

S. 1027

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. JUSTICE) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1027, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make employers of spouses of military personnel eligible for the work opportunity credit.

S. 1137

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. MCCORMICK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1137, a bill to provide that the Federal Communications Commission may not prevent a State or Federal correctional facility from utilizing jamming equipment, and for other purposes.

S. 1316

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1316, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide that COPS grant funds may be used for local law enforcement recruits to attend schools or academies if the recruits agree to serve in precincts of law enforcement agencies in their communities.

S. 1318

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. MCCORMICK) were added as cosponsors of S. 1318, a bill to direct the American Battle Monuments Commission to establish a program to identify American-Jewish servicemembers buried in United States military cemeteries overseas under markers that incorrectly represent their religion and heritage, and for other purposes.

S. 1375

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1375, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate the exception for de minimis payments by third party settlement organizations with respect to returns relating to payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, as in effect prior to the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1532

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1532, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the railroad track maintenance credit.

S. 1692

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1692, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modify data collection requirements for appropriate use criteria for applica-

ble imaging services, and for other purposes.

S. 1808

At the request of Mr. MCCORMICK, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) and the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1808, a bill to permit a registered investment company to omit certain fees from the calculation of acquired fund fees and expenses, and for other purposes.

S. 1816

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1816, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish requirements with respect to the use of prior authorization under Medicare Advantage plans.

S. 2051

At the request of Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. ALSOBROOKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2051, a bill to authorize the Department of Housing and Urban Development to transform neighborhoods of extreme poverty into sustainable, mixed-income neighborhoods with access to economic opportunities, by revitalizing severely distressed housing, and investing and leveraging investments in well-functioning services, educational opportunities, public assets, public transportation, and improved access to jobs, and for other purposes.

S. 2113

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2113, a bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to prohibit earnings on balances maintained at a Federal Reserve bank by or on behalf of a depository institution.

S. 2188

At the request of Mr. SCHIFF, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2188, a bill to require the publication of data sets regarding firearm trace data.

S. 2262

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. SHEEHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2262, a bill to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to clarify the nature of public investment for purposes of certain rule-making, and for other purposes.

S. 2302

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2302, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish certain duties for pharmacies to ensure provision of Food and Drug Administration-approved contraception and medication related to contraception, and for other purposes.

S. 2350

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr.

DURBIN), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 2350, a bill to provide for the confidentiality of information submitted in requests for deferred action under the deferred action for childhood arrivals program, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BUDD, Ms. ERNST, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. LEE, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 2362. A bill to oppose the provision of assistance to the People's Republic of China by the multilateral development banks; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2362

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 "Ending Lending to China Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. OPPOSITION TO PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA BY MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The People's Republic of China is the world's second largest economy and a major global lender.

(2) In April 2025, the foreign exchange reserves of the People's Republic of China totaled more than \$3,281,000,000,000.

(3) The World Bank classifies the People's Republic of China as a country with an upper-middle-income economy.

(4) On February 25, 2021, President Xi Jinping announced "complete victory" over extreme poverty in the People's Republic of China.

(5) The Government of the People's Republic of China utilizes state resources to create and promote the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the New Development Bank, and the Belt and Road Initiative.

(6) The People's Republic of China is the world's largest official creditor.

(7) Through a multilateral development bank, countries are eligible to borrow until they can manage long-term development and access to capital markets without financial resources from the bank.

(8) The World Bank reviews the graduation of a country from eligibility to borrow from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development once the country reaches the graduation discussion income, which is equivalent to the gross national income. For fiscal year 2025, the graduation discussion income is a gross national income per capita exceeding \$7,895.

(9) Many of the other multilateral development banks, such as the Asian Development Bank, use the gross national income per capita benchmark used by the International

Bank for Reconstruction and Development to trigger the graduation process.

(10) The People's Republic of China exceeded the graduation discussion income threshold in 2016.

(11) Since fiscal year 2016, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has approved project loans totaling \$12,938,000,000 to the People's Republic of China.

(12) In 2024, the Asian Development Bank approved loans and technical assistance to the People's Republic of China totaling more than \$901,000,000. The Bank also approved non-sovereign commitments in the People's Republic of China totaling more than \$483,000,000.

(13) The World Bank calculates the People's Republic of China's 2024 gross national income per capita as \$13,660.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to oppose any additional lending from the multilateral development banks, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank, to the People's Republic of China as a result of the People's Republic of China's successful graduation from the eligibility requirements for assistance from those banks.

(c) OPPOSITION TO LENDING TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each multilateral development bank to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States—

(1) to oppose any loan or extension of financial or technical assistance by the bank to the People's Republic of China; and

(2) to end lending and assistance to countries that exceed the graduation discussion income of the bank.

