

SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 632, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to establish an administrative relief process for individuals whose applications for transfer and registration of a firearm were denied, and for other purposes.

S. 697

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of S. 697, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 2014 to modify the treatment of revenue from timber sale contracts and certain payments made by counties to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior under good neighbor agreements, and for other purposes.

S. 846

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 846, a bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to allow the interstate sale of State-inspected meat and poultry, and for other purposes.

S. 892

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) were added as cosponsors of S. 892, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage under the Medicare program for FDA-approved qualifying colorectal cancer screening blood-based tests, to increase participation in colorectal cancer screening in underscreened communities of color, to offset the COVID-19 pandemic driven declines in colorectal cancer screening, and for other purposes.

S. 893

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 893, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to raise the retirement age for pilots engaged in commercial aviation operations, and for other purposes.

S. 894

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 894, a bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to collect and disseminate information on concussion and traumatic brain injury among public safety officers.

S.J. RES. 20

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 20, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Justice and the Bu-

reau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives relating to "Factoring Criteria for Firearms With Attached 'Stabilizing Braces'".

S. RES. 81

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 81, a resolution relating to the establishment of a means for the Senate to provide advice and consent regarding the form of an international agreement relating to pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response.

S. RES. 107

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 107, a resolution recognizing the expiration of the Equal Rights Amendment proposed by Congress in March 1972, and observing that Congress has no authority to modify a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment after the amendment has been submitted to the States or after the amendment has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 8

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 8 intended to be proposed to S. 316, a bill to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Ms. ERNST):

S. 937. A bill to amend Public Law 117-169 to prohibit the Environmental Protection Agency from using funds for methane monitoring to be used to monitor emissions of methane from livestock, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. THUNE. Madam 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. 937

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. METHANE MONITORING.

Section 60105(e) of Public Law 117-169 (136 Stat. 2068) is amended—

(1) by striking "In addition to" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) PROHIBITION.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) may not be used to monitor emissions of methane from livestock."

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 117—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE SHOULD ENSURE THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA DOES NOT PERMANENTLY STORE NUCLEAR WASTE IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. PETERS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. BROWN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 117

Whereas the water resources of the Great Lakes Basin are precious public natural resources shared by the Great Lakes States and the Provinces of Canada;

Whereas, since 1909, the United States and Canada have worked to maintain and improve the water quality of the Great Lakes through water quality agreements;

Whereas more than 40,000,000 individuals in Canada and the United States depend on the fresh water from the Great Lakes for drinking water;

Whereas the Government of Canada is proposing to build a permanent deep geological repository for high-level nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin;

Whereas the Nuclear Waste Management Organization of Canada is examining building a permanent deep geological repository for nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin, less than 40 miles from Lake Huron in South Bruce, Ontario, Canada;

Whereas nuclear waste is highly toxic and can take tens of thousands of years to decompose to safe levels;

Whereas a spill of nuclear waste into the Great Lakes, including during transit to a permanent deep geological repository for nuclear waste, could have lasting and severely adverse environmental, health, and economic impacts on the Great Lakes and the individuals who depend on the Great Lakes for their livelihoods;

Whereas more than 232 State, Tribal, county, and local governments have passed resolutions in opposition to the formerly proposed nuclear waste repository of Ontario Power Generation;

Whereas Tribes and First Nations' citizens have a strong spiritual and cultural connection to the Great Lakes;

Whereas the Saugeen Ojibway Nation exercised its Aboriginal and treaty rights by voting against Ontario Power Generation building a permanent nuclear waste repository in Kincardine, Ontario;

Whereas the protection of the Great Lakes is fundamental to treaty rights; and

Whereas, during the 1980s, when the Department of Energy was studying potential sites for a permanent nuclear waste repository in the United States in accordance with the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.), the Government of Canada expressed concern with locating a permanent nuclear waste repository within shared water basins of the 2 countries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Government of Canada should not allow a permanent nuclear waste repository to be built within the Great Lakes Basin;

(2) the President and the Secretary of State should take appropriate action to

work with the Government of Canada to prevent a permanent nuclear waste repository from being built within the Great Lakes Basin; and

(3) the President and the Secretary of State should work together with their counterparts in the Government of Canada on a solution for the long-term storage of nuclear waste that—

(A) is safe and responsible; and

(B) does not pose a threat to the Great Lakes.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 36. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 37. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 38. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 39. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 40. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 41. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 36. Mr. RISCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, line 5, delete “hereby repealed” and insert “repealed effective 30 days after the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense have jointly certified to Congress that legal authorities permitting the detention of terrorists and the litigation position of the United States regarding the detention of terrorists would not be weakened by such repeal”.

