

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
FIRE FIGHTERS,  
Washington, DC, November 12, 2024.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.  
Hon. HAKEEM JEFFRIES,  
House Minority Leader,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER JOHNSON AND LEADER JEFFRIES: On behalf of the more than 352,000 members of the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF), thank you for bringing the Social Security Fairness Act (H.R. 82) to a vote on the House Floor. With this vote, the House is poised to make the pivotal decision to restore a dignified retirement to countless retired fire fighters, emergency medical workers, and other public servants. I urge you and your colleagues to vote YES on H.R. 82, and end the misguided denial of benefits that has robbed these men and women of their rightfully-earned benefits.

Every day, fire fighters and emergency medical workers risk their lives and well-being for the greater good. They spend their careers serving our communities, often juggling multiple jobs to support their families—generally while paying into Social Security based on their private-sector earnings. These men and women rightfully expect to receive full Social Security benefits in retirement. The cruel reality is that the WEP and GPO strip away nearly \$500 per month from these retirees, leaving them to struggle in retirement.

The House now holds the power to stand up for these brave men and women. Voting YES on H.R. 82 will restore dignity and fairness to retirees' lives and prove that their sacrifices are honored. This is your chance to make a lasting impact and help the first responders who have given our nation so much. IAFF members are simply asking for fairness and to receive the benefits that they have paid into and earned throughout their careers.

Our union deeply appreciates your work to build a safer and more dignified fire service. Passing H.R. 82 will ensure a system that is fair for public servants and allows retirees to have the retirements that they have earned. I urge you and your colleagues to continue supporting retired fire fighters by voting to pass H.R. 82. Let's get this bill to the Senate and call upon them to follow your lead.

Sincerely,

EDWARD A. KELLY,  
General President.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF  
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO,  
Washington, DC, November 12, 2024.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), which represents over 750,000 federal and District of Columbia employees at over 70 different agencies, I write to offer our strong endorsement of H.R. 82, the "Social Security Fairness Act of 2023," and our strong opposition to H.R. 5342, the "Equal Treatment of Public Servants Act of 2023," and urge you to vote for H.R. 82 and against H.R. 5342 when they are considered on the House floor today.

H.R. 82 would eliminate the Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) and Government Pension Offset (GPO), penalties that unfairly deny workers, their spouses, and their children the Social Security benefits earned through their FICA payroll tax contribution. Social Security benefits are modest, but enough to keep millions of seniors, children, disabled individuals and their families out of poverty. The WEP and GPO unfairly target Social Security benefits earned by public service workers, including teach-

ers, police officers, firefighters and hundreds of thousands of federal retirees under the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS). In total, more than two million Americans have their earned benefits reduced or eliminated by the WEP and around 800,000 Americans have benefits reduced or eliminated by the GPO. These penalties disproportionately affect lower-income workers. About 68 percent of those impacted by the GPO have their benefit fully offset, which means they lose every penny of their promised Social Security benefit. That is why we stand with the 330 bipartisan cosponsors in supporting H.R. 82.

H.R. 5342, the Equal Treatment of Public Servants Act of 2023 is deeply flawed and would hurt millions of more people than it helps. While the bill would slightly increase benefits for nearly one million future retirees, it would decrease benefits for 14 million retirees. The bill also does nothing to provide relief from the unfair GPO. Finally, this bill eliminates an important exemption from WEP for former public employees not receiving a government pension.

AFGE fully supports H.R. 82, the Social Security Fairness Act and encourages you to vote in favor of this much needed legislation. We also urge you to vote against H.R. 5352, which would enact new penalties harming public servants and their families.

Sincerely,

JULIE TIPPENS,  
Director of Legislation.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, all of these groups are supporting this bill and urging a "no" vote on the other bill, H.R. 5342.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 82, the Social Security Fairness Act. This bill is a critical step to ensure fair treatment for hardworking Americans who have dedicated their lives to public service. In Virginia alone, nearly 8,000 individuals are unfairly impacted by the Government Pension Offset, and over 46,000 Virginians suffer from reduced Social Security benefits due to the Windfall Elimination Provision. These provisions penalize teachers, police officers, firefighters, and other dedicated public servants, denying them benefits they have rightfully earned. We must correct these inequities. Most public servants aren't in it for the money—rather, they've decided to work in government because they want to serve their country. For their dedication to service, they should be rewarded, not penalized for their well-earned pension.

Those affected by WEP and GPO are unfairly penalized because these provisions reduce or even eliminate Social Security benefits for retirees who have paid into the system over the course of their careers. The Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) decreases Social Security benefits for individuals who receive pensions from jobs not covered by Social Security, such as teachers or local government workers, regardless of their income or total lifetime contributions. In reality, this results in a situation wherein workers who have paid into the system but split their careers between covered and non-covered employment see a disproportionate reduction in benefits.

The Government Pension Offset (GPO) adds to this unfairness by reducing spousal or survivor benefits by two-thirds of the individual's government pension, affecting many retirees who rely on spousal benefits for finan-

cial stability. This provision especially impacts lower-income retirees, such as widows, who can lose most or all of their benefits simply because they served in public-sector roles. In short, these provisions punish individuals and their families for dedicating their lives to public service, and make it harder for such individuals to have a secure retirement.

