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The CIPP/US certification exam is designed for professionals who are responsible for managing and protecting personal data in the United States. CIPP-US Exam covers the legal and regulatory landscape of privacy in the US, including federal and state laws, industry standards, and best practices. Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification is ideal for individuals who are seeking to gain a competitive edge in the fast-growing field of privacy and data protection.

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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q104-Q109):

NEW QUESTION # 104

The "Consumer Privacy Bill of Rights" presented in a 2012 Obama administration report is generally based on?

- A. Traditional fair information practices
- B. European Union Directive
- C. Common law principles
- D. The 1974 Privacy Act

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Consumer Privacy Bill of Rights is a set of principles that the Obama administration proposed in 2012 to guide the development of privacy legislation and policies in the United States. The report that introduced the bill of rights stated that it was "generally based on the widely accepted Fair Information Practice Principles (FIPPs)"¹, which are a set of standards that originated in the 1970s and have influenced many privacy laws and frameworks around the world. The FIPPs include concepts such as individual

control, transparency, security, accountability, and data minimization. The Consumer Privacy Bill of Rights adapted and expanded these principles to address the challenges and opportunities of the digital economy.

NEW QUESTION # 105

Which of the following best describes the ASIA-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) principles?

- A. A baseline of marketers' minimum responsibilities for providing opt-out mechanisms.
- B. A code of responsibilities for medical establishments to uphold privacy laws.
- C. An international court ruling on personal information held in the commercial sector.
- D. A bill of rights for individuals seeking access to their personal information.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The APEC principles are part of the APEC Privacy Framework, which is an inter-governmental agreement among the 21 member economies of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to promote information privacy protection and the free flow of information in the region. The APEC Privacy Framework consists of four parts: a preamble, a scope, a set of nine information privacy principles, and an implementation section. The APEC information privacy principles are:

Preventing harm: Personal information controllers should take reasonable steps to protect personal information from loss, misuse, unauthorized access, disclosure, alteration, and destruction, and to address the risks and challenges posed by specific technologies and business practices. Notice: Personal information controllers should provide clear and easily accessible statements about their personal information handling practices, including the types of personal information they collect, the purposes for which they collect it, the types of third parties to which they disclose it, the choices and means they offer individuals for limiting the use and disclosure of their personal information, and how they can contact the personal information controller with inquiries or complaints.

NEW QUESTION # 106

In which situation would a policy of "no consumer choice" or "no option" be expected?

- A. When a patient's health record is made available to a pharmaceutical company
- B. When a customer's financial information is requested by the government
- C. When a customer's street address is shared with a shipping company
- D. When a job applicant's credit report is provided to an employer

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 107

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 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.

Based on the scenario, what is the most likely way Declan's supervisor would answer his question about the hospital's use of a billing company?

- A. By describing how the billing system is integrated into the hospital's electronic health records (EHR) system
- B. By assuring Declan that third parties are prevented from seeing Private Health Information (PHI)
- C. By suggesting that Declan look at the hospital's publicly posted privacy policy
- **D. By pointing out that contracts are in place to help ensure the observance of minimum security standards**

Answer: D

Explanation:

HIPAA requires covered entities, such as hospitals, to enter into contracts with their business associates, such as billing companies, that access, use, or disclose protected health information (PHI). These contracts, known as business associate agreements (BAAs), must specify the permitted and required uses and disclosures of PHI by the business associate, as well as the safeguards, reporting, and termination procedures that the business associate must follow to protect the privacy and security of PHI. By having these contracts in place, the hospital can ensure that the billing company is complying with HIPAA and observing the minimum security standards required by law.

NEW QUESTION # 108

Which was NOT one of the five priority areas listed by the Federal Trade Commission in its 2012 report, "Protecting Consumer Privacy in an Era of Rapid Change: Recommendations for Businesses and Policymakers"?

- **A. Do Not Track**
- B. International data transfers
- C. Large platform providers
- D. Promoting enforceable self-regulatory codes

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) issued its 2012 report, "Protecting Consumer Privacy in an Era of Rapid Change: Recommendations for Businesses and Policymakers"¹, which outlined a framework for privacy protection based on three main principles: privacy by design, simplified consumer choice, and greater transparency. The report also identified five priority areas for the FTC's privacy enforcement and policy efforts, which were:

- * Data brokers
- * Large platform providers
- * Mobile
- * Promoting enforceable self-regulatory codes
- * International data transfers

Do Not Track was not one of the five priority areas, but rather a specific mechanism for implementing the principle of simplified consumer choice. The report endorsed the development of a Do Not Track system that would allow consumers to opt out of online behavioral advertising across websites and platforms¹. The report also noted the progress made by various stakeholders, such as the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), the Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA), and browser companies, in advancing the Do Not Track initiative¹. References: 1: Federal Trade Commission, Protecting Consumer Privacy in an Era of Rapid Change: Recommendations for Businesses and Policymakers (March 2012), available at 1.

NEW QUESTION # 109

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