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Federal and State Laws Governing Access to Student Records

Education records are the records, files, documents and other written materials that contain information directly related to a student and are maintained by a school or a person acting on the school's behalf.¹ The information in a student's education record is largely private and can't be disseminated unless the law or a rule authorizes or directs school officials to share the information. A request for access to a student's education record means that someone—a student, the student's parent, someone with the parent's consent, someone for whom a federal exception applies—asks school officials to provide information in the record.

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¹ Under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), education records do not include: (1) records of instructional, supervisory, administrative, and education personnel that are in the sole possession of the person who created them and are not accessible or revealed to any other person except substitute personnel; (2) records maintained by a law enforcement unit of the school that are created by the law enforcement unit for the purpose of law enforcement; (3) records of school employees who are not students at the school that relate solely to the person's employment (data on a student who is a school employee but not because of the student's status as a student are classified as personnel data under [Minnesota Statute, section 13.43](#)); and (4) medical or mental health records of students 18 or older when the records are created and maintained solely for the student's treatment. 20 U.S.C. 1232g(a)(4)(B).

This information brief discusses the federal and state laws that regulate access to student records.

Federal Law. The section on federal law covers:

- the requirement that a school obtain the consent of the parent or student before disclosing records
- rights of parents and students to inspect and review records rights of parents and students to request that a school correct inaccurate or misleading records
- circumstances under which schools may disclose records without consent
- schools' ability to disclose directory information and summary data to anyone
- how Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) together govern access to the education records of students with disabilities

State Law. The section on state law covers:

- differences between federal and state law
- state mandated reporting of education data
- law enforcement information on violent students

Federal and State Sanctions. This section covers:

- statutory penalties and private remedies for violating data practices law

Public schools collect lots of information about their students. School records often contain detailed information about a student's health and physical condition, aptitude scores, achievement and psychological tests, comments by school counselors and teachers, notes on interviews with parents and students, reports by social workers, delinquency reports, samples of students' work, and autobiographies. Some records may indicate a student's race, religion, and national origin. In addition, a student may be asked to complete questionnaires for federally and locally funded research projects. The rationale for collecting all of this information is to gain a more "individualized" understanding of the student, to promote education of the "whole" student, and to benefit school administration.²

² Some experts such as D. Goslin and N. Bordier, "Record Keeping in Elementary and Secondary Schools," in *On Record: Files and Dossiers in American Life* (S. Wheeler ed. 1969) suggest that much more information is collected and maintained in permanent school records than is ever used by teachers and counselors.

FERPA, [20 U.S.C. 1232g](#), generally provides that information contained in students' education records are private and that parents largely control the access to that information. The exceptions in FERPA permit schools to disclose education data without a parent's consent under certain circumstances. FERPA sets minimum data practices standards that states may make more stringent as long as no conflict with federal law arises. The Minnesota Government Data Practices Act, [Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 13](#), regulates government practices involving data in Minnesota. The Minnesota law adopts the provisions in FERPA and includes some additional restrictions and requirements on the sharing of education data.

Federal Law

Congress enacted FERPA as part of the Federal Education Amendments of 1974 in an effort to ensure student and parent access to education records and protect the privacy of a student's education records.³

FERPA applies to all public and private schools that receive funds through applicable U.S. Department of Education programs. Schools that fail to comply with FERPA can lose federal funding.⁴ FERPA does not provide a basis for an individual to sue.

FERPA gives parents certain rights regarding their children's education records.⁵ These rights transfer to the student or former student who reaches age 18 or attends any school beyond high school unless the student remains a dependent for tax purposes. Students and former students to whom rights have transferred are called eligible students.⁶

FERPA requires schools to notify parents and eligible students of their rights under the law.⁷ Each school is entitled to determine the means of notice. It can be in the form of a special letter, a PTA bulletin, a student handbook, or a newspaper article. Each school is required to adopt a written policy about complying with FERPA. Upon request, a school must give a copy of its policy to a parent or eligible student.⁸

³ "Education records" means the records, files, documents, and other materials that contain information directly related to a student and are maintained by an educational agency or by a person acting for such agency or institution.

