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(Original Signature of Member)

118TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

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

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MEEKS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee
on _____

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. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

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

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

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

10 (4) Economic coercion is often characterized
11 by—

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

15 (B) intimidation or threats of punitive ac-
16 tions; and

17 (C) informal actions that take place with-
18 out explicit government action.

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

1 (6) The United States should provide meaning-
2 ful economic and political support to allies and part-
3 ners 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. AMENDMENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY**
15 **ECONOMIC POWERS ACT.**

16 The International Emergency Economic Powers Act
17 (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end
18 the following:

19 **“SEC. 209. AUTHORITIES TO COMBAT ECONOMIC COERCION**
20 **BY FOREIGN ADVERSARIES.**

21 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

22 “(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
23 TEES.—The term ‘appropriate congressional com-
24 mittees’—

25 “(A) means—

1 “(i) the Committee on Foreign Rela-
2 tions of the Senate; and

3 “(ii) the Committee on Foreign Af-
4 fairs of the House of Representatives; and
5 “(B) includes—

6 “(i) with respect to the exercise of any
7 authority under subsection (c)(1)(A),
8 (c)(1)(D), or (c)(2)—

9 “(I) the Committee on Finance
10 of the Senate; and

11 “(II) the Committee on Ways
12 and Means of the House of Rep-
13 resentatives; and

14 “(ii) with respect to the exercise of
15 any authority under subsection (c)(1)(B)
16 or (b)(1)(G)—

17 “(I) the Committee on Appro-
18 priations of the Senate; and

19 “(II) the Committee on Appro-
20 priations of the House of Representa-
21 tives; and

22 “(iii) with respect to the exercise of
23 any authority under subparagraphs (F) or
24 (H) of subsection (c)(1)—

1 “(I) the Committee on Banking,
2 Housing, and Urban Affairs of the
3 Senate; and

4 “(II) the Committee on Financial
5 Services of the House of Representa-
6 tives.

7 “(2) ECONOMIC COERCION.—The term ‘eco-
8 nomic coercion’ means actions, practices, or threats
9 undertaken by a foreign adversary to unreasonably
10 restrain, obstruct, or manipulate trade, foreign aid,
11 investment, or commerce in an arbitrary, capricious,
12 or non-transparent manner with the intention to
13 cause economic harm to achieve strategic political
14 objectives or influence sovereign political actions.

15 “(3) EXPORT; EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGU-
16 LATIONS; IN-COUNTRY TRANSFER; REEXPORT.—The
17 terms ‘export’, ‘Export Administration Regulations’,
18 ‘in-country transfer’, and ‘reexport’ have the mean-
19 ings given those terms in section 1742 of the Export
20 Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801).

21 “(4) FOREIGN ADVERSARY.—The term ‘foreign
22 adversary’ has the meaning given that term in sec-
23 tion 8(e)(2) of the Secure and Trusted Communica-
24 tions Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1607(c)(2)).

1 “(5) FOREIGN TRADING PARTNER.—The term
2 ‘foreign trading partner’ means any partner or allied
3 jurisdiction that trades with the United States.

4 “(b) DETERMINATION OF ECONOMIC COERCION.—

5 “(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.—

6 “(A) IN GENERAL.—If the President deter-
7 mines that a foreign trading partner is subject
8 to economic coercion by a foreign adversary, the
9 President may exercise, in a manner propor-
10 tionate to the economic coercion, any authority
11 described—

12 “(i) in subsection (c)(1) to support or
13 assist the foreign trading partner; or

14 “(ii) in subsection (c)(2) to penalize
15 the foreign adversary.

16 “(B) INFORMATION; HEARINGS.—To in-
17 form any determination or exercise of authority
18 under subparagraph (A), the President shall—

19 “(i) obtain the written opinion and
20 analysis of the Secretary of State, the Sec-
21 retary of Commerce, the Secretary of the
22 Treasury, the United States Trade Rep-
23 resentative, and the heads of other Federal
24 agencies, as the President considers appro-
25 priate;

1 “(ii) seek information and advice from
2 and consult with other relevant officers of
3 the United States; and

4 “(iii) afford other interested parties
5 an opportunity to present relevant infor-
6 mation and advice.