Through this bill, which repeals WEP and GPO, we can provide much-needed relief to public sector retirees and their families who often rely in part on Social Security benefits for financial security. This bill is about fairness, equity, and honoring our commitment to individuals who have served their communities. As such, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 82.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### STOP TERROR-FINANCING AND TAX PENALTIES ON AMERICAN HOSTAGES ACT

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9495) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to postpone tax deadlines and reimburse paid late fees for United States nationals who are unlawfully or wrongfully detained or held hostage abroad, to terminate the tax-exempt status of terrorist supporting organizations, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 9495

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Stop Terror-Financing and Tax Penalties on American Hostages Act".

#### SEC. 2. POSTPONEMENT OF TAX DEADLINES FOR HOSTAGES AND INDIVIDUALS WRONGFULLY DETAINED ABROAD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 77 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 7510 the following new section: "SEC. 7511. TIME FOR PERFORMING CERTAIN ACTS POSTPONED FOR HOSTAGES AND INDIVIDUALS WRONGFULLY DETAINED ABROAD.

"(a) TIME TO BE DISREGARDED.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The period during which an applicable individual was unlawfully or wrongfully detained abroad, or held hostage abroad, shall be disregarded in determining, under the internal revenue laws, in respect of any tax liability of such individual—

"(A) whether any of the acts described in section 7508(a)(1) were performed within the time prescribed thereof (determined without regard to extension under any other provision of this subtitle for periods after the initial date (as determined by the Secretary) on

which such individual was unlawfully or wrongfully detained abroad or held hostage abroad),

“(B) the amount of any interest, penalty, additional amount, or addition to the tax for periods after such date, and

“(C) the amount of any credit or refund.

“(2) APPLICATION TO SPOUSE.—The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply to the spouse of any individual entitled to the benefits of such paragraph.

“(b) APPLICABLE INDIVIDUAL.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘applicable individual’ means any individual who is—

“(A) a United States national unlawfully or wrongfully detained abroad, as determined under section 302 of the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 1741), or

“(B) a United States national taken hostage abroad, as determined pursuant to the findings of the Hostage Recovery Fusion Cell (as described in section 304 of the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 1741b)).

“(2) INFORMATION PROVIDED TO TREASURY.—For purposes of identifying individuals described in paragraph (1), not later than January 1, 2025, and annually thereafter—

“(A) the Secretary of State shall provide the Secretary with a list of the individuals described in paragraph (1)(A), as well as any other information necessary to identify such individuals, and

“(B) the Attorney General, acting through the Hostage Recovery Fusion Cell, shall provide the Secretary with a list of the individuals described in paragraph (1)(B), as well as any other information necessary to identify such individuals.

“(c) SPECIAL RULE FOR OVERPAYMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply for purposes of determining the amount of interest on any overpayment of tax.

“(2) SPECIAL RULES.—If an individual is entitled to the benefits of subsection (a) with respect to any return and such return is timely filed (determined after the application of such subsection), subsections (b)(3) and (e) of section 6611 shall not apply.

“(d) MODIFICATION OF TREASURY DATABASES AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS.—The Secretary shall ensure that databases and information systems of the Department of the Treasury are updated as necessary to ensure that statute expiration dates, interest and penalty accrual, and collection activities are suspended consistent with the application of subsection (a).

“(e) REFUND AND ABATEMENT OF PENALTIES AND FINES IMPOSED PRIOR TO IDENTIFICATION AS APPLICABLE INDIVIDUAL.—In the case of any applicable individual—

“(1) for whom any interest, penalty, additional amount, or addition to the tax in respect to any tax liability for any taxable year ending during the period described in subsection (a)(1) was assessed or collected, and

“(2) who was, subsequent to such assessment or collection, determined to be an individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall abate any such assessment and refund any amount collected to such applicable individual in the same manner as any refund of an overpayment of tax under section 6402.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 77 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 7510 the following new item:

“Sec. 7511. Time for performing certain acts postponed for hostages and individuals wrongfully detained abroad.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of enactment of this Act.

### SEC. 3. REFUND AND ABATEMENT OF PENALTIES AND FINES PAID BY ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7511 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by section 2, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) REFUND AND ABATEMENT OF PENALTIES AND FINES PAID BY ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS WITH RESPECT TO PERIODS PRIOR TO DATE OF ENACTMENT OF THIS SECTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than January 1, 2025, the Secretary (in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General) shall establish a program to allow any eligible individual (or the spouse or any dependent (as defined in section 152) of such individual) to apply for a refund or an abatement of any amount described in paragraph (2) (including interest) to the extent such amount was attributable to the applicable period.

“(B) IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS.—Not later than January 1, 2025, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, acting through the Hostage Recovery Fusion Cell (as described in section 304 of the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 1741b)), shall—

“(i) compile a list, based on such information as is available, of individuals who were applicable individuals during the applicable period, and

“(ii) provide the list described in clause (i) to the Secretary.

“(C) NOTICE.—For purposes of carrying out the program described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary (in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General) shall, with respect to any individual identified under subparagraph (B), provide notice to such individual—

“(i) in the case of an individual who has been released on or before the date of enactment of this subsection, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, or

“(ii) in the case of an individual who is released after the date of enactment of this subsection, not later than 90 days after the date on which such individual is released, that such individual may be eligible for a refund or an abatement of any amount described in paragraph (2) pursuant to the program described in subparagraph (A).