⁴ The secretary of education may terminate federal financial assistance to a school only if the school has failed to comply with FERPA and the school will not comply voluntarily with the law. [20 U.S.C. §§ 1232g\(a\)\(3\)](#) and [1232g\(b\)](#).

⁵ [20 U.S.C. § 1232g](#).

⁶ [34 C.F.R. §§ 99.3 to 99.5](#).

⁷ [20 U.S.C. § 1232g\(e\)](#) and [34 C.F.R. § 99.7](#).

⁸ [34 C.F.R. § 99.6](#).

The three most important FERPA provisions are

- a limit on a school's ability to disclose data in education records to third parties without parents' consent
- access by parents and eligible students to all education records directly related to them
- the right to a hearing to challenge "inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise inappropriate" data in the education records

Schools must obtain written permission from the parent or eligible student before disclosing information in education records.⁹

FERPA generally prohibits schools from disclosing education records or other personally identifiable information¹⁰ without the written consent of the parent or eligible student.

An effective written consent requires the parent or eligible student to state that the student's education record may be disclosed, the purpose of disclosing the record and the person(s) to whom the disclosure may be made.¹¹ In Minnesota, the parent or student¹² who gives "informed consent" must consent in plain language, date the consent, state who may disclose the information and specify a date within one year when the consent expires.¹³ Under Minnesota rules, the person giving consent must demonstrate sufficient mental capacity to appreciate the consequences of allowing access to the data.¹⁴ A parent or student may consent to release records to anyone the parent or student indicates.

⁹ 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1) and (2).

¹⁰ FERPA limits school officials' ability to disclose personally identifiable information in students' education records. Under FERPA "personally identifiable information" includes a list of personal characteristics or other information that would make a student's identity easily traceable. 34 C.F.R. § 99.3. FERPA generally requires officials to obtain a parent's consent before disclosing personally identifiable information in a minor student's education record. 34 C.F.R. § 99.30. Some exceptions apply. See also Minn. Stat. § 13.02, subd. 19.

¹¹ 34 C.F.R. § 99.30(b).

¹² Under state law, a sufficiently mature minor student can give informed consent. Minn. Stat. § 13.02, subd. 8.

¹³ Minn. Stat. § 13.05, subd. 4(d).

¹⁴ Minn. Rules, part 1205.1400, subp. 3.

Parents and eligible students have the right to inspect and review education records.¹⁵

The records must be inspected and reviewed within a reasonable period of time.¹⁶ FERPA does not require schools to provide copies of materials in education records unless parents or eligible students can't inspect the records personally. Schools may charge a fee for copies of education records.

Parents and eligible students have the right to request that a school correct education records they believe to be inaccurate or misleading or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy or other rights.¹⁷

If the school refuses to change the records, parents and eligible students have the right to a formal hearing.¹⁸ If the school still refuses to correct the records after the hearing, the parent or eligible student may place written comments about the contested information in the records.¹⁹

Schools May Disclose Records Without Consent if a Federal Exception Applies.

Schools may choose to disclose education records without consent²⁰ to

- **school officials in the student's school district who have a legitimate educational interest in the information.** Schools must establish criteria for defining "school official" and "legitimate educational interest" and notify parents annually of the definitions. Schools must use the published definitions to determine whether it is appropriate for a school official to have access to a student's education records without the parent's written consent. A school official may include licensed, permanent, or substitute administrators, supervisors, and instructors, and school employees or contractors including secretaries, clerks, school board attorneys, and auditors. Factors for determining whether an official has a legitimate educational interest may include whether the official needs the information, consistent with the purposes for which the data are maintained, to:

¹⁵ 34 C.F.R. § 99.3.

