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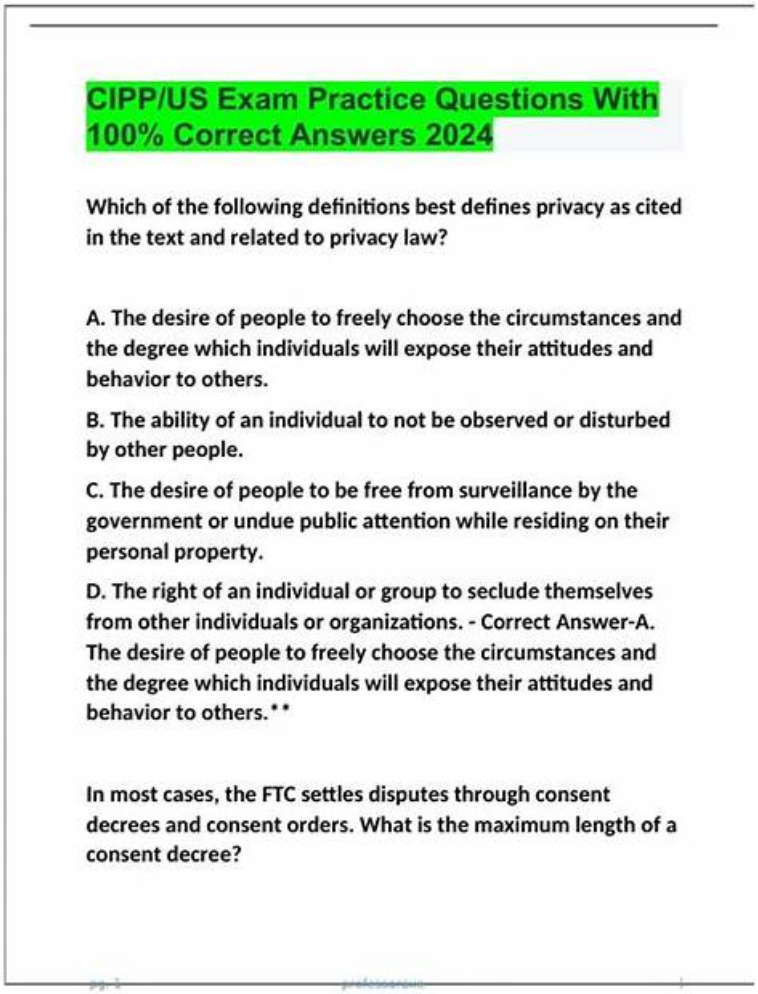

CIPP/US Exam Practice Questions With 100% Correct Answers 2024

Which of the following definitions best defines privacy as cited in the text and related to privacy law?

A. The desire of people to freely choose the circumstances and the degree which individuals will expose their attitudes and behavior to others.

B. The ability of an individual to not be observed or disturbed by other people.

C. The desire of people to be free from surveillance by the government or undue public attention while residing on their personal property.

D. The right of an individual or group to seclude themselves from other individuals or organizations. - Correct Answer-A. The desire of people to freely choose the circumstances and the degree which individuals will expose their attitudes and behavior to others.**

In most cases, the FTC settles disputes through consent decrees and consent orders. What is the maximum length of a consent decree?

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IAPP CIPP-US Certification is an excellent choice for individuals who work with data privacy laws and regulations in the United States, and who are looking to advance their careers in this field. With its rigorous exam, comprehensive coverage of US privacy laws and regulations, and widespread recognition in the industry, the CIPP-US certification is an excellent investment for anyone looking to build a successful career in data privacy.

IAPP CIPP-US certification exam is an essential certification for professionals who work in the privacy and data protection field in the United States. Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification demonstrates an individual's competency in the field of privacy and can give them an edge in the job market. Passing the exam requires a thorough understanding of U.S. privacy laws and regulations, privacy program governance, data breaches, and privacy issues in the workplace.

The CIPP/US certification is essential for professionals who deal with data privacy and protection in the US. Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification demonstrates the candidate’s knowledge of the US privacy landscape

and helps them stand out in a competitive job market. The CIPP/US certification is also valuable for organizations that need to comply with US privacy laws and regulations. Hiring individuals with a CIPP/US certification can help companies ensure that they have the expertise required to navigate the complex and ever-changing US privacy landscape.

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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64
Which federal law or regulation preempts state law?

- A. Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act
- B. Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986
- C. Telemarketing Sales Rule
- D. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 65
What does the Massachusetts Personal Information Security Regulation require as it relates to encryption of personal information?

- A. The encryption of all personal information of Massachusetts residents when all equipment is located in Massachusetts.
- B. The encryption of all personal information of Massachusetts residents when stored on portable devices.
- C. The encryption of personal information stored in Massachusetts-based companies when stored on portable devices.
- D. The encryption of all personal information stored in Massachusetts-based companies when all equipment is located in Massachusetts.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 66
Which entity within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the primary enforcer of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) "Privacy Rule"?

