

“(2) any identifiable minor, as that term is defined in section 2256(9), depicted in any visual depiction involved in a violation of this section may have access to such depiction in the same manner specified for a victim, with respect to child pornography depicting the victim, in section 3509(m)(3).”.

(d) PRESUMPTION OF DETENTION FOR VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 1466A PENDING TRIAL.—Section 3142 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1)(B), in the undesignated matter following clause (xiv), by striking “that involves” and all that follows through “2425 of this title” and inserting “that involves an offense described in subsection (e)(3)(E)”; and

(2) in subsection (e)(3), by striking subparagraph (E) and inserting the following:

“(E) an offense—

“(i) involving a minor victim under section 1201, 1591, 2241(a), 2241(b), 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2421, or 2422(a) of this title; or

“(ii) under section 1466A(a), 2241(c), 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2422(b), 2423, or 2425 of this title.”.

(e) SUPERVISED RELEASE FOR VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 1466A AFTER IMPRISONMENT.—Section 3583(k) of title 18, United States Code, is amended, in the first sentence, by inserting “1466A,” before “1591.”.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

# NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK ESTABLISHMENT AND BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS ACT OF 2025

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, during World War II, Fort Ontario was the only U.S. refugee shelter for people fleeing the Holocaust. Let me say it again. Fort Ontario was the only U.S. refugee shelter for people fleeing the Holocaust.

After a perilous 2-week Atlantic crossing, 982 refugees arrived in Oswego, NY, seeking safety. At Fort Ontario, they found more than a shelter—they found hope and a chance to rebuild their lives.

Located along Lake Ontario, the Fort Ontario Holocaust Refugee Shelter was intended to be the first of many such havens across the country. But it was the only one that ever came to fruition, and it was one of the first places where American residents would hear firsthand accounts of the Holocaust.

We are in the midst of Hanukkah, a time that reminds us of the power of resilience and the importance of choosing light over darkness. As anti-Semitism continues to rise and Jewish communities around the world mourn the horrifying anti-Semitic attacks in Sydney, Australia, I am reminded constantly of how essential it is to seek

out the light and to lift up the stories of Holocaust survivors who came to our shores in search of a better life.

For years, I have been working with local community members to honor and preserve this site. I have listened to their stories, and I have heard about the importance of the Fort Ontario Holocaust Refugee Shelter to them and their families.

I have seen how Fort Ontario stands as a testament to American compassion and to the strength of those survivors who found refuge there amid one of humanity's darkest, most evil hours. Its story deserves a permanent place in our national memory as part of the National Park System.

Establishing the Fort Ontario Holocaust Refugee Shelter National Historic Park would give this site permanent protection and make sure it is preserved for future generations so they can learn about its history of hope, compassion, and resilience.

I want to thank Congresswoman TENNEY and former Congressman Katko for helping me lead the effort, for doing the work that was necessary in the House. I also want to thank Senator HAWLEY for his partnership here in the Senate.

I urge the unanimous consent for this extraordinary piece of legislation.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I rise to support our legislation, which I just spoke on, about Fort Ontario.

I want to thank Senator HAWLEY for his leadership and making sure we had a bipartisan effort to get this done. With his collaboration, we have literally enshrined now, as a national park, a testament to Americans who supported and helped refugees who fled from the Holocaust. And it is an absolute testament to strength and light in darkness. Thank you, Senator HAWLEY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I want to thank Senator GILLIBRAND. It has been a privilege to work with her on this, over a couple of years now.

Mr. President, notwithstanding rule XXII, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3490, submitted earlier today.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3490) to establish the Fort Ontario Holocaust Refugee Shelter National Historical Park, to designate the America's National Churchill Museum National Historic Landmark, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. HAWLEY. 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. 3490) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 3490

*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 Historical Park and National Historic Landmark Establishment and Boundary Adjustments Act of 2025”.

## SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF FORT ONTARIO HOLOCAUST REFUGEE SHELTER NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Fort Ontario Holocaust Refugee Shelter National Historical Park Proposed Boundary”, numbered 962/194,681, and dated September 2024.

(2) NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—The term “National Historical Park” means the Fort Ontario Holocaust Refugee Shelter National Historical Park established by subsection (b)(1).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of New York.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), there is established in the State as a unit of the National Park System the Fort Ontario Holocaust Refugee Shelter National Historical Park.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the National Historical Park is to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations resources associated with the stories of the 982 refugees from World War II who were housed at Fort Ontario from August of 1944 until February of 1946.

