

General Information

About Purdue

About

Purdue University, a top public research institution, offers higher education at its highest proven value. Committed to affordability, the University has frozen tuition and most fees at 2012-13 levels. Committed to student success, Purdue is changing the student experience with greater focus on faculty-student interaction and creative use of technology. Committed to pursuing scientific discoveries and engineered solutions, Purdue has streamlined pathways for faculty and student innovators who have a vision for moving the world forward.

Link to About Purdue website: <http://www.purdue.edu/purdue/about/index.html>

Accreditation

Office of Institutional Assessment

In the United States, academic institutions and programs use accreditation to ensure that they are meeting established standards of educational quality. Accreditation is a voluntary process of self-reflection and peer review that helps institutions to identify opportunities and challenges throughout the university.

Institutional Accreditation

There are two types of accreditation, institutional and specialized. Institutional accreditors, often referred to as "regional" accreditors, examine a college or university as a whole. Purdue University has been accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools (HLC-NCA) since 1913. Our most recent accreditation visit was in March of 2010.

The HLC's new Open Pathway for maintaining accreditation seeks to offer greater value to institutions by focusing on both an assurance of quality and an engagement in continuous improvement. Two Assurance Reviews will take place in the ten-year cycle. One in Year 4 through an online reporting system and one in Year 10 that couples the online assurance report with a campus visit. In addition, our campus will complete a Quality Initiative between Years 5 and 9 focused on institutional innovation and improvement suited to our needs and circumstances.

Specialized Accreditation

Specialized accreditors evaluate specific educational programs. Professional accreditors, such as those for business, engineering, and other technical areas, fall into this category. For a list of programs at Purdue University with specialized accreditation, click [here](#).

Board of Trustees, Officers of Administration and Instruction

Current Board of Trustees

Name	City	Term
Sonny Beck	Atlanta, IN	2013-2016
Michael Berghoff, Vice Chairman	Indianapolis, IN	2009-2018
JoAnn Brouillette	West Lafayette, IN	2006-2018
Vanessa Castagna	Dallas, TX	2013-2018
John Hardin Jr.	Danville, IN	1992-2016
Michael Klipsch	Carmel, IN	2015-2017
Gary Lehman	Lafayette, IN	2010-2017
Kelsey Quin	Peru, IN	2013-2015
Thomas Spurgeon, Chairman	Peoria, IL	2005-2017
Don Thompson	Chicago, IL	2009-2016

If you wish to send an email message to a trustee, please direct it to trustees@purdue.edu.

Board Officers

Former Trustees

Chairmen

Faculty Senate

Please visit the University Senate to learn about the Faculty Senate Chair, meetings and minutes, committees and bylaws.

For Current Members, visit <http://www.purdue.edu/senate/committees/universityMembers.html>.

The President's Office

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr. Biography

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr. was unanimously selected by the Purdue Board of Trustees on Thursday, June 21, 2012, to be the university's 12th president. Daniels assumed that role in January 2013, at the conclusion of his term as Governor of the State of Indiana.

He was elected as the 49th governor of Indiana in 2004, in his first bid for any elected office. He was reelected in 2008 to a second and final term, receiving more votes than any candidate for any public office in the state's history.

President Daniels came from a successful career in business and government, holding numerous top management positions in both the private and public sectors. His work as CEO of the Hudson Institute and President of Eli Lilly and Company's North American Pharmaceutical Operations taught him the business skills he brought to state government. He also served as Chief of Staff to Senator Richard Lugar, Senior Advisor to President Ronald Reagan and Director of the Office of Management and Budget under President George W. Bush.

Daniels' first legislative success created the public-private Indiana Economic Development Corporation to replace a failing state bureaucracy in the mission of attracting new jobs. In its first four years of existence, the agency broke all previous records for new jobs in the state and was associated with more than \$18 billion of new investment. In 2008, Site Selection Magazine and CNBC both named Indiana as the Most Improved State for Business in the country. In 2012, Indiana became the 23rd Right-to-Work state. Indiana is now near the top of every national ranking of business attractiveness and is the top job-creating state in the nation.

