

traditions of the United States, operating as community-based small businesses, providing employment for 115,000 full- and part-time workers, and generating annually more than \$3,000,000,000 in wages and benefits;

Whereas the United States has craft brewers in every State and more than 3,500 craft breweries nationwide, each producing fewer than 6,000,000 barrels of beer annually;

Whereas in 2014, 615 new breweries opened in the United States, creating jobs and improving economic conditions in communities across the United States;

Whereas in 2014, craft breweries in the United States produced more than 22,000,000 barrels of beer, which is 3,300,000 more barrels than craft breweries produced in 2013;

Whereas the craft brewers of the United States now export more than 383,000 barrels of beer and are establishing new markets abroad, which creates more domestic jobs to meet the growing international demand for craft beer from the United States;

Whereas the craft brewers of the United States support United States agriculture by purchasing barley, malt, and hops that are grown, processed, and distributed in the United States;

Whereas the craft brewers of the United States produce more than 100 distinct styles of flavorful beers, including many sought-after new and unique styles ranging from smoked porters to pumpkin peach ales that—

(1) contribute to a favorable balance of trade by reducing United States dependence on imported beers;

(2) support United States exports; and

(3) promote United States tourism;

Whereas craft beers from the United States consistently win international quality and taste awards;

Whereas the craft brewers of the United States strive to educate the people of the United States who are of legal drinking age about the differences in beer flavor, aroma, color, alcohol content, body, and other complex variables, the gastronomic qualities of beer, beer history, and historical brewing traditions dating back to colonial times and earlier;

Whereas the craft brewers of the United States champion the message of responsible enjoyment to their customers and work within their communities and the industry to prevent alcohol abuse and underage drinking;

Whereas the craft brewers of the United States are frequently involved in local communities through philanthropy, volunteerism, and sponsorship opportunities, including parent-teacher associations, Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC), hospitals for children, chambers of commerce, humane societies, rescue squads, athletic teams, and disease research;

Whereas the craft brewers of the United States are fully vested in the future success, health, welfare, and vitality of their communities as local employers who provide a diverse array of quality local jobs that will not be outsourced, who contribute to the local tax base; and who keep money in the United States by reinvesting in their businesses; and

Whereas increased Federal, State, and local support of craft brewing is important to fostering the continued growth of an industry of the United States that creates jobs, greatly benefits local economies, and brings international accolades to small businesses in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Senate—
(1) appreciates the goals of American Craft Beer Week, established by the Brewers Association, which represents the small craft brewers of the United States;

(2) recognizes the significant contributions of the craft brewers of the United States to the economy and to the communities in which the craft brewers are located; and

(3) commends the craft brewers of the United States for providing jobs, supporting United States agriculture, improving the balance of trade, and educating the people of the United States and beer lovers around the world about the history and culture of beer while promoting the legal and responsible consumption of beer.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1441. Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2048, to reform the authorities of the Federal Government to require the production of certain business records, conduct electronic surveillance, use pen registers and trap and trace devices, and use other forms of information gathering for foreign intelligence, counterterrorism, and criminal purposes, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1442. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2048, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1443. Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2048, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1444. Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2048, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1445. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2048, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1446. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2048, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1447. Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2048, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1448. Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2048, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1449. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. BURR) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2048, supra.

SA 1450. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1449 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. BURR) to the bill H.R. 2048, supra.

SA 1451. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1450 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the amendment SA 1449 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. BURR) to the bill H.R. 2048, supra.

SA 1452. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. BURR) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2048, supra.

SA 1453. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1452 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. BURR) to the bill H.R. 2048, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS ON MAY 22, 2015

SA 1440. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2048, to reform the authorities of the Federal Government to require the production of certain business records, conduct electronic

surveillance, use pen registers and trap and trace devices, and use other forms of information gathering for foreign intelligence, counterterrorism, and criminal purposes, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE IX—COMMISSION ON PRIVACY RIGHTS IN THE DIGITAL AGE

SECTION 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Commission on Privacy Rights in the Digital Age Act of 2015”.

SEC. 902. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Today, technology that did not exist 30 years ago pervades every aspect of life in the United States.

(2) Nearly ⅔ of adults in the United States own a smartphone, and 43 percent of adults in the United States rely solely on their cell phone for telephone use.

(3) 84 percent of households in the United States own a computer and 73 percent of households in the United States have a computer with an Internet broadband connection.

(4) Federal policies on privacy protection have not kept pace with the rapid expansion of technology.

(5) Innovations in technology have led to the exponential expansion of data collection by both the public and private sectors.

(6) Consumers are often unaware of the collection of their data and how their information can be collected, bought, and sold by private companies.

SEC. 903. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this title is to establish, for a 2-year period, a Commission on Privacy Rights in the Digital Age to—

(1) examine—

(A) the ways in which public agencies and private companies gather data on the people of the United States; and

(B) the ways in which that data is utilized, either internally or externally; and

(2) make recommendations concerning potential policy changes needed to safeguard the privacy of the people of the United States.

SEC. 904. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—To carry out the purpose of this title, there is established in the legislative branch a Commission on Privacy Rights in the Digital Age (in this title referred to as the “Commission”).

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of 12 members, as follows:

(1) Four members appointed by the President, of whom—

(A) 2 shall be appointed from the executive branch of the Government; and

(B) 2 shall be appointed from private life.

(2) Two members appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, of whom—

(A) 1 shall be a Member of the Senate; and

(B) 1 shall be appointed from private life.

(3) Two members appointed by the minority leader of the Senate, of whom—

(A) 1 shall be a Member of the Senate; and

(B) 1 shall be appointed from private life.

(4) Two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of whom—

(A) 1 shall be a Member of the House; and

(B) 1 shall be appointed from private life.

(5) Two members appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives, of whom—

(A) 1 shall be a Member of the House; and

(B) 1 shall be appointed from private life.

(c) CHAIRPERSON.—The Commission shall elect a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson from among its members.