

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1719) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire approximately 44 acres of land in Martinez, California, for inclusion in the John Muir National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 1719) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following Calendar bills en bloc: Calendar Nos. 432, 433, 434, and 415.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bills en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bills by title en bloc.

NATIONAL VETERANS MEMORIAL AND MUSEUM ACT

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1900) to designate the Veterans Memorial and Museum in Columbus, Ohio, as the National Veterans Memorial and Museum, and for other purposes.

NATIONAL NORDIC MUSEUM ACT

A bill (S. 2857) to designate the Nordic Museum in Seattle, Washington, as the "National Nordic Museum," and for other purposes.

TO AUTHORIZE, DIRECT, FACILITATE, AND EXPEDITE THE TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND

A bill (H.R. 1397) to authorize, direct, facilitate, and expedite the transfer of administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal land, and for other purposes.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES COMMEMORATIVE WORK ACT

A bill (S. 1692) to authorize the National Emergency Medical Services Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the bills, en bloc, be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1900) was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The bill (S. 2857) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The bill (H.R. 1397) was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The bill (S. 1692) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. McCONNELL. I know of no further debate on the bills en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the bills having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bills pass en bloc?

The bill (H.R. 1900) was passed.

The bill (S. 2857) was passed, as follows:

S. 2857

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 "National Nordic Museum Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Nordic Museum in Seattle, Washington, is the only museum in the United States dedicated to Nordic history, culture, and art;

(2) Nordic people have long contributed to the rich cultural heritage of the United States;

(3) the Nordic Museum serves as a unique and valuable resource locally and nationally for expanding knowledge relating to—

(A) Nordic heritage; and

(B) the impact Nordic heritage has had throughout the United States;

(4) a new state-of-the-art facility was opened to house the Nordic Museum on May 5, 2018, making Nordic history, culture, and art even more engaging and accessible to the public;

(5) to provide funds and exhibits for the new Nordic Museum, numerous public and private entities and many private individuals partnered together, including—

(A) the State of Washington;

(B) King County, Washington;

(C) the Nordic Council, which is composed of representatives from the national parliaments of Nordic countries; and

(D) the national museums of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden;

(6) the Nordic Museum is—

(A) a significant resource for preserving and celebrating the history, culture, and art of Nordic immigrants in the United States; and

(B) the only museum in the United States that exists for the exclusive purpose of preserving, interpreting, and providing education about Nordic culture and heritage; and

(7) the Nordic Museum promotes valuable international relations between the United States and the Nordic countries of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL NORDIC MUSEUM.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Nordic Museum located at 2655 N.W. Market Street, Seattle, Washington, is designated as the "National Nordic Museum".

(b) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The museum designated by subsection (a) is not a unit of the National Park System.

(2) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—The designation of the museum by subsection (a) shall not require Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the museum.

The bill (H.R. 1397) was passed.

The bill (S. 1692) was passed, as follows:

S. 1692

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 "National Emergency Medical Services Commemorative Work Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) each year, throughout the United States, the 850,000 first responders of Emergency Medical Services answer more than 30,000,000 calls to serve 22,000,000 patients in need of life-saving care and comfort at a moment of notice and without reservation;

(2) with little regard for their own safety and in the face of all hazards, the first responders of Emergency Medical Services respond across the spectrum of incidents from a medical emergency of a single person to naturally occurring or manmade disasters, including terrorist attacks that threaten the entire United States;

(3) the commitment of the first responders of Emergency Medical Services to others, at a moment of notice and despite risk, exemplifies the finest traditions of the spirit of the people of the United States;

(4) as an element of the homeland defense strategy of the United States, Emergency Medical Services stands on the "Nation's first line of defense in the prevention and mitigation of risk from terrorist attacks, man-made incidents, and natural disasters";

(5) the first responders of Emergency Medical Services, along with the members of Law Enforcement and Fire Services, serving in both the public and private sectors as career and volunteer emergency medical service providers—

(A) are a critical element of the homeland and national security efforts of the United States; and

(B) provide for the domestic tranquility of the citizens of the United States;

(6) all too often the risks associated with the critical role of Emergency Medical Services results in an unacceptable rate of injury and fatality to first responders;

(7) statistics compiled by the Department of Labor and the National Highway Safety Administration indicate that Emergency Medical Services providers—

(A) die in the line of duty at a rate more than twice the national average for all occupational fatalities; and

(B) experience an injury rate of virtually 100 percent during the careers of the providers;

(8) the United States has historically and continually relied on the selfless and ultimate sacrifices made by citizens in service to the United States and the families and loved ones of citizens in service to the United States, in order to maintain the domestic tranquility, safety, and security of the United States;

(9) the first responders of Emergency Medical Services continue to serve in this finest tradition, in the face of unacceptable sacrifice, risk, and danger in service to the United States and the citizens of the United States;

(10) the scope of responsibility assumed by the first responders of Emergency Medical Services is broad and unique; and

(11) the sacrifice and commitment of the first responders of Emergency Medical Services in service to the United States is deserving of a commemorative work that recognizes the sacrifice and commitment of the first responders.

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