7 “(C) CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.—
8 The President shall consult with the appro-
9 priate congressional committees—

10 “(i) not later than 10 days before ex-
11 ercising any authority under this para-
12 graph; and

13 “(ii) not less frequently than once
14 every 180 days for the duration of the ex-
15 ercise of such authority.

16 “(D) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days
17 after the date that the President determines
18 that a foreign trading partner is subject to eco-
19 nomic coercion or exercises any authority under
20 subparagraph (A), the President shall publish
21 in the Federal Register—

22 “(i) a notice of the determination or
23 exercise of authority; and

24 “(ii) a description of the economic co-
25 ercion that the foreign adversary is apply-

1 ing to the foreign trading partner and
2 other circumstances that led to such deter-
3 mination or exercise of authority.

4 “(2) EXPEDITED DETERMINATION.—

5 “(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of
6 State determines that a foreign trading partner
7 is subject to economic coercion by a foreign ad-
8 versary, the Secretary of State or the head of
9 the relevant Federal agency may exercise any
10 authority described in subparagraphs (B)
11 through (G) of subsection (c)(1).

12 “(B) NOTICES.—

13 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 10
14 days after a determination under subpara-
15 graph (A), the Secretary of State shall
16 submit to the appropriate congressional
17 committees a notice of such determination.

18 “(ii) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.—Not
19 later than 10 days after the exercise of any
20 authority described in subparagraphs (B)
21 through (G) of subsection (c)(1) that relies
22 on the determination for which the Sec-
23 retary of State submitted notice under
24 clause (i), the Secretary of State or the
25 head of the relevant Federal agency relying

1 on such determination shall submit to the
2 appropriate congressional committees a no-
3 tice of intent to exercise such authority,
4 but not more frequently than once every
5 90 days.

6 “(3) REVOCATION OF DETERMINATION.—

7 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Any determination
8 made by the President under paragraph (1) or
9 Secretary of State under paragraph (2) shall be
10 revoked on the earliest of—

11 “(i) the date that is two years after
12 the date of such determination;

13 “(ii) the date of the enactment of a
14 joint resolution of disapproval revoking the
15 determination; or

16 “(iii) the date on which the President
17 issues a proclamation revoking the deter-
18 mination.

19 “(B) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITIES.—
20 Any authority described in subsection (c)(1) ex-
21 ercised pursuant to a determination that has
22 been revoked under subparagraph (A) shall
23 cease to be exercised on the date of such rev-
24 ocation, except that such revocation shall not
25 affect—

1 “(i) any action taken or proceeding
2 pending not finally concluded or deter-
3 mined on such date; or

4 “(ii) any rights or duties that ma-
5 tured or penalties that were incurred prior
6 to such date.

7 “(c) AUTHORITIES TO ASSIST FOREIGN TRADING
8 PARTNERS AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC COERCION.—

9 “(1) AUTHORITIES WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN
10 TRADING PARTNERS.—The authorities described in
11 this subsection are the following:

12 “(A) Subject to subsection (e), with re-
13 spect to goods imported into the United States
14 from a foreign trading partner subject to eco-
15 nomic coercion by a foreign adversary—

16 “(i) the reduction or elimination of
17 duties; or

18 “(ii) the modification of tariff-rate
19 quotas.

20 “(B) Requesting appropriations for foreign
21 aid to the foreign trading partner.

22 “(C) Expedited decisions with respect to
23 the issuance of licenses for the export or reex-
24 port to, or in-country transfer in, the foreign
25 trading partner of items subject to controls

1 under the Export Administration Regulations,
2 consistent with the Export Control Reform Act
3 of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.).

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

8 “(E) Requesting the necessary authority
9 and appropriations for sovereign loan guaran-
10 tees to the foreign trading partner.

