

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

Also known as the Buckley Amendment

Statute: 20 U.S.C. § 1232(g)

Regulations: 34 CFR Part 99

Primary Rights of Students under FERPA

- Right to inspect and review education records
 - Right to seek to amend education records
 - Right to have some control over the disclosure of information from education records
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Subpart A – General

- **§ 99.1** *To which educational agencies and institutions do these regulations apply?*
 - FERPA applies to each educational agency and institution that receives funds under any program administered by the Secretary of Education.
 - “Educational institutions” means: schools or other entities that provide educational services and are attended by students.
 - “Educational agencies” means: entities that are authorized to direct and control public elementary or secondary, or postsecondary, institutions.
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§ 99.3 *What definitions apply to these regulations? (Partial)*

- “Education records” are all records which –
 - (1) contain information which is directly related to a student; and
 - (2) are maintained by an educational agency or institution or by a party acting for the agency or institution.
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“Education records,” cont.

- Exceptions to “education records” include –
 - Sole possession records.
 - Records created and maintained by a law enforcement unit for a law enforcement purpose.
 - Employment records (unless contingent on attendance).
 - Medical records made and maintained in the course of treatment and disclosed only to those individuals providing treatment.
 - Records that only contain information about a student after he or she is no longer a student at that institution (e.g., alumni records).
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Definitions, cont.

- “Personally identifiable information” includes, but is not limited to:
 - The student’s name.
 - Name of the student’s parent or other family members.
 - Address of the student or student’s family.
 - A personal identifier, such as a social security number or student number.
 - A list of personal characteristics or other information that would make the student’s identity easily traceable.
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Definitions, cont.

- “Directory information” is –
 - Information not generally considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed.
 - Includes, but is not limited to:
 - name, address, telephone listing, electronic mail address
 - date and place of birth, photographs
 - participation in officially recognized activities and sports
 - field of study
 - weight and height of athletes
 - enrollment status (full-, part-time, undergraduate, graduate)
 - degrees & awards received
 - dates of attendance
 - most recent previous school attended
 - grade level
 - Directory information cannot include student identification numbers or social security numbers.
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Definitions, cont.

- “Record” means any information maintained in any way, including, but not limited to:
 - Handwriting
 - Video or audio tape
 - Computer media
 - Film
 - Print
 - Microfilm and microfiche
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Definitions, cont.

- “Student” means any individual:
 - who is or has been in attendance at an institution; and
 - regarding whom the institution maintains education records.
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§ 99.7 What must an educational agency or institution include in its annual notification?

- Institutions must annually notify students *in attendance* of their rights under FERPA, including:
 - Right to inspect and review education records;
 - Right to request amendment of education records;
 - Right to consent to disclosures, with certain exceptions;
 - Right to file a complaint with U.S. Department of Education
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Annual notification, cont.

- The annual notification must also include the following:
 - Procedure to inspect and review education records;
 - A statement that education records may be disclosed to school officials without prior written consent, including:
 - Specification of criteria for determining who are school officials and
 - What constitutes a legitimate educational interest.
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Annual notification, cont.

- FERPA does not specify the means of notification, other than by any means reasonably likely to inform the students. Examples include:
 - Student handbook
 - School newspaper or catalog
 - Local newspaper
 - Inclusion in student's registration packet
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Subpart B – Inspection and Review of Education Records

- § 99.10 *What rights exist for a student to inspect and review education records?*
 - School must comply with request within 45 days.
 - Generally required to give copies only if failure to do so would effectively deny access – example would be a student or former student who does not live within commuting distance.
 - School may *not* destroy records if request for access is pending.
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Inspection and Review, cont.

- § 99.11 *May an educational agency or institution charge a fee for copies of education records?*
 - Yes – unless imposing a fee effectively prevents a student from exercising his or her right to inspect and review education records.
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Inspection and Review, cont.

