

support for the people of Ukraine, and emphasizing the importance of robust United States security guarantees within a transatlantic commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 4244. A bill to amend chapter 423 of title 49, United States Code, to provide protections with respect to frequent flyer programs and co-branded credit cards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 4244

*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 "Protect Your Points Act of 2026".

#### SEC. 2. PROTECTIONS RELATING TO FREQUENT FLYER PROGRAMS AND CO-BRANDED CREDIT CARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 423 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

##### "SEC. 42309. PROTECTIONS RELATING TO FREQUENT FLYER PROGRAMS AND CO-BRANDED CREDIT CARDS.

"(a) PROTECTIONS RELATED TO POINTS, MILES, AND OTHER ACCRUED VALUE.—

"(1) VALUE DISCLOSURE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, each covered air carrier shall—

"(A) prominently display on each page of the website and mobile application of the air carrier information regarding the financial value of one point, mile, or other accrued value promised or offered in connection with a frequent flyer program;

"(B) in the case that any such financial value differs between various co-branded credit cards, or tiers or iterations of loyalty programs, display information regarding each differing financial value in a central location on the website and mobile application of the air carrier; and

"(C) update, in real time, any change to the information displayed pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B).

"(2) EXPIRATION OF POINTS.—A covered air carrier shall not place an expiration date on any points, miles, or other accrued value promised or offered in connection with a frequent flyer program.

"(3) TRANSFER OF POINTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered air carrier shall—

"(i) allow a consumer participating in a frequent flyer program to transfer any amount of points, miles, or other accrued value of the consumer to another participant (chosen by the consumer) of the same frequent flyer program; and

"(ii) guarantee that, with respect to any such transfer, the points, miles, or other accrued value remain equal in value once transferred.

"(B) LIMITATIONS.—A covered air carrier shall not—

"(i) limit the number of points, miles, or other accrued value that a consumer may transfer to another participant of the frequent flyer program, except to protect a consumer from fraud or scams as prescribed by regulation; or

"(ii) impose a fee or other penalty on the consumer in connection with such transfer.

"(4) FEES FOR POINTS.—A covered air carrier shall not impose a fee or other penalty on the consumer to access, use, redeem, or

redeposit points, miles, or other accrued value.

"(5) DISPLAY OF AIRFARE VALUE.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, each covered air carrier shall display on any travel booking page of the website and mobile application of the air carrier—

"(i) the cost of airfare or other ancillary fees both in dollar value and in the value of points, miles, or other accrued value promised or offered in connection with a frequent flyer program; and

"(ii) in the case that any cost described in clause (i) differs between various co-branded credit cards, or tiers or iterations of loyalty programs, information regarding each such differing cost.

"(B) MANNER.—An air carrier shall display the information required under subparagraph (A) in a manner that—

"(i) displays all costs described in such subparagraph concurrently; and

"(ii) does not require a consumer to alternate between methods to display such costs.

"(C) UPDATES.—An air carrier shall update, in real time, any change to the information required to be displayed under subparagraph (A).

"(6) DISPLAY OF REDEMPTION RATES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, each covered air carrier shall—

"(A) display on a page of the website and mobile application of the air carrier the percentage rate of points, miles, or other accrued value that consumers successfully used or redeemed in the preceding 12 months; and

"(B) update such percentage rate on an annual basis.

"(7) AIRFARE AND ANCILLARY FEE TRANSACTIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, each covered air carrier shall offer to consumers the ability to purchase airfare or other ancillary fees in any combination of dollars and points, miles, or other accrued value promised or offered in connection with a frequent flyer program.

"(8) ACCOUNT SECURITY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, each covered air carrier shall—

"(A) require multi-factor authentication for access to a frequent flyer program account; and

"(B) implement other reasonable data security protections as the Secretary may require.

"(b) CONSUMER NOTICE OF CHANGES TO TERMS OF SERVICE.—

"(1) CHANGES TO TERMS OF SERVICES.—With respect to the terms of service, contract of carriage, or other customer agreement of any frequent flyer program or airline co-branded credit card of a covered air carrier, the covered air carrier shall not include any provision that reserves the right of the covered air carrier to make changes to the terms of service, contract of carriage, or other customer agreement without providing to the consumer at least 1 year of notice of any such change.

