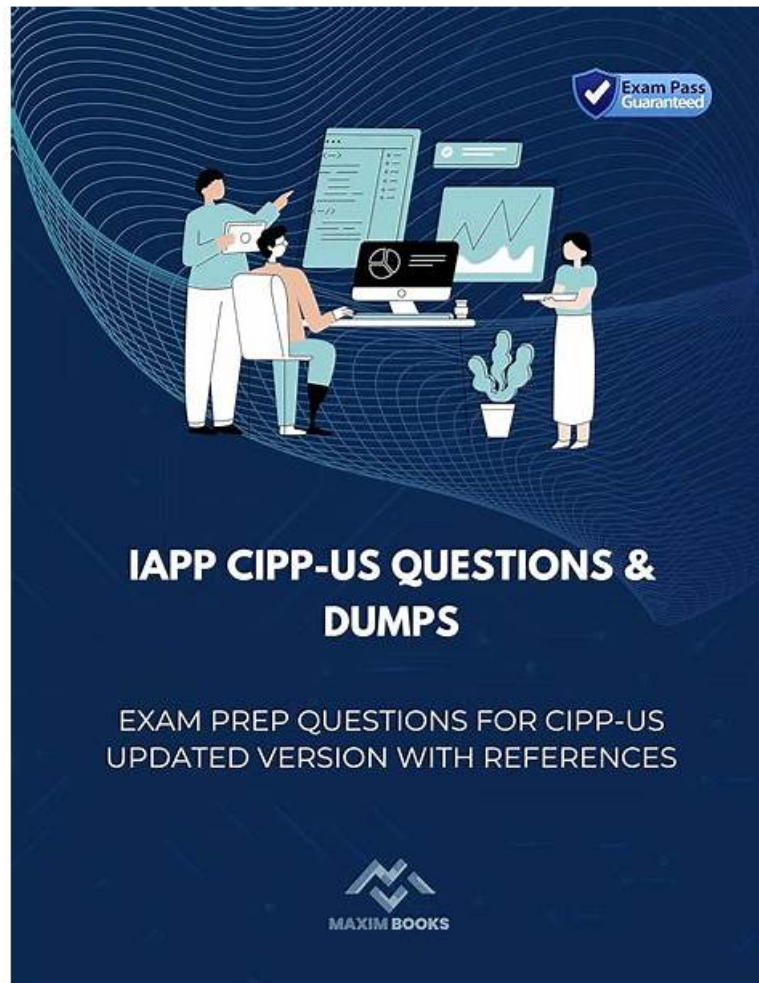


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IAPP CIPP-US (Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States) Exam is a certification exam offered by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP) for individuals who want to demonstrate their knowledge and expertise in privacy laws, regulations, and practices in the United States. Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) certification is designed for professionals who work with personal data and need to comply with privacy laws and regulations, such as data protection officers, privacy consultants, privacy attorneys, and compliance professionals.

The CIPP-US exam covers various topics related to privacy laws and regulations in the United States, including the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA), the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), and various state laws related to data privacy. CIPP-US Exam also covers important frameworks and guidelines such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Privacy Shield Framework. The CIPP-US certification is recognized as the gold standard for privacy professionals in the United States, and passing the exam demonstrates a high level of understanding and expertise in the field of privacy.

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The CIPP-US Certification is offered by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP), which is the largest and most respected organization of its kind. The IAPP is dedicated to helping professionals develop the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in the constantly changing field of privacy and data protection.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q153-Q158):

NEW QUESTION # 153

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 154

A student has left high school and is attending a public postsecondary institution. Under what condition may a school legally disclose educational records to the parents of the student without consent?

- A. If the student is in danger of academic suspension
- B. If the student has applied to transfer to another institution
- C. If the student has not yet turned 18 years of age
- D. If the student is still a dependent for tax purposes

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 155

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION :

Larry has become increasingly dissatisfied with his telemarketing position at SunriseLynx, and particularly with his supervisor, Evan. Just last week, he overheard Evan mocking the state's Do Not Call list, as well as the people on it. "If they were really serious about not being bothered," Evan said, "They'd be on the national DNC list. That's the only one we're required to follow. At SunriseLynx, we call until they ask us not to." Bizarrely, Evan requires telemarketers to keep records of recipients who ask them to call "another time." This, to Larry, is a clear indication that they don't want to be called at all. Evan doesn't see it that way.

