

118TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 295

To grant certain authorities to the President to combat economic coercion by foreign adversaries, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 7, 2023

Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. COONS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To grant certain authorities to the President to combat economic coercion by foreign adversaries, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Countering Economic
5 Coercion Act of 2023”.

6 **SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

7 The following is the sense of Congress:

8 (1) Foreign adversaries are increasingly using
9 economic coercion to pressure, punish, and influence
10 United States allies and partners.

1 (2) Economic coercion causes economic harm to
2 United States allies and partners and creates malign
3 influence on the sovereign political actions of such
4 allies and partners.

5 (3) Economic coercion can threaten the essen-
6 tial security of the United States and its allies.

7 (4) Economic coercion is often characterized
8 by—

9 (A) arbitrary, abusive, and discriminatory
10 actions that seek to interfere with sovereign ac-
11 tions, violate international trade rules, and run
12 counter to the rules-based international order;

13 (B) capricious, pre-textual, and non-trans-
14 parent actions taken without due process af-
15 forded;

16 (C) intimidation or threats of punitive ac-
17 tions; and

18 (D) informal actions that take place with-
19 out explicit government action.

20 (5) Existing mechanisms for trade dispute reso-
21 lution and international arbitration are inadequate
22 for responding to economic coercion in a timely and
23 effective manner as foreign adversaries exploit plau-
24 sible deniability and lengthy processes to evade ac-
25 countability.

1 (6) The United States should provide meaning-
2 ful economic and political support to foreign trading
3 partners affected by economic coercion.

4 (7) Supporting foreign trading partners af-
5 fected by economic coercion can lead to opportunities
6 for United States businesses, investors, and workers
7 to reach new markets and customers.

8 (8) Responding to economic coercion will be
9 most effective when the United States provides relief
10 to affected foreign trading partners in coordination
11 with allies and like-minded countries.

12 (9) Such coordination will further demonstrate
13 broad resolve against economic coercion.

14 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

15 In this Act:

16 (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-**
17 **TEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional com-
18 mittees”—

19 (A) means—

20 (i) the Committee on Foreign Rela-
21 tions of the Senate; and

22 (ii) the Committee on Foreign Affairs
23 of the House of Representatives; and

24 (B) includes—

1 (i) with respect to the exercise of any
2 authority under section 5(a)(1) or 5(b)—

3 (I) the Committee on Finance of
4 the Senate; and

5 (II) the Committee on Ways and
6 Means of the House of Representa-
7 tives; and

8 (ii) with respect to the exercise of any
9 authority under paragraph (6) or (8) of
10 section 5(a)—

11 (I) the Committee on Banking,
12 Housing, and Urban Affairs of the
13 Senate; and

14 (II) the Committee on Financial
15 Services of the House of Representa-
16 tives.

17 (2) ECONOMIC COERCION.—The term “eco-
18 nomic coercion” means actions, practices, or threats
19 undertaken by a foreign adversary to unreasonably
20 restrain, obstruct, or manipulate trade, foreign aid,
21 investment, or commerce in an arbitrary, capricious,
22 or non-transparent manner with the intention to
23 cause economic harm to achieve strategic political
24 objectives or influence sovereign political actions.

1 (3) EXPORT; EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGU-
2 LATIONS; IN-COUNTRY TRANSFER; REEXPORT.—The
3 terms “export”, “Export Administration Regula-
4 tions”, “in-country transfer”, and “reexport” have
5 the meanings given those terms in section 1742 of
6 the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C.
7 4801).

8 (4) FOREIGN ADVERSARY.—The term “foreign
9 adversary” has the meaning given that term in sec-
10 tion 8(e)(2) of the Secure and Trusted Communica-
11 tions Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1607(c)(2)).

12 (5) FOREIGN TRADING PARTNER.—The term
13 “foreign trading partner” means a jurisdiction that
14 is a trading partner of the United States.

15 **SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF ECONOMIC COERCION.**

16 (a) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—If the President determines
18 that a foreign trading partner is subject to economic
19 coercion by a foreign adversary, the President may
20 exercise, in a manner proportionate to the economic
21 coercion, any authority described—

22 (A) in section 5(a) to support or assist the
23 foreign trading partner; or

24 (B) in section 5(b) to penalize the foreign
25 adversary.

1 (2) INFORMATION; HEARINGS.—To inform any
2 determination or exercise of authority under para-
3 graph (1), the President shall—

4 (A) obtain the written opinion and analysis
5 of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Com-
6 merce, the Secretary of the Treasury, the
7 United States Trade Representative, and the
8 heads of other Federal agencies, as the Presi-
9 dent considers appropriate;

10 (B) seek information and advice from and
11 consult with other relevant officers of the
12 United States; and

13 (C) afford other interested parties an op-
14 portunity to present relevant information and
15 advice.

16 (3) CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.—The
17 President shall consult with the appropriate congres-
18 sional committees—

19 (A) not earlier than 30 days and not later
20 than 10 days before exercising any authority
21 under paragraph (1); and

22 (B) not less frequently than once every
23 180 days for the duration of the exercise of
24 such authority.

1 (4) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after the
2 date that the President determines that a foreign
3 trading partner is subject to economic coercion or
4 exercises any authority under paragraph (1), the
5 President shall publish in the Federal Register—

6 (A) a notice of the determination or exer-
7 cise of authority; and

8 (B) a description of the economic coercion
9 that the foreign adversary is applying to the
10 foreign trading partner and other circumstances
11 that led to such determination or exercise of au-
12 thority.

13 (b) EXPEDITED DETERMINATION.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of State de-
15 termines that a foreign trading partner is subject to
16 economic coercion by a foreign adversary, the Sec-
17 retary of State or the head of the relevant Federal
18 agency may exercise any authority described in para-
19 graphs (2) through (7) of section 5(a).

20 (2) NOTICES.—

21 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 10 days
22 after a determination under paragraph (1), the
23 Secretary of State shall submit to the appro-
24 priate congressional committees a notice of such
25 determination.

1 (B) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.—Not later
2 than 10 days after the exercise of any authority
3 described in paragraphs (2) through (7) of sec-
4 tion 5(a) that relies on the determination for
5 which the Secretary of State submitted notice
6 under subparagraph (A), the Secretary of State
7 or the head of the relevant Federal agency rely-
8 ing on such determination shall submit to the
9 appropriate congressional committees a notice
10 of intent to exercise such authority, but not
11 more frequently than once every 90 days.

12 (c) REVOCATION OF DETERMINATION.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—Any determination made by
14 the President under subsection (a) or the Secretary
15 of State under subsection (b) shall be revoked on the
16 earliest of—

17 (A) the date that is 2 years after the date
18 of such determination;

19 (B) the date of the enactment of a joint
20 resolution of disapproval revoking the deter-
21 mination; or

22 (C) the date on which the President issues
23 a proclamation revoking the determination.

24 (2) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITIES.—Any au-
25 thority described in section 5(a) exercised pursuant

1 to a determination that has been revoked under
2 paragraph (1) shall cease to be exercised on the date
3 of such revocation, except that such revocation shall
4 not affect—

5 (A) any action taken or proceeding pend-
6 ing not finally concluded or determined on such
7 date; or

8 (B) any rights or duties that matured or
9 penalties that were incurred prior to such date.

10 **SEC. 5. AUTHORITIES TO ASSIST FOREIGN TRADING PART-**
11 **NERS AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC COERCION.**

12 (a) **AUTHORITIES WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN**
13 **TRADING PARTNERS.**—The authorities described in this
14 subsection are the following:

15 (1) Subject to section 7, with respect to goods
16 imported into the United States from a foreign trad-
17 ing partner subject to economic coercion by a foreign
18 adversary—

19 (A) the reduction or elimination of duties;
20 or

21 (B) the modification of tariff-rate quotas.

