

- Distribution of materials deemed inappropriate by the school is prohibited
- The school administration determines the time, place, and manner of the distribution of materials not sponsored by the school, and such materials may not be distributed during a normal school activity

Solicitation on School Property

חלוקת עלונים/פרסום

Staff members of Hebrew Public and our network schools and the families of our students should not feel compelled to donate money or participate in unwanted solicitation. Therefore, we do not allow solicitation on school property without the permission of the school director or an officer of Hebrew Public. Non-employees, including guardians, and other family members, may not solicit on school property at any time.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act למשפחה חוק זכויות חינוך ופרטיות

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) (20 U.S.C. §1232g; 34 CFR Part 99) is a federal law that protects the privacy of students' education records. The law applies to all schools that receive funds under an applicable program of the U.S. Department of Education. FERPA gives guardians certain rights with respect to their children's education records. These rights transfer to the student when they reach the age of 18 or attend a school beyond the high school level. Students to whom the rights have transferred are "eligible students."

Guardians, or eligible students have the right to inspect and review the student's education records maintained by the school. Schools are not required to provide copies of records unless, for reasons such as great distance, it is impossible for guardians, or eligible students to review the records. schools may charge a fee for copies.

Guardians or eligible students have the right to request that a school correct records that they believe to be inaccurate or misleading. If the school decides not to amend the record, the guardian or eligible student then has the right to a formal hearing. After the hearing, if the school still decides not to amend the record, the guardian or eligible student has the right to place a statement with the record setting forth his or her view about the contested information.

Generally, schools must have written permission from the guardian or eligible student to release any information from a student's education record. However, FERPA allows schools to disclose those records, without consent, to the following parties or under the following conditions (34 CFR §99.31):

- School officials with legitimate educational interest
- 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
- Organizations conducting certain studies for or on behalf of the school
- Accrediting organizations
- To comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena
- Appropriate officials in cases of health and safety emergencies
- State and local authorities, within a juvenile justice system, pursuant to specific state law

Directory Information

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 guardians, and eligible students about directory information and allow guardians, and eligible students a reasonable amount of time to request that the school not disclose directory information about them. Schools must notify, guardians, and eligible students annually of their rights under FERPA. The actual means of notification (special letter, inclusion in a bulletin, student handbook, or newspaper article) is left to the discretion of each school.

For additional information, you may call 1-800-USA-LEARN (1-800-872-5327) (voice). Individuals who use TDD may call 1-800-437-0833. Or you may contact the following address:

Family Policy Compliance Office, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20202-8520