Privacy Laws

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Privacy Laws

Law	*Briefly describe the law.*	*Whose rights are covered by the law?*	*Who in an organization is responsible for ensuring compliance with the law?*
Computer Security Act (CSA)	Created standards for federal computer systems. Instituted mandatory computer security training for everyone in each agency who uses computer systems. Required federal agencies to initiate security plans to secure sensitive information. (Congress.gov, 1987).	The U.S. Federal Government and agencies. (Sekara, 2020). It also protects the rights of anyone the federal systems contain information about – citizens, federal employees, and connected organizations.	The chief information officer (CIO) and the chief information security officer (CISO). (CIO.gov, n. d.).
Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)	Protects from financial fraud, increases requirements for disclosure, and enables violators to be penalized. (Gramma, 2022, p. 182).	Financial investors and shareholders. (Gramma, 2022, p. 182).	The chief executive officer (CEO) and chief financial officer (CFO) certify the organization's reports and filings. (Gramma, 2022, p. 187).
Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA)	Protects nonpublic financial information through financial institutions, including nonpublic personal information (NPI). (Gramma, 2022, p. 97). Contains privacy, safeguards, and pretexting rules (Gramma, 2022, p. 98). Organizations under this law include any institution that may handle "sensitive financial information". (Mason, 2025).	Customers (who have an established relationship with the financial institution) or consumers (who are transactional users). (Gramma, 2022, p. 98).	The GLBA compliance coordinator. (Mason, 2025).

Law	***Briefly describe the law.***	***Whose rights are covered by the law?***	***Who in an organization is responsible for ensuring compliance with the law?***
Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)	Keeps health data private and secure, and only accessible by authorized users. Allows health insurance to be "portable" between employers so that employees can keep their insurance coverage when switching jobs. Dictates how protected health information (PHI) may be used by covered entities – those which transfer health information electronically, such as healthcare providers or health insurance companies. (Gramma, 2022, p. 143, 145-146).	The law stipulates the rights of patients to access their health information (both printed or digital versions) and control who else has access. (Hobbs, 2025).	The organization's HIPPA privacy officer or security officer. (Alder, 2025).
USA Patriot Act	Increased domestic security measures through surveillance of electronic, oral, and wire communications. Included counter measures to international money laundering, and created a felony for concealment and transfer of more than $10,000 across the U.S. borders. Included ineligibility for individuals who support or are associated with terrorist groups. (Congress.gov, 2001).	Any citizen whose safety is at risk from acts of terrorism. It also protects the liberties and civil rights of all Americans. (Congress.gov, 2001).	The anti-money laundering compliance officer at financial institutions, or the securities brokers and dealers at investment companies. (U. S. Treasury, n. d.).
Americans With Disabilities Act, Section 508	Ensures that federal agencies meet accessibility standards with their electronic and information technology (EIT) for individuals with disabilities. (Section 508, n. d.).	Any member of the public or federal agency employee who has a disability. (Section 508, n. d.).	The human resources manager, web manager, disability employment program manager, equal employment opportunity (EEO) manager, or agency section 508 program manager. (Section 508, n. d.).

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