(d) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) an assessment of the status of borrowing by the People's Republic of China from each multilateral development bank;

(2) a description of voting power, shares, and representation by the People's Republic of China at each such bank;

(3) a list of countries that have exceeded the graduation discussion income at each such bank;

(4) a list of countries that have graduated from eligibility for assistance from each such bank; and

(5) a full description of the efforts taken by the United States to graduate countries from such eligibility once they exceed the graduation discussion income at each such bank.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.—The term “multilateral development banks” has the meaning given that term in section 1701(c) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r(c)).

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 2364. A bill to direct the United States Postal Service to designate single, unique ZIP Codes for certain communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2364

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

SECTION 1. SINGLE, UNIQUE ZIP CODES FOR CERTAIN COMMUNITIES.

Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Postal Service shall designate a single, unique ZIP Code for each of the following communities:

- (1) Mills, Wyoming.
- (2) Star Valley Ranch, Wyoming.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 327—CONDEMNING THE PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN MUSLIM-MAJORITY COUNTRIES AND ENCOURAGING THE PRESIDENT TO PRIORITIZE THE PROTECTION OF PERSECUTED CHRISTIANS IN UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. HAWLEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 327

Whereas Open Doors' World Watch List 2025 finds that more than 380,000,000 Christians worldwide suffer high levels of persecution and discrimination for their faith, with many of these Christians facing persecution in Muslim-majority countries;

Whereas, in Nigeria—

(1) thousands of Christians are targeted and killed for their faith every year, including—

(A) at least 50 Christians who were killed in an attack in Plateau State on Palm Sunday of 2025;

(B) more than 200 Christians who were killed in an attack by Fulani jihadists in the farming community of Yelewata, Benue State in June 2025; and

(2) the number of Christians killed in Nigeria is vastly more than the number of Christians killed in all other countries combined;

Whereas, in the Sahel region, which includes Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger, Mali, and other countries, there are more acts of terrorism than anywhere else in the world and Christians are often the targets of such terrorism;

Whereas, in Algeria, nearly all evangelical churches have been shut down for years and pastors are regularly arrested and charged for their evangelism;

Whereas, in Libya, the Islamist government regularly harasses the small Christian population and arrests both Libyan and foreign Christians accused of proselytizing;

Whereas, in Egypt—

(1) the Coptic minority faces difficulty in procuring adequate worship spaces;

(2) Christians are attacked and marginalized in the Upper Minya region;

(3) Christian girls are regularly kidnapped and forcefully converted with impunity; and

(4) government authorities routinely turn a blind eye to violence against Christians;

Whereas, in Sudan, the current civil war has pushed Christians into hiding and displacement;

Whereas, in Somalia, extremists push Christians into hiding because of rampant persecution;

Whereas, in Yemen, Houthis continue to harass, detain, and torture Christians, particularly those who converted from Islam;

Whereas, in Gaza, Christians live as an extreme minority with almost no rights under the Hamas-led government;

Whereas, in Turkey—

(1) Christians have difficulty procuring adequate worship spaces;

(2) missionaries are forced out of the country on false charges of national security concerns; and

(3) foreign national clergy face barriers to remaining in country;

Whereas, in Syria, the Christian minority continues to be at risk of disappearing by attacks from militants and terrorists;

Whereas, in Iran, Christians are regularly arrested and forced into Evin Prison, which is one of the worst prisons in the world;

Whereas, in Iraq—

(1) the dwindling Christian population faces threats from Iranian-backed Shiite militias and continues to be displaced from Mosul and the Nineveh Plains; and

(2) Christian mayors have been removed in places like Qaraqosh;

Whereas, in Saudi Arabia, Christians are not able to worship in or establish public churches;

Whereas, in Azerbaijan, Armenian Christians in Nagorno-Karabakh face ethnic cleansing and cultural destruction;

Whereas, in Turkmenistan, authorities continue to harass Christians, prevent Christians from obtaining registration to operate legally, raid homes and churches, confiscate Bibles, and detain and torture Christians;

Whereas, in Afghanistan, Christians are forced into extreme hiding due to widespread and systemic use of physical and sexual violence, arbitrary detention, torture, corporal punishment, and other egregious abuses;

Whereas, in Tajikistan—

(1) Christians face severe restrictions on public expression and the creation and dissemination of religious materials; and

(2) converts face physical violence, house arrest, sexual assault, or forced marriages;

Whereas, in Pakistan—

(1) Christians are regularly accused of blasphemy for which they are subject to mob violence and the death penalty;

(2) Christian girls are regularly kidnapped and forced into marriages and conversions; and

(3) Christian cemeteries and churches have been attacked; and

Whereas, in Indonesia, Christians face harassment from local mobs and churches are delayed in getting approvals for the construction and repair of church buildings; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Senate—

(1) condemns the persecution of Christians in Muslim-majority countries;

(2) encourages the President to prioritize the protection of persecuted Christians in United States foreign policy, including through—

(A) the President's diplomatic engagement with Muslim-majority countries; and

(B) efforts to stabilize the Middle East; and

(3) encourages the President to use all diplomatic tools available, including trade and national security discussions and negotiations, to advance the protection of persecuted Christians worldwide and within Muslim-majority countries.