

#### UNDERSTANDING PRIVACY CONCERNS

- **Personally Identifiable Information (PII):** PII refers to any data that can be used to identify an individual. This includes:
  - Student names
  - Addresses
  - Social Security numbers
  - Birthdates
  - Parent/guardian contact information

## VIDEO: What is PII?

- **Protected Health Information (PHI):** PHI includes any health-related information that can identify a student. This is particularly relevant in boarding schools where health services are provided. Examples include:
  - Medical records
  - Health insurance information
  - Treatment plans

### VIDEO: What is PHI?

- **Camera Use:** Schools must balance security needs with privacy protection when they decide to use cameras on campus. Key considerations include:
  - **Strategic Placement:** Avoid placing cameras in areas where privacy is expected, such as bathrooms, locker rooms, and counseling offices.
  - Access Control: Limit access to camera footage to authorized personnel only.
  - **Transparency:** Inform students, staff, and parents about camera usage through clear signage and posted policies.

VOLT BLOG: School Security Cameras: How to Improve Safety in 2025









#### LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND COMPLIANCE

- Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA): FERPA protects the privacy of student education records. Key points include:
  - **Parental Rights:** Parents have the right to access and request amendments to their child's education records.
  - Consent: Schools must obtain written consent from parents before disclosing PII from education records, except under certain permitted circumstances.

## VIDEO: What is FERPA?

- **Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA):** HIPAA protects the privacy of health information. In schools, this applies to:
  - **School Health Services:** Any health information collected by school health services must be protected under HIPAA.
  - **Disclosure:** Schools must obtain consent before sharing PHI, except in cases of an emergency or when required by law.

## HIPPA & FERPA: Key Considerations for School-Based Health Centers

- Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA): COPPA regulates the collection of personal information from children under the age of 13 by online services. Schools must ensure:
  - Parental Consent: Obtain parental consent before collecting, using, or disclosing personal information from students under 13.
  - **Data Security:** Implement measures to protect the collected data from unauthorized access and breaches.

NBC NEWS: "These are the things we need to be talking about as a way to help our teenagers, not restricting their access to information."









#### **BEST PRACTICES FOR PRIVACY PROTECTION**

- **Data Security Measures:** Implement robust data security measures to protect PII and PHI, including:
  - Encrypting sensitive data both in transit and at rest.
  - Restricting access to sensitive data to authorized personnel only.
  - Conducting regular audits to ensure compliance with privacy policies and to identify potential vulnerabilities.
- Privacy Policies: Develop and enforce comprehensive privacy policies, including:
  - Providing clear guidelines on the collection, use, and disclosure of PII and PHI.
  - Training staff on privacy policies and data protection practices.
  - Establishing procedures for responding to data breaches and privacy incidents.
- Educate the School Community: Develop a privacy awareness and safety culture, including:
  - Communicating privacy policies and best practices to students, staff, and parents regularly.
  - Encouraging feedback and addressing concerns related to privacy.
  - Conducting workshops and training sessions on privacy protection and data security.

Student Privacy Compass: The Educators Guide to Student Data Privacy

VIDEO: Student Privacy 101: Privacy Defined









#### ADDRESSING PRIVACY CONCERNS

- **Student and Parent Engagement:** Engage students and parents in discussions about privacy. Key considerations:
  - Conducting surveys to gather feedback on privacy concerns and preferences.
  - Hosting meetings to discuss privacy policies, conduct trainings, and address any concerns.
  - Providing resources and support to help students and parents understand their privacy rights.
- **Continuous Improvement:** Focus on continuously improving privacy practices. This may include:
  - Reviewing and updating privacy policies regularly to re lect changes in the laws and to improve best practices.
  - Investing in technology upgrades to enhance data security and privacy protection.
  - Collaborating with privacy experts and organizations to stay informed about emerging privacy issues and solutions.







