

**Klamath County's Transient Room Tax
A Study by the League of Women Voters of
Klamath County**

March 25, 2003

**League of Women Voters of Klamath County
PO Box 1226
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601**

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A Study of Klamath County's Transient Room Tax (TRT)

Background

- Background on issue
- Overview of process and scope of study

Transient Room Tax (TRT) History

- Chronology *and Saw*

TRT revenue

- How much money does Klamath County's TRT generate?
- What is the forecast for Klamath County's TRT?

Allocation

- How do other Oregon counties spend their TRT dollars?
- How does Klamath County spend its TRT dollars?

Expenditure goals/purposes

- What do other Oregon county's hope to achieve with their TRT expenditures?
- What are Klamath County's goals for its TRT expenditures?

Effectiveness of expenditures (bang for buck)

- Are other counties effective in achieving their goals?
- Is Klamath County effective in achieving its goals?

Planning for the Future

- Is the current allocation the most effective use of Klamath County tax dollars?
 - What are other possible allocation plans?
 - How would those plans benefit Klamath County?
 - Recommendations
- Which allocation plan do we see as most beneficial for Klamath County and why?
If that plan reduces the KC Fairground's share, what are other possible revenue sources for the Fairgrounds?

Interviews/Resources/References

Oregon Tourism Commission	County commissioners	City councilors
Motel operators association	Chamber of Commerce	Running Y
Restaurant owners association	Klamath Co Fairgrounds	Ross Ragland Theater
Klamath County Museums	Children's Museum	KCEDA

Klamath County's Transient Room Tax

How we did our study

During the past year, the League of Women Voters of Klamath County has studied our county's Transient Room Tax (TRT), a 6% tax on hotel, motel, campsite and RV accommodations that currently produces about \$916,000 in annual revenue.

Since initiating the TRT study, LWV has:

- researched the history of Klamath's TRT
- compared TRT rates and allocations throughout the state and region
- compared budgets of Oregon's 27 county fairgrounds that operate year-round
- compared numbers of people served and events offered at county fairgrounds
- held a panel discussion on the TRT and invited the public
- subjected our draft report to review by community members

History of the Transient Room Tax

In the spring of 1978, the Klamath County Commissioners held public hearings on the TRT and decided to refer the measure to county voters. Letters to the editor from the time express the flavor of the debate:

- *We probably have the most decrepit fairgrounds in the state.*
- *The idea of raising money for our county fairgrounds and the city's parks, etc. is a fine idea. However, is it not an unfair thing to attempt to impose a tax on only one industry to raise it?*
- *I feel this is one time the city and county government has brought to the people something that will benefit most everyone and won't cost the people of the county.*
- *I realize that our fairgrounds are in deplorable condition, but is it fair to tax the poor tourist to repair our Klamath County facilities?*
- *As all agree, the fairgrounds vitally need upgrading to be a usable facility. The amount of tax dollars spent on the facility in the last few years has been very small. The fairgrounds are probably the most used public facility in the County.*

The fairgrounds (which had been advised by the commissioners to seek alternative funding for their operation) raised money and campaigned for the measure, as did a 6-member Committee for the Hotel-Motel Tax. More than 30 citizens wrote letters to the editor supporting or opposing the measure and the Chamber of Commerce held a debate on the topic. Summarizing that debate, the *Herald and News* reported: *If passed, the county would utilize its portion of the funds for maintenance and repair at the fairgrounds and Klamath Falls would earmark its for parks and recreation ... During the current year, fair board budget was \$148,000, with fairgrounds activities providing \$130,000 of that total. Tax revenue would be used "absolutely" for improvements, Kuonen said.*

County voters approved the TRT in 1978. Since that time, there have been several changes – for instance, the Tourism Department rather than the Chamber of Commerce currently manages tourism promotion, and the allocation between the cities and the fairgrounds is calculated annually.

How much money does Klamath's TRT generate?

TRT revenue in 2002 was \$915,759, up 3% from the prior year's \$889,662. Since 1978, receipts have grown at an average annual rate of about 6.3%. Annual TRT receipts since 1978 can be found in Table 1.

How does Klamath's TRT rate compare to others?

Fourteen counties in Oregon levy TRTs that range from 3% to 11.5%. Eighty cities also impose a TRT. TRT rates for all jurisdictions can be found in Table 2. Klamath's rate of 6% is relatively low in comparison to others in the region. Many jurisdictions have raised their TRT rates in the past year. Current rates in nearby jurisdictions are:

Regional TRT Rates

Bend	8% (raised in 2002)
Deschutes unincorporated	7%
Eugene	9.5%
Grants Pass	9% (raised in 2002)
Lake County	6%
Medford	8% (raised in 2002)
Prineville	9% (raised in 2002)
Roseburg	8% (raised in 2002)
Regional	8%

Klamath County 6%

How does Klamath County allocate its TRT dollars?

