

know it has a much greater impact on so many places around the country. I think about poor Iowa that was under water for most of a year.

Madam Speaker, I am thrilled to be able to present this with Representative BICE in a bipartisan way, and I urge my colleagues to support S. 558.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SHERRILL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 558, the "Flood Level Observation, Operations, and Decision Support Act," or "FLOODS Act."

I am the proud sponsor of H.R. 1438, the House companion to the "FLOODS Act" being considered today. In New Jersey, we are all too familiar with the devastation of flooding both from historic weather events like Hurricane Irene, Superstorm Sandy, and most recently Tropical Storm Ida, as well as more localized high-intensity rainfall events that don't get headlines, like the five inches of sudden rainfall that caused flash flooding in Parsippany, New Jersey, last October. Protecting our communities from these events, both large and small, means giving our forecasters, local planners, and first responders up-to-date data on where to expect precipitation and flooding and in what amounts.

Sadly, my constituents know the life-and-death impact of not having precise and accurate information ahead of flooding. When we experienced horrendous flooding in the wake of Tropical Storm Ida, we tragically lost 27 lives across New Jersey. In Woodland Park in my district, a woman was swept away by the flooding—brave residents at the scene tried to rescue her, but the current was too strong and they themselves had to be rescued. In another part of my district, I heard from a mother who, along with her young children, had to be rescued from her home late at night during Ida after she had been told only hours earlier that the storm would pass well to the west of her home. Knowing the precise location of precipitation and likely flooding makes all the difference.

As Chairwoman of the Science Committee's Subcommittee on Environment, I have examined how to prevent flooding from occurring and how to be resilient to flooding that does occur. However, while mitigation and resiliency solutions such as nature-based infrastructure can help address these issues, they cannot fix the root issue of flood prevention without the data necessary to map and estimate the location and nature of the flooding threat. This bill provides vital data and tools to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and ultimately to local stakeholders.

The FLOODS Act establishes a National Integrated Flood Information System that improves the coordination and integration of flood research at NOAA, designates a service coordination hydrologist at each National Weather Service River Forecast Center, and leverages existing work across NOAA to improve timely decision making related to flooding events. Further, it improves observations and modeling for total water prediction—a crucial component to understanding mechanisms that cause flooding—through partnerships with other federal agencies and academia. This bill continues to develop the nations' STEM workforce by creating a fellowship for graduate students in hydrologic fields to work at federal agencies. Additionally, this bill takes steps to

improve coordination and communication for hurricane forecasts, tornado warnings, and other extreme weather events.

But one of the most important things needed to improve resilience to flooding is accurate estimation of precipitation. This bill directs NOAA to update its precipitation frequency estimates, known as Atlas 14. Atlas 14 estimates are essential for protecting lives and taxpayer dollars, as they directly assist emergency planning. Atlas 14 estimates are often based on precipitation data records that are in many cases decades old. We worked closely with our colleagues on the Senate Commerce Committee to reconcile the Atlas 14 language in this bill and another bill I led this Congress, H.R. 1437, the PRECIP Act. The importance of making updates to Atlas 14—and subsequently keeping those estimates up-to-date—has become more apparent, even since we first introduced this bill. We encourage NOAA to update the Atlas 14 estimates as frequently as practicable, more often than the 10-year minimum requirement in this bill. And as the impacts of climate change on extreme precipitation become impossible to ignore, we further encourage the agency to consider assumptions of non-stationarity when developing Atlas 14 estimates, in line with the language in my PRECIP Act as introduced.

It is important, now more than ever, to have authoritative data and a coordinated response to flooding events as the climate crisis worsens for New Jerseyans, and the entire nation. The measures in this legislation are essential to protect our homes and families from flooding risks. I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this bill so we can send it to the President's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER), that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 558.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA) MODERNIZATION ACT

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8665) "to amend title 44, United States Code, to remove pronouns from such title that reference the Archivist, and for other purposes."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8665

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) Modernization Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS.

Title 44, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 710, by striking "his approval" and inserting "approval by the President";

(2) in section 711, by striking "he shall" and inserting "the Director shall";

(3) in section 2108—

(A) by striking "transferred to him" and inserting "transferred to the Archivist";

(B) by striking "appear to him" and inserting "appear to the head of the Federal agency";

(C) by striking "his custody" and inserting "the custody of the head of the Federal agency";

(D) by striking "he concurs," and inserting "the Archivist concurs";

(E) by striking "his successor in function", each place it appears, and inserting "the successor in function of the head of the agency"; and

(F) by striking "he determines" and inserting "the Archivist determines";

(4) in section 2109—

(A) by striking "to him" and inserting "to the Archivist"; and

(B) by striking "He may" and inserting "The Archivist may";

(5) in section 2110—

(A) by striking "he considers" and inserting "the Archivist considers"; and

(B) by striking "his custody" and inserting "the custody of the Archivist";

(6) in section 2112—

(A) by striking "he may", each place it appears, and inserting "the Archivist may";

(B) by striking "in him" and inserting "in the Archivist";

(C) by striking "his custody" and inserting "the custody of the Archivist"; and

(D) by striking "his control" and inserting "the control of the Archivist";

(7) in section 2307, by striking "his designee" and inserting "the designee of the Archivist";

(8) in section 2903, by striking "by him" and inserting "by the Archivist";

(9) in section 3308, by striking "he may" and inserting "the Archivist may";

(10) in section 3310, by striking "he considers" and inserting "the Archivist considers"; and

(11) in section 3311—

(A) by striking "his legal custody" and inserting "the legal custody of the head of the agency of the United States Government";

(B) by striking "his opinion" and inserting "the opinion of such head of such agency";

(C) by striking "he shall" and inserting "such official shall"; and

(D) by striking "he disposed" and inserting "such official disposed".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 8665, the National Archives and Records Modernization Act would make a small, yet important update to the U.S. Code. This bipartisan bill would remove references to the pronoun “he” when referring to the Archivist and other senior officials of the National Archives and Records Administration, or NARA.

