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CIPP/US Exam Practice Questions With 100% Correct Answers 2024

Which of the following definitions best defines privacy as cited in the text and related to privacy law?

- A. The desire of people to freely choose the circumstances and the degree which individuals will expose their attitudes and behavior to others.
- B. The ability of an individual to not be observed or disturbed by other people.
- C. The desire of people to be free from surveillance by the government or undue public attention while residing on their personal property.
- D. The right of an individual or group to seclude themselves from other individuals or organizations. - Correct Answer-A.
The desire of people to freely choose the circumstances and the degree which individuals will expose their attitudes and behavior to others. **

In most cases, the FTC settles disputes through consent decrees and consent orders. What is the maximum length of a consent decree?

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IAPP CIPP-US exam is a highly regarded certification for privacy professionals in the US. CIPP-US exam covers various topics related to privacy laws, data protection, and data privacy management. Passing the exam is an essential step towards building a successful career in privacy and is open to anyone who has a basic understanding of privacy laws and regulations in the US. CIPP-US Exam is also suitable for those who are interested in pursuing a career in privacy.

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The CIPP-US exam covers a wide range of topics related to privacy laws and regulations, including the US Privacy Act, the HIPAA, the GLBA, and the TCPA. CIPP-US exam also covers the principles of privacy management, such as risk assessment, privacy policies, and compliance programs. CIPP-US exam is computer-based and consists of 90 multiple-choice questions that need to be answered within two hours. Candidates must score at least 300 out of a possible 500 points to pass the exam. The CIPP-US Certification is valid for two years, after which the candidate must renew their certification by taking a recertification exam or by earning continuing education credits.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q227-Q232):

NEW QUESTION # 227

SCENARIO -

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Jane is a U.S. citizen and a senior software engineer at California-based Jones Labs, a major software supplier to the U.S. Department of Defense and other U.S. federal agencies. Jane's manager, Patrick, is a French citizen who has been living in California for over a decade. Patrick has recently begun to suspect that Jane is an insider secretly transmitting trade secrets to foreign intelligence. Unbeknownst to Patrick, the FBI has already received a hint from anonymous whistleblower, and jointly with the National Security Agency is investigating Jane's possible implication in a sophisticated foreign espionage campaign.

Ever since the pandemic, Jane has been working from home. To complete her daily tasks she uses her corporate laptop, which after each login conspicuously provides notice that the equipment belongs to Jones Labs and may be monitored according to the enacted privacy policy and employment handbook. Jane also has a corporate mobile phone that she uses strictly for business, the terms of which are defined in her employment contract and elaborated upon in her employee handbook. Both the privacy policy and the employee handbook are revised annually by a reputable California law firm specializing in privacy law. Jane also has a personal iPhone that she uses for private purposes only.

Jones Labs has its primary data center in San Francisco, which is managed internally by Jones Labs engineers. The secondary data center, managed by Amazon AWS, is physically located in the UK for disaster recovery purposes. Jones Labs' mobile devices backup is managed by a mid-sized mobile defense company located in Denver, which physically stores the data in Canada to reduce costs. Jones Labs MS Office documents are securely stored in a Microsoft Office 365 data center based in Ireland. Manufacturing data of Jones Labs is stored in Taiwan and managed by a local supplier that has no presence in the U.S.

Before inspecting any GPS geolocation data from Jane's corporate mobile phone, Patrick should first do what?

- A. Obtain a subpoena from law enforcement, or a court order, directing Jones Labs to collect the GPS geolocation data.
- **B. Ensure that such activity is permitted under Jane's employment contract or the company's employee privacy policy.**
- C. Revise emerging workplace privacy best practices with a reputable advocacy organization.
- D. Obtain prior consent from Jane pursuant to the Telephone Consumer Protection Act

Answer: B

Explanation:

"In California, it is legal to track employees during work hours. However, Californians have a constitutional right to privacy. Therefore, if you plan to track employees, make sure it's not in violation of any union agreements and that there's a documented tracking policy in place. "<https://www.workyard.com/employee-time-tracking/gps-tracking-employees-laws>

NEW QUESTION # 228

Matt was concerned. He doubted if it was legal for the marketer to collect information from his son in the way that it was. Then he noticed several other commercial emails from marketers advertising products for children in his son's inbox, and he decided it was time to report the incident to the proper authorities.

Depending on where Matt lives, the marketer could be prosecuted for violating which of the following?

- A. Consumer Bill of Rights.
- B. Investigative Consumer Reporting Agencies Act.
- C. Red Flag Rules.
- **D. Unfair and Deceptive Acts and Practices laws.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The marketer could be prosecuted for violating the Unfair and Deceptive Acts and Practices (UDAP) laws, which are enforced by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and state attorneys general. UDAP laws prohibit businesses from engaging in unfair or deceptive practices that harm consumers, such as false advertising, misleading claims, or hidden fees. In this scenario, the marketer could be accused of deceiving children into providing personal information and preferences under the guise of a survey and a contest, without obtaining verifiable parental consent or disclosing how the information will be used or shared. This could also violate the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA), which is a federal law that regulates the online collection and use of personal information from children under 13 years of age.

NEW QUESTION # 229

A company based in United States receives information about its UK subsidiary's employees in connection with the centralized HR service it provides.

How can the UK company ensure an adequate level of data protection that would allow the restricted data transfer to continue?

- A. By signing up to an approved code of conduct under UK GDPR to demonstrate compliance with its requirements, both for the parent and the subsidiary companies.
- B. By allowing each employee the option to opt-out to the restricted transfer, as it is necessary to send their names in order to book the sales bonuses.
- C. **By submitting to the ICO a new application for the UK BCRs using the UK BCR application forms, as their existing authorized EU BCRs are not recognized.**
- D. By revising the contract with the United States parent company incorporating EU SCCs, as it continues to be valid for restricted transfers under the UK regime.

Answer: C

Explanation:

SCCs are for transfers between third parties. BCRs are for intragroup transfers. Post Brexit, company's need to separately obtain approval with the UK ICO for their UK BCRs. "Holders of EU Binding Corporate Rules (EU BCRs) are now required to take action to continue relying on them as an appropriate safeguard for international data."

NEW QUESTION # 230

Which of the following describes the most likely risk for a company developing a privacy policy with standards that are much higher than its competitors?

- A. Having a security system failure
- B. Getting accused of discriminatory practices
- C. Attracting skepticism from auditors
- D. **Being more closely scrutinized for any breaches of policy**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A company that develops a privacy policy with standards that are much higher than its competitors may face the risk of being more closely scrutinized for any breaches of policy by regulators, customers, media, or other stakeholders. This is because the company sets a higher expectation for its privacy practices and may be held to a higher standard of accountability and transparency. If the company fails to comply with its own policy or experiences a data breach, it may face more severe consequences, such as reputational damage, loss of trust, legal liability, or regulatory sanctions.

NEW QUESTION # 231

Why was the Privacy Protection Act of 1980 drafted?

- A. To protect individuals from personal privacy invasion by the police
- B. To assist in the prosecution of white-collar crimes
- C. **To assist prosecutors in civil litigation against newspaper companies**
- D. To respond to police searches of newspaper facilities

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Privacy Protection Act of 1980 (PPA) is a federal law that protects journalists and newsrooms from search and seizure by government officials in connection with criminal investigations or prosecutions. The PPA prohibits the government from searching for or seizing any work product materials or documentary materials possessed by a person who intends to disseminate them to the public through a newspaper, book, broadcast, or other similar form of public communication, unless certain exceptions apply. The PPA was drafted in response to the Supreme Court's decision in *Zurcher v. Stanford Daily*, which upheld the constitutionality of a police search of a student newspaper's office without a subpoena, based on probable cause that the newspaper had evidence of a crime. The PPA was intended to protect the First Amendment rights of the press and the privacy interests of journalists and their sources from unreasonable government intrusion¹²³. References:

* 1: IAPP, Privacy Protection Act of 1980, <https://epic.org/the-privacy-protection-act-of-1980/>

* 2: DOJ, Privacy Protection Act of 1980, <https://www.justice.gov/archives/jm/criminal-resource-manual-661-privacy-protection-act-1980>

* 3: Wikipedia, Privacy Protection Act of 1980, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privacy_Protection_Act_of_1980

NEW QUESTION # 232

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