

# IAPP CIPP-US Reliable Exam Question, CIPP-US New Soft Simulations



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To become a CIPP-US certified professional, candidates need to pass a rigorous examination that tests their understanding of privacy laws and regulations in the United States. CIPP-US exam consists of 90 multiple-choice questions, and candidates have two and a half hours to complete it. CIPP-US exam is computer-based and can be taken at any Pearson VUE testing center worldwide. The CIPP-US Certification is valid for two years, and to maintain it, professionals must earn continuing education credits by attending privacy-related events, conferences, and training sessions. Overall, the CIPP-US certification is an excellent credential for professionals looking to advance their career in the field of privacy and data protection.

>> IAPP CIPP-US Reliable Exam Question <<

## Pass Guaranteed Quiz IAPP - Accurate CIPP-US - Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Reliable Exam Question

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IAPP CIPP-US (Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States) Exam is a certification exam that assesses an individual's knowledge of privacy laws and regulations in the United States. CIPP-US exam is designed to evaluate the candidate's ability to implement privacy laws and regulations to protect personal information, as well as their understanding of the U.S. privacy landscape. The CIPP/US certification is highly regarded in the privacy industry, and it is recognized as a benchmark for privacy professionals in the U.S.

## IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP/US) Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

### NEW QUESTION # 33

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

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

- D. If the disclosure is to provide transcripts to a school where a student intends to enroll

**Answer: D**

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 # 34

What are banks required to do under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA)?

- A. Process requests for changes to user preferences within a designated time frame
- B. Offer an Opt-Out before transferring PI to an unaffiliated third party for the latter's own use
- C. Provide consumers with the opportunity to opt out of receiving telemarketing phone calls
- D. Conduct annual consumer surveys regarding satisfaction with user preferences

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) is a federal law that regulates the privacy and security of consumer financial information collected, used, and disclosed by financial institutions, such as banks, credit unions, securities firms, insurance companies, and others. Under the GLBA, financial institutions must comply with two main rules: the Privacy Rule and the Safeguards Rule.

The Privacy Rule requires financial institutions to provide notice to their customers about their information-sharing practices and to obtain verifiable parental consent before collecting, using, or disclosing personal information from children. The Privacy Rule also gives customers the right to opt out of having their personal information shared with certain nonaffiliated third parties, unless an exception applies. The Safeguards Rule requires financial institutions to develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive information security program that protects the confidentiality, security, and integrity of customer information.

Therefore, banks and other financial institutions are required to offer an opt-out before transferring personal information (PI) to an unaffiliated third party for the latter's own use, unless an exception applies, such as when the disclosure is necessary to complete a transaction requested or authorized by the customer, or when the disclosure is to a service provider or joint marketer that agrees to protect the information and use it only for the purposes for which it was disclosed. This requirement is intended to give customers more control over how their personal information is used and shared by financial institutions and to protect their privacy rights.

### NEW QUESTION # 35

What do the Civil Rights Act, Pregnancy Discrimination Act, Americans with Disabilities Act, Age Discrimination Act, and Equal Pay Act all have in common?

- A. They require that employers provide reasonable accommodations to certain classes of employees
- B. They afford certain classes of employees' privacy protection by limiting inquiries concerning their personal information
- C. They permit employers to use or disclose personal information specifically about employees who are members of certain classes
- D. They require employers not to discriminate against certain classes when employees use personal information

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Civil Rights Act, Pregnancy Discrimination Act, Americans with Disabilities Act, Age Discrimination Act, and Equal Pay Act are all federal laws that prohibit employment discrimination based on certain protected characteristics, such as race, sex, disability, age, and pay.<sup>1234</sup> These laws also afford certain classes of employees' privacy protection by limiting inquiries concerning their personal information that may reveal their protected status or be used for discriminatory purposes. For example:

\* The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits employers from making pre-employment inquiries that express a preference, limitation, or specification based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, unless they are bona fide occupational qualifications.

\* The Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978, which amended the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibits employers from making pre-employment inquiries about whether an applicant is pregnant or intends to become pregnant, unless they are related to the ability to perform the job.

\* The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 prohibits employers from making pre-employment inquiries about whether an applicant has a disability or the nature or severity of a disability, unless they are related to the ability to perform the essential functions of the job with or without reasonable accommodation.

\* The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 prohibits employers from making pre-employment inquiries about an applicant's age, unless they are related to a bona fide occupational qualification or a lawful affirmative action plan.

\* The Equal Pay Act of 1963 prohibits employers from making pre-employment inquiries about an applicant's salary history, unless they are made for a lawful purpose other than determining the applicant's pay.

Option A is incorrect because these laws do not require employers not to discriminate against certain classes when employees use personal information. Rather, they require employers not to discriminate against certain classes in any aspect of employment, such as hiring, firing, pay, promotion, training, benefits, etc.<sup>1234</sup> The use of personal information by employees is not directly addressed by these laws, although it may be subject to other privacy laws or policies.

