

OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5114, a bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide training for Department of Homeland Security personnel regarding the use of containment devices to prevent exposure to potential synthetic opioids, and for other purposes.

S. 5164

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. 5164, a bill to designate the Russian-based PMC Wagner Group as a foreign terrorist organization, and for other purposes.

S. 5192

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5192, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limitation on the credit for biomass stoves and boilers.

S. CON. RES. 47

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 47, a concurrent resolution commending the bravery, courage, and resolve of the women and men of Iran demonstrating in more than 80 cities and risking their safety to speak out against the Iranian regime's human rights abuses.

S. RES. 803

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 803, a resolution condemning the detention and death of Mahsa Amini and calling on the Government of Iran to end its systemic persecution of women.

AMENDMENT NO. 6424

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 6424 intended to be proposed to H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 864—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DRAFT UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION A/C.1/77/L.62 CALLING UPON MEMBER STATES TO COMMIT NOT TO CONDUCT DESTRUCTIVE DIRECT-ASCENT ANTI-SATELLITE MISSILE TESTS, INTRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES AT THE 77TH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KING, Mr. KELLY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MARKEY, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 864

Whereas the United States is joined by countries around the world in relying on Earth-orbiting satellites for—

- (1) navigation;
- (2) communications;
- (3) financial transactions;
- (4) media broadcasting;
- (5) agriculture;
- (6) detection and surveillance of threats and disasters;
- (7) scientific research; and
- (8) monitoring and forecasting of environmental parameters, including—
 - (A) weather;
 - (B) ocean conditions; and
 - (C) vegetation health;

Whereas the United States is tracking more than 47,000 objects orbiting the Earth that are larger than 10 centimeters, an increase of 47 percent since January 2021, and further estimates a population of more than 100,000,000 objects larger than 1 millimeter orbiting the Earth;

Whereas orbital maneuvering to avoid collisions consumes onboard propellant and shortens the lifespans of spacecraft missions;

Whereas the proliferation of satellites and debris orbiting the Earth results in millions of potential collision warnings issued by the United States Space Command each year, while satellites and debris are expected to continue increasing exponentially;

Whereas destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests create large and dispersed orbiting debris fields that deny satellites access to needed orbital space and threaten to inadvertently destroy other satellites and spacecraft for decades after such tests;

Whereas a destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile test conducted by the Russian Federation on November 15, 2021, long after the dangers of orbital debris became well known, produced more than 1,500 pieces of identifiable debris and threatened the safety of astronauts and cosmonauts aboard the International Space Station;

Whereas a destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile test conducted by the People's Republic of China on January 11, 2007, created at least 3,400 pieces of debris, of which 79 percent is predicted to be in orbit 100 years after the event;

Whereas the United States adopted a voluntary moratorium on the destructive testing of direct-ascent anti-satellite missile systems in April 2022;

Whereas methods other than destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite tests are available to test defense capabilities;

Whereas the international community has previously banned destructive activities in

space, including the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons;

Whereas, during a meeting of the Disarmament and International Security Committee of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, the United States introduced draft UN General Assembly Resolution A/C.1/77/L.62 calling upon member states to commit not to conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests;

Whereas, on November 1, 2022, the Disarmament and International Security Committee approved the draft resolution by a vote of 154 to 8, demonstrating broad international support for the efforts of the United States and sending it to the UN General Assembly for consideration; and

Whereas 8 countries have followed the example of the United States and committed not to conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile testing, including—

- (1) Canada in May 2022;
- (2) New Zealand in July 2022;
- (3) Germany in September 2022;
- (4) Japan in September 2022;
- (5) the United Kingdom in October 2022;
- (6) South Korea in October 2022;
- (7) Switzerland in October 2022;
- (8) Australia in October 2022; and
- (9) France in December 2022: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for—
(A) the United Nations General Assembly Resolution introduced by the United States to call upon member states to commit not to conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests; and

(B) the commitment of the United States to the peaceful and safe use of outer space;

(2) recognizes Canada, New Zealand, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, South Korea, Switzerland, Australia, and France for following the United States in pledging to not conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests; and

(3) calls on other nations, particularly nations with significant assets in space and that have previously tested destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missiles and nations that recognize the indispensable benefits provided by space capabilities, to join the United States in adopting a voluntary moratorium on the destructive testing of direct-ascent anti-satellite missile systems.

