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Right to Privacy

Right to Privacy Policy Proposition Statement:” *The US federal legislation should enhance the privacy protection of citizen’s personal data.*”

POLICY PROPOSITION NEED

The United States faces a crisis. The digital giants invade our family private lives, spy, and collect our closest facts, which are large-scale and profitable. Whether the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) intervened and failed to implement its own consent order. The system was broken. There is a need to update privacy laws and new data protection agencies.

A: FTC failed to act on dozens of detailed consumer privacy complaints, referring to unfair practices, data collection, marketing to children, cross-device tracking, consumer information, as well as user tracking, discriminatory business practices, and data disclosure to third parties.

America needs a new approach. While FTC helps protect consumers and promote competition, it is not a data protection agency. The United States needs a federal data protection agency focused on privacy protection, compliance with data protection obligations, and emerging privacy challenges. Federal law must establish a data protection agency with resources, rulemaking power, and effective enforcement power. (Privacy & Data Security Update, 2016)

B. If there is no new legislative protection that empowers regulators to prevent harmful and discriminatory effects, we may undermine decades of civil rights protections.

C. In 2018, Facebook faced complaints about EEOC, discriminatory job ads. According to the allegation, companies are buying Facebook advertising vacancies but targeted. So they have no women who use the platform to see them. In addition, it identified gender and employment discrimination through Google Advertising.

D. Without effective safeguards, our privacy, the risk of self-determination and autonomy, and many other related rights and freedoms are compromised: our freedom from manipulation, invasion, and supervision; the right to dignity; the right to the fair processing of our data; and the right to equal opportunity, freedom of information and expression.

POLICY PLAN

II. Federal privacy laws should include explicit restrictions on government access to personal data.

A. Use the privacy algorithm based on personal data to run through our lives. With the application of artificial intelligence, the fairness of automatic decision-making is increasingly qualified for employment, housing, credit, insurance, and other necessities of life. The sum of bias discrimination is usually embedded in these systems but is not responsible for the impact. All people should be aware of the rights-based on automatic decision-making. There must be automatic decision-making and an independent responsibility system.

B. The transparency of the algorithm, promoting fairness, fairness, justice, a core element of modern privacy law, should be included in the privacy law of the United States. There must be:

Transparency: data input and algorithms are available to the public.

Accountability: the entity's responsibility to use improper data or algorithms for analysis or discrimination should be pursued, especially for the abuse of data to vulnerable groups.

Individuals should provide legal remedies for unfair decisions. They should be able to access easily and correct incorrect information about them.

Oversight: independent agencies should establish algorithms to ensure data and data integrity to analyze data. These mechanisms should help to ensure the accuracy and impartiality of decision-making.

C. If there are no rules limiting the disclosure of personal data, transatlantic data flow can be suspended at a huge cost to the U.S. economy.

D. Meaningful punishment for violation of the law. Penalties should have a real impact on the company's bottom line. According to the European common data protection regulation, compared with the maximum civil penalty, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) can get the current \$41484 per violation. (Mitchell J. Katz, 2019)

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