**Cƒ961: Ethics in Technology**

Acronym Glossary

**ACPA** (Anti-cybersquatting Consumer Protection Act): An act that allows trademark owners to challenge foreign cybersquatters otherwise beyond the jurisdiction of U.S. courts.

**AI** (Artificial Intelligence)

**AIA** (Leahy-Smith America Invents Act): An act that changed the U.S. patent system so that the first person to file with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office will receive the patent, not necessarily the person who actually invented the item first.

**APT** (Advanced Persistent Threat): A network attack in which an intruder gains access to a network and stays there—undetected—with the intention of stealing data over a long period of time (weeks or even months).

**AUP** (Acceptable Use Policy): A document that stipulates restrictions and practices that a user must agree in order to use organizational computing and network resources.

**BSA | The Software Alliance** (Business Software Alliance): The trade groups that represent the world's largest software and hardware manufacturers.

**BYOD** (Bring Your Own Device): A business policy that permits—and in some cases, encourages—employees to use their own mobile devices (smartphones, tablets, or laptops) to access company computing resources and applications, including email, corporate databases, the corporate intranet, and the internet.

**CAPTCHA** (Completely Automated Public Turing Test to Tell Computers and Humans Apart): Software that generates and grades tests that humans can pass and all but the most sophisticated computer programs cannot.

**CDS** (Clinical Decision Support): A process and a set of tools designed to enhance healthcare-related decision making through the use of clinical knowledge and patient-specific information to improve healthcare delivery.

**CDA** (Communications Decency Act): Title V of the Telecommunications Act, it aimed at protecting children from pornography, including imposing $250,000 fines and prison terms of up to two years for the transmission of "indecent" material over the internet.

**COPA** (Child Online Protection Act): An act signed into law in 1998 with the aim of prohibiting the making of harmful material available to minors via the internet; the law was ultimately ruled largely unconstitutional.

**COPPA**: (Children's Online Privacy Protection Act): An act that requires U.S.-based websites that collect personal information from people under the age of 13 to obtain permission from parents or guardians before asking for such data.

**CIPA** (Children's Internet Protection Act): An act passed in 2000; it required federally financed schools and libraries to use some form of technological protection (such as an internet filter) to block computer access to obscene material, pornography, and anything else considered harmful to minors.

**CIA** **Security Triad** (Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability)

**CPOE** **System** (Computerized Provider Order Entry System): A system that enables physicians to place orders—for drugs, laboratory tests, radiology, or physical therapy—electronically, with the orders transmitted directly to the recipient.

**CAN-SPAM Act** (Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act): A law specifying that it is legal to spam, provided the messages meet a few basic requirements: spammers cannot disguise their identity by using a false return address, the email must include a label specifying that it is an ad or a solicitation, and the email must include a way for recipients to indicate that they do not want future mass mailings.

**CDS** (Clinical Decision Support): A process and set of tools designed to enhance health-related decision making using clinical knowledge and patient-specific information

**CSR** (Corporate Social Responsibility): The concept that an organization should act ethically by taking responsibility for the impact of its actions on its shareholders, consumers, employees, community, environment, and suppliers.

**CPC** (Cost Per Click): One of the two common methods of charging for paid media in which ads are paid for only when someone actually clicks on them.

**CPM** (Post Per Thousand Impressions): One of the two common methods of charging for paid media in which ads are billed at a flat rate per 1,000 impressions, which is a measure of the number of times an ad is displayed whether it was actually clicked on or not.

**DDS** (Decision Support System): A business information system used to improve decision making in a variety of industries. A DSS can develop accurate forecasts of customer demand, recommend stocks and bonds, or schedule shift workers to minimize cost while meeting customer service goals.

**DHS** (Department of Homeland Security): A large federal agency with more than 240,000 employees and a budget of almost $65 billion whose goal is to provide for a "safer, more secure America, which is resilient against terrorism and other potential threats."

**DMCA** (Digital Millennium Copyright Act): Signed into law in 1998, the act addresses a number of copyright-related issues, with Title II of the act providing limitations on the liability of an Internet service provider for copyright infringement.

**DDoS** **Attack** (Distributed Denial-of-Service Attack): An attack in which a malicious hacker takes over computers via the internet and causes them to flood a target site with demands for data and other small tasks.

