

About NCSL

- □ Instrumentality of all 50 state and territorial legislatures
- □ Bipartisan
- Provides research, technical assistance and opportunities to exchange ideas
- Advocates on behalf of legislatures before the federal government

NCSL is committed to the success of state legislators and staff. Founded in 1975, we are a respected bipartisan organization providing states support, ideas, connections and a strong voice on Capitol Hill.

Presentation overview

- What is student data?
- What are other states doing?
- □ Examples of state policy approaches
- □ Policy questions to consider

What is student data?

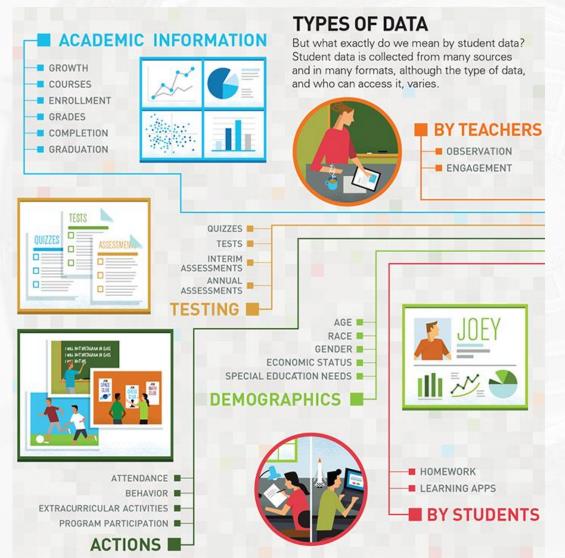


Image courtesy of the Data Quality Campaign

Why student data privacy legislation?

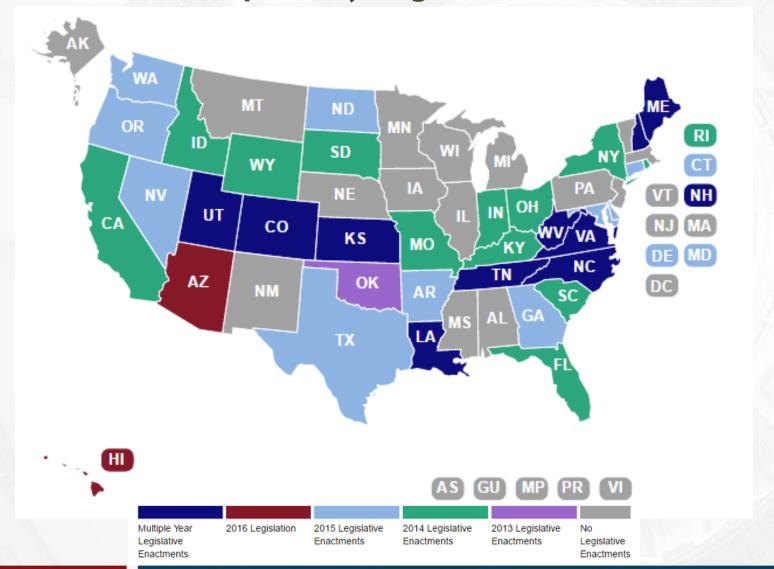


2013 to 2016: Total of 68 laws in 35 states

2013:

- 1 state passed 1 new student data privacy law 2014:
- 21 states passed 26 new student data privacy laws 2015:
- 15 states passed 28 new student data privacy laws 2016:
 - 11 states passed 13 new student data privacy laws

Student data privacy legislation 2013-2016





The first state: Oklahoma – HB 1989 (2013)

- □ The Student Data Accessibility, Transparency and Accountability Act:
 - Required public reporting of which student data are collected by the state
 - Mandated creation of a statewide student data security plan
 - Limited the data that can be collected on individual students and how that data can be shared
 - Established new limits on the transfer of student data to federal, state, or local agencies and organizations outside Oklahoma

Legislative Intent – Idaho SB 1372 (2014)

Idaho's bill expressed a commitment to education data privacy while acknowledging the educational value of effective data use.

West Virginia's data governance officer – HB 4316 (2014)

- □ Created a new position Data Governance Officer
- □ First of many states to appoint state leaders, advisory boards or other government structures to be responsible for ensuring privacy and security of student data

California's Student Online Personal Information Protection Act - <u>SB 1177</u> (2014)

- Changed the conversation defined how education technology companies can use student data
- Prohibits an operator of a website, online service, online application or mobile application from amassing a student data profile and using it for targeted advertising
- □ First of many states to pass similar laws

Assistance to districts: Virginia's HB 2350 (2015)

- Requires the state department of education to develop and annually update a model data security plan for the protection of student data held by school divisions.
- Includes technical assistance to districts, upon request, with the development and implementation of their own data security plans.

Putting it all together - Georgia's <u>SB 89</u> (2015)

- □ Included strong intent language
- □ Required data inventory
- □ Created Chief Privacy Officer
- □ Provided assistance to districts
- □ Addressed expectation for online service providers who have access to student level data

What else?



Student ownership of data

□ Utah SB 82 (2013) created the "student achievement backpack" to store the learning profile of a student from kindergarten through grade 12, while giving parents and students some control over who can access the information

Social media names and passwords

- Prohibiting schools from requesting social media names and passwords
 - □ Oregon <u>HB 2426</u> (2013), Rhode Island <u>HB 7124</u> (2014)
 - These laws also prohibit schools from requesting access to student email accounts

Targeted advertising

- Bans on targeted advertising by online service providers can inadvertently prohibit valid recommendations for further learning
 - Arkansas HB 1961 (2015) included language to exempt in-program recommendations from advertising bans
 - Maryland HB 298 (2015) and Nevada SB 463 (2015) excluded some recommendation activities from the definition of targeted advertising

Biometric data

- Biometric information includes fingerprint scans, palm scans, retina or iris scans, facial geometry scans, and voiceprints.
- □ Florida <u>SB 188</u> (2014):
 - Prohibited any K-12 institution from collecting or retaining biometric information of a student, parent, or sibling of a student.
 - Allowed a grace period of one academic year for schools using palm scanners for meal programs, but all other collection of biometric data required to stop immediately.
- Restrictions could impede existing programs

Emerging Issue: Student surveys

- □ Arizona HB 2088 (2016) addresses student surveys and nonacademic data
 - Requires written informed consent from a parent of a pupil prior to the administration of surveys
 - Prohibits student level nontest data from inclusion in longitudinal, student level data unless approved in a public Arizona State Board of Education (SBE) meeting and linked on SBE's website

Policy Questions to Consider

- 1. What is the purpose of the state's privacy policy?
 - Idaho SB 1372 (2014)
- 2. What data is collected and by whom?
 - Oklahoma HB 1989 (2013)
- 3. Who is responsible for developing and overseeing privacy and security policies?
 - West Virginia HB 4316 (2014)

Policy Questions to Consider

- 4. Do districts have the information, capacity and resources to protect student data?
 - Virginia HB 2350 (2015)
- 5. What are privacy requirements for private companies providing digital services to students?
 - California SB 1177 (2014)

Final thoughts – key policy considerations

- □ Data is essential to improving student achievement
- □ States have an obligation ensure that student data is protected
- Structure student data privacy legislation so that students, parents, schools and policymakers can use it to support students and educators and to improve learning