On his first day in office, Governor Daniels created the first Office of Management and Budget to look for efficiencies and cost savings across state government. In 2005, he led the state to its first balanced budget in eight years and, without a tax increase, transformed the nearly \$800 million deficit he inherited into an annual surplus of \$370 million within a year. The governor also repaid hundreds of millions of dollars the state had borrowed from Indiana's public schools, state universities and local units of government in previous administrations, and reduced the state's overall debt by 40 percent. The second biennial budget replicated this fiscal discipline and built reserves equal to 10 percent of annual spending. Today Indiana has a AAA credit rating (the first in state history) and the fewest state employees per capita in the U.S.

During his first term, Governor Daniels spearheaded a host of reforms aimed at improving the performance of state government. These changes and a strong emphasis on performance measurement have led to many state agencies, including the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Department of Child Services and Department of Correction winning national awards.

Governor Daniels' innovations include the 2006 lease of the Indiana Toll Road. This is the largest privatization of public infrastructure in the United States and generated nearly \$4 billion for Major Moves, the state's record-breaking 10-year transportation and infrastructure program. The Healthy Indiana Plan was enacted in 2007 to provide healthcare coverage for uninsured Hoosier adults, and comprehensive property tax reforms in 2008 resulted in the biggest tax cut in Indiana history. Today Indiana has the lowest property taxes in the nation. Both initiatives received overwhelming bipartisan support.

In 2011, under his guidance, Indiana passed the most sweeping education reforms in the country. Because of these reforms, Indiana is dramatically expanding charter schools, providing parents with more school choice, revising teacher evaluations and expanding full-day kindergarten funding. In 2010, he established WGU Indiana, a partnership between the state and Western

Governors University aimed at expanding access to higher education for Hoosiers and increasing the percentage of the state's adult population with education beyond high school.

Many organizations have recognized the governor's leadership. In October 2010, Daniels received The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation's inaugural Medal for Distinguished Service to Education for his efforts to reform education. In January 2011, the governor was one of three recipients selected to receive the first-ever Fiscy Award, presented for leadership and commitment to responsible financial stewardship by the non-partisan Fiscy Awards Committee. Daniels also received the "2011 Friend of the Family Award" from the Indiana Family Institute, which recognized him for his strong record of pro-family, pro-life and pro-faith actions taken as Indiana's chief executive. In May 2012, the Manhattan Institute presented the governor with its Alexander Hamilton Award for his achievements in state government; including healthcare improvements, landmark education reforms and fiscal responsibility.

The governor's conservation efforts have set aside record acreages of protected wetlands and wildlife habitats. In March 2011, Daniels was a recipient of the Wetland Conservation Achievement Award from the national conservation organization, Ducks Unlimited, for "making land conservation a top priority and for preserving thousands of invaluable acres across the state for future generations." In January 2012, he received the Chancellor Award for Conservation and Wildlife Protection from the Weatherby Foundation and in March 2012, he also was awarded the Theodore Roosevelt Award from the Indiana Wildlife Federation. His efforts earned him the nickname "The Teddy Roosevelt of Indiana" by the Nature Conservancy.

Daniels received the Woodrow Wilson Award from Princeton University in February 2013. The award recognizes an alumnus whose career embodies the call to duty in Wilson's famous speech, "Princeton in the Nation's Service." The award was presented during Alumni Day activities on February 23, 2013. He was also the recipient in June 2013 of the Bradley Prize from the Milwaukee-based Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation. The award recognizes accomplishments that "strengthen American institutions." In announcing the prize, the foundation stated that Daniels "established himself as an economic reformer who guided Indiana through the recession with a budget surplus and a firm foundation for economic growth."

In August 2013, it was announced that Daniels was named the 2013 recipient of the Excellence in Innovation Award by Centric's Indiana Innovation Network. The award recognizes "those individuals and organizations who are successfully leading the innovation charge in their state."

In February 2013, Daniels was asked to co-chair a National Research Council committee to review and make recommendations on the future of the U.S. human spaceflight program. The appointment to the Committee on Human Spaceflight runs through June 30, 2014. In March 2013, Daniels was elected to the board of Energy Systems Network (ESN), Indiana's industry-driven clean technology initiative.

