

Whereas, in 1954, Coya Knutson won a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, despite having lost the nomination of her party to a man;

Whereas Coya Knutson became the first woman elected to Congress from Minnesota;

Whereas Congresswoman Knutson became the first woman to be appointed to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives;

Whereas Congresswoman Knutson sponsored legislation that eventually led to expanded school lunch assistance, the first Federal student loan program, and the first appropriations for research on cystic fibrosis;

Whereas Congresswoman Knutson's husband did not support her career and reportedly wrote a public letter in 1958 ordering her to return to Minnesota to "make a home for [her] son and husband";

Whereas the story of the letter was taken up by the national press, with newspapers across the United States running the headline "Coya, Come Home";

Whereas Coya Knutson lost reelection in 1958 to a man whose campaign slogan was "A Big Man for a Man-Sized Job";

Whereas Coya Knutson eventually divorced her husband, moved permanently to Washington, DC, and was appointed by President Kennedy to be the liaison officer in the Office of Civil Defense at the Department of Defense, where she served until 1970;

Whereas Coya Knutson retired from politics and moved back to Minnesota to live with her son and his family until her death in 1996 at 82 years of age; and

Whereas Coya Knutson was a trailblazer and an inspiration who was devoted to her community, State, and country: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate honors the life and legacy of Coya Knutson, whose dedication to overcoming exceptional odds and devotion to the well-being of the United States shall serve as an inspiration for generations of individuals in the United States.

Whereas lobster is an excellent, versatile source of lean protein that is low in saturated fat and high in vitamin B12;

Whereas lobster is continually incorporated into trending recipes such as pho, gnocchi, hummus, and fried lobster and waffles;

Whereas the peak of the lobstering season in the United States occurs in late summer;

Whereas the growing reputation of the American lobster as a unique, high-quality, and healthy food has increased consumption of, and driven demand for, the American lobster internationally;

Whereas the Unicode Consortium added a lobster to its emoji set in 2018 in recognition of the popularity of the species around the world;

Whereas countless people in the United States enjoy lobster rolls to celebrate summer, from beaches to backyards and from fine dining restaurants to lobster shacks;

Whereas lobsters inspire children's books and characters in television shows in the United States;

Whereas lobsters have inspired artists in the United States and throughout the world for hundreds of years;

Whereas lobsters have been, and continue to be, used as mascots for sports teams;

Whereas lobsters inspire festivals across the United States where people come together to celebrate their love for the crustacean, from Maine to New York, down to Texas and Florida, and all the way to California; and

Whereas lobster is a staple on the menus of beloved restaurants across the United States and in kitchens across the United States as well, bringing families and friends together: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 25, 2020, as "National Lobster Day"; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2653. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2652 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill S. 178, to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2654. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2652 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill S. 178, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2655. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. CARPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 2653.** Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2652 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill S. 178, to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in

Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 260, line 18, strike "as follows" and all that follows through page 262, line 24, and insert the following: "not more than 15 days after receiving an award from the Secretary under this section."

Beginning on page 262, strike line 25 and all that follows through "(f)" on page 268, line 9, and insert the following:

(d) USES OF FUNDS.—A local educational agency or non-public school that receives funds under subsection (c) or section 105 may use funds for any of the following:

(1) Activities to support returning to in-person instruction, including purchasing personal protective equipment, implementing flexible schedules to keep children in isolated groups, purchasing box lunches so that children can eat in their classroom, purchasing physical barriers, providing additional transportation services, repurposing existing school rooms and space, and improving ventilation systems.

(2) Developing and implementing procedures and systems to improve the preparedness and response efforts of local educational agencies or non-public schools including coordination with State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health departments, and other relevant agencies, to improve coordinated responses among such entities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(3) Providing principals and other school leaders with the resources necessary to address the needs of their individual schools directly related to coronavirus.

(4) Providing additional services to address the unique needs of low-income children or students, children with disabilities, English learners, racial and ethnic minorities, students experiencing homelessness, and foster care youth, including how outreach and service delivery will meet the needs of each population.

(5) Training and professional development for staff of the local educational agency or non-public school on sanitation and minimizing the spread of infectious diseases.

(6) Purchasing supplies to sanitize, clean, and disinfect the facilities of a local educational agency or non-public school, including buildings operated by such agency.

(7) Planning for and coordinating during long-term closures, including for how to provide meals to eligible students, how to provide technology for online learning to all students, how to provide guidance for carrying out requirements under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.) and how to ensure other educational services can continue to be provided consistent with all Federal, State, and local requirements.

(8) Purchasing educational technology (including hardware, software, and connectivity) for students who are served by the local educational agency or non-public school that aids in regular and substantive educational interaction between students and their classroom instructors, including low-income students and students with disabilities, which may include assistive technology or adaptive equipment.

(9) Expanding healthcare and other health services (including mental health services and supports), including for children at risk of abuse or neglect.