¹⁶ A school must comply with a request for access to records within 45 days.

¹⁷ 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(2).

¹⁸ 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(2) (1988) and 34 C.F.R. § 99.22.

¹⁹ 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(2) (1988) and 34 C.F.R. § 99.21.

²⁰ 34 C.F.R. § 99.31(b).

(1) perform appropriate tasks specified in the official's job description or contractual agreement; (2) accomplish official agency or school business; or (3) accomplish a task or make a determination affecting the student.²¹

- **another school to which a student is transferring.** Three conditions must be met before school officials in a school to which a student transfers may have access to the student's education record without a parent's consent. The school providing the record must: (1) make a reasonable effort to notify the student's parent of the record transfer unless the parent requests the student's transfer or the school indicates in its annual notice to parents that it will transfer a student's record when the student transfers; (2) give parents a copy of their student's education record upon request; and (3) allow parents to participate in a hearing to challenge any contested information in the student's record. In Minnesota, a transfer student's education record must include information about any disciplinary actions taken against the student for possessing or using a dangerous weapon.²² The school to which the student transfers must request the student's record or confirm with the sending school that it received the record and must notify law enforcement officials if a missing child flag appears on the sending school's record.²³
- **parents when a student over 18 is still dependent.** A parent may have access without consent to the education record of a dependent student who is 18 or older and listed as a dependent on the parent's income tax return.
- **certain government officials in order to carry out lawful functions.** Authorized federal authorities, including representatives of the U.S. Comptroller General and the Secretary of Education, and state education authorities may have access without consent to students' education records to audit and evaluate federally funded education programs. The U.S. Attorney General, and agency officials working on the Attorney General's behalf, may have access for law enforcement purposes. Federal and state authorities must prevent unauthorized disclosure of the data they receive.²⁴

²¹ School officials' access to learning readiness program records is also on a "need to know" basis. Program records contain information about a child's school-readiness, behavior, family circumstances, and need for educational support. The information is private data and is part of a student's permanent record. Minn. Stat. § 124D.15.

²² Minn. Stat. §§ 120A.22, subd. 7(b) and 121A.44(b).

²³ Minn. Stat. § 123B.08, subd. 3.

²⁴ 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1)(C); 34 C.F.R. § 99.31(a)(3); Minn. Stat. § 13.32, subd. 3(e).

- **appropriate parties in connection with financial aid to a student.** Individuals responsible for determining a student's eligibility for financial aid and the amount of and conditions for the aid or for enforcing the terms and conditions of that aid may have access without consent to education records.²⁵
- **organizations doing certain studies for the school.** Organizations that conduct studies for educational agencies or institutions to help develop, validate, and administer predictive tests, administer student aid programs, or improve instruction may have access without consent to education records. Organizations must protect the identity of students and their parents participating in a study and must destroy information when they no longer need it for the study.²⁶
- **accrediting organizations.** Accrediting organizations without consent may receive education data for accreditation-related purposes.²⁷
- **individuals who have obtained court orders or subpoenas.** Schools must make a reasonable effort to notify a parent or eligible student before responding to a subpoena or court order unless the subpoena is from a federal grand jury or is issued for a law enforcement purpose and the court or issuing agency directs the school not to disclose the subpoena to the parent or eligible student.²⁸ Schools may insist on receiving a court order instead of a subpoena; requiring a court order obligates a court to consider laws that restrict disclosing private or confidential information.²⁹
- **persons who need to know in cases of health and safety emergencies.** Officials without consent may have access to data they need to protect the health or safety of a student or other person in an emergency situation.³⁰ The authority to disseminate data in an emergency situation must be strictly construed.

²⁵ 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1)(D); 34 C.F.R. § 99.31(a)(4); Minn. Stat. § 13.32, subd. 3(e).

²⁶ 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1)(F); 34 C.F.R. § 99.31(a)(6); Minn. Stat. § 13.32, subd. 3(e).

