

# CRS Report for Congress

Received through the CRS Web

## The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act: A Legal Overview

Jody Feder  
Legislative Attorney  
American Law Division

### Summary

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) of 1974 guarantees parental access to student education records, while limiting the disclosure of those records to third parties. The act, sometimes referred to as the Buckley Amendment, responded to parents' growing concerns over privacy and the belief that parents should have the right to learn about the information schools were using to make decisions concerning their children. Although no substantial changes have been made to FERPA since 2001, there is at least one bill — H.R. 130 — in the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress that proposes to amend the statute.

This report provides an overview of FERPA's statutory provisions,<sup>1</sup> as well as discusses several court cases that have clarified the statute's requirements.

### Access to Education Records

Under FERPA, educational agencies and institutions that receive federal funds must provide parents with access to the educational records of their children. Access must be provided within a reasonable time, but no later than forty-five days after a request to access education records has been made.<sup>2</sup> In addition, the statute provides parents with an opportunity to challenge the content of their children's education records in order to ensure that the records are not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of a student's privacy rights.<sup>3</sup>

Under the statute, education records are defined to include those records, files, documents, and other materials that contain information directly related to a student and that are maintained by an educational agency or institution or by a person acting for such

---

<sup>1</sup> 20 U.S.C. § 1232g.

<sup>2</sup> *Id.* at § 1232g(a)(1)(A).

<sup>3</sup> *Id.* at § 1232g(a)(2). *See also* 34 C.F.R. § 99.21(a)-(b).

agency or institution.<sup>4</sup> Education records may also include videotape and products of other media.<sup>5</sup> However, education records do not include any of the following: (1) records of educational personnel that are in the sole possession of the maker and not accessible to anyone other than a substitute; (2) records maintained by a law enforcement unit of an educational agency or institution for purposes of law enforcement; (3) employment records; or (4) medical records for students who are age eighteen or older.<sup>6</sup>

The parents of a student may exercise rights granted by FERPA until the student reaches the age of eighteen or attends an institution of postsecondary education. At that point, the rights defined by FERPA are transferred from the parents to the student.<sup>7</sup> However, FERPA provides that certain types of information shall not be available to students in institutions of postsecondary education. Such students shall not have access to their parents' financial records. Letters and statements of recommendation submitted prior to the enactment of FERPA must also remain confidential if the letters are not used for other purposes. Finally, recommendations regarding admission to any educational agency or institution, application for employment, and the receipt of an honor or honorary recognition must remain confidential if the student has signed a waiver of his right of access.<sup>8</sup>

## Release of Education Records

In addition to requirements regarding access to educational records, FERPA prohibits educational agencies or institutions that receive federal funds from having a policy or practice of releasing the education records of a student without the written consent of his parents.<sup>9</sup> In addition, each educational agency or institution must maintain a record that identifies those individuals, agencies, or organizations that have requested or obtained access to a student's education records.<sup>10</sup>

Consent is not required for the release of education records to certain individuals and organizations. For example, education records may be released without consent to certain school or government officials, including the following: school officials with a legitimate educational interest in the records; school officials at a school to which a student intends to transfer, as long as the parents are notified of the transfer; authorized representatives of the Comptroller General of the United States, the Secretary of Education, or state educational authorities in connection with an audit and evaluation of federally supported education programs or in connection with the enforcement of federal requirements that relate to such programs; authorized representatives of the Attorney General for law enforcement purposes; in connection with a student's application for, or receipt of, financial aid; state and local officials pursuant to a state statute that requires disclosure

---

<sup>4</sup> 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(A).

<sup>5</sup> 34 C.F.R. § 99.3.

<sup>6</sup> 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(B); 34 C.F.R. § 99.3.

<sup>7</sup> 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(d).

<sup>8</sup> *Id.* at § 1232g(a)(1)(C).

<sup>9</sup> *Id.* at § 1232(b)(1).

