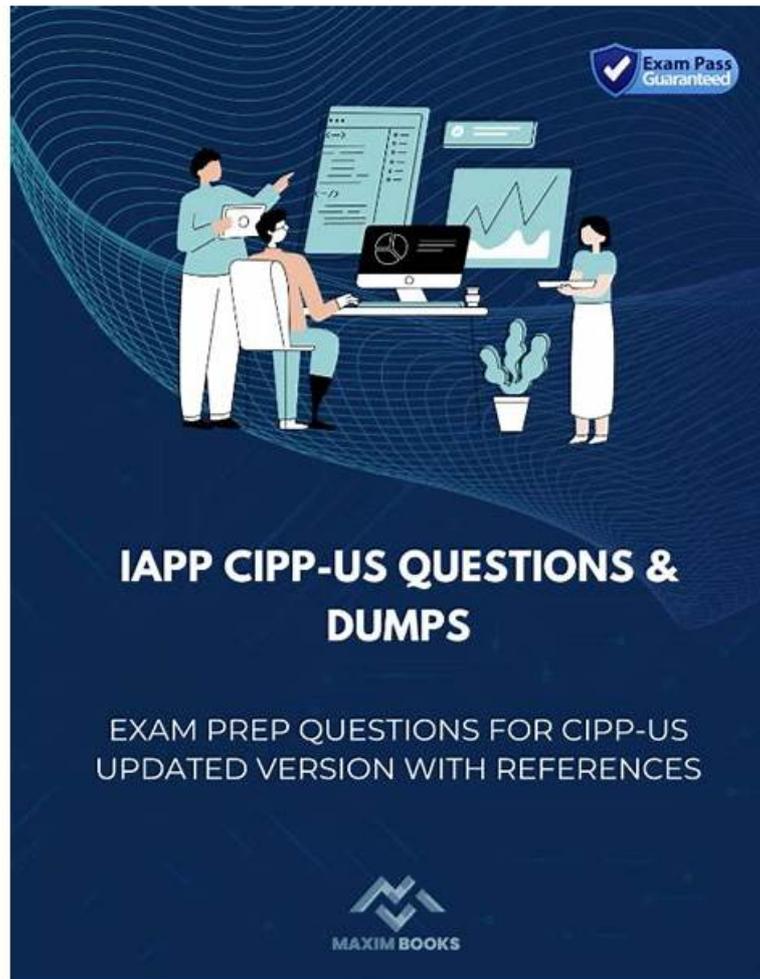


# IAPP CIPP-US Vorbereitungsfragen & CIPP-US Prüfungsaufgaben



P.S. Kostenlose und neue CIPP-US Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von Pass4Test verfügbar:  
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Bcfl6uMtH19sm2jAhSj0jYahgaNgAJGv>

Pass4Test hat riesige Expertenteam, die Ihnen gültige Schulungsressourcen bieten. Sie haben die IAPP CIPP-US (Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US)) Prüfungen in den letzten Jahren nach ihren Erfahrungen und Kenntnissen untersucht. Und endlich kommen die zielgerichteten Fragen und Antworten auf, die den IT-Kandidaten große Hilfe bieten. Nun können Sie im Internet Demo zur IAPP CIPP-US (Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US)) Zertifizierungsprüfung kostenlos herunterladen. Viele IT-Fachleute haben bewiesen, dass Pass4Test sehr zuverlässig ist. Wenn Sie die zielgerichteten Prüfungsfragen von Pass4Test benutzt haben, können Sie normalerweise die IAPP CIPP-US Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen. Schicken Sie doch die Produkte von Pass4Test in den Warenkorb. Sie werden sehr wahrscheinlich der nächste erfolgreiche IT-Fachmann.

Die IAPP CIPP-US-Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine wertvolle Zertifizierung für Fachkräfte, die für die Verwaltung personenbezogener Daten verantwortlich sind. Es zeigt das Wissen und das Verständnis des Kandidaten über Datenschutzgesetze, Vorschriften und Best Practices in den Vereinigten Staaten und wird von Arbeitgebern weltweit anerkannt. Wenn Sie an einer Karriere im Datenschutzmanagement interessiert sind, ist es eine großartige Möglichkeit, die IAPP CIPP-US-Zertifizierung zu erhalten, um Ihr Fachwissen zu demonstrieren und Ihre Karriere voranzutreiben.