"(2) NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.—A covered air carrier shall not take any action that would allow the covered air carrier to devalue a consumer's accrued points, miles, or other accrued value promised or offered in connection with a frequent flyer program, including any action to decrease the dollar value, eliminate, reduce, suspend, forfeit, invalidate, impose new limits on the access, use, redemption, or validity, or impose new requirements or expense for the redemption or use of any such points, miles, or other accrued value unless the covered air carrier has provided to consumers not fewer than 1 year of notice of any such action.

"(3) COORDINATION WITH CFPB AND FTC.—In carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary shall coordinate with the Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and the Commissioners of the Federal Trade Commission, as necessary.

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) ANCILLARY FEE.—The term 'ancillary fee' means any fee paid for service that a consumer may add to a flight booking for an additional cost, or may purchase as an in-flight service, including seating options, baggage, beverages, food, early boarding, lounge access, internet or wifi access, or any other service determined appropriate by the Secretary.

"(2) CO-BRANDED CREDIT CARD.—The term 'co-branded credit card' means a credit card jointly offered by a covered air carrier in partnership with a credit card issuer, with an emphasis on rewarding brand loyalty.

"(3) COVERED AIR CARRIER.—The term 'covered air carrier' means an air carrier (including any program partner of such air carrier or a foreign airline partnership that includes such air carrier) conducting passenger operations under part 121 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, that offers a frequent flyer program.

"(4) FREQUENT FLYER PROGRAM.—The term 'frequent flyer program' means a program in which a covered air carrier promises or offers points, miles, or other accrued value for tickets purchased from the covered air carrier.

"(5) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Transportation.

"(d) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may issue such regulations as may be necessary to implement this section."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 423 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 42308 the following:

"42309. Protections relating to frequent flyer programs and co-branded credit cards."

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. SHEEHY):

S. 4271. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide rest and recuperation leave for employees engaged in wildland firefighting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the bipartisan Support Our Firefighters Act. This bill would ensure that our Federal wildland firefighters are given the rest, recuperation, and compensation they deserve after working around the clock when disaster strikes.

We have all seen the devastation, destruction, and loss that has occurred in communities across the country as wildfires grow in frequency and intensity. Last year, we saw the Eaton and Palisades fires destroy thousands of structures and take 31 lives, making them 2 of the worst fires in history.

As a result of climate change, Californians have become all too familiar with wildfires. Containing them has proven to be a large undertaking that has required close local, State, and Federal coordination.

Communities are able to make it through these horrific disasters thanks to the bravery and hard work of fire crews on the ground. During the LA

fires, firefighters from across the State, country, and even abroad answered our call for support, and it is thanks to their hard work and bravery that more structures, and most importantly more lives, were not lost.

We owe it to these heroes to ensure they have the support and conditions they need to do their jobs safely and to ensure that they get fully paid for their courageous work. Specially, this legislation would provide 3 days of paid rest and recuperation leave after a 14-day period of work and 4 days of rest and recuperation following a 21-day period of work. It would also extend the waiver of overtime caps for wildland firefighters permanently.

After these long periods of work, it is essential for our wildland firefighters to get the rest and recuperation they deserve. Mandating this time is an important first step to addressing the many mental and physical challenges our firefighters face as they operate under hazardous conditions.

These emergency situations also necessitate our firefighters to work long hours, and given the yearly cap they face on total compensation, it sets up a situation where our heroes are sometimes required to go without pay. This is unacceptable, and we must end this arbitrary cap.

I want to thank my colleague Senator SHEEHY, for coleading this effort with me in the Senate. Finally, I want to thank our brave Federal firefighters for risking their lives to protect our communities when they need it the most. I look forward to working with my colleagues to advance the Support Our Firefighters Act as quickly as possible.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S.J. Res. 149. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to the withdrawal of the rule relating to "Truth in lending (Regulation Z); Consumer Protections for Home Sales Financed Under Contracts for Deed"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. SCHUMER. 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.J. RES. 149

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Congress disapproves the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to the withdrawal of the rule relating to "Truth in Lending (Regulation Z); Consumer Protections for Home Sales Financed Under Contracts for Deed (89 Fed. Reg. 68086 (August 23, 2024))" (90 Fed. Reg. 20084 (May 12, 2025)), and such rule shall have no force or effect.