Daniels, who is also the author of the best-selling book "Keeping the Republic: Saving America by Trusting Americans," earned a bachelor's degree from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University in 1971, and his law degree from Georgetown University in 1979.

Governor Daniels and his wife Cheri have four daughters: Meagan, Melissa, Meredith and Maggie.

Please visit the Office of the President for more information.

The Provost's Office

The Office of the Provost is committed to promoting academic excellence at Purdue. The provost and vice president for academic affairs is Purdue's chief academic officer, reporting directly to the president. The provost is responsible for:

1. All academic programs
2. Academic strategy and priorities
3. Faculty-related matters (including academic appointments, tenure and promotion)
4. Student academic affairs

The provost works closely with the deans of all colleges and schools to ensure effective collaboration and inspire new areas of scholarship. He also has direct responsibility for academic support units including diversity and inclusion, enrollment

management, financial affairs, and the libraries. The provost collaborates with the chief financial officer and has responsibility for the allocation of financial resources in accordance with academic priorities. The provost also communicates on academic and faculty matters with a wide variety of internal and external constituencies, including the Board of Trustees. For more information, visit <http://www.purdue.edu/provost/index.html>.

Equal Access/Equal Opportunity

Nondiscrimination Policy Statement

Purdue University is committed to maintaining a community which recognizes and values the inherent worth and dignity of every person; fosters tolerance, sensitivity, understanding, and mutual respect among its members; and encourages each individual to strive to reach his or her own potential. In pursuit of its goal of academic excellence, the University seeks to develop and nurture diversity. The University believes that diversity among its many members strengthens the institution, stimulates creativity, promotes the exchange of ideas, and enriches campus life. Purdue University views, evaluates, and treats all persons in any University related activity or circumstance in which they may be involved, solely as individuals on the basis of their own personal abilities, qualifications, and other relevant characteristics.

Purdue University prohibits discrimination against any member of the University community on the basis of race, religion, color, sex, age, national origin or ancestry, genetic information, marital status, parental status, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, disability, or status as a veteran. The University will conduct its programs, services and activities consistent with applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations and orders and in conformance with the procedures and limitations as set forth in Purdue's Equal Opportunity, Equal Access and Affirmative Action policy which provides specific contractual rights and remedies. Additionally, the University promotes the full realization of equal employment opportunity for women, minorities, persons with disabilities and veterans through its affirmative action program.

Any question of interpretation regarding this Nondiscrimination Policy Statement shall be referred to the Vice President for Ethics and Compliance for final determination. Please visit the Purdue University Policy Office website for the full Equal Opportunity, Equal Access and Affirmative Action policy.

FERPA

Information for Students & Parents at Purdue University

FERPA Regulations: <http://www.purdue.edu/policies/records/viiia4.html>

What rights do students have under FERPA?

- The right to inspect and review their education records within 45 days of their request
- The right to request an amendment to their education records
- The right to consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in their education records
- The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures to comply with FERPA

"Legitimate Educational Interest"

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.

Public Posting of Grades

The public posting of grades, either by the student's name, institutional student identification number, or social security number is a violation of FERPA. Using an assigned random number that only the student and instructor know would be an appropriate way to post grades. Even then, the order of posting should not be alphabetic.

What is directory information?

Institutions may disclose the following information on a student without violating FERPA if the student has not restricted their information.

- name
- e-mail address
- address (local & home)
- telephone number (local & home)
- college/school and curriculum
- enrollment status and credit hour load
- dates of attendance
- classification
- receipt or non-receipt of a degree
- academic awards received (dean's list, honors students)
- participation in officially recognized activities
- sports photograph
- position, weight, and height of athletes

Indiana SSN Law

Internal use of SSN information within the Purdue system for the purpose of conducting normal business is still permitted under that law. However, it is important to remember that Purdue data handling guidelines address the usage and methods of exchanging sensitive and restricted data, in addition to just SSN information. These guidelines can be found at: <http://www.purdue.edu/securepurdue/policies/dataConfident/restrictions.cfm>

What are education records?

An education record is any record that is directly related to a student and maintained by the university. A student has the right of access to these records.