SA 37. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ PROHIBITING MEDICARE PAYMENTS TO AND ENROLLMENT OF PROVIDERS WHO FURNISH GENDER-TRANSITION PROCEDURES TO MINORS.

Section 1862 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395y) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(p) PROHIBITING PAYMENTS TO AND ENROLLMENT OF PROVIDERS WHO FURNISH GENDER-TRANSITION PROCEDURES TO MINORS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of the enactment of this subsection—

“(A) no payment may be made under this title with respect to any item or service that is furnished by a provider of services or supplier who furnishes a gender-transition pro-

cedure to an individual under the age of 18; and

“(B) a provider of services or supplier who furnishes a gender-transition procedure to an individual under the age of 18 may not enroll or reenroll in the program under this title under section 1866(j).

“(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) BIOLOGICAL SEX.—The term ‘biological sex’ means the genetic classification of an individual as male or female, as reflected in the organization of the body of such individual for a reproductive role or capacity, such as through sex chromosomes, naturally occurring sex hormones, and internal and external genitalia present at birth, without regard to the subjective sense of identity of the individual.

“(B) GENDER-TRANSITION PROCEDURE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the term ‘gender-transition procedure’ means—

“(I) the prescription or administration of puberty-blocking drugs for the purpose of changing the body of an individual so that it conforms to the subjective sense of identity of the individual, in the case such identity is at odds with the individual’s biological sex;

“(II) the prescription or administration of cross-sex hormones for the purpose of changing the body of an individual so that it conforms to the subjective sense of identity of the individual, in the case such identity is at odds with the individual’s biological sex; or

“(III) a surgery to change the body of an individual so that it conforms to the subjective sense of identity of the individual, in the case such identity is at odds with the individual’s biological sex.

“(ii) EXCEPTION.—The term ‘gender-transition procedure’ does not include—

“(I) an intervention described in clause (i) that is performed on—

“(aa) an individual with biological sex characteristics that are inherently ambiguous, such as those born with 46 XX chromosomes with virilization, 46 XY chromosomes with undervirilization, or having both ovarian and testicular tissue; or

“(bb) an individual with respect to whom a physician has determined through genetic or biochemical testing that the individual does not have normal sex chromosome structure, sex steroid hormone production, or sex steroid hormone action, for a biological male or biological female;

“(II) the treatment of any infection, injury, disease, or disorder that has been caused or exacerbated by the performance of an intervention described in clause (i) without regard to whether the intervention was performed in accordance with State or Federal law; or

“(III) any procedure undertaken because the individual suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness that would, as certified by a physician, place the individual in imminent danger of death or impairment of major bodily function unless the procedure is performed.”.

SA 38. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ PROHIBITION ON REGISTRY OF LAWFUL FIREARM OWNERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 935. Prohibition on registry of lawful firearm owners

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Justice, any other Federal agency, and any officer or employee thereof may not maintain a registry, database, or system of records with the names, addresses, or social security numbers of, or any other information about, lawful firearm owners or the make, model, or serial number of, or any other information about the nature of, a lawfully owned firearm.

“(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall prevent the Federal Government from maintaining a list of individuals prohibited from possessing, receiving, or transferring firearms under Federal law.”.

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“935. Prohibition on registry of lawful firearm owners”.

(c) DESTRUCTION OF REGISTRIES.—The applicable Federal agency shall—

(1) destroy any registry, database, or system of records prohibited under section 935 of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), immediately upon discovery, including such a registry, database, or system of records in existence on the day before the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) notify Congress upon discovery, and upon final destruction, of such a registry, database, or system of records.

SA 39. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 316, to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST MILITIAS IN IRAQ.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States, the President is authorized to use, as the President determines to be necessary and appropriate, the Armed Forces against any person or force that is engaged in hostilities against the United States, the Armed Forces, or any other United States personnel, including any person or force that is the recipient of material, practical, or operational support from a state sponsor of terrorism or a foreign terrorist organization.

(b) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.—In connection with the exercise of the authority granted in subsection (a) to use force, the President shall, prior to such exercise or as soon thereafter as may be feasible, but not later than 48 hours after exercising such authority, make available to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate a determination that acting pursuant to such authorization is consistent with the United States and other countries continuing to take the necessary actions against foreign terrorist organizations and state sponsors of terrorism.

(c) WAR POWERS RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.—Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(a)(1)), Congress declares that this section is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1544(b)).

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this section supersedes any requirement of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).