

(1) designates June 6, 2026, as National Naloxone Awareness Day;

(2) recognizes the life-saving benefits of naloxone in reversing opioid overdoses and preventing unnecessary deaths;

(3) acknowledges that increased access to naloxone empowers individuals, families, healthcare professionals, and first responders to intervene in emergency situations and provide immediate assistance to those experiencing an opioid overdose;

(4) recognizes that National Naloxone Awareness Day serves as an opportunity to educate the public about the importance of recognizing the signs of opioid overdose and equipping themselves with naloxone to save lives;

(5) encourages Federal, State, and local governments, as well as private and non-profit organizations, to support increased naloxone access, education, and distribution efforts; and

(6) calls upon Federal agencies, including the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and all others engaged in the National Drug Control Strategy to continue supporting public awareness of naloxone, and overdose and poisoning prevention.

#### APPOINTMENT

The Presiding Officer. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader, pursuant to Public Law 110-315, announces the appointment of the following individual to be a member of the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity: Jeffrey Scott Stroup of Oklahoma.

#### NATIONAL NALOXONE AWARENESS DAY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 770, which is at the desk.

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 770) designating June 6, 2026, as National Naloxone 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. 770) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

#### ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 2026

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Tues-

day, June 16; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; further, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. tomorrow for the weekly conference meetings.

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

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of my Democratic colleagues.

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

The minority whip.

#### DACA

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today I want to reflect on the 14th anniversary—it is the 14th anniversary of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program, known as DACA.

After years of congressional inaction, in 2010, I wrote a letter to my former Senate colleague President Barack Obama, cosigned by my late Republican colleague Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana, asking President Obama to stop the deportation of Dreamers.

Who are the Dreamers? They are kids who came to the United States with their parents. They were infants, toddlers, young boys and girls, maybe even teenagers. But they didn't make the family decision. They got in a car and headed north.

They grew up in the United States, never knowing that they were undocumented and didn't have the proper legal identification. When everybody stood up in the classroom and pledged allegiance to that flag, they joined in. That was their flag, for their country and their future.

And somehow, a little later in life, around their teenage, adolescent years, one of their parents sat down and said: I have got to tell you the grim reality. You are not legally in the United States. You are undocumented. No matter how hard you studied, how many times you pledged allegiance to that flag, you don't legally belong here.

As a consequence, I introduced a bill called the DREAM Act. The DREAM Act basically said: If you keep your nose clean, if you work hard, if you pursue the path the right way—now that you are here—we are not going to hold it against you that you were sitting in the back seat when your mom and dad drove up here. We are going to give you a chance for your future to prove that you are of value to the United States. That was the DREAM Act.

I tried to pass it on the floor of the Senate many times. Often, I would get a majority vote, but the requirement on the floor would be 60 votes, and I would fall just short of it.

So it was about 14 or 15 years ago that I wrote this letter, cosigned by Senator Richard Lugar, to President Barack Obama. When he was in the Senate, he sat over here. He was a cosponsor of the DREAM Act. So I knew that I had a pretty good audience, sending him this letter.

I asked him if there is anything, as President of the United States of America, he can do to protect these young people from being deported. It took a while. It took months. There was some fierce negotiations even within his administration. But 14 years ago today, he came up with the DACA Program.

The DACA Program is fairly simple and straightforward. If you want to stay in the United States and legally work and also pay your taxes, if you want to make sure that you are not going to be deported, you come to the government every 2 years, and you pay a filing fee of \$600.

They process you and do an extensive criminal background check. If you pass that check, you can work here for 2 years and then do it all over again.

If something happens in the intervening 2 years, where you have broken the law with a serious crime, you are gone. It is just that simple. No more DACA protection, nothing.

So how many young people stepped up? I was surprised. I expected some, but I didn't expect the overwhelming turnout.

It was in August of that year that we held a meeting at the Navy Pier in Chicago. Congressman Luis Gutierrez and I had thought, well, we will bring in some volunteer immigration attorneys. We will bring in the notary publics that may be needed. And we will let these young people—by and large, young people—sign up for the DACA Program.

We were expecting about 500; 20,000 came—20,000. They stood in line, starting at midnight, and snaked around the Navy Pier—parents bringing their kids in to finally have a chance to have peace of mind that their son or daughter had a future in the United States. How many all together across the Nation signed up? Mr. President, 835,000—835,000.

They came forward. They received the protection of DACA. And now who are they, and where are they? They are teaching their kids in the classroom at school. They are the nurses that answered the buzzer when your spouse was in the hospital. They are engineers, small business owners, caregivers. They are taking care of your mom and dad in that nursing home tonight—DACA.

These young people grew up in America, alongside our own kids. This is the only place they ever called home. DACA recipients—with peace of mind that they could go to work—started families, with 37 percent having U.S.

citizen children. And 935,000 U.S. citizens live with DACA holders.

This program, created because of a letter that Senator Lugar and I sent to President Obama, has reached out and touched the lives of millions of young Americans.

DACA recipients pay their taxes. They contribute nearly \$16 billion a year to the U.S. economy. Let me highlight the story of one of these DACA recipients so that you come to know at least one person who has benefited from DACA.

I have come to the floor of the Senate many times to tell these stories of Dreamers. This is No. 152. Her name is Diana Perez. She was born in Mexico City.

Diana was brought to this country when she was 7 years old. She grew up in one of the best cities in the world, as far as I am concerned, a city which has a pretty good baseball team too. That is, of course, the city of Chicago in my home State of Illinois—two pretty good baseball teams. I better be careful.