²⁷ 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1)(G); 34 C.F.R. § 99.31(a)(7); Minn. Stat. § 13.32, subd. 3(e).

²⁸ 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(2)(B).

²⁹ Minn. Stat. § 13.03, subd. 6; Minn. Rules, part 1205.0100, subp. 5.

³⁰ 34 C.F.R. § 99.36(c).

- **juvenile justice system.** Schools without consent may share education data³¹ with state or local juvenile justice system officials if: (1) a state statute authorizes the disclosure; (2) the data assists the officials in effectively serving the juvenile before adjudication; and (3) the officials certify in writing that they will not disclose the data to a third party except as permitted by state law.³² Minnesota law requires schools that release data to juvenile justice system officials to record the release in the student's education record.³³
- local officials and authorities to whom disclosure was authorized by a state statute adopted before November 19, 1974.³⁴

Schools must keep records of all requests for access to and disclosure of information where a student is personally identifiable.³⁵ The school must keep records of the requests as long as the school maintains the student's education record. The school's records must identify the requester and describe the requester's legitimate interests in the information. This record keeping requirement does not apply if the requester is a parent³⁶ or eligible student, a school official with a legitimate educational interest within the district the student attends, a person with consent from a parent or eligible student, a person requesting directory information, or a person with a subpoena prohibiting the subpoena or information from the subpoena from being disclosed.³⁷

Schools may disclose directory information and summary data to anyone.

Schools may disclose **directory information** to anyone without the consent of the parent or eligible student. Directory information describes information about students that generally would not be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. Schools decide what information they will designate as directory information. Directory information may include a student's name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in official school activities and sports, weight and height of athletic team members, dates of attendance,

³¹ Education data that can be shared includes the student's name, home address, telephone number, date of birth, school schedule, attendance records and photo, and the parent's name, address, and telephone number. 20 U.S.C. 1232g(b)(1)(E)(ii) and Minn. Stat. § 13.32, subds. 3(I) and 8.

³² 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1)(E) and 34 C.F.R. §§ 99.31(a)(5) and 99.38.

³³ Minn. Stat. § 13.32, subd. 3.

³⁴ U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(5)(A), (b)(1), and (b)(2)(B), and 34 C.F.R. § 99.31.

³⁵ 34 C.F.R. § 99.32.

³⁶ A parent includes a child's natural parent, an adoptive parent, a stepparent, and a legal guardian.

³⁷ 34 C.F.R. 99.32(d).

degrees and awards received, and the most recent previous school attended.³⁸ A school may not charge for access to directory information but may charge for a copy of the information.

A school that is designating directory information must tell parents and eligible students what information it is designating as directory information. The school must give the parent or eligible student a reasonable amount of time to request that any or all of the directory information relating to the student not be disclosed.³⁹ Schools may disclose directory information about former students without meeting the conditions in this paragraph.⁴⁰

The U.S. Secretary of Defense may seek access to directory information about students who are 17 or older or enrolled in the 11th or 12th grade. Directory information for this purpose includes a student's name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, level of education, degree received, and the most recent previous school attended. Under FERPA, the Secretary can not require elementary or secondary schools to provide directory information.⁴¹ In Minnesota, information that is designated directory information is public and accessible to anyone.

Summary data, which are public data under Minnesota law,⁴² are the statistical records and reports derived from data on individuals in which individuals are not identified and from which individuals' identities cannot be determined. No consent is needed to disclose summary data because personally identifiable information is not available in summary data. However, a given set of information maintained by an educational agency or institution, even if it does not contain a name or other unique personal identifier, may link a particular student to the data. Schools violate FERPA if they fail to obtain consent before disclosing data that constitute personally identifiable information.

IDEA and FERPA together govern access to the education records of students with disabilities.

Federal law governing access to the education records of students with disabilities is similar to FERPA. Parents have access to and may review all records related to their student's disability and the education services provided to their student under the student's individual education plan.⁴³ Schools may disclose information in a disabled student's education record only with a parent's

³⁸ 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(5)(A).

