

IAPP CIPP-US

IAPP Information Privacy Professional/United States Certification Questions & Answers

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CIPP-US

[IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States \(CIPP-US\)](#)

90 Questions Exam – 300 / 500 Cut Score – Duration of 150 minutes

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Discover More about the IAPP CIPP-US Certification

Are you interested in passing the IAPP CIPP-US exam? First discover, who benefits from the CIPP-US certification. The CIPP-US is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Privacy Laws and Regulations. Passing the CIPP-US exam earns you the IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP-US) title.

While preparing for the CIPP-US exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The CIPP-US PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful [CIPP-US study materials just at one click](#).

IAPP CIPP-US Information Privacy Professional/United States Certification Details:

Exam Name	IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP-US)
Exam Code	CIPP-US
Exam Price	First Time Candidate: \$550 Retake: \$375
Duration	150 mins
Number of Questions	90
Passing Score	300 / 500
Books / Training	CIPP/US Body of Knowledge CIPP/US Exam Blueprint
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE
Sample Questions	IAPP CIPP-US Sample Questions
Practice Exam	IAPP CIPP-US Certification Practice Exam

IAPP CIPP-US Syllabus:

Topic	Details
Introduction to the U.S. Privacy Environment	
Structure of U.S. Law	- Branches of government

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sources of law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutions • Legislation • Regulations and rules • Case law • Common law • Contract law - Legal definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdiction • Person • Preemption • Private right of action - Regulatory authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Trade Commission (FTC) • Federal Communications Commission (FCC) • Department of Commerce (DoC) • Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) • Banking regulators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federal Reserve Board - Comptroller of the Currency • State attorneys general • Self-regulatory programs and trust marks - Understanding laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope and application • Analyzing a law • Determining jurisdiction • Preemption
Enforcement of U.S. Privacy and Security Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criminal versus civil liability - General theories of legal liability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract • Tort

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil enforcement - Negligence - Unfair and deceptive trade practices (UDTP) - Federal enforcement actions - State enforcement (Attorneys General (AGs), etc.) - Cross-border enforcement issues (Global Privacy Enforcement Network (GPEN)) - Self-regulatory enforcement (PCI, Trust Marks)
Information Management from a U.S. Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data sharing and transfers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data inventory • Data classification • Data flow mapping - Privacy program development - Managing User Preferences - Incident response programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyber threats (e.g., ransomware) - Workforce Training - Accountability - Data retention and disposal (FACTA) - Online Privacy - Privacy notices - Vendor management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vendor incidents • Cloud issues • Third-party data sharing - International data transfers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Safe Harbor and Privacy Shield • Binding Corporate Rules (BCRs) • Standard Contractual Clauses (SCCs) • Other approved transfer mechanisms • Schrems decisions, implications of - Other key considerations for U.S.-based global multinational companies

Topic	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDPR requirements • APEC privacy framework - Resolving multinational compliance conflicts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU data protection versus e-discovery
Limits on Private-sector Collection and Use of Data	
Cross-sector FTC Privacy Protection	- The Federal Trade Commission Act - FTC Privacy Enforcement Actions - FTC Security Enforcement Actions - The Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (COPPA) - Future of federal enforcement (Data brokers, Big Data, IoT, AI, unregulated data)
Healthcare/Medical	- The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIPAA privacy rule • HIPAA security rule - Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act of 2009 - The 21st Century Cures Act of 2016 - Confidentiality of Substance Use Disorder Patient Records Rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42 CFR Part 2
Financial	- The Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970 (FCRA) - The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 (FACTA) - The Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999 ("Gramm-Leach-Bliley" or GLBA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GLBA privacy rule • GLBA safeguards rule • Exemptions under state laws - Red Flags Rule - Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 - Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

Topic	Details
	- Online Banking
Education	- Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) - Education technology
Telecommunications and Marketing	- Telemarketing sales rule (TSR) and the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (TCPA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Do-Not-Call registry (DNC) - Combating the Assault of Non-solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003 (CAN-SPAM) - The Junk Fax Prevention Act of 2005 (JFPA) - The Wireless Domain Registry - Telecommunications Act of 1996 and Customer Proprietary Network Information - Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984 - Video Privacy Protection Act of 1988 (VPPA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video Privacy Protection Act Amendments Act of 2012 (H.R. 6671) - Driver's Privacy Protection Act (DPPA) - Digital advertising - Data Ethics
Government and Court Access to Private-sector Information	
Law Enforcement and Privacy	- Access to financial data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 • Bank Secrecy Act of 1970 (BSA) - Access to communications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wiretaps • Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E-mails - Stored records - Pen registers - The Communications Assistance to Law

Topic	Details
	Enforcement Act (CALEA)
National Security and Privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (FISA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wiretaps • E-mails and stored records • National security letters • Amendments Act: Section 702 (2008) - Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA-Patriot Act) - The USA Freedom Act of 2015 - The Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (CISA)
Civil Litigation and Privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compelled disclosure of media information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Privacy Protection Act of 1980 - Electronic discovery
Workplace Privacy	
Introduction to Workplace Privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workplace privacy concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources management - U.S. agencies regulating workplace privacy issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Trade Commission (FTC) • Department of Labor • Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) • National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) • Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) • Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) - U.S. Anti-discrimination laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Rights Act of 1964 • Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) • Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act

