

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “No TikTok on Government Devices Act”.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF TIKTOK.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) the term “covered application” means the social networking service TikTok or any successor application or service developed or provided by ByteDance Limited or an entity owned by ByteDance Limited;

(2) the term “executive agency” has the meaning given that term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code; and

(3) the term “information technology” has the meaning given that term in section 11101 of title 40, United States Code.

(b) **PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF TIKTOK.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Defense, and consistent with the information security requirements under subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, shall develop standards and guidelines for executive agencies requiring the removal of any covered application from information technology.

(2) **NATIONAL SECURITY AND RESEARCH EXCEPTIONS.**—The standards and guidelines developed under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) exceptions for law enforcement activities, national security interests and activities, and security researchers; and

(B) for any authorized use of a covered application under an exception, requirements for agencies to develop and document risk mitigation actions for such use.

HAZARD ELIGIBILITY AND LOCAL PROJECTS ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged and the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1917.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1917) to modify eligibility requirements for certain hazard mitigation assistance programs, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Peters substitute amendment, which is at the desk, be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 6525) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Hazard Eligibility and Local Projects Act”.

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY TO BEGIN IMPLEMENTATION OF ACQUISITION AND DEMOLITION ASSISTANCE PROJECTS.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(2) **COVERED PROJECT.**—The term “covered project” means a project that—

(A) is an acquisition and demolition project for which an entity began implementation, including planning or construction, before or after requesting assistance for the project under a hazard mitigation assistance program; and

(B) qualifies for a categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(3) **HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.**—The term “hazard mitigation assistance program” means—

(A) any grant program authorized under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133);

(B) the hazard mitigation grant program authorized under section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c); and

(C) the flood mitigation assistance program authorized under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c).

(b) **ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE FOR COVERED PROJECTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An entity seeking assistance under a hazard mitigation assistance program may be eligible to receive that assistance for a covered project if—

(A) the entity—

(i) complies with all other eligibility requirements of the hazard mitigation assistance program for acquisition or demolition projects, including extinguishing all incompatible encumbrances; and

(ii) complies with all Federal requirements for the covered project; and

(B) the Administrator determines that the covered project—

(i) qualifies for a categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(ii) is compliant with applicable floodplain management and protection of wetland regulations and criteria; and

(iii) does not require consultation under any other environmental or historic preservation law or regulation or involve any extraordinary circumstances.

(2) **COSTS INCURRED.**—An entity seeking assistance under a hazard mitigation assistance program shall be responsible for any project costs incurred by the entity for a covered project if the covered project is not awarded, or is determined to be ineligible for, assistance.

(c) **APPLICABILITY.**—This Act shall apply to covered projects started on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on use of the authority under this Act, including—

(1) how many applicants used the authority;

(2) how many applicants using the authority successfully obtained a grant;

(3) how many applicants were not able to successfully obtain a grant;

(4) the reasons applicants were not able to obtain a grant; and

(5) the extent to which applicants using the authority were able to comply with all necessary Federal environmental, historic preservation, and other related laws and regulations.

(e) **TERMINATION.**—The authority provided under this Act shall cease to be effective on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The bill (H.R. 1917), as amended, was passed.

SMALL BUSINESS CYBER TRAINING ACT OF 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask the Chair lay before the Senate the message to accompany S. 1687.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 1687) entitled “An Act to amend section 21 of the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for small business development center counselors, and for other purposes.”, do pass with an amendment.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to concur in the House amendment, and I ask unanimous consent that the motion be agreed to and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

TRIBUTE TO LARRY SUFFREDIN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, one of the frustrations of local government is that good work tends to go unnoticed. If the streets are clean and the trains run on time, it can be easy to overlook the hours upon hours of work and collaboration that go into good governance.

And in my home State of Illinois, we have a team of heroes working behind the scenes of local government every day, in the second-largest county in the country. They are the 17 members of the Cook County Board of Commissioners. And each one of them is responsible for funding Cook County’s many agencies, keeping our streets safe, and providing oversight for everything from Chicago’s courtrooms to one of the largest health systems in America.

This year, one of Cook County’s best is retiring after nearly 20 years of effective, dedicated service to the 13th district. His name is Larry Suffredin. And I have been honored to count him as a friend and admire his leadership for many years.

Larry entered office as a reformer, a title he has proudly lived up to since he was first elected to the board of commissioners in 2002. Over the past two decades, he has been a staunch advocate for the health and safety of his constituents—from Rogers Park to Glencoe—and an expert on the innerworkings of county government.

But long before Larry was elected commissioner, his commitment to the people of Cook County was clear to anyone who knew him.

In fact, it is a commitment he demonstrated all the way back in the sixth grade, when he was hired for his first job: delivering newspapers to his neighbors in Westchester, IL. In Larry's words, it was a job that "helped me figure out how to deal with people." And it meant waking up early in the morning, keeping close track over each stop on his route, and—occasionally—outrunning his neighbors' dogs.

It was an experience that melded together two of Larry's great qualities: his assiduous attention to detail and his determination to help his community however he could.

By the time Larry graduated high school, he had set his sights on a career in law. And after earning his bachelor's degree from Loyola in Chicago, he made his way to Washington, where he—like me—attended Georgetown Law. He actually received his J.D. just 3 years after me.

With his law degree and sharp mind, Larry could have easily landed a comfortable job at a big law firm, but instead, he enlisted in the Air Force and served as a captain in the U.S. Air Force Reserves.

After being honorably discharged, Larry returned home to Cook County to serve his community as an assistant public defender. In just 2 years, he tried 32 cases to verdict.

