Sharswood, George Elementary	Franklin, Benjamin EOP High
Childs, George W. Elementary	Kelly, John B. Elementary	Shawmont Elementary	Furness, Horace High
Comegys, Benjamin B. Elementary	Kenderton Elementary	Sheppard, Isaac A. Elementary	Girard Academic Music Program High
Comly, Watson Elementary	Key, S. Francis Elementary	Sheridan, Philip H. Elementary	Kensington High
Cooke, Jay Elementary	Kirkbride, Eliza B. Elementary	Solis-Cohen, Solomon Elementary	Kensington CAPA
Cook-Wissahickon Elementary	Lamberton, Robert E. Elementary	Southwark Elementary	
Cramp, William Elementary	Lawton, Henry W. Elementary		
Crossan, Kennedy C. Elementary	Lea, Henry C. Elementary		
	Lewis C. Cassidy Academic Plus		

Kensington Health Sciences High	Pennypack House School	Evolutions High School	Mountain View Elementary
King, Martin Luther High	Philadelphia Learning Academy – North EOP	Hope High School	Oakview Elementary
Lankenau High	Philadelphia Learning Academy – South EOP	Mount Pleasant High School	Paris Elementary
Lincoln, Abraham High	Philadelphia OIC Workforce Academy	The William B. Cooley, Sr. High School	Pelham Road Elementary
Mastbaum, Jules E. High	South Philadelphia High School EOP	The Providence Academy of International Studies	Plain Elementary
Masterman, Julia R. High	YES Philly	Cedar Hill Elementary	Robert E. Cashion Elementary
Motivation High	Robert L. Bailey, IV Elementary School	E.T. Wyman Elementary	Rudolph Gordon School
Northeast High	Anthony Carnevale Elementary School	Greenwood Elementary	Sara Collins Elementary
Overbrook High	William D'Abate Elementary School	Holliman Elementary	Simpsonville Elementary
Parkway Center City High	Alan Shawn Feinstein Elementary School	Hoxsie Elementary	Skyland Elementary
Parkway Northwest High	Lillian Feinstein Elementary School	Lippitt Elementary	Slater Marietta Elementary
Parkway West High	Mary E. Fogarty Elementary School	Norwood Elementary	Sterling School Charles Townes Gifted Center
Penn Treaty High	Charles N. Fortes Elementary School	Oakland Beach Elementary	Stone Academy
Philadelphia High School for Girls	Vartan Gregorian Elementary School	Park Elementary	Sue Cleveland Elementary
Philadelphia Learning Academy – North	Robert F. Kennedy Elementary School	Robertson Elementary	Summit Drive Elementary
Philadelphia Learning Academy – North EOP	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary School	Scott Elementary	Tailors Elementary
Philadelphia Learning Academy – South	Harry Kizirian Elementary School	Sherman Elementary	Thomas E. Kerns Elementary
Philadelphia Learning Academy – South EOP	Carl G. Lauro Elementary School	Warwick Early Learning Center	Tigerville Elementary
Philadelphia Military Academy	Leviton Dual Language School	Warwick Neck Elementary	Welcome Elementary
Philadelphia Virtual Academy	Alfred Lima, Sr. Elementary School	Veterans Middle School	Westcliffe Elementary
Randolph Technical High	Asa Messer Elementary School	Winman Middle School	Woodland Elementary
Robeson, Paul High	Pleasant View Elementary School	Pilgrim High School	Beck International Academy
Roxborough High	Reservoir Avenue Elementary School	Toll Gate High School	Berea Middle
Saul, Walter B. High	Frank D. Spaziano Elementary School & Annex	Warwick Area Career & Technical Center	Blue Ridge Middle
Sayre, William L. High	Veazie Street Elementary School	A.J. Wittenberg Elementary	Bryson Middle
School of the Future	Webster Avenue Elementary School	Alexander Elementary	Dr. Phinnize J. Fisher Middle
Science Leadership Academy	George J. West Elementary School	Armstrong Elementary	Greenville Middle Academy
