

DUMPS ARENA

Certified Information Privacy Professional/ Canada (CIPP/C)

IAPP CIPP-C

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QUESTION NO: 1

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Cheryl is the sole owner of Fitness Coach, Inc., a medium-sized company that helps individuals realize their physical fitness goals through classes, individual instruction, and access to an extensive indoor gym. She has owned the company for ten years and has always been concerned about protecting customer's privacy while maintaining the highest level of service. She is proud that she has built long-lasting customer relationships.

Although Cheryl and her staff have tried to make privacy protection a priority, the company has no formal privacy policy. So Cheryl hired Janice, a privacy professional, to help her develop one.

After an initial assessment, Janice created a first of a new policy. Cheryl read through the draft and was concerned about the many changes the policy would bring throughout the company. For example, the draft policy stipulates that a customer's personal information can only be held for one year after paying for a service such as a session with personal trainer. It also promises that customer information will not be shared with third parties without the written consent of the customer. The wording of these rules worry Cheryl since stored personal information often helps her company to serve her customers, even if there are long pauses between

their visits. In addition, there are some third parties that provide crucial services, such as aerobics instructors who teach classes on a contract basis. Having access to customer files and understanding the fitness levels of their students helps instructors to organize their classes.

Janice understood Cheryl's concerns and was already formulating some ideas for revision. She tried to put Cheryl at ease by pointing out that customer data can still be kept, but that it should be classified according to levels of sensitivity. However, Cheryl was skeptical. It seemed that classifying data and treating each type differently would cause undue difficulties in the company's day-to-day operations. Cheryl wants one simple data storage and access system that any employee can access if needed.

Even though the privacy policy was only a draft, she was beginning to see that changes within her company were going to be necessary. She told Janice that she would be more comfortable with implementing the new policy gradually over a period of several months, one department at a time. She was also interested in a layered approach by creating documents listing applicable parts of the new policy for each department.

Based on the scenario, which of the following would have helped Janice to better meet the company's needs?

- A. Creating a more comprehensive plan for implementing a new policy
- B. Spending more time understanding the company's information goals
- C. Explaining the importance of transparency in implementing a new policy
- D. Removing the financial burden of the company's employee training program

ANSWER: B**QUESTION NO: 2**

In a case of civil litigation, what might a defendant who is being sued for distributing an employee's private information face?

- A. Probation.
- B. Criminal fines.
- C. An injunction.
- D. A jail sentence.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 3

What does the Massachusetts Personal Information Security Regulation require as it relates to encryption of personal information?

- A. The encryption of all personal information of Massachusetts residents when all equipment is located in Massachusetts.
- B. The encryption of all personal information stored in Massachusetts-based companies when all equipment is located in Massachusetts.
- C. The encryption of personal information stored in Massachusetts-based companies when stored on portable devices.
- D. The encryption of all personal information of Massachusetts residents when stored on portable devices.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.dataguidance.com/notes/massachusetts-data-protection-overview>

QUESTION NO: 4

Based on the 2012 Federal Trade Commission report "Protecting Consumer Privacy in an Era of Rapid Change", which of the following directives is most important for businesses?

- A. Announcing the tracking of online behavior for advertising purposes.
- B. Integrating privacy protections during product development.
- C. Allowing consumers to opt in before collecting any data.
- D. Mitigating harm to consumers after a security breach.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-112shrg71313/html/CHRG-112shrg71313.htm>

QUESTION NO: 5

Which statement is FALSE regarding the provisions of the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 (EPPA)?

- A. The EPPA requires that employers post essential information about the Act in a conspicuous location.
- B. The EPPA includes an exception that allows polygraph tests in professions in which employee honesty is necessary for public safety.
- C. Employers are prohibited from administering psychological testing based on personality traits such as honesty, preferences or habits.
- D. Employers involved in the manufacture of controlled substances may terminate employees based on polygraph results if other evidence exists.

ANSWER: C**Explanation:**

Explanation

Reference: <https://hawleytroxell.com/2019/01/psychological-exams-and-personality-tests-in-employment-a-fine-line/>

QUESTION NO: 6**SCENARIO**

Please use the following to answer the next QUESTION:

Declan has just started a job as a nursing assistant in a radiology department at Woodland Hospital. He has also started a program to become a registered nurse.

Before taking this career path, Declan was vaguely familiar with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). He now knows that he must help ensure the security of his patients' Protected Health Information (PHI). Therefore, he is thinking carefully about privacy issues.

On the morning of his first day, Declan noticed that the newly hired receptionist handed each patient a HIPAA privacy notice. He wondered if it was necessary to give these privacy notices to returning patients, and if the radiology department could reduce paper waste through a system of one-time distribution.

He was also curious about the hospital's use of a billing company. He questioned whether the hospital was doing all it could to protect the privacy of its patients if the billing company had details about patients' care.

On his first day Declan became familiar with all areas of the hospital's large radiology department. As he was organizing equipment left in the hallway, he overheard a conversation between two hospital administrators. He was surprised to hear that a portable hard drive containing non-encrypted patient information was missing. The administrators expressed relief that the hospital would be able to avoid liability. Declan was surprised, and wondered whether the hospital had plans to properly report what had happened.

Despite Declan's concern about this issue, he was amazed by the hospital's effort to integrate Electronic Health Records (EHRs) into the everyday care of patients. He thought about the potential for streamlining care even more if they were accessible to all medical facilities nationwide.

Declan had many positive interactions with patients. At the end of his first day, he spoke to one patient, John, whose father had just been diagnosed with a degenerative muscular disease. John was about to get blood work done, and he feared that

the blood work could reveal a genetic predisposition to the disease that could affect his ability to obtain insurance coverage. Declan told John that he did not think that was possible, but the patient was wheeled away before he could explain why. John plans to ask a colleague about this.

In one month, Declan has a paper due for one his classes on a health topic of his choice. By then, he will have had many interactions with patients he can use as examples. He will be pleased to give credit to John by name for inspiring him to think more carefully about genetic testing.

Although Declan's day ended with many Questions, he was pleased about his new position.

What is the most likely way that Declan might directly violate the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)?

- A. By being present when patients are checking in
- B. By speaking to a patient without prior authorization
- C. By ignoring the conversation about a potential breach
- D. By following through with his plans for his upcoming paper

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 7

Which is an exception to the general prohibitions on telephone monitoring that exist under the U.S. Wiretap Act?

- A. Call center exception
- B. Inter-company communications exception
- C. Ordinary course of business exception
- D. Internet calls exception

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=1031d6a6-19f5-4422-b5a2-98d7038905e9>

QUESTION NO: 8

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 contain the number to which calls can be made and must have an end date
- C. The consent must be in writing, must contain the number to which calls can be made and must be signed

D. The consent must be in writing, must have an end data and must state the times when calls can be made

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 9

What is the main purpose of the Global Privacy Enforcement Network?

- A. To promote universal cooperation among privacy authorities
- B. To investigate allegations of privacy violations internationally
- C. To protect the interests of privacy consumer groups worldwide
- D. To arbitrate disputes between countries over jurisdiction for privacy laws

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Privacy_Enforcement_Network

QUESTION NO: 10

What is an exception to the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 ban on interception of wire, oral and electronic communications?

- A. Where one of the parties has given consent
- B. Where state law permits such interception
- C. If an organization intercepts an employee's purely personal call
- D. Only if all parties have given consent

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/electronic-communications-privacy-act>