11 “(F) The waiver of policy requirements
12 (other than policy requirements mandated by
13 an Act of Congress) as necessary to facilitate
14 the provision of financing to support exports to
15 the foreign trading partner.

16 “(G) Requesting appropriations for loan
17 loss reserves to facilitate the provision of fi-
18 nancing to support United States exports to the
19 foreign trading partner.

20 “(H) The exemption of financing provided
21 to support United States exports to the foreign
22 trading partner from section 8(g)(1) of the Ex-
23 port-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C.
24 635g(g)(1)).

1 “(2) AUTHORITIES WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN
2 ADVERSARIES.—Subject to subsection (e), with re-
3 spect to goods imported into the United States from
4 a foreign adversary engaged in economic coercion of
5 a foreign trading partner, the authorities described
6 in this subsection are the following:

7 “(A) The increase in duties.

8 “(B) The modification of tariff-rate
9 quotas.

10 “(d) COORDINATION WITH ALLIES AND PART-
11 NERS.—

12 “(1) COORDINATION BY PRESIDENT.—After a
13 determination by the President that a foreign trad-
14 ing partner is subject to economic coercion by a for-
15 eign adversary, the President shall endeavor to co-
16 ordinate—

17 “(A) the exercise of the authorities de-
18 scribed in subsection (e) with other allies and
19 partners, in order to broaden economic support
20 to the foreign trading partner affected by eco-
21 nomic coercion; and

22 “(B) with allies and partners to issue joint
23 condemnation of the actions of the foreign ad-
24 versary and support for the foreign trading
25 partner.

1 “(2) COORDINATION BY SECRETARY.—The Sec-
2 retary of State, in coordination with the heads of
3 relevant agencies, shall endeavor—

4 “(A) to encourage allies and partners to
5 create mechanisms and authorities necessary to
6 facilitate the coordination under paragraph
7 (1)(A);

8 “(B) to coordinate with allies and partners
9 to broaden international opposition to economic
10 coercion;

11 “(C) to coordinate with allies and partners
12 to deter the use of economic coercion by foreign
13 adversaries; and

14 “(D) to engage with allies and partners to
15 gather information about possible instances of
16 economic coercion and share such information
17 with the appropriate congressional committees.

18 “(e) CONDITIONS WITH RESPECT TO TARIFF AU-
19 THORITY.—

20 “(1) LIMITATIONS ON TARIFF AUTHORITY.—
21 The authority described in subsection (e)(1)(A)—

22 “(A) does not include the authority to re-
23 duce or eliminate antidumping or countervailing
24 duties imposed under title VII of the Tariff Act
25 of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.);

1 “(B) may only apply to an article if—

2 “(i) such article is—

3 “(I) designated by the President
4 as an eligible article for purposes of
5 the Generalized System of Preferences
6 under section 503 of the Trade Act of
7 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2463); and

8 “(II) imported directly from the
9 foreign trading partner into the cus-
10 toms territory of the United States;
11 and

12 “(ii) the sum of the cost or value of
13 the materials produced in the foreign trad-
14 ing partner and the direct costs of proc-
15 essing operations performed in such for-
16 eign trading partner is not less than 35
17 percent of the appraised value of such arti-
18 cle at the time it is entered; and

19 “(C) may not apply to any article that is
20 the product of the foreign trading partner by
21 virtue of having merely undergone—

22 “(i) simple combining or packaging
23 operations; or

1 “(ii) mere dilution with water or an-
2 other substance that does not materially
3 alter the characteristics of the article.

4 “(2) CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.—

5 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Before exercising any
6 authority described in paragraph (1)(A) or (2)
7 of subsection (c), the President shall submit to
8 the appropriate congressional committees a no-
9 tice of intent to exercise such authority that in-
10 cludes a description of—

11 “(i) the circumstances that merit the
12 exercise of such authority;

13 “(ii) the expected effects of the exer-
14 cise of such authority on the economy of
15 the United States and businesses, workers,
16 farmers, and ranchers in the United
17 States;

18 “(iii) the expected effects of the exer-
19 cise of such authority on the foreign trad-
20 ing partner; and

21 “(iv) the expected effects of the exer-
22 cise of such authority on the foreign adver-
23 sary.

