

**AMENDMENT TO THE RULES COMMITTEE PRINT
OF H.R. 3523
OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF OF CALIFORNIA**

Page 1, beginning on line 1, strike “The Director of National Intelligence” and insert “The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence,”.

Page 8, after line 10, insert the following new paragraph:

1 “(4) PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES.—
2 “(A) REQUIREMENT FOR POLICIES AND
3 PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of Homeland Se-
4 curity, in consultation with the Director of Na-
5 tional Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense,
6 and privacy and civil liberties experts, shall de-
7 velop and periodically review policies and proce-
8 dures governing the receipt, retention, use, and
9 disclosure of cyber threat information received
10 in accordance with paragraph (1). Such policies
11 and procedures shall—
12 “(i) minimize the impact on privacy
13 and civil liberties, consistent with the need

1 to protect a system or network from
2 cybersecurity threats and mitigate
3 cybersecurity threats;

4 “(ii) reasonably limit the receipt, re-
5 tention, use and disclosure of cybersecurity
6 threat indicators associated with specific
7 persons consistent with the need to carry
8 out the responsibilities of this Act, includ-
9 ing establishing a process for the timely
10 destruction of cybersecurity threat indica-
11 tors that are received pursuant to this sec-
12 tion that do not reasonably appear to be
13 related to protecting a system or network
14 from cybersecurity threats and mitigating
15 cybersecurity threats;

16 “(iii) include requirements to safe-
17 guard cybersecurity threat indicators that
18 can be used to identify specific persons
19 from unauthorized access or acquisition;
20 and

21 “(iv) protect the confidentiality of
22 cybersecurity threat information associated
23 with specific persons to the greatest extent
24 practicable and require recipients to be in-
25 formed that such indicators may only be

1 used for protecting a system or network
2 against cybersecurity threats or mitigating
3 against cybersecurity threats.

4 “(B) ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND PROCE-
5 DURES.—The head of a department or agency
6 of the Federal Government receiving cyber
7 threat information in accordance with para-
8 graph (1) shall adopt and comply with the poli-
9 cies and procedures developed under subpara-
10 graph (A).

11 “(C) REVIEW BY THE ATTORNEY GEN-
12 ERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of
13 the enactment of the Cyber Intelligence Sharing
14 and Protection Act, the policies and procedures
15 developed under subparagraph (A) shall be re-
16 viewed and approved by the Attorney General.

17 “(D) PROVISION TO CONGRESS.—The poli-
18 cies and procedures issued under subparagraph
19 (A) and any amendments to such policies and
20 procedures shall be provided to Congress.

Page 9, strike line 6 and all that follows through
page 10, line 10, and insert the following new subsection:

21 “(c) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT USE OF INFORMA-
22 TION.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
2 graph (2), the head of a department or agency of
3 the Federal Government may only use, retain, or
4 further disclose cyber threat information received in
5 accordance with subsection (b)(1) in order to protect
6 a system or network from cybersecurity threats.

7 “(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The head of a department
8 or agency of the Federal Government may disclose
9 cyber threat information received in accordance with
10 subsection (b)(1) to—

11 “(A) another head of a department or
12 agency of the Federal Government if the infor-
13 mation discloses a specific and immediate
14 threat to the national security of the United
15 States or is considered foreign intelligence in-
16 formation (as defined in section 101 of the For-
17 eign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50
18 U.S.C. 1801)); or

19 “(B) a law enforcement entity if the infor-
20 mation appears to pertain to—

21 “(i) an imminent danger of death or
22 serious physical injury to any person; or

23 “(ii) an imminent danger of serious
24 harm to a child under the age of 13.

1 “(3) NON-DELEGABLE AUTHORITY.—The head
2 of a department or agency of the Federal Govern-
3 ment may not delegate the authority provided under
4 paragraph (2).

5 “(4) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—Any dis-
6 closure of information under this subsection shall be
7 made only as permitted under the procedures devel-
8 oped by the Secretary of Homeland Security and ap-
9 proved by the Attorney General under subsection
10 (b)(4).

