



ANNUAL NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS UNDER FERPA 2025

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) affords students who are 18 years of age or older certain rights with respect to the student's education records. These rights are:

1. The right to inspect and review the student's education records within 45 days after the day California Coast University receives a request for access.

Students who wish to inspect their education records should submit to the Registrar a written request (including student's signature) that identifies the records 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.

2. The right to request the amendment of the student's education records that the student believes are inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy rights under FERPA.

Students who wish to ask California Coast University to amend their education record should write the Registrar, clearly identify the part of the record they want changed and specify why it should be changed. If the school decides not to amend the record as requested by the student, the school will notify the student of the decision and of their 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.

3. The right to provide written consent before the school discloses personally identifiable information (PII) from the student's education records, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent.

One exception, which permits disclosure without consent, is disclosure to school officials with legitimate educational interests. The criteria for determining who constitutes a school official and what constitutes a legitimate educational interest must be set forth in the school's annual notification for FERPA rights. A school official typically includes a person employed by the school as an administrator, supervisor, instructor, or support staff member (including health or medical staff and law enforcement unit personnel) or a person serving on the school board. A school official also may include a volunteer, contractor, or consultant who, while not employed by the school, performs an institutional service or function for which the school would otherwise use its own employees and who is under the direct control of the school with respect to the use and maintenance of PII from education records, such as an attorney, auditor, medical consultant, or therapist; a parent or student volunteering to serve on an official committee, such as a disciplinary or grievance committee. A school official typically has a legitimate educational

interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibility.

Upon request, the school discloses education records without consent to officials of another school in which a student seeks or intends to enroll or is already enrolled if the disclosure is for purposes of the student's enrollment or transfer. [NOTE: FERPA requires a school to make a reasonable attempt to notify the student of the records request unless it states in its annual notification that it intends to forward records on request, or the disclosure is initiated by the student.]

4. The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures by California Coast University to comply with the requirements of FERPA. The name and address of the Office that administers FERPA are:

Family Policy Compliance Office
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202