Education records include any records in whatever medium (handwritten, email, print, magnetic tape, film, diskette, etc.) that is in the possession of any school official. This includes transcripts or other records obtained from a school in which a student was previously enrolled.

What aren't education records?

- sole possession records or private notes held by school officials that are not accessible or released to other personnel,

- law enforcement or campus security records that are solely for law enforcement purposes and maintained solely by the law enforcement unit,
- records relating solely to an individual's employment by the institution that are not available for any other purpose,
- records relating to treatment provided by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist or other recognized professional or paraprofessional and disclosed only to individuals providing treatment,
- records of an institution that contain only information about an individual obtained after that person is no longer a student, i.e., alumni records,
- grades on peer-graded papers that have not been collected and recorded.

Letters of Recommendation

Statements made by a person making a recommendation that are made from that person's personal observation or knowledge do not require a written release from the student who is the subject of the recommendation. However, if personally identifiable information obtained from a student's education record is included in a letter of recommendation (grades, GPA, etc.), the writer is required to obtain a signed release from the student which:

1. specifies the records that may be disclosed,
2. states the purpose of the disclosure, and
3. identifies the party or class of parties to whom the disclosure can be made.

Since the letter of recommendation would be part of the student's education record, the student has the right to read it - unless he/she has waived that right of access.

"Health and Safety" Exception

Institutions may take into consideration circumstances pertaining to the health and safety of a student or other individuals to disclose information from education records without a student's consent. If the institution determines there is "articulable and significant threat" to the health and safety of the student or others, information from education records can be released "to any person whose knowledge of the situation is necessary to protect" the health and safety of the student or other individuals.

Outsourcing and Access to Education Records

Institutions are allowed to disclose education records without the student's consent to contractors, volunteers, and other non - employees performing institutional services and functions.

FERPA and Parents' Access to their Student's Education Records

1. When a student reaches the age of 18 or begins attending a postsecondary institution at any age, FERPA rights transfer from the parent to the student.
2. Parents may obtain non -directory information (grades, GPA, etc.) at the discretion of the institution if the student is a dependent per federal tax law.
3. Parents may also have access to non-directory information by obtaining a signed consent from their child, each time this access is needed.

Call 765-494-8219 or email ferpa@purdue.edu for FERPA assistance.

Notification of Rights under FERPA

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) affords eligible students certain rights with respect to their education records. (An "eligible student" under FERPA is a student who is 18 years of age or older or who is attends a postsecondary institution.) These rights include:

1. **The right to review and inspect their own educational record.** The right to inspect and review the student's education records within 45 days after the day Purdue University ("University") receives a request for access. A student should submit to the registrar, dean, head of the academic department, or other appropriate official, a written request that identifies the record(s) the student wishes to inspect. The university official 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 university official to whom the request was submitted, that official shall advise the student of the correct official to whom the request should be addressed.
2. **The right to request an amendment of the education record.** The right to request the amendment of the student's education records that the student believes to be inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy rights under FERPA.

A student who wishes to ask the university to amend a record should write the university official responsible for the record, clearly identify the part of the record the student wants changed, and specify why it should be changed.

If the university decides not to amend the record as requested, the university will notify the student in writing of the decision and the student's right to a hearing regarding the request for amendment. Additional information will be provided to the student when notified of the right to a hearing.

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

The university discloses education records without a student's prior written consent under the FERPA exception for disclosure to university officials with legitimate educational interests. A university official is a person employed by Purdue University in an administrative, supervisory, academic, research, or support staff position (including law enforcement unit personnel and health staff); a person serving on the board of trustees; or a student serving on an official committee, such as a disciplinary or grievance committee. A university official also may include a volunteer or contractor outside of Purdue University who performs an institutional service of function for which the university would otherwise use its own employees and who is under the direct control of the university with respect to the use and maintenance of PII from education records, such as an attorney, auditor, or collection agent or a student volunteering to assist another university official in performing his or her tasks. A university official has a legitimate educational interest if the official needs to review an education record in order to fulfill his or her professional responsibilities for Purdue University.

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

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

When does FERPA permit disclosure of personally identifiable information (PII) without student consent?

