| Law or Act  | Definition  | Token   |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA)  | An act that makes it a crime to bribe a:  |   |
|   | - Foreign official  |   |
|   | - Foreign political party official - Foreign candidate for political office                                       |   |
|   | · .   | Not permited to bribe foreign officials             |
| Controlling the Assualt of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing (CAN-SPAM) Act | A law regulating legal spam.     - May not hide behind a false return address                                     |   |
| (CAN-SPAN) ACT  | - Must include a label stating that it is an ad or solicitation   |   |
|   | - Must include an opt-out option  | Rules for legal spam                                |
| American Recovery and Reinvestment Act  | A wide-ranging act that included strong security provisions for electronic  |   |
|   | health records, such as:  |   |
|   | - Banning the sale of health information  |   |
|   | - Promoting the use of audit trails and encryption  | Increases socurity for health records               |
| Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)                                  | - Providing rights of access for patients  An act that attempts to give parents control over:                     | Increases security for health records               |
|   | - Collection, use, and disclosure of children's personal information  | Parental control of children's personal information |
| Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)                         | An amendment to the Wiretap Act and Electronic Communications Privacy Act   |   |
|   | -The telecommunications industry is required to build tools into its products                                     |   |
|   | that federal investigators could use to eavesdrop on and intercept  |   |
|   | conversations and electronic communications.  | Gives law enforcement a backdoor to                 |
| Flactronic Communications Briggey Act (ECDA)                                      | - Requires a court order  | telecommunications                                  |
| Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)                                      | An act that deals with three main issues: - Protection for the transfer of communications from sender to receiver |   |
|   | - Protection of communications while in storage   |   |
|   | - Prohibits devices from recording dialing, routing, addressing, and signaling                                    |   |
|   | information without a search warrent  |   |
|   |   | Increases security for communications               |
| European Union Data Protection Directive  | Requires any company doing business within the EU to:   | Information rules for doing business in the         |
|   | - Implement a set of privacy directives on the fair and appropriate use of information                            | Information rules for doing business in the EU      |
| Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act   | Amends the Fair Credit Reporting Act and:   |   |
|   | - Allows consumers to obtain a free credit report once per year from the  |   |
|   | three main credit reporting companies   | Allows consumers to monitor their credit            |
| Fair Credit Reporting Act   | Regulates the operations of credit bureaus in:  |   |
|   | - How credit information is collected, stored, and used.  | How credit information is handled                   |
| Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)                                 | - Assigns certain rights to parents regarding their children's educational records                                | Parental rights to children's educational records   |
| Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) Court                                | A court that meets in secret that:  | records   |
|   | - Hears applications for orders approving electronic surveillance in the  |   |
|   | United States.  | A secret court for approving spying                 |
| Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)                                      | An act that:  |   |
|   | - Describes procedure for electronic surveillance and collection of foreign                                       |   |
|   | intelligence in communications between foreign powers and agents of   | Rules for spying on foreign powers                  |
| Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 Amendments of Act of                | foreign powers  An amendment that:  | nutes for spying on foreign powers                  |
| 2008  | - Granted the NSA ability to collect international communications as they   |   |
|   | flowed through the U.S.   | Allows the NSA to spy on non-US                     |
|   | - Does not require an approved warrant  | communications                                      |
| Freedom of Information Act  | A law that:   |   |
|   | - Grants citizens the right to request certain information from the federal,                                      | A citizen can ask the government for                |
| Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA)   | state, and local governments  A bank deregulation law that requires loan, financial or investment advice,         | information   |
|   | or insurance companies to:  |   |
|   | - Explain information-sharing practices to customers  | Rules for handling private financial                |
|   | - Safeguard sensitive data  | information   |
| Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)                       | An act designed to:   |   |
|   | - Improve portability and continuity of health insurance coverage   |   |
|   | Reduce fraud, waste, and abuse in health insurance     Simplify the administration of health insurance            | Intended to simplify and enable better health       |
|   | company are duffinited attention of reducti insurance   | coverage  |
| National Security Letter (NSL)  | - Compels holders of your personal records to turn them over to the   |   |
|   | government  |   |
|   | - Is not subject to judicial review or oversight  | A demand for personal records                       |
| NSL gag provision   | -Prohibits recipients of an NSL from informing anyone including the subject                                       |   |
|   | of the request, that the government has requested their records   | Koone NSI reginients from telling anyone            |
