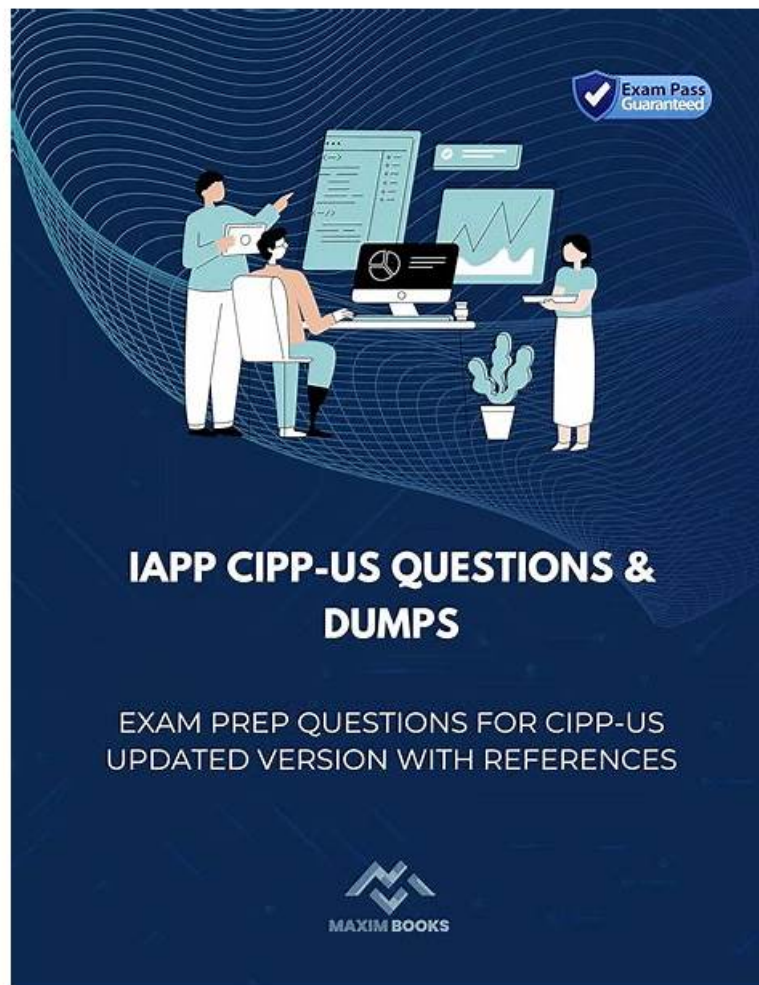


# Board Your Capacities By Updated IAPP CIPP-US Exam Dumps



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>> CIPP-US Exam Registration <<

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Generally speaking, preparing for the CIPP-US exam is a very hard and even some suffering process. Because time is limited, sometimes we have to spare time to do other things to review the exam content, which makes the preparation process full of pressure and anxiety. But from the point of view of customers, our CIPP-US Study Materials will not let you suffer from this. As mentioned above, our CIPP-US study materials have been carefully written, each topic is the essence of the content. Only should you spend about 20 - 30 hours to study CIPP-US study materials carefully can you take the exam.

## IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

### NEW QUESTION # 115

According to FERPA, when can a school disclose records without a student's consent?

- A. If the disclosure is not to be conducted through email to the third party
- **B. If the disclosure is to provide transcripts to a school where a student intends to enroll**
- C. If the disclosure would not reveal a student's student identification number
- D. If the disclosure is to practitioners who are involved in a student's health care

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

According to FERPA, a school may disclose personally identifiable information (PII) from an eligible student's education records without consent if the disclosure meets one of the exceptions in 34 CFR § 99.31.

One of these exceptions is for disclosures to other schools to which a student seeks or intends to enroll, or is already enrolled if the disclosure is for purposes related to the student's enrollment or transfer (34 CFR § 99.31(a)(2)). This exception allows schools to disclose transcripts, recommendations, or other information that may facilitate the student's admission or enrollment at another school. However, the school must make a reasonable attempt to notify the student of the disclosure, unless the student initiated the disclosure, and must provide the student with a copy of the records that were disclosed upon request (34 CFR § 99.34(a)(1)). References: <https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/ferpa>

### NEW QUESTION # 116

Which federal act does NOT contain provisions for preempting stricter state laws?

- **A. The Telemarketing Consumer Protection and Fraud Prevention Act**
- B. The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA)
- C. The Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)
- D. The CAN-SPAM Act

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The federal act that does NOT contain provisions for preempting stricter state laws is the Telemarketing Consumer Protection and Fraud Prevention Act<sup>1</sup>. This act authorizes the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to establish and enforce rules for telemarketing practices, such as the Do Not Call Registry, the prohibition of robocalls, and the disclosure of material information<sup>2</sup>. However, the act also explicitly states that it does not

"annul, alter, or affect, or exempt any person subject to the provisions of this section from complying with, the laws of any State with respect to telemarketing practices, except to the extent that those laws are inconsistent with any provision of this section, and then only to the extent of the inconsistency"<sup>1</sup>. This means that states can enact and enforce their own laws regarding telemarketing, as long as they are not less protective than the federal law. In contrast, the other three acts listed in the question do contain preemption clauses that limit or override the authority of states to regulate certain aspects of electronic communications, online privacy, and credit transactions<sup>3,4,5</sup>. References: 1: Telemarketing Consumer Protection and Fraud Prevention Act<sup>2</sup>: Telemarketing Sales Rule | Federal Trade Commission<sup>3</sup>: CAN-SPAM Act: A Compliance Guide for Business<sup>4</sup>: Children's Online Privacy Protection Rule ("COPPA") | Federal Trade Commission<sup>5</sup>: Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 - Wikipedia : IAPP CIPP/US Certified Information Privacy Professional Study Guide, Chapter 5: Federal Trade Commission and Consumer Privacy, p. 144-145, 149-150, 154-155

### NEW QUESTION # 117

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 118

"Third party doctrine" as it relates to the fourth amendment of the US constitution concerns:

- A. A third party can wiretap a suspect without a warrant and then give the data to the police.
- B. Data or information a suspect shares with a third party is not privacy protected.
- C. Three authorities are required for creating and administering a warrant.
- D. Someone referring to themselves in the third person is hiding something.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Supreme Court has confirmed that information placed in the hands of a third party is not protected by the Fourth Amendment. For example, no warrant is required to request a list of called persons. This third-party doctrine means that companies may provide data from employees or customers to the government.

#### NEW QUESTION # 119

All of the following organizations are specified as covered entities under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) EXCEPT?

- A. Health plans
- B. Pharmaceutical companies
- C. Healthcare information clearinghouses
- D. Healthcare providers

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The Privacy Act of 1974 does NOT require agencies to obtain the consent of the individual before collecting their personal information. However, the Privacy Act of 1974 does require agencies to inform the individual of the authority for the collection, the purpose and use of the collection, and the effects of not providing the information.

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