

education and research in palliative care and hospice, and to support the development of faculty careers in academic palliative medicine.

S. 2083

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2083, a bill to amend chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, to ensure pay equity for amateur athletes, and for other purposes.

S. 2097

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2097, a bill to amend section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to limit immigration enforcement actions at sensitive locations, to clarify the powers of immigration officers at such locations, and for other purposes.

S. 2106

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2106, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit smoking on the premises of any facility of the Veterans Health Administration, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 9

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 9, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that tax-exempt fraternal benefit societies have historically provided and continue to provide critical benefits to the people and communities of the United States.

S. RES. 120

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 120, a resolution opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement targeting Israel.

S. RES. 194

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 194, a resolution designating July 30, 2019, as "National Whistleblower Appreciation Day".

S. RES. 198

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 198, a resolution condemning Brunei's dramatic human rights backsliding.

S. RES. 205

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 205, a resolution expressing the gratitude of the Senate for the people who operate or support diaper banks and diaper distribution programs in their local communities.

S. RES. 252

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 252, a resolution designating September 2019 as National Democracy Month as a time to reflect on the contributions of the system of government of the United States to a more free and stable world.

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 252, *supra*.

S. RES. 260

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 260, a resolution recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting the commitment of the United States Agency for International Development to global nutrition through the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy.

S. RES. 274

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 274, a resolution expressing solidarity with Falun Gong practitioners who have lost lives, freedoms, and other rights for adhering to their beliefs and practices, and condemning the practice of non-consenting organ harvesting, and for other purposes.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 275—CALLING FOR INTERNATIONAL ETHICAL STANDARDS IN GENOME EDITING RESEARCH

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. REED) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 275

Whereas genome editing enables scientists to make changes to the genome in organisms by removing, adding, or replacing genetic material;

Whereas there is tremendous hope that genome editing technologies will lead to new therapies and cures for diseases;

Whereas unintended effects during the development of new medical technologies can stop or delay the development of successful new therapies;

Whereas pregnancies using genome-edited human embryos have not been shown to be safe;

Whereas the Declaration of Helsinki of the World Medical Association—

- (1) was first adopted in 1964;
- (2) has been revised over time; and
- (3) has provided guidance to the international community on ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects;

Whereas there are media reports—

- (1) of experiments carried out overseas in 2018 using genome-edited human embryos in pregnancies;

- (2) that those experiments resulted in the live birth of 2 babies;

- (3) that the primary scientist responsible for those experiments recognized that the experiments were carried out too quickly and without necessary open dialogue with regulators, the scientific community, and the public; and

- (4) that an additional pregnancy with genome-edited human embryos is underway;

Whereas the reported experiments in 2018 using genome-edited human embryos in pregnancies failed to meet the standards of human research ethics called for in the Declaration of Helsinki;

Whereas the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine has concluded that more research and broadly inclusive public deliberation are needed before clinical trials of germline editing of human embryos and gametes should be permitted;

Whereas the National Institutes of Health has declared support for an international moratorium on clinical application of germline genome editing and is working with other Federal agencies, international agencies, health and science organizations, patient communities, and the public to engage in a substantive debate about the benefits and risks of germline genome editing research;

Whereas the World Health Organization has created an expert advisory committee on developing standards for the governance and oversight of human genome editing;

Whereas an international commission has been convened by the National Academy of Medicine, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Royal Society of the United Kingdom to identify the scientific, medical, and ethical requirements that should be considered before heritable human genome editing should proceed; and

Whereas, as of July 2019—

- (1) the use of genome-edited human embryos for reproduction is prohibited in many countries; and

- (2) no international agreement exists as to whether clinical trials using genome-edited human embryos should proceed: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

- (1) opposes the experiments that resulted in pregnancies using genome-edited human embryos described in November 2018 media reports;

- (2) recognizes that the question of whether to proceed with heritable genome editing touches on all of humanity;

- (3) supports the international commission convened by the National Academy of Medicine, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Royal Society of the United Kingdom to develop an international framework regarding human germline editing; and

- (4) encourages the Secretary of State to work with other nations and international organizations, including the United Nations and the World Health Organization, to forge an international consensus regarding the limits of ethical clinical use of genome-edited human embryos.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a Senate Resolution calling for the international

community to come together and determine the ethical limits of gene-editing technology to avoid future misuse like what was recently discovered in China.

Gene editing is a powerful new technology that has the potential to lead to new therapies for devastating and previously untreatable diseases. Today, there are already promising clinical trials using gene-editing technology that hope to treat cancer, sickle cell disease and other terrible diseases.

However, like any new technology, there is potential for misuse and that is what happened with recent experiments in China. These experiments involving gene-edited human embryos failed in every measure to meet the ethical and scientific standards for research with human subjects.

First and foremost, the scientist put the health of the mother and her children at risk by using an unproven technology without adequate safeguards.

Furthermore, human clinical research must be conducted for a legitimate medical purpose. In this case, gene-editing was used to prevent the children from being able to acquire HIV. There are already safe and effective ways to prevent HIV infection that do not involve the use of gene-editing technology.