“(D) AUTHORIZATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), in the case of any refund described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall issue such refund to the eligible individual in the same manner as any refund of an overpayment of tax.

“(ii) EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON TIME FOR REFUND.—With respect to any refund under subparagraph (A)—

“(I) the 3-year period of limitation prescribed by section 6511(a) shall be extended until the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date that the notice described in subparagraph (C) is provided to the eligible individual, and

“(II) any limitation under section 6511(b)(2) shall not apply.

“(2) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘eligible individual’ means any applicable individual who, for any taxable year ending during the applicable period, paid or incurred any interest, penalty,

additional amount, or addition to the tax in respect to any tax liability for such year of such individual based on a determination that an act described in section 7508(a)(1) which was not performed by the time prescribed therefor (without regard to any extensions).

“(3) APPLICABLE PERIOD.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘applicable period’ means the period—

“(A) beginning on January 1, 2021, and

“(B) ending on the date of enactment of this subsection.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

### SEC. 4. TERMINATION OF TAX-EXEMPT STATUS OF TERRORIST SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 501(p) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(8) APPLICATION TO TERRORIST SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, in the case of any terrorist supporting organization—

“(i) such organization (and the designation of such organization under subparagraph (B)) shall be treated as described in paragraph (2), and

“(ii) the period of suspension described in paragraph (3) with respect to such organization shall be treated as beginning on the date that the Secretary designates such organization under subparagraph (B) and ending on the date that the Secretary rescinds such designation under subparagraph (D).

“(B) TERRORIST SUPPORTING ORGANIZATION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘terrorist supporting organization’ means any organization which is designated by the Secretary as having provided, during the 3-year period ending on the date of such designation, material support or resources (within the meaning of section 2339B of title 18, United States Code) to an organization described in paragraph (2) (determined after the application of this paragraph to such organization) in excess of a de minimis amount.

“(C) DESIGNATION PROCEDURE.—

“(i) NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—Prior to designating any organization as a terrorist supporting organization under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall mail to the most recent mailing address provided by such organization on the organization’s annual return or notice under section 6033 (or subsequent form indicating a change of address) a written notice which includes—

“(I) a statement that the Secretary will designate such organization as a terrorist supporting organization unless the organization satisfies the requirements of subclause (I) or (II) of clause (ii),

“(II) the name of the organization or organizations with respect to which the Secretary has determined such organization provided material support or sources as described in subparagraph (B), and

“(III) a description of such material support or resources to the extent consistent with national security and law enforcement interests.

“(ii) OPPORTUNITY TO CURE.—In the case of any notice provided to an organization under clause (i), the Secretary shall, at the close of the 90-day period beginning on the date that such notice was sent, designate such organization as a terrorist supporting organization under subparagraph (B) if (and only if) such organization has not (during such period)—

“(I) demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Secretary that such organization did not

provide the material support or resources referred to in subparagraph (B), or

“(II) made reasonable efforts to have such support or resources returned to such organization and certified in writing to the Secretary that such organization will not provide any further support or resources to organizations described in paragraph (2). A certification under subclause (II) shall not be treated as valid if the organization making such certification has provided any other such certification during the preceding 5 years.

“(D) RESCISSION.—The Secretary shall rescind a designation under subparagraph (B) if (and only if)—

“(i) the Secretary determines that such designation was erroneous,

“(ii) after the Secretary receives a written certification from an organization that such organization did not receive the notice described in subparagraph (C)(i)—

“(I) the Secretary determines that it is reasonable to believe that such organization did not receive such notice, and

“(II) such organization satisfies the requirements of subclause (I) or (II) of subparagraph (C)(ii) (determined after taking into account the last sentence thereof), or

“(iii) the Secretary determines, with respect to all organizations to which the material support or resources referred to in subparagraph (B) were provided, the periods of suspension under paragraph (3) have ended. A certification described in the matter preceding subclause (I) of clause (II) shall not be treated as valid if the organization making such certification has provided any other such certification during the preceding 5 years.

“(E) ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW BY INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE INDEPENDENT OFFICE OF APPEALS.—In the case of the designation of an organization by the Secretary as a terrorist supporting organization under subparagraph (B), a dispute regarding such designation shall be subject to resolution by the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals under section 7803(e) in the same manner as if such designation were made by the Internal Revenue Service and paragraph (5) of this subsection did not apply.

“(F) JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURTS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (5), the United States district courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction to review a final determination with respect to an organization's designation as a terrorist supporting organization under subparagraph (B). In the case of any such determination which was based on classified information (as defined in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act), such information may be submitted to the reviewing court ex parte and in camera. For purposes of this subparagraph, a determination with respect to an organization's designation as a terrorist supporting organization shall not fail to be treated as a final determination merely because such organization fails to utilize the dispute resolution process of the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals provided under subparagraph (E).”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to designations made after the date of the enactment of this Act in taxable years ending after such date.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on this bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 9495, brought forward by Representatives TENNEY, KUSTOFF, and SCHNEIDER of the Ways and Means Committee, as well as Representative TITUS of Nevada.

This bill is about stopping the abuse of the tax code by organizations that support terrorism and ensuring that those who are held against their will by foreign governments or terrorists don't suffer further from tax penalties when they return home to America.

In the wake of Hamas' brutal attacks in Israel on October 7, 2023, we have discovered material support for terrorist organizations like Hamas right here in the United States, much of which has been funded by tax-exempt organizations receiving money from American taxpayers.

Tax-exempt status must be denied to any entity found to have provided material support to a terrorist organization. We must starve the aggressors of the resources they need to commit more atrocities.

At the same time, Hamas is still holding hostages in Gaza, including American citizens, kidnapped by the terrorist organization on October 7 of last year. We must honor the struggle of these victims. Unfortunately, they are made to suffer unintentionally due to aspects of our tax code.

When those who are wrongfully detained around the world—whether by terrorists or by governments—finally return to America, they could be subjected to tax bills, including penalties and interest on taxes that went unpaid during their captivity.

H.R. 9495, the Stop Terror-Financing and Tax Penalties on American Hostages Act, is the much-needed solution to both of these problems.

Under this legislation, the IRS will be given the tools it needs to ensure that American citizens held hostage or wrongfully detained and their families do not incur penalties for late tax payments while in captivity. American victims and their families already went through a nightmare. Tax penalties just add to the harm.

This legislation would also close the IRS loophole that terrorist organizations have exploited for years. It builds on the committee's antiterror financing efforts by prohibiting organizations from maintaining tax-exempt status if they are found to have provided material support or resources to a terrorist or terrorist-supporting organization within a 3-year period.

This issue is devastating. Let me provide two examples. One U.S.-based tax-exempt organization hired a so-called journalist in Gaza, who was a member of Hamas and was literally holding Israelis taken hostage on October 7 in his own home. He was paid using tax-exempt funds. He was paid using tax-exempt funds. That organization is still operating as a tax-exempt organization here in the U.S. today. Even though the Ways and Means Committee has called for the revocation of their status, the IRS Commissioner has yet to do anything.

Another tax-exempt organization based in the U.S. financially sponsored and funded a foreign group that was just designated by Treasury as a sham charity and a funder of terrorism. The IRS once again has yet to revoke the sponsor's tax-exempt status.

This legislation is needed. It received overwhelming bipartisan support in the Ways and Means Committee. I look forward to seeing H.R. 9495 receive even more bipartisan support here on the House floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes Donald Trump to recklessly impose a death penalty on any nonprofit in America that happens to be on his enemies list. With this bill, he can destroy the very life of civil society in this country, one group after another. Even though the group involved that he targets as a “terrorist-supporting” group has not violated a single law, even though the group or the public have not been presented with a shred of evidence for doing this, without offering any specific explanation or reason as to why the life is being taken out of this civil society group, and without providing a day in court, a hearing, and without any meaningful right of appeal, no matter how capricious, no matter how unjustified Trump's action may be.

H.R. 9495 is a repackaged version of legislation that was originally filed months ago, with good intentions, including that of some of my Democratic colleagues.

With Trump's election, the conditions have changed. The dangers of granting additional power to him are far outweighed by any benefits from this bill. This is the same Trump who vowed to be “dictator on day one” and has declared the greatest danger our country faces today is “the enemy within.”

This bill is now opposed by a growing number of civil society groups, over 120 groups—the ACLU, the Brennan Center for Justice, the NAACP, Planned Parenthood, the Center for American Progress, the American Federation of Teachers—a list that goes on and on—including the Freedom of the Press Foundation.

This legislation is done in the name of stopping financial support for terrorism. All of us support stopping terrorism. Like everyone here, I have done that, and I have previously voted for this very language not once but twice, though the last time it came before our committee, I voiced the very same concerns about the lack of due process that I voice today.

Since none of the deficiencies of this bill have been corrected and no amendment is offered today, we must reject it.

If he is on a march to make America Fascist, we do not need to supply Donald Trump with any additional weapons to accomplish his ill purpose. Our freedoms will not be destroyed in one great blow. No, it will be a thousand cuts over the term of this administration, undermining our liberties one after another.

To those who say that this bill only applies to groups that are supporting terrorism, consider how very expansive that term can be, both at home and abroad. The foreign tyrants who Donald Trump so much admires have imprisoned journalists, academics, and rights activists by claiming that they are supporters of terrorism.

State and Federal elected officials in this country have called for terrorism investigations or prosecution of major news outlets. Trump himself has criticized and labeled any racist activist as terrorist. Some have mischaracterized environmental groups as ecoterrorists. Under this bill, Trump's list of targets would only be limited by his imagination. There are not any guardrails in the bill.

For example, if Trump claimed that Democrats, myself included, who didn't clap enough for him in this Chamber when he gave his first State of the Union were traitors, that we were treasonous, we could be targeted. He could target organizations that assist refugees for harboring terrorists.

Planned Parenthood or a hospital could be targeted for the alleged terror of abortion. An environmental group could be mislabeled as an ecoterrorist. A private university that permits too many anti-Trump demonstrations could be targeted. A disability rights group that is objecting to Trump's interference with the Affordable Care Act could be targeted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, a shelter offering housing to LGBTQ youth could be targeted. A Vietnam Veterans of America group that previously declared Trump's attacks on Gold Star families disgraceful and un-American could be targeted.

Other possible targets might be think tanks that don't happen to think the way Trump wanted, groups fighting Christian nationalism, or simply any tax-exempt group not viewed as sufficiently pro-MAGA.

