(B) with respect to which there would have been no duty if the amendment made by this section applied to such entry,

shall be liquidated or reliquidated as though such entry had been made on the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 57. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON DEMT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

'' 9902.32.12	*N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine (DEMT) (CAS No. 91–67–8) (provided for in subheading 2921.43.80) .....*	*Free*	*No change*	*No change*	*On or before 12/31/98''.*

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 58. INVESTIGATION ON CATTLE AND BEEF TRADE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States International Trade Commission shall conduct a study pursuant to section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, shall report to the appropriate committees on—

(1) the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the Uruguay Round Agreements on United States imports and exports of live cattle for slaughter and fresh, chilled, and frozen beef; and

(2) the steps that have been taken by the United States, since the enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement, to prevent the transshipment of live cattle and fresh, chilled, and frozen beef through Mexico and Canada for importation into the United States.

(b) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term ''appropriate committees'' means the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 59. SPECIAL RULE FOR GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES.

The President is authorized to grant waivers under subsections (c)(2)(F) and (d)(1) of section 503 of the Trade Act of 1974 for those products that exceeded the limitations for 1994 under section 504(c)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as in effect on June 30, 1995, and lost eligibility for duty-free treatment under title V of that Act as of July 1, 1995. In granting such waivers, the President shall apply the provisions of subsections (c)(3) and (d)(2) of section 504 of the Trade Act of 1974, as in effect on July 31, 1995, and the references to ''preceding calendar year'' in such section 504 shall be references to 1994.

Mr. CRANE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I only reserve the right in order to allow the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE] to explain the bill.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIBBONS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and would like to elaborate that H.R. 3815 makes miscellaneous amendments to trade laws with further amendments adopted during Senate consideration of the bill. The Senate added amendment is similar to those in the House passed bill which make technical and miscellaneous corrections to U.S. trade laws.

These provisions have bipartisan support and the support of the industries involved and I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

I am pleased to explain to my colleagues in the House the provisions of H.R. 3815, which makes miscellaneous amendments to trade laws, with further amendments adopted during Senate consideration of the bill. On July 30, 1996, the House passed H.R. 3815 under suspension of the rules.

The Senate added amendments similar to those in the House-passed bill which are aimed at streamlining and facilitating the administration of U.S. trade laws. The Senate also added some noncontroversial duty reductions and suspensions, reliquidations, and refunds for acknowledged errors by the Customs Service. These provisions have bipartisan support and the support of the industries involved, and are of similar character to provisions already included in the House bill.

One item in the House-passed version of H.R. 3815 was removed by the Senate. This provision would have established a general consultation and layover requirement for any changes in Administration policy with respect to rules of origin or country-of-origin marking determinations, and a specific moratorium for changes in policy with respect to marking requirements for hand-tool forgings. I still support the bill, however, because it is the expectation of the chairmen of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee that the administration will heed the substance of this provision even without specific legislation. The committees plan to address the issues of rules of origin and would be especially averse to any action by the administration in the meantime that would jeopardize the ability of the committees of jurisdiction to approach these issues in a considered and orderly manner at that time.

I believe that H.R. 3815 strikes a blow for good government by streamlining our trade laws and taking care of noncontroversial tariff matters. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support passage of this important legislation with the Senate-passed changes.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving my right to object, I want to pay tribute to the lady who sits to my immediate right here, Mary Jane Wignot. She has been an effective, wonderful, intelligent staff member for the Subcommittee on Trade on the Committee on Ways and Means for many decades.

She has made major contributions to the substance of legislation that has passed through our committee, complicated technical legislation. She epitomizes what is best in public service for our professional staff.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3815.

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

There was no objection.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE—RETURNING TO THE SENATE H.R. 400, THE ANAKTUVUK PASS LAND EXCHANGE AND WILDERNESS REDESIGNATION ACT OF 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privileges of the House, and I offer a privileged resolution (H.Res. 554) returning to the Senate the bill H.R. 400 and the Senate amendment thereto, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk reads follows:

H. RES. 554

Resolved, That the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 400) entitled the ''Anaktuvuk Pass Land Exchange and Wilderness Redesignation Act of 1995'', in the opinion of this House, contravenes the first clause of the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States and is an infringement of the privileges of this House and that such bill with the Senate amendment thereto be respectfully returned to the Senate with a message communicating this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution raises a question of the privileges of the House.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE].

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. CRANE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is necessary to return to the Senate the bill H.R. 400 and the Senate amendment thereto because the amendment contravenes the constitutional requirement that revenue measures shall originate in the House of

Representatives. The Senate amendment to H.R. 400 would override current tax law by providing special tax treatment to Alaska Native Corporations receiving cash or property in certain circumstances and, therefore, contravenes this constitutional requirement.

Section 204(a) of the Senate amendment achieves this result by providing that, for the purposes of section 21(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1620(c)), the receipt of consideration by a Native Corporation for the relinquishment to the United States of land selection rights granted to any Native Corporation shall be deemed to be an interest in land.

Section 21 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act addresses the taxation of various actions pursuant to that Act. Subsection (c) of section 21 provides that in certain instances the receipt of land or any interest in land shall not be subject to Federal, State, or local taxation. Section 204 of the Senate amendment deems the receipt of any consideration (whether land, cash, or other property) to be ''an interest in land'' for purposes of section 21(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

The Senate amendment expands section 21 to make the receipt of cash and other property to be tax-free. Absent this provision, the receipt of cash and other property would be governed by the rules of the Internal Revenue Code which would generally treat their receipt as a taxable event. This would clearly supersede the Federal income tax rules relating to the taxation of the disposition of property.

The provision would have a direct effect on tax revenues. The proposed change in our tax laws is a ''revenue affecting'' infringement on the House's prerogatives, which constitutes a revenue measure in the constitutional sense. Therefore, I am asked that the House insist on its constitutional prerogatives.

There are numerous precedents for the action I am requesting. In particular, on June 21, 1988, the House returned to the Senate S. 727, which dealt with the tax treatment of income derived from the exercise of Indian treaty fishing rights.

I want to emphasize that this action does not constitute a rejection of the Senate amendment on its merits. Adoption of this privileged resolution to return the bill to the Senate should in no way prejudice its consideration in a constitutionally acceptable manner.

The proposed action today is procedural in nature, and is necessary to preserve the prerogatives of the House to originate revenue matters. It makes it clear to the Senate that the appropriate procedure for dealing with revenue measures is for the House to act first on a revenue bill, and for the Senate to accept it or amend it as it sees fit.

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Members of the Senate know better. This is a perpetual problem that we face in the House. They know that tax legislation must originate in the House and is not with any deleterious remarks that I want to make about this bill, but they know better, and I think it ought to be sent back and I concur with the gentleman's motion.

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

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, but I would like to take advantage of this opportunity on our final day of this session of this term to pay tribute, great tribute to a gentleman that I have looked up to for many years on the Committee on Ways and Means, our ranking minority member now who is going into retirement, but will not retire from his involvement I am sure, in these key issues of concern to all of us citizens here in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NAVAJO-HOPI LAND DISPUTE SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1996

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Resources be discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill (S. 1973) to provide for the settlement of the Navajo-Hopi land dispute, and for other purposes, and I ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1973

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 ''Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute Settlement Act of 1996''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) it is in the public interest for the Tribe, Navajos residing on the Hopi Partitioned Lands, and the United States to reach a peaceful resolution of the longstanding disagreements between the parties under the Act commonly known as the ''Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974'' (Public Law 93–531; 25 U.S.C. 640d et seq.);

(2) it is in the best interest of the Tribe and the United States that there be a fair and final settlement of certain issues remaining in connection with the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974, including the full and final settlement of the multiple claims that the Tribe has against the United States;

(3) this Act, together with the Settlement Agreement executed on December 14, 1995, and the Accommodation Agreement (as incorporated by the Settlement Agreement), provide the authority for the Tribe to enter agreements with eligible Navajo families in order for those families to remain residents of the Hopi Partitioned Lands for a period of 75 years, subject to the terms and conditions of the Accommodation Agreement;

(4) the United States acknowledges and respects—

(A) the sincerity of the traditional beliefs of the members of the Tribe and the Navajo families residing on the Hopi Partitioned Lands; and

(B) the importance that the respective traditional beliefs of the members of the Tribe and Navajo families have with respect to the culture and way of life of those members and families;

(5) this Act, the Settlement Agreement, and the Accommodation Agreement provide for the mutual respect and protection of the traditional religious beliefs and practices of the Tribe and the Navajo families residing on the Hopi Partitioned Lands;

(6) the Tribe is encouraged to work with the Navajo families residing on the Hopi Partitioned Lands to address their concerns regarding the establishment of family or individual burial plots for deceased family members who have resided on the Hopi Partitioned Lands; and

(7) neither the Navajo Nation nor the Navajo families residing upon Hopi Partitioned Lands were parties to or signers of the Settlement Agreement between the United States and the Hopi Tribe.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, for purposes of this Act, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) ACCOMMODATION.—The term ''Accommodation'' has the meaning provided that term under the Settlement Agreement.

(2) HOPI PARTITIONED LANDS.—The term ''Hopi Partitioned Lands'' means lands located in the Hopi Partitioned Area, as defined in section 168.1(g) of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

(3) NAVAJO PARTITIONED LANDS.—The term ''Navajo Partitioned Lands'' has the meaning provided that term in the proposed regulations issued on November 1, 1995, at 60 Fed. Reg. 55506.

(4) NEW LANDS.—The term ''New Lands'' has the meaning provided that term in section 700.701(b) of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(6) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The term ''Settlement Agreement'' means the agreement between the United States and the Hopi Tribe executed on December 14, 1995.

(7) TRIBE.—The term ''Tribe'' means the Hopi Tribe.

(8) NEWLY ACQUIRED TRUST LANDS.—The term ''newly acquired trust lands'' means lands taken into trust for the Tribe within the State of Arizona pursuant to this Act or the Settlement Agreement.

SEC. 4. RATIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.

The United States approves, ratifies, and confirms the Settlement Agreement.

SEC. 5. CONDITIONS FOR LANDS TAKEN INTO TRUST.

The Secretary shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure that the following conditions are met prior to taking lands into trust for the benefit of the Tribe pursuant to the Settlement Agreement: