

## What rights do students have under FERPA?

- \* The right to inspect and review their education records within 45 days of their request
- \* The right to request an amendment to their education records
- \* The right to consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in their education records
- \* The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures to comply with FERPA.

## “Legitimate Educational Interest”

A school official has a legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility.

## Public Posting of Grades

The public posting of grades, either by the student’s name, institutional student identification number, or social security number is a violation of FERPA. Using an assigned random number that only the student and instructor know would be an appropriate way to post grades. Even then, the order of posting should not be alphabetic.

## What is directory information?

Institutions may disclose the following information on a student without violating FERPA if the student has not restricted their information.

- \* name
- \* e-mail address
- \* address (local & home)
- \* telephone number (local & home)
- \* college/school and curriculum
- \* enrollment status and credit hour load
- \* dates of attendance
- \* classification
- \* receipt or non-receipt of a degree
- \* academic awards received (dean’s list, honors students)
- \* participation in officially recognized activities
- \* sports photograph
- \* position, weight, and height of athletes

## New Indiana SSN Law

Internal use of SSN information within the Purdue system for the purpose of conducting normal business is still permitted under that law. However, it is important to remember that Purdue data handling guidelines address the usage and methods of exchanging sensitive and restricted data, in addition to just SSN information. These guidelines can be found at:

<http://www.itap.purdue.edu/security/procedures/dataHandling.cfm>

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# FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA)

## INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS AT PURDUE UNIVERSITY

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A quick-reference guide to understanding and applying FERPA



FERPA Training and Certification:  
<http://www2.itap.purdue.edu/registrar/training/ferpa/>

## What are education records?

An education record is any record from which a student can be personally identified and maintained by the university. A student has the right of access to these records.

Education records include any records in whatever medium (handwritten, email, print, magnetic tape, film, diskette, etc.) that is in the possession of any school official. This includes transcripts or other records obtained from a school in which a student was previously enrolled.

## What aren't education records?

- \* sole possession records or private notes held by school officials that are not accessible or released to other personnel,
- \* law enforcement or campus security records that are solely for law enforcement purposes and maintained solely by the law enforcement unit,
- \* records relating to individuals who are employed by the institution (unless related to attendance),
- \* 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 that contain only information about an individual obtained after that person is no longer a student, *i.e.*, alumni records.

## Letters of Recommendation

Statements made by a person making a recommendation that are made from that person's personal observation or knowledge do not require a written release from the student who is the subject of the recommendation. However, if personally identifiable information obtained from a student's education record is included in a letter of recommendation (grades, GPA, etc.), the writer is required to obtain a signed release from the student which:

1. specifies the records that may be disclosed,
2. states the purpose of the disclosure, and
3. identifies the party or class of parties to whom the disclosure can be made.

Since the letter of recommendation would be part of the student's education record, the student has the right to read it – unless he/she has waived that right of access.

## FERPA and Parents' Access to their student's Education Records

1. When a student reaches the age of 18 or begins attending a postsecondary institution, despite of age, FERPA rights transfer from the parent to the student.
2. Parents may obtain directory information at the discretion of the institution.
3. Parents may obtain non-directory information (grades, GPA, etc.) at the discretion of the institution and only after it has been determined that their child is legally their dependent.
4. Parents may also get non-directory information by obtaining a signed consent from their child.

***Call Natalie Rausch at 49-48219  
for  
FERPA assistance.***

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