

# **Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)**

## **Guidance**

This document provides a brief summary of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA; 20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 CFR Part 99) regulations and gives guidance for researchers and IRB members on accessing educational records.

### **Summary of the FERPA Regulations**

FERPA is a federal law that protects the privacy of personally identifiable information contained within a student's educational record. FERPA applies to all schools (K-12 including postsecondary institutions) that receive funds under various programs from the U.S. Department of Education.

FERPA defines educational records as records containing information (in any medium – paper, electronic, microfilm, etc) that directly relate to a student and are maintained by an educational institution or by a party acting for the institution.

The information listed below is not considered part of an educational record and thus not regulated by FERPA; however, the information may be regulated or protected by other federal and state laws.

Items not considered part of an educational record include:

- Records kept in sole possession of the maker that are not accessible or revealed to any other person except as a temporary substitute;
- Certain law enforcement records;
- Employment records that relate exclusively to the individual as an employee;
- Records that only contain information about an individual after he or she is no longer a student.

### **Conditions for Which Student Records Can Be Disclosed Without Consent**

Generally, schools must have written permission from the student (or parent if the student is a minor) in order to release any information from a student's education record. However, FERPA allows schools to disclose educational records without consent under special circumstances. The U.S. Department of Education's summary of the FERPA regulations lists the following conditions for which student records can be disclosed without consent:

- School officials with legitimate educational interest;
- Other schools to which a student is transferring;
- Specified officials for audit or evaluation purposes;
- Appropriate parties in connection with financial aid to a student;
- Organizations conducting certain studies for or on behalf of the school;
- Accrediting organizations;
- To comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena;
- Appropriate officials in cases of health and safety emergencies; and
- State and local authorities, within a juvenile justice system, pursuant to specific state law.

- Directory information. FERPA defines directory information as information contained in a student's education record that would not generally be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed. FERPA also provides guidance on what may be considered directory information; however, each institution is free to designate less information as directory information. FERPA permits the following to be designated as directory information: the student's name, address, telephone listing, electronic mail address, photograph, date and place of birth, major field of study, dates of attendance, grade level, enrollment status (e.g., undergraduate or graduate; full-time or part-time), participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weight and height of members of athletic teams, degrees, honors and awards received, and the most recent educational institution attended. UK's definition of directory information includes the maximum amount of information protected under FERPA, and available at the following website: <http://www.uky.edu/StudentAffairs/Code/part5.htm>.

Researchers should note that the following are never designated as directory information: a student's social security number, citizenship, gender, religious preference, grades, and Grade Point Average (GPA). Subjects must sign a consent form to release any of the items listed above.

Under FERPA, students are also given the opportunity to file a request to prevent disclosure of directory information, commonly known as "opting out". An institution will not release any information on a student, even directory information, if a student has "opted out".

### **Guidance for Researchers & IRB Members**

It's important that researchers apply FERPA and human subject protection regulations when accessing educational records. Generally FERPA and IRB requirements are met if a student signs a consent form to participate in a study and authorizes release of his/her educational records for research purposes. In instances where a researcher requests to waive the informed consent process, the following conditions must be met:

1. Generally, FERPA allows a researcher to access and release information in an educational record for any of the items listed in the section above entitled: "Conditions for Which Student Records Can Be Disclosed without Consent". Please note that the Office of Research Integrity will forward any requests to access information without a consent form to UK's legal counsel. Legal counsel will make the final determination if the study meets the criteria to release educational information without a signed consent form.
2. Researchers must have permission from UK's Registrar to access educational records at the University of Kentucky. University requirements are available at the Office of the Registrar's web page: <http://www.uky.edu/Registrar/ferpa.htm>. Please note that UK Registrar does not maintain educational records for the College of Medicine or the College of Dentistry. Researchers should contact the respective colleges and abide by their FERPA requirements.
3. If researchers propose to access student records at institutions other than UK, researchers should contact each institution and follow that institution's FERPA policy when accessing directory information. Each educational institution designates what information is considered directory information.

4. In accordance with FERPA, an educational institution has the authority to determine what information may be accessed from an educational record. If an institution denies an investigator access to information in an educational record, the IRB cannot overrule the decision.
5. According to the IRB federal regulations, for non-exempt studies, an IRB cannot waive informed consent or documentation of informed consent unless specific conditions are met. Consequently, researchers should include rationale for waiver requests in the IRB application even in circumstances where FERPA allows access without prior consent.
6. FERPA and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) regulations provide conflicting requirements for medical records. In some situations FERPA is more restrictive than HIPAA for researchers. Researchers should contact each educational institution and follow that institution's applicable policies, whether FERPA and/or HIPAA policy when accessing student medical records. Please note that the University of Kentucky has elected to follow both FERPA and HIPAA regulations for University Health Services (UHS) medical records. Please contact ORI or UHS at the numbers listed below if your research proposal involves accessing student medical records.

**Contacts for Additional Information:**

If you have research questions, contact: Joe Brown, Research Privacy Specialist, at (859) 257-9084 or [jrbrow3@email.uky.edu](mailto:jrbrow3@email.uky.edu).

For questions regarding UK FERPA requirements, contact: Jacqueline Hager, Associate Registrar, at (859) 859 257-7157 or [jhager@email.uky.edu](mailto:jhager@email.uky.edu)

For questions regarding University Health Services medical records, contact Lynn Crothers, Clinic Coordinator and Privacy Officer, at 323-5823 extension 268.

Document compiled by ORI in Aug 2005. Data Sources - the University of Kentucky's Office of the Registrar's web page (<http://www.uky.edu/Registrar/ferpa.htm>), FERPA regulations ([http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx\\_03/34cfr99\\_03.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_03/34cfr99_03.html)) and the US Department of Education's Summary of the FERPA regulations (<http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/ferpa/index.html>).

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