

1. Which law amended the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986, and what did it change?
  - a. The National Information Infrastructure Protection Act of 1996 amended the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986. It modified several sections of the CFAA and increased the penalties for selected crimes. These penalties include fines, up to 20 years in prison, and may include both. Severity is determined by the value of information and the motivation/intent behind it.
2. What is privacy in an information security context?
  - a. Privacy is not absolute freedom from observation, but rather it is a more precise "state of being free from unsanctioned intrusion."
  - b. The right of individuals or groups to protect themselves and their information from unauthorized access providing confidentiality.
3. What is another name for the Kennedy-Kassebaum Act (1996), and why is it important to organizations that are not in the healthcare industry?
  - a. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996.
  - b. HIPAA protects the confidentiality and security of healthcare data. The law affects any organization that handles this healthcare data, whether or not they are actually considered a health care organization.
  - c. HIPAA was later expanded to include businesses associated with HCOs, including legal and accounting firms as well as IT firms or any business partners which must now comply with HIPAA regulations in protecting patient healthcare information (PHI) as if they were HCOs (Health Care Organizations) themselves.
4. If you work for a financial services organization such as a bank or credit union, which 1999 law affects your use of customer data? What other effects does it have?
  - a. The Financial Services Modernization Act or also known as the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999. The act requires all financial institutions to disclose their privacy policies on the sharing of nonpublic personal information and also requires due notice to customers in order for them to indicate they don't want their data shared with third parties. The act also

makes sure that the privacy policies in effect in an organization are disclosed when a customer initiates a business relationship and is distributed annually as long as they are a customer