22 (2) Requesting appropriations for foreign aid to
23 the foreign trading partner.

24 (3) Expedited decisions with respect to the
25 issuance of licenses for the export or reexport to, or

1 in-country transfer in, the foreign trading partner of
2 items subject to controls under the Export Adminis-
3 tration Regulations, consistent with the Export Con-
4 trol Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.).

5 (4) Expedited regulatory processes related to
6 the importation of goods and services into the
7 United States from the foreign trading partner.

8 (5) Requesting the necessary authority and ap-
9 propriations for sovereign loan guarantees to the for-
10 eign trading partner.

11 (6) The waiver of policy requirements (other
12 than policy requirements mandated by an Act of
13 Congress, including the policies and procedures es-
14 tablished pursuant to section 11 of the Export-Im-
15 port Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635i-5)) as nec-
16 essary to facilitate the provision of financing to sup-
17 port exports to the foreign trading partner.

18 (7) Requesting appropriations for loan loss re-
19 serves to facilitate the provision of financing to sup-
20 port United States exports to the foreign trading
21 partner.

22 (8) The exemption of financing provided to sup-
23 port United States exports to the foreign trading
24 partner from section 8(g)(1) of the Export-Import
25 Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635g(g)(1)).

1 (b) AUTHORITIES WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN AD-
2 VERSARIES.—With respect to goods imported into the
3 United States from a foreign adversary engaged in eco-
4 nomic coercion of a foreign trading partner, the authori-
5 ties described in this subsection are the following:

6 (1) The increase in duties.

7 (2) The modification of tariff-rate quotas.

8 **SEC. 6. COORDINATION WITH ALLIES AND PARTNERS.**

9 (a) COORDINATION BY PRESIDENT.—After a deter-
10 mination by the President that a foreign trading partner
11 is subject to economic coercion by a foreign adversary, the
12 President shall endeavor to coordinate—

13 (1) the exercise of the authorities described in
14 section 5 with the exercise of relevant authorities by
15 allies and partners in order to broaden economic
16 support to the foreign trading partner affected by
17 economic coercion; and

18 (2) with allies and partners to issue joint con-
19 demnation of the actions of the foreign adversary
20 and support for the foreign trading partner.

21 (b) COORDINATION BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary
22 of State, in coordination with the heads of the relevant
23 agencies, shall endeavor—

1 (1) to encourage allies and partners to identify
2 or create mechanisms and authorities necessary to
3 facilitate the coordination under subsection (a)(1);

4 (2) to coordinate with allies and partners to in-
5 crease opposition to economic coercion in the inter-
6 national community;

7 (3) to coordinate with allies and partners to
8 deter the use of economic coercion by foreign adver-
9 saries; and

10 (4) to engage with foreign trading partners to
11 gather information about possible instances of eco-
12 nomic coercion and share such information with the
13 appropriate congressional committees.

14 **SEC. 7. CONDITIONS WITH RESPECT TO TARIFF AUTHOR-**
15 **ITY.**

16 (a) **LIMITATIONS ON TARIFF AUTHORITY.**—The au-
17 thority described in section 5(a)(1)—

18 (1) does not include the authority to reduce or
19 eliminate antidumping or countervailing duties im-
20 posed under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19
21 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.);

22 (2) may only apply to an article if—

23 (A) such article is—

24 (i) designated by the President as an
25 eligible article for purposes of the General-

1 ized System of Preferences under section
2 503 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C.
3 2463); and

4 (ii) imported directly from the foreign
5 trading partner into the customs territory
6 of the United States; and

7 (B) the sum of the cost or value of the ma-
8 terials produced in the foreign trading partner
9 and the direct costs of processing operations
10 performed in such foreign trading partner is
11 not less than 35 percent of the appraised value
12 of such article at the time it is entered;

13 (3) may not apply to any article that is the
14 product of the foreign trading partner by virtue of
15 having merely undergone—

16 (A) simple combining or packaging oper-
17 ations; or

18 (B) mere dilution with water or another
19 substance that does not materially alter the
20 characteristics of the article; and

21 (4) may not be applied in a manner that would
22 provide indirect economic benefit to a foreign adver-
23 sary.

