

Annual Notices Required by Federal Law¹ **August 2024**

Numerous federal laws require school districts to provide students, parents, and/or the public with notices, many of which must be presented at the beginning of the school year. Federal agencies or other entities often create “model” notices (or offer guidance useful to the development of these required notices) that can be tailored to meet individual district needs. This document outlines many of the notices required by federal law, including the methods required to give notice where specified in the statutes and/or regulations. Where available, links to model notices or guidance documents designed to assist in drafting such notices are provided. This document does not include employment-related notices required by federal or state law.

Every Student Succeeds Act

The Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 (ESSA) requires state education agencies, school districts, and individual schools to provide numerous notices to parents, the public, and others. ESSA reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), the national education law and longstanding commitment to equal opportunity for all students. Several ESSA provisions are summarized in the U.S. Department of Education’s [Transitioning to the Every Student Succeeds Act Frequently Asked Questions](#) (January 2017), which also has information about ESSA notice requirements that differ from those under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB).

ESSA requires that states and school districts engage families and parents in the work of ensuring positive outcomes for all students. School districts that receive Title I funds must have written family and parent engagement policies with expectations and objectives for implementing meaningful family and parent involvement strategies. They are required to involve family members and parents in developing district plans and to provide technical assistance to schools on planning and implementing effective family and parent involvement activities to improve student academic achievement and school performance. ESSA requires all school districts that receive Title I funds to implement effective outreach to parents of English learners and hold regular meetings for those parents. See the U.S. Department of Education’s [Policy Statement on Family Engagement for](#) more information and the Department’s [Newcomer Toolkit](#) (June 2023). This toolkit is a resource for State, local, and school leaders in supporting multilingual learners and general education educators who directly serve immigrant and refugee students.

¹See also National School Boards Association, *Policies Required by Federal Law* (August 2024), available to COSA members.

Also, see the Department’s 2016 guidance on assessments: [ESSA Assessments under Title I, Part A and Title I, Part B: Summary of Final Regulations](#). The guidance outlines flexibility for locally selected, nationally recognized high school academic assessments. To ensure the assessment a district uses under this flexibility meets the needs of the community, districts requesting to use an academic assessment must consult with stakeholders and notify parents of its plans.

Under ESSA, SEAs and LEAs that receive Title I funds must publish state and local [report cards](#) on their websites that are concise and in an accessible format. The Department’s [Non-Regulatory Information Document](#) provides guidance on what information must be contained in the report cards and how it must be reported.

ESSA makes Title I funds accessible to private schools under the “equitable services” provisions. The Department of Education has provided non-regulatory guidance on this topic: [Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as Amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act: Providing Equitable Services to Eligible Private School Children, Teachers, and Families](#) (updated May 17, 2023). This document is intended to support State educational agencies (SEAs), local educational agencies (LEAs), and private school leaders in the implementation of equitable services under section 8501 of the ESEA.

Title I’s “supplement not supplant” requirement changed under ESSA, but the U.S. Department of Education has not issued draft regulations. Instead, in 2019 the Department provided a [Title I, Part A Supplement Not Supplant Non-Regulatory](#) informational document along with a [summary response to comments on the informational document](#). While there are no notice requirements in the supplement non supplant non-regulatory documents, they are helpful in terms of understanding the law’s requirements.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

Pursuant to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), school districts must provide parents/guardians and eligible students (students at least 18 years of age) with annual notice of their rights to do the following: inspect and review education records, amend education records, consent to disclose personally identifiable information in education records, and file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education. [34 C.F.R. § 99.7\(a\)\(2\)](#). The notice must include the procedure to request and review education records, as well as a statement that records may be disclosed to school officials without prior written consent. This statement should define a school official and what constitutes a legitimate educational interest providing the basis for accessing a student’s educational records. [34 C.F.R. § 99.7\(a\)\(3\)](#). Notice may be provided in any way that is reasonably likely to inform parents of their rights and must effectively notify parents who have a primary or home language other than English and parents/guardians or eligible students who are disabled. [34 C.F.R. § 99.7\(b\)](#). The annual notification may be published by various means, including any of the following: in a schedule of classes; in a student handbook; in a calendar of school events; on the school’s website (though this should not be the exclusive

means of notification); in the student newspaper; and/or posted in a central location at the school or various locations throughout the school.

Under FERPA, school districts may disclose directory information if they have given public notice to parents/guardians and eligible students of what information has been designated as directory information, and when and how parents/guardians and eligible students may opt out of allowing the district to disclose their directory information. [34 C.F.R. § 99.37\(a\)](#). Finally, under ESSA, school districts must provide notice that they routinely release the names, addresses, and phone numbers of secondary students to military recruiters and institutions of higher instruction unless parents opt-out in writing. [20 U.S.C. § 7908](#). School districts may provide this notice as part of their general FERPA notice. The Department's Protecting Student Privacy website provides a template notice for notifying parents and eligible students, [FERPA Model Notice for Directory Information](#).

FERPA regulations permit LEAs and schools to adopt limited directory information policies that allow the disclosure of directory information to specific parties, for specific purposes, or both. [34 C.F.R. § 99.37\(d\)](#). It is up to individual LEAs and schools to decide whether to adopt limited directory information policies and how to implement them.

The regulations' directory information exception makes clear that parents/guardians and eligible students may not, by opting out of the disclosure of directory information, prevent an LEA or school from requiring a student to wear or present a student ID or badge. [34 C.F.R. § 99.37\(c\)](#). The Department does not require LEAs or schools to establish policies mandating that students wear badges; these are individual decisions that LEAs and schools may make, considering local circumstances.

The U.S. Department of Education recommends that districts post all FERPA and Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment (PPRA) (see below) notices, including the directory information policy, on their websites. For more information, see the Privacy Technical Assistance Center's [Transparency Best Practices for Schools and Districts](#) (p. 5). The Department provides additional guidance on FERPA at <https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/>, including:

- [FERPA Model Notification of Rights for Elementary & Secondary Schools](#) (April 2020)
- [A Parent's Guide for Understanding K-12 School Data Breaches](#) (May 2021)
- [A Parent Guide to FERPA](#) (July 2021)
- [FERPA/IDEA Crosswalk](#) (August 2022) This document is a side-by-side comparison of the legal provisions and definitions in IDEA Part B, IDEA Part C and FERPA. It is intended to help differentiate these statutes and to provide a comparison for the shared definitions.
- [Cover Letter to the Department's Annual Notices to SEAs and LEAs](#) (November 2022)
- [An Eligible Student Guide to FERPA](#) (March 2023) This guide provides general information on an eligible student's rights under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act or FERPA. When a student reaches 18 years of age or attends an institution of postsecondary education at any age, the student becomes an "eligible student," and all rights under FERPA transfer from the parent to the student.

- [FERPA: Guidance for School Officials on Student Health Records](#) (April 2023) This guidance document provides school officials with general information about FERPA, with a particular focus on student health records maintained by educational agencies and institutions and by third parties acting on their behalf.

Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment

The Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment (PPRA) requires school districts to adopt several policies regarding surveys of students, instructional materials, physical examinations, personal information used for marketing, and the like. Parents must be notified of these policies at least annually at the beginning of the school year and within a reasonable time after any substantial change to the policies. [20 U.S.C. § 1232h\(c\)\(2\)\(A\)](#). The Department of Education’s Protecting Student Privacy Office website provides [PPRA General Guidance](#) (November 2020), a [PPRA Model General Notice of Rights](#) (April 2020) and a [PPRA Model Notice and Consent/Opt-Out for Specific Activities](#).

If a district plans to (1) use students’ personal information for selling or marketing purposes; (2) administer any survey about any of the eight topics listed in the statute (political beliefs, income, sex behavior or attitudes, etc.); or (3) administer certain non-emergency, invasive physical examinations, the district must directly notify parents, at least annually at the beginning of the school year, of the specific or approximate dates when these activities are scheduled, or expected to be scheduled. [20 U.S.C. § 1232h\(c\)\(2\)\(B\), \(c\)\(2\)\(C\)](#).

The Protecting Student Privacy Office [lists policies](#) that PPRA requires LEAs to develop, with the consultation of parents, policies that concern parent access to certain surveys and instructional material, student privacy, and administration of physical examinations or screenings.

The Department of Education’s Protecting Student Privacy Office provides FERPA and PPRA model notices at: <https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/annual-notices>.

Child Nutrition Programs

If school districts participate in the [National School Lunch Program](#), the [School Breakfast Program](#), or the [Special Milk Program](#), they must provide both parents and the public with information about free and reduced-price meals and/or free milk near the beginning of each school year. [7 C.F.R. § 245.5\(a\)\(1\)](#). Districts also must provide parents with an application form. Districts may not disclose children’s free and reduced eligibility status unless the requestor of such information falls into one of the categories specified in the National School Lunch Act. [42 U.S.C. § 1758\(b\)\(6\)\(A\)\(i\)-\(v\)](#).

The USDA’s [Eligibility Manual for School Meals](#) contains information on federal requirements regarding the determination and verification of eligibility for free and reduced-price meals in the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program. The document notes what the application for

these programs is to contain and includes a link to an online application. The document also describes to whom (pp. 83-84), and under what conditions information regarding free and reduced eligibility status may be disclosed (pp. 83-93).

In an effort to reduce paperwork, Congress incorporated [three alternative provisions](#) into the standard requirements for annual determinations of eligibility for free and reduced-price school meals. These provisions allow for free eligibility to be certified for a 2-year period, simplify meal counting and claiming procedures, and allow schools to receive the same federal assistance (with some adjustments) for a 4-year period. Additionally, in schools where at least 80 percent of enrolled students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals, annual notification of program availability and certification only needs to occur once every 2 consecutive school years.

The 2016 amendment to the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 requires school districts to inform and update the public (including parents, students, and others in the community) about the content and implementation of their local school wellness policies. [42 U.S.C. § 1758b\(b\)\(4\)](#). School districts also must periodically measure and report on implementation of their local school wellness policies, including: (1) the extent to which schools under the jurisdiction of the local school district are in compliance with its local school wellness policy; (2) the extent to which the local school wellness policy of the local district compares to model local school wellness policies; and (3) the progress made in attaining the goals of the local school wellness policy. [42 U.S.C. § 1758b\(b\)\(5\)\(A\)](#). The USDA rules for local school wellness policies appear at [7 C.F.R. § 210.31](#). See the USDA's [Local School Wellness Policies](#) page for more information.

According to the [Local School Wellness Policy: Guidance and Q&As](#) (2017), the USDA does not require a specific timeline for updates to a wellness policy. Ideally, however, the policy should be updated after conducting a triennial assessment. [7 C.F.R. § 210.31\(e\)\(3\)](#). The updates are dependent on the structure of the LEA's policy. An LEA must notify the public about the content of its policy annually and discuss any updates. [7 C.F.R. § 210.31\(d\)\(2\)](#). It also must inform the public about the progress made towards meeting the goals of the local school wellness policy by making the triennial assessment available to the public in an accessible and easily understood manner. [7 C.F.R. § 210.31\(d\)\(3\)](#).

For model and sample policy language endorsed by the USDA, see the resources below.

- [Child Nutrition Sharing Site, Child Nutrition Program Resources](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control, School Health Guidelines](#)
- [Food and Nutrition Service, Guidance and Resources](#)
- [Updates to the School Nutrition Standards](#)

Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

The Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) requires school districts to inspect their buildings for asbestos-containing building materials, and develop, maintain, and update an asbestos

management plan. School districts must annually notify parents, teachers, and employee organizations in writing of the availability of the management plan and planned or in-progress inspections, re-inspections, response actions, and post-response actions, including periodic re-inspection and surveillance activities. [40 C.F.R. §§ 763.84\(c\), \(f\), and 763.93\(g\)\(2\)](#).

McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act requires school districts, through their homeless student liaisons, to provide public notice of the education rights of the homeless students enrolled in their districts. [42 U.S.C. § 11432\(e\)\(3\)\(C\)\(i\)](#). Such notice is to be disseminated in places where homeless students receive services under this Act, including schools, family shelters, and soup kitchens. [42 U.S.C. § 11432 \(g\)\(6\)\(A\)\(vi\)](#). The notice must be in a “manner and form” understandable to homeless students and their parents/guardians, “including, if necessary and to the extent feasible,” in their native language. [42 U.S.C. § 11432\(e\)\(3\)\(C\)\(iii\)](#).

The U.S. Department of Education has issued [guidelines](#) for states, which address ways a state may (1) assist LEAs to implement McKinney-Vento, as amended by ESSA, and (2) review and revise policies and procedures, along with LEAs, that may present barriers to the identification, enrollment, attendance, and success of homeless children and youths in school.

The U.S. Department of Education’s [Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program Non-Regulatory Guidance](#) highlights the key changes brought about by ESSA. For notice requirements under “tips for establishing an effective dispute resolution process,” see page 33.

See also [Supporting the Success of Homeless Children and Youths](#). The National Center for Homeless Education (funded by the U.S. Department of Education) has created free [Educational Rights posters](#) (in English/Spanish; parents/students).

Title VI, Title IX, Section 504, the Age Discrimination Act, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Boy Scouts of America Equal Access Act

Several federal statutes protect the rights of beneficiaries not to be discriminated against in programs or activities receiving federal and/or state financial assistance. Specifically, the following statutes prohibit discrimination: [Title VI, 34 C.F.R. § 100.6\(d\)](#) (race, color, ethnicity, and national origin); [Title IX, 34 C.F.R. § 106.1](#) (sex and pregnancy); [Section 504, 34 C.F.R. § 104.8](#) and [Title II, 28 C.F.R. § 35.106](#) of the Americans with Disabilities Act (disability); and the [Age Discrimination Act, 34 C.F.R. § 110.25](#) (age). [The Boy Scouts of America Equal Access Act, 34 C.F.R. § 108.6](#) requires public schools to provide equal access to the use of school property to the Boy Scouts and other designated youth groups.

The regulations implementing the above statutes require school districts to notify students, parents, and others that they do not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnicity, national origin, sex, pregnancy, disability, or age, and that they provide equal access to the Boy Scouts and other designated youth groups.

The regulations contain minor differences regarding the required content of the notices and the methods used to publish them.

Under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, [29 U.S.C. §794](#), LEAs must undertake to identify and locate every qualified handicapped person residing in the LEA's jurisdiction who is not receiving a public education and take appropriate steps to notify the handicapped persons and their parents of the LEA's duty under this subpart. [7 C.F.R. § 15b.21](#). Also see [7 C.F.R. § 15b.7](#): Notice of nondiscrimination and accessible services.

Pursuant to the 2024 Title IX regulations, schools that receive federal funding must adopt, publish, and implement a policy stating that the recipient does not discriminate on the basis of sex and prohibits sex discrimination in any education program or activity that it operates, as required by Title IX and the regulations, including in admission and employment.106.8(b)(1). The school must provide notice of nondiscrimination to students, employees, and other listed persons, with specific components including how to locate the recipient's nondiscrimination policy and grievance procedures and to report conduct that may constitute sex discrimination.106.8(c).

For the first time, the U.S. Department of Education provided a [resource](#) including language schools can use for policies, notices and grievance procedures.

As of July 31, 2024, pursuant to Federal court orders, the Department is currently enjoined from enforcing the 2024 Title IX regulations in the states of Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming; the Department is also currently enjoined from enforcing the 2024 Title IX regulations at the schools found on this [list](#). Per Court order, this list of schools may be supplemented in the future. The Final Rule and this resource do not currently apply in those states and schools. Pending further court orders, the Department's Title IX regulations, as amended in 2020 remain in effect in those states and schools.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), a school district must give parents of a child with a disability a copy of its procedural safeguards one time per year, and upon initial referral or parental request for an evaluation, the filing of a first request for a due process hearing, a disciplinary action constituting a change in placement, and at the request of a parent. [20 U.S.C. § 1415\(d\)\(1\)\(a\)](#); [34 C.F.R. § 300.504\(a\)](#). The notice must fully explain the IDEA's procedural safeguards in an easily understandable manner, and in the native language of the parents unless it is clearly not feasible to do so. [20 U.S.C. § 1415\(d\)\(2\)](#); [34 C.F.R. § 300.504\(c\), \(d\)](#). Parents may choose to receive the procedural safeguards notice and other notices under the IDEA by email, if the LEA makes this option available. [20 U.S.C. § 1415\(n\)](#); [34 C.F.R. § 300.505](#).

The U.S. Department of Education's [Model Form: Procedural Safeguards Notice](#) provides guidance on required content of forms under the IDEA. NOTE: The procedural safeguards notice requirements in the IDEA also apply to parents of homeless children with disabilities. For more information, see Question B-2 in [Questions and Answers on Special Education and Homelessness](#) by the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services and the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education. Also see the Department of Education's 2022 guidance on [Supporting Students with Disabilities and Avoiding the Discriminatory Use of Student Discipline under Section 504](#) and [Questions and Answers: Addressing the Needs of Children with Disabilities and IDEA's Discipline Provisions](#).

In 2017, the U.S. Department of Education provided guidance on when and how parents must be notified before "records containing personally identifiable information are destroyed under Part B of IDEA." Specifically, it considered whether "under [34 C.F.R. § 300.624](#), a school district must specifically notify parents at the time the district intends to destroy [a student's] records or whether such notice must be provided at the time the records are no longer needed." The Department determine through a [letter](#) that under the IDEA, parents must be informed when the personally identifiable information is no longer needed to provide services.

The U.S. Department of Education issued policy guidance in 2023 on [State General Supervision Responsibilities Under Parts B and C of the IDEA](#). The guidance outlines reasonable timelines for states to identify noncompliance and to issue a written notification of noncompliance. For example, the guidance discusses how and when a state must notify LEAs or EIS programs or providers of an identified noncompliance, and the elements of a written notification of noncompliance. See Questions B-2, B-5, B-6 and B-7.