

S. 2796, a bill to provide for the equitable settlement of certain Indian land disputes regarding land in Illinois, and for other purposes

As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on May 1, 2024

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2024	2024-2029	2024-2034
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	*	*
Revenues	0	*	*
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	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 2035?	No	Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	Yes
		Mandate Effects	
Increases <i>on-budget deficits</i> in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	Yes, Under Threshold
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No
* = between -\$500,000 and \$500,000.			

S. 2796 would grant jurisdiction to the U.S. Court of Federal Claims for the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma’s land claim against the United States arising from the Treaty of Grouseland. The bill would require the court to render judgement without regard to the statute of limitations or any other delay-based defense. The bill also would extinguish all other claims, including any future claims, of the tribe to land in Illinois.

Groups that file civil suits in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims pay filing and administrative fees, which are recorded as revenues. Those fees can be spent without further appropriation to cover the administrative costs of the judiciary. On that basis, CBO estimates that enacting S. 2796 would increase both revenues and direct spending by an insignificant amount over the 2024-2034 period.

CBO also expects that both the court and the Department of the Interior would incur additional administrative costs to implement S. 2796. Based on the costs of similar activities, CBO estimates that those costs would be insignificant; any related spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

See also

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



S. 2796 contains an intergovernmental mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) because it would extinguish the tribe's claims to land in Illinois. Eliminating an existing right of action is a mandate because the right to seek redress and recover damages beyond what is provided in the bill would be lost. CBO estimates that the cost of the mandate would not exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA (\$100 million in 2024, adjusted annually for inflation).

S. 2796 contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA

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', with a long, sweeping flourish at the end.

Phillip L. Swagel
Director, Congressional Budget Office