



FERPA and You

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a federal law that keeps your educational information private. This information includes your report cards, transcripts, disciplinary records, contact and family information, and class schedules.

Your Teachers

- Should tell you and your parent(s) or guardians about FERPA policies and procedures.
- Should not give your information to anyone outside the school system, without their consent (or yours, if you are over 18).
- If your teachers have information or notes about you, such as grades, an IEP, or other accommodations you need, they should not be revealed to anyone who doesn't need to know. This includes classmates, your siblings, and other school workers.

Administrators

("Administrators" includes superintendents, principals, vice principals, deans, office staff, and other school employees.)

- Should know what information should and shouldn't be confidential.
- Should know which students are above and below 18.
- Should help protect confidential information and make sure it is accurate and up-to-date.
- Should help teachers make privacy decision about educational technology in the classroom and in the home.



You

- Once you turn 18, your parents have no access to your information— unless you sign a waiver allowing them to access it.
- If you transfer to another school, your educational records, including disciplinary records, should go with you.
- After you graduate, your data must be destroyed.
- You should not be required to give personal information to a third party—for instance, to download or use an educational app.

Parents

- Have a right to your data if you are under 18.
- After you turn 18, or enter college, your parents have *no* right to your educational records unless you sign a waiver.