

Research Paper #2

Writing Assignment #2

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CYSE406: Cyber Law

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I pledge to support Old Dominion University's honor system. I will refrain from academic dishonesty or deception, such as cheating or plagiarism. As a member of the academic community, I am responsible for turning in all suspected violations of the Honor Code.

To: Governor of North Virginia

From: Nevaeh Wallace

Subject: Cyber Law 406

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Data privacy refers to an individual's autonomy over the timing, manner, and scope of the sharing or communication of personal information about them. Typically, personally identifiable information (PII) and personal health information (PHI) are covered under data privacy. This personal data may include a person's name, address, phone number, or online or offline conduct. Data protection laws are in place to preserve the right to privacy, which is seen as a basic human right in many jurisdictions. Data privacy is also crucial because people need to have confidence that their personal information will be treated carefully before they are prepared to interact online. Negative consequences can be detrimental to individuals. In addition to causing fines, penalties, and other legal repercussions, unfavorable decisions can permanently damage a company's reputation.

A subset of personally identifiable information (PII) is biometric data, which particularly refers to a person's distinct physical or behavioral traits that may be used to identify them. This often comprises hand geometry, speech recognition information, iris scans, fingerprints, and face recognition data. Compared to other forms of PII, biometric data is far more difficult to alter or falsify. Because of this, it is a more useful and

dependable type of identification, which is why commercial timekeeping software and security systems frequently employ it.

The GDPR is the strictest security and privacy regulation in the world, having been approved in 2016 and going into force in 2018. A legislative framework known as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) establishes rules for the gathering and use of personal data from people both inside and outside the European Union (EU). Any visitor to websites hosted in the European Union is, in principle, protected. This applies to everyone both inside and outside the union. A European Union citizen whose data is located outside the union is likewise subject to the rule. Companies gather personal information, which they frequently sell—sometimes without customers' agreement. However, regulations have been implemented in some areas of the world.

China's PIPL is the first national-level law that fully regulates matters on the protection of personal information. It was enacted on August 20, 2021, during the 30th Session of the Standing Committee of the 13th National People's Congress. The People's Republic of China (PRC) is subject to PIPL for PI processing operations. The PIPL is international, just like the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). PIPL's application will also be triggered by any PI processing that takes place outside of China. People have the right under the PIPL to be informed about, and choose how their PI is used, restrict its use, or object to its use. Subject to some restrictions, the PIPL also gives people the ability to view and copy their PI and, if necessary, to update or add to it if it is inaccurate or incomplete.

By passing a state-level data protection law, North Virginia would be able to directly address citizens' urgent privacy issues and customize security to meet local needs. Quick action and direct responsibility to constituents are provided by this localized strategy, which may position North Virginia as a leader in data privacy and provide citizens and companies that care about technology a competitive edge.

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