- § 99.12 *What limitations exist on the right to inspect and review education records?*
 - If the records contain information on more than one student, the requesting student may inspect, review, or be informed of only the specific information about his or her records.
 - An institution does not have to permit a student to inspect and review education records that are –
 - Confidential letters and statements of recommendation – regarding admission, application for employment, or receipt of an honor or honorary recognition – if the student has waived his or her right to inspect and review those letters and statements.
 - Financial records of his or her parents.
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Subpart C – What are the Procedures for Amending Education Records

- § 99.20, § 99.21, § 99.22
 - Once a student identifies a record he or she believes to contain inaccurate or misleading information:
 - Institution must decide within reasonable period of time whether to amend as requested.
 - If institution decides not to amend, must inform student of right to a hearing.
 - After hearing, if decision is still not to amend, student has a right to insert a statement in the record.
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Subpart D – Disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information From Education Records by an Educational Agency or Institution

- § 99.30 *Under what conditions is prior consent required to disclose information?*
 - Except for specific exceptions, a student shall provide a signed and dated written consent before a school may disclose education records. The consent must:
 - Specify records that may be disclosed;
 - State purpose of disclosure; and
 - Identify party or class of parties to whom disclosure may be made.
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Disclosure provisions, cont.

- **§ 99.31 *Under what conditions is prior consent not required to disclose information?***
 - The exceptions which relate to postsecondary institutions are:
 - To school officials with legitimate educational interests (defined in annual notification)
 - To schools in which a student seeks or intends to enroll
 - To Federal, State, and local authorities conducting an audit, evaluation, or enforcement of education programs
 - In connection with financial aid
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Disclosure provisions, cont.

- **Exceptions, cont.**
 - To organizations conducting studies on behalf of educational institutions
 - To accrediting organizations
 - To parents of a dependent student
 - To comply with a judicial order or subpoena (reasonable effort to notify)
 - In a health or safety emergency
 - Directory information
 - To the student
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Disclosure provisions, cont.

- **Exceptions, cont.**
 - Results of a disciplinary hearing to an alleged victim of a crime of violence
 - Final results of a disciplinary hearing concerning a student who is an alleged perpetrator of a crime of violence and who is found to have committed a violation of the institution's rules or policies
 - Disclosure to parent of student under 21 if the institution determines that the student has committed a violation of its drug or alcohol rules or policies
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Recordkeeping

- **§ 99.32 *What recordkeeping requirements exist concerning requests and disclosures?***
 - An institution must maintain a record of each request for access to and each disclosure from an education record. This record of access must:
 - Be maintained as long as record is maintained;
 - Include the parties who have requested or received information from education records; and
 - Include the legitimate interest parties had in receiving information.
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Recordkeeping, cont.

- The recordkeeping requirement does not apply if the request was from, or the disclosure was made to:
 - The student
 - A properly designated school official for a legitimate educational purpose
 - A party with written consent from the student
 - A party seeking directory information
 - A party with a law enforcement subpoena or court order which specifies that the existence or contents of the subpoena or court order not be disclosed
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Redisdisclosure

- **§ 99.33 *What limitations apply to the redisclosure of information?***
 - When disclosing information from education records to one of the parties listed under § 99.31, an institution should inform the receiving party that the information may not be further disclosed, except when:
 - The disclosure is to the eligible student
 - The receiving party discloses information on behalf of the educational agency or institution under § 99.31
 - The information disclosed is directory information
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Redisdisclosure, cont.

- The disclosure was made pursuant to a court order, subpoena, or in connection with litigation between the institution and student
 - The disclosure is to the parents of a dependent student
 - The disclosure is the final results of a disciplinary hearing concerning a student who is an alleged perpetrator of a crime of violence and who is found to have committed a violation of the institution's rules or policies
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Directory Information

- **§ 99.37 *What conditions apply to disclosing directory information?***
 - An institution may disclose directory information if it has given public notice to students in attendance of:
 - What items the institution has designated as directory information.
 - A student's right to refuse to let the institution designate any or all of the information as directory information.
 - The time within which a student must notify the school in writing that he or she does not want any or all of the information designated as directory information.
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Directory Information, cont.

- FERPA does not define "public notice" – left to the individual school to decide.
 - Means of notice could include:
 - Student handbooks or catalog
 - School or local newspaper
 - Student's registration packet
 - School may choose to include notice regarding directory information with the annual notification required by § 99.7.
 - Notice to former students is not necessary.
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Subpart E – What are the Enforcement Provisions?

- **§§ 99.60-99.67**
 - The Family Policy Compliance Office is authorized by the Secretary of Education to investigate, process, and review complaints and violations under FERPA.
 - Students may file complaints with the U.S. Department of Education.
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For technical assistance and advice to school officials:

Family Policy Compliance Office
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202-4605

Phone: (202) 260-3887
Fax: (202) 260-9001



For *informal* requests for technical
assistance,
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