24 (b) CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Before exercising any au-
2 thority described in subsection (a)(1) or (b) of sec-
3 tion 5, the President shall submit to the appropriate
4 congressional committees a notice of intent to exer-
5 cise such authority that includes a description of—

6 (A) the circumstances that merit the exer-
7 cise of such authority;

8 (B) the expected effects of the exercise of
9 such authority on the economy of the United
10 States and businesses, workers, farmers, and
11 ranchers in the United States;

12 (C) the expected effects of the exercise of
13 such authority on the foreign trading partner;
14 and

15 (D) the expected effects of the exercise of
16 such authority on the foreign adversary.

17 (2) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.—

18 (A) IN GENERAL.—During the period of
19 45 calendar days beginning on the date on
20 which the President submits a notice of intent
21 under paragraph (1), the appropriate congress-
22 sional committees should hold hearings and
23 briefings and otherwise obtain information in
24 order to fully review the proposed exercise of
25 authority.

1 (B) LIMITATION ON EXERCISE OF AU-
2 THORITY DURING CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.—
3 Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
4 during the period for congressional review de-
5 scribed in subparagraph (A) of a notice of in-
6 tent submitted under paragraph (1), the Presi-
7 dent may not take the proposed exercise of au-
8 thority unless a joint resolution of approval
9 with respect to that exercise of authority is en-
10 acted.

11 (C) EFFECT OF ENACTMENT OF JOINT
12 RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—Notwith-
13 standing any other provision of law, if a joint
14 resolution of disapproval relating to a notice of
15 intent submitted under paragraph (1) is en-
16 acted during the period for congressional review
17 described in subparagraph (A), the President
18 may not take the proposed exercise of author-
19 ity.

20 **SEC. 8. PROCESS FOR JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL**
21 **OR DISAPPROVAL.**

22 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

23 (1) JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL.—The
24 term “joint resolution of approval” means only a
25 joint resolution of either House of Congress—

1 (A) which does not have a preamble;

2 (B) the title of which is as follows: “A
3 joint resolution approving the President’s exer-
4 cise of authority under section 5 of the Coun-
5 tering Economic Coercion Act of 2023.”; and

6 (C) the sole matter after the resolving
7 clause of which is as follows: “That Congress
8 approves the exercise of authority by the Presi-
9 dent under section 5 of the Countering Eco-
10 nomic Coercion Act of 2023, submitted to Con-
11 gress on _____.”, with the blank space being
12 filled with the appropriate date.

13 (2) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—The
14 term “joint resolution of disapproval” means—

15 (A) with respect to a determination under
16 section 4(a), only a joint resolution of either
17 House of Congress—

18 (i) which does not have a preamble;

19 (ii) the title of which is as follows: “A
20 joint resolution disapproving the Presi-
21 dent’s determination under section 4(a) of
22 the Countering Economic Coercion Act of
23 2023.”; and

24 (iii) the sole matter after the resolving
25 clause of which is as follows: “That Con-

1 gress disapproves the determination of the
2 President under section 4(a) of the Coun-
3 tering Economic Coercion Act of 2023,
4 published in the Federal Register on
5 _____.”, with the blank space being filled
6 with the appropriate date;

7 (B) with respect to a determination under
8 section 4(b), only a joint resolution of either
9 House of Congress—

10 (i) which does not have a preamble;

11 (ii) the title of which is as follows: “A
12 joint resolution disapproving the Secretary
13 of State’s determination under section 4(b)
14 of the Countering Economic Coercion Act
15 of 2023.”; and

