

and look forward to more joining us as we work together to urge swift action to adopt this important legislation.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise to join my colleague from Rhode Island, Senator REED, in introducing the Museum and Library Services Act of 2017. This bill would reauthorize the core programs administered by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), which support libraries and museums in Maine and across the country. This bill includes important updates to improve the abilities of libraries and museums to meet the needs of local communities.

The Museum and Library Services Act represents a commitment to supporting libraries and museums that enrich our communities. Libraries provide not only a wonderful learning tool, full of books, public documents, and internet access, but also are community hubs where citizens can meet to share and explore ideas. Likewise, great museums do more than accumulate artifacts—they tell stories. The programs reauthorized in this bill would help libraries and museums across Maine and the United States better serve the public by helping with research, planning, and programming.

The Museum and Library Services Act would make important improvements to IMLS's ability to collaborate with states and communities. It would reauthorize the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA), the only federal program that helps public libraries meet their community's needs, enhance their services through technology, reach underserved and rural populations, and recruit new professionals to the library field. Ensuring that federal resources reach our rural communities is particularly important to me, and I am pleased that this bill highlights support for rural and tribal areas.

Every state in our country receives its share of the LSTA, which leverages the federal investment with a state and local funding match. In Maine, the LSTA has helped libraries lend books and other materials by mail to reach residents in communities that do not have libraries nearby or who are homebound. It has helped Maine libraries serve individuals with disabilities through access to book recordings and special media players, including braille and audio downloads. It has helped my state improve online access to magazines, newspapers, and reference books, and spurred innovative collaborations with schools statewide.

The bill would also reauthorize the Museum Services Act, providing support for museums to collaborate with schools, libraries, and colleges and universities, and to encourage new technologies to extend the reach of programs and museum collections. As with the LSTA, museums are incentivized to leverage other sources of support to match the federal investment.

This reauthorization underscores the role that libraries and museums play in

community revitalization. Libraries are important information centers for workforce development, health information, and digital and financial literacy. Museums are also vital community partners that work to connect our communities to the cultural, historical, natural, and scientific pieces of our heritage.

From providing job search resources and free internet access to exposing children and families to enriching literary and educational experiences, libraries and museums serve vital roles in our communities. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2273. A bill to extend the period during which vessels that are shorter than 79 feet in length and fishing vessels are not required to have a permit for discharges incidental to the normal operation of the vessel; considered and passed.

S. 2273

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM.

Section 2(a) of Public Law 110-299 (33 U.S.C. 1342 note) is amended by striking “December 18, 2017” and inserting “January 19, 2018”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 364—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL MISSOURI WOMEN'S SOCCER TEAM FOR WINNING THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION II WOMEN'S SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP AT SWOPE SOCCER VILLAGE IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Mrs. MCCASKILL (for herself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 364

Whereas, on December 2, 2017, the University of Central Missouri won the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II Women's Soccer Championship at Swope Soccer Village in Kansas City, Missouri, which was the first national championship in the history of the University of Central Missouri women's soccer program;

Whereas the University of Central Missouri women's soccer team completed an undefeated season with a record of 26 wins and no losses or ties, setting a new Division II record for wins in a season;

Whereas the University of Central Missouri women's soccer team tied a Division II single-season record with 21 shutouts;

Whereas the University of Central Missouri women's soccer team finished the season as the top-ranked team in the United Soccer Coaches Top 25 Division II postseason poll;

Whereas 5 of the University of Central Missouri Jennies, Ana Dilkes, Jada Scott, Kayla Hamner, Baylie Edwards, and Abby Rhodes, were named to the Division II Conference Commissioners Association All-America Soccer Teams; and

Whereas the University of Central Missouri is a leader in promoting soccer and the values of teamwork, commitment, and excellence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the University of Central Missouri women's soccer team for winning a national title for the first time in the history of the University of Central Missouri women's soccer program while maintaining an undefeated season; and

(2) encourages the University of Central Missouri to continue promoting the values of teamwork, commitment, and excellence through the soccer and other athletic programs of the University of Central Missouri.

SENATE RESOLUTION 365—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN VOLLEYBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2017 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. SASSE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 365

Whereas, on December 16, 2017, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Cornhuskers won the 2017 National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the “NCAA”) Division I Volleyball Championship in Kansas City, Missouri in an overwhelming victory over the University of Florida by a score of 25 to 22, 25 to 17, 18 to 25, and 25 to 16;

Whereas the University of Nebraska-Lincoln has won 5 NCAA volleyball championships;

Whereas the Cornhuskers ended their championship season with a 19-match winning streak and finished the year with a record of 32 wins and 4 losses;

Whereas each member of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln volleyball team, including Annika Albrecht, Hunter Atherton, Hayley Densberger, Mikaela Foecke, Allie Havers, Briana Holman, Kelly Hunter, Kenzie Maloney, Chesney McClellan, Sami Slaughter, Lauren Stivrins, Jazz Sweet, Anezka Szabo, and Sydney Townsend, contributed to that outstanding victory;

Whereas head coach John Cook, assistant coach Tyler Hildebrand, assistant coach Kayla Banwarth, volunteer assistant coach Ryan Coomes, director of operations Lindsay Peterson, video coordinator Kelly O'Connor, and graduate managers Joe Klein, John Henry, and Bre Mackie, guided that outstanding group of women to a national championship;

Whereas Mikaela Foecke and Kelly Hunter were named the co-Most Outstanding Players of the 2017 NCAA Championship;

Whereas Kelly Hunter was named the Big Ten Setter of the Year, becoming the first Nebraska player ever to earn that award;

Whereas Annika Albrecht, Mikaela Foecke, and Kelly Hunter were recognized as All-Americans by the American Volleyball Coaches Association, and Briana Holman received an honorable mention; and

Whereas an NCAA Tournament record-breaking crowd of 18,516 volleyball fans attended the championship game, reflecting the tremendous spirit and dedication of Nebraska fans supporting the Cornhuskers as the team won the national championship: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the University of Nebraska-Lincoln volleyball team as the winner of the 2017 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Volleyball Championship;

(2) commends the University of Nebraska players, coaches, and staff for their hard work and dedication;

(3) recognizes the students, alumni, and loyal fans that supported the Cornhuskers on their journey to win another Division I Championship; and

(4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate prepare an official copy of this resolution for presentation to—

(A) the president of the University of Nebraska;

(B) the athletic director of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln; and

(C) the head coach of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln volleyball team.

SENATE RESOLUTION 366—HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE 9 HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES THAT CELEBRATED THEIR SESQUICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARIES DURING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 24 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Ms. HARRIS (for herself, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. BURR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 366

Whereas, in 1867, 9 historically Black colleges and universities were established in 4 Southern States, Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, and North Carolina, as well as in the District of Columbia, which constituted the largest number of historically Black Colleges and Universities founded in any single year before or after that date;

Whereas the 9 historically Black colleges and universities that celebrated their sesquicentennial anniversaries during the week of September 24 through September 30, 2017, trace their foundations to rather modest beginnings but, in the course of a century and a half, have established records of significant achievement and legacies of devotion to academic excellence;

Whereas the 9 institutions celebrating their sesquicentennial anniversaries include—

(1) Alabama State University in Marion, Alabama;

(2) Barber-Scotia College in Concord, North Carolina;

(3) Fayetteville State University in Fayetteville, North Carolina;

(4) Howard University in Washington, District of Columbia;

(5) Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, North Carolina;

(6) Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia;

(7) Morgan State University in Baltimore, Maryland;

(8) St. Augustine's University in Raleigh, North Carolina; and

(9) Talladega College in Talladega, Alabama;

Whereas Alabama State University was incorporated on July 17, 1867, as Lincoln Normal School in Marion, Alabama, by 9 freed slaves to educate Black children;

Whereas Lincoln Normal School—

(1) was founded with \$500, which was used to purchase the land and lay the foundation;

(2) in 1928, was converted from a junior college to a 4-year college; and

(3) in 1969, was formally granted a name change by the Alabama State Board of Education and became Alabama State University;

Whereas notable figures of the civil rights era attended and graduated from Alabama State University, including the Reverend Ralph David Abernathy, attorney Fred Gray, and the Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth;

Whereas Barber-Scotia College—

(1) in 1867, was founded as Scotia Seminary in Concord, North Carolina, by the Reverend Luke Dorland; and

(2) in 1870, was chartered to educate newly freed female slaves;

Whereas Scotia Seminary—

(1) was the first historically Black institution of higher education for females established in the United States;

(2) in 1916, was renamed as Scotia Women's College; and

(3) in 1930, merged with Barber Memorial College to become Barber-Scotia Junior College for women;

Whereas Barber-Scotia College became a 4-year college for women in 1946 and a coeducational institution in 1954;