**DTSA** (Defend Trade Secrets Act): Amended the EEA (see below) to create a federal civil remedy for trade secret misappropriation.

**EEA** (Economic Espionage Act): An act passed in 1996 to help law enforcement agencies pursue economic espionage. It imposes penalties of up to $10 million and 15 years in prison for the theft of trade secrets.

**EHR** (Electronic Health Record): A comprehensive view of the patient's complete medical history designed to be shared with authorized providers and staff from more than one organization.

**EMR** (Electronic Medical Record): A collection of health-related information on an individual that is created, managed, and consulted by authorized clinicians and staff within a single healthcare organization.

**EPEAT** (Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool): A system that enables purchasers to evaluate, compare, and select electronic products based on a total of 51 environmental criteria.

**FCPA** (Foreign Corrupt Practices Act): An act that makes it a crime to bribe a foreign official, a foreign political party official, or a candidate for foreign political office.

**FERPA** (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act): A federal law that assigns certain rights to parents regarding their children's educational records.

**HIE** (Health Information Exchange): The process of sharing patient-level electronic health information between different organizations.

**HIPPA** (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act): An act that required national standards to protect patients’ health information from being disclosed without their consent.

**HITECH** Act (Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act): A program to incentivize physicians and hospitals to implement such systems. Under this act, increased Medicaid and Medicare reimbursements are made to doctors and hospitals that demonstrate "meaningful use" of EHR (Electronic Health Record) technology.

**ICANN** (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names): a nonprofit corporation responsible for managing the internet's domain name system.

**IDS** (Intrusion Detection System): Software or hardware (or both) that monitors system and network resources and activities and notifies network security personnel when it detects network traffic that attempts to circumvent the security measures of a networked computer environment.

**IPR** (Intellectual Property Rights)

**ISAE** **No. 3402** (International Standard on Assurance Engagements No. 3402): Developed to provide an international assurance standard for allowing public accountants to issue a report for use by user organizations and their auditors (user auditors) on the controls at a service organization that are likely to impact or be a part of the user organization's system of internal control over financial reporting.

**ISO** **9001 Family of Standards** (International Organization for Standardization 9001 Family of Standards): A set of standards written to serve as a guide to quality products, services, and management. It provides a set of standardized requirements for a quality management system.

**IT** (Information Technology)

**NGFW** (Next-Generation Firewall): A hardware- or software-based network security system that detects and blocks attacks by filtering network traffic based on the packet contents.

**PAPA** (Privacy, Accuracy, Property, Access)

**PHR** (Personal Health Record): Information from the electronic health record (EHR) that are routinely shared with the patient—such as personal identifiers, contact information, health provider information, problem list, medication history, allergies, immunizations, and lab and test results.

**PRO-IP Act** (Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act): An act that created the position of Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator within the Executive Office of the President. It also increased trademark and copyright enforcement and substantially increased penalties for infringement.

**PEO** (Professional Employer Organization): A business entity that co-employs the employees of its clients and typically assumes responsibility for all human resource management functions.

**RWB** (Reporters without Borders): An NGO (nongovernmental organization) that promotes and defends freedom of information and freedom of the press around the world.

**SIIA** (Software & Information Industry Association): A trade group that represents the world's largest software and hardware manufacturers.

**SSAE** **No. 16 Audit Report** (Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements No. 16 Audit Report): An auditing standard issued by the Auditing Standards Board of AICPA (the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants). It demonstrates that an outsourcing firm has effective internal controls in accordance with the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.

**SLAPP** (Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation): A lawsuit filed by corporations, government officials, and others against citizens and community groups who oppose them on matters of concern. Such lawsuits typically are without merit and are used to intimidate critics.

**TLS** (Transport Layer Security): A communications protocol or system of rules that ensures privacy between communicating applications and their users on the internet.

**US-CERT** (U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team): Established in 2003 to protect the nation's internet infrastructure against cyberattacks and serves as a clearinghouse for information on new viruses, worms, and other computer security topics.

**UTSA** (Uniform Trade Secrets Act): An act drafted in the 1970s to bring uniformity to all the United States in the area of trade secret law.

**WTO TRIPS Agreement** (World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights): An agreement of the WTO that requires member governments to ensure that intellectual property rights can be enforced under their laws and that penalties for infringement are tough enough to deter further violations.