<sup>10</sup> *Id.* at § 1232(b)(4)(A).

concerning the juvenile justice system and the system's ability to effectively serve the student whose records are released; and persons designated in a federal grand jury subpoena or any other subpoena issued for a law enforcement purpose.<sup>11</sup>

In addition, education records may be released without consent to certain third parties other than school or government officials. For example, organizations conducting studies for the purpose of developing, validating, or administering predictive tests, administering student aid programs, and improving instruction may access education records. However, such studies must be conducted in a manner that does not reveal the personal identification of students and their parents, and the education records must be destroyed when they are no longer needed. Education records may also be released to accrediting organizations to carry out their accrediting functions, and to the parents of a dependent student. Finally, education records may be released in connection with an emergency if the records are necessary to protect the health or safety of the student or other persons.<sup>12</sup>

In 2001, the definition of "education records" and the requirements related to the release of such records was the subject of review in a case before the Supreme Court. The central question in the case, *Owasso Independent School District v. Falvo*,<sup>13</sup> was whether peer grading and the practice of calling out grades in class resulted in an impermissible release of education records. Falvo, the mother of three children in the Owasso Independent School District, argued that the grades on student-graded assignments were education records maintained by students acting for an educational institution and that students should not be allowed to call out the grades they recorded in class because education records may not be released without consent. The school district, on the other hand, maintained that FERPA's definition of "education records" covered only institutional records or materials maintained in a permanent file, such as final course grades, standardized test scores, attendance records, and similar information, but not student homework or classroom work.<sup>14</sup>

Ultimately, the Court concluded that the grades on peer-graded student assignments were not education records, identifying two statutory explanations for its decision. First, the Court determined that student assignments are not "maintained" within the meaning of FERPA's definition of "education records" because neither the teacher nor the students maintain the grades of a recently corrected assignment in a manner that reflected a common understanding of when something is "maintained."<sup>15</sup> As the Court observed, the word "maintain" suggests records that "will be kept in a filing cabinet in a records room at the school or on a permanent secure database...."<sup>16</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup> *Id.* at § 1232(b)(1).

<sup>12</sup> *Id.*

<sup>13</sup> 534 U.S. 426 (2002).

<sup>14</sup> *Id.* at 431-32.

<sup>15</sup> *Id.* at 432-33.

<sup>16</sup> *Id.* at 433.

Second, the Court concluded that student graders are not “person[s] acting for” an educational institution for purposes of FERPA’s definition of “education records.” The Court found that the phrase “acting for” does not suggest students, but rather connotes agents of the school, such as teachers, administrators, and other school employees.<sup>17</sup> Moreover, the Court maintained that correcting a classmate’s work could be viewed as being part of an assignment: “It is a way to teach material again in a new context, and it helps show students how to assist and respect fellow pupils.”<sup>18</sup> The Court understood FERPA to not prohibit such educational techniques.

The Court also noted that finding the grades on peer-graded assignments to be education records would impose requirements under FERPA that would seem unimaginable. For example, each teacher would have an obligation to keep a separate record of access for each student’s assignments. Parents would have to be provided an opportunity to challenge the accuracy of a grade on each test or project completed by each child.<sup>19</sup> The Court observed that the logical consequences of finding peer-graded assignments to be education records would seem unbounded.

## Directory Information

Absent prior notice from a parent, an educational agency or institution may release directory information without consent. FERPA defines directory information to include the following:

the student’s name, address, telephone listing, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weight and height of members of athletic teams, dates of attendance, degrees and awards received, and the most recent previous educational agency or institution attended by the student.<sup>20</sup>

An agency or institution compiling directory information must give public notice of the categories of information it has designated as “directory information,” and must allow a reasonable period of time after the issuance of such notice to permit a parent to inform the agency or institution that parental consent must be given before the release of any or all of the directory information.<sup>21</sup>

## Disclosure of Misconduct and Drug and Alcohol Violations

FERPA does not restrict postsecondary institutions from disclosing certain information about student misconduct and from identifying student drug and alcohol violations. For example, a postsecondary institution may disclose to an alleged victim of any crime of violence or nonforcible sex offense the final results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against the alleged perpetrator. Likewise, an

---

<sup>17</sup> *Id.*

<sup>18</sup> *Id.*

<sup>19</sup> *Id.* at 434-36.

<sup>20</sup> 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(5).

