Discussion 5

Diver Privacy protection act of 1994(DPPA)

Children’s online privacy protection Act (COPPA)

Video Privacy Protection Act (VPPA)

State

Data Protection Regulations

California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)

Right to complain to the relevant data protection authority

Right protecting against solely automated decision-making and profiling

Right to object to marketing

Right to withdraw consent

Right to data probability

Right to restrict processing

Right to object processing

Right to deletion / Right to forgotten

Right to rectification of errors

Right of access to data or copy of data

Right to complain to the relevant data protection authority; You have the right to file a complaint with the appropriate data protection authority if your privacy rights are violated as an internet user and data owner. Your online privacy is protected by data protection regulations. However, only a small number of enforcement organizations monitor the compliance of billions of websites. But these rights are statute-specific. That means that California residents may report an alleged violation of the CCPA to the California attorney general. For example, individuals report unwanted or deceptive commercial emails directly to the FTC, and telemarketing violations directly to the FCC.

Right to object to marketing; People have the right to object at any time to processing their personal information for direct marketing. Any profiling of data pertaining to direct marketing falls under this. There are no exceptions to this right or reasons for you to decline it; it is a given. Consumers are allowed under server regulations to limit marketing activity involving their personal data. For instance, people can choose not to receive marketing emails. To receive marketing calls or texts to mobile phone lines, people must expressly accept in writing under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA).

Right to withdraw consent; The data subject has the freedom to revoke their permission at any moment. The lawfulness of processing based on consent prior to its withdrawal shall not be impacted by the withdrawal of consent. The data subject must be informed before providing consent. For example, under the TCPA, individuals are permitted to withdraw the consent given to receive a certain type of call or text to a residential or mobile phone.

Right to data probability; Consumers have the right to request that medical information stored by one health service provider be transferred to another health service provider under HIPAA regulations. Residents of each state are currently given a right to data probability under the CCPA.

Right to restrict processing; In these certain laws restrict how an entity may process consumer data. You have the right under GDPR to restrict how your personal data is processed under specific conditions. This implies that you have the ability to restrict how we utilize your data. This is an option to ask for your data to be erased. For example, the CCPA allows California residents, and Nevada Privacy residents to prohibit a business from selling an individual’s personal information.

Breakdown

**Rights Individuals In United States**

**Right to data probability**

These rights are defined by statute. Under health insurance portability and accountability, people have the right to request that health data held by one medical services supplier be converted to some other medical services supplier, as an illustration of consumer interests in data portability. Additionally, the Data Protection Act currently grants residents of each state a right to data portability. A comparable right to data portability will be provided by the CPRA, Virginia CDPA, Colorado Data Protection Act, Utah Consumer Privacy Act, and Connecticut Data Protection Act.

**Right to object to processing**

Under CAN-SPAM, people have the option to stop receiving advertising emails, while under the TCPA, they have the choice to stop receiving specific kinds of calls to their homes or mobile phones without their express permission. In some states, people have the right to opt out of having their phone conversations recorded without the consent of both parties involved in the call or just one of them.

**Right to restrict processing**

Certain definite laws place limitations on how an organization may use customer information. For instance, the Trips agreement and Nevada's privacy law both allow citizens of those states to forbid businesses from marketing their individual data. The recently passed Colorado data protection act, the Connecticut data protection act, and the Virginia CDPA all give individuals the ability to limit computation for marketing, profiling, and sales purposes.

**Right to deletion**

An illustration from federal law is Prosciutto, which gives families the ability to access and remove the data concerning their children and may mandate that the data be removed despite the utter lack of an invitation. With certain exceptions, some state laws, like the CCPA, grant residents of the relevant state a right to deletion.

**Right to rectification of errors**

Some laws, like the FCRA, give consumers the right to examine the information that an organization holds about them and to ask that any errors be fixed. The right to importance is frequently attached to credit files, criminal histories, employment histories, and health records at the state level.

**Regulation**

The Driver's Security Insurance Demonstration of 1994 (DPPA), which protects the driver's own little data gathered by the state Division of Engine Vehicles, is the primary law that protects personal information. The fact that people in the US use their driver's license as identification explains why it is so important. Wholesale fraud may pose a greater risk in the unlikely event that the data is leaked.

Reference: -   <https://iclg.com/practice-areas/data-protection-laws-and-regulations/usa#chaptercontent1>