

FERPA: The Basics

Student Records: Institutional Responsibility and Student Rights

What Every University Employee Must Know



What is FERPA?

FAMILY EDUCATION RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT

- Grants students certain rights concerning their educational record
 - 1. ACCESS inspect and review educational record
 - 2. CONFIDENTIALITY control over disclosure of record
 - 3. AMEND seek to amend an incorrect record



The Basics

- Student educational records are confidential and may generally NOT BE released without written consent of the student
- Faculty/staff can only have access to student information for legitimate use in the completion of job responsibilities
- Need-to-Know



The Basics, continued

- You have a responsibility to protect educational records in your possession
- Student information should only be kept as long as it is valid and useful
- Otherwise destroy responsibly: Shred



What is an Educational Record?

- Directly related to a student
- Maintained by the educational institution
- Includes but not limited to:
- •Grades
- Transcripts
- Class Lists
- Student Schedule

- Financial Records
- Race/Gender
- CWID
- **SSN**

- StudentEmployment &Payroll
- Discipline Files
- Enrollment Records



What is an Educational Record? (Continued)

Does not include:

- Records in 'sole possession' of the maker used as a memory aid
- Seating chart
- Medical/psychological records used solely in connection with treating the student
- •University Police records
- Records related to regular employment



Right to Access

- Must make request in writing
- Assemble data and make available for viewing within 45 days
- Review must take place in the presence of a University official
- Does **NOT** mean student can make a <u>copy of their</u> exam, letters in their file, etc.



No Right to Access

- Financial information submitted by parents
- Records with information about more than one student
 - University must first redact information about other student(s)
- Confidential letters and statements of recommendation if the student has waived his/her right to review



Right to Confidentiality

General Rule:

Obtain written consent from students before disclosing any personally identifiable information (non-directory) from their education records to a third party

NO information can be released for students with a directory/confidentiality hold



Third Party Requests and Electronic Signatures

•Any disclosure of education records to a third party, even in accordance with a student's consent, is permitted but not required under FERPA



Third Party Requests and Electronic Signatures

• Each institution must have the flexibility to decide whether a request for disclosure meets the requirements of FERPA and whether the institution wishes to make the requested disclosure



Third Party Requests and Electronic Signatures

•The FERPA regulations do not require that an eligible student provide his or her consent directly to the educational agency or institution, and these regulations do not impose a different requirement for electronic signatures



Third Party Requests and Electronic Signatures

 FERPA does support a institution's decision to only accept electronic signatures presented on behalf of the eligible student by certain third parties, such as
 Federal or State agencies



Consent NOT NECESSARY For:

1. Directory Information – <u>UNLESS</u> the student has placed a directory hold on their record

- Name
- Address (local & permanent)
- Email address
- Telephone Number
- Major Field of Study
- Dates of Attendance

- Degrees/Awards Received
- Participation in officiallyrecognized activities/sports
- Weight/Height of members of athletic teams
- Most recent previous school attended by the student



Consent NOT NECESSARY For: (Continued)

2. School officials with legitimate educational interest

 Including faculty, administration, clerical and professional employees, and others who need student record information for the effective functioning of their office or position

<u>CAUTION</u>: Disclosure to an instructor with a legitimate educational interest does <u>NOT</u> authorize disclosure of that information to a third party



Consent NOT NECESSARY For: (Continued)

3. Others

- Subpoenas or court orders
- To enforce terms and conditions of financial aid
- Notification of final results of disciplinary actions taken against student who commits crimes of violence or nonforcible sex offense
- Notification to parents of students under 21 who violate university rules or policies governing the possession or use of alcohol or controlled substance
- To appropriate officials if information necessary to protect health or safety of student or other individuals



When Records May Be Released to Parents:

1. Student was claimed as a dependent on most recent Federal Income Tax form

- Releasing records to parents without PROOF of dependency is a violation of FERPA
- LC can have student verify if he/she has been claimed by parent(s) as a dependent
- If discrepancy exists, parent(s) can then be asked to send copy of tax form



2. Student provides written consent

- Adequate written consent must:
 - Specify the precise records to be released
 - Specify the purpose of the disclosure
 - Precisely identify to whom the disclosure may be made
 - Be signed and dated by the student

Consent by **financially independent** student to one parent is **NOT** consent to the other parent



3. Student violates University drug and alcohol policies

- May disclose information regarding the violation of any federal, state, or local law or any rule or policy of the institution governing the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance, <u>IF</u>:
 - ✓ The student is under the age of 21 (20 or younger)
 AND
 - ✓ The University determines the student has committed a disciplinary violation with respect to such use or possession



- 4. Student disciplined for crime of violence or nonforcible sex offense
 - The ONLY information the University may reveal is:
 - Name of the student being disciplined
 - Description of the violation committed
 - Any sanction imposed by the University
 - Names of any other students, (victims, witnesses) BUT ONLY if the other students consent in writing to the release of their names

Disclosure should clarify that the student has been sanctioned through the disciplinary system, and not charged with or found guilty of any criminal offense



5. University receives a subpoena

- Must be lawfully issued and served pursuant to state and federal rules of civil procedure
- Must notify the student prior to release of the records to allow the student to take steps to quash the subpoena or obtain a protective order



5. University receives a subpoena (Continued)

- Can only release records described in the subpoena (a request for academic transcripts does not authorize the release of financial aid records)
- No need to notify if issued by a federal grand jury or law enforcement agency and the subpoena clearly instructs the University "to not disclose to any person the existence or contents of the subpoena or any information furnished in response to the subpoena"



- 6. Disclosure to parents (or others) is necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other individuals
 - Factors that must be considered before releasing non- directory information in a crisis or emergency situation include:
 - The severity of the threat to those involved
 - The need for the information
 - The time required to deal with the emergency
 - The ability of the parties to whom the information is given to deal with the emergency



Link to the FERPA Quiz

Please take a moment to complete the following brief FERPA practical application quiz at the following link:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfy2R8zq5BusakCe77TkdC3CgatfZ9bzmd8FgRH8xKQ1GycA/viewform

Your participation is crucial to our continued accreditation and good standing with SACS. Thank you!