16 (iii) the sole matter after the resolving
17 clause of which is as follows: “That Con-
18 gress disapproves the determination of the
19 Secretary of State under section 4(b) of
20 the Countering Economic Coercion Act of
21 2023, submitted to Congress on _____.”,
22 with the blank space being filled with the
23 appropriate date; and

24 (C) with respect to section 7, only a joint
25 resolution of either House of Congress—

1 (i) which does not have a preamble;

2 (ii) the title of which is as follows: “A
3 joint resolution disapproving the Presi-
4 dent’s exercise of authority under section 5
5 of the Countering Economic Coercion Act
6 of 2023.”; and

7 (iii) the sole matter after the resolving
8 clause of which is as follows: “That Con-
9 gress disapproves the exercise of authority
10 by the President under section 5 of the
11 Countering Economic Coercion Act of
12 2023, submitted to Congress on _____.”,
13 with the blank space being filled with the
14 appropriate date.

15 (b) INTRODUCTION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
16 TIVES.—During a period of 5 legislative days beginning
17 on the date that a notice of determination is published
18 in the Federal Register in accordance with section 4(a)(4)
19 or submitted to the appropriate congressional committees
20 in accordance with section 4(b)(2)(A) or a notice of intent
21 is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees
22 in accordance with section 4(b)(2)(B) or section 7(b)(1),
23 a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of dis-
24 approval may be introduced in the House of Representa-
25 tives by the majority leader or the minority leader.

1 (c) INTRODUCTION IN THE SENATE.—During a pe-
2 riod of 5 days on which the Senate is in session beginning
3 on the date that a notice of determination is published
4 in the Federal Register in accordance with section 4(a)(4)
5 or submitted to the appropriate congressional committees
6 in accordance with section 4(b)(2)(A) or a notice of intent
7 is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees
8 in accordance with section 4(b)(2)(B) or section 7(b)(1),
9 a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of dis-
10 approval may be introduced in the Senate by the majority
11 leader (or the majority leader’s designee) or the minority
12 leader (or the minority leader’s designee).

13 (d) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF REP-
14 RESENTATIVES.—

15 (1) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If a com-
16 mittee of the House of Representatives to which a
17 joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of dis-
18 approval has been referred has not reported such
19 joint resolution within 10 legislative days after the
20 date of referral, that committee shall be discharged
21 from further consideration of the joint resolution.

22 (2) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—In the
23 House of Representatives, the following procedures
24 shall apply to a joint resolution of approval or a
25 joint resolution of disapproval:

1 (A) Beginning on the third legislative day
2 after each committee to which a joint resolution
3 of approval or joint resolution of disapproval
4 has been referred reports it to the House of
5 Representatives or has been discharged from
6 further consideration of the joint resolution, it
7 shall be in order to move to proceed to consider
8 the joint resolution in the House of Representa-
9 tives.

10 (B) All points of order against the motion
11 are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order
12 after the House of Representatives has disposed
13 of a motion to proceed on a joint resolution
14 with regard to the same certification. The pre-
15 vious question shall be considered as ordered on
16 the motion to its adoption without intervening
17 motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A
18 motion to reconsider the vote by which the mo-
19 tion is disposed of shall not be in order.

20 (3) CONSIDERATION.—The joint resolution
21 shall be considered as read. All points of order
22 against the joint resolution and against its consider-
23 ation are waived. The previous question shall be con-
24 sidered as ordered on the joint resolution to final
25 passage without intervening motion except two hours

1 of debate equally divided and controlled by the spon-
2 sor of the joint resolution (or a designee) and an op-
3 ponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage
4 of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

5 (e) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

6 (1) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution
7 of approval or a joint resolution of disapproval intro-
8 duced in the Senate shall be referred to the Com-
9 mittee on Foreign Relations.

10 (2) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the Com-
11 mittee on Foreign Relations has not reported a joint
12 resolution of approval or a joint resolution of dis-
13 approval within 10 days on which the Senate is in
14 session after the date of referral of such joint resolu-
15 tion, that committee shall be discharged from fur-
16 ther consideration of such joint resolution and the
17 joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate
18 calendar.

