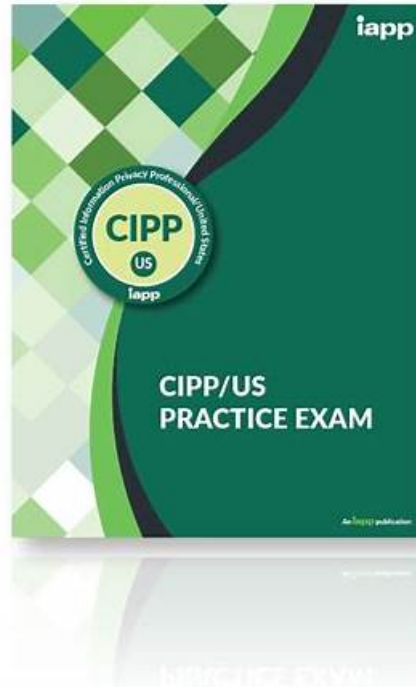


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IAPP CIPP-US certification exam is a valuable credential for professionals who work with personal data in the United States. Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification demonstrates an individual's expertise in privacy and data protection and is recognized by employers worldwide. CIPP-US exam covers a wide range of topics related to privacy and data protection and is designed for professionals who want to enhance their knowledge and skills in this field.

Achieving the CIPP-US Certification demonstrates a commitment to staying up-to-date with the latest developments in privacy and data protection, and it can help professionals stand out in a crowded job market. Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification is recognized by employers and industry experts as a mark of excellence, providing validation of an individual's expertise and dedication to the field of privacy.

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IAPP created the CIPP/US certification to help professionals stay up-to-date on the latest privacy laws and regulations in the United States. Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification is recognized as a trusted credential for privacy professionals by employers and clients alike. Earning the CIPP/US certification demonstrates that an individual has the

knowledge and skills to navigate complex privacy laws and regulations, and to develop and implement effective privacy programs.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q217-Q222):

NEW QUESTION # 217

The CFO of a pharmaceutical company is duped by a phishing email and discloses many of the company's employee personnel files to an online predator. The files include employee contact information, job applications, performance reviews, discipline records, and job descriptions.

Which of the following state laws would be an affected employee's best recourse against the employer?

- **A. The state personnel record review statute.**
- B. The state UDAP statute.
- C. The state data destruction statute.
- D. The state social security number confidentiality statute.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A state personnel record review statute typically governs the access, maintenance, and protection of employee personnel records. It may establish certain rights for employees to access their own personnel records, and it could also include provisions related to data security and breaches of employee information. Given that the disclosed information includes employee contact information, job applications, performance reviews, and other personnel-related data, the affected employee could potentially rely on this statute to seek remedies or protections related to the breach of their personal and confidential information.

NEW QUESTION # 218

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. Information from several consumer reporting agencies (CRAs).
- D. An opportunity to reapply with the employer.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.consumerfinance.gov/compliance/supervision-examinations/fair-credit-reporting-act-fcra-examination-procedures/> In 2010, Congress passed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act), which granted rule-making authority under FCRA (except for Section 615(e) (red flag guidelines and regulation) and Section 628 (disposal of records) to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). The Dodd-Frank Act also amended two provisions of the FCRA to require the disclosure of a credit score and related information when a credit score is used in taking an adverse action or in risk-based pricing.

NEW QUESTION # 219

Which authority supervises and enforces laws regarding advertising to children via the Internet?

- **A. The Federal Trade Commission**
- B. The Department of Homeland Security
- C. The Office for Civil Rights
- D. The Federal Communications Commission

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is the primary federal agency that regulates advertising and marketing practices in the United States, including those targeting children via the Internet.

The FTC enforces the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA), which requires operators of websites and online services directed to children under 13 to obtain verifiable parental consent before collecting, using, or disclosing personal information from children. The FTC also enforces the FTC Act, which prohibits unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce, such as making

false or misleading claims in advertising. The FTC has issued guidelines and reports on various aspects of digital advertising to children, such as sponsored content, influencers, data collection, persuasive design, and behavioral marketing. The FTC also hosts workshops and events to examine the impact of digital advertising on children and their ability to distinguish ads from entertainment.

NEW QUESTION # 220

What is the main purpose of requiring marketers to use the Wireless Domain Registry?

- **A. To prevent unauthorized emails to mobile devices**
- B. To ensure their emails are sent to actual wireless subscribers
- C. To acquire authorization to send emails to mobile devices
- D. To access a current list of wireless domain names

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Wireless Domain Registry is a list of domain names that are used to transmit electronic messages to wireless devices, such as cell phones and pagers. The purpose of the registry is to protect wireless consumers from unwanted commercial electronic mail messages, by identifying the domain names for those who send such messages. Marketers are required to use the registry to avoid sending unsolicited emails to wireless devices, which may incur costs or inconvenience for the recipients. Sending such emails without the express prior authorization of the recipient is a violation of the CAN-SPAM Act of 2003.

NEW QUESTION # 221

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

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

Answer: A

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.

* Collection limitation: Personal information controllers should limit the collection of personal information to what is relevant for the purposes of collection and should collect personal information by lawful and fair means and, where appropriate, with notice to, or consent of, the individual concerned.

* Use limitation: Personal information controllers should use personal information only for the purposes for which it was collected or for purposes that a reasonable person would consider appropriate in the circumstances, and should retain personal information only as long as necessary to fulfill the stated purposes or as required by law or regulation.

* Choice: Personal information controllers should offer individuals choices and means to limit the use and disclosure of their personal information, where appropriate, and should respect the choices made by individuals.

* Integrity of personal information: Personal information controllers should take reasonable steps to ensure that personal information is accurate, complete, and up-to-date for the purposes for which it is used.

* Security safeguards: Personal information controllers should protect personal information with reasonable security safeguards against risks such as loss, unauthorized access, destruction, misuse, modification, and disclosure.

* Access and correction: Personal information controllers should give individuals the ability to access and, where appropriate, correct their personal information that is under their control, subject to reasonable limitations, such as where the burden or expense of providing access would be disproportionate to the risks to the individual's privacy, or where the legitimate rights of persons other

* Accountability: Personal information controllers should be accountable for complying with the privacy principles and should have in place mechanisms to ensure their implementation and compliance.

The APEC Privacy Framework is not a binding legal instrument, but rather a voluntary and flexible arrangement that allows each member economy to implement the principles according to its own domestic laws and regulations, applicable international frameworks, and cultural and social values. The APEC Privacy Framework also provides for cross-border cooperation and information sharing among member economies, as well as the development of mechanisms to facilitate the cross-border transfer of personal information, such as the APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) System and the APEC Privacy Recognition for Processors (PRP) System. These mechanisms are based on a common set of rules and standards derived from the APEC Privacy Framework, and are intended to enhance the protection of personal information that flows across borders and to increase the interoperability among different privacy regimes in the region and beyond. References:

* APEC Privacy Framework (2015)

* APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) System

* APEC Privacy Recognition for Processors (PRP) System

* APEC Privacy Framework: A New Model for Transborder Data Flows

NEW QUESTION # 222

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