



NSM-10 and the Transition to Post-Quantum Cryptography

April 2024

Agenda



- Administration's Policy Timeline
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Roadmap to Post Quantum Cryptography
- Next Steps



Quantum Policy Timeline



National Quantum Initiative (NQI) Act

Establish goals & priorities for a 10-year plan to accelerate the development of QIS and technology applications

Executive Order 14028: Improving Our Nation's Cybersecurity

Modernizing Federal government cybersecurity through Zero Trust Architecture

NSM-8: Improving the Cybersecurity of National Security, DoD, & Intelligence Community Systems

Requires all federal agencies to assess all uses of vulnerable cryptography in classified systems & develop a timeline to transition to quantum resistant cryptography

NSM-10: Promoting US in Quantum Computing, Mitigating Risks to Vulnerable Cryptographic Modernizing Federal Systems

Requires all federal agencies to assess all uses of vulnerable cryptography in unclassified systems & develop a timeline to transition to quantum resistant cryptography

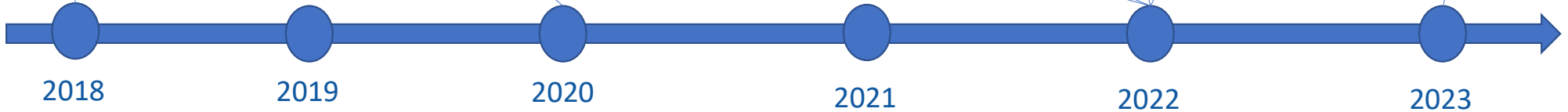
OMB Memorandum Mitigating to Post Quantum Cryptography (M-23-02)

New guidance to initiate governmentwide transition to post quantum cryptography

Quantum Computing Cybersecurity Preparedness Act (HR 7535)

Codifies NSM-10 and NSM-8 into law

First Federal Inventory of Cryptographic Systems



Roles and Responsibilities



- Roles and Responsibilities:
 - NIST
 - Office of Science and Technology Policy
 - NSA
 - OMB and ONCD
 - Federal Departments and Agencies
 - CISA





OCTOBER 2021

PREPARING FOR POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY

Through our partnership with NIST, DHS created a roadmap for those organizations who should be taking action now to prepare for a transition to post-quantum cryptography. This guide will help organizations create effective plans to ensure the continued security of their essential data against the post-quantum threat and prepare for the transition to the new post-quantum cryptography standard when published by NIST.

1

Engagement with Standards Organizations

Organizations should direct their Chief Information Officers to increase their engagement with standards developing organizations for latest developments relating to necessary algorithm and dependent protocol changes.

2

Inventory of Critical Data

This information will inform future analysis by identifying what data may be at risk now and decrypted once a cryptographically relevant quantum computer is available.

3

Inventory of Cryptographic Technologies

Organizations should conduct an inventory of all the systems using cryptographic technologies for any function facilitate to a smooth transition in the future. Develop cost estimates.

4

Identification of Internal Standards

Cybersecurity officials within organizations should identify acquisition, cybersecurity, and data security standards that will require updating to reflect post-quantum requirements.

5

Identification of Public Key Cryptography

From the inventory, organizations should identify where and for what purpose public key cryptography is being used and mark those systems as quantum vulnerable.

6

Prioritization of Systems for Replacement

Prioritizing one system over another for cryptographic transition is highly dependent on organization functions, goals, and needs. To supplement prioritization efforts, organizations should consider the following factors when evaluating a quantum vulnerable system:

- Is the system a high value asset based on organizational requirements?
- What is the system protecting (e.g. key stores, passwords, root keys, signing keys, personally identifiable information, sensitive personally identifiable information)?
- What other systems does the system communicate with?
- To what extent does the system share information with federal entities?
- To what extent does the system share information with other entities outside of your organization?
- Does the system support a critical infrastructure sector?
- How long does the data need to be protected?

7

Plan for Transition

Using the inventory and prioritization information, organizations should develop a plan for systems transitions upon publication of the new post-quantum cryptographic standard. Transition plans should consider creating cryptographic agility to facilitate future adjustments and enable flexibility in case of unexpected changes. Cybersecurity officials should provide guidance for creating transition plans.



2021-2023

Inventory and prioritize systems



2024

NIST post-quantum cryptography standard published



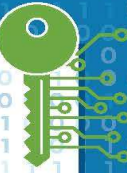
2024-2030

Transition of systems to NIST post-quantum cryptography standard



2030

Cryptographically relevant quantum computer potentially available



Next Steps for NSM-10



- Spring: Congressional Report on PQC Migration (HR 7535)
- May/June: Federal Agencies submit second annual Prioritized Inventory of Cryptographic Systems cost estimates for PQC transition
- Summer: NIST release final standards for quantum resistant
- Ongoing: NIST to work with international standards organizations on quantum resistant algorithms





Questions?

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