

Quiz Latest CIPP-US - Reliable Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Test Camp



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The CIPP-US Exam covers a wide range of topics related to privacy, including privacy laws and regulations in the United States, privacy program governance, information security, data breach management, and privacy risk management. CIPP-US exam is divided into multiple-choice questions and consists of 90 questions that must be answered in 2.5 hours. To pass the exam, candidates must score at least 300 out of 500 points. Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification is valid for two years and requires individuals to earn 20 continuing privacy education (CPE) credits to maintain their certification.

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CIPP-US Exam Outline, Latest CIPP-US Exam Duration

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The CIPP-US Certification Exam is an essential certification for professionals who work in the field of data privacy and protection. Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification is internationally recognized and is designed to test the knowledge of the candidates in areas such as privacy laws, regulations, and best practices, as well as data protection, security, and management. Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification is suitable for professionals who work in various fields, including privacy law, information security, data management, and compliance.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following laws is NOT involved in the regulation of employee background checks?

- A. The California Investigative Consumer Reporting Agencies Act (ICRAA).
- **B. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA).**
- C. The U.S. Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA).
- D. The Civil Rights Act.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The law that is not involved in the regulation of employee background checks is B. The Gramm- Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA). The GLBA is a federal law that regulates the privacy and security of financial information collected, used, or shared by financial institutions, such as banks, insurance companies, or securities firms. The GLBA does not apply to employee background checks, unless the employer is a financial institution that obtains financial information from a consumer reporting agency for employment purposes. In that case, the employer must comply with the GLBA's notice and opt-out requirements, as well as the FCRA's requirements for using consumer reports.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Based on the 2012 Federal Trade Commission report "Protecting Consumer Privacy in an Era of Rapid Change", which of the following directives is most important for businesses?

- A. Announcing the tracking of online behavior for advertising purposes.
- B. Mitigating harm to consumers after a security breach.
- C. Allowing consumers to opt in before collecting any data.
- **D. Integrating privacy protections during product development.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/documents/reports/federal-trade-commission-report-protecting-consumer-privacy-era-rapid-change-recommendations/120326privacyreport.pdf>

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which of the following practices is NOT a key component of a data ethics framework?

- A. Preferability testing.
- **B. Automated decision-making.**
- C. Auditing.
- D. Data governance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A data ethics framework is a set of principles and guidelines that help organizations ensure that their data practices are ethical, responsible, and trustworthy. According to the IAPP CIPP/US Study Guide, some of the key components of a data ethics framework are¹:

* Data governance: the policies, processes, and standards that govern how data is collected, used, stored, and shared within an organization.

* Preferability testing: the process of assessing the potential impacts and risks of data-driven solutions on stakeholders, such as customers, employees, and society.

* Auditing: the process of monitoring, reviewing, and verifying the compliance and performance of data practices against the established ethical standards and legal requirements. Automated decision-making, on the other hand, is not a key component of a data ethics framework, but rather a data practice that may raise ethical issues and challenges. Automated decision-making refers to the use of algorithms, artificial intelligence, or machine learning to make decisions or recommendations without human intervention². While automated decision-making can offer benefits such as efficiency, accuracy, and consistency, it can also pose risks such as

bias, discrimination, lack of transparency, and accountability³. Therefore, automated decision-making should be subject to ethical evaluation and oversight, but it is not itself a part of a data ethics framework. References:

* [IAPP CIPP/US Study Guide], Chapter 10, Section 10.4, page 287

* [IAPP Glossary], Automated Decision-Making

* IAPP Resources, Ethical Data Use and Automated Decision-Making: A Practical Guide

NEW QUESTION # 31

Which of the following types of information would an organization generally NOT be required to disclose to law enforcement?

- A. Information about workplace injuries under OSHA requirements
- B. Money laundering information under the Bank Secrecy Act of 1970
- **C. Personal health information under the HIPAA Privacy Rule**
- D. Information about medication errors under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act

Answer: C

Explanation:

The HIPAA Privacy Rule generally prohibits covered entities and business associates from disclosing protected health information (PHI) to law enforcement without the individual's authorization, unless one of the exceptions in 45 CFR 164.512 applies. These exceptions include disclosures required by law, disclosures for law enforcement purposes, disclosures about victims of abuse, neglect or domestic violence, disclosures for health oversight activities, disclosures for judicial and administrative proceedings, disclosures for research purposes, disclosures to avert a serious threat to health or safety, disclosures for specialized government functions, disclosures for workers' compensation, and disclosures to coroners and medical examiners. None of these exceptions apply to the type of information in option D, which is personal health information that is not related to any of the above purposes. Therefore, an organization would generally not be required to disclose such information to law enforcement under the HIPAA Privacy Rule.

NEW QUESTION # 32

What important action should a health care provider take if the she wants to qualify for funds under the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH)?

- A. Bill the majority of patients electronically for their health care
- B. Keep electronic updates about the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
- C. Send health information and appointment reminders to patients electronically
- **D. Make electronic health records (EHRs) part of regular care**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The HITECH Act was enacted as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 to promote the adoption and use of health information technology, especially electronic health records (EHRs), in the United States. The HITECH Act established the Medicare and Medicaid EHR Incentive Programs, which provide financial incentives to eligible health care providers who demonstrate meaningful use of certified EHR technology. Meaningful use is defined as using EHRs to improve quality, safety, efficiency, and coordination of care, as well as to engage patients and protect their privacy and security. To qualify for the incentive payments, health care providers must meet certain objectives and measures that demonstrate meaningful use of EHRs as part of their regular care.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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