Larry believes that Evan's arrogance also affects the way he treats employees. The U.S. Constitution protects American workers, and Larry believes that the rights of those at SunriseLynx are violated regularly. At first Evan seemed friendly, even connecting with employees on social media. However, following Evan's political posts, it became clear to Larry that employees with similar affiliations were the only ones offered promotions.

Further, Larry occasionally has packages containing personal-use items mailed to work. Several times, these have come to him already opened, even though this name was clearly marked. Larry thinks the opening of personal mail is common at SunriseLynx, and that Fourth Amendment rights are being trampled under Evan's leadership.

Larry has also been dismayed to overhear discussions about his coworker, Sadie. Telemarketing calls are regularly recorded for quality assurance, and although Sadie is always professional during business, her personal conversations sometimes contain sexual comments. This too is something Larry has heard Evan laughing about. When he mentioned this to a coworker, his concern was met with a shrug. It was the coworker's belief that employees agreed to be monitored when they signed on. Although personal devices are left alone, phone calls, emails and browsing histories are all subject to surveillance. In fact, Larry knows of one case in which an employee was fired after an undercover investigation by an outside firm turned up evidence of misconduct. Although the employee may have stolen from the company, Evan could have simply contacted the authorities when he first suspected something amiss. Larry wants to take action, but is uncertain how to proceed.

Which act would authorize Evan's undercover investigation?

- A. The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA)
- B. The Whistleblower Protection Act
- C. The National Labor Relations Act (NLRA)
- **D. The Stored Communications Act (SCA)**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Stored communications. As previously discussed, the SCA creates a general prohibition against the unauthorized acquisition, alteration or blocking of electronic communications while in electronic storage in a facility through which an electronic communications service is provided.¹¹⁹ Violations for interceptions can lead to criminal penalties or a civil lawsuit. The law provides for exceptions. Two exceptions that may apply to the employer are for conduct authorized: "By the person or entity providing a wire or electronic communications service" (often the employer)¹²⁰ "By a user of that service with respect to a communication of or intended for that user"¹²¹

NEW QUESTION # 156

Under state breach notification laws, which is NOT typically included in the definition of personal information?

- A. Medical Information
- B. Social Security number
- C. State identification number
- **D. First and last name**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Under state breach notification laws, personal information is typically defined as an individual's first name or first initial and last name plus one or more other data elements, such as Social Security number, state identification number, account number, medical information, etc. However, first and last name alone are not usually considered personal information, unless they are combined with other data elements that could identify the individual or compromise their security or privacy. Therefore, option B is the correct answer, as it is not typically included in the definition of personal information under state breach notification laws.

NEW QUESTION # 157

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION

When there was a data breach involving customer personal and financial information at a large retail store, the company's directors were shocked. However, Roberta, a privacy analyst at the company and a victim of identity theft herself, was not. Prior to the breach, she had been working on a privacy program report for the executives. How the company shared and handled data across its organization was a major concern. There were neither adequate rules about access to customer information nor procedures for purging and destroying outdated data. In her research, Roberta had discovered that even low-level employees had access to all of the company's customer data, including financial records, and that the company still had in its possession obsolete customer data going back to the 1980s.

Her report recommended three main reforms. First, permit access on an as-needs-to-know basis. This would mean restricting employees' access to customer information to data that was relevant to the work performed. Second, create a highly secure database for storing customers' financial information (e.g., credit card and bank account numbers) separate from less sensitive information. Third, identify outdated customer information and then develop a process for securely disposing of it.

When the breach occurred, the company's executives called Roberta to a meeting where she presented the recommendations in her report. She explained that the company having a national customer base meant it would have to ensure that it complied with all relevant state breach notification laws. Thanks to Roberta's guidance, the company was able to notify customers quickly and within

Soon after, the executives approved the changes to the privacy program that Roberta recommended in her report. The privacy program is far more effective now because of these changes and, also, because privacy and security are now considered the responsibility of every employee.

- A. Consumers have a right to correct personal data in a manner that is appropriate to the sensitivity.
- B. Consumers have a right to exercise control over how companies use their personal data.
- C. Consumers have a right to reasonable limits on the personal data that a company retains.
- D. Consumers have a right to easily accessible information about privacy and security practices.

NEW QUESTION # 158

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