Klamath County allocates its TRT revenue as follows:

Klamath County TRT Allocation

46.3%	County Fairgrounds
36.2%	City of Klamath Falls (a small amount to Merrill, the county's other incorporated city with motel)
16.5%	County Tourism Department
1%	County Administration of TRT

How does the city of Klamath Falls spend its TRT dollars?

Until 1991, when Measure 5 passed, Klamath Falls's TRT receipts went to Parks and Recreation. Currently, the city allocates its TRT receipts to the Parks and Recreation and Airport funds.

How do other Oregon counties allocate their TRT dollars?

Table 3 shows the variety of TRT allocations throughout the state. Funding categories include:

- Travel and Tourism: allocations to convention and visitors bureaus, chambers of commerce, convention centers, tourism marketing programs and other direct visitor-related programs
- County Fair: funds dedicated for marketing, administration and bond retirement associated with county fairs
- Other Government: allocations to the General Fund, often supporting other local government programs such as government administration, specific public service departments (road, police, recreation, etc.), public works capital programs and "economic development" programs and other government programs
- Special Dedicated Programs: funds dedicated to other special programs or facilities (park trust funds, cultural facilities, etc.)

How does Klamath's TRT allocation compare to that of other jurisdictions?

Klamath allocates a smaller percentage of its TRT to tourism promotion than other jurisdictions. Klamath's 16.5% is less than both the state average of 41.5% and the regional average of 38%. Rates in adjacent or nearby jurisdictions are:

<u>TRT Allocated to Tourism</u>	
Bend	25%
Deschutes Unincorporated	32%
Eugene	33%
Grants Pass	56%
Lake County	51%
Medford	25%
Prineville	25%
<u>Roseburg</u>	<u>57%</u>
Regional	38%
Klamath County	16.5%

Klamath is one of seven counties that allocate TRT dollars to their fairgrounds.

TRT Allocated to Fairgrounds

Jefferson	50% (of funds collected in unincorporated areas)
Lake	25%
Lane	23% (shared with Florence Event Center)
Washington	14%
Deschutes	varies
Clackamas	14%
Klamath	46.3 %

How are Oregon's county fairgrounds funded?

Fairgrounds are funded primarily by four sources:

- Fair activities
Most fairgrounds earn the majority of their income (an average of 66%) from gate receipts, concessions, rentals, sponsorships and other fairground activities.
- TRT and/or General Fund
Oregon's county fairgrounds receive an average of 15% of their budgets from county-level sources such as TRT and/or General Fund dollars.
- State grant
Each county fairground receives a state grant of the same amount (in 2001, the state grant was \$41,976; in 2002 it was \$43,056). For fairgrounds with small budgets, the state grant comprises a significant portion of its budget, but for larger fairgrounds the state grant is less significant.
- Beginning fund balance
County fairgrounds begin the year with a wide range of fund balances, from a low of -7.7% in Crook County to almost 50% of total budget in Union County.

How does Klamath's fairground funding compare?

While each fairgrounds is unique, driven in large part by location, population and the needs of the communities they serve, comparisons between fairgrounds can facilitate accountability, especially when large amounts of public dollars are involved.

<u>Revenue Source</u>	<u>State Average</u>	<u>Klamath Fairgrounds</u>
Fair Activities/Other	66%	32%
TRT and/or General Fund	15%	43.5%
State Grant	12%	4.5%
Beginning Fund Balance	7%	20%

Klamath's fairground generates 32% of its revenue from Fair Activities such as gate receipts, concessions, rentals, sponsorships. This is the lowest rate of any fairground in Oregon. Conversely, Klamath's fairground receives a larger portion (43.5%) of its budget from county-level public dollars than any other fairground in the state.

For further information on fairground funding sources, see Table 4. Letters from Josephine, Linn and Deschutes counties are included.

How does Klamath's fairground compare in terms of numbers of events and people served?

The Oregon Fair Association gathers data on the number of people (youth, public, and community groups) and events using fairground facilities throughout the year. To see how Klamath's Fairground compares to others in terms of the number of people it serves and events it houses, see Table 5.

According to OFA data, the total annual attendance at Klamath's Fairgrounds in 2002 was 292,401. As a comparison, in 1978 the Fairground Manager reported that 175,000 people used the fairground* – so Klamath's Fairgrounds had had an increase of 60% over 24 years.

