

President Biden's May 12, 2021 executive order to improve Cybersecurity is a comprehensive document gathering political criticism regarding data privacy. As such, politicians have introduced the Consumer Data Privacy and Security Act, The SAFE DATA Act, The DATA Privacy Act, and The GOOD AI Act.

A more widespread criticism or political implication of President Biden's May 12, 2021 Executive order in improving Cybersecurity revolves around data privacy. Many argue that the executive order calls for increasing data collection with respect to data privacy laws in an era where victims, especially in ransomware attacks, went "from a few thousand dollars...to 200,000 dollars" in such expansive Cyberspace (Reeder & Hall, p. 18). One example of politicians' politically engaging with the executive order and the American people is the Consumer Data Privacy and Security Act by Maria Cantwell. The bill emphasizes "the urgency to protect consumer privacy and safeguard...data" and creates a data privacy bureau (*Protecting Consumer Privacy*, 2022). All in all, the outcome has only been an introduction in the Senate as of late. However, President Biden's executive order calls for an increased Federal presence in big data prompting politicians to continue the conversation of data privacy as in the Consumer Data Privacy and Security Act.

Another example of politicians addressing increasing concerns over data privacy is the SAFE DATA Act introduced into the Senate by Roger Wicker. The SAFE DATA act "establishes various requirements relating to the collection of consumer data, data transparency and security, and corporate accountability, including limiting the amount of data a covered entity may collect" (*S.2499 SAFE DATA Act*, n.d.). Although consequently in 2022, Christopher Ford notes that improved data or information sharing between covered entities, such as on an international level, increases trust and cyber-intelligence relationships (p.48). In sum, there is such a line in data

collection politically, and often dissension between consumer and government. Another example introduced into the House focusing on balancing the previously mentioned dissension is the DATA Privacy Act introduced by Filemon Vela. One notable action is "covered businesses must provide consumers with accessible notice of the business's privacy practices [concerning] such information; and if meeting a certain revenue threshold, appoint a privacy officer to oversee compliance with the business's privacy practices" (*H.R.5807 DATA Privacy Act*, n.d.). As such, Vela argues for better oversight when a consumer/client's data and more user-friendly communication between business and consumer/client, such as more straightforward data permissions in the user agreement. Another critical conversation or political implication prompted by President Biden's Order involves artificial intelligence.

While not the only bill of its kind, the last example introduced into the Senate by Gary Peters, titled the GOOD AI Act of 2021, addresses the growing criticism of AI. The Asan Institute for Policy Studies describes the debate on AI and data privacy as it is becoming more and more fitting for agencies to use AI to ensure a safer cross-border movement in Cyberspace (pp. 113-115, 2021). To further the conversation, the GOOD AI Act asserts "the Office of Management and Budget to (1) incorporate specified considerations and principles...input of specified individuals and entities, in developing an update of guidance for federal agency use of [AI]; and (2) establish a [AI] Hygiene Working Group" (*S.3035 - GOOD AI Act of 2021*, n.d.). In other words, more guidance is needed when using AI, and Peters asserts there should be oversight of such guidance and practices.

President Biden's executive order, combined with Americans' growing concern over data privacy, led politicians to continue the conversation in data privacy and argue for better oversight in areas such as AI, the federal government, and private entities when collecting data.

## References

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