

with, State investment to strengthen domestic industrial capacity in critical industries, including federally funded initiatives like the State Small Business Credit Initiative; and

“(E) such other agencies and entities as the Bank or the Investment Committee considers appropriate.

“(6) ANNUAL BRIEFINGS.—Not less frequently than annually, the working group established by paragraph (1) shall brief the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Executive Office of the President with respect to, for the year preceding the briefing—

“(A) requests for financial assistance considered by the Bank;

“(B) agreements made under this Act;

“(C) opportunities for and consideration of policy changes to improve coordination across Federal programs with the goal of ensuring the success of investments facilitated by financing or financial assistance under this Act; and

“(D) challenges identified by applicants for financial assistance across Federal programs.

“(c) COORDINATION WITH RESPECT TO TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.—The Bank shall convene meetings with other agencies to coordinate with respect to enhancing capacity for critical technology development in the United States.”.

SEC. 10. LIMITATION ON ELIGIBILITY FOR SUPPORT.

Section 3 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635a), as amended by section 9, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(p) LIMITATIONS ON ELIGIBILITY FOR SUPPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other Act, a covered entity is not eligible for financing or other support under this Act.

“(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(A) COVERED ENTITY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘covered entity’ means an entity in which a covered individual directly or indirectly holds a significant interest.

“(ii) AGGREGATION OF SECURITIES.—For purposes of determining whether an entity is a covered entity for purposes of clause (i), if securities of the entity are owned, controlled, or held by 2 or more covered individuals who are related as described in subparagraph (B), such securities shall be aggregated.

“(B) COVERED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘covered individual’ means—

“(i) the President;

“(ii) the Vice President;

“(iii) a Member of Congress;

“(iv) an individual appointed to a position in an agency (as defined in section 551 of title 5, United States Code) for which appointment is required to be made by the President;

“(v) a special Government employee, as defined in section 202 of title 18, United States Code, associated with the Executive Office of the President;

“(vi) a member of the Investment Committee established under subsection (n); and

“(vii) the spouse, child, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law of an individual described in any of clauses (i) through (vi).

“(C) DE MINIMIS INTEREST.—The term ‘de minimis interest’ means an equity interest in an entity that—

“(i) does not exceed the threshold specified in section 2640.202(a)(2) of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation);

“(ii) is purchased and owned as part of an Excepted Investment Fund or a mutual fund; or

“(iii) is purchased and owned as part of a widely diversified employee benefit plan or a pension established and maintained by a Federal, State, or local government.

“(D) EQUITY INTEREST.—The term ‘equity interest’ means—

“(i) a share in an entity, without regard to whether the share is—

“(I) transferable; or

“(II) classified as stock or anything similar;

“(ii) a capital or profit interest in a limited liability company or partnership; and

“(iii) a warrant or right (other than a right to convert) to purchase, sell, or subscribe to a share or interest described in clause (i) or (ii), respectively.

“(E) EXCEPTED INVESTMENT FUND.—The term ‘Excepted Investment Fund’ means a widely-held investment fund described in section 13104(f)(8) of title 5, United States Code.

“(F) SIGNIFICANT INTEREST.—The term ‘significant interest’ means owning, controlling, or holding any equity interest, other than a de minimis interest, in the entity.”.

SEC. 11. MODIFICATION OF PROGRAM ON CHINA AND TRANSFORMATIONAL EXPORTS.

Section 2(1)(l) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(1)(l)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “or by a covered country” and inserting “, the Russian Federation, or a covered country”;

(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking “or by a covered country” and inserting “, the Russian Federation, or a covered country”; and

(3) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in clause (v), by striking “computing” and inserting “technologies”; and

(B) in clause (vi), by inserting “nuclear energy,” after “Renewable energy.”.

SEC. 12. INCREASE IN GOAL FOR EXPORT OF GOODS AND SERVICES RELATED TO RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES, ENERGY EFFICIENCY, AND ENERGY STORAGE.

Section 2(b)(1)(K) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(1)(K)) is amended by striking “5 percent” and inserting “10 percent”.

SEC. 13. EMPLOYMENT AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635a), as amended by section 10, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(q) EMPLOYMENT AUTHORITY.—The Board may compensate not more than 150 employees of the Bank without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 or subchapter III or VIII of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-429; 12 U.S.C. 635a note) is repealed.

SEC. 14. EXPANSION OF GUARANTEE COVERAGE.

Section 2(c)(3)(B) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(c)(3)(B)) is amended—

(1) by striking “For the guarantee program provided for in this subsection,” and inserting the following:

“(i) IN GENERAL.—For a guarantee program described in clause (ii),”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) PROGRAMS DESCRIBED.—A guarantee program described in this clause is—

“(I) a guarantee program provided for in this subsection;

“(II) the Make More in America Program established under subsection (m); and

“(III) subject to clause (iii), the Working Capital Guarantee Program.

“(iii) LIMITATION ON WORKING CAPITAL GUARANTEE PROGRAM.—Under the Working

Capital Guarantee Program, the Bank may not provide 100 percent coverage of an amount of principal that exceeds \$50,000,000.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 770—DESIGNATING JUNE 6, 2026, AS NATIONAL NALOXONE AWARENESS DAY

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. RISCH, Mr. KING, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. MOODY, Mr. JUSTICE, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 770

Whereas opioid overdoses continue to devastate communities across the United States, leading to a significant loss of life and widespread societal impact;

Whereas opioid overdoses during the 12 months preceding November of 2025 claimed a reported 43,810 lives in the United States;

Whereas fatal overdoses are often witnessed by a bystander;

Whereas, in 2025 alone, the Drug Enforcement Administration seized more than 369,000,000 potentially deadly doses of fentanyl, enough to kill every individual in the United States;

Whereas, according to data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, fentanyl-related poisonings are a leading cause of death for individuals in the United States between 18 and 44 years of age;

Whereas naloxone is a safe and effective medication that can reverse opioid overdoses and save lives when administered promptly by rapidly reversing the effects of opioids;

Whereas naloxone plays a vital role in preventing long-term brain damage and reducing the risk of fatality associated with opioid overdoses;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recognizes naloxone as an important tool in preventing opioid overdose deaths;

Whereas it is imperative to educate individuals, families, healthcare professionals, and first responders about—

(1) the benefits of naloxone, including the potential naloxone has to reduce opioid-related fatalities; and

(2) how to safely administer naloxone;

Whereas it is imperative to identify current or potential barriers for individuals, organizations, and Federal, State, and local governments to obtain and distribute naloxone;

Whereas increasing access to naloxone can improve the chances of recovery for individuals struggling with opioid use disorder and support a future free from the grip of opioid use disorder;

Whereas the Food and Drug Administration acted to authorize the over-the-counter sale of 10 milligram doses of naloxone alongside extending the shelf life of newly manufactured naloxone 4 milligram nasal spray products from 3 to 4 years in 2024; and

Whereas recognizing National Naloxone Awareness Day will contribute to the ongoing efforts to educate the public, reduce the stigma associated with substance use disorder, and promote access to lifesaving naloxone: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(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.