Science Leadership Academy @ Beeber	The Sgt. Cornel Young, Jr. & Charlotte Woods Elementary School	Augusta Circle Elementary	Greenville Early College
South Philadelphia High	Nathan Bishop Middle School	Bell's Crossing Elementary	Greer Middle
Strawberry Mansion High	DelSesto Middle School	Berea Elementary	Hillcrest Middle
Swenson Arts/Tech High	Nathanael Greene Middle School	Bethel Elementary	Hughes Academy
The LINC High	Esek Hopkins Middle School	Blythe Academy	Lakeview Middle
U School High	Gilbert Stuart Middle School	Brook Glenn Elementary	League Academy of Communication Arts
Vaux Big Picture High	West Broadway Middle School	Brushy Creek Elementary	Mauldin Middle
Washington, George High	Roger Williams Middle School	Bryson Elementary	Northwest Middle
West Philadelphia High	360 High School	Buena Vista Elementary	Northwood Middle
Workshop School High	Dr. Jorge Alvarez High School	Chandler Creek Elementary	Ralph Chandler Middle
Camelot Academy	Providence Career & Technical Academy	Cherrydale Elementary	Riverside Middle
Camelot Academy Hunting Park	Central High School	Crestview Elementary	Sevier Middle
Crossroads @ Hunting Park	Classical High School	Duncan Chapel Elementary	Tanglewood Middle
Crossroads Accelerated Academy	E-Cubed Academy	East North Street Academy	Woodmont Middle
El Centro de Estudiantes		Ellen Woodside Elementary	Berea High
Excel Academy North		Fork Shoals	Blue Ridge High
Excel Academy South		Fountain Inn Elementary	Carolina High School & Academy
Franklin High School EOP		Gateway Elementary	Eastside High
Gateway to College		Greenbrier Elementary	Greenville High
Liguori Academy		Grove Elementary	Greer High Hillcrest High
Northeast High School EOP		Heritage Elementary	J.L. Mann Academy
OIC Cadi		Hollis Academy	Mauldin High
Ombudsman Accelerated Northwest		Lake Forest Elementary	Riverside High
One Bright Ray – Elmwood Campus		Mauldin Elementary	Southside High
One Bright Ray - Fairhill		Mitchell Road Elementary	Travelers Rest High
		Monarch Elementary	Wade Hampton High
		Monaview Elementary	Woodmont High
			Berkeley High School

Cane Bay High School	Cleveland	Elmore Park Middle School	The Rusk School
Cross High School	Discovery	Germantown Middle School	Wharton Dual Language Academy
Goose Creek High School	Eugene Field A+	Highland Oaks Middle School	Wilson Montessori School
Hanahan High School Philip	FIC at Jane Addams	Houston Middle School	Billy K. Reagan K-8 Educational Center
Simmons High School	Garfield	Millington Middle School	The Rice School
Stratford High School	Harvey Dunn	Mt. Pisgah Middle School	Harper Alternative School
Timberland High School	Hawthorne	Schilling Farms Middle School	Jane Long Academy
Berkeley Alternative School	Hayward	Shadowlawn Middle School	Sharpstown International School
Berkeley Middle College	Horace Mann	Woodstock Middle School	Leader's Academy High School for Business and Academic Success
Daniel Island Elementary and Middle School	Jefferson	Riverdale School	Bellaire High School
Berkeley Middle School	John F. Kennedy (JFK)	Lowrance Elementary School	César E. Chávez High School Heights High School
Cane Bay Middle School	John Harris	Arlington High School	Sam Houston High School
Charles B. DuBose Middle School	Laura B. Anderson	Bartlett High School	Mirabeau B. Lamar High School
College Park Middle School	Laura Wilder	Bolton High School	Westbury High School Westside High School
Hanahan Middle School	Longfellow	Collierville High School	Stephen F. Austin High School
Macedonia Middle School	Lowell	Germantown High School	James Madison High School
Marrington Middle School	Mark Twain	Houston High School	Charles H. Milby High School
St. Stephen Middle School	Oscar Howe	Millington Central High School	Northside High School
