



FERPA Release Form

What is FERPA?

The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, also known as the Buckley Amendment, protects the privacy of student records. The Act provides for the right to inspect and review education records, the right to seek to amend those records, and to limit disclosure of information from the records. The Act applies to all institutions that are the recipients of federal funding. The regulations for FERPA can be found in 34CFR Part 99.

Who is protected under FERPA?

Students who are currently enrolled in higher education institutions or formerly enrolled, regardless of their age or parental dependency status. Students who have applied but have not attended an institution do not have rights under FERPA.

What are education records?

With certain exceptions, a student has rights of access to those records which are directly related to him/her and which are maintained by an educational institution. "Education Records" generally include any record in the possession of the institution which contain information directly related to a student, with the exception of those addressed in the following section.

FERPA contains no requirement that certain records be kept at all. This is a matter of institutional policy and/or state regulation. The records may be handwritten or in the form of print, computer, magnetic tape, e-mail, film, or some other medium. FERPA coverage includes records, files, documents, and data directly related to students. This would include transcripts or other records obtained from a school in which a student was previously enrolled.

What is NOT included in an education record?

- Sole-possession records or private notes held by educational personnel which are not accessible or released to other personnel
- Law enforcement or campus security records which are solely for law enforcement purposes
- Records relating to an individual's employment by the institution (unless employment is contingent on student status)
- Records relating to treatment provided by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional and disclosed only to individuals providing treatment
- Records of an institution which contain only information about an individual obtained after that person is no longer a student at that institution (i.e. alumni records) What documents can be removed from an education record before the student views the record?
- Any information that pertains to another student
- Financial records of the student's parents
- Some confidential letters and statements of recommendation under conditions described in FERPA section 99.12 or institution policy. What is directory information? Institutions may disclose information on a student without violating FERPA through what is known as "directory information." This generally includes a student's name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in officially recognized sports and activities, weight and heights of athletes, dates of

attendance, degrees and awards received, e-mail address, class schedule/roster, full- or part-time status, photograph, and other similar information.

What is not disclosed as directory information?

- GPA
- Grades
- Country of Citizenship
- Race/Ethnicity
- Gender
- Social Security Number

Who would generally be permitted access without the student's written consent?

- School officials who have "legitimate educational interests" as defined in the institution's annual FERPA notification
- Parents of a "dependent student" as defined by the Internal Revenue Code
- The issuer of a judicial order of subpoena which allows the institution to release records without the student's consent, however, a "reasonable effort" must generally be made to notify the student before complying with the order

When do you need consent to disclose personally identifiable information from an education record (including transcripts)?

With specific exceptions, a signed and dated consent by the student must be provided by the student before any disclosure is made. The exceptions to this regulation are listed in the next section.

The written consent must:

- Specify the records that may be disclosed
- State the purpose of disclosure
- Identify the part or class of parties to whom the disclosure may be made
- When is the student's consent NOT required to disclose information? The exceptions are:
 - To institution faculty, staff, and administrators with a legitimate educational interest (defined in the institution's annual notification)
 - To parents of a "dependent student"
 - To federal, state, and local education authorities involving an audit or evaluation of compliance with education programs in connection with processing financial aid
 - To organizations conducting studies for or on behalf of educational institutions
 - To accrediting organizations
 - To comply with judicial order or subpoena, health or safety emergency, directory information
 - To the student results of disciplinary hearing to an alleged victim of a crime of violence
 - Requests to disclose should always be handled with caution and approached on a case-by-case basis

How does increasing technology impact FERPA on our campus?

The use of computerized record-keeping systems is increasing at a tremendous rate. Electronic data will eventually replace most paper documents. We try to ensure that appropriate policies are established to protect the confidentiality of those records, educate faculty, administrators, staff, and students about the policies, and make sure the policies are enforced. The same principles of confidentiality must be applied to electronic data as apply to paper documents. In summary, these general guidelines are not intended to be legal advice. This document provides only a summary of FERPA. For further information regarding FERPA or clarification regarding FERPA, refer to the act and regulations or visit <https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/ferpa> or contact the FERPA representative in the Registrar's Office.

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