

that satisfy the criteria for dispensing with publication of such notice pursuant to section 553(b)(B) of title 5, United States Code.

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In the 104th Congress the House agreed to a concurrent resolution approving with changes regulations promulgated by the Office of Compliance (now Office of Congressional Workplace Rights) under this provision (S. Con. Res. 51, Apr. 15, 1996, p. 7515). On December 19, 1995, the House agreed to a resolution and a concurrent resolution providing provisional approval of regulations not yet promulgated (H. Res. 311, p. 37590; H. Con. Res. 123, p. 37632). The House has rendered ineffective regulations promulgated by the Office and agreed to by the House in a prior Congress (sec. 3(b), H. Res. 5, Jan. 9, 2023, p. __; sec. 3(h), H. Res. 5, Jan. 3, 2025, p. __).

27. Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996, § 204(e) [22 U.S.C. 6064]

SEC. 204. TERMINATION OF THE ECONOMIC EMBARGO OF CUBA.

(a) PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS.—Upon submitting a determination to the appropriate congressional committees under section 203(c)(1) that a transition government in Cuba is in power, the President, after consultation with the Congress, is authorized to take steps to suspend the economic embargo of Cuba and to suspend the right of action created in section 302 [22 U.S.C. 6082] with respect to actions thereafter filed against the Cuban Government, to the extent that such steps contribute to a stable foundation for a democratically elected government in Cuba.

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(e) REVIEW OF SUSPENSION OF ECONOMIC EMBARGO.—

(1) REVIEW.—If the President takes action under subsection (a) to suspend the economic embargo of Cuba, the President shall immediately so notify the Congress. The President shall report to the Congress no less frequently than every 6 months thereafter, until he submits a determination under section 203(c)(3) that a democratically elected government in Cuba is in power, on the progress being made by Cuba toward the establishment of such a democratically elected government. The action of the President

under subsection (a) shall cease to be effective upon the enactment of a joint resolution described in paragraph (2).

(2) JOINT RESOLUTIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “joint resolution” means only a joint resolution of the 2 Houses of Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That the Congress disapproves the action of the President under section 204(a) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 to suspend the economic embargo of Cuba, notice of which was submitted to the Congress on _____”, with the blank space being filled with the appropriate date.

(3) REFERRAL TO COMMITTEES.—Joint resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives shall be referred to the Committee on International Relations and joint resolutions introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(4) PROCEDURES.—(A) Any joint resolution shall be considered in the Senate in accordance with the provisions of section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976.

(B) For the purpose of expediting the consideration and enactment of joint resolutions, a motion to proceed to the consideration of any joint resolution after it has been reported by the appropriate committee shall be treated as highly privileged in the House of Representatives.

(C) Not more than 1 joint resolution may be considered in the House of Representatives and the Senate in the 6-month period beginning on the date on which the President notifies the Congress under paragraph (1) of the action taken under subsection (a), and in each 6-month period thereafter.

28. Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking [5 U.S.C. 801, 802, 804]

The following excerpts of chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, do not contain privileged procedures for the consideration of a measure in the House. They are depicted here because they constitute Rules of the House and potentially affect the legislative process. Detailed procedures for the consideration in the Senate of a joint resolution disapproving an agency rule may be found in the statute (5 U.S.C. 802).