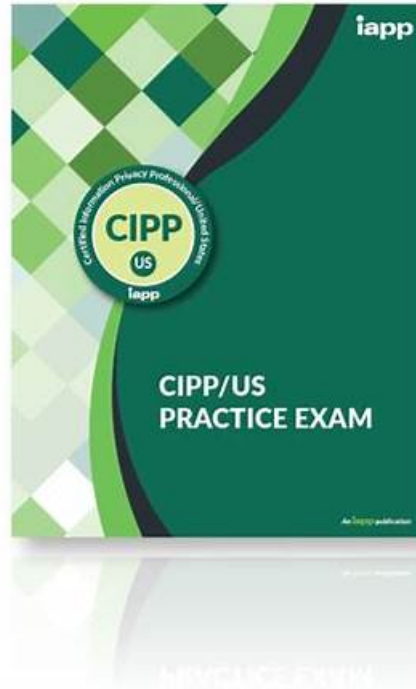


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The CIPP-US Exam consists of 90 multiple-choice questions and lasts for two and a half hours. To prepare for the exam, candidates should have a solid foundation in privacy law and regulations, data security practices, and privacy management frameworks. This can be achieved through classroom training, self-study, and practice exams.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

More than half of U.S. states require telemarketers to?

- A. Obtain written consent from potential customers
- B. Provide written contracts for customer transactions
- C. Register with the state before conducting business
- D. Identify themselves at the beginning of a call

Answer: C

Explanation:

"For example, more than half the states require that telemarketers obtain a license or register with the state.³⁹" Excerpt From "IAPP_US_TB_US-Private-Sector-Privacy-3E_1.0." Apple Books.

"states may require that a written contract be created for certain transaction".

Excerpt From "IAPP_US_TB_US-Private-Sector-Privacy-3E_1.0." Apple Books.

NEW QUESTION # 45

What consumer protection did the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA) require?

- A. The truncation of account numbers on credit card receipts
- B. The ability for the consumer to correct inaccurate credit report information
- C. Consumer notice when third-party data is used to make an adverse decision
- D. The right to request removal from e-mail lists

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which of the following federal agencies does NOT enforce the Disposal Rule under the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA)?

- A. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
- B. The Federal Trade Commission
- C. The Department of Health and Human Services
- D. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

Answer: C

Explanation:

* The Disposal Rule under the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA) is a federal regulation that requires any person or entity that maintains or possesses consumer information derived from consumer reports to dispose of such information in a secure and proper manner¹.

* The Disposal Rule aims to protect consumers from identity theft and fraud by preventing unauthorized access to or use of their personal information¹.

* The Disposal Rule is enforced by several federal agencies, depending on the type and sector of the entity that is subject to the rule¹. These agencies include:

* The Federal Trade Commission (FTC), which has general authority over most entities that are not specifically regulated by other agencies².

* The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), which has authority over consumer financial products and services, such as banks, credit unions, lenders, debt collectors, and credit reporting agencies³.

* The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), which has authority over national banks and federal savings associations⁴.

* The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), which has authority over state-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System and state-chartered savings associations⁵.

* The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB), which has authority over state-chartered banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System, bank holding companies, and certain nonbank subsidiaries of bank holding companies.

* The National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), which has authority over federally insured credit unions.

* The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which has authority over brokers, dealers, investment companies, and investment advisers.

* The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), which has authority over commodity futures and options markets and intermediaries.

* The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is NOT one of the federal agencies that enforces the Disposal Rule under FACTA. HHS has authority over health information privacy and security under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH), but not under FACTA.

References: 1: Disposing of Consumer Report Information? Rule Tells How 2: FTC Enforcement 3: CFPB Enforcement 4: OCC Enforcement 5: FDIC Enforcement : [FRB Enforcement] : [NCUA Enforcement] : [SEC Enforcement] : [CFTC Enforcement] : [HHS Enforcement]

NEW QUESTION # 47

When may a financial institution share consumer information with non-affiliated third parties for marketing purposes?

- A. After disclosing information-sharing practices to customers and after giving them an opportunity to opt out.
- B. After disclosing marketing practices to customers and after giving them an opportunity to opt out.
- C. After disclosing information-sharing practices to customers and after giving them an opportunity to opt in.
- D. After disclosing marketing practices to customers and after giving them an opportunity to opt in.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which of the following best describes an employer's privacy-related responsibilities to an employee who has left the workplace?

- A. An employer has a responsibility to permanently delete or expunge all sensitive employment records to minimize privacy risks to both the employer and former employee.
- B. An employer may consider any privacy-related responsibilities terminated, as the relationship between employer and employee is considered primarily contractual.
- C. An employer has a responsibility to maintain the security and privacy of any sensitive employment records retained for a legitimate business purpose.
- D. An employer has a responsibility to maintain a former employee's access to computer systems and company data needed to support claims against the company such as discrimination.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Employers have a duty to protect the personal information of their current and former employees, as well as applicants, from unauthorized access, use, or disclosure. This duty may arise from federal or state laws, such as the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), or the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), or from contractual obligations, such as non-disclosure agreements or privacy policies. Employers may retain sensitive employment records, such as performance evaluations, disciplinary actions, medical records, or background checks, for a legitimate business purpose, such as complying with legal requirements, defending against lawsuits, or conducting audits. However, employers must ensure that these records are stored securely, accessed only by authorized personnel, and disposed of properly when no longer needed. References: IAPP CIPP/US Study Guide, Chapter 4, Section 4.1.1, IAPP CIPP/US Body of Knowledge, Domain IV, Objective B

NEW QUESTION # 49

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