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Principles of Information Security and Assurance

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Assignment 3

To begin with my first descriptive law, Identity theft. When the Michigan police searched the NCIC database for the robbery-murder warrant, they located it. When the LAPD matched Rogan's fingerprints and physical features to those in the NCIC database, they determined that he was not the person they were looking for. His identity, on the other hand, was authentic. They later stopped Rogan for a traffic check only to discover he wasn't their culprit, prompting Rogan to sue the LAPD. This is a classic case of identity theft. Many things were accomplished by the Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act. It designated identity fraud as a distinct offense against the person whose identity had been taken and whose credibility had been ruined. The offense now carries a maximum punishment of 15 years in jail as well as significant penalties.

Next, The Communications Act of 1934, as we know, consolidated and structured federal control of cellphone, telegrams, and radio transmissions. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) was established by the Act to monitor and regulate these sectors. The Act is amended on a regular basis to include rules that regulate emerging electronic channels including broadcast, tv service, and cable TV. The *Carpenter v. United States* is a case that takes place in the United States. Carpenter found that government police gathering of mobile phone procedural information identifying geographic location constituted a Fourth Amendment search, according to a six-justice majority. The Court disentangled two competing lines of Fourth Amendment jurisprudence involving the long-standing "third-party doctrine" and much more recent rulings establishing a confidentiality in one's physical position and mobile phone information in an opinion issued by Chief Justice Roberts.

Lastly, FERPA provides parents with some rights over their children's educational records. When a child reaches the age of 18 or enrolls in a school after high school, those rights are transferred to him or her. "Eligible students" are pupils to whom the rights have been assigned. This government legislation act gives families accessibility to their students' development records, the ability to request that the records be corrected, and some authority over the dissemination of potentially sensitive details from those records. In *Minersville School District v. Gobitis* this judgment, he stated that we should consider the case as a free speech matter rather than one about freedom of religion or religious liberty. He claims that freedom of expression comes with a corollary right: the right to not be silenced. And, as Justice Jackson stated, "public schools are particularly vital venues to recognize constitutional rights, because if we dismiss them, we will educate the children to disdain constitutional values as mere clichés."

In this case it strongly In effect, he's suggesting that requiring individuals to declare loyalty to the United States is unamerican. It's a fantastic viewpoint. That is the first time the Supreme Court has acted to protect kids' constitutional rights in the country's public schools. At the time, it was unclear if this constituted a violation of the Constitution. Schools in 15 various states were dismissing children during the time of Gobitis, in 1940. By the time of Barnette, in 1943, Jehovah's Witnesses were being expelled from schools in all 48 states. This is a viewpoint that, in my perspective, safeguarded the rights of minorities while opposing authoritarian mentality. Many individuals, I'm sure, would have opposed this poison.

<https://www3.law.cornell.edu/research/JLPP/upload/Saunders-Zucker-661.pdf>

<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/ferpa/index.html>

https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_education/publications/insights-on-law-and-society/volume-19/insights-vol-19-issue-2/public-schools-and-us-supreme-court/