| PATRIOT Sunsets Extention Act of 2011   | An extension of the USA PATRIOT Act that:   | Keeps NSL recipients from telling anyone            |
|   | - Allows roving wiretaps  |   |
|   | - Allows searches of business records   | Extends wiretapping and looking at records          |
| Privacy Act   | A code of fair information practices that sets rules for:   |   |
|   | - Collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of personal data kept in  |   |
|   | systems of records by federal agencies  | Rules for how the government handles data           |

| Right to Financial Privacy Act  | - Protects records of financial institution customers from unauthorized  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act                         | scrutiny -Regulates the interception of wire and oral communications   | Prevents spy on financial records                          |
| Title in of the offinious offine control and sale streets act                       | - Also known as the Wiretap Act  | Rules for spying on communications                         |
| USA Freedom Act   | - Terminated the bulk collection of telephone metadata by the NSA  | Stopped the NSA hoovering up data                          |
| USA PATRIOT Act   | Gave greater powers to law enforcement and intelligence agencies.  - Increased ability to search telephone, email, medical, financial, and other records   | Gave more spying ability to government                     |
| Wiretap Act   | -Regulates the interception of wire and oral communications - Also known as the Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act  | Rules for spying on communications                         |
| Anti-SLAPP laws   | - Designed to reduce fraudulent SLAPPs   | Prevents fraudulent SLAPPs                                 |
| Child Online Protection Act (COPA)  | Prohibited making harmful material available to minors     Was ruled unconstitutional  | Kept bad online stuff from kids                            |
| Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA)   | - requires federally funded schools and libraries to use some form of technological protection to block access to obscene material, pornography, or other things considered harmful  | Requires federally funded places to use an internet filter |
| Communications Decency Act  | Title V of the Telecommunications Act - Aims to protect children from pornography - Imposes \$250,000 fines and up to two years in prison for transmission of "indecent" material over the internet  | Outaws sending idecent stuff over the internet             |
| Digitial Millenium Copyright Act (DMCA)   | Addresses a number of copyright-related issues including: - limits the liability of an ISP for copyright infringement  | ISPs are not responsible for breaking copyright laws       |
| Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act (CDA)                                 | A section of the CDA that: - Provides immunity to ISPs that publish user-generated content as long as the ISP does not assume the level of content provider.   | ISP is not responsible for user posts                      |
| Strategic Lawsuit against the Public Participation (SLAPP)                          | <ul> <li>- A lawsuit filed by corporations, government officials, and others against citizens and community groups that oppose them.</li> <li>- Typically used without merit and is used to intimidate critics out of fear of the cost and effort associated with A major legal battle.</li> </ul> |  |
| Agreement of Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights                  | An agreement of the World Trade Organization that requires governments to  | Lawsuits used to weed out the competition                  |
| (TRIPS)   | ensure that:  - They have laws to ensure enforcement of intellectual property rights  - Penalties for infringement are tough enough to deter further violations.   | Requires governments to enforce intellectual rights        |
| Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016  | An amendment to the Economic Espionage Act that: - creates a civil remedy for trade secret misappropriation  | Rules for trade secret violations                          |
| Economic Espionage Act of 1996  | An act that helps law enforcement: - Pursue economic espionage - Imposes penalties of \$10 million and 15 year in prison for theft of trade secrets  | Discourages stealing trade secrets                         |
| Fair Use Doctrine   | Allows portions of copyrighted material to be used under certain conditions such as:  - The purpose and use of the material  - The nature of the work  - The portion of the work in relation to the whole  - The effect of the on the value of the work  | Allows certain uses of copyright material                  |
| Leahy-Smith American Invents Act  | Made a change to the US patent system such that: - Patents are awarded to the first person to file rather than the first person to invent  | First come first serve for patents                         |
| Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property (PRO-IP) Act 2008 | An act that:  - Created the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator within the Executive Office of the President  - Increased trademark and copyright enforcement and substantially increased penalties for infringement   | Strengthens copyright infringement laws                    |
| Uniform Trade Secrets Act   | - Brought uniformity to the USA in the area of trade secret law  | Organized trade secret laws                                |
| Health Information technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH)         | A program to incentivize physicians and hospitals to implement electronic health record technology  - Provided reimbursements to doctors and hospitals that demonstrated "meaningful use" of the technology  The international counterpart to the SSAF No. 16 audit poort.                         | Incentive to use technology for health records             |
| (ISAE) No. 3402   | The international counterpart to the SSAE No. 16 audit report  | International audit reporting rules                        |
| SSAE No. 16 Audit Report  | An auditing standard issued by the Auditing Standards Board of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)  - Demonstrates that an outsourcing firm has effective internal controls in accordance with the Sarbanese-Oxley Act of 2002   | Domestic audit reporting rules                             |
|   |  |  |