SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK BY THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES MEMORIAL FOUNDATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Foundation (referred to in this section as the ''Foundation'') may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to commemorate the commitment and service represented by Emergency Medical Services.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the commemorative work under this section shall be in accordance with chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Commemorative Works Act'').

(c) PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.—

(1) RESPONSIBILITY OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES MEMORIAL FOUNDATION.—The Foundation shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(2) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS PROHIBITED.—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the commemorative work under this section.

(d) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If on payment of all expenses for the establishment of the commemorative work (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work under this section, the Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Interior for deposit in the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of title 40, United States Code.

(2) ON EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—If on expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work under this section, the Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation for memorials, to be available to the Secretary of the Interior or Administrator of General Services, as appropriate, in accordance with the process provided in section 8906(b)(4) of title 40, United States Code, for accounts established under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 8906(b) of title 40, United States Code.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 2018

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Thursday, June 7; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed. I further ask that following leader remarks, the Senate proceed to executive session for the consideration of the Marcus nomination, under the previous order, with the time until 12:30 p.m. equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; finally, that at 12:30 p.m., all debate time on the nomination be expired and the Senate vote on confirmation of the Marcus nomination with no intervening action or debate.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senators TILLIS, BROWN, and PORTMAN.

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

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT AND PARKER'S CROSSROADS BATTLEFIELD DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the consent with respect to H.R. 88 be amended to reflect that the Murkowski amendment was an amendment to the committee-reported amendment and the committee substitute, as amended, be agreed to and the bill, as amended, passed.

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

AUTHORIZING DOCUMENT PRODUCTION BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of S. Res. 536, submitted earlier today.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 536) to authorize document production by the Select Committee on Intelligence.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. PORTMAN. I ask unanimous consent that 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. 536) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, barely a day goes by that doesn't bring news of another consumer protection rollback and another handout to Wall Street, day after day in this body or downtown.

This weekend, we heard that the Federal Reserve plans changes to the Volcker rule—the rule that stops big banks from taking big risks with Americans' money. The month before, the Federal Reserve Vice Chair, Randal Quarles, said the Fed wants to loosen rules on foreign megabanks. Those are the banks like Santander and Deutsche Bank. These are banks headquartered abroad, but they abuse the public trust in this country and have been fined in the past. The Federal Reserve Vice Chair—who once was in the Bush administration, and prediction after prediction missed the implosion of the economy in 2007 and 2008—wants to loosen the rules on foreign megabanks. I don't even understand the logic, let alone the sensibleness of it.

Today, we learned that Mick Mulvaney is continuing his systematic dismantling of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau by disbanding the Consumer Advisory Board. It is a board of 25 advocates for American consumers and industry experts. It is required by law to meet twice a year, but Mulvaney now says they won't hold any meetings—not today, not tomorrow, not next week, not next month, period—they were supposed to meet with Mulvaney to advocate for American consumers, but they are done with that, I guess—not ever, until Mulvaney replaces all the members with his handpicked cronies.

Even though Federal law says: You have to meet with them—required by law to meet twice a year—Mulvaney said: I am not meeting with them until they quit and I get my handpicked friends of payday lenders, friends of Wall Street, friends of big banks, friends of financial service companies who think about politics and government and regulation the way I think. What is right about that?

Apparently, Director Mulvaney, who, as we know, has two jobs—Office of Budget and Management and also head of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau—and that is peculiar, putting it mildly. He has two absolutely full-time jobs that he is supposed to do, apparently, although he has time to chat up payday lenders at golf resorts in the Bahamas, but he can't make time to meet with actual consumer experts, even though it is the law to do that twice a year. He doesn't like these consumer experts, so he is saying he is not going to do it.

The Board is supposed to advise the Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau on trends that they are seeing so the Bureau can stay ahead of scams and fraud. It is one more tool—or should be one more tool—to try to prevent corporations from scamming consumers before it happens.

For a change, let's stop the corruption and stop the back-scratching and stop the favors for Wall Street before they happen rather than taxpayers bailing out these companies after they scam the public and then the public is left penniless in far too many cases.

It is also an opportunity for the Director to hear what kinds of consumer problems Americans are facing. Here is fundamentally the reason why. Pope Francis, soon after he assumed the papacy, admonished his parish priests to go out and smell like the flock. Go out and smell like the flock. In other words, go out among people and see what troubles them, see what their problems are, try to experience their lives as much as a well-paid public servant can, including a Senator, including a Congressman or Congresswoman, including a city council person, whoever. Go out and smell like the flock. So instead of Mulvaney going and hanging around payday lenders in Bahamas, maybe he ought to go out and smell like the flock. Maybe he ought to follow the words of Pope Francis and listen to the problems people have. One of the ways of doing that is listening to these 25 advocates for American consumers and industry experts. As I said, they are required to meet twice a year, and if he is not listening to them—he clearly isn't listening to people who can share some of these thoughts.

Similarly, when Lincoln was President, his staff wanted him to stay in the White House and win the war and free the slaves and preserve the Union, and Lincoln said: No, I have to go out and get my public opinion baths. Well, Director Mulvaney could use some public opinion baths. He could use some going out and smelling like the flock. Maybe he then would understand consumers' problems. But he really doesn't seem to want to do that.

Over and over again, he has used his position at the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to do favors for corporate special interests rather than look out for the people he is supposed to serve. He canceled an investigation into the payday lending industry, which preys on consumers and traps them in a downward spiral of debt. We know how that happens. People don't genuinely get one payday loan. Their car breaks down, and they borrow $400 because they can't get to work. They will not be able to pay their rent if they can't get to work, so they borrow the $400 because they don't have $400 in their pocket. A quarter of Americans—more than that—don't have $400 of discretionary money in their pockets to pay for an emergency. They go to a payday lender. They can't pay them back right away, so they get another payday loan. They can't pay that back, and by the end, they end up paying $1,500. They never get out of that downward spiral. Does Director Mulvaney care? Apparently not. He is too busy hanging out with payday lending advocates and payday lenders themselves.

If that weren't bad enough, this week he ordered the Bureau to team up with those same payday lenders. He joined a lawsuit to delay a rule protecting consumers from triple-digit interest rates. Do you know why I say triple digits? Again, that is what happens. Almost nobody gets one payday loan. They simply can't pay it back quickly enough, so they get a second and a third. You don't have to be very good in math. Even Senators can understand this. If you are getting three, four, five, six payday loans, you are into paying triple-digit interest rates. If you borrow $300, you end up paying back $500, $600, $700.

He has gutted the Office of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau that was supposed to stop discrimination in lending. He has disbanded the team that protected student loan borrowers. Nobody who is even as conservative as anybody in this body might be, who is in the tank with Wall Street as much as anybody in this body might be—there are a whole lot of them in that category—nobody really believes that we created the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to fleece consumers and to protect payday lenders, but that is what the new administrator seems to want. He has hired a bunch of political cronies. We know that. He has given them political salaries. We know that.

When he testified to the Banking Committee, sitting behind him were very well-dressed political cronies pulling down very big salaries, comparable to his salary and in some cases higher than Senators' salaries. I am not complaining about that; I am just saying that these are well-paid people who are political cronies who simply aren't looking out for consumers. It never ends. That is just the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

Step back and look at what is happening in Washington, and you see the same pattern—favors for Wall Street, favors for special interests, no matter what it costs American workers, no matter what it costs American families.

The White House looks like an executive retreat. It looks like a retreat for Wall Street executives, except when it looks like a retreat for drug company executives, except when it looks like a retreat for big bank lobbyists, or except when it looks like a retreat for payday lenders and Big Pharma lobbyists. That is the White House.

This place looks the same. The doors open wide around here for lobbyists from the big drug companies, for lobbyists from Wall Street, for lobbyists from the biggest insurance companies in the country—not so much for public interest. You can see that in this body.

Mick Mulvaney even admitted to a room full of bankers—get this. This is illuminating. It is illustrative. It doesn't shock me because I have watched him, and I have watched many people who are just like him here. Mick Mulvaney even admitted to a room full of bankers that he decided whom he would meet with based on campaign contributions. I am not making this up. He was a Congressman before. These are his words:

> We had a hierarchy in my office in Congress. If you're a lobbyist who never gave us money, I didn't talk to you. If you're a lobbyist who gave us money, I might talk to you.

Hear that again. This is Mick Mulvaney, who is now in charge of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. And consumers aren't writing big checks to Members of Congress; it is the interest groups.

He said:

> We had a hierarchy in my office in Congress. If you're a lobbyist who never gave us money, I didn't talk to you. If you're a lobbyist who gave us money, I might talk to you.

Those are his words. What was particularly troubling about that was he was telling a room full of bankers that story, and he was saying: Come to me. Come to me. Give us money.

Not him per se because he is not running for office now, but give Members of Congress money. Get involved. Make contributions. Come into their offices—don't give them the money in the office. That would be perhaps vulgar and illegal. But give these politicians money, and then they may do things for you.

As the head of Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, he was basically inviting these bankers: Give more money. Give more money. Give more money. Imagine that. Imagine that. Talk about the White House looking like a retreat for payday lending executives and Wall Street executives.

Now we are seeing how devastating those priorities are for American consumers. Think about the 3½ million victims of Wells Fargo's fake account scandal. Think about the servicemembers who had their cars repossessed while serving their country overseas. They come back from combat, they come back from service overseas, and their car has been repossessed. Why? Because the Bureau is not on the beat anymore to protect those servicemembers from those kinds of scandals. Think about the grandmother who ended up paying 300 percent on a $300 loan.

While Mick Mulvaney is looking out for Wall Street, who is looking out for the servicemember? Who is looking out for the grandmother? Who is looking out for the Wells Fargo fake account scandal victims?

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TILLIS). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

JCPOA

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today I want to talk about some new information regarding the Iran nuclear deal