Now, let's talk about the two examples that the chairman just referred to. He thinks the IRS Commissioner has not acted swiftly enough, and it sounds like perhaps he is right. Well, who do you think appointed the IRS Commissioner? His name is Donald J. Trump.

The defect is not in the law as it exists today, but on the question of whether or not there is being proper administration of the law that exists today that can deal with terrorism.

If the real purpose of this bill, as well, were simply to postpone tax filing deadlines for the very small number of Americans who have been detained hostage, as wrong as that is, our approving right now the bill that has lingered here, as Republicans shelved it for 6 months, that the Senate approved to do that, to provide them that protection, we could put that bill on the President's desk right now.

The very fact that the Republicans used this claim of helping hostages is a subterfuge because what it is really about is empowering Trump to do more harm. They are, in essence, holding the hostages hostage once again.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President-elect.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, may the record also reflect the truth and the facts. The IRS Commissioner, Mr. Werfel, was appointed by President Biden, not President Trump. Let's get the facts straight.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Stop Terror-Financing and Tax Penalties on American Hostages Act, H.R. 9495.

The intent of this bill is simple, no American who has suffered the injustice of wrongful detention or hostage taking by our adversaries should return home to face penalties and interest from their own government.

Under current tax law, individuals who have been held against their will can be subject to late tax payment penalties and interest after returning home from captivity. Not only does this defy common sense, it defies compassion. This is an obvious flaw, and it only worsens the trauma of individuals and families who have already faced extraordinary challenges.

In addition to righting this egregious wrong, the bill revokes the tax-exempt status for organizations found to be supporting these terrorist groups; by the way, an initiative that passed unanimously in the House Ways and Means Committee.

Contrary to what some of my colleagues across the aisle believe, the American people do not want hard-earned tax dollars to be funneled to terrorist organizations. Numerous House Ways and Means Committee investigations have uncovered evidence

that groups like Samidoun, for example, are actively laundering funds through nonprofit organizations to terrorist organizations.

□ 1745

This comes at an important time as last month marked 1 year since Hamas' brutal attack on Israel, with many hostages currently being wrongfully detained at the hands of designated terrorist groups like Hamas.

The Stop Terror-Financing and Tax Penalties on American Hostages Act would ensure that American hostages, wrongful detainees, and their families are not further burdened with tax penalties and interest for circumstances beyond their control.

While I am thankful that we are taking a pivotal step today to correct this injustice, we must continue to fight to secure the release of Americans being illegally held abroad like my constituent, Ryan Corbett, a wonderful husband and father from Dansville, New York, who remains wrongfully detained by the Taliban.

Ryan Corbett has been wrongfully detained by the Taliban for 825 days, being held in a 9- by 9-foot basement cell without regular access to a bathroom, sunlight, or medical care. Ryan's health is deteriorating quickly, and the situation is dire.

I urge President Biden and Secretary Blinken to do everything in their power to bring Ryan home and reunite him with his amazing wife, Anna, and their three beautiful children, Ketsia, Miriam, and Caleb.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman JASON SMITH, Speaker MIKE JOHNSON, and Leader STEVE SCALISE for bringing this important bill to the floor. I also note that this bill passed unanimously out of the House Committee on Ways and Means, including with the support of Ranking Member RICHIE NEAL.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the Stop Terror-Financing and Tax Penalties on American Hostages Act to send a clear message that we stand by our fellow citizens who have endured unthinkable consequences abroad.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 seconds to tell the chairman he is absolutely right. I stand corrected concerning the IRS Commissioner. That is the only thing I stand corrected on, and I would be glad to join him in a further appeal to the current Commissioner if the facts are as you say because none of us want to see a dollar, profit or nonprofit, going to terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I also stand in opposition to H.R. 9495, which would provide this administration and any future administration with sweeping, unilateral authority to designate nonprofits as terror-supporting organizations and strip them of their tax-exempt status with no due process and

without sufficient evidence. The authorities provided in this bill are unnecessary and extremely dangerous if they ever fall into the wrong hands.

This legislation would do nothing to improve our ability to combat terrorism because there are already numerous legal mechanisms that effectively monitor and penalize nonprofits that provide support to terrorist organizations. No one in this esteemed body wants any nonprofits to direct even \$1 to a terrorist organization, and it is inappropriate to suggest otherwise.

In the hands of responsible government, the powers provided in this bill are redundant and duplicative. However, history is uncertain. Democracies, even ours, can wax and wane. Sometimes we have great Presidents, and sometimes we do not.

Under the leadership of an unscrupulous or authoritarian President, it is not hard to imagine how that administration could use the powers in this bill to hinder or dismantle organizations they don't like. Remember, there would be no due process, no right of appeal, no right to see the evidence against them, no path to cure.

It is deeply unfortunate this bill was combined with commonsense legislation—led by my friends, Representatives DINA TITUS and CLAUDIA TENNEY, and me—that would have allowed the IRS to waive or postpone fines and fees on taxpayers who have been unlawfully detained or held hostage overseas and not been able to pay their taxes on time. I was pleased to see that piece of legislation unanimously pass the Senate earlier this year. However, its pairing with these deeply controversial provisions in H.R. 9495 risks those provisions ever becoming law.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons, I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 9495, and I hope that we can find a path forward to provide desperately needed relief for Americans who have been wrongfully detained overseas.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I have a question for Mr. BEYER.