I thank Representative RO KHANNA, chairman of the Subcommittee on the Environment on the Oversight Committee for his leadership on this incredibly important bill. I would also like to recognize Representatives YVETTE HERRELL, KATIE PORTER, BYRON DONALDS, and DANNY DAVIS, who are all original cosponsors.

As the Nation’s recordkeeper, NARA plays a critical role in the preservation of the government’s most important documents and materials.

NARA’s mission is to provide equitable public access to the records of the Federal Government because public access to records strengthens democracy and allows all Americans to understand their history so they can fully participate in government.

Currently, the NARA is being led by Debra Steidel Wall who is serving as Acting Archivist of the United States, and has been a public servant at NARA for more than 30 years.

However, the United States Code does not reflect in its text that women can hold this important position. The code is outdated in its references to the Nation’s Archivist and other senior officials as men. It is long overdue that we update title 44 to remove reference to pronouns in the law that wrongly assume that only a man can hold this important role.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8665, the National Archives and Records Administration Modernization Act, offered by Mr. KHANNA and myself.

The National Archives and Records Administration plays an important role in securing our Nation’s history for future generations.

This simple legislation updates Archivist’s authoring law to ensure that the Archivist is not referred to solely as a male.

This makes sense, since our current Acting Archivist, Debra Wall, is a female.

To date, there have been three female Archivists, yet there are several instances where title 44 still refers to the Archivist as a man.

Although the code, as written, does not preclude a woman from serving as the Archivist, these changes would update outdated language in title 44 and modernize our Federal code to make it more uniform across the board.

Replacing this outdated language in our Federal code is the very least we can do to acknowledge the valuable contributions of thousands who have

worked at NARA since its creation in 1934—and the thousands more who will work there in the years to come.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan, straightforward correction of the law, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 8665, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8665.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

QUANTUM COMPUTING CYBERSECURITY PREPAREDNESS ACT

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 7535) to encourage the migration of Federal Government information technology systems to quantum-resistant cryptography, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Quantum Computing Cybersecurity Preparedness Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Cryptography is essential for the national security of the United States and the functioning of the economy of the United States.

(2) The most widespread encryption protocols today rely on computational limits of classical computers to provide cybersecurity.

(3) Quantum computers might one day have the ability to push computational boundaries, allowing us to solve problems that have been intractable thus far, such as integer factorization, which is important for encryption.

(4) The rapid progress of quantum computing suggests the potential for adversaries of the United States to steal sensitive encrypted data today using classical computers, and wait until sufficiently powerful quantum systems are available to decrypt it.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a strategy for the migration of information technology of the Federal Government to post-quantum cryptography is needed; and

(2) the governmentwide and industrywide approach to post-quantum cryptography should prioritize developing applications, hardware intellectual property, and software that can be easily updated to support cryptographic agility.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGENCY.—The term “agency”—

(A) means any executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency; and

(B) does not include—

(i) the Government Accountability Office; or

(ii) the governments of the District of Columbia and of the territories and possessions of the United States, and their various subdivisions.

(2) CLASSICAL COMPUTER.—The term “classical computer” means a device that accepts digital data and manipulates the information based on a program or sequence of instructions for how data is to be processed and encodes information in binary bits that can either be 0s or 1s.

(3) DIRECTOR OF CISA.—The term “Director of CISA” means the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

(4) DIRECTOR OF NIST.—The term “Director of NIST” means the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(5) DIRECTOR OF OMB.—The term “Director of OMB” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(6) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term “information technology” has the meaning given the term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(7) NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM.—The term “national security system” has the meaning given the term in section 3552 of title 44, United States Code.

(8) POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY.—The term “post-quantum cryptography” means those cryptographic algorithms or methods that are assessed not to be specifically vulnerable to attack by either a quantum computer or classical computer.

(9) QUANTUM COMPUTER.—The term “quantum computer” means a computer that uses the collective properties of quantum states, such as superposition, interference, and entanglement, to perform calculations.

SEC. 4. INVENTORY OF CRYPTOGRAPHIC SYSTEMS; MIGRATION TO POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY.

(a) INVENTORY.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of OMB, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA, shall issue guidance on the migration of information technology to post-quantum cryptography, which shall include at a minimum—

(A) a requirement for each agency to establish and maintain a current inventory of information technology in use by the agency that is vulnerable to decryption by quantum computers, prioritized using the criteria described in subparagraph (B);

(B) criteria to allow agencies to prioritize their inventory efforts; and

(C) a description of the information required to be reported pursuant to subsection (b).

(2) ADDITIONAL CONTENT IN GUIDANCE.—In the guidance established by paragraph (1), the Director of OMB shall include, in addition to the requirements described in that paragraph—

(A) a description of information technology to be prioritized for migration to post-quantum cryptography; and

(B) a process for evaluating progress on migrating information technology to post-quantum cryptography, which shall be automated to the greatest extent practicable.

(3) PERIODIC UPDATES.—The Director of OMB shall update the guidance required under paragraph (1) as the Director of OMB determines necessary, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA.

(b) AGENCY REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and on an ongoing basis thereafter, the head of each