FERPA permits the disclosure of PII from students' education records, without consent of the student, if the disclosure meets certain conditions found in §99.31 of the FERPA regulations. Except for disclosures to school officials, disclosures related to some judicial orders or lawfully issued subpoenas, disclosures of directory information, and disclosures to the student, §99.32 of FERPA regulations requires the institution to record the disclosure. Eligible students have a right to inspect and review the record

of disclosures. A postsecondary institution may disclose PII from the education records without obtaining prior written consent of the student -

- To other university officials, including teachers, within Purdue University whom the university has determined to have legitimate educational interests. This includes contractors, consultants, volunteers, or other parties to whom the school has outsourced institutional services or functions, provided that the conditions listed in §99.31(a)(1)(i)(B)(1) - (a)(1)(i)(B)(2) are met. (§99.31(a)(1))
- To officials of another school where the student seeks or intends to enroll, or where the student is already enrolled if the disclosure is for purposes related to the student's enrollment or transfer, subject to the requirements of §99.34. (§99.31(a)(2))
- To authorized representatives of the U. S. Comptroller General, the U. S. Attorney General, the U.S. Secretary of Education, or State and local educational authorities, such as a State postsecondary authority that is responsible for supervising the university's State-supported education programs. Disclosures under this provision may be made, subject to the requirements of §99.35, in connection with an audit or evaluation of Federal- or State-supported education programs, or for the enforcement of or compliance with Federal legal requirements that relate to those programs. These entities may make further disclosures of PII to outside entities that are designated by them as their authorized representatives to conduct any audit, evaluation, or enforcement or compliance activity on their behalf. (§99.31(a)(3) and 99.35)
- In connection with financial aid for which the student has applied or which the student has received, if the information is necessary to determine eligibility for the aid, determine the amount of the aid, determine the conditions of the aid, or enforce the terms and conditions of the aid. (§99.31(a)(4))
- To organizations conducting studies for, or on behalf of, the school, in order to: (a) develop, validate, or administer predictive tests; (b) administer student aid programs; or (c) improve instruction. (§99.31(a)(6))
- To accrediting organizations to carry out their accrediting functions. (§99.31(a)(7))
- To parents of an eligible student if the student is a dependent for IRS tax purposes. (§99.31(a)(8))
- To comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena. (§99.31(a)(9))
- To appropriate officials in connection with a health or safety emergency, subject to §99.36. (§99.31(a)(10))
- Information the school has designated as "directory information" under §99.37. (§99.31(a)(11))
- To a victim of an alleged perpetrator of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, subject to the requirements of §99.39. The disclosure may only include the final results of the disciplinary proceeding with respect to that alleged crime or offense, regardless of the finding. (§99.31(a)(13))
- To the general public, the final results of a disciplinary proceeding, subject to the requirements of §99.39, if the school determines the student is an alleged perpetrator of a crime of violence or non-forcible sex offense and the student has committed a violation of the school's rules or policies with respect to the allegation made against him or her. (§99.31(a)(14))
- To parents of a student regarding the student's violation of any Federal, State, or local law, or of any rule or policy of the university, governing the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance if the university determines the student committed a disciplinary violation and the student is under the age of 21. (§99.31(a)(15))
- The disclosure concerns sex offenders and other individuals required to register under section 17010 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

Directory Information

Institutions may disclose a student's Directory Information without their consent, and without violating FERPA if the student has not restricted their personal information. Purdue University considers the following to be Directory Information:

- name
- email address
- address (local & home)
- telephone number (any listed)
- college/school & curriculum

- enrollment status & credit hours
- dates of attendance
- classification
- receipt or non-receipt of degree
- academic awards received (dean's list, honors students)
- participation in officially recognized activities
- sports photograph(s)
- position, weight, height in athletics

Request to Restrict Directory Information

While attending Purdue University, students may request to restrict the release of their Directory Information except to university officials with a legitimate educational interest, as outlined in item 3 above. In order to restrict all information, a signed and dated request must be made in writing to the Office of the Registrar, Hovde Hall, room 45, 610 Purdue Mall, West Lafayette, IN 47907-2040. A form is also available in Hovde Hall, room 45 of the Registrar's Office, West Lafayette campus. Should the student graduate or otherwise leave the university, this restriction will remain in place until the student requests for it to be removed.

