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Fact: CISA's definition of cyber threat indicators (CTIs) is very limited. Businesses and government entities may only share the tactics, techniques, and procedures used by malicious actors to compromise the computer networks of their victims. In the vast majority of cyber incidents, CTIs do not implicate a person's behavioral, financial, or social information.

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Fact: CISA does not authorize the government to surveil individuals, such as targeting crimes unrelated to cybersecurity. First, a revised version of CISA eliminates the government's ability to use CTIs to investigate and prosecute "serious violent felonies"—which is a significant pro-privacy change to the bill.

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Fact: CISA does not permit so-called hacking back—companies are not authorized to destroy or render computer systems unusable. The bill ensures that "defensive measures" (DMs) are properly bounded. The managers' amendment clarifies that companies are not allowed to gain unauthorized access to a computer network.

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Fact: CISA contains multiple, overlapping provisions to guard and respect privacy. For example, in those rare instances where an individual's personal information is embedded within CTIs or defensive measures, CISA calls for public and private entities to *remove such personal information* unrelated to a cyber threat when sharing CTIs and DMs—and the federal government must do the same.

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