

I yield back.

VOTE ON MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

In the opinion of the Chair, the noes have it.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

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 “FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT (REGULATION F); TIME-BARRED DEBT”

Mr. KIM. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 382, S.J. Res. 126.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 382, S.J. Res. 126, 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 “Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (Regulation F); Time-Barred Debt”.

Mr. KIM. Mr. President, I rise today because the American dream of owning a home is getting further and further out of reach, and as working families get crushed by Trump’s economy, Congress needs to take steps to make life more affordable.

I filed this joint resolution of disapproval today to do just that and reinstate commonsense guidance at the CFPB that protects hard-working families from being forced or threatened into paying debts that they don’t legally owe.

These time-barred or nonenforceable debts are appropriately named “zombie” debts. Nearly all States have laws that make it illegal to start a lawsuit after a fixed number of years since a legal claim arose. However, that isn’t enough to stop debt collectors from trying to extort money from homeowners by threatening legal action that they have no right to take. These “zombie” debts are another example of how American homeowners continue to be plagued from fallout from the 2008 mortgage meltdown.

It doesn’t have to be this way. In 2022, CFPB issued guidance to set out clear rules for how to rein in foreclosures on stale mortgage debts. The Trump administration, though, withdrew this commonsense rule, leaving homeowners at risk.

With this vote, we can restore this guidance; we can protect homeowners from zombie debt; we can restore accountability and make sure debt collectors compensate consumers for the

harm inflicted by their unfair, deceptive collections; and we can stand up for millions of Americans that need us to have their backs.

I yield back.

VOTE ON MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

In the opinion of the Chair, the noes have it.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

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 “DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES (REGULATION F); PAY-TO-PAY FEES”—Motion to Proceed

Ms. ALSOBROOKS. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 381, S.J. Res. 125.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 381, S.J. Res. 125, 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 “Debt Collection Practices (Regulation F); Pay-to-Pay Fees”.

Ms. ALSOBROOKS. Mr. President, I filed a joint resolution of disapproval to restore the CFPB’s existing rule against charging consumers a convenience fee to pay their bills a certain way. Adding these surprise pay-to-pay fees to bills are useless and unnecessary in general but especially in a time when American families are struggling with the growing affordability crisis.

During my time here in the Senate, I have worked to lower costs and fought to make everything from housing to groceries more affordable for Maryland. I am also fighting these unfair fees because our residents have also had to contend with these unfair debt collection practices.

Maryland consumers have now filed nearly 24,000 complaints against debt collection with the CFPB. The CFPB has stood on the side of consumers, creating an advisory opinion to clarify debt collectors’ obligations under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act and explicitly prohibiting debt collectors from charging pay-to-pay fees.

Unfortunately, this administration has chosen the side of making things harder for American consumers by withdrawing this rule. Although underlying statutes like the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act continue to prohibit abusive debt collection practices, this administration’s rescission of this guidance signals to bad actors that

they may have leeway to charge convenience fees without fear of facing any real consequences from the current CFPB.

That is why I filed a joint resolution of disapproval to restore the CFPB’s rule, and I urge my colleagues to support it. Senate Democrats and the CFPB have been committed to protecting working families, and fighting these unlawful fees is another step to making life fairer for all of them.

VOTE ON MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

In the opinion of the Chair, the noes have it.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

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 “CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION CIRCULAR 2024-02: DECEPTIVE MARKETING PRACTICES ABOUT THE SPEED OR COST OF SENDING A REMITTANCE TRANSFER”—Motion to Proceed

Mr. GALLEG0. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 387, S.J. Res. 131.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 387, S.J. Res. 131, 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 “Consumer Financial Protection Circular 2024-02: Deceptive Marketing Practices About the Speed or Cost of Sending a Remittance Transfer”.

Mr. GALLEG0. Mr. President, imagine this: Your kid is studying abroad, and they call to tell you their laptop has been stolen; they can’t do coursework—or, worse, that they were in an accident and ended up in the hospital. They need your help financially. So you send them an international money transfer.

Your kid needs help very fast. So you use a company that promises it will get money to them in 24 hours. In reality, however, the transfer takes days. On top of that, you are hit with a hidden junk fee of 8 percent or more. That is a scenario the Trump administration has made a whole lot more likely.