It was around this time that Larry started developing a reputation as an outstanding attorney. He distinguished himself in the courtroom with his knowledge of the law and a masterful command of the complexities of State government. Soon enough, the calls started flooding into Larry's office, and over the past several decades, he has been hired to argue cases before courts at every level, even the U.S. Supreme Court.

But no matter how far his legal talents took him, Larry's heart always led him back to Chicagoland.

And soon after Larry was elected to the board of commissioners, he emerged as one of Cook County's strongest advocates. Over the years, I have had the privilege of working alongside Larry. For instance, in 2008, he was instrumental in saving the Cook County Health System from financial collapse. Under his leadership, the county created an independent health board, a decision that received criticism at the time but, in retrospect, was both courageous and wise. Thanks to Larry, the Cook County Health System is still in operation today, providing comprehensive care that would not have been possible without the creation of that independent board.

As commissioner, Larry has also been a champion for transparency. One of his first accomplishments was codifying the Cook County code of ordinances for the first time ever. Now, that may not sound like a big deal, but for the residents of Cook County, it was a game changer; it meant that everyday citizens could keep tabs on the

Cook County Board, along with the laws making their way through the legislative process. It was a testament to one of Larry's core values: that government works best when it is both clear and accessible. That is why, as commissioner, he has regularly held community meetings with his constituents—to personally answer their questions about newly enacted laws or provide his take on the latest county board meetings.

If you ask Larry, he would likely tell you that one of his proudest accomplishments in county government is the work he has done as Forest Preserve Commissioner. Cook County's forest preserves encompass 70,000 acres of wild, wonderful nature. In Larry's words, "it's one of the most beautiful things we have . . . [the preserves hold] about 85 percent of all the stormwater runoff in the area. It gives us oxygen, because of all the trees. There are so many things that this land does to improve the quality of life in our area that we just take for granted."

Well, under Larry's leadership, these forest preserves have never been taken for granted. In one of his last acts as commissioner, Larry pushed for a bond referendum to fund the cost of the preserves' restoration and maintenance. In last month's election, the referendum passed, with the vast majority of Cook County voters supporting it.

Perhaps one of the only enemies that Larry has made throughout his years of service to Cook County is the gun lobby. Back in 2006, he spearheaded an ordinance banning assault weapons in Cook County. And that measure has withstood one legal challenge after another, making Larry one of the most effective advocates for gun safety reform in all of Illinois.

It is hard to imagine Cook County government without Larry at the helm. But his legacy will be felt for years and decades to come by the more than 5 million Illinoisans who call Cook County home.

For every resident appealing a property tax assessment or enjoying a sunny day by Bullfrog Lake, Larry has made a world of difference.

Larry, I want to thank you for everything you have done for our friends and family in Chicagoland. I am grateful for your many years of partnership and friendship.

Loretta and I look forward to celebrating your retirement with you, your wife Gloria, and your two children, who have grown up right before our eyes, Tom and Elizabeth.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I would like to ask unanimous consent that the attached Joint Explanatory Statement appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in conjunction with H.R. 7776, the JAMES M. INHOFE National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY TITLE LXXXI OF DIVISION H OF THE HOUSE AMENDMENT TO THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 7776, THE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2022

[JAMES M. INHOFE NATIONAL DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023]

Mr. Carper. Mr. President, the following statement is the Joint Explanatory Statement for Title LXXXI of Division H of H.R. 7776. An identical joint explanatory statement was submitted to the Congressional Record by House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chairman Peter DeFazio on December 8, 2022.

H.R. 7776, the Water Resources Development Act of 2022 (WRDA 2022) as passed by the House of Representatives and amended by the Senate is the legislative vehicle for the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2023. This joint explanatory statement, submitted on behalf of Chair Peter DeFazio and Ranking Member Sam Graves of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and Chair Tom Carper and Ranking Member Shelly Moore Capito of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, reflects the view of the bicameral Chairs and Ranking Members responsible for managing negotiations to develop a final version of WRDA 2022, hereafter in this statement referred to as "the managers." This statement of the managers describes the intent of the final legislation and the manner in which provisions in disagreement between the House of Representatives and the Senate have been resolved.

Background

WRDA 2022 primarily addresses the Civil Works program of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). The bill supports the nation's global economic competitiveness and environmental resilience by authorizing the Corps to undertake projects, programs, and initiatives in their Civil Works program relating to navigation, ecosystem restoration, flood and coastal storm risk management, hydropower, recreation, emergency management, and water supply.

A water resources development act (WRDA) is the authorizing legislation for the programs and projects of the Corps' Civil Works program. Ideally enacted every two years, such an act is the main vehicle for authorizing water resources development projects to be studied, planned, and developed by the Corps. WRDAs typically authorize new water resources development projects pursuant to completed feasibility study reports from the Chief of Engineers, modifications to existing projects pursuant to reports from the Director of Civil Works, other modifications to existing projects, study authorizations for new projects, the authorization of miscellaneous projects consistent with the Corps' programs that also demonstrate a Federal interest, and other programmatic changes to the Corps' authorities. Projects and programs contained in WRDAs fall within one or more of the Corps' Civil Works' missions and authorities, which include navigation, ecosystem restoration, flood and coastal storm risk management, hydropower, recreation, regulatory, emergency management, and water supply.

General Overview of WRDA 2022

WRDA 2022 includes provisions that will strengthen the United States' economic and national security, reduce the Corps' administrative burdens, enable faster implementation of projects, increase water supply reliability, quality, and quantity, promote assistance to economically disadvantaged