³⁹ 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(5)(B).

⁴⁰ 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(5)(A) and (B); 34 C.F.R. § 99.37(a).

⁴¹ 10 U.S.C. § 503(b)(6).

⁴² Minn. Stat. § 13.02, subd. 19.

⁴³ 34 C.F.R. § 300.562(a).

consent unless an exception applies.⁴⁴ Schools may disclose the fact that a student has an individual education plan if the student is accused of committing a crime. IDEA regulations require school officials to comply with FERPA when releasing student records to law enforcement officials after notifying them about the criminal behavior of a student with disabilities.⁴⁵ Four exceptions to FERPA's prohibition against allowing school officials to disclose students' education records without consent appear to permit FERPA and the IDEA⁴⁶ crime reporting provision—section 1415(k)(9)(B)⁴⁷—to operate together effectively.

- (1) FERPA allows school officials, consistent with state statute, to disclose education records to specified individuals when the disclosure “concerns the juvenile justice system” and relates to the system’s ability to “effectively serve the student whose records are released.”⁴⁸
- (2) FERPA allows school officials to disclose education records in an emergency if it is “necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other persons.”⁴⁹ A U.S. Department of Justice handbook includes “on-campus disruptions that constitute criminal acts” within this exception.⁵⁰
- (3) FERPA excludes from its definition of education records those records that a school district’s law enforcement unit makes, maintains, and uses solely for law enforcement purposes. An officer assigned to patrol school grounds might make such records. Law enforcement unit records are only part of the “special education and disciplinary records” that school officials might turn over under the IDEA crime reporting provision. There is no requirement under IDEA that

⁴⁴ 34 C.F.R. § 300.571(b).

⁴⁵ Under Minnesota’s Pupil Fair Dismissal Act, a school district may exclude or expel a pupil with an individual education plan for misbehaving if the misbehavior is not a manifestation of the pupil’s disability. Under IDEA, a school district may unilaterally place a pupil with a disability in an alternative setting for up to 45 days if the pupil carries a weapon to school or a school function or uses, possesses, sells, or solicits illegal drugs at school or a school function. Also, a court may order a change of placement.

⁴⁶ Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Pub. L. No. 91-230, 84 Stat. 175 (codified as amended at 20 U.S.C. 1400-1487 (1994 & Supplement. IV 1998)).

⁴⁷ 34 C.F.R. 300.529(b)(2) (providing that “an agency reporting a crime under this section may transmit copies of the child’s special education and disciplinary records only to the extent that the transmission is permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act”).

⁴⁸ Officials in the juvenile justice system who receive such records must certify in writing that they will not disclose the student’s education records to a third party without consent unless a statutory exception applies. 20 U.S.C. 1232g(b)(1)(E)(ii)(I) (1994); 34 C.F.R. 99.38(a) and (b).

⁴⁹ 20 U.S.C. 1232g(b)(1)(I) (1994); 34 C.F.R. 99.31(a)(10).

⁵⁰ Michael L. Medaris et al, U.S. Dep’t of Justice, *Sharing Information: A Guide to the Family Rights and Privacy Act and Participation in Juvenile Justice Programs* (1997).

school officials disclose law enforcement unit records and no requirement that school officials obtain consent before disclosing such records.

- (4) FERPA authorizes school officials to disclose education records demanded in a subpoena or court order.⁵¹ A court may require the person requesting a court order to demonstrate the need for disclosing the student's education records before the court orders the records disclosed.

State Law

Minnesota's data practices law was amended in 1979 to include a section on educational data.