Sangaree Middle School	Renberg	Southwind High School	North Forest High School
Sedgefield Middle School	Robert Frost	Brogden Primary	Ross Shaw Sterling High School
Philip Simmons Middle School	R.F. Pettigrew	Carver Elementary	Stephen Pool Waltrip High School
Westview Middle School	Altruria Elementary School	Carver Heights Elementary	Jack Yates High School
Berkeley Elementary	Arlington Elementary School	Eastern Wayne Elementary	Ebbert L. Furr High School
Berkeley Intermediate	Bailey Station Elementary School	Fremont Stars Elementary	Kashmere High School
Boulder Bluff Elementary	Barret's Elementary School	Grantham Elementary	Sharpstown High School
Cainhoy Elementary	Bartlett Elementary School	Meadow Lane Elementary	Booker T. Washington High School
Cane Bay Elementary	Bon Lin Elementary School	North Drive Elementary	Phillis Wheatley High School
College Park Elementary	Collierville Elementary School	Northeast Elementary	Margaret Long Wisdom High School
Cross Elementary	Crosswind Elementary School	Northwest Elementary	Evan E. Worthing High School
Devon Forest Elementary	Dexter Elementary School	Rosewood Elementary	Scarborough High School
Goose Creek Primary	Dogwood Elementary School	Spring Creek Elementary	Carnegie Vanguard High School
H.E. Bonner Elementary	Donelson Elementary School	Tommy's Road Elementary	High School for the Performing and Visual Arts
Hanahan Elementary	Ellendale Elementary School	Brogden Middle	Challenge Early College High School
Howe Hall AIMS	Farmington Elementary School	Dillard Middle	Andrew Carnegie Vanguard High School
J.K. Gourdin Elementary	Germantown Elementary School	Eastern Wayne Middle	Accelerated Learning And Transition Academy
Marrington Elementary	E. A. Harrold Elementary School	Grantham Middle	Challenge Early College High School
Nexton Elementary	Highland Oaks Primary School	Greenwood Middle	Michael E. DeBakey High School for Health Professions
Philip Simmons Elementary	Highland Oaks Elementary School	Mount Olive Middle	East Early College High School
St. Stephen Elementary	Jackson Elementary	Norwayne Middle	Eastwood Academy
Sangaree Elementary	E. E. Jeter Elementary School	Rosewood Middle	Empowerment College Preparatory High School
Sangaree Intermediate	Lakeland Elementary School	Spring Creek Middle	Energy Institute High School
Sedgefield Intermediate	Lucy Elementary School	Charles B. Aycock High	HCC Life Skills Program Houston Night High
Westview Elementary Westview Primary	Macon-Hall Elementary School	Eastern Wayne High	School Houston Academy for International Studies
Whitesville Elementary	Millington Elementary School	Goldsboro High	Barbara Jordan High School High School
Lincoln High School	Northaven Elementary School	Rosewood High	
Roosevelt High School	Newberry Elementary School	Southern Wayne High	
Washington High School	Oak Elementary School	Spring Creek High	
New Technology High School	Rivercrest Elementary School	Wayne Early/Middle College High School	
Edison Middle School	Southwind Elementary School	Wayne School of Engineering	
George McGovern Middle School	Sycamore Elementary School	Edgewood Community Developmental School	
Memorial Middle School	Tara Oaks Elementary School	Wayne Middle/High Academy	
Patrick Henry Middle School	Appling Middle School	Thomas Horace Rogers School	
Whittier Middle School	Arlington Middle School	Gregory Lincoln Education Center	
Anne Sullivan	Bon Lin Middle School	Briar Meadow Charter School	
Challenge Center	Collierville Middle School	Garden Oaks K-8 School	
	Dexter Middle School		

Liberty High School	Edison Elementary School	Pembroke Meadows Elementary	Lincoln