(3) CONDITIONS OF ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.—The National Historical Park shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that a sufficient quantity of land or interests in land has been acquired from land identified as “Proposed Boundary” on the map to constitute a manageable park unit.

(B) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the National Historical Park.

(4) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(5) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the National Historical Park shall include any land or interests in land acquired by the Secretary under this section.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the National Historical Park in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) sections 100101(a), 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapters 1003 and 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) AGREEMENTS.—

(A) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In accordance with section 101702 of title 54, United

States Code, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State or other public and private entities to provide interpretive and educational services within the National Historical Park.

(B) **INTERPRETATION AND RESTORATION AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary may enter into agreements to identify, interpret, and restore nationally significant historic or cultural resources located on non-Federal land within the boundary of, or in close proximity to, the National Historical Park.

(C) **PUBLIC ACCESS.**—Any cooperative agreement entered into under subparagraph (B) to provide assistance to non-Federal land shall provide for reasonable public access to the non-Federal land.

(3) **ACQUISITION OF LAND.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may acquire land and interests in land located within the boundary of the National Historical Park by—

- (i) donation;
- (ii) purchase with donated or appropriated funds; or
- (iii) exchange.

(B) **LIMITATION.**—Any land owned by the State or a political subdivision of the State may be acquired for inclusion in the National Historical Park only by donation.

(4) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary, in consultation with the State, shall complete a general management plan for the National Historical Park in accordance with—

(A) section 100502 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) any other applicable laws.

### SEC. 3. AMERICA'S NATIONAL CHURCHILL MUSEUM NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **CITY.**—The term “City” means the city of Fulton, Missouri.

(2) **COLLEGE.**—The term “College” means Westminster College, located at 501 Westminster Avenue in the City.

(3) **LANDMARK.**—The term “Landmark” means the America's National Churchill Museum National Historic Landmark designated by subsection (b)(1).

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) **STATE.**—The term “State” means the State of Missouri.

(b) **DESIGNATION OF AMERICA'S NATIONAL CHURCHILL MUSEUM NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—America's National Churchill Museum located at the College, including the Winston Churchill Memorial listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is designated as the “America's National Churchill Museum National Historic Landmark”.

(2) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the State, the City, and the College, may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public or private entities, for the purposes of—

- (i) protecting historic resources at the Landmark; and
- (ii) providing educational and interpretive facilities and programs at the Landmark for the public.

(B) **TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to any entity with which the Secretary has entered into a cooperative agreement under subparagraph (A).

(3) **NO EFFECT ON ACTIONS OF PROPERTY OWNERS.**—Designation of the America's National Churchill Museum as a National Historic Landmark shall not prohibit any actions that may otherwise be taken by a prop-

erty owner (including the College and any other owner of the Landmark) with respect to the property of the owner.

(4) **NO EFFECT ON ADMINISTRATION.**—Nothing in this subsection affects the administration of the Landmark by the State, the City, or the College.

(c) **SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the Landmark.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—In conducting the study under this subsection, the Secretary shall—

(A) evaluate the national significance of the Landmark;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the Landmark as a unit of the National Park System;

(C)(i) consider alternatives to that designation for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of the Landmark by the Federal Government, the State, the City and other affected units of local government, or private and nonprofit organizations (including the College); and

(ii) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives described in clause (i); and

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, the State, the City and other affected units of local government, private and nonprofit entities (including the College), and other interested individuals.

(3) **REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary shall conduct the study under this subsection in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

- (A) the results of the study; and
- (B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, in the fall of 1945, former Prime Minister Winston Spencer Churchill received an otherwise nondescript letter from a college in the middle of Missouri that I suspect he had not heard of. It was from Westminster College, in Fulton, MO—a letter signed by the president, F.L. McCluer—and it invited the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to come and deliver a lecture in the winter of 1945 or 1946, or in the spring of 1946, as the letter says. “We should be glad to arrange the date or dates to suit your convenience,” the President of Westminster told this most famous of former Prime Ministers.

I wonder what might have happened had there not been a postscript attached to this same letter, handwritten at the bottom in the left corner, as it came to Mr. Churchill, in a different hand from that signed by the president. The postscript reads:

This is a wonderful school in my home state. Hope you can do it. I will introduce you.