The Congressional Record indicates that Congress intended FERPA to set only minimum standards. FERPA permits Minnesota and other states to enact laws setting more stringent data practices standards if there is no direct conflict with federal law. Minnesota Statutes largely parallel FERPA provisions; a number of subdivisions specifically incorporate FERPA provisions by referring to federal statutory citations in the state law.⁵²

Under Minnesota's data practices law, "educational data" is "private data on individuals." The classification "private data" means essentially that the data is available only to its subject. In the case of educational data, the subject is the student. Schools cannot disclose education records or other personally identifiable information unless the student⁵³ or the student's parent gives written consent or a federal or state exception applies.⁵⁴

There are several differences between federal and state law governing access to student records.

A school must give notice when asking students for information about themselves.

Minnesota law,⁵⁵ unlike federal law, contains a notice requirement that is often called the Tennesen warning after the author of the legislation. A school must give students a

⁵¹ In order to allow an affected individual to challenge a subpoena or court order, school officials must make a reasonable effort to notify the individual of the subpoena or court order before the officials comply with its demands. 20 U.S.C. 1232g(b)(1)(J).

⁵² Minn. Stat. § 13.32, subd. 5.

⁵³ In Minnesota, a minor student who is sufficiently mature can give informed consent. Minn. Stat. §13.02, subd. 8.

⁵⁴ Minn. Stat. § 13.32, subd. 3.

⁵⁵ Minn. Stat. § 13.04, subd. 2.

Tennessee warning any time it collects from the students private or confidential data about the students. When a school asks students for such data, it must tell them how and for what purpose it intends to use the data, whether the students may refuse to supply the data and the consequences of providing or not providing the data, and identify those who are allowed to receive the data under federal or state law. A school that fails to administer a Tennessee warning may not store, use, or disseminate the data it collects.⁵⁶ A school that provides a Tennessee warning must limit access to students' private data to those "whose work assignments reasonably require access."⁵⁷ It is the school's obligation to ensure the privacy and confidentiality of the data.

A minor student can give informed consent to disclose educational data.

Under FERPA, effective consent requires the consent of a parent or eligible student. State law defines "individual" to be a natural person, which includes minors.⁵⁸ Consequently, either the parent or the minor student can give consent unless a law enables a minor to prevent or restrict a parent's action. Only sufficiently mature minor students can give effective consent, however, and determining whether a minor student is mature enough to give effective consent must be done on a case-by-case basis.

There is a lack of clarity between federal and state law about whether a school can disclose education records to the parents of a minor student without the student's consent.

State law permits a minor student to request that a school deny the student's parents access to education data about the student;⁵⁹ education data include the health services of a school nurse working in a public school setting. Under federal law, a school may disclose personally identifiable information about the student to the parents without the student's consent if the student is a minor or a dependent.⁶⁰ State law permits a school official to withhold data if the official reasonably concludes that withholding the private data from a parent or guardian would be in the minor's best interest. However, under [Minnesota Rules, part 1205.0500, subpart 4](#), which parallels federal law, school officials must not deny parents access to a student's education record unless the student is a full-time student in a post-secondary institution or is 18 years old. State law permits a school official, without consent, to release data that concern certain medical, dental, mental, or other health services provided under [Minnesota Statutes, sections 144.341 to 144.347](#), if failing to inform the parents would seriously jeopardize the minor's health.

⁵⁶ Under [Minnesota Statutes, section 13.05, subdivision 4](#), a school that fails to provide the requisite Tennessee warning is prohibited from collecting, storing, using, or disseminating private or confidential data on students for any purpose except those stated to the student at the time the school collects the data.

⁵⁷ [Minn. Rules, part 1205.0400, subp. 2.](#)

⁵⁸ [Minn. Stat. § 13.02, subd. 8.](#)

⁵⁹ [Minn. Stat. § 13.02, subd. 8.](#)

⁶⁰ [34 C.F.R. § 99.31\(a\)\(8\).](#)

Only a court order can compel school personnel to release education records.