Page 15, strike line 1 and all that follows through
page 17, line 2, and insert the following:

11 “(2) CYBERSECURITY PROVIDER.—The term
12 ‘cybersecurity provider’ means a non-governmental
13 entity that provides goods or services intended to be
14 used for a cybersecurity purposes.

15 “(3) CYBERSECURITY PURPOSE.—The term
16 ‘cybersecurity purpose’ means the purpose of detect-
17 ing, preventing, or mitigating a cybersecurity threat.

18 “(4) CYBERSECURITY SYSTEM.—The term
19 ‘cybersecurity system’ means a system designed or
20 employed to detect, prevent, or mitigate a
21 cybersecurity threat.

22 “(5) CYBERSECURITY THREAT.—The term
23 ‘cybersecurity threat’ means any action that may re-

1 sult in unauthorized access to, exfiltration of, manip-
2 ulation of, or impairment to the integrity, confiden-
3 tiality, or availability of a system or network or in-
4 formation that is stored on, processed by, or
5 transiting a system or network.

6 “(6) CYBERSECURITY THREAT INFORMATION.—
7 The term ‘cybersecurity threat information’ means
8 information—

9 “(A) that may be indicative of or de-
10 scribe—

11 “(i) malicious reconnaissance, includ-
12 ing anomalous patterns of communications
13 that reasonably appear to be transmitted
14 for the purpose of gathering technical in-
15 formation related to a cybersecurity threat;

16 “(ii) a method of defeating a technical
17 control;

18 “(iii) a technical vulnerability;

19 “(iv) a method of defeating an oper-
20 ational control;

21 “(v) a method of causing a user with
22 legitimate access to a system or network or
23 information that is stored on, processed by,
24 or transiting a system or network to unwit-

1 tingly enable the defeat of a technical con-
2 trol or an operational control;

3 “(vi) malicious cyber command and
4 control;

5 “(vii) the actual or potential harm
6 caused by an incident, including informa-
7 tion exfiltrated as a result of subverting a
8 technical control when it is necessary in
9 order to identify or describe a
10 cybersecurity threat;

11 “(viii) any other attribute of a
12 cybersecurity threat, if disclosure of such
13 attribute is not otherwise prohibited by
14 law; or

15 “(ix) any combination thereof; and

16 “(B) from which reasonable efforts have
17 been made to remove information that can be
18 used to identify specific persons unrelated to
19 the cybersecurity threat.

20 “(7) CYBER THREAT INTELLIGENCE.—The
21 term ‘cyber threat intelligence’ means cybersecurity
22 threat information in the possession of an element of
23 the intelligence community.

24 “(8) MALICIOUS CYBER COMMAND AND CON-
25 TROL.—The term ‘malicious cyber command and

1 control’ means a method for remote identification of,
2 access to, or use of, a system or network or informa-
3 tion that is stored on, processed by, or transiting a
4 system or network associated with a known or sus-
5 pected cybersecurity threat.

6 “(9) MALICIOUS RECONNAISSANCE.—The term
7 ‘malicious reconnaissance’ means a method for ac-
8 tively probing or passively monitoring a system or
9 network for the purpose of discerning technical
10 vulnerabilities of the system or network, if such
11 method is associated with a known or suspected
12 cybersecurity threat.

13 “(10) OPERATIONAL CONTROL.—The term
14 ‘operational control’ means a security control for a
15 system or network that primarily is implemented
16 and executed by people.

17 “(11) TECHNICAL CONTROL.—The term ‘tech-
18 nical control’ means a hardware or software restric-
19 tion on, or audit of, access or use of a system or net-
20 work or information that is stored on, processed by,
21 or transiting a system or network that is intended
22 to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, or availability
23 of that system.

24 “(12) TECHNICAL VULNERABILITY.—The term
25 ‘technical vulnerability’ means any attribute of hard-

- 1 ware or software that could enable or facilitate the
- 2 defeat of a technical control.

Page 17, beginning on line 17, strike “Director of National Intelligence” and insert “Secretary of Homeland Security”.

Page 18, beginning on line 2, strike “Secretary of Homeland Security” and insert “Director of National Intelligence”.