In addition, clinical research participants should never be misled when obtaining informed consent. According to reports, the scientist in charge of the experiments told the participants that the study would be testing a new vaccine for HIV, which is a gross mischaracterization of the gene-editing technology.

Finally, the scientist reportedly proceeded with the experiments knowing the genetic changes he created were different from what he originally intended. As a result, the children likely possess genetic mutations that did not undergo any pre-clinical testing and have never before existed in humans, leaving their long-term health in question.

Moreover, these unethical experiments have the potential to create new genetic diseases that could be passed down to future generations.

The international community must come together to condemn unethical human experimentation and prevent this from happening again. No one country can make this decision alone. International standards must be established to prevent unethical researchers from moving to whichever country has the loosest regulations.

Already, the World Health Organization and the United States' National Academies of Sciences, along with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, have begun this important work.

Our resolution makes clear that unethical human experimentation has no place in a modern society and encourages collaborative international efforts to continue.

I am proud to introduce this resolution today. I hope my Senate col-

leagues will join us to ensure that gene-editing research is conducted in a responsible and ethical manner moving forward. Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 276—DESIGNATING JULY 15, 2019, AS “NATIONAL LEIOMYOSARCOMA AWARENESS DAY” AND THE MONTH OF JULY 2019 AS “NATIONAL SARCOMA AWARENESS MONTH”**

Ms. STABENOW submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

**S. RES. 276**

Whereas sarcoma is a rare type of cancer that arises in the connective tissue of the body and accounts for approximately 1 percent of all newly diagnosed cancers;

Whereas the National Institutes of Health designates sarcoma as a rare form of cancer, and sarcoma contains approximately 70 different subtypes;

Whereas sarcomas are largely resistant to current chemotherapy agents, immunotherapy agents, and radiation therapies, posing a formidable challenge for researchers and specialists;

Whereas sarcoma subtypes largely have not benefitted from immunotherapies because of the complexity of the DNA, genomes, and mutations associated with the many variations in the sarcoma subtype landscape;

Whereas leiomyosarcoma (referred to in this preamble as “LMS”) is a malignant, aggressive subtype of sarcoma derived from smooth muscle cells typically of uterine, gastrointestinal, or soft tissue origin, and can metastasize to the bone, spine, brain, and liver;

Whereas the National Institutes of Health classifies LMS as a rare disease, accounting for approximately 15 percent of all sarcomas, and LMS itself encompasses at least 4 different LMS subtypes;

Whereas LMS primarily affects adults without regard to gender, research and clinical trials remain complicated, and survival and longevity remain difficult;

Whereas multidisciplinary care coordination teams, because of their expertise and experience, are critical to the health of sarcoma and LMS patients;

Whereas sarcoma and LMS research will allow medical professionals to improve the quality of care for affected patients, lead to better clinical outcomes, and promote longer survival for patients; and

Whereas increased education and awareness about sarcoma and LMS will contribute to the well-being of the communities of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 15, 2019, as “National Leiomyosarcoma Awareness Day”;

(2) designates the month of July 2019 as “National Sarcoma Awareness Month”;

(3) recognizes the challenges faced by sarcoma and leiomyosarcoma patients; and

(4) commends the dedication of organizations, volunteers, researchers, and caregivers across the country working to improve the quality of life of sarcoma and leiomyosarcoma patients and their families.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 918. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. PAUL) submitted an amendment intended to be pro-

posed by Mr. McConnell to Treaty Doc. 114-1, The Protocol Amending the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and a related agreement entered into by an exchange of notes (together the “proposed Protocol”), both signed on January 24, 2013, at Washington, together with correcting notes exchanged March 9 and March 29, 2013; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 919. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. PAUL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. McConnell to Treaty Doc. 112-1, Protocol Amending the Convention between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Respect to Taxes on Income, signed at Washington on October 2, 1996, signed on September 23, 2009, at Washington, as corrected by an exchange of notes effected November 16, 2010 and a related agreement effected by an exchange of notes on September 23, 2009; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 920. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. PAUL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. McConnell to Treaty Doc. 114-1, The Protocol Amending the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and a related agreement entered into by an exchange of notes (together the “proposed Protocol”), both signed on January 24, 2013, at Washington, together with correcting notes exchanged March 9 and March 29, 2013; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 921. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. PAUL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. McConnell to Treaty Doc. 113-4, The Protocol Amending the Convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and its Protocol, signed at Madrid on February 22, 1990; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 922. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. PAUL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. McConnell to Treaty Doc. 111-8, Protocol Amending the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital, signed on May 20, 2009, at Luxembourg (the “proposed Protocol”) and a related agreement effected by the exchange of notes also signed on May 20, 2009; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 923. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. PAUL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. McConnell to Treaty Doc. 112-1, Protocol Amending the Convention between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Respect to Taxes on Income, signed at Washington on October 2, 1996, signed on September 23, 2009, at Washington, as corrected by an exchange of notes effected November 16, 2010 and a related agreement effected by an exchange of notes on September 23, 2009; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 924. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. PAUL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. McConnell to Treaty Doc. 113-4, The Protocol Amending the Convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income