Federal law requires school personnel to release education records subject to a court order or a subpoena.⁶¹ Before releasing the records, school personnel must make a reasonable effort to notify the parent or eligible student of the order or subpoena. Minnesota law obligates school personnel to release data only under a court order, and not under a subpoena.⁶² Consequently, school personnel who receive a subpoena may insist upon a court order under [Minnesota Statutes, section 13.03, subdivision 6](#), to compel discovery of the data.

Parents cannot inspect the desk notes of teachers but can inspect the desk notes of other school personnel.

Under FERPA, the desk notes of teachers, supervisors, administrators, and other education personnel are not classified as government data and are not accessible by a subject of that data. Under Minnesota law,⁶³ which is significantly more restrictive than federal law, only teachers' desk notes⁶⁴ are not government data, not accessible by the subject of the data, and not available for parents to inspect. The result is that more data are accessible to parents because only teachers' desk notes are not classified as education data and not available to parents. Teachers must destroy their desk notes at the end of each school year if they do not want the notes to become educational data.

State mandated reporting of education data without consent.

Minnesota law contains several specific exceptions to the requirement that schools must have the consent of the parent or eligible student before releasing information from a student's records. Consistent with the federal law exceptions, school officials may be mandated to disclose information as a result of a health or safety emergency or when the disclosure is made to a school official with a legitimate educational interest.⁶⁵ These exceptions require school officials to report student data on chemical abuse, students' health including immunizations, severe burns and injuries from firearms, missing and maltreated children, tuberculosis screening, and possession of unlawful firearms and dangerous weapons.

- **chemical abuse**—a teacher must immediately notify the school's chemical abuse preassessment team if the teacher knows or has reason to believe that a student is using, possessing, or transferring alcohol or a controlled substance while on school

⁶¹ 34 C.F.R. § 99.31(a).

⁶² Minn. Stat. § 13.32, subd. 3.

⁶³ Minn. Stat. § 13.32, subd. 1, para. (a).

⁶⁴ Teachers may reveal desk notes only to a substitute teacher if the desk notes are to remain inaccessible and not education data.

⁶⁵ See Minn. Op. Atty. Gen. 169-f (March 28, 1989).

- premises or involved in a school-related activity⁶⁶
- **child maltreatment**—a teacher, school administrator, coach, education paraprofessional, or school counselor immediately must report the maltreatment of a child to the local welfare agency, the local police department, or the county sheriff if that person knows or has reason to believe that the child is being neglected or physically or sexually abused⁶⁷
 - **firearm injuries and burns**—a school medical official immediately must report⁶⁸ to local law enforcement officials or the county sheriff a student's injuries from a firearm or a crime perpetrator's wounds from a dangerous weapon,⁶⁹ and must report to the state fire marshal a student's second or third degree burns⁷⁰
 - **juveniles' health records**—schools, at a juvenile court's request, must provide the court with the health records of a student who appears before the juvenile court⁷¹
 - **law violation**—a teacher or other school employee may report to a law enforcement agency any violation of law occurring on school premises or at a school-sponsored event⁷²
 - **immunization records**—schools must maintain immunization records, including the student's name, address, date of birth, gender, parent's name, all immunizations the student received, and any adverse reactions the student suffered, and forward those records to the school to which a student transfers⁷³
 - **tuberculosis screening**—schools must give the state health commissioner access to education data to evaluate tuberculosis screening programs⁷⁴

⁶⁶ Minn. Stat. §§ 121A.26, 121A.28.

⁶⁷ Minn. Stat. § 626.556, subd. 3.

⁶⁸ Law enforcement officials are prohibited from disclosing the name of the person making the report, which ultimately must be in writing. The person making the report cannot be subpoenaed or forced to testify. Minn. Stat. § 626.53.

⁶⁹ Minn. Stat. § 626.52, subd. 2.

⁷⁰ School medical officials must report student burns that cover over 5 percent or more of a student's body. Minn. Stat. § 626.52, subd. 3.

⁷¹ Minn. Stat. § 144.30.

