year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 724. REQUIREMENT TO USE HUMAN-BASED METHODS FOR CERTAIN MEDICAL TRAINING.

(a) In General.—Chapter 101 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:


"(a) Combat trauma injuries.—(1) Not later than October 1, 2025, the Secretary of Defense shall develop, test, and validate human-based training methods for the purpose of training members of the armed forces in the treatment of combat trauma injuries, with the goal of replacing live animal-based training methods.

"(2) Not later than October 1, 2025, the Secretary—

"(A) shall only use human-based training methods for the purpose of training members of the armed forces in the treatment of combat trauma injuries; and

"(B) may not use animals for such purpose.

(b) Exception for particular commands and training methods.—(1) The Secretary may exempt a particular command, particular training method, or both, from the requirement for human-based training methods under subsection (a)(2) if the Secretary determines that human-based training methods will not provide an educationally equivalent or superior substitute for live animal-based training methods for such command or training method, as the case may be.

"(2) Any exemption under this subsection shall be for such period, not more than one year, as the Secretary shall specify, limiting the exemption. Any exemption may be renewed (subject to the preceding sentence).

(c) Annual Reports.—(1) Not later than October 1, 2021, and each year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the development and implementation of human-based training methods for the purpose of training members of the armed forces in the treatment of combat trauma injuries under this section.

"(2) Each report under this subsection on or after October 1, 2025, shall include a description of any exemption under subsection (b) that is in force at the time of such report, and a current justification for such exemption.

"(d) Definitions.—In this section:

"(1) The term 'combat trauma injuries' means severe injuries likely to occur during combat, including—

"(A) hemorrhage;

"(B) tension pneumothorax;

"(C) amputation resulting from blast injury;

"(D) compromises to the airway; and

"(E) other injuries.

"(2) The term 'human-based training methods' means, with respect to training individuals in the treatment of systems and devices that do not use animals, including—

"(A) simulators;

"(B) partial task trainers;

"(C) moulage;

"(D) simulated combat environments;

"(E) human cadavers; and

"(F) rotations in civilian and military trauma centers.

"(3) The term 'partial task trainers' means training aids that allow individuals to learn or practice specific medical procedures.

"(E) human cadavers; and

"(F) rotations in civilian and military trauma centers.

"(b) Use of human-based methods for certain medical training.—The Secretary shall develop, test, and validate human-based training methods for the purpose of training members of the armed forces in the treatment of combat trauma injuries, with the goal of replacing live animal-based training methods.

"(1) Notwithstanding the proviso in section 186 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3809(a)), the Office of Selective Service Records shall not be reestablished upon the repeal of the Act. Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the assets, contracts, property, and records held by the Selective Service System, and the unexpended balances of any appropriations available to the Selective Service System, shall be transferred to the Administrator of General Services upon the repeal of the Act. The Director of the Office of Personal Accounting and Official Records shall maintain a list of all personnel that worked for the Selective Service System to transfer to other positions in the executive branch.

"(c) Effect on other existing sanctions.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person may not be denied a right, privilege, benefit, or employment position under Federal law on the grounds that the person failed to present himself for and submit to registration under section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3802), before the repeal of that Act by subsection (a).

"(2) A State, political subdivision of a State, or political authority of two or more States may not deny a right, privilege, benefit, or other provision having the force and effect of law to penalize or deny any privilege or benefit to a person who failed to present himself for and submit to registration under section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3802), before the repeal of that Act by subsection (a).

At the end of subtitle C of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 520. REPEAL OF MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.

(a) Repeal.—The Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.) is repealed.

(b) Transfers in Connection With Repeal.—Notwithstanding the proviso in section 186 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3809(a)), the Office of Selective Service Records shall not be reestablished upon the repeal of the Act. The assets, contracts, property, and records held by the Selective Service System, and the unexpended balances of any appropriations available to the Selective Service System, shall be transferred to the Administrator of General Services upon the repeal of the Act. The Director of the Office of Personnel Accounting and Official Records shall maintain a list of all personnel that worked for the Selective Service System to transfer to other positions in the executive branch.

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following:

SEC. 747. PROHIBITION AGAINST LAWS, ORDERS, OR REGULATIONS THAT ORGANIZATIONS, UNIFORMED SERVICES PERSONNEL, OR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MAY ENFORCE AGAINST ANY PERSON FOR A VIOLATION OF THE MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.

(a) No Law.—There shall be a rebuttable presumption that an order to deploy or use any member of the Armed Forces to suppress individuals peaceably assembled to petition for a redress of grievances is not a lawful order for purposes section 892 of title 10, United States Code (article 92 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), or any other purposes in law.

(b) Strict Scrutiny.—In evaluating arguments to rebut the presumption in subsection (a) with respect to a particular order described in that subsection, a court shall require the arguments to advance compelling governmental interests and be the least restrictive means of doing so.

At the end of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 3901. REPEAL OF MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.

(a) Repeal.—The Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.) is repealed.

(b) Transfers in Connection With Repeal.—Notwithstanding the proviso in section 186 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3809(a)), the Office of Selective Service Records shall not be reestablished upon the repeal of the Act. The assets, contracts, property, and records held by the Selective Service System, and the unexpended balances of any appropriations available to the Selective Service System, shall be transferred to the Administrator of General Services upon the repeal of the Act. The Director of the Office of Personnel Accounting and Official Records shall maintain a list of all personnel that worked for the Selective Service System to transfer to other positions in the executive branch.

(c) Effect on other existing sanctions.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person may not be denied a right, privilege, benefit, or employment position under Federal law on the grounds that the person failed to present himself for and submit to registration under section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3802), before the repeal of that Act by subsection (a).

At the end of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 3902. PROHIBITION AGAINST LAWS, ORDERS, OR REGULATIONS THAT ORGANIZATIONS, UNIFORMED SERVICES PERSONNEL, OR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MAY ENFORCE AGAINST ANY PERSON FOR A VIOLATION OF THE MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.

(a) No Law.—There shall be a rebuttable presumption that an order to deploy or use any member of the Armed Forces to suppress individuals peaceably assembled to petition for a redress of grievances is not a lawful order for purposes section 892 of title 10, United States Code (article 92 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), or any other purposes in law.

(b) Strict Scrutiny.—In evaluating arguments to rebut the presumption in subsection (a) with respect to a particular order described in that subsection, a court shall require the arguments to advance compelling governmental interests and be the least restrictive means of doing so.