The bill the gentleman has is the same one that the Senate passed 6 months ago. Has the gentleman been given any reason why the Republicans, if they are so eager to help the hostages, have held that bill instead of bringing it up to us to consider and getting it on the President's desk right now, this week?

Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER) to answer my question.

Mr. BEYER. I have never been given that reason, no.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for responding, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I cannot understand what is controversial about an organization losing their tax-exempt status if they are funding terrorism. I don't see how that is controversial, but apparently, the prior speakers believe it is controversial.

It is crystal clear. This legislation has passed out of the House with overwhelming support in the past. The Senate has been holding it up. The Democrat-controlled Senate has been holding it up. But guess what. In a couple of months, it won't be the Democrat-controlled Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 9495, the so-called Stop Terror-Financing and Tax Penalties on American Hostages Act.

This legislation would grant the President-elect unilateral power to essentially shut down any tax-exempt organization based on any simple accusations of wrongdoing—let me repeat: a simple accusation of wrongdoing.

By granting the Treasury Secretary enormous power, the Secretary would have the authority to stifle any nonprofit organization that has provided “material support” to terrorists.

Granting this broad authority to investigate and strip nonprofits of their tax-exempt status paves the way for weaponized action against targeted organizations based on their core missions and political beliefs.

Mind you, I do not support organizations giving material support for terrorists, but I am concerned about a simple accusation of wrongdoing leading to that happening.

To be sure, nonprofits are already prohibited from providing material support to terrorist groups, and this legislation is unnecessary and duplicative. I support full enforcement of existing law.

Under a new President-elect Donald Trump, this proposed law could be punitive. The notion of giving President-elect Trump the power to take away the tax-exempt status of nonprofits associated with his so-called political opponents is staggering. Yet, here we are.

President-elect Trump before and during his campaign made numerous comments regarding his supposed enemies. These so-called enemies include individuals, corporations, or organizations that have been critical of the former President's policies and comments during the past and present.

Let us consider the case of a reputable organization like the Japanese American Citizens League. This nonprofit, tax-exempt charitable organization, a 501(c)(3), has done immeasurable work on behalf of the community and even our Nation advocating for Japanese Americans and other marginalized communities, including arguing against the Muslim ban. As a proud Japanese American myself, I am in awe of the great contributions that this nonprofit has made.

Yet, with this legislation before us today, one can predict a scenario in which this group may be targeted for supporting Muslims should a Trump Muslim ban 2.0 come to fruition.

Every day in this country, nonprofits are doing incredible work. They touch a range of different policy areas and sectors, and with this bill, they are at significant risk.

As written, this bill risks allowing LGBTQ organizations to be vulnerable to attack solely due to their collaboration with human rights groups in hostile areas. Loss of tax exemption would mean that these organizations would be subject to corporate tax rates, increasing financial burdens and the likelihood of financial hardship. New tax liabilities would divert funds away from core missions and activities, therefore impeding the work of supporting initiatives and community outreach.

We all know well that the organizations here that could be implicated are going to be based on political repercussions. A chilling effect of revoking tax-exempt status could deter other organizations from speaking up, essentially curtailing free speech.

Current law dictates it is already a Federal crime for nonprofits to provide this support for these groups, so why are we here today? Granting the executive branch such extraordinary power based off of unilateral accusations paves the way for significant abuse.

This bill is a gift to President-elect Trump, wrapped in a bow right before the holidays, to seek vengeance on his so-called political opponents.

Organizations such as J Street and the ACLU have come out in strong opposition to this bill for good reasons. The potential change in tax-exempt status would not only impact the financial stability of countless nonprofit organizations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from California.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, the potential change in tax-exempt status would not only impact the financial stability of countless nonprofit organizations but would severely undermine the ability to carry out their core missions of advocating for civil rights and social justice.

Loss of funding and a reduction of capacity to serve communities threaten the survival and effectiveness of these nonprofits. We should be uplifting these organizations and not hindering their success.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I will say it once again: It is pretty clear this bill gives the IRS the authority it needs to revoke tax-exempt status for organizations that provide material support for terrorism. That is it. The tax-exempt organizations that aren't providing material support for terrorism have nothing to fear.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, the ability to demand that no dollars flow from America to any terrorist organization has been long recognized in the law as it exists today. In fact, the chairman has conceded that when he says his complaint is that the IRS has not moved fast enough under existing law.

This is not a question of inadequate law. It is against the law today to provide support to a terrorist organization, be it exempt or nonexempt. The question here is whether we should change the law to eliminate the right to know the evidence to that effect.

Is it just the chairman's claim that something is a terrorist organization? If it is a terrorist organization, why not present the evidence? Why not provide an opportunity for a hearing for that evidence to be tested? Why not provide a meaningful right of appeal?

None of these safeguards are there, and they are lacking for a reason. The desire is to be able to weaponize the Treasury with regard to these organizations and to do as has happened under one tyrant after another in another country to claim that the opponents are terrorists, a term that is expansive.

Unchecked authority to revoke the nonprofit status of such groups without cause or due process risks Trump truly weaponizing the Treasury Department and destroying civil society organizations across this country.

As David Thompson with the National Council of Nonprofits has said, by violating basic due process rights, this bill "bodes ill . . . without input from the charitable sector."

As civil society groups have stated, over 120 of them: "The executive branch could use this authority to target its political opponents and use the fear of crippling legal fees, the stigma of designation, and donors fleeing controversy to stifle dissent and chill speech and advocacy."

It is not just the denial of tax status; it is the threat of denial. It is the use of intimidation, at which our President-elect is an expert, to let this be an intimidation of one group after another—a church, a social organization that has nothing to do with terrorism but can be characterized as such by him.

That is all it takes. Mr. Speaker, if Trump calls you a terrorist, just as he called me a traitor for not clapping long enough for him, that is all it takes under this bill. You have no hearing. You have no evidence. You have no true appeal rights. The supposed administrative provisions, administrative safeguards of this bill, are a total sham.

Mr. Speaker, after you are found guilty and denied your taxpayer status, then you can complain about it. It is based on the principle that you are guilty before proven innocent. The process there provides no protection whatsoever.

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With regard to helping the hostages, let's be very clear about that. For 6

months, we have had in this House the opportunity to pass a Senate bill that is word for word a bill that is pending here in the House to help the hostages. Why has that not been done?

The very fact that there is such great interest in the hostages today and such total insensitivity over the last 6 months to do anything about them tells you that there is an ulterior motive here, that the goal is not about helping perhaps a dozen hostage victims' families who have gone through hell. It is not about that. It is about placing one civil society group after another on the line under a new President to use unlimited discretion to attack his political foes.

We have an opportunity tonight to either advance the cause of fascism or to push back against it. We have statements not from Democrats but from those who worked closest with President Trump raising concern, causing my concern about giving him any additional power.

After he called the press the enemy of the people, there is concern about the impact on the press. So many of our journalist organizations now at the local level are nonprofit organizations. To lose their tax-exempt status is to destroy freedom of the press.

We know with regard to President-elect Trump, that his appointee, General Mark Milley, the former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a decorated hero and patriot, referred to Mr. Trump as fascist to the core, that his former Chief of Staff, the longest serving Chief of Staff, one of those best people in the world that he told us he would bring to Washington, said he is certainly an authoritarian, admires people who are dictators. He has said that.

Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the time remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOST). The gentleman has 2¼ minutes remaining.

Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President-elect.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, the former Chief of Staff said he is certainly an authoritarian, admires people who are dictators, so he certainly falls into the general definition of fascism.

Kelly also said that our President-elect has said that Hitler did some good things. I don't want those kinds of good things done here in America. I want people that disagree with me, as much as the chairman does tonight, from across this country to have the opportunity to have their say. I think that a vibrant, diverse, civil society and freedom of the press here is vital to the future of American democracy, and I don't want to see it snuffed out by one new figure. Let us not tonight give a wannabe tyrant the tool of tyranny.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from en-

gaging in personalities toward the President-elect, including by making references to other sources that would have been out of order if spoken in the Member's own words.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In response to the prior speaker's comments of the Senate hostage bill that was passed earlier, we had the IRS and we had the Joint Committee on Taxation that said there were flaws in how it was drafted. This bill fixes those flaws, according to what the IRS said and the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Also, the prior speaker is also a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and he knows that according to the Constitution, all revenue measures originate in the House of Representatives. That bill is a revenue measure that originated in the Senate. That is why we are doing this legislation, in order to get it accomplished to follow a very important document called the U.S. Constitution.

There is something terribly wrong when organizations that support terrorism can abuse the tax code here in the United States but American citizens who are victimized by bad actors abroad can be subjected to tax penalties when they return home to America. There is something terribly wrong when a so-called journalist in Gaza, who had been hired by a tax-exempt organization in the U.S., holds Israelis taken hostage in his own home for months.

There is something wrong when the U.S.-based, nonprofit sponsor of a designated sham charity and funder of terrorism still has not had its tax-exempt status revoked. There is something terribly wrong when families, who have already gone through a nightmare, face tax penalties when they get home.

H.R. 9495 is the answer. It received overwhelming bipartisan support in the Ways and Means Committee. I look forward to even more bipartisan support here on the House floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of Rep. TENNEY's H.R. 9495, the Stop Terror-Financing and Tax Penalties on American Hostages Act, which will address a profound injustice faced by Americans who return home after being wrongfully detained abroad.

As Co-Chair of the Hostage Task Force in the House alongside my friend HALEY STEVENS of Michigan, I have seen the unimaginable stress and hardships these Americans and their families face while being detained firsthand.

The last thing they should have to worry about when they return home is a notice from their own government telling them that they now face penalties and fines for missing tax deadlines because of circumstances entirely beyond their control.

This bill fixes that irksome issue and sends a clear message:

That the U.S. government stands by its citizens when they are put through these unthinkable circumstances.

With this measure, we are standing up for Americans who have already been through so much.



I am proud to see this commonsense measure come to the floor for consideration, and I urge my colleagues to support it so we can ensure these Americans have the relief they desperately deserve.

And, I thank the gentlewoman from New York for her leadership on this critical need.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 9495, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

## FEDERAL ACQUISITION SECURITY COUNCIL IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2024

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9597) to amend title 41, United States Code, to make changes with respect to the Federal Acquisition Security Council, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 9597

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

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Federal Acquisition Security Council Improvement Act of 2024”.