24 “(B) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.—

1 “(i) IN GENERAL.—During the period
2 of 45 calendar days beginning on the date
3 on which the President submits a notice of
4 intent under subparagraph (A), the appro-
5 priate congressional committees should
6 hold hearings and briefings and otherwise
7 obtain information in order to fully review
8 the proposed exercise of authority.

9 “(ii) LIMITATION ON EXERCISE OF
10 AUTHORITY DURING CONGRESSIONAL RE-
11 VIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
12 sion of law, during the period for congres-
13 sional review described in clause (i) of a
14 notice of intent submitted under subpara-
15 graph (A), the President may not take the
16 proposed exercise of authority unless a
17 joint resolution of approval with respect to
18 that exercise of authority is enacted.

19 “(iii) EFFECT OF ENACTMENT OF
20 JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—
21 Notwithstanding any other provision of
22 law, if a joint resolution of disapproval re-
23 lating to a notice of intent submitted under
24 subparagraph (A) is enacted during the pe-
25 riod for congressional review described in

1 clause (i), the President may not take the
2 proposed exercise of authority.

3 “(f) PROCESS FOR JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF AP-
4 PROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL.—

5 “(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

6 “(A) JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL.—

7 The term ‘joint resolution of approval’ means
8 only a joint resolution of either House of Con-
9 gress—

10 “(i) which does not have a preamble;

11 “(ii) the title of which is as follows: ‘A
12 joint resolution approving the President’s
13 exercise of authority under section 209(c)
14 of the International Emergency Economic
15 Powers Act.’; and

16 “(iii) the sole matter after the resolv-
17 ing clause of which is as follows: ‘That
18 Congress approves the exercise of authority
19 by the President under section 209(c) of
20 the International Emergency Economic
21 Powers Act, submitted to Congress on
22 _____.’, with the blank space being filled
23 with the appropriate date.

1 “(B) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DIS-
2 APPROVAL.—The term ‘joint resolution of dis-
3 approval’ means—

4 “(i) with respect to the determination
5 in subsection (b)(1), per the revocation
6 outlined in subsection (b)(3), only a joint
7 resolution of either House of Congress—

8 “(I) which does not have a pre-
9 amble;

10 “(II) the title of which is as fol-
11 lows: ‘A joint resolution disapproving
12 the President’s determination under
13 section 209(b) of the International
14 Emergency Economic Powers Act.’;
15 and

16 “(III) the sole matter after the
17 resolving clause of which is as follows:
18 ‘That Congress disapproves the deter-
19 mination of the President under sec-
20 tion 209(b) of the International
21 Emergency Economic Powers Act,
22 published in the Federal Register on
23 _____.’, with the blank space being
24 filled with the appropriate date; and

1 “(ii) with respect to an expedited de-
2 termination under subsection (b)(2), per
3 the revocation outlined in subsection
4 (b)(3), only a joint resolution of either
5 House of Congress—

6 “(I) which does not have a pre-
7 amble;

8 “(II) the title of which is as fol-
9 lows: ‘A joint resolution disapproving
10 the Secretary of State’s determination
11 under section 209(b) of the Inter-
12 national Emergency Economic Powers
13 Act.’; and

14 “(III) the sole matter after the
15 resolving clause of which is as follows:
16 ‘That Congress disapproves the deter-
17 mination of the Secretary of State
18 under section 209(b) of the Inter-
19 national Emergency Economic Powers
20 Act, submitted to Congress on
21 _____.’, with the blank space being
22 filled with the appropriate date; and

23 “(iii) with respect to the exercise of
24 authorities in subsection (c), per the limi-
25 tations outlined in subsection (e)(2), only a

1 joint resolution of either House of Con-
2 gress—

3 “(I) which does not have a pre-
4 amble;

5 “(II) the title of which is as fol-
6 lows: ‘A joint resolution disapproving
7 the President’s exercise of authority
8 under section 209(c) of the Inter-
9 national Emergency Economic Powers
10 Act.’; and

11 “(III) the sole matter after the
12 resolving clause of which is as follows:
13 ‘That Congress disapproves the exer-
14 cise of authority by the President
15 under section 209(c) of the Inter-
16 national Emergency Economic Powers
17 Act, submitted to Congress on
18 _____.’, with the blank space being
19 filled with the appropriate date.