Note: Once a student's record has been made confidential, *no* information can be shared about the individual without the student's written consent. Problems may occur when potential employers or other parties make inquiries about the student.

A Quick Reference Guide to Understanding and Applying FERPA

FERPA Regulations: <http://www.purdue.edu/policies/records/viia4.html>

What rights do students have under FERPA?

- The right to inspect and review their education records within 45 days of their request
- The right to request an amendment to their education records
- The right to consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in their education records
- The right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education concerning alleged failures to comply with FERPA

What is directory information?

Institutions may disclose the following information on a student without violating FERPA if the student has not restricted their information

- name
- e-mail address
- address (local & home)
- telephone number (local & home)
- college/school and curriculum
- enrollment status and credit hour load
- dates of attendance
- classification

- receipt or non-receipt of a degree
- academic awards received (dean's list, honors students)
- participation in officially recognized activities
- sports photograph
- position, weight, and height of athletes

What is a restricted directory and what does it mean?

Students have the right to restrict disclosure of personally identifiable information the University has designated as directory information that may be released without the written consent of the student.

Restricted records cannot be released without the written permission of the student. This permission must be signed and dated, specify the records to be disclosed, state the purpose of the disclosure, and identify the party or parties to whom the disclosure may be made.

There are exceptions to the consent to disclosure requirement. Please see the following Web site for further details: <http://www.purdue.edu/policies/records/viia4.html>

What is personally identifiable information?

Personally identifiable information includes, but is not limited to:

- student name
- name of student's parent or other family member
- address of the student or the student's family
- a personal identifier (PUID, SID, SSN)
- biometric record
- other indirect indicators (birth date, place of birth, mother's maiden name)
- other information alone or in combination that would make the student's identity easily traceable

Public Posting of Grades

The public posting of grades, either by the student's name, institutional student identification number, or social security number is a violation of FERPA. Using an assigned random number that only the student and instructor know would be an appropriate way to post grades. Even then, the order of posting should not be alphabetic.

What is FERPA?

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), also known as the Buckley Amendment, is designed to protect the privacy of students' education records and personally identifiable information. This federal law spells out the rights of students and the responsibilities of educational institutions.

What are education records?

An education record is any record that is directly related to a student and maintained by the university. A student has the right of access to these records.

Education records include any records in whatever medium (handwritten, email, print, magnetic tape, film, diskette, etc.) that is in the possession of any school official. This includes transcripts or other records obtained from a school in which a student was previously enrolled.

What aren't education records?

- sole possession records or private notes held by school officials that are not accessible or released to other personnel,
- law enforcement or campus security records that are solely for law enforcement purposes and maintained solely by the law enforcement unit,
- records relating solely to an individual's employment by the institution that are not available for any other purpose,
- records relating to treatment provided by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist or other recognized professional or paraprofessional and disclosed only to individuals providing treatment,
- records of an institution that contain only information about an individual obtained after that person is no longer a student, i.e., alumni records,
- grades on peer-graded papers that have not been collected and recorded.

Letters of Recommendation

Statements made by a person making a recommendation that are made from that person's personal observation or knowledge do not require a written release from the student who is the subject of the recommendation. However, if personally identifiable information obtained from a student's education record is included in a letter of recommendation (grades, GPA, etc.), the writer is required to obtain a signed release from the student which:

1. specifies the records that may be disclosed,
2. states the purpose of the disclosure, and
3. identifies the party or class of parties to whom the disclosure can be made.

Since the letter of recommendation would be part of the student's education record, the student has the right to read it - unless he/she has waived that right of access.

What happens if non-compliance occurs?

The student has the right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education in Washington, D.C.

This complaint may result in the loss of federal funding for financial aid and educational grants for Purdue University and the filing of civil litigation.

Action to terminate funding is generally taken only if compliance cannot be secured by voluntary means.

Sources of Additional FERPA Information

Purdue University's Office of the President Executive Memorandum No. C -51:

<http://earchives.lib.purdue.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/PPA&CISOPTR=4875&REC=1>

Purdue University's University Regulations, Part 6, Rights and Privacy - Student Education Records:

<http://www.purdue.edu/policies/records/viii4.html>

FERPA Training: <http://www2.itap.purdue.edu/SSTA/certifications/select.cfm>

Call 765-494-8219 or email ferpa@purdue.edu for FERPA assistance.