SENATE RESOLUTION 865—COMMENDING AND CONGRATULATING THE NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY LUMBERJACKS MEN'S CROSS COUNTRY TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2022 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CROSS COUNTRY NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Ms. SINEMA (for herself and Mr. KELLY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 865

Whereas, on November 19, 2022, the Northern Arizona University Lumberjacks Men's Cross Country Team (referred to in this preamble as the "Lumberjacks") won the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the "NCAA") Men's Cross Country National Championship by defeating 31 teams with a score of 83 points in Stillwater, Oklahoma;

Whereas the Lumberjacks claimed the 2022 Big Sky Conference Men's Cross Country Championship;

Whereas Lumberjacks runner Nico Young won the individual 2022 Big Sky Conference Men's Cross Country title;

Whereas the Lumberjacks have won 30 Big Sky Conference Men's Cross Country Championships since 1970;

Whereas the Lumberjacks have appeared at the NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship 31 times;

Whereas the victory of the Lumberjacks in 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship represents the sixth national championship in the history of the Northern Arizona University men's cross country program;

Whereas the 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship signifies the sixth national championship in seven years and third national championship in a row for the Lumberjacks;

Whereas the 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship represents the second "three-peat" for the Lumberjacks after having won national championships in 2016, 2017, and 2018, and 2020, 2021, and 2022;

Whereas the Lumberjacks finished as the runner-up at NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championships in 1988, 1995, 2013, and 2019;

Whereas, at the 2022 Men's NCAA Cross Country National Championship, remarkable performances by Lumberjack runners included—

(1) Nico Young finishing second overall with a time of 28:44.5;

(2) Drew Bosley finishing third overall with a time of 28:55.9;

(3) Santiago Prosser finishing 19th overall with a time of 29:19.5;

(4) Brodey Hasty finishing 25th overall with a time of 29:27.2;

(5) George Kusche finishing 39th overall with a time of 29:34.9;

(6) Ryan Raff finishing 88th overall with a time of 30:08.6; and

(7) Colin Sahlman finishing 151st overall with a time of 30:37.0;

Whereas 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country All-American honors were awarded to the top 5 Lumberjacks runners—

(1) Nico Young, who earned his third All-American honor, after also earning the honor in 2020 and 2021;

(2) Drew Bosley, who earned his third All-American honor, after also earning the honor in 2019 and 2021;

(3) Brodey Hasty, who earned his second All-American honor, after also earning the honor in 2021;

(4) George Kusche, who earned his second All-American honor, after also earning the honor in 2021; and

(5) Santiago Prosser, who earned his first All-American honor;

Whereas Ryan Raff has been a member of 4 Lumberjacks NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship teams, in 2018, 2020, 2021, and 2022;

Whereas the top 5 Lumberjacks runners enabled the Lumberjacks to claim the 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship in the first ever tie-break over the Oklahoma State University Cowboys by a score of 3 to 2;

Whereas Northern Arizona University Director of Cross Country and Track & Field Mike Smith has become a distinguished coach and leader in the cross country community, which is evidenced by his—

(1) leadership of the Lumberjacks to 5 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championships;

(2) achievement of 5 Big Sky Conference Coach of the Year Honors for Men's Cross Country, in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2022; and

(3) achievement of 5 Big Sky Conference Coach of the Year Honors for Women's Cross Country, in 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022; and

Whereas the Lumberjacks bring pride to the State of Arizona and to the entire cross country community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the Northern Arizona University Lumberjacks Men's Cross Country Team for winning the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association Men's Cross Country National Championship;

(2) recognizes the excellence and dedication of all coaches, support staff, and players whose contributions led to victory in the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association Men's Cross Country National Championship;

(3) celebrates alongside the students and faculty of Northern Arizona University and all fans of the Northern Arizona University Lumberjacks cross country team; and

(4) requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) Dr. José Luis Cruz Rivera, President of Northern Arizona University;

(B) Mike Marlow, Vice President for Intercollegiate Athletics at Northern Arizona University; and

(C) Mike Smith, Director of Cross Country and Track & Field at Northern Arizona University.

