

### CYB 260 Module Four Worksheet

Complete the table below by filling in the three columns for each law. Replace the bracketed text with the relevant information.

Law	Briefly describe the law.	Whose rights are covered by the law?	Who in an organization is responsible for ensuring compliance with the law?
Census Confidentiality Act	This law protects the confidentiality of all information collected in the census. It prohibits the use of census data for anything other than statistical purposes, ensuring that personal information is not disclosed.	The rights of every individual who provides information during the census process are protected. This includes all residents in the United States, regardless of citizenship status.	Compliance with the Census Confidentiality Act is primarily the responsibility of all Census Bureau employees. It is also overseen by legal and oversight departments within the Bureau to ensure adherence to confidentiality standards.
Freedom of Information Act (1966)	The Freedom of Information Act allows for the full or partial disclosure of previously unreleased information and documents controlled by the United States government. It supports transparency and accountability in administration.	This act benefits the general public by providing a mechanism to access information held by government bodies. It covers the rights of U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and others within the U.S. to access federal records.	Each federal agency has a designated FOIA Officer who is responsible for managing and ensuring compliance with FOIA requests. The responsibility also extends to the agency's legal team to handle any disputes or legal matters arising from FOIA requests.

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Wiretap Act (1968, Amended)	The Wiretap Act is a federal law that regulates the interception of oral, wire, and electronic communications. It requires judicial approval for law enforcement agencies to conduct surveillance and wiretapping.	The law protects the privacy of all individuals who use electronic means to communicate. It covers citizens, residents, and anyone within the U.S. who engages in electronic communication.	Legal and compliance departments within telecommunications and technology companies are primarily responsible for enforcing this act. They ensure that all wiretapping and surveillance activities are conducted legally with proper authorizations.
Mail Privacy Statute (1971)	The Mail Privacy Statute protects the privacy of all correspondence sent via the U.S. Postal Service, prohibiting the opening of mail without the addressee's explicit consent. It ensures that personal and sensitive information remains confidential during postal handling.	This statute safeguards the rights of both senders and recipients of mail. It applies to individuals and businesses relying on postal services for private communication.	Postal workers and management at all levels of the postal service are responsible for the enforcement of this statute. Compliance ensures that all personnel handle mail with confidentiality and integrity.

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Privacy Act (1974)	The Privacy Act of 1974 establishes a code of fair information practices that govern the collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of personally identifiable information about individuals in systems of records by federal agencies. It requires federal agencies to give public notice of their records systems and restricts disclosure of personally identifiable information.	The act protects U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents concerning personal information that the federal government collects. It ensures individuals' rights to access and amend their records.	Each federal agency is required to have a Privacy Act Officer who oversees compliance with the act. These officers are supported by their respective agency's legal and information management teams.
Cable Communications Policy Act (1984)	The Cable Communications Policy Act sets forth provisions regarding the confidentiality of subscriber information held by cable service providers. It mandates explicit consent before cable providers can collect or disclose personally identifiable subscriber information.	This act protects subscribers of cable services from unauthorized use or sharing of their personal information. It applies to any individual subscribing to cable television services.	Compliance and legal teams within cable service providers are tasked with ensuring that the company adheres to these privacy standards. They manage subscriber agreements and handle any breaches of confidentiality.

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Electronic Communications Privacy Act (1986)	This act amends the federal Wiretap Act to cover electronic as well as oral and wire communications. It prohibits unauthorized interception, access, or disclosure of wire and electronic communications.	The law protects the privacy rights of individuals engaging in electronic communication through various media. It applies to all users of electronic communication services, including emails and online messages.	IT and legal departments in businesses that transmit or store electronic communications must ensure compliance. This responsibility includes implementing adequate security measures and managing lawful interception procedures.
Driver's Privacy Protection Act (1994)	This act prohibits the disclosure of personal information gathered by state Departments of Motor Vehicles without explicit consent. It addresses concerns over privacy related to personal information held by DMVs.	It protects individuals whose personal information is recorded by state DMVs from unauthorized access or sharing. The act covers all drivers registered with any U.S. state DMV.	State DMV officials and employees are directly responsible for compliance. They must handle driver information securely and respect privacy as mandated by the act.
E-Government Act (2002)	The E-Government Act aims to enhance the management and promotion of electronic government services and processes. It includes measures to ensure the privacy of personal information on government electronic systems.	The act protects users of electronic government services, ensuring that their information is handled securely and privately. It applies broadly to all individuals interacting with federal electronic systems.	Compliance responsibilities fall on the IT and privacy teams within government agencies. They ensure secure and efficient delivery of e-government services, maintaining privacy and data protection standards.

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Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act	The HITECH Act strengthens the enforcement of HIPAA regulations concerning the security and privacy of electronic health records. It provides incentives for healthcare providers to use electronic health record systems and increases penalties for security breaches involving personal health information.	This act protects patients' health information managed by healthcare providers, insurers, and other related entities. It ensures that patient data in electronic form is secure and private.	Compliance officers and IT security personnel in healthcare institutions are responsible for adhering to HITECH standards. They implement security measures and manage compliance with health data privacy regulations.