Annual Notice to Students Family Rights and Privacy Act of 1974

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) affords students certain rights with respect to their education records. A detailed explanation of those rights may be found at 34 C.F.R. § 99.1 et. seq. In summary, they are:

1. The right to inspect and review the student's education records within 45 days of the day Trinity College of Nursing & Health Sciences receives a request for access. Students should submit to the College Registrar a written request that identifies the records(s) they wish to inspect. The Registrar will make arrangements for access and notify the student of the time and place where the records may be inspected. If the records are not maintained by the Registrar, he/she will advise the student as to whom the request should be addressed.

2. The right to request an amendment of the student's education record(s) that the student believes are inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the student's right to privacy. Students desiring an amendment to their education record should write the Registrar, and clearly identify the part of the record they want changed, and specify why it is inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the student's privacy. The student's right to request an amendment may not be used to challenge grades.

3. The right to a hearing regarding the request for an amendment of the student's education records. If the College decides not to amend the record as requested by the student, the College must 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 procedures will be provided to the student when notified of the right to a hearing.

4. The right to prevent the College's disclosure of the student's personally identifiable information from the student's education records in most circumstances. The College must obtain the written consent of a student before disclosing that student's personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent. Where required, a student's consent must specify the records to be disclosed, the purpose of the disclosure, and the party or class of parties to whom disclosure may be made. Among several others, FERPA contains the following exceptions allowing the College to disclose a student's personally identifiable information:

   a. Disclosure to school officials with legitimate educational interests is permitted without a student's written consent. A school official is a person employed by the College 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 institutional services or functions that the College would otherwise use employees to perform (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. 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. A school official must be under the direct control of the institution with respect to the use and maintenance of information from education records.

   b. Disclosures to parents are permitted in three situations. First, disclosure of a student's personally identifiable information to parents is permitted absent a student's written consent in the event of a health or safety emergency. The College may disclose education records in an emergency if the College determines that there is an articulable and significant threat to the health or safety of the student or other individuals. Second, disclosure of a student's personally identifiable information is permitted to parents of the student if the student is a dependent pursuant to Section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and notice is given to the student that a parent has requested such information. Third, disclosure of a student's personally identifiable information to parents is permitted without the student's written consent if the student is under 21 and has violated a law or College rule or policy governing alcohol or controlled substance consumption or possession.