Before Diana obtained DACA, her academic advisor laid out the barriers she would face, questioning how she would support herself and how she would be able to afford her education.

For young people like Diana, this is a hill to climb and a responsibility that they have to face that many kids don't ever face.

She was a determined person. She wasn't going to let anybody discourage her from her goals in life. She cleaned houses. She served coffee to pay her tuition and cover the cost of books.

She was so passionate about her education and it being the key to her success, she confronted every barrier head-on. Ultimately, Diana graduated with a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in media and communications from Northeastern Illinois University. She is a proud Golden Eagle of that great school.

Her experiences in college and graduate school inspired her to fight for the rights of others and combat discrimination. Diana now serves as the community engagement director for the city of Chicago's Committee on Immigrant and Refugee Rights, which is chaired by Alderperson Andre Vasquez of the 40th Ward.

Since joining the committee, Diana has collaborated with community partners, nonprofits, and government officials, and she has advocated on behalf of the people of Chicago.

I met Diana here in the Capitol in April. She and her colleagues with the Chicago Latino Caucus Foundation traveled to Washington, DC. Diana explained to me that DACA changed her life. It provided her with the opportunity to pursue the career that she is so passionate about. Her goal is to work in the Federal Government someday. And wouldn't we all be lucky to have her represent us?

Despite multiple court challenges, DACA still survives. And the Trump administration is under court order to

resume processing DACA renewals and work permit applications.

When they couldn't just stop the program, they tried—in the President's first term, they tried to find some way to slow it down with a challenge in court. They lost in court. The judge ordered them to proceed with DACA as written, but they refused to do so.

We know that President Trump attempted to eliminate DACA in his first term. Now his administration is stripping away many of the Dreamers of their lawful presence and deporting them from the country they grew up in.

How does that work? They show up to renew their DACA status, protecting them from deportation and allowing them to work and pay taxes, and someone is waiting at the front door. They say: Before you sign up, we are going to detain you, question you, and deport you. That is a fact.

The data tells the story. In Illinois alone, my office is working on 92 DACA constituent cases as of May of this year. This month, that number has climbed to 145—a 50 percent increase. The Trump administration is gaming the system, not giving people like Diana the opportunity that they are entitled to, to show up, pay their fee, go through a background check, and have 2 more years of protection.

The slow-walking of renewals has resulted in many Dreamers—individuals who are following every rule—to lose their DACA protection, lose their jobs, and risk deportation through no fault of their own.

Additionally, the Justice Department's Board of Immigration Appeals, which has been totally politicized by this administration, recently issued a controversial decision, holding that DACA would no longer necessarily protect Dreamers from deportation.

When President Obama created DACA 14 years ago, some Dreamers and their families expressed concern. I heard them. I saw them at the Navy Pier.

Why would we possibly give all our personal information about our family to protect our daughter under DACA if that information could be used against our family in later years and deport people in our family? Why should we cooperate? Why should we come out of the shadows?

Well, many of us said to them: Just follow the law. The law is established by this executive order. Do what you are supposed to do. Pay your \$600 fee every 2 years. Go through your criminal background check. Make sure you show up in time to renew your DACA protection. Do those things, and you will be following the law. You will be fine.

We were wrong. The information, which these families turned over for DACA applications, is now being used to seek them out, detain them, arrest them, and deport them. What a heart-break.

After years of waiting, I think it is long overdue for Congress to honor the

Dreamers' patience and persistence, act on our own promises, and provide them with a pathway to citizenship. Only Congress can give Dreamers the stability they crave and deserve. The time to pass the DREAM Act is now.

To the Dreamers watching, I say: I am not going to give up on you. Don't give up on me, and don't give up on this Congress. We can do the right thing. I am going to continue to fight for the Dreamers and continue to fight for DACA.

In the face of this administration's actions, Congress must finally act to protect these young people who know no other home than here. This is a matter of simple American fairness and justice.

If you could meet Diana—or the thousands of others who take advantage of DACA to give back to this country—you can understand why this is the right thing to do.

I don't believe that we should knowingly accept any dangerous person who wants to come into this country, nor should we allow any dangerous person to continue to stay in this country if they have committed a serious crime or are threatening. They are gone.

But for those who were brought here as kids, as children, who became part of America—because they fell in love with this country, like we all do—and just want a chance to be a part of its future, this is not too much to ask. You can be tough on border enforcement. You can be tough on crimes committed by those who are not here legally. I will join in that effort.

But in the meantime, have a heart for those who are really trying their best to make a life in America and make this country a better place. The DACA recipients are just those people. They deserve our help.

I yield the floor.

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#### DACA

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I thank Senator DURBIN for his leadership in fighting for Dreamers.

We will also be joined by the Senator from Nevada, Senator CORTEZ MASTO, who has done the same.

Senator DURBIN, when your DREAM Act finally becomes law—and it will—it will be because of your enduring commitment for all of these years.

Fourteen years ago, the Obama administration acted to protect Dreamers. Since 2012, the DACA action of the Obama administration has helped roughly 835,000 people have legal protection.

For most Dreamers, the United States is the only home they have ever known, that they ever remember, and they live as part of their communities in all ways, just like everyone else, except for the certainty of permanent citizenship.

In Minnesota, we are proud to be home to nearly 4,000 DACA recipients who have already passed background checks, paid fees, and met educational