

(b) STRATEGY FOR FEDERAL AGENCY MIGRATION TO POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY.—

(1) DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC AND SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF QUANTUM INFORMATION SCIENCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Information Science, as established by section 105 of the National Quantum Initiative Act (15 U.S.C. 8814a), in coordination with the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology and in consultation with the Quantum Economic Development Consortium, shall develop a National Quantum Cybersecurity Migration Strategy that includes the following:

(A) A definition of a cryptographically relevant quantum computer.

(B) Recommended standards for Federal agencies to apply to determine whether a quantum computer meets such definition, including—

(i) the characteristics of such computers; and

(ii) the particular point at which such computers are capable of attacking real world cryptographic systems that classical computers are unable to attack.

(C) An assessment of the urgency for migration to post-quantum cryptography for each Federal agency relative to—

(i) the critical functions of each agency; and

(ii) the risk each agency faces should a cryptographically relevant quantum computer attack a system operated by the agency.

(D) Performance measures for migration to post-quantum cryptography to be used by each Federal agency for each of the following 4 stages of migration:

(i) Preparation for migration to post-quantum cryptography.

(ii) Establishment of a baseline understanding of the data inventory.

(iii) Planning and execution of post-quantum cryptographic solutions, including ensuring that data at rest and in motion is subject to appropriate protections.

(iv) Monitoring and evaluation of migration success and assessment of cryptographic security.

(E) A plan for evaluating and monitoring entities that are at high risk of quantum cryptographic attacks, including entities determined to be providers of critical infrastructure.

(2) POST-QUANTUM PILOT PROGRAM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Information Science shall establish a post-quantum pilot program that requires each sector risk management agency to upgrade not less than one high-impact system to post-quantum cryptography not later than January 1, 2027.

(3) DUTIES OF THE OFFICE OF ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government, in coordination with the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Information Science, shall—

(A) survey the heads of Federal agencies for information relating to the cost of migration to post-quantum cryptography by the Federal agencies, including estimates for the personnel, equipment, and time needed to fully implement post-quantum cryptography, in alignment with the National Quantum Cybersecurity Migration Strategy developed pursuant to paragraph (1);

(B) verify that the information provided under subparagraph (A) is realistic and fiscally sound;

(C) identify the funding and resources necessary for Federal agencies to carry out the migration to post-quantum cryptography; and

(D) advise on how Federal agencies should encourage the adoption of post-quantum cryptography by the private sector.

(4) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Subcommittee on the Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Information Science shall jointly submit to Congress a report detailing their findings with respect to the post-quantum migration assessments required by paragraph (1), the pilot program established pursuant to paragraph (2), and the survey on associated costs of executing the migration required by paragraph (3)(A).

(5) ASSESSMENT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the development of the National Quantum Cybersecurity Migration Strategy under paragraph (1), and annually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress an assessment, using the performance measures described in paragraph (1)(D), of the progress made by each Federal agency in migrating to post-quantum cryptography.

SA 3685. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2296, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2026 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10. AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE CONTRACTOR SERVICES FOR PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO SECURE THE SOUTHERN LAND BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE CONTRACTED SERVICES FOR PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE.—Section 1059(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92; 10 U.S.C. 284 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

“(2) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—In providing assistance to U.S. Customs and Border Protection under paragraph (1), the Secretary may acquire, by contract, for the purposes of such assistance the following:

“(A) Detection and monitoring services.

“(B) Warehousing and logistical supply chain services.

“(C) Transportation services.

“(D) Vehicle maintenance services.

“(E) Training other than lead or primary instructor services.

“(F) Intelligence analysis services.

“(G) Linguist services.

“(H) Data entry services.

“(I) Aviation services.”.

(b) AGENCY NAME CORRECTION.—Such section is further amended in paragraph (1)(A) by striking “United States Customs and Border Protection” and inserting “U.S. Customs and Border Protection”.

FENTANYL PREVENTION AND AWARENESS DAY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to consideration of S. Res. 369, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 369) designating August 21, 2025, as “Fentanyl Prevention and Awareness Day”.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 369) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.
(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

COMMENDING THE SUPERDOME ON THE OCCASION OF ITS GOLDEN JUBILEE AND ITS YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 370, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 370) commending the Superdome on the occasion of its golden jubilee and its years of service to the State of Louisiana and the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 370) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

CAPTAIN PAUL W. ‘BUD’ BUCHA VA MEDICAL CENTER ACT OF 2025

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 2682, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2682) to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs

in West Haven, Connecticut, as the “Captain Paul W. ‘Bud’ Bucha VA Medical Center”.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. THUNE. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2682) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 2682

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 “Captain Paul W. ‘Bud’ Bucha VA Medical Center Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Paul W. “Bud” Bucha was born on August 1, 1943, in Washington, DC.

(2) Paul W. “Bud” Bucha, a recipient of the Medal of Honor and an advocate for veterans, is an American hero.

(3) Paul W. “Bud” Bucha, the son of a colonel in the Army, spent his childhood in California, Germany, Indiana, Japan, and St. Louis, Missouri.