By Mr. PADILLA:

S.J. Res. 152. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval

under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to the Adverse Effect Wage Rate Methodology; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the Congressional Review Act resolution to overturn the Department of Labor's recent rule that cuts wages for farmworkers across this country.

We are very fortunate here in the United States because many of us are used to grocery stores stocked with fresh food. But far too little thought gets paid to where that food comes from or to the millions of farmworkers whose grueling labor gets it there.

Every day, millions of women and men wake up before dawn and head to the fields to feed this Nation. Through heat waves, storms, wildfire smoke—even pandemics—they show up so we can eat. These are some of the hardest jobs in America. Trust me, I know from experience.

A few years back, I became the first Senator to join farmworkers in the fields for a day—cutting parsley and radishes alongside them in Southern California. Many of the workers I met were older than me and had done this work for decades. Together, we spent hours on our hands and knees filling crates with produce. And let me tell you—I couldn't keep up. I was a whole lot slower than the highly skilled farmworkers who helped me out that day.

Because while most people don't think twice about where their food comes from, farmworkers bring extraordinary skill, discipline, and pride to their work. They deserve our gratitude, they deserve our respect, and they deserve to be paid fairly, because if they miss a day, there is no safety net for them to fall back on.

Yet, knowing all that, folks at the Labor Department who created this rule decided to go ahead and attack them anyway. They decided to go ahead and slash farmworker wages by as much as \$5 to \$7 an hour. By the Labor Department's own estimate, this rule would transfer more than \$2 billion out of workers' pockets and into employers' hands every year, and it does so in a way that undercuts both U.S. farmworkers and the very purpose of the H-2A Program, which is supposed to protect, not depress, domestic wages.

This is not a technical adjustment. It is one of the largest wealth transfers from workers to employers in the history of American agriculture, and the consequences are both very real and immediate. In California, farmworker wages could drop from nearly \$20 an hour to under \$17. In Michigan, it could go from over \$18 to under \$14, and from \$16 to under \$11 an hour in Georgia.

Let's be clear: Farmworkers are not asking for special treatment; they are asking for fair pay for hard work. Instead, this rule rigs the system against them. It incentivizes hiring lower-paid

guestworkers while making it easier to displace U.S. workers. All that does is accelerate a race to the bottom in agricultural labor standards.

But just as troubling as the rule itself is the fact that it was issued without providing a meaningful opportunity for public comment, without good cause. That is not a minor procedural error or technicality; that is a clear violation of the Administrative Procedure Act. It is a fundamental breach of the law governing how Agencies make decisions in a democracy that significantly impact the public.

The Administrative Procedure Act exists for a reason—to ensure transparency, accountability, and public participation. Farmworkers, advocates, employers, and communities deserved to have a voice in a rule that so directly affects their livelihoods. Instead, the Department rushed it through as an interim final rule, cutting wages first and asking questions later.

This is an example of exactly why the Congressional Review Act exists—so that Congress can step in when an agency overreaches, when it ignores the law and harms the very people it's supposed to protect.

This resolution sets out to make things right by restoring fairness and restoring the rule of law. I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution by standing with the farmworkers who put food on our tables, not the powerful interests looking to cut their wages.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 662—HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS VETERAN NICHOLAS DOUGLAS QUETS, EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES TO HIS FAMILY, AND CONDEMNING CARTEL VIOLENCE

Mr. KELLY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 662

Whereas Nicholas Douglas Quets was born on March 31, 1993, in Panama, where his father was serving in the United States Army;

Whereas Nicholas Quets grew up in Tucson, Arizona and graduated from Empire High School;

Whereas Nicholas Quets honorably served the United States as a member of the United States Marine Corps, where he deployed overseas, demonstrating courage, dedication, and patriotism in defense of the Nation;

Whereas Nicholas Quets was known by family and friends for his generous spirit and strong desire to help others, reflecting the same sense of service that defined his time in the United States Marine Corps;

Whereas Nicholas Quets possessed a deep passion for craftsmanship, including welding and fabrication, and took pride in creating and building through skilled trades;

Whereas, after being honorably discharged from military service, Nicholas Quets earned several degrees from Pima Community College and became a certified welder;