Whereas one of the distinguished graduates of Barber-Scotia College was Mary McCleod Bethune, the founder of Bethune-Cookman College;

Whereas Fayetteville State University was formed as the Howard School on November 29, 1867, by 7 African-American men who paid \$136 for 2 lots on Gillespie Street in Fayetteville, North Carolina;

Whereas the Howard School was formally renamed Fayetteville State University in 1969;

Whereas Fayetteville State University holds the distinction of being the second oldest public school in North Carolina;

Whereas Howard University—

(1) was chartered by Congress on March 2, 1867, in Washington, District of Columbia;

(2) stands today as the most comprehensive historically Black college and university in the United States, in terms of undergraduate and graduate programs of study;

(3) has produced numerous Rhodes scholars, Truman scholars, Fulbright scholars, and Picking fellows and a Marshall scholar during the history of the university; and

(4) has graduated some of the most accomplished African-Americans in history, including Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Thurgood Marshall, author Toni Morrison, and former United States Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young;

Whereas 5 current Members of Congress are graduates of Howard University;

Whereas Johnson C. Smith University was established on April 7, 1867, as the Biddle Memorial Institute by Reverend S.C. Alexander and Reverend W.L. Miller in Charlotte, North Carolina;

Whereas the first football game with African-American players was played at Biddle University in 1892, a game that today is called the "Commemorative Classic";

Whereas Johnson C. Smith University—

(1) is the first historically Black college and university in the South to offer professional courses in education; and

(2) has produced numerous politicians, including Eva Clayton, the first African-American to represent North Carolina in the House of Representatives since the 19th century;

Whereas Morehouse College—

(1) in 1867, was founded by the Reverend William Jefferson White in Augusta, Georgia;

(2) in 1879, was moved from Augusta, Georgia, to its current location in Atlanta, Georgia;

(3) is the largest college for men in the United States, enrolling more than 2,000 students;

(4) is 1 of only 2 historically Black colleges and universities to produce a Rhodes scholar; and

(5) has graduated a number of African-American luminaries, including the Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia, Maynard Jackson, film director Spike Lee, and the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas 2 current Members of Congress are graduates of Morehouse College;

Whereas Morgan State University was founded in Baltimore, Maryland, as the Centenary Biblical Institute in 1867 to train former slaves and freedmen for the Methodist ministry;

Whereas, the Centenary Biblical Institute—

(1) in 1874, became coeducational;

(2) in 1890, changed its name to Morgan College in honor of one of its board members; and

(3) in 1939, was purchased by the State of Maryland to provide more academic opportunities for black students and was renamed Morgan State College;

Whereas Morgan State College—

(1) distinguished itself as a liberal arts college;

(2) in 1975, was granted university status; and

(3) has been designated as the preeminent public research university in Maryland, as well as a National Treasure by the National Trust for Historic Preservation;

Whereas, in 2004, the Morgan State Choir was named "The Nation's Best College Choir" by Reader's Digest and has performed for audiences on 4 continents;

Whereas Morgan State University—

(1) has graduated a great number of prominent African-American leaders in politics, law, entertainment, and science; and

(2) has a list of alumni that includes Congressmen Parren J. Mitchell and Kweisi Mfume, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland Robert M. Bell, novelist Zora Neale Hurston, and Pulitzer-Prize winner James Alan McPherson;

Whereas St. Augustine's University was founded in 1867 as the St. Augustine's Normal School by prominent Episcopal clergy for the education of freed slaves in Raleigh, North Carolina;

Whereas St. Agnes Hospital and Training School for Nurses, the first school of nursing for African-American students in the state of North Carolina—

(1) was established by St. Augustine's Normal School in 1895; and

(2) was the only hospital in North Carolina that served African-Americans until 1960;

Whereas St. Augustine's University was the first historically Black college and university to own an on-campus commercial radio and television station; and

Whereas Talladega College—

(1) was founded by 3 former slaves in Talladega, Alabama, in 1867;

(2) is the oldest, private historically Black college and university in the State of Alabama;

(3) was the first institution in the State of Alabama to admit qualified persons of any race or ethnicity; and

(4) has produced several African-American "firsts", including—

(A) Wynona Lipman, the first African-American woman elected to the Senate of the State of New Jersey; and

(B) the Reverend Dr. Paul Smith, the first African-American minister at the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the accomplishments of—

(A) the 9 historically Black colleges and universities that celebrated their sesquicentennial anniversaries during the week of