Topic	Details
	(GINA)
Privacy before, during and after employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Automated employment decision tools - Employee background screening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements under FCRA • Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personality and psychological evaluations - Polygraph testing - Drug and alcohol testing - Social media - Employee monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Computer usage (including social media) - Biometrics - Location-based services (LBS) - Wellness Programs - Mobile computing - E-mail and postal mail - Photography - Telephony - Video • Requirements under the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 (ECPA) • Unionized worker issues concerning monitoring in the U.S. workplace - Investigation of employee misconduct <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data handling in misconduct investigations • Use of third parties in investigations • Documenting performance problems • Balancing rights of multiple individuals in a single situation - Termination of the employment relationship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition management • Records retention • References

Topic	Details
State Privacy Laws	
Federal vs. state authority	
Data Privacy and Security Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SSN - Data destruction - Security procedures - Cookie and online tracking regulations - Recent developments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) (2018) • California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA) (2020) • Virginia Consumer Data Protection Act (VCDPA) (2021) • Colorado Privacy Act (CPA) (2021) • Nevada Privacy Law & Amendment (SB260) (2019/2021) • Other significant state acts and laws
Data Breach Notification Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elements of state data breach notification laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions of relevant terms (personal information, security breach) • Conditions for notification (who, when, how) • Subject rights (credit monitoring, private right of action) - Key differences among states today - Recent developments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illinois HB 1260 • Massachusetts HB 4806 • Other significant state amendments

Broaden Your Knowledge with IAPP CIPP-US

Sample Questions:

Question: 1

A law enforcement agency 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) SCA
- b) ECPA
- c) CALEA
- d) USA FREEDOM Act

Answer: c

Question: 2

Do U.S.-based companies have to comply with requests to exercise data subject rights under the GDPR even if the company is not operating an EU-facing business?

- a) Yes, if the company has assets in the EU.
- b) Unsure; this is an unsettled jurisdictional issue.
- c) Yes, if the personal information in question belongs to an EU data subject.
- d) No, the EU has no jurisdiction over companies in the United States.

Answer: b

Question: 3

If an organization maintains data classified as high sensitivity in the same system as data classified as low sensitivity, which of the following is the most likely outcome?

- a) The organization will still be in compliance with most sector-specific privacy and security laws.
- b) The impact of an organizational data breach will be more severe than if the data had been segregated.
- c) Temporary employees will be able to find the data necessary to fulfill their responsibilities.
- d) The organization will be able to address legal discovery requests efficiently without producing more information than necessary.

Answer: d

Question: 4

In addition to regulating unfair and deceptive practices, the Dodd–Frank Act prohibits financial institutions from engaging in another set of business practices known as which of the following?

- a) Abusive
- b) Negligent
- c) Harmful
- d) Wrongful

Answer: a

Question: 5

Age discrimination is prohibited by which of the following?

- a) State laws banning employment discrimination based on age
- b) The Age Discrimination in Employment Act
- c) The Fair Labor Standards Act
- d) Tort law arising from court decisions in civil litigation

Answer: b

Question: 6

In what way is the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing (CAN-SPAM) Act intended to help consumers?

- a) By providing consumers with free spam-filtering software.
- b) By requiring a company to receive an opt-in before sending any advertising e-mails.
- c) By prohibiting companies from sending objectionable content through unsolicited e-mails.
- d) By requiring companies to allow consumers to opt-out of future e-mails.

Answer: c

Question: 7

What consumer protection did the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA) require?

- a) The ability for the consumer to correct inaccurate credit report information
- b) The truncation of account numbers on credit card receipts
- c) The right to request removal from e-mail lists
- d) Consumer notice when third-party data is used to make an adverse decision

Answer: a

Question: 8

National Security Letters are best described as which of the following?

- a) Search warrants
- b) Gag orders
- c) Judicial subpoenas
- d) Administrative subpoenas

Answer: d

Question: 9

The CCPA may be enforced by which of the following?

- a) The state attorney general and a limited private right of action
- b) The state attorney general and the Office of Civil Rights
- c) The appropriate self-regulatory framework, depending on the industry
- d) Only through a private right of action

Answer: a

Question: 10

How many voting members comprise the U.S. Senate?

- a) 50
- b) 100
- c) 200
- d) 435

Answer: b

Avail the Study Guide to Pass IAPP CIPP-US Information Privacy Professional/United States Exam:

- Find out about the CIPP-US syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the [IAPP CIPP-US syllabus](#), it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the [Information Privacy Professional/United States training](#). Joining the IAPP provided training for this IAPP certification exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the [IAPP CIPP-US sample questions](#) and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. CIPP-US practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

Career Benefits:

Passing the IAPP CIPP-US exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

Here Is the Trusted Practice Test for the IAPP CIPP-US Certification

CertFun.Com is here with all the necessary details regarding the CIPP-US exam. We provide authentic practice tests for the CIPP-US exam. What do you gain from these practice tests? You get to experience the real exam-like questions made by industry experts and get a scope to improve your performance in the actual exam. Rely on CertFun.Com for rigorous, unlimited two-month attempts on the [CIPP-US practice tests](https://www.certfun.com/iapp/cipp-us-iapp-certified-information-privacy-professionalunited-states), and gradually build your confidence. Rigorous practice made many aspirants successful and made their journey easy towards grabbing the IAPP Certified Information Privacy Professional/United States (CIPP-US).

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