(4) Paul W. “Bud” Bucha turned down several scholarships for both academics and athletics and instead enrolled in the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He went on to be a two-time All-American and captain of the West Point swim team. In 1965, he graduated in the top 5 percent of his class and number two in Military Order of Merit.

(5) Paul W. “Bud” Bucha earned a Masters of Business Administration from Stanford University in 1967, all while completing Airborne and Ranger training between academic years.

(6) Paul W. “Bud” Bucha reported for duty with the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, to prepare for deployment to Vietnam as part of Operation Eagle Thrust in November 1967.

(7) Paul W. “Bud” Bucha was appointed commander of Company D, 3rd Battalion, 187th Infantry Regiment. His company was the last rifle company to be formed during an Army expansion. He jokingly recalled that his recruits were men who had flunked basic infantry tasks, former prisoners, and “guys with master’s degrees in Elizabethan literature”. He took pride in his company, dubbed the “clerks and jerks”. They went on to become one of the most decorated units by the end of the war.

(8) Paul W. “Bud” Bucha distinguished himself with extraordinary heroism while leading 89 men on a reconnaissance mission near Phuoc Vinh, Vietnam, from March 16th through 18th, 1968. As part of the Tet Offensive, his unit was dropped by helicopter and his men set out to repel attacks by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces. As the sun set on March 18, 1968, he and his men advanced into a dense jungle and found themselves outgunned by approximately 1,500 enemy troops. Under attack, he crawled 40 yards through the hail of fire and single-handedly destroyed a machine-gun bunker with grenades, all while sustaining a shrapnel wound. He then orchestrated an overnight offensive, directing his men to spread out, throw grenades, and unleash heavy fire. He made the enemy believe they were a much larger force. His leadership led to the defeat of a superior Vietnamese stronghold,

leaving 156 enemy dead. Come morning, he guided the medical evacuation of three air-ambulance loads of seriously wounded personnel.

(9) President Richard Nixon presented the Medal of Honor to Paul W. “Bud” Bucha in a ceremony at the White House in 1970.

(10) Paul W. “Bud” Bucha originally wanted to turn down the Medal of Honor because he did not feel deserving. In Vietnam, he asked his men to trust him and, in turn, promised to bring them home safe. Ten of his men were killed on the night of March 18, 1968. Paul W. “Bud” Bucha ultimately accepted the Medal of Honor in their memory, saying it belongs to his men.

(11) Paul W. “Bud” Bucha resigned his Army commission in 1972.

(12) Paul W. “Bud” Bucha was an active member of several veterans service organizations (commonly referred to as “VSOs”), including the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, and the Vietnam Veterans of America. He generously served on the board of directors of Homes for Our Troops, a VSO that builds specially adapted custom homes for severely injured veterans. He also served as Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Veterans Employment and Training Services at the Department of Labor.

(13) Paul W. “Bud” Bucha used his voice for veterans struggling with mental health. He believed that all veterans, whether they have “four stars or no stripes, man or woman”, would be touched by post-traumatic stress. He used the term “post-traumatic stress” to acknowledge the impact of combat experiences on the mental health of veterans and he intentionally left out the word “disorder” to help destigmatize their struggle.

(14) Paul W. “Bud” Bucha battled post-traumatic stress on his own for 42 years before courageously seeking help at the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in West Haven, Connecticut. In the final years of his life, Paul W. “Bud” Bucha also received neurological care at that medical center. His family expressed deep gratitude for the compassionate and skilled care he received, especially recognizing the leadership of Dr. Huned Patwa, Chief of Staff, and Dr. Becky Rhoads, Executive Director. His family also commended the dedicated neurologists, psychiatrists, and oncologists who supported him as his health declined.

(15) Paul W. “Bud” Bucha spent the last two weeks of his life at the medical center of the Department in West Haven, Connecticut, and passed away from complications of Alzheimer’s disease on July 31, 2024. In his final act of courage and service, he donated his brain to the Center for Human Brain Discovery at Yale University.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN PAUL W. “BUD” BUCHA VA MEDICAL CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in West Haven, Connecticut, or any successor location for such medical center, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the “Captain Paul W. ‘Bud’ Bucha Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center” or the “Captain Paul W. ‘Bud’ Bucha VA Medical Center”.

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the medical center referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Captain Paul W. “Bud” Bucha VA Medical Center.

LEONARD G. ‘BUD’ LOMELL, VA CLINIC

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2170, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2170) to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Toms River, New Jersey, the Leonard G. ‘Bud’ Lomell, VA Clinic, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. THUNE. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2170) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

AMENDING THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2000 TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from further consideration of S. 1155 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1155) to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to make technical corrections.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. THUNE. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1155) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1155

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

SECTION 1. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.

Section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (16), by striking “paragraph (9)” and inserting “paragraph (11)”; and

(2) in paragraph (17), by striking “paragraph (9) or (10)” and inserting “paragraph (11) or (12)”.