Tuition and Fees

Estimated Cost of Undergraduate Attendance, 2014-2015

The cost of attending Purdue University varies depending on factors such as where a student chooses to live, travel expenses, food costs, enrollment in a specific program or college/school, etc. Below are estimated costs for the 2014-2015 academic year (two semesters of full-time enrollment). Part-time students can find costs by credit hour on the Bursar website.

	Indiana Resident	Nonresident	International
Billed Expenses			
Tuition/Fees+	\$10,002**	\$28,804**	\$30,964**
Room/Board	\$10,030	\$10,030	\$10,030
SUBTOTAL	\$20,032	\$38,834	\$40,994
Other Estimated Expenses			
Books/Supplies	\$1,220	\$1,220	\$1,220
Transportation	\$210	\$370	\$370
Miscellaneous	\$1,570	\$1,570	\$1,570
SUBTOTAL	\$3,000	\$3,160	\$3,160
ESTIMATED TOTAL	\$23,032	\$41,994	\$44,154

+ Tuition will remain frozen at current rates through the 2016-17 academic year.

**International students are those who hold F, J, and some other visa types

**Some programs have additional fees:

Computer Science - \$2,050

Engineering - \$2,050

Management - \$1,436

Purdue Polytechnic - \$572

Flight - Individual courses in this program have additional fees; please refer to the Bursar website or contact the department for specific flight course fees.

This information is subject to change without notice.

If you enroll in classes but must withdraw before the semester starts, Purdue will refund your tuition/fees. After classes begin, refunds are reduced proportionally. Students who have certain types of federal financial aid are subject to other refund schedules.

Estimated Cost of Graduate Attendance

West Lafayette Campus FLAT RATE TUITION FEE - GRADUATE 8 Credit Hours or more Regular Fall/Spring Per Semester	EFFECTIVE FALL 2014 For students enrolled
General Service	\$4,603.90

Technology Fee	\$94.10
Repair & Rehabilitation Fee	\$161.00
Student Fitness & Wellness Fee	\$122.00
Student Activity Fee	\$20.00
Total Resident	\$5,001.00
Nonresident Tuition	\$9,401.00
Total Nonresident	\$14,402.00

Estimated Cost of Pharm.D

(All University fees are subject to change without notice.)

West Lafayette Campus PHARM D; Regular Fall/Spring Per Semester (8 hours and above)	EFFECTIVE FALL 2014
General Service	\$4,603.90
Technology Fee	\$94.10
Repair & Rehabilitation Fee	\$161.00
Student Fitness & Wellness Fee	\$122.00
Student Activity Fee	\$20.00
Differential General Service	\$6,012.00
Total Resident	\$11,013.00
Nonresident Tuition	\$9,130.00
Total Nonresident	\$20,143.00

Estimated Cost of Veterinary Medical Budget

Resident

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4*
Fees/Tuition	\$19,928	\$19,928	\$19,928	\$20,742
Room/Board	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$15,600
Book/Supplies	\$3,530	\$680	\$1,360	\$2,080
Travel	\$1,080	\$1,080	\$1,080	\$2,835

Miscellaneous	\$1,570	\$1,570	\$1,550	\$2,355
Loan Fee	\$298	\$298	\$298	\$550
TOTAL	\$36,806	\$33,956	\$34,616	\$44,162

Non-Resident

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Fees/Tuition	\$44,756	\$44,756	\$44,756	\$45,615
Room/Board	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$15,600
Books/Supplies	\$3,530	\$680	\$1,230	\$2,080
Travel	\$1,230	\$1,230	\$1,230	\$2,835
Miscellaneous	\$1,550	\$1,570	\$1,570	\$2,355
Loan Fee	\$298	\$298	\$298	\$550
TOTAL	\$61,764	\$58,934	\$59,484	\$69,035

*Fourth year expenses are for a 12 month period.

Budget figures are based on a single student living off-campus.

Figures will vary based on individual circumstances.

Figures are subject to change without prior notice by the Board of Trustees.