And that is signed by Harry S. Truman.

Well, as it turns out, Winston Churchill accepted this invitation from

F.L. McCluer and Harry S. Truman, and in March of 1946, Prime Minister Churchill boarded President Truman's Presidential train and traveled with him over land to Fulton, MO, a visit that took him to Westminster College and a visit that took Westminster College into the history books, because it was there, in March of 1946, that Winston Churchill delivered his famous speech, in which he said:

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the continent.

Churchill called this speech the “Sins of Peace” speech, but as everyone listening to these words knows, it has become immortalized forever as the “Iron Curtain” speech.

It was a perilous moment in Europe, the onset of the Cold War, at a time when Europe and much of the West were exhausted and really wished that perhaps there was a way to just make peace with the Soviet Union, to look the other way, to say: It is time to recover after years of warfare. We couldn't risk another confrontation. The stakes are too high. The people are too exhausted.

And Churchill reminded the West of the civilizational principles on which we are founded and which the United States and the United Kingdom share together, the principles of conscience and what he called Christian civilization, the principles of faith and liberty that undergirded our alliance in the Second World War, that had been the principles on which this Nation was founded from the beginning and that continue to animate us today.

And Churchill spoke with great boldness and moral clarity for those principles on that day in March in 1946 in a speech that deserves the fame that has been attached to it ever since.

Now, the interesting thing is when he came there to Fulton, such a crowd gathered to hear Prime Minister Churchill that they couldn't find enough space in the town of Fulton. It is not a very big town. In fact, the only space they had in town or on the campus big enough was a gymnasium—the Westminster College gymnasium—which is where Churchill delivered his famous address, with President Harry S. Truman there introducing him, just as he had promised.

Well, in the years that followed, the good folks at Westminster College decided that, perhaps, a more fitting memorial would be in order, and so they found the remains of a church in the United Kingdom, right near London, St. Mary Aldermanbury, which had first been built in 1181 as a Christian parish church and used in continuous service from the 12th century. It was destroyed by the Great Fire of London in 1666, after which it was rebuilt and redesigned by the great Sir Christopher Wren, only for it to be demolished again by the Blitz in 1940.

And as it existed in this time, in 1946, it was basically just a pile of rubble, bricks destroyed by the Nazi onslaught. The people of Westminster

took that church and those bricks and brought them to the site of Churchill's famous speech and rebuilt it.

You can see a picture of it here, with a statue of Churchill giving his famous address—St. Mary Aldermanbury, as reimagined by Sir Christopher Wren, a church that existed for 1,000 years, standing for the rights of liberty and conscience, standing for the deepest principles of mankind that this Nation has always itself stood for, brought from the UK to the heart of the United States, in central Missouri, and rebuilt there.

I can't help but think of the symbolism that these civilizational values, these sinews of our Christian civilization, defended for so long in the United Kingdom but finding their true home in the United States of America. Just as that church was rebuilt in the heart of Missouri, so in the heart of this country, still the defense of the West lives on; moral courage and moral clarity burn on.

And as Churchill gave voice to those principles in that day, this building now stands in Fulton, MO, as a testament to what we believe in, to what we stand for, and to the moral purpose that continues to animate us in 2025.

And since that time, that building and that location have been turned into the National Churchill Museum by the folks at Westminster. And, today, we have just passed legislation that will finally recognize this most significant site, commemorating a most significant event, as a national historic landmark that the National Park Service will administer and maintain so that generations of Americans and people of goodwill everywhere can come to that site and learn about Churchill's speech and perhaps, more fundamentally, learn about the principles of liberty and conscience and faith and moral virtue on which this Nation and, indeed, the whole of the West were founded.

This is an appropriate moment, I think, as we close this year, to honor the legacy of Winston Churchill, the legacy of Westminster College, and, indeed, the legacy of the West.

May we do our part always to defend it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

#### SHOOTING IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. In light of the Sunday attack in Australia on the Jewish community, I wanted to read a letter sent by my friend Scott Reckler to his family—he is Jewish—in response to the Jewish community's pain and misery that they were feeling, experiencing. This is a real-time letter that he sent to his family on Sunday. I thought it would be appropriate for us to hear these powerful words written to Scott's family:

So each year, we light our own menorahs to remember that light can triumph over darkness, that courage and faith can outlast oppression, and that the smallest spark can ignite hope for generations.

