The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA)

The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 protects the privacy of students’ educational records. The statute governing access to records maintained by educational institutions and the release of educational information. The Institute is in compliance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974. Compliance procedures are further defined in the Student Handbook.

The statute provides students access to their permanent files and an opportunity for a hearing to challenge the records if they are inaccurate or otherwise inappropriate. Permission must be obtained from a student before releasing personally identifiable data from the records.

As of January 3, 2012, the U.S. Department of Education’s FERPA regulations expand the circumstances under which your education records and personally identifiable information (PII) contained in such records—including your Social Security Number, grades, or other private information—may be accessed without your consent. First, the U.S. Comptroller General, the U.S. Attorney General, the U.S. Secretary of Education, or state and local education authorities (“Federal and State Authorities”) may allow access to your records and PII without your consent to any third party designated by a Federal or State Authority to evaluate a federal- or state-supported education program. The evaluation may relate to any program that is “principally engaged in the provision of education,” such as early childhood education and job training, as well as any program that is administered by an education agency or institution. Second, Federal and State Authorities may allow access to your education records and PII without your consent to researchers performing certain types of studies, in certain cases even when we object to or do not request such research. Federal and State Authorities must obtain certain use-restriction and data security promises from the entities that they authorize to receive your PII, but the Authorities need not maintain direct control over such entities. In addition, in connection with Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems, State Authorities may collect, compile, permanently retain, and share without your consent PII from your education records, and they may track your participation in education and other programs by linking such PII to other personal information about you that they obtain from other Federal or State data sources, including workforce development, unemployment insurance, child welfare, juvenile justice, military service, and migrant student records systems.

Basic Policy - No information other than Directory Information shall be released without written permission from the student. Permission is valid for one year from the date it was written. Student release forms must be signed annually. Parents/legal guardians showing proof that the student is listed as a dependent on the family’s most recent tax return may have access to the student records. At no time, shall any information other than Directory Information be released over the telephone because the caller’s identification cannot be determined. (MTI Policy 1061)

Directory Information - The federal privacy act defines certain information as Directory Information. MTI personnel may, upon request, orally, in writing, or electronically disclose Directory Information including:

- Student's name
- Major field of study
- Dates of attendance
- Degrees and awards received
- Most recent previous educational institution attended
- Participation in officially recognized activities and sports
• Information which denotes accomplishments or achievements
• Individual and group photographs

Although directory information is public, MTI personnel are encouraged to use professional discretion in the release of this information. *Mass information requests of Directory Information for solicitation purposes will not be granted.*

**Exceptions to the Basic Policy** - No one other than MTI personnel shall have access to, nor will the school disclose, any information from the student's educational records (other than Directory Information noted previously) without the written consent of the student except as follows:

1. Providers of financial aid.
2. Accrediting agencies carrying out accreditation functions.
3. A judicial order.
4. An emergency situation as determined by the President, Vice-President of Academic Affairs, Registrar, Dean of Enrollment or designee.

**Additional Student Rights** - FERPA provides an opportunity for a student to inspect and review his/her educational records. It requires that students be notified about rights and existing records via at least one publication which is distributed to the entire community. It also permits the student to request an opportunity for a hearing to challenge the content of educational records believed to be inaccurate or misleading or in violation of the student’s right to privacy or other rights (for information, contact the Vice-President of Academic Affairs or Registrar).

1. All students wishing to review a copy of their educational record must present valid identification.
2. All students wishing to receive a copy of their educational records must make a written request to the Registrar’s office. There are pre-determined fees for copies of a student’s educational records. A one-week turnaround is required. Transcripts will not be released if a financial hold exists on a student. Except in unusual circumstances, MTI will *not* make copies of source documents (high school or college transcripts) that originated at another agency or institution.

**Responsible Office** - The Registrar or designee is the MTI official who coordinates inspection, review, and/or disclosure procedures for student educational records. For further questions related to the release of student record information, please contact the Registrar’s office.

*From the MTI Student Handbook*