



COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

Ranking Member Bennie G. Thompson

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Hearing Statement of Oversight, Investigations & Accountability Subcommittee Ranking Member Shri Thanedar (D-MI)

The Quantum, AI, and Cloud Landscape: Examining Opportunities, Vulnerabilities, and the Future of Cybersecurity

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For two decades, hostile nations have conducted increasingly sophisticated cyber attacks against the United States. These attacks have been used to spy, steal intellectual property, cripple critical infrastructure, and demand ransom payments.

China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea are aggressively using advanced cyber capabilities to threaten our national security and economic prosperity. China is both the most active and persistent cyber threat and is also the only country with both the desire and ability to reshape the world order. Which it is why it shocking that President Trump recently agreed to allow Nvidia to sell advanced artificial intelligence chips to China.

The President was quick to sell out America's security after Nvidia's CEO attended a \$1 million-per-plate dinner at Mar-a-Lago and donated to Trump's White House ballroom boondoggle. So much for "America First"!

Trump's own Department of Justice has warned that China is seeking to become the AI leader by 2030 and plans to use AI chips to modernize its military, design and test weapons of mass destruction, and deploy advanced surveillance tools. We should be disrupting and dismantling threat actors whose actions threaten our national interests, not enabling them.

The rapid development of emerging technologies, including advanced AI and quantum computing, enables and enhances security risks. These advanced technologies not only accelerate the cyber abilities of countries such as China, but they also make it easier for countries that are not well resourced and enable a growing threat from organized criminal groups.

Over the past year, cyber attacks have become faster, more widespread, and harder to detect. As AI assisted cyber attacks hit harder and faster, it is critical that Congress extend CISA 2015—the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015. CISA 2015 provides privacy and liability protections to companies to encourage them to share data about cyber vulnerabilities and threats. These protections are necessary to fully understand the risks and facilitate collaboration between the Federal government and the private sector.

Unfortunately, CISA 2015 expires next month. A 10-year extension is the best reauthorization strategy that will also provide the private sector with assurances while eliminating the risk of this authority lapsing. I look forward to hearing from our witnesses how else we can best defend against cyber attacks that are leveraging powerful emerging technologies.

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[Media contact](#)