20 “(2) INTRODUCTION IN THE HOUSE OF REP-
21 RESENTATIVES.—During a period of 5 legislative
22 days beginning on the date that a notice of deter-
23 mination is published in the Federal Register in ac-
24 cordance with subsection (b)(1)(D) or submitted to
25 the appropriate congressional committees in accord-

1 ance with subsection (b)(2)(B)(i) or a notice of in-
2 tent is submitted to the appropriate congressional
3 committees in accordance with subsection
4 (b)(2)(B)(ii) or subsection (e)(2)(A), a joint resolu-
5 tion of approval or a joint resolution of disapproval
6 may be introduced in the House of Representatives
7 by the majority leader or the minority leader.

8 “(3) INTRODUCTION IN THE SENATE.—During
9 a period of 5 days on which the Senate is in session
10 beginning on the date that a notice of determination
11 is published in the Federal Register in accordance
12 with subsection (b)(1)(D) or submitted to the appro-
13 priate congressional committees in accordance with
14 subsection (b)(2)(B)(i) or a notice of intent is sub-
15 mitted to the appropriate congressional committees
16 in accordance with subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii) or sub-
17 section (e)(2)(A), a joint resolution of approval or a
18 joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced in
19 the Senate by the majority leader (or the majority
20 leader’s designee) or the minority leader (or the mi-
21 nority leader’s designee).

22 “(4) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF
23 REPRESENTATIVES.—

24 “(A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If a
25 committee of the House of Representatives to

1 which a joint resolution of approval or joint res-
2 olution of disapproval has been referred has not
3 reported such joint resolution within 10 legisla-
4 tive days after the date of referral, that com-
5 mittee shall be discharged from further consid-
6 eration of the joint resolution.

7 “(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—
8 In the House of Representatives, the following
9 procedures shall apply to a joint resolution of
10 approval or a joint resolution of disapproval:

11 “(i) Beginning on the third legislative
12 day after each committee to which a joint
13 resolution of approval or joint resolution of
14 disapproval has been referred reports it to
15 the House of Representatives or has been
16 discharged from further consideration of
17 the joint resolution, it shall be in order to
18 move to proceed to consider the joint reso-
19 lution in the House of Representatives.

20 “(ii) All points of order against the
21 motion are waived. Such a motion shall not
22 be in order after the House of Representa-
23 tives has disposed of a motion to proceed
24 on a joint resolution with regard to the
25 same certification. The previous question

1 shall be considered as ordered on the mo-
2 tion to its adoption without intervening
3 motion. The motion shall not be debatable.
4 A motion to reconsider the vote by which
5 the motion is disposed of shall not be in
6 order.

7 “(C) CONSIDERATION.—The joint resolu-
8 tion shall be considered as read. All points of
9 order against the joint resolution and against
10 its consideration are waived. The previous ques-
11 tion shall be considered as ordered on the joint
12 resolution to final passage without intervening
13 motion except two hours of debate equally di-
14 vided and controlled by the sponsor of the joint
15 resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A
16 motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the
17 joint resolution shall not be in order.

