

unmarried individuals get the majority of their income from Social Security. As of 2014, 151 million Americans had earned the protection of disability insurance. That is a tremendous accomplishment. Well over 100 million workers and their families can go about their days with the confidence that they are financially protected in the event of a medical catastrophe because of Social Security.

The program also provides indispensable benefits to nearly 7 million children. Without those benefits, many of the youngsters would face dire circumstances after the death or disability of a parent. None of this could have happened without the continuing support of the Congress.

Time and time again, Members have come together on a bipartisan basis to ensure this vital program remains strong. The 1939 amendments to Social Security expanded retirement benefits. In 1954, the Congress passed amendments that provided protection for workers who became disabled. The Social Security amendments of 1980 and 1983 also made important changes that helped ensure the program's long-term viability.

Social Security is one of America's great economic successes. The program is robust. In my view, there is big bipartisan interest in keeping it that way. I look forward to working with my colleagues and the ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee so that on both sides of the aisle we work together to ensure that Social Security continues to thrive for generations to come.

SENATE RESOLUTION 247—COMMEMORATING AND HONORING THE ACTIONS OF PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN AND THE CREWS OF THE ENOLA GAY AND BOCKSCAR IN USING THE ATOMIC BOMB TO BRING WORLD WAR II TO AN END

Mr. ISAKSON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 247

Whereas, during World War II, in 1945, war in the Pacific Theater between the United States and Japan had entered its fourth year;

Whereas Allied military commanders were preparing to invade Japan;

Whereas President Harry S. Truman made the tactical decision to use the newly developed atomic bomb against Japan instead of invading Japan;

Whereas, on August 6, 1945, the crew of the Enola Gay, under the command of Colonel Paul W. Tibbets, Jr., dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan; and

Whereas, on August 9, 1945, the crew of the Bockscar, under the command of Major Charles W. Sweeney, dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki, Japan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates and honors the courageous decision of President Harry S. Truman to use atomic bombs against Japan to bring an end to World War II; and

(2) commemorates and honors the courageous actions by the crews of the Enola Gay and the Bockscar in carrying out missions against Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively, that accomplished tactical terminal objectives and saved a countless number of lives of citizens of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 248—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2015 AS “NATIONAL PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. VITTER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KING, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 248

Whereas over 2,900,000 families in the United States live with prostate cancer;

Whereas 1 in 7 males in the United States will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in their lifetimes;

Whereas prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed non-skin cancer and the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths among males in the United States;

Whereas in 2015, the National Cancer Institute estimates that 220,800 men will be diagnosed with, and more than 27,000 men will die of, prostate cancer;

Whereas 40 percent of newly diagnosed prostate cancer cases occur in males under the age of 65;

Whereas the odds of developing prostate cancer rise rapidly after age 50;

Whereas African-American males suffer from a prostate cancer incidence rate that is significantly higher than White males and have double the prostate cancer mortality rate of White males;

Whereas obesity is a significant predictor of the severity of prostate cancer;

Whereas the probability that obesity will lead to death and high cholesterol levels is strongly associated with advanced prostate cancer;

Whereas having a father or brother with prostate cancer more than doubles the risk of a man developing prostate cancer, with a particularly high risk for men who have a brother with the disease;

Whereas screening by a digital rectal examination and a prostate-specific antigen blood test can detect the disease at the earlier, more treatable stages, which could increase the chances of survival for more than 5 years to nearly 100 percent;

Whereas only 38 percent of males survive more than 5 years if diagnosed with prostate cancer after the cancer has metastasized;

Whereas there are no noticeable symptoms of prostate cancer while prostate cancer is in the early stages, making appropriate screening critical;

Whereas ongoing research promises further improvements in prostate cancer prevention, early detection, and treatment; and

Whereas educating people in the United States, including health care providers, about prostate cancer and early detection strategies is crucial to saving the lives of males and preserving and protecting families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2015 as “National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month”; and

(2) declares that steps should be taken—

(A) to raise awareness about the importance of screening methods for, and treatment of, prostate cancer;

(B) to encourage research so that screening and treatment for prostate cancer may be improved, the causes of prostate cancer may be discovered, and a cure for prostate cancer may be developed; and

(C) to continue to consider ways for improving access to, and the quality of, health care services for detecting and treating prostate cancer; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States, interest groups, and affected persons—

(A) to promote awareness of prostate cancer;

(B) to take an active role in the fight to end the devastating effects of prostate cancer on individuals, families, and the economy; and

(C) to observe National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2616. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, to improve cybersecurity in the United States through enhanced sharing of information about cybersecurity threats, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2617. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2618. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2619. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. FLAKE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2620. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2621. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2622. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2623. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. COATS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2624. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2625. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Ms. AYOTTE, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2626. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2627. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. AYOTTE, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2628. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the

bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2629. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2630. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2631. Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2632. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2633. Ms. AYOTTE (for Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Ms. Ayotte to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2634. Ms. AYOTTE (for Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Ms. Ayotte to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2635. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2636. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2637. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2638. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2639. Mr. WHITEHOUSE proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1523, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2616. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, to improve cybersecurity in the United States through enhanced sharing of information about cybersecurity threats, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 11. EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall cease to have effect 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) EXCEPTION.—With respect to any action authorized by this Act or information obtained pursuant to an action authorized by this Act, which occurred before the date on which the provisions referred to in subsection (a) cease to have effect, the provisions of this Act shall continue in effect.

SA 2617. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, to improve cybersecurity in the United States through enhanced sharing of information about cybersecurity threats, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 16, line 9, insert “make reasonable efforts to” before “review”.

On page 16, line 11, strike “knows” and insert “reasonably believes”.

On page 16, line 17, insert “identify and” before “remove”.

On page 16, line 19, strike “knows” and insert “reasonably believes”.

SA 2618. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, to improve cybersecurity in the United States through enhanced sharing of information about cybersecurity threats, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE II—COMMERCIAL PRIVACY

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Commercial Privacy Bill of Rights Act of 2015”.

SEC. 202. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Personal privacy is worthy of protection through appropriate legislation.

(2) Trust in the treatment of personally identifiable information collected on and off the Internet is essential for businesses to succeed.

(3) Persons interacting with others engaged in interstate commerce have a significant interest in their personal information, as well as a right to control how that information is collected, used, stored, or transferred.

(4) Persons engaged in interstate commerce and collecting personally identifiable information on individuals have a responsibility to treat that information with respect and in accordance with common standards.

(5) On the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, the laws of the Federal Government and State and local governments provided inadequate privacy protection for individuals engaging in and interacting with persons engaged in interstate commerce.

(6) As of the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, with the exception of Federal Trade Commission enforcement of laws against unfair and deceptive practices, the Federal Government has eschewed general commercial privacy laws in favor of industry self-regulation, which has led to several self-policing schemes, some of which are enforceable, and some of which provide insufficient privacy protection to individuals.

(7) As of the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, many collectors of personally identifiable information have yet to provide baseline fair information practice protections for individuals.

(8) The ease of gathering and compiling personal information on the Internet and off, both overtly and surreptitiously, is becoming increasingly efficient and effortless due to advances in technology which have provided information gatherers the ability to compile seamlessly highly detailed personal histories of individuals.

(9) Personal information requires greater privacy protection than is available on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act. Vast amounts of personal information, including sensitive information, about individuals are collected on and off the Internet, often combined and sold or otherwise transferred to third parties, for purposes unknown to an individual to whom the personally identifiable information pertains.

(10) Toward the close of the 20th Century, as individuals' personal information was increasingly collected, profiled, and shared for commercial purposes, and as technology advanced to facilitate these practices, Congress enacted numerous statutes to protect privacy.

(11) Those statutes apply to the government, telephones, cable television, e-mail, video tape rentals, and the Internet (but only with respect to children and law enforcement requests).

(12) As in those instances, the Federal Government has a substantial interest in creating a level playing field of protection across all collectors of personally identifiable information, both in the United States and abroad.

(13) Enhancing individual privacy protection in a balanced way that establishes clear, consistent rules, both domestically and internationally, will stimulate commerce by instilling greater consumer confidence at home and greater confidence abroad as more and more entities digitize personally identifiable information, whether collected, stored, or used online or offline.

SEC. 203. DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), in this title:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Trade Commission.

(2) COVERED ENTITY.—The term “covered entity” means any person to whom this title applies under section 241.

(3) COVERED INFORMATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term “covered information” means only the following:

(i) Personally identifiable information.

(ii) Unique identifier information.

(iii) Any information that is collected, used, or stored in connection with personally identifiable information or unique identifier information in a manner that may reasonably be used by the party collecting the information to identify a specific individual.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The term “covered information” does not include the following:

(i) Personally identifiable information obtained from public records that is not merged with covered information gathered elsewhere.

(ii) Personally identifiable information that is obtained from a forum—

(I) where the individual voluntarily shared the information or authorized the information to be shared; and

(II) that—

(aa) is widely and publicly available and was not made publicly available in bad faith; and

(bb) contains no restrictions on who can access and view such information.

(iii) Personally identifiable information reported in public media.

(iv) Personally identifiable information dedicated to contacting an individual at the individual's place of work.

(4) ESTABLISHED BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP.—The term “established business relationship” means, with respect to a covered entity and a person, a relationship formed with or without the exchange of consideration, involving the establishment of an account by the person with the covered entity for the receipt of products or services offered by the covered entity.

(5) PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—The term “personally identifiable information” means only the following:

(A) Any of the following information about an individual:

(i) The first name (or initial) and last name of an individual, whether given at birth or time of adoption, or resulting from a lawful change of name.

(ii) The postal address of a physical place of residence of such individual.

(iii) An e-mail address.

(iv) A telephone number or mobile device number.

(v) A social security number or other government issued identification number issued to such individual.