Option B is incorrect because these laws do not require that employers provide reasonable accommodations to certain classes of employees. Rather, only the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Pregnancy Discrimination Act require employers to provide reasonable accommodations to qualified individuals with disabilities and workers with limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, respectively, unless doing so would cause an undue hardship to the employer. The other laws do not have a similar requirement, although they may prohibit employers from denying equal opportunities to certain classes of employees. Option C is correct because these laws afford certain classes of employees' privacy protection by limiting inquiries concerning their personal information that may reveal their protected status or be used for discriminatory purposes, as explained above.

Option D is incorrect because these laws do not permit employers to use or disclose personal information specifically about employees who are members of certain classes. Rather, these laws generally prohibit employers from using or disclosing personal information that is protected by these laws for any unlawful or discriminatory purpose, unless an exception applies. For example, employers may use or disclose such information for legitimate business reasons, such as complying with reporting requirements, administering benefits, or conducting investigations.

References: 1: Facts About Equal Pay and Compensation Discrimination 2: Pregnancy Discrimination and Pregnancy-Related Disability Discrimination | U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission 3: Regulations, Guidance and Policy | Equal Opportunity Guidance | OEEOWE 4: Age Discrimination | U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission : Pre-Employment Inquiries and Medical Questions & Examinations | U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission : Employee Medical Information | U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission : Employee Privacy Rights | U.S. Department of Labor : Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 | U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission : Fact Sheet: Pregnancy Discrimination | U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission : The Americans with Disabilities Act: A Primer for Small Business : Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 | U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission : Equal Pay Act of 1963 | U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

### NEW QUESTION # 36

Under the Telemarketing Sales Rule, what characteristics of consent must be in place for an organization to acquire an exception to the Do-Not-Call rules for a particular consumer?

- A. The consent must be in writing, must state the times when calls can be made to the consumer and must be signed
- B. The consent must be in writing, must have an end date and must state the times when calls can be made
- C. The consent must be in writing, must contain the number to which calls can be made and must have an end date
- **D. The consent must be in writing, must contain the number to which calls can be made and must be signed**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The Telemarketing Sales Rule (TSR) is a federal regulation that applies to telemarketing calls, which are defined as "a plan, program, or campaign which is conducted to induce the purchase of goods or services or a charitable contribution, by use of one or more telephones and which involves more than one interstate telephone call."<sup>1</sup> The TSR requires telemarketers to make specific disclosures, prohibit misrepresentations, limit the times and number of calls, and set payment restrictions for the sale of certain goods and services. The TSR also gives consumers the right to opt out of receiving telemarketing calls by registering their phone numbers on the National Do Not Call Registry.<sup>2</sup> The TSR applies to both for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, but there are some exemptions and partial exemptions for certain types of entities, calls, and transactions. For example, the TSR does not apply to nonprofit organizations calling on their own behalf, as they are not considered to be engaged in telemarketing. However, if a nonprofit organization hires a for-profit telemarketer or telefunder to solicit charitable contributions on its behalf, the for-profit entity must comply with the TSR, as it is engaged in telemarketing. Similarly, the TSR does not apply to for-profit organizations calling businesses when a binding contract exists between them, as they are not considered to be inducing the purchase of goods or services. However, if a for-profit organization calls businesses to sell

additional services to established customers, the TSR applies, as it is considered to be inducing the purchase of goods or services.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, among the four options, only for-profit organizations and for-profit telefundraisers regarding charitable solicitations must comply with the TSR, as they are engaged in telemarketing and do not fall under any of the exemptions or partial exemptions. References: 1: eCFR :: 16 CFR Part 310 - Telemarketing Sales Rule<sup>3</sup>, Section 310.22: Telemarketing Sales Rule | Federal Trade Commission<sup>1</sup>, Rule Summary<sup>3</sup>: Complying with the Telemarketing Sales Rule - Federal Trade Commission<sup>2</sup>, Exemptions to the TSR.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

What is the main challenge financial institutions face when managing user preferences?

- A. Developing a mechanism for opting out that is easy for their consumers to navigate
- B. Determining the legal requirements for sharing preferences with their affiliates
- **C. Ensuring that preferences are applied consistently across channels and platforms**
- D. Ensuring they are in compliance with numerous complex state and federal privacy laws

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Financial institutions (FIs) collect and process a large amount of personal data from their customers, such as name, address, account number, transaction history, credit score, etc. Customers may have different preferences regarding how their data is used, shared, or protected by the FIs. For example, some customers may want to receive marketing offers from the FIs or their affiliates, while others may opt out of such communications. Some customers may prefer to access their accounts online, while others may use mobile apps, phone calls, or physical branches. Some customers may want to enable biometric authentication, while others may rely on passwords or PINs.

Managing these diverse and dynamic user preferences is a challenge for FIs, as they need to ensure that they respect and honor the choices of their customers across all the channels and platforms they use. This requires FIs to have a robust and integrated system that can capture, store, update, and apply user preferences consistently and accurately. Failing to do so may result in customer dissatisfaction, loss of trust, regulatory fines, or legal disputes.<sup>12</sup> References: 1: The Top Three Digital Challenges Faced By Financial Institutions And How To Overcome Them<sup>3</sup>, paragraph 42: IAPP CIPP/US Certified Information Privacy Professional Study Guide, page 127.

### NEW QUESTION # 38

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