⁷² Minn. Stat. § 126.037, subd. 2.

⁷³ Minn. Stat. §§ 13.32, subd. 3(f), 121A.15, and 144.3351.

⁷⁴ Minn. Stat. § 144.441, subd. 8.

- **unlawful firearms**—school officials, without including personally identifying information, must report to criminal or juvenile justice officials and the Department of Children, Families and Learning those students with an unlawful firearm⁷⁵

Receiving information about violent students from law enforcement officials.

In 1994, Minnesota authorized courts and law enforcement officials to provide schools with information about violent students enrolled in the school:

- juvenile adjudication information after a juvenile court issues a dispositional order if the juvenile's action involves conduct on school property or is an offense listed under [Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.171, subdivision 3](#)⁷⁶
- information that is reasonably necessary to protect a victim where there is probable cause to believe a juvenile committed an offense that would be a crime if committed by an adult and the victim is a student or staff member at the school, or, regardless of a victim's status, there is probable cause to believe a juvenile committed a serious crime⁷⁷
- information about an agency investigation of child maltreatment⁷⁸

Information provided by courts and law enforcement officials become part of a student's education record. Under Minnesota law, school officials may disclose data within the school district to assure people's safety, protect property, or address the educational or other needs of students.⁷⁹

⁷⁵ Minn. Stat. §§ 121A.05 and 121A.06. The report is available to the public because it does not contain personally identifying information and is not education data.

⁷⁶ The list of offenses includes murder, manslaughter, vehicular homicide and injury, assault, robbery, kidnapping, false imprisonment, criminal sexual conduct, tampering with a witness, arson, burglary, terroristic threats, harassment and stalking, controlled substance crime and possessing or using a dangerous weapon.

⁷⁷ Minn. Stat. § 260B.171, subd. 5(e). See the preceding footnote for a list of serious crimes.

⁷⁸ Minn. Stat. § 626.556, subd. 10, paras. (f) and (g). Schools must maintain data related to assessing child abuse or neglect until the investigating agency destroys its own data and directs the school to destroy the data as well. An investigating agency must retain child abuse or neglect data for at least ten years after its final entry in the case record in those instances where there is a determination of maltreatment or the need for child protective services. Minn. Stat. § 626.556, subd. 11c, para. (c).

⁷⁹ Minn. Stat. § 13.32, subd. 7.

Federal and State Sanctions

There are federal and state sanctions for violating data practices law.

Under federal law, a school that fails to comply with FERPA can lose all federal education funding. It is uncertain whether FERPA provides independent grounds under which a harmed individual may file a lawsuit.⁸⁰ A harmed individual may file a civil lawsuit alleging tortious wrongdoing, including invasion of privacy, defamation or libel, or may file a section 1983 (civil rights) action.⁸¹

Under state law, a person who suffers damage as a result of a school district violating data practices law can bring a civil action against the school district for damages. If a violation is willful, the plaintiff can recover exemplary damages of up to \$10,000 plus costs and attorney fees.⁸² Other civil remedies include bringing a court action to enjoin a district from violating data practices law⁸³ or to compel a district to comply with the law.⁸⁴ In addition to civil remedies, school personnel who willfully violate the state data practices law may be guilty of a misdemeanor and may be suspended without pay or dismissed.⁸⁵

⁸⁰ *Norris by Norris v. Board of Ed. of Greenwood Community School Corp.*, 797 F.Supp. 1452 (S.D. Ind. 1992).

⁸¹ *Fay v. South Colonie Cent. School Dist.*, 802 F.2d 21 (2nd Cir. 1986); *Norwood v. Slammons*, 788 F.Supp. 1020 (W.D. Ark. 1991).

⁸² Minn. Stat. § 13.08, subd. 1.

⁸³ Minn. Stat. § 13.08, subd. 2.

⁸⁴ Minn. Stat. § 13.08, subd. 4.

⁸⁵ Minn. Stat. § 13.09.