19 (3) MOTION TO PROCEED.—Notwithstanding
20 Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it
21 is in order at any time after the Committee on For-
22 eign Relations reports the joint resolution of ap-
23 proval or the joint resolution of disapproval to the
24 Senate or has been discharged from its consideration
25 (even though a previous motion to the same effect

1 has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the
2 consideration of the joint resolution, and all points
3 of order against the joint resolution (and against
4 consideration of the joint resolution) shall be waived.
5 The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion
6 is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to
7 reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to
8 or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to
9 proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution
10 of approval or the joint resolution of disapproval is
11 agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the un-
12 finished business until disposed.

13 (4) DEBATE.—Debate on a joint resolution of
14 approval or a joint resolution of disapproval, and on
15 all debatable motions and appeals in connection with
16 such joint resolution, shall be limited to not more
17 than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally be-
18 tween the majority and minority leaders or their des-
19 ignees. A motion to further limit debate is in order
20 and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion
21 to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consider-
22 ation of other business, or a motion to recommit the
23 joint resolution is not in order.

24 (5) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—The vote on passage
25 shall occur immediately following the conclusion of

1 the debate on the joint resolution of approval or the
2 joint resolution of disapproval and a single quorum
3 call at the conclusion of the debate, if requested in
4 accordance with the rules of the Senate.

5 (6) RULES OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—
6 Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to
7 the application of the rules of the Senate, as the
8 case may be, to the procedure relating to the joint
9 resolution of approval or the joint resolution of dis-
10 approval shall be decided without debate.

11 (7) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGES.—De-
12 bate in the Senate of any veto message with respect
13 to the joint resolution of approval or the joint reso-
14 lution of disapproval, including all debatable motions
15 and appeals in connection with such joint resolution,
16 shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided
17 between, and controlled by, the majority leader and
18 the minority leader or their designees.

19 (f) PROCEDURES IN THE SENATE.—Except as other-
20 wise provided in this section, the following procedures
21 shall apply in the Senate to a joint resolution of approval
22 or a joint resolution of disapproval to which this section
23 applies:

24 (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), a joint
25 resolution of approval or a joint resolution of dis-

1 approval that has passed the House of Representa-
2 tives shall, when received in the Senate, be referred
3 to the Committee on Foreign Relations for consider-
4 ation in accordance with this subsection.

5 (2) If a joint resolution of approval or a joint
6 resolution of disapproval to which this section ap-
7 plies was introduced in the Senate before receipt of
8 a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of
9 disapproval that has passed the House of Represent-
10 atives, the joint resolution from the House of Rep-
11 resentatives shall, when received in the Senate, be
12 placed on the calendar. If this paragraph applies,
13 the procedures in the Senate with respect to a joint
14 resolution of approval or a joint resolution of dis-
15 approval introduced in the Senate that contains the
16 identical matter as a joint resolution of approval or
17 a joint resolution of disapproval that passed the
18 House of Representatives shall be the same as if no
19 joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of dis-
20 approval had been received from the House of Rep-
21 resentatives, except that the vote on passage in the
22 Senate shall be on the joint resolution of approval or
23 the joint resolution of disapproval that passed the
24 House of Representatives.

1 (g) RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2 AND SENATE.—This section is enacted by Congress—

3 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
4 the Senate and the House of Representatives, re-
5 spectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules
6 of each House, respectively, but applicable only with
7 respect to the procedure to be followed in that
8 House in the case of a joint resolution of approval
9 or a joint resolution of disapproval under this para-
10 graph, and supersedes other rules only to the extent
11 that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

12 (2) with full recognition of the constitutional
13 right of either House to change the rules (so far as
14 relating to the procedure of that House) at any time,
15 in the same manner, and to the same extent as in
16 the case of any other rule of that House.

○