### SEC. 2. CHANGES WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION SECURITY COUNCIL.

(a) DEFINITION OF SOURCE OF CONCERN, COVERED SOURCE OF CONCERN, RECOMMENDED ORDER, AND DESIGNATED ORDER.—Section 1321 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (8) as paragraphs (7) through (10);

(2) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) COVERED SOURCE OF CONCERN.—The term ‘covered source of concern’ means a source of concern that is specifically designated as a ‘covered source of concern’ by a statute that states that such designation is for the purposes of this subchapter.

“(6) DESIGNATED ORDER.—The term ‘designated order’ means an order described under section 1323(c)(3).”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(11) RECOMMENDED ORDER.—The term ‘recommended order’ means an order recommended under section 1323(c)(2).

“(12) SOURCE OF CONCERN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘source of concern’ means a source—

“(i) subject to the jurisdiction, direction, or control of the government of a foreign adversary, or operates on behalf of the government of a foreign adversary; or

“(ii) that poses a risk to the national security of the United States based on collaboration with, whole or partial ownership or control by, or being affiliated with a military, internal security force, or intelligence agency of a foreign adversary.

“(B) FOREIGN ADVERSARY DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ‘foreign adversary’ has the meaning given the term ‘covered nation’ in section 4872(d) of title 10.”.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—Section 1322 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “executive branch” and inserting “Executive Office of the President”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The members of the Council shall be as follows:

“(A) The Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy.

“(B) The Deputy Director for Management of the Office of Management and Budget.

“(C) The following officials, each of whom shall occupy a position at the level of Assistant Secretary or Deputy Assistant Secretary (or equivalent):

“(i) Two officials from the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, one of which shall be from the National Counterintelligence and Security Center.

“(ii) Two officials from the Department of Defense, one of which shall be one from the National Security Agency.

“(iii) Two officials from the Department of Homeland Security, one of which shall be one from the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

“(iv) An official from the General Services Administration.

“(v) An official from the Office of the National Cyber Director.

“(vi) Two officials from the Department of Justice, one of which shall be one from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

“(vii) Two officials from the Department of Commerce, one of which shall be from the National Institute of Standards and Technology and one of which shall be from the Bureau of Industry and Security.

“(viii) An official from any executive agency not listed under clauses (i) through (vii) whose temporary or permanent participation is determined by the Chairperson of the Council to be necessary to carry out the functions of the Council while maintaining the intended balance in subject matter expertise.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “LEAD REPRESENTATIVES” and inserting “MEMBERS”; and

(ii) by amending subparagraph (A)(i) to read as follows:

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The head of each executive agency listed under paragraph (1)(C) shall designate the official or officials from that agency who shall serve on the Council in accordance with such paragraph.”;

(iii) by amending subparagraph (A)(ii) to read as follows:

“(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—To the extent feasible, any official designated under clause (i) shall have expertise in supply chain risk management, acquisitions, law, or information and communications technology.”;

(iv) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) FUNCTIONS.—A member of the Council shall—

“(i) regularly participate in the activities of the Council;

“(ii) ensure that any information requested by the Council from the agency represented by the member is provided to the Council; and

“(iii) ensure that the head of the agency represented by the member and other appropriate personnel of the agency are aware of the activities of the Council.”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chairperson of the Council shall be—

“(A) the National Cyber Director; or

“(B) another member of the Council designated by the National Cyber Director.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “(b)(1)(H)” and inserting “(b)(1)(C)(viii)”;

and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “lead representative of each agency represented on the Council” and inserting “members of the Council”; and

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “The Council” and inserting the following:

“(1) COUNCIL MEETINGS.—The Council”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) OTHER MEETINGS.—The Chairperson of the Council shall meet, not less frequently than semiannually, with—

“(A) the Secretary of Homeland Security, Secretary of Defense, and Director of National Intelligence; or

“(B) in the case that any of the officials under subparagraph (A) delegated authority to an official under section 1323(c)(6)(C), with the delegated official.”.

(c) FUNCTIONS AND AUTHORITIES.—Section 1323 of title 41, United States Code is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “supply chain” each place it appears and inserting “acquisition security and supply chain”; and

(B) in paragraph (1), as amended by subparagraph (A), by striking “, particularly” and inserting “that arise”; and

(C) in paragraph (2), as amended by subparagraph (A), by inserting “associated with the acquisition and use of covered articles” after “risk”;

(D) in paragraph (6), as amended by subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “posed by” and inserting “associated with”; and

(ii) by inserting “and use” before “of covered articles”;

(E) in paragraph (7), by striking “posed by acquisitions” and inserting “associated with the acquisition”;

(F) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (12); and

(G) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

“(7) Implementing a prioritization scheme for evaluating the security risks associated with the acquisition and use of covered articles provided or produced by a covered source of concern.

“(8) Evaluating each covered source of concern to determine whether to issue a designated order with respect to the covered source of concern or a covered article produced or provided by the covered source of concern.

“(9) Evaluating sources of concern to determine whether to issue a recommended order with respect to the source of concern, or any covered article produced or provided by the source of concern.

“(10) Monitoring and evaluating compliance by the Secretary of Homeland Security, Secretary of Defense, and Director of National Intelligence with the requirement to issue designated orders under subsection (c)(6)(B).