



# Free Questions for **CIPP-US** by **braindumpscollection**

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## Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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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"?

### Options:

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

### Answer:

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A

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of these organizations would be required to provide its customers with an annual privacy notice?

**Options:**

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- A- The Four Winds Tribal College.
- B- The Golden Gavel Auction House.
- C- The King County Savings and Loan.
- D- The Breezy City Housing Commission.

**Answer:**

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C

## Question 3

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which of the following is an example of federal preemption?

### Options:

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- A- The Payment Card Industry's (PCI) ability to self-regulate and enforce data security standards for payment card data.
- B- The U.S. Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) ability to enforce against unfair and deceptive trade practices across sectors and industries.
- C- The California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) regulating businesses that have no physical brick-and-mortar presence in California, but which do business there.
- D- The U.S. Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing (CAN-SPAM) Act prohibiting states from passing laws that impose greater obligations on senders of email marketing.

### Answer:

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D

## Question 4

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### Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Sarah lives in San Francisco, Californi

- a. Based on a dramatic increase in unsolicited commercial emails, Sarah believes that a major social media platform with over 50 million users has collected a lot of personal information about her. The company that runs the platform is based in New York and France.

Why is Sarah entitled to ask the social media platform to delete the personal information they have collected about her?

**Options:**

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- A-** Any company with a presence in Europe must comply with the General Data Protection Regulation globally, including in response to data subject deletion requests.
- B-** Under Section 5 of the FTC Act, the Federal Trade Commission has held that refusing to delete an individual's personal information upon request constitutes an unfair practice.
- C-** The California Consumer Privacy Act entitles Sarah to request deletion of her personal information.
- D-** The New York "Stop Hacks and Improve Electronic Data Security" (SHIELD) Act requires that businesses under New York's jurisdiction must delete customers' personal information upon request.

**Answer:**

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C

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Smith Memorial Healthcare (SMH) is a hospital network headquartered in New York and operating in 7 other states. SMH uses an electronic medical record to enter and track information about its patients. Recently, SMH suffered a data breach where a third-party hacker was able to gain access to the SMH internal network.

Because it is a HIPPA-covered entity, SMH made a notification to the Office of Civil Rights at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services about the breach.

Which statement accurately describes SMH's notification responsibilities?

**Options:**

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- A-** If SMH is compliant with HIPAA, it will not have to make a separate notification to individuals in the state of New York.
- B-** If SMH has more than 500 patients in the state of New York, it will need to make separate notifications to these patients.
- C-** If SMH must make a notification in any other state in which it operates, it must also make a notification to individuals in New York.
- D-** If SMH makes credit monitoring available to individuals who inquire, it will not have to make a separate notification to individuals in the state of New York.

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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<https://www.perkinscoie.com/en/news-insights/security-breach-notification-chart-new-york.html>

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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John, a California resident, receives notification that a major corporation with \$500 million in annual revenue has experienced a data breach. John's personal information in their possession has been stolen, including his full name and social security numb. John also learns that the corporation did not have reasonable cybersecurity measures in place to safeguard his personal information.

Which of the following answers most accurately reflects John's ability to pursue a legal claim against the corporation under the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)?

### Options:

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- A-** John has no right to sue the corporation because the CCPA does not address any data breach rights.
- B-** John cannot sue the corporation for the data breach because only the state's Attorney General has authority to file suit under the CCPA.
- C-** John can sue the corporation for the data breach but only to recover monetary damages he actually suffered as a result of the data breach.
- D-** John can sue the corporation for the data breach to recover monetary damages suffered as a result of the data breach, and in some circumstances seek statutory damages irrespective of whether he suffered any financial harm.

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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California Code, Civil Code Section 1798.150(a)(1))

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which law provides employee benefits, but often mandates the collection of medical information?

**Options:**

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**A-** The Occupational Safety and Health Act.

**B-** The Americans with Disabilities Act.



**C-** The Employee Medical Security Act.

**D-** The Family and Medical Leave Act.

**Answer:**

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B

## Question 8

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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All of the following common law torts are relevant to employee privacy under US law EXCEPT?

**Options:**

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**A-** Infliction of emotional distress.

**B-** Intrusion upon seclusion.

**C-** Defamation

**D-** Conversion.

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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Intrusion upon seclusion and defamation are discussed in the book under workplace privacy. Infliction of emotional distress is available as an added-on civil tort with other forms of privacy torts, such as intrusion upon seclusion. The only one that makes sense in this scenario is conversion because it involves property.

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