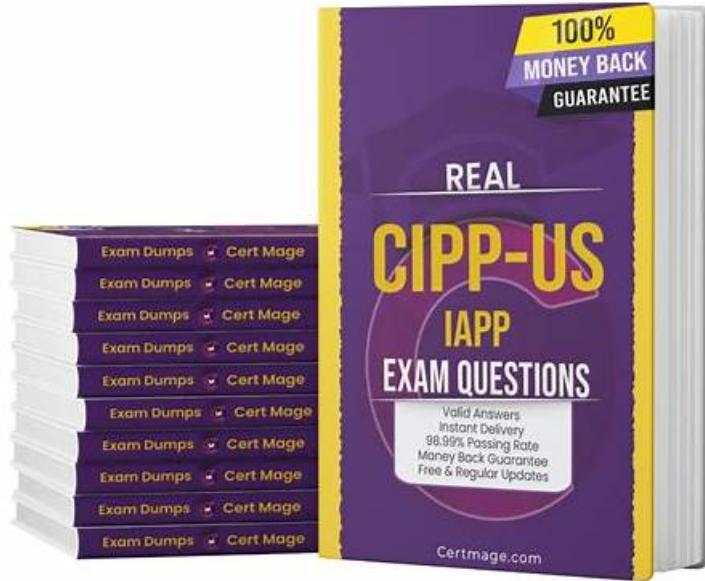


# CIPP-US Exam Dumps.zip & Exam CIPP-US Fee



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IAPP CIPP-US (Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States) Certification Exam is a globally recognized certification program for professionals who work with personal data in the United States. CIPP-US exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals who are responsible for data privacy, security, and compliance. The CIPP-US certification is awarded by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP), which is the world's largest and most comprehensive global information privacy community.

The CIPP-US certification exam covers a wide range of topics, including US privacy laws and regulations, data protection, information security, and risk management. It is designed to ensure that candidates have a comprehensive understanding of the principles and practices of privacy and data protection. CIPP-US Exam is open to anyone who has a basic knowledge of privacy laws and regulations and is interested in pursuing a career in data privacy.

The CIPP-US exam is a comprehensive test that covers a wide range of topics related to privacy and data protection. CIPP-US exam is divided into four main sections: privacy foundations, privacy regulation in the US, US privacy laws and regulations, and privacy program governance. CIPP-US exam is designed to be challenging, and it requires a significant amount of preparation and study to pass. However, achieving the CIPP-US certification can provide professionals with a competitive advantage in the field of privacy and data protection, as well as open up new career opportunities.

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## Exam IAPP CIPP-US Fee, Latest CIPP-US Exam Review

Sometimes, you may worry about too much on the CIPP-US exam and doubt a lot on the CIPP-US exam questions. But if your friends or other familiar people passed the exam, you may be more confident in his evaluation. In any case, our common goal is to let you pass the exam in the shortest possible time! And we can proudly claim that if you study with our CIPP-US Training Materials for 20 to 30 hours, then you can pass the exam with ease. And it is the data provided and tested by our worthy customers!

## IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q183-Q188):

### NEW QUESTION # 183

Under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), what must a person who is denied employment based upon his credit history receive?

- A. A prompt notification from the employer.
- B. A list of rights from the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB).
- C. An opportunity to reapply with the employer.
- D. Information from several consumer reporting agencies (CRAs).

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

The FCRA requires that an employer who takes an adverse action against an applicant or employee based on information in a consumer report must provide a notice of the adverse action to the individual. The notice must include the name, address, and phone number of the CRA that supplied the report; a statement that the CRA did not make the decision and cannot explain why the adverse action was taken; a notice of the individual's right to dispute the accuracy or completeness of the information in the report; and a notice of the individual's right to obtain a free copy of the report from the CRA within 60 days.<sup>12</sup> References:

\* CIPP/US Practice Questions (Sample Questions), Question 141, Answer A, Explanation A.

\* IAPP CIPP/US Certified Information Privacy Professional Study Guide, Chapter 4, Section 4.2, p. 101-102.

\* Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), Section 615, Subsection (a).

### NEW QUESTION # 184

#### 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.

When storing Jane's fingerprint for remote authentication, Jones Labs should consider legality issues under which of the following<sup>9</sup>

- A. The California IoT Security Law (SB 327).
- B. The applicable state law such as Illinois BIPA
- C. The Privacy Rule of the HITECH Act.
- D. The federal Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA).

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

When storing biometric data, such as fingerprints, organizations in the U.S. must comply with state-specific biometric privacy laws if they operate in states that regulate biometric information.

The most prominent of these laws is the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act (BIPA), but similar laws also exist or are developing in other states, such as Texas and Washington.

Key Considerations for Storing Biometric Data:

Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act (BIPA):

BIPA (740 ILCS 14) is a leading and highly influential state law regulating the collection, storage, and use of biometric information. It

requires organizations to:

Obtain informed, written consent before collecting biometric data. Establish a publicly available policy governing the retention and destruction of biometric data. Use a reasonable standard of care to protect biometric data from unauthorized access or use. Prohibit the sale or transfer of biometric data without consent.

California and Biometric Data:

While California's California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) and California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA) provide general protections for personal information, including biometric data, they do not have the specific consent and handling requirements that BIPA does. Nevertheless, California residents have rights related to access, deletion, and the sale of biometric information.

### NEW QUESTION # 185

A law enforcement subpoenas the ACME telecommunications company for access to text message records of a person suspected of planning a terrorist attack. The company had previously encrypted its text message records so that only the suspect could access this data.

What law did ACME violate by designing the service to prevent access to the information by a law enforcement agency?

- A. CALEA
- B. ECPA
- C. USA Freedom Act
- D. SCA

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 186

#### SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION

Matt went into his son's bedroom one evening and found him stretched out on his bed typing on his laptop.

"Doing your homework?" Matt asked hopefully.

"No," the boy said. "I'm filling out a survey."

Matt looked over his son's shoulder at his computer screen. "What kind of survey?" "It's asking questions about my opinions."

"Let me see," Matt said, and began reading the list of questions that his son had already answered.

"It's asking your opinions about the government and citizenship. That's a little odd. You're only ten." Matt wondered how the web link to the survey had ended up in his son's email inbox. Thinking the message might have been sent to his son by mistake he opened it and read it. It had come from an entity called the Leadership Project, and the content and the graphics indicated that it was intended for children. As Matt read further he learned that kids who took the survey were automatically registered in a contest to win the first book in a series about famous leaders.

To Matt, this clearly seemed like a marketing ploy to solicit goods and services to children. He asked his son if he had been prompted to give information about himself in order to take the survey. His son told him he had been asked to give his name, address, telephone number, and date of birth, and to answer question about his favorite games and toys.

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

**Answer: B**

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. References:

\* [IAPP CIPP/US Study Guide], Chapter 5: Enforcement of Privacy and Security, pp. 177-178.

\* IAPP CIPP/US Body of Knowledge, Section II: Limits on Private-sector Collection and Use of Data, Subsection A: Government and Court Access to Private-sector Information, Topic 2: Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices.

\* IAPP CIPP/US Practice Questions, Question 27.

### NEW QUESTION # 187

In March 2012, the FTC released a privacy report that outlined three core principles for companies handling consumer data. Which was NOT one of these principles?

- A. Simplifying consumer choice.
- B. Providing greater transparency.
- C. Practicing Privacy by Design.
- D. **Enhancing security measures.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The FTC's privacy report, titled "Protecting Consumer Privacy in an Era of Rapid Change", proposed a framework for companies that collect and use consumer data. The framework consisted of three core principles: privacy by design, simplified consumer choice, and greater transparency. Privacy by design means that companies should incorporate privacy protections into their everyday business practices, such as data security, reasonable collection limits, sound retention practices, and data accuracy. Simplified consumer choice means that companies should provide consumers with clear and easy-to-understand choices about the collection and use of their data, and respect their preferences. Greater transparency means that companies should increase the visibility and accessibility of their data practices, such as providing clear and concise privacy notices, educating consumers about the commercial data practices, and providing consumers with access to their data. Enhancing security measures is not one of the core principles of the FTC's privacy framework, although it is a component of the privacy by design principle.

### NEW QUESTION # 188

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