18 “(5) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

19 “(A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint res-
20 olution of approval or a joint resolution of dis-
21 approval introduced in the Senate shall be re-
22 ferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

23 “(B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the
24 Committee on Foreign Relations has not re-
25 ported a joint resolution of approval or a joint

1 resolution of disapproval within 10 days on
2 which the Senate is in session after the date of
3 referral of such joint resolution, that committee
4 shall be discharged from further consideration
5 of such joint resolution and the joint resolution
6 shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

7 “(C) MOTION TO PROCEED.—Notwith-
8 standing Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of
9 the Senate, it is in order at any time after the
10 Committee on Foreign Relations reports the
11 joint resolution of approval or the joint resolu-
12 tion of disapproval to the Senate or has been
13 discharged from its consideration (even though
14 a previous motion to the same effect has been
15 disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consid-
16 eration of the joint resolution, and all points of
17 order against the joint resolution (and against
18 consideration of the joint resolution) shall be
19 waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable.
20 The motion is not subject to a motion to post-
21 pone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which
22 the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not
23 be in order. If a motion to proceed to the con-
24 sideration of the joint resolution of approval or
25 the joint resolution of disapproval is agreed to,

1 the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished
2 business until disposed.

3 “(D) DEBATE.—Debate on a joint resolu-
4 tion of approval or a joint resolution of dis-
5 approval, and on all debatable motions and ap-
6 peals in connection with such joint resolution,
7 shall be limited to not more than 10 hours,
8 which shall be divided equally between the ma-
9 jority and minority leaders or their designees. A
10 motion to further limit debate is in order and
11 not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion
12 to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the con-
13 sideration of other business, or a motion to re-
14 commit the joint resolution is not in order.

15 “(E) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—The vote on
16 passage shall occur immediately following the
17 conclusion of the debate on the joint resolution
18 of approval or the joint resolution of dis-
19 approval and a single quorum call at the con-
20 clusion of the debate, if requested in accordance
21 with the rules of the Senate.

22 “(F) RULES OF THE CHAIR ON PROCE-
23 DURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair
24 relating to the application of the rules of the
25 Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure re-

1 lating to the joint resolution of approval or the
2 joint resolution of disapproval shall be decided
3 without debate.

4 “(G) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MES-
5 SAGES.—Debate in the Senate of any veto mes-
6 sage with respect to the joint resolution of ap-
7 proval or the joint resolution of disapproval, in-
8 cluding all debatable motions and appeals in
9 connection with such joint resolution, shall be
10 limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided be-
11 tween, and controlled by, the majority leader
12 and the minority leader or their designees.

13 “(6) PROCEDURES IN THE SENATE.—Except as
14 otherwise provided in this section, the following pro-
15 cedures shall apply in the Senate to a joint resolu-
16 tion of approval or a joint resolution of disapproval
17 to which this section applies:

18 “(A) Except as provided in subparagraph
19 (B), a joint resolution of approval or a joint
20 resolution of disapproval that has passed the
21 House of Representatives shall, when received
22 in the Senate, be referred to the Committee on
23 Foreign Relations for consideration in accord-
24 ance with this subsection.

1 “(B) If a joint resolution of approval or a
2 joint resolution of disapproval to which this sec-
3 tion applies was introduced in the Senate before
4 receipt of a joint resolution of approval or a
5 joint resolution of disapproval that has passed
6 the House of Representatives, the joint resolu-
7 tion from the House of Representatives shall,
8 when received in the Senate, be placed on the
9 calendar. If this paragraph applies, the proce-
10 dures in the Senate with respect to a joint reso-
11 lution of approval or a joint resolution of dis-
12 approval introduced in the Senate that contains
13 the identical matter as a joint resolution of ap-
14 proval or a joint resolution of disapproval that
15 passed the House of Representatives shall be
16 the same as if no joint resolution of approval or
17 joint resolution of disapproval had been received
18 from the House of Representatives, except that
19 the vote on passage in the Senate shall be on
20 the joint resolution of approval or the joint res-
21 olution of disapproval that passed the House of
22 Representatives.

23 “(7) RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
24 TIVES AND SENATE.—This subsection is enacted by
25 Congress—

1 “(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking
2 power of the Senate and the House of Rep-
3 resentatives, respectively, and as such is deemed
4 a part of the rules of each House, respectively,
5 but applicable only with respect to the proce-
6 dure to be followed in that House in the case
7 of a joint resolution of approval or a joint reso-
8 lution of disapproval under this subparagraph,
9 and supersedes other rules only to the extent
10 that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

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