SENATE RESOLUTION 866—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 2022 AS "NATIONAL CO-OP MONTH" AND COMMENDING THE COOPERATIVE BUSINESS MODEL AND THE MEMBER-OWNERS, BUSINESSES, EMPLOYEES, FARMERS, RANCHERS, AND PRACTITIONERS WHO USE THE COOPERATIVE BUSINESS MODEL TO POSITIVELY IMPACT THE ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 866

Whereas a cooperative—

(1) is a business that is owned and governed by its members, who are the individuals who use the business, create the products of the business, or manage the operation of the business; and

(2) operates under the 7 principles of—

(A) voluntary open membership;

(B) democratic control;

(C) owner economic participation;

(D) autonomy and independence;

(E) education, training, and information;

(F) cooperation among cooperatives; and

(G) concern for community;

Whereas cooperative entrepreneurs can be found in almost every economic sector in the United States, throughout all 50 States and territories, and in every congressional district in the United States;

Whereas cooperatives help farmers increase incomes and become more resilient to economic business cycles by working together to plan and prepare for the future, while contributing significantly to the economic activity in the agriculture and food markets of the United States;

Whereas the roughly 2,100 agricultural cooperatives in the United States operate more than 8,000 facilities, employ \$96,000,000,000 in assets, and generate nearly \$204,000,000,000 in business;

Whereas the majority of the 2,000,000 farmers in the United States belong to an agricultural cooperative;

Whereas agricultural cooperatives offer members the opportunity to access the commodity value-added profits throughout the

handling, processing, and distribution chains;

Whereas member-owners in agricultural cooperatives are dedicated to providing the highest quality product for consumers;

Whereas agricultural cooperatives add significant benefits to the economic well-being of rural areas of the United States by providing more than 250,000 jobs with annual wages totaling more than \$8,000,000,000;

Whereas agricultural cooperatives provide resources to their member-owners, such as low-cost supplies, effective marketing, and services;

Whereas farmer members in agricultural cooperatives have the opportunity to pool resources and reinvest profits into the communities of the farmer members;

Whereas the principles of cooperation and the cooperative business model help smallholder farmers organize themselves and gain access to local and global markets, training, improved inputs, and aggregated sales and marketing;

Whereas the cooperative business model provides farmers ownership over their economic decisions, a focus on learning, and a broader understanding of environmental and social concerns;

Whereas the cooperative business model has been used throughout the history of the United States to advance civil rights and to help ensure that all people have equal access to economic opportunity;

Whereas cooperative values promote self-determination and democratic rights for all people;

Whereas the comprehensive global food security strategy established under section 5 of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9304) (commonly known as "Feed the Future") and the Cooperative Development Program of the United States Agency for International Development use cooperative principles and the cooperative business model to advance international development, nutrition, resilience, and economic security;

Whereas the Interagency Working Group on Cooperative Development—

(1) is an interagency group that is coordinated and chaired by the Secretary of Agriculture to foster cooperative development and ensure coordination with Federal agencies and national and local cooperative organizations that have cooperative programs and interests; and

(2) as of the date of introduction of this resolution, had organized 6 meetings;

Whereas the bipartisan Congressional Cooperative Business Caucus unites Members of Congress to—

(1) create a better-informed electorate and a more educated public on the important role that cooperatives play in the economy of the United States and the world;

(2) promote the cooperative business model, because that model ensures that consumers have access to high-quality goods and services at competitive prices and costs that improve the lives of individuals, families, and their communities; and

(3) address and correct awareness challenges among the public and within the Federal Government relating to what cooperatives look like, who participates in cooperatives, where cooperatives are located, and why individuals choose cooperatives;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census, as part of the 2017 Economic Census, asked each business if the business was organized as a cooperative, and the responses of businesses yielded both quantitative and qualitative data on the effects and importance of cooperatives across the economy of the United States;

Whereas, throughout the rural United States, many utility service providers operate as cooperatives and are tasked with the