

Central College

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act Informational Guidelines (FERPA)

Who may have access to student information?

- * The student and any outside party who has the student's written permission.
- * School officials (as defined by the College) who have "legitimate educational interests."
- * Parents of a dependent student as defined by the Internal Revenue Code.
- * A person in response to a lawfully issued subpoena or court order, as long as the College makes a reasonable attempt to notify the student first. Normally, the College will comply with a subpoena after two weeks have elapsed from the day the subpoena was received.
- * State and local education authorities ("Federal and State Authorities") may allow access to your records and personally identifiable information without your consent to any third party designated by a Federal or State Authority to evaluate a federal- or state-supported education program, as well as to researchers performing certain types of studies.

When is the student's consent not required to disclose information?

When the disclosure is:

- * to school officials (defined in policy) who have a legitimate educational interest
- * to federal, state, and local authorities involving an audit or evaluation of compliance with educational programs
- * in connection with financial aid; this includes Veterans' benefits
- * to organizations conducting studies for or on behalf of educational institutions
- * to accrediting organizations
- * to comply with a judicial order or subpoena
- * in a health or safety emergency
- * releasing directory information
- * releasing the results of a disciplinary hearing to an alleged victim of a crime of violence

For more information contact:

Registrar
Central Hall, 2nd Floor
812 University
641.628.5442
registrar@central.edu



5-22-19

What is FERPA?

The *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* helps protect the privacy of student education 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 intent of the legislation is to protect the rights of students and to ensure the privacy and accuracy of education records. The *Act* applies to all institutions that are the recipients of federal aid administered by the Secretary of Education.

What rights does FERPA afford students with respect to their education records?

- * The right to inspect and review their education records within 45 days of the day the college receives a request for access.
Students should submit written requests to The registrar and identify the record(s) they wish to inspect. The staff of the office will make arrangements for access and notify the student of the time and place where the records may be inspected. If the requested records are not maintained by the registrar, the student will be notified of the correct official to whom the request should be addressed.
- * The right to request an amendment to the student's education records that the student believes are inaccurate or misleading.
Students may ask the college to amend a record that they believe is inaccurate or misleading. They should submit the request in writing to the registrar and clearly identify the part of the record they want changed, and specify why it is inaccurate or misleading.
If the college decides not to amend the record as requested by the student, the college will notify the student of the decision and advise the student of his or her right to a hearing regarding the request for amendment. Additional information regarding the hearing will be provided to the student when notified of the hearing.
- * The right to consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent.
One exception which permits disclosure without consent is disclosure to school officials with legitimate educational interests. A school official is a person employed by the university in an administrative, supervisory,

academic or research, or support staff position (including law enforcement unit personnel and health staff); a person or company with whom the college has contracted (such as an attorney, auditor, or collection agent); a person serving on the Board of Trustees; or a student serving on an official committee, such as a disciplinary or grievance committee, or assisting another school official in performing his or her tasks. In addition, the college may also disclose education records to another school in which a student seeks or intends to enroll.

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.

- * The right to file a complaint with the US. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by the college to comply with the requirements of FERPA. The name and address of the Office that administers FERPA is:

Family Policy Compliance Office
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Ave., SW
Washington, D.C. 20202-5920

Who is protected under FERPA?

Students who are currently enrolled or formerly enrolled regardless of their age or status with regard to parental dependency. Students who have applied but have not attended an institution and deceased students do not come under FERPA guidelines.

What are education records?

With certain exceptions, an education record is any record (1) from which a student can be personally identified and (2) maintained by Central College. A student has the right of access to these records.

Education records include any records in whatever medium (handwritten, print, magnetic tape, film, diskette, etc.) that are 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 is not included in an education record?

- * 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

contingent upon 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 at that institution

What is directory information?

Central College may disclose information on a student without violating FERPA if it has designated that information as "directory information." The college does not release information to any person or agency making an unsolicited request. At Central College this includes a student's:

- * name
- * home address (city, state/country)
- * Parent name(s)
- * Parent(s) home address (city, state/country)
- * Campus mail box
- * Central College electronic mail address
- * Phone number (including cell phone)
- * major(s)/minor(s)
- * dates of attendance
- * date and title of degree
- * honors and awards received
- * participation in officially recognized activities and sports
- * weight and height of members of athletic teams
- * thesis titles/topics
- * photograph/image
- * current enrollment status (full-time/part-time)
- * class standing (junior, senior, etc.)
- * anticipated graduation date
- * previous institutions attended

How does a student authorize release of their education record in the form of an academic transcript?

Students must authorize the release of their transcript by written request with signature or by completing and signing a transcript request form available in the registrar's office, or by ordering online through the National Student Clearinghouse. There is fee for transcripts. Contact the registrar's office for more information.