- A. Office of Public Health and Safety.
- B. Office of Inspector General.
- C. Office of Social Services.
- D. Office for Civil Rights.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Office for Civil Rights (OCR) within the HHS is the primary enforcer of the HIPAA Privacy Rule, which establishes national standards for the protection of individually identifiable health information by covered entities and business associates. The OCR investigates complaints, conducts compliance reviews, and provides technical assistance and guidance to ensure compliance with the Privacy Rule. The OCR can also impose civil monetary penalties for violations of the Privacy Rule, ranging from $100 to $50,000 per violation, up to a maximum of
$1.5 million per year for the same violation.

NEW QUESTION # 67
A law enforcement subpoenas the ACME telecommunications company for access to text message records of a person suspected of planning a terrorist attack. The company had previously encrypted its text message records so that only the suspect could access this data.
What law did ACME violate by designing the service to prevent access to the information by a law enforcement agency?

- A. ECPA
- B. USA Freedom Act
- C. CALEA
- D. SCA

Answer: C

Explanation:
The law that ACME violated by designing the service to prevent access to the information by a law enforcement agency is the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)1. CALEA is a federal law that requires telecommunications carriers and manufacturers of telecommunications equipment to design their equipment, facilities, and services to ensure that they have the necessary surveillance capabilities to comply with legal requests for interception of communications2. CALEA applies to all commercial messages, including text messages, and gives law enforcement agencies the authority to subpoena the records of such communications from the service providers3. By encrypting its text message records so that only the suspect could access this data, ACME violated CALEA's duty to cooperate in the interception of communications for law enforcement purposes. References: 1: Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act - Wikipedia2: Home | CALEA | The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc.3: Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act : IAPP CIPP/US Certified Information Privacy Professional Study Guide, Chapter 6: Law Enforcement and National Security Access, p.
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NEW QUESTION # 68
When does the Telemarketing Sales Rule require an entity to share a do-not-call request across its organization?

- A. When the entity manages user preferences through multiple platforms
- B. When the operational structures of its divisions are not transparent
- C. When the goods and services sold by its divisions are very similar
- D. When a call is not the result of an error or other unforeseen cause

Answer: B

Explanation:
* The Telemarketing Sales Rule (TSR) is a federal regulation that implements the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act of 1994. The TSR aims to protect consumers from deceptive or abusive telemarketing practices, such as unwanted calls, false or misleading claims, unauthorized billing, and privacy violations1.
* The TSR requires telemarketers and sellers to comply with the National Do Not Call Registry, which is a list of phone numbers of consumers who have indicated that they do not want to receive telemarketing calls2.
* The TSR also requires telemarketers and sellers to honor the do-not-call requests of individual consumers, regardless of whether their numbers are on the National Do Not Call Registry or not2.
* A do-not-call request is a statement made by a consumer, either orally or in writing, that they do not wish to receive any more calls from a specific telemarketer or seller2.
* The TSR requires an entity to share a do-not-call request across its organization when the operational
* structures of its divisions are not transparent to consumers3. This means that the entity must treat the do-not-call request as if it applies to all of its affiliates and subsidiaries that engage in telemarketing, unless the consumer would reasonably expect them to be separate and distinct entities based on their names, products, or services3.
* The TSR does not require an entity to share a do-not-call request across its organization in the following situations:
* When the goods and services sold by its divisions are very similar. This is not a relevant factor for determining whether the entity must share a do-not-call request across its organization. The key factor is whether the consumers can distinguish between the different divisions based on their operational structures3.
* When a call is not the result of an error or other unforeseen cause. This is not an exception to the requirement to honor a do-not-call request. The TSR prohibits telemarketers and sellers from calling a consumer who has made a do-not-call request, unless the call falls under one of the specific exemptions, such as calls from or on behalf of tax-exempt nonprofit organizations, calls to consumers with whom the seller has an established business relationship, or calls to consumers who have given prior express written consent2.

* When the entity manages user preferences through multiple platforms. This is not an excuse for not sharing a do-not-call request across its organization. The TSR requires telemarketers and sellers to maintain an internal do-not-call list of consumers who have asked them not to call again, and to update the list at least once every 31 days2. The entity must ensure that the do-not-call request is recorded and communicated across all of its platforms that are used for telemarketing purposes3.
References: 1: Telemarketing Sales Rule 2: Q&A for Telemarketers & Sellers About DNC Provisions in TSR 3: Federal Register :: Telemarketing Sales Rule

NEW QUESTION # 69
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As the unprecedented intensity of talents comes in great numbers, what abilities should a talent of modern time possess and finally walk to the success? Well, of course it is CIPP-US exam qualification certification that gives you capital of standing in society. Our CIPP-US preparation materials display a brand-new learning model and a comprehensive knowledge structure on our official exam bank, which aims at improving your technical skills and creating your value to your future. You will be bound to pass the CIPP-US Exam with our advanced CIPP-US exam questions.