In 2024, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau warned companies against deceptive remittance advertising like claiming that transfers will be delivered within a certain timeframe, even if that is not true, or claiming the transfers are free when, in fact, fees are charged.

The Trump administration withdrew this commonsense guidance, signaling to bad actors that they can engage in deceptive marketing about remittance transfers without fear of facing any real consequences from the current CFPB.

My joint resolution of disapproval, which comes before the Senate today, would restore the previous guidance and make clear that we don't stand for companies that deceive and overcharge Americans.

Right now, hard-working Americans are struggling just to get by. For those who use what little they have left over to help family and loved ones abroad, we shouldn't be making life any harder for them. Consumers deserve clear, honest pricing. That is why I have introduced the One Fair Price Act, to outlaw surveillance pricing, and the Junk Fee Prevention Act, with Senator BLUMENTHAL, to crack down on deceptive, excessive, and hidden fees on everything from hotels to concert tickets.

And that is why I introduced this resolution. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

VOTE ON MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

In the opinion of the Chair, the noes have it.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

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 CREDIT OFFERED TO BORROWERS IN ADVANCE OF EXPECTED RECEIPT OF COMPENSATION FOR WORK"—Motion to Proceed

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 400, S.J. Res. 156.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 400, S.J. Res. 156, 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 Credit Offered to Borrowers in Advance of Expected Receipt of Compensation for Work".

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, payday loans are notorious short-term loans, often with interest rates of 100, 300, or 500 percent. They put families into a vortex of debt they often cannot escape. Any way you slice it, at those interest rates, it is loansharking.

Many States, including Oregon, have outlawed these loans and put reasonable sideboards on it—a good thing to do. But now the industry has changed its language. Instead of calling it a payday loan, they call it an earned wage access product. Instead of calling it a loan, they call it an advance. Instead of calling it a fee, they call it a tip.

The CFPB provided some national protection, including what States did separately—basically, Truth in Lending Act fair disclosure.

I offer this joint resolution of disapproval to suggest we restore that basic Truth in Lending Act disclosure and other protections the CFPB had provided—just sideboards to help reduce the most harmful aspects of these predatory products.

So, quite simply, if you are against unregulated loansharking and want to end it, vote aye. If you are for loansharking, vote no.

VOTE ON MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

In the opinion of the Chair, the noes have it.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

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 "EQUAL CREDIT OPPORTUNITY (REGULATION B); REVOCATIONS OR UNFAVORABLE CHANGES TO THE TERMS OF EXISTING CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS"—Motion to Proceed

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 398, S.J. Res. 154.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 398, S.J. Res. 154, 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 "Equal Credit Opportunity (Regulation B); Revocations or Unfavorable Changes to the Terms of Existing Credit Arrangements".

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, in 1974, Congress passed a landmark piece of legislation, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. The ECOA was put in place to protect people from what was widespread discrimination in getting and using credit. Congress knew how vital credit is to Americans, and they worked to expand that not just to women but also to minorities.

In the five decades since, the ECOA has always protected people not only

when they get a loan but from unfair treatment once they have it—whether they can renew the loan, whether the terms change during the loan, and more.

Now, look, as recently as 2022, a study found that women in America paid an extra \$40.3 million annually in higher premiums for auto loans they received at car dealers compared to men. This is wrong. We have a nation on the principle that all are created equal and deserve equality.

And so, despite these problems, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, our Nation's consumer watchdog, saw that banks and lenders were closing more accounts and doing more unequal things, and they acted—again, because credit discrimination is not just about getting the credit you need; it is about making sure you have fair treatment.

These decisions to deny credit, to revoke credit, to charge unfair prices are wrong, and we all know that. We know that when people have challenges, we should be there to make sure there is equality.

In 2022, the CFPB took action to make sure the laws and the practices that are at the heart of fairness in our country were put into place. Unfortunately, the Trump administration scrapped the ruling that helped to make sure we get to equality.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. BOOKER. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting the restoration of fairness and equality in our country with this.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

In the opinion of the Chair, the noes have it.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

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 "CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION CIRCULAR 2024-03: UNLAWFUL AND UNENFORCEABLE CONTRACT TERMS AND CONDITIONS"—Motion to Proceed

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 384, S.J. Res. 128.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 384, S.J. Res. 128, 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