Tonight is the first night of Hanukkah. It arrives during a moment that feels heavy and unsettling—a time when antisemitism is surging in ways I have never experienced in my lifetime.

Scott is 58 years old.

I had hoped that the recent movement toward peace in the Middle East and a reduction in protests might cool the temperature. Instead, it feels as though the ancient and ugly beast of antisemitism has been unleashed again, and it will not be easily forced back into the bottle.

Earlier today—

He is talking on Sunday, of course—that reality became heartbreakingly clear. Jews gathered at Bondi Beach in Australia to celebrate what would have been the first public Hanukkah menorah lighting of 2025 anywhere in the world—a moment meant to symbolize light, unity, and hope.

Instead, it became a scene of unimaginable horror. Two armed men opened fire on the gathering. At least eleven people were killed simply for being Jewish. Dozens more were wounded, including police officers. One attacker was killed, the other apprehended, but none of that changes the devastation left behind. The pain is overwhelming. The shock, the sadness, the anger—all of it sits heavily.

But history has taught us something essential: our response matters just as much as our grief. The Jewish answer to darkness has never been retreat. It has always been light. Our response does not need to be loud or performative. It needs to be intentional, dignified, and deeply rooted in who we are.

Let us each take on an extra mitzvah in memory of our holy brothers and sisters who were murdered simply because they were Jewish. A small act of goodness. A moment of kindness. An affirmation of life.

If I may suggest one simple but powerful act: tonight, when we gather with family and friends, let us be especially mindful as we light the Chanukah menorah. The single candle we light on the first night represents more than tradition. It represents oneness. It represents resilience. It represents the unbroken chain of a people who refuse to let darkness define them. That small flame projects a message—quietly but unmistakably—that we are still here, that we are proud of who we are, and that we will continue, unapologetically, to share light with the world. Let us be who we are in the most beautiful way: proud Jews, joyful Jews, strong Jews—committed to goodness, justice, and life. Light does not diminish when it is shared. Light only grows.

This Hanukkah season, let those of us—my words, not his—who are Christians light a candle for our Jewish communities, for the strength of our Jewish communities, for the protection of our Jewish communities, and for God's favor to shine on our Jewish communities.

Finally, remembering the words of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.:

Darkness cannot drive out darkness; only light can do that. Hate cannot drive out hate; only love can do that.

May 2026 be the year that people of good intent stand strong with those who should not have to stand by themselves. May we as a nation, we as a people, and specifically we as Christians stand not just with the Jewish community, but, when possible and necessary, may we stand in front of the Jewish community.

I yield the floor.

#### RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 1 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. SCHMITT).

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2978

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I will be asking unanimous consent here in a second.

To my colleagues on the Democratic side, a lot of people in the country are wondering if we can ever do anything together. We have done some things together but nothing more uniting in the Senate since I have been here than in the response we have achieved on both sides of the aisle regarding Putin's barbaric invasion of Ukraine.

We have 85 cosponsors, giving President Trump the ability to tariff countries that buy cheap Russian oil to keep Putin in the fight. That has been a major accomplishment. We also have a bill making Russia a state sponsor of terrorism under U.S. law that I believe passed through the Foreign Relations Committee unanimously.

Now, what does this bill do? It designates Russia as a state sponsor of terrorism based on the fact that Putin's Russia has kidnapped, for lack of a better word, almost 20,000 Ukrainian children in the occupied territories controlled by Russia in Ukraine.

We had a hearing last week about this, and it was amazing what we learned. Some of these Ukrainian children are being taken from their families in Ukraine and are winding up in North Korea. I couldn't believe it. There are 200 different camps that these kids are being put into to make them Russian. This is one of the greatest outrages of the 21st century or any other century. We had compelling testimony from the Ukrainian Ambassador and the NGOs that follow this that detailed the brutality of Russia's effort to separate Ukrainian children from their families and turn them into pawns of Putin's. Some of these kids were taken as young children and, as teenagers, are now in the fight for Russia. The videos will just break your heart.

Now, how does the bill work? Within 60 days of its passage, if Russia has not come up with a plan to return the kidnapped children—there is no process of reintegration—and if the Russian Government is still attacking civilian infrastructure, then Russia will be designated as a state sponsor of terrorism.

When you look at international terrorism activities, they include kidnapping under section 2331(1) of title 18. So