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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What privacy concept grants a consumer the right to view and correct errors on his or her credit report?

Options:

- A- Access.
- B- Notice.
- C- Action.
- D- Choice.

Answer:

B

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION

Felicia has spent much of her adult life overseas, and has just recently returned to the U.S. to help her friend Celeste open a jewelry store in Californi

a. Felicia, despite being excited at the prospect, has a number of security concerns, and has only grudgingly accepted the need to hire other employees. In order to guard against the loss of valuable merchandise, Felicia wants to carefully screen applicants. With their permission, Felicia would like to run credit checks, administer polygraph tests, and scrutinize videos of interviews. She intends to read applicants' postings on social media, ask Question:s about drug addiction, and solicit character references. Felicia believes that if potential employees are serious about becoming part of a dynamic new business, they will readily agree to these requirements.

Felicia is also in favor of strict employee oversight. In addition to protecting the inventory, she wants to prevent mistakes during transactions, which will require video monitoring. She also wants to regularly check the company vehicle's GPS for locations visited by employees. She also believes that employees who use their own devices for work-related purposes should agree to a certain amount of supervision.

Given her high standards, Felicia is skeptical about the proposed location of the store. She has been told that many types of background checks are not allowed under California law. Her friend Celeste thinks these worries are unfounded, as long as applicants verbally agree to the checks and are offered access to the results. Nor does Celeste share Felicia's concern about state breach notification laws, which, she claims, would be costly to implement even on a minor scale. Celeste believes that

even if the business grows a customer database of a few thousand, it's unlikely that a state agency would hassle an honest business if an accidental security incident were to occur.

In any case, Celeste feels that all they need is common sense -- like remembering to tear up sensitive documents before throwing them in the recycling bin. Felicia hopes that she's right, and that all of her concerns will be put to rest next month when their new business consultant (who is also a privacy professional) arrives from North Carolina.

Based on Felicia's Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) plan, the business consultant will most likely advise Felicia and Celeste to do what?

Options:

- A-** Reconsider the plan in favor of a policy of dedicated work devices.
- B-** Adopt the same kind of monitoring policies used for work-issued devices.
- C-** Weigh any productivity benefits of the plan against the risk of privacy issues.
- D-** Make employment decisions based on those willing to consent to the plan in writing.

Answer:

D

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

SCENARIO

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Which law will be most relevant to Felicia's plan to ask applicants about drug addiction?

Options:

- A-** The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- B-** The Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA).
- C-** The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008.
- D-** The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).

Answer:

A

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

SCENARIO

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Regarding credit checks of potential employees, Celeste has a misconception regarding what?

Options:

- A- Consent requirements.
- B- Disclosure requirements.
- C- Employment-at-will rules.
- D- Records retention policies

Answer:

A

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following became the first state to pass a law specifically regulating the collection of biometric data?

Options:

- A- California.
- B- Texas.
- C- Illinois.
- D- Washington.

Answer:

C

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Although an employer may have a strong incentive or legal obligation to monitor employees' conduct or behavior, some excessive monitoring may be considered an intrusion on employees' privacy? Which of the following is the strongest example of excessive monitoring by the employer?

Options:

A- An employer who installs a video monitor in physical locations, such as a warehouse, to ensure employees are performing tasks in a safe manner and environment.

- B-** An employer who installs data loss prevention software on all employee computers to limit transmission of confidential company information.
- C-** An employer who installs video monitors in physical locations, such as a changing room, to reduce the risk of sexual harassment.
- D-** An employer who records all employee phone calls that involve financial transactions with customers completed over the phone.

Answer:

C

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