>> IAPP CIPP-US Vorbereitungsfragen <<

**Die anspruchsvolle CIPP-US echte Prüfungsfragen von uns garantiert Ihre bessere Berufsaussichten!**

Das erfahrungsreiche Experten-Team hat die Schulungsmaterialien, die speziell für IAPP CIPP-US Prüfung ist, bearbeitet. Durch die Schulungsmaterialien und das Lernen von Pass4Test ist es leichter, die IAPP CIPP-US Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Pass4Test verspricht, dass Sie die IAPP CIPP-US Zertifizierungsprüfung 100% zum ersten Mal bestehen können. Die von uns bietenden Prüfungsfragen und Antworten werden sicher in der Prüfung vorkommen. Wenn Sie unsere Hilfe wählen, versprechen wir Ihnen, dass Pass4Test Ihnen die genauen und umfassenden Prüfungsmaterialien und einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service bieten.

Die IAPP CIPP-US (Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US)) Prüfung ist darauf ausgelegt, das Wissen und die Fähigkeiten von Fachleuten im Bereich Datenschutz zu testen. Die Prüfung umfasst eine breite Palette von Themen im Zusammenhang mit Datenschutzgesetzen und -vorschriften in den Vereinigten Staaten, einschließlich der Datenschutz-Grundverordnung (DSGVO), des kalifornischen Verbraucherschutzgesetzes (CCPA) und des Gesetzes über die Portabilität und Rechenschaftspflicht von Krankenversicherungen (HIPAA).

## **IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) CIPP-US Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q139-Q144):**

### **139. Frage**

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

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

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

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.

### **140. Frage**

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION

Noah is trying to get a new job involving the management of money. He has a poor personal credit rating, but he has made better financial decisions in the past two years.

One potential employer, Arnie's Emporium, recently called to tell Noah he did not get a position. As part of the application process, Noah signed a consent form allowing the employer to request his credit report from a consumer reporting agency (CRA). Noah thinks that the report hurt his chances, but believes that he may not ever know whether it was his credit that cost him the job.

However, Noah is somewhat relieved that he was not offered this particular position. He noticed that the store where he interviewed was extremely disorganized. He imagines that his credit report could still be sitting in the office, unsecured.

Two days ago, Noah got another interview for a position at Sam's Market. The interviewer told Noah that his credit report would be a factor in the hiring decision. Noah was surprised because he had not seen anything on paper about this when he applied. Regardless, the effect of Noah's credit on his employability troubles him, especially since he has tried so hard to improve it. Noah made his worst financial decisions fifteen years ago, and they led to bankruptcy. These were decisions he made as a young man, and most of his debt at the time consisted of student loans, credit card debt, and a few unpaid bills - all of which Noah is still working to pay off. He often laments that decisions he made fifteen years ago are still affecting him today.

In addition, Noah feels that an experience investing with a large bank may have contributed to his financial troubles. In 2007, in an effort to earn money to help pay off his debt, Noah talked to a customer service representative at a large investment company who urged him to purchase stocks. Without understanding the risks, Noah agreed. Unfortunately, Noah lost a great deal of money. After losing the money, Noah was a customer of another financial institution that suffered a large security breach. Noah was one of millions of customers whose personal information was compromised. He wonders if he may have been a victim of identity theft and whether this may have negatively affected his credit.

Noah hopes that he will soon be able to put these challenges behind him, build excellent credit, and find the perfect job. Consumers today are most likely protected from situations like the one Noah had buying stock because of which federal action or legislation?

- A. Federal Trade Commission investigations into "unfair and deceptive" acts or practices.
- B. The rules under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.
- C. Investigations of "abusive" acts and practices under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.
- D. The creation of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

**Antwort: C**

#### 141. Frage

How did the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA) amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)?

- A. It increased the obligation of organizations to dispose of consumer data in ways that prevent unauthorized access
- B. It stipulated the purpose of obtaining a consumer report can only be for a review of the employee's credit worthiness
- C. It required employers to get an employee's consent in advance of requesting a consumer report for internal investigation purposes
- D. It expanded the definition of "consumer reports" to include communications relating to employee investigations

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

FACTA added a new section to the FCRA that requires any person who maintains or otherwise possesses consumer information, or any compilation of consumer information, derived from consumer reports for a business purpose, to properly dispose of any such information or compilation. The purpose of this provision is to reduce the risk of identity theft and other consumer harm resulting from improper disposal of consumer information. The FTC and other federal agencies have issued rules implementing this provision, which specify the reasonable measures that covered entities must take to ensure secure disposal of consumer information, such as burning, pulverizing, shredding, erasing, or otherwise modifying the information to make it unreadable or indecipherable (16 CFR § 682.3). References: 1, 2, 3

#### 142. Frage

All of the following are tasks in the "Discover" phase of building an information management program EXCEPT?

