

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 The code is outdated in its references to the Nation’s Archivist and other senior officials as men.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Although the code, as written, does not preclude a woman from serving as the Archivist, these changes would update outdated language in title 44 and modernize our Federal code to make it more uniform across the board.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

agency shall provide to the Director of OMB, the Director of CISA, and the National Cyber Director—

(1) the inventory described in subsection (a)(1); and

(2) any other information required to be reported under subsection (a)(1)(C).

(c) **MIGRATION AND ASSESSMENT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Director of NIST has issued post-quantum cryptography standards, the Director of OMB shall issue guidance requiring each agency to—

(1) prioritize information technology described under subsection (a)(2)(A) for migration to post-quantum cryptography; and

(2) develop a plan to migrate information technology of the agency to post-quantum cryptography consistent with the prioritization under paragraph (1).

(d) **INTEROPERABILITY.**—The Director of OMB shall ensure that the prioritizations made under subsection (c)(1) are assessed and coordinated to ensure interoperability.

(e) **OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET REPORTS.**—

(1) **REPORT ON POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY.**—Not later than 15 months 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 submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report on the following:

(A) A strategy to address the risk posed by the vulnerabilities of information technology of agencies to weakened encryption due to the potential and possible capability of a quantum computer to breach that encryption.

(B) An estimate of the amount of funding needed by agencies to secure the information technology described in subsection (a)(1)(A) from the risk posed by an adversary of the United States using a quantum computer to breach the encryption of the information technology.

(C) A description of Federal civilian executive branch coordination efforts led by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, including timelines, to develop standards for post-quantum cryptography, including any Federal Information Processing Standards developed under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, as well as standards developed through voluntary, consensus standards bodies such as the International Organization for Standardization.

(2) **REPORT ON MIGRATION TO POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.**—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Director of OMB issues guidance under subsection (c)(2), and thereafter until the date that is 5 years after the date on which post-quantum cryptographic standards are issued, the Director of OMB, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and in consultation with the Director of CISA, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives, with the report submitted pursuant to section 3553(c) of title 44, United States Code, a report on the progress of agencies in adopting post-quantum cryptography standards.

SEC. 5. EXEMPTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEMS.

This Act shall not apply to any national security system.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Com-

mittee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

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 the 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, I strongly support the Quantum Computing Cybersecurity Preparedness Act.

Last year, Congressman KHANNA came to me about a grave national security threat looming on the horizon.

Today, the processes we use to encrypt data are very reliable and can keep sensitive data secure during storage or transmission. But tomorrow, that may no longer be the case.

Researchers around the world are making rapid advances toward quantum computing, which is the application of quantum physics to allow computers to perform calculations many magnitudes faster and more powerfully than they do today.

While quantum computers have the potential to provide considerable benefits to society, it is also increasingly likely that they could allow our adversaries to break the best encryption we are capable of today.

Capabilities of this magnitude are likely still a decade or more in the future, but China and other adversaries are expected to begin stealing sensitive encrypted data much sooner to unlock it when they have the capacity to do so.

It is essential that the Federal Government prepare for this inevitability now, while we still have time to protect data that is critical to our national and economic security. The process of migrating all Federal IT systems to quantum-resistant cryptography will be complex and costly, but we need to start laying the groundwork for this today.

I applaud Mr. KHANNA, as well as Ms. MACE, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Senator HASSAN, for introducing the Senate companion, all of them for putting forth a thoughtful, bipartisan bill to establish that very process.

This bill would require the Office of Management and Budget to quickly issue guidance requiring Federal agencies to create and maintain inventories of all cryptographic systems currently in use, as well as all Federal IT sys-

tems that could be vulnerable to future quantum computers.

Within a year, OMB would be required to submit to Congress a strategy for addressing the risk posed by quantum computing, allowing time for assessment of this strategy before the National Institute of Standards and Technology is expected to issue its standards for how to deal with quantum computing in 2024.

The OMB would then be required to issue guidance requiring agencies to develop a plan to migrate their IT systems to quantum-resistant cryptography using those standards and to consult with the Chief Information Officers Council to prioritize agency IT systems for migration based on risk.

The bill before us today provides more concrete direction to support this vision, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, as we wind down the 117th Congress, I am glad to be here supporting final passage of the Quantum Computer Cybersecurity Preparedness Act, a bipartisan bill the House sent to the Senate just this past July.

After the Senate made technical, perfecting edits, we are here today to consider sending H.R. 7535 to the President.

As an emerging technology, quantum computing holds great promise and potential peril for our Nation.