<sup>21</sup> *Id.*

institution may disclose to anyone the final results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted against a student who is an alleged perpetrator of any crime of violence or nonforcible sex offense if the institution determines as a result of the proceeding that the student committed a violation of the institution's rules or policies with respect to such crime or offense.<sup>22</sup>

In addition, a postsecondary institution may disclose to a parent or legal guardian of a student information regarding any 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. However, disclosure is permitted only when the student is under the age of twenty-one and the institution determines that the student committed a disciplinary violation with respect to the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance.<sup>23</sup>

## **Disclosures Related to the Investigation and Prosecution of Terrorism**

In 2001, FERPA was amended to allow the Attorney General (AG) or certain employees designated by the AG to seek access to education records that are relevant to an authorized investigation or prosecution of a terrorism-related offense or an act of domestic or international terrorism. These records may be disseminated and used as evidence in an administrative or judicial proceeding.<sup>24</sup>

To obtain access to the records, the AG or his designee must submit a written application to a court for an order requiring an educational agency or institution to release the records. The application must certify that there are specific facts that give reason to believe that the education records are likely to contain relevant information, and the court shall issue the order if it finds that the application includes this certification.<sup>25</sup> Education records disclosed pursuant to a court order are not subject to FERPA's requirement that educational agencies and institutions maintain records identifying entities that have requested or obtained access to a student's education records.<sup>26</sup>

## **Enforcement of FERPA Violations**

Educational agencies and institutions found to have a policy of denying parental access to a student's education records or releasing a student's education records without written consent may be denied funds under FERPA. The Secretary of Education is authorized to deal with violations of the act and to establish or designate a review board for investigating and adjudicating FERPA violations.<sup>27</sup> The Family Policy Compliance Office (FPCO), which acts as a review board, permits students and parents who suspect

---

<sup>22</sup> *Id.* at § 1232g(b)(6).

<sup>23</sup> *Id.* at § 1232g(i).

<sup>24</sup> *Id.* at § 1232g(j)(1).

<sup>25</sup> *Id.* at § 1232g(j)(2).

<sup>26</sup> *Id.* at § 1232g(b)(4).

<sup>27</sup> *Id.* at § 1232g(f), (g).

a violation to file individual written complaints.<sup>28</sup> If a violation is found after investigation, the FPCO will notify the complainant and the educational agency or institution of its findings and identify the specific steps that the agency or institution must take to comply with FERPA.<sup>29</sup> If the agency or institution fails to comply within a reasonable period of time, the Secretary may either withhold further payments under any applicable program, issue a complaint to compel compliance through a cease-and-desist order, or terminate eligibility to receive funding.<sup>30</sup>

In *Gonzaga University v. Doe*,<sup>31</sup> the Court considered whether a student could enforce the provisions of FERPA by suing an institution for damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, which provides a remedy for violations of federally conferred rights. The respondent, a former student at Gonzaga, planned to teach in the Washington state public school system after graduation. Washington required new teachers to obtain an affidavit of good moral character from a dean of their graduating college or university, but the respondent was denied such an affidavit after Gonzaga's teacher certification specialist informed the state agency responsible for teacher certification of allegations involving sexual misconduct by the respondent. The respondent sued Gonzaga, alleging a violation of section 1983 for the impermissible release of personal information to an unauthorized person under FERPA.<sup>32</sup>

The Court found that FERPA creates no personal rights that may be enforced under section 1983. The Court noted that unless Congress expresses an unambiguous intent to confer individual rights, federal funding provisions, like those included in FERPA, provide no basis for private enforcement under section 1983. The respondent had argued that as long as Congress intended for a statute to "benefit" putative plaintiffs, the statute could be found to confer rights enforceable under section 1983.<sup>33</sup> The Court disagreed: "it is the rights, not the broader or vaguer 'benefits' or 'interests,' that may be enforced under the authority of that section."<sup>34</sup> The Court also observed that FERPA's nondisclosure provisions had an aggregate focus and were not concerned with the needs of any particular person.<sup>35</sup> By having such a focus, the provisions could not be understood to give rise to individual rights.

---

<sup>28</sup> 34 C.F.R. § 99.63.

<sup>29</sup> *Id.* at § 99.66.

<sup>30</sup> *Id.* at § 99.67(a).

<sup>31</sup> 536 U.S. 273 (2002).

<sup>32</sup> *Id.* at 277.

<sup>33</sup> *Id.* at 282.

<sup>34</sup> *Id.* at 283.

<sup>35</sup> *Id.* at 288.