Would changing the TRT cost the county money?

Chapter 855 Oregon Laws 2001 (originally HB 2934) addresses the fee that lodging operators retain for the costs of collecting the TRT. The law states, "Local government that imposes a new local transient lodging tax on or after January 1, 2002, shall allow a transient lodging provider to retain a collection reimbursement charge of at least five percent of all collected local transient lodging tax revenues."

Klamath County currently permits lodging operators to deduct a 5% collection expense. However, the average rate is effectively reduced to 2.1748% because payments to individual lodging operators are capped at \$100 per month. If Klamath's TRT rate were changed, the \$100 per month cap would be eliminated. In 2001, lodging operators retained a total \$19,300. Were there no cap, they would have retained \$44,372, an increase to lodging operators of \$25,072.

* The figure is from Herald and News April 4, 1978, testimony by Fair Board Chair John Hancock before the Klamath County Commissioners. At our review meeting, fairground personnel indicated that the figure was a misquote and was actually 75,000. However, a fairground event census from 1978 commissioners' files confirms the 175,000 figure.

What does Klamath County want from its TRT?

At the Klamath County Tourism Summit Meeting held March 20, 1998 at OIT, approximately 100 participants addressed the question: What role should the tourism industry play in the future of Klamath County? On March 13, 2003, League of Women Voters asked a panel of community members: What criteria should be used to evaluate a TRT plan? Because the answers to those questions were so similar, we've synthesized the responses.

Productive: Any TRT plan should effectively boost Klamath's tourism economy and promote economic development.

Maintain or enhance the county's livability: A TRT plan should contribute to or at least not impair the quality of life of Klamath County residents.

Accountability: Public money invested in tourism promotion should earn a documented and verifiable return. Question: How do you document a return on TRT investment?

Fair: Any proposal must balance potentially competing interests such as city and county governments, and north and south regions of the county.

Flexible: Any proposal should be flexible enough to meet emerging needs and opportunities, new events and participants. Question: How do you craft a plan that's both stable and flexible? Possible answer: Discretionary pool that could be used as opportunities arise and/or problems occur.

Support Klamath County Fairgrounds: Klamath County values its fairgrounds and wants to maintain it as a top-notch facility. Sustain stable funding for fairgrounds.

Support valuable community resources: Many venues and events developed since 1978 draw tourists and enhance our county's quality of life, but receive no TRT funds. Examples include the Ross Ragland Theater and Klamath County Museums, plus many other community attractions.

Honest: Inform public of consequences and potential advantages to any TRT plan.

Cooperate w/ businesses: including sole proprietorships, front-line, small businesses.

Looking to the Future: A Proposal

After twenty-five years, it may be time Klamath County to take a second look at its Transient Room Tax, with an eye to kick-starting its economy and enhancing the county's livability. This proposal is offered in the spirit of starting a debate, not ending one.

- Increase the TRT rate to 8 percent.

Increase the rate from 6 to 8 percent and dedicate the additional revenue to tourism. Klamath County can't compete for tourist dollars if it operates with less money than its regional competitors, whose average TRT rate is 8 percent. Grants Pass, Medford, Roseburg, Prineville and Bend have recently raised their TRT rates. With a 2-percent increase, tourists would pay about \$1 more per night.

Had Klamath had a TRT rate of 8 percent in 2002, revenue would have increased by \$305,253 to \$1,221,012. Collection expense would reduce the amount to \$1,186,516.**

- Allocate 34 percent of TRT revenues to the Klamath County Fairgrounds.

Maintain stable, on-going funding for the fairgrounds. Klamath County values its fairgrounds and wants to maintain it as a top-notch facility. The proposed rate and allocation would maintain the highest rate of public dollar support provided any fairgrounds in the state. At this rate and allocation, TRT dollars would account for over 40% of the fairgrounds' annual budget. In essence, the fairgrounds would be dedicating its share of the rate increase, plus a little more, to tourism.

Had the proposed allocation and rate increase been in effect in 2002, Klamath's fairgrounds would have received \$403,415 rather than \$423,996 in TRT revenue.

**Chapter 855 Oregon Laws 2001 states, "Local government that imposes a new local transient lodging tax on or after January 1, 2002, shall allow a transient lodging provider to retain a collection reimbursement charge of at least five percent of all collected local transient lodging tax revenues." Klamath County currently permits lodging operators to deduct a 5% collection expense. However, the average rate is effectively reduced to 2.1748% because payments to individual lodging operators are capped at \$100