While the technology continues to rapidly develop with potential to improve computing capabilities for American research in the economy, there is a clear risk that foreign adversaries, like China, will be using this technology for malicious purposes.

One such risk is that our foreign adversaries may use the first quantum computers to unlock data that has already been stolen from U.S. Federal agencies.

Current data encryption methods are nearly impossible to decrypt with today's computing capabilities.

However, mature quantum computing systems could unlock our most sensitive information. This is a clear national security threat.

The Quantum Computing Cybersecurity Preparedness Act will require a government-wide strategy to better secure valuable government data.

While the Federal Government already has initiatives underway to address these emerging threats—such as a recent Presidential national security directive—H.R. 7535 makes this a clear congressional priority.

Advancing a strategic approach to evaluating quantum computing risks to Federal IT and network cybersecurity is important given the significant potential risk to our public-sector data.

Madam Speaker, I thank my House Oversight Committee colleagues, Representatives RO KHANNA and NANCY

MACE, for their work on this important bill.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE).

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Quantum Computing Cybersecurity Preparedness Act.

I first thank Congressman RO KHANNA and Ranking Member COMER for their assistance in helping craft this important legislation. There is no doubt Congressman KHANNA has been a leader in this Congress on cybersecurity measures, coming from a cyber and technology background to Congress. Being able to serve with him and put this bill together, which is heading to, it looks like, the desk of the President to be signed into law, is no small feat.

Cybersecurity is national security, and today, we are going to vote on this bill and send it to the President of the United States to be signed into law.

H.R. 7535 will help future-proof the security of sensitive data and information which Federal agencies use in support of their missions.

Quantum computing might sound like something far and away and very far off in the future, but we face the threat of real adversaries stealing very sensitive, encrypted information from the Federal Government with the hope of unlocking it in the future. That threat is here, and that threat is real today.

In 2020, there were 11 Federal agencies that were hacked by agents of Russia and China, so there is no time like the present to put legislation like this through.

We need to strengthen and protect our Nation's systems and keep our data secure. Now, we will have the opportunity to see the progress that we are making in the Federal Government through this annual report through OMB.

Transitioning to post-quantum cryptography is a necessary step to ensure Federal agencies' sensitive information remains secure from prying eyes.

The future of quantum computing brings with it both significant opportunities and significant risks, but I am very optimistic about the power of quantum computing and the technology advances that we are making on this frontier.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to vote for this measure today, and I look forward to its passage and being signed into law.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill that addresses an

emerging national security issue, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I urge concurrence in the Senate amendment to H.R. 7535, 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 concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 7535.

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.

J.I. WASHINGTON POST OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5349) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1550 State Road S-38-211 in Orangeburg, South Carolina, as the "J.I. Washington Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5349

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

SECTION 1. J.I. WASHINGTON POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1550 State Road S-38-211 in Orangeburg, South Carolina, shall be known and designated as the "J.I. Washington Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "J.I. Washington Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentlewoman 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. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5349, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service

located at 1550 State Road S-38-211 in Orangeburg, South Carolina, as the J.I. Washington Post Office Building.

Mr. J.I. Washington, III was born in Orangeburg, South Carolina. He devoted much of his adult life to working within the South Carolina Democratic Party, pushing for more equitable participation and leadership for Black members of the party.

Mr. Washington played a key role in moving Black people into the political arena in Orangeburg County. Although he preferred working behind the scenes, many former Black politicians from the county and State revered him as the glue that held the political fabric together during his time in politics.

He was also successful in his business, the Washington Poultry Farm, which was known far and wide across South Carolina.

He served on the Santee Cooper Board of Directors and the South Carolina State University Board of Trustees. He was also a member of the NAACP, the Urban Planning Commission, the Board of Voter Registration, and the Orangeburg Civic Breakfast Club.

In addition, Mr. Washington served our country with the 351st Field Artillery Battalion in the European theater during World War II.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Mr. Washington by naming the Post Office in Orangeburg, South Carolina, after him.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5349, which honors J.I. Washington III, a significant figure within the South Carolina Democratic Party.

J.I. advocated for more equitable participation and leadership for Black American politicians. He also had a crucial role in moving Black Americans into the political arena in Orangeburg County, and many in the county and State viewed Mr. Washington as the glue that held the different factions of the party together.

Outside of politics, he was known for his poultry farm and his work on the South Carolina State University board of trustees and in the NAACP.

Notably, J.I. served our Nation in World War II's European theater as part of the 351st Field Artillery Battalion.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill honoring a community leader and World War II veteran.

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

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 5349, 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. 5349.