

CYB 260 Module One Worksheet

Complete the table below by filling in the three columns for each law. Replace the bracketed text with the relevant information. The first row has been filled in as an example.

Law	Briefly describe the law.	Whose rights are covered by the law?	Who in an organization is responsible for ensuring compliance with the law?
Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)	A law that protects student records (for current and former students) in institutions that receive funds from the U.S. Department of Education. It covers all aspects of personally identifiable information (PII) for students within the institution.	Any individual who is or has been enrolled at an educational institution.	Administration that governs student PII (bursar's or financial aid office).
Computer Security Act	This law, established in 1987, mandates federal agencies to secure and protect their information systems and data from unauthorized access or modifications.	This act primarily protects federal agencies' data and by extension, the privacy and security of individuals whose information is held by these agencies.	The heads of federal agencies are responsible for ensuring compliance, often delegated to IT security officers.
Sarbanes-Oxley Act	Enacted in 2002, this law is aimed at improving corporate governance and accountability, in response to financial scandals by enforcing strict reforms to improve financial disclosures from corporations and prevent accounting fraud.	The law covers shareholders and the general public from corporate misconduct and financial mismanagement.	The CEO and CFO are directly responsible for the accuracy, documentation, and submission of all financial reports as well as the internal control structure to the SEC.

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Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act	Passed in 1999, this act requires financial institutions to explain their information-sharing practices to their customers and to safeguard sensitive data.	Customers of financial institutions who are provided privacy notifications and opt-out rights.	The compliance officer in financial institutions is typically responsible for ensuring adherence to this law.
Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)	HIPAA, established in 1996, provides data privacy and security provisions for safeguarding medical information.	It covers the rights of patients to protect their medical information and control over how their personal health information is used and disclosed.	Compliance is typically overseen by a designated HIPAA Privacy Officer in healthcare organizations.
USA Patriot Act	Enacted in 2001, this act enhances law enforcement investigatory tools related to terrorism and other crimes. It includes provisions for intercepting phone communications, email surveillance, and financial tracking.	This law broadly affects citizens and non-citizens with respect to surveillance and data gathering.	Compliance responsibility varies but generally falls on legal and compliance teams within telecommunications, financial services, and other relevant sectors.
Americans With Disabilities Act, Section 508	Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires Federal agencies to make their electronic and information technology accessible to people with disabilities.	Individuals with disabilities ensuring they have equal access to electronic information and data comparable to those who do not have disabilities.	The responsibility generally lies with the federal agency's Section 508 Compliance Officer or equivalent.