Middle College High School	Emerson Elementary School	Point O View Elementary	Middle College
Felix Fraga Middle College High School	Ensign Elementary School	Princess Anne Elementary	Nova
Gulfton North Houston Early College High School	Escalante Elementary School	Providence Elementary	Rainier Beach
High School for the Performing and Visual Arts	Franklin Elementary School	Red Mill Elementary	Roosevelt
South Early College High School	Hawthorne Elementary School	Rosemont Elementary	Sealth
Lanier Middle School	Highland Park Elementary School	Rosemont Forest Elementary	Seattle World School
Pershing Middle School	Indian Hills Elementary School	Salem Elementary	Skills Center
Pin Oak Middle School	Jackson Elementary School	Seatack Elementary	South Lake
West Briar Middle School in Parkway Villages	Lincoln Elementary School	Shelton Park Elementary	Addams, Jane
Crispus Attucks Middle School	Meadowlark Elementary School	Strawbridge Elementary	Denny
Frank Black Middle School	Mountain View Elementary School	Tallwood Elementary	Eagle Staff, Robert
Luther Burbank Middle School	Newman Elementary School	Thalia Elementary	Eckstein
Ruby Sue Clifton Middle School	North Star Elementary School	Thoroughgood Elementary	Hamilton
Ezekiel W. Cullen Middle School	Parkview Elementary School	Three Oaks Elementary	Kurose, Aki
James S. Deady Middle School	Riley Elementary School	Trantwood Elementary	Madison
Thomas A. Edison Middle School	Rose Park Elementary School	White Oaks Elementary	McClure
Lamar Fleming Middle School	Uintah Elementary School	Windsor Oaks Elementary	Meany
Walter W. Fondren Middle School	Wasatch Elementary School	Windsor Woods Elementary	Mercer
Richard H. Fonville Middle School	Washington Elementary School	Woodstock Elementary	Seattle World School
Forest Brook Middle School	Whittier Elementary School	Bayside Middle Bayside	Washington
Dominion Academy Charter School	Alanton Elementary	Sixth Grade Campus	Whitman
Energized For Excellence Middle School	Arrowhead Elementary	Brandon Middle	Blaine, Catharine
High School Ahead Academy	Bayside Elementary	Corporate Landing Middle	Boren, Louisa
Las Américas Middle School	Bettie F. Williams Elementary	Great Neck Middle	Broadview-Thomson
The Medical and Health Professions Academy	Birdneck Elementary	Independence Middle	Cascade Parent Partnership
Ryan Middle School	Brookwood Elementary	Kempsville Middle	Licton Springs
North District Alternative Middle School	Centerville Elementary	Landstown Middle	Orca
Project Chrysalis Middle School	Christopher Farms Elementary	Larkspur Middle	Pathfinder
Pro-Vision School	College Park Elementary	Lynnhaven Middle	Salmon Bay
Soar Center	Cooke Elementary	Old Donation School Plaza Middle	South Shore
William A. Lawson Institute for Peace and Prosperity	Corporate Landing Elementary	Princess Anne Middle	TOPS
Preparatory Academy for Boys	Creeds Elementary	Salem Middle	Wolf, Hazel
East High School	Dey Elementary	Virginia Beach Middle	Adams
Highland High School	Diamond Springs Elementary	Bayside High	Alki
Highland High School	Fairfield Elementary	Cox High First	Arbor Heights
West High School	Glenwood Elementary	Colonial High	Bagley, Daniel
Bryant Middle School	Green Run Elementary	Green Run Collegiate	Beacon Hill
Clayton Middle School	Hermitage Elementary	Green Run High	Bryant
Glendale Middle School	Holland Elementary	Kellam High	Cascadia
Hillside Middle School	Indian Lakes Elementary	Kempsville High	Cedar Park
Northwest Middle School	Kempsville Elementary	Landstown High	Coe, Frantz
Olympus Jr. High School	Kempsville Meadows Elementary	Ocean Lakes High	Concord
Nibley Park School	King's Grant Elementary	Princess Anne High	Day, B.F.
Backman Elementary School	Kingston Elementary	Salem High	Dearborn Park
Beacon Heights Elementary School	Landstown Elementary	Tallwood High	Decatur
Bennion Elementary School	Linkhorn Park Elementary	Renaissance Academy Technical and Career Education Center	Dunlap
Bonneville Elementary School	Luxford Elementary	Ballard	Emerson
Dilworth Elementary School	Lynnhaven Elementary	Center School	Fairmount Park
Dual Immersion Academy	Malibu Elementary	Cleveland	Gatewood
	New Castle Elementary	Franklin	Gatzert, Bailey
	Newtown Elementary	Garfield	Genesee Hill
	North Landing Elementary	Hale, Nathan	Graham Hill
	Ocean Lakes Elementary	Ingraham	Green Lake
	Parkway Elementary	Interagency	Greenwood
	Pembroke Elementary		Hawthorne
			Hay, John

Highland Park	Orca	Mary Ingles Elementary School	Saint Albans High School
Kimball	Pathfinder	Midland Trail Elementary School	Sissonville High School
King, Martin Luther, Jr.	Queen Anne	Montrose Elementary School	South Charleston High School
Lafayette	Salmon Bay	Nitro Elementary School	Capital High School
Laurelhurst	South Shore	Overbrook Elementary School	Riverside High School
Lawton	Stanford, John	Pinch Elementary School	Chandler Academy
Leschi	Thornton Creek	Point Harmony Elementary School	Ben Franklin Career Center
Lowell	TOPS	Pratt Elementary School	Carver Career Center
Loyal Heights	Wolf, Hazel	Richmond Elementary School	Garnet Career Center
Luke, Wing	BRIDGES	J E Robins Elementary School	Afflerbach Elementary
Madrona	Cascade Parent Partnership	Ruffner Elementary School	Alta Vista Elementary
Magnolia	Interagency	Ruthlawn Elementary School	Anderson Elementary
Maple	Middle College	Sharon Dawes Elementary School	Arp Elementary
Marshall, Thurgood	Nova	Shoals Elementary School	Baggs Elementary
McDonald	Original Van Asselt	Sissonville Elementary School	Bain Elementary
McGilvra	Seattle World School	Watts Elementary School	Buffalo Ridge Elementary
Montlake	Skills Center	Weberwood Elementary School	Clawson Elementary
Muir, John	South Lake	George C. Weimer Elementary School	Cole Elementary
North Beach	John Stanford Center for Educational Excellence	Shawnee Community Center	Davis Elementary
Northgate	Alban Elementary School	Elk Elementary Center	Deming & Miller Elementary
Olympic Hills	Alum Creek Elementary School	Bridgeview Elementary School	Dildine Elementary
Olympic View	Andrews Heights Elementary School	Piedmont Year-Round Education	Freedom Elementary
Queen Anne	Anne Bailey Elementary School	Dunbar Intermediate Center	Gilchrist Elementary
Rainier View	Belle Elementary School	Mary C. Snow West Side Elementary School	Goins Elementary
Rising Star	Bonham Elementary School	Edgewood Elementary	Hebard Elementary
Rogers, John	Bridge Elementary School	John Adams Middle School	Henderson Elementary
Roxhill	Cedar Grove Elementary School	Andrew Jackson Middle School	Hobbs Elementary
Sacajawea	Central Elementary School	Cedar Grove Middle School	Jessup Elementary
Sand Point	Chamberlain Elementary School	Dunbar Middle School	Lebhart & Fairview Elementary
Sanislo	Chandler Elementary School	Du Pont Middle School	Meadowlark Elementary
Stanford, John	Chesapeake Elementary School	East Bank Middle School	Pioneer Park Elementary
Stevens	Clendenin Elementary School	Elkview Middle School	Prairie Wind Elementary
Thornton Creek	Cross Lanes Elementary School	Hayes Middle School	Rossman Elementary
View Ridge	Dunbar Primary Center	Horace Mann Middle School	Saddle Ridge Elementary
Viewlands	Flinn Elementary School	Mckinley Middle School	Sunrise Elementary
Wedgwood	Glenwood Elementary School	Sissonville Middle School	Willadsen Elementary
West Seattle	Grandview Elementary School	South Charleston Middle School	Carey Junior High School
West Woodland	Holz Elementary School	Stonewall Jackson Middle School	Central High School
Whittier	Kanawha City Elementary School	Tyler Middle School	Johnson Junior High
Boren, Louisa	Kenna Elementary School	George Washington High School	East High School
Cedar Park	Lakewood Elementary School	Herbert Hoover High School	McCormick Junior High School
Center School	Malden Elementary School	Nitro High School	PODER Academy
Cleveland	Marmet Elementary School		South High School
Licton Springs			Triumph High School
McDonald			