

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