

S. 910, a bill to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act, and for other purposes

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on July 19, 2023

| By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars | 2023 | 2023-2028 | 2023-2033 |
|--|------|---|----------------------|
| Direct Spending (Outlays) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Revenues | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays) | 0 | * | not estimated |
| Increases <i>net direct spending</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034? | No | Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply? | No |
| Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2034? | No | Mandate Effects | |
| | | Contains intergovernmental mandate? | Yes, Under Threshold |
| | | Contains private-sector mandate? | No |
| * = between zero and \$500,000. | | | |

S. 910 would revise the tribal land claims of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community in Oregon that were extinguished by the Grand Ronde Reservation Act. That act authorized the Department of the Interior (DOI) to provide 240 acres of land to the tribes. In exchange, the tribes relinquished their right to pursue claims to all other land within the state. S. 910 would lower the amount of relinquished land to a specific 84-acre parcel, which would allow the tribes to acquire additional land in Oregon to which they have a valid claim.

Using information from DOI, CBO estimates that the agency would incur insignificant administrative costs to update documents related to the affected land. Any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

S. 910 would impose an intergovernmental mandate—as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)—on the confederated tribes by prohibiting gaming on tribal land in Oregon. That prohibition would apply to land obtained by the tribe in a land claim settlement or purchased with funds from a settlement. Because gaming on such land is currently allowed under federal law, the proposed ban would be a mandate. However, because gaming does not occur now on the tribal land and the tribes have no plans to begin gaming activities

See also

[CBO's Cost Estimates Explained](#), [CBO Describes Its Cost-Estimating Process](#), [Glossary](#)



on those lands, the cost of the mandate would be small and below the threshold established in UMRA (\$99 million in 2023, adjusted annually for inflation).

The bill contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

On September 22, 2023, CBO transmitted a [cost estimate for H.R. 1722](#), the Grand Ronde Reservation Act Amendment of 2023, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Natural Resources on July 26, 2023. The two bills are similar, and CBO's estimates of their budgetary effects are the same.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Julia Aman (for federal costs) and Rachel Austin (for mandates). The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Phillip L. Swagel'.

Phillip L. Swagel
Director, Congressional Budget Office