- A. Understanding the laws that regulate a company's collection of information
- B. Developing a process for review and update of privacy policies
- C. Facilitating participation across departments and levels
- D. Deciding how aggressive to be in the use of personal information

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

The "Discover" phase of building an information management program is the first step in the process of creating a privacy framework. It involves identifying the types, sources, and flows of personal information within an organization, as well as the legal, regulatory, and contractual obligations that apply to it. The tasks in this phase include:

\* Conducting a data inventory and mapping exercise to document what personal information is collected, used, shared, and stored by the organization, and how it is protected.

\* Assessing the current state of privacy compliance and risk by reviewing existing policies, procedures, and practices, and identifying any gaps or weaknesses.

\* Understanding the laws that regulate a company's collection of information, such as the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA), the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), and the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA).

\* Facilitating participation across departments and levels to ensure that all stakeholders are involved and informed of the privacy goals and objectives, and to foster a culture of privacy awareness and accountability.

Developing a process for review and update of privacy policies is not a task in the "Discover" phase, but rather in the "Implement" phase, which is the third step in the process of creating a privacy framework. It involves putting the privacy policies and procedures into action, and ensuring that they are effective and compliant. The tasks in this phase include:

\* Developing a process for review and update of privacy policies to reflect changes in the business environment, legal requirements, and best practices, and to incorporate feedback from internal and external audits and assessments.

- \* Implementing privacy training and awareness programs to educate employees and other relevant parties on their roles and responsibilities regarding privacy, and to promote a privacy-by-design approach.
- \* Establishing privacy governance and oversight mechanisms to monitor and measure the performance and outcomes of the privacy program, and to ensure accountability and transparency.
- \* Developing a process for responding to privacy incidents and requests from data subjects, regulators, and other parties, and to mitigate and remediate any privacy risks or harms.

References:

- \* IAPP CIPP/US Body of Knowledge, Domain I: Information Management from a U.S. Perspective, Section A: Building a Privacy Program
- \* IAPP CIPP/US Certified Information Privacy Professional Study Guide, Chapter 1: Information Management from a U.S. Perspective, Section 1.1: Building a Privacy Program
- \* Practice Exam - International Association of Privacy Professionals

### 143. Frage

#### SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Declan has just started a job as a nursing assistant in a radiology department at Woodland Hospital. He has also started a program to become a registered nurse.

Before taking this career path, Declan was vaguely familiar with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). He now knows that he must help ensure the security of his patients' Protected Health Information (PHI). Therefore, he is thinking carefully about privacy issues.

On the morning of his first day, Declan noticed that the newly hired receptionist handed each patient a HIPAA privacy notice. He wondered if it was necessary to give these privacy notices to returning patients, and if the radiology department could reduce paper waste through a system of one-time distribution.

He was also curious about the hospital's use of a billing company. He questioned whether the hospital was doing all it could to protect the privacy of its patients if the billing company had details about patients' care.

On his first day Declan became familiar with all areas of the hospital's large radiology department. As he was organizing equipment left in the hallway, he overheard a conversation between two hospital administrators. He was surprised to hear that a portable hard drive containing non-encrypted patient information was missing. The administrators expressed relief that the hospital would be able to avoid liability. Declan was surprised, and wondered whether the hospital had plans to properly report what had happened.

Despite Declan's concern about this issue, he was amazed by the hospital's effort to integrate Electronic Health Records (EHRs) into the everyday care of patients. He thought about the potential for streamlining care even more if they were accessible to all medical facilities nationwide.

Declan had many positive interactions with patients. At the end of his first day, he spoke to one patient, John, whose father had just been diagnosed with a degenerative muscular disease. John was about to get blood work done, and he feared that the blood work could reveal a genetic predisposition to the disease that could affect his ability to obtain insurance coverage. Declan told John that he did not think that was possible, but the patient was wheeled away before he could explain why. John plans to ask a colleague about this.

In one month, Declan has a paper due for one of his classes on a health topic of his choice. By then, he will have had many interactions with patients he can use as examples. He will be pleased to give credit to John by name for inspiring him to think more carefully about genetic testing.

Although Declan's day ended with many questions, he was pleased about his new position.

How can the radiology department address Declan's concern about paper waste and still comply with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)?

- A. Confirm that patients are given the privacy notice on their first visit
- B. Post the privacy notice in a prominent location instead
- **C. Direct patients to the correct area of the hospital website**
- D. State the privacy policy to the patient verbally

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

Section: (none)

Explanation

### 144. Frage

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