New York Education Law § 2-d, also known as the "Education Law § 2-d: Education Data Privacy Law," is a state law in New York that addresses the privacy and security of student data. It establishes certain requirements for educational agencies and their third-party service providers to protect the personally identifiable information (PII) of students.

The main goal of Education Law § 2-d is to ensure that student data is appropriately safeguarded and used for authorized educational purposes only. It recognizes the importance of protecting the privacy of students while also allowing for the effective use of technology and data in education.

Key provisions of New York Education Law § 2-d include:

1. Definitions: The law provides definitions for various terms, such as "educational agency," "third-party contractor," and "personally identifiable information" to clarify the scope of the law.
2. Security and privacy requirements: educational agencies and third-party contractors that handle student data are required to implement appropriate security measures to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the data. They must also have safeguards in place to prevent unauthorized access, use, or disclosure of student data.
3. Parental consent: The law requires parental consent for the collection, disclosure, and use of student data, subject to certain exceptions. Parents have the right to access and amend their child's educational records.
4. Data breaches: In the event of a data breach that compromises student data, educational agencies and third-party contractors must notify affected individuals and take necessary steps to address the breach and mitigate harm.
5. Data sharing agreements: educational agencies are required to enter into data-sharing agreements with third-party contractors that specify the authorized purposes for which student data can be used. The agreements must also outline the responsibilities of the contractor in protecting student data.
6. Training and compliance: The law emphasizes the need for educational agencies and contractors to provide training to staff regarding data privacy and security practices. They are also required to periodically review and update their data privacy policies and practices.

New York Education Law § 2-d aims to strike a balance between promoting the use of technology in education and safeguarding student privacy. It recognizes the importance of protecting sensitive student information and provides a legal framework to ensure compliance with privacy and security requirements.

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a federal law in the United States that grants certain rights to students and their parents or guardians regarding the privacy and access to student education records. Enacted in 1974, FERPA applies to educational institutions that receive federal funding, including public and private schools, colleges, and universities.

The main purpose of FERPA is to protect the privacy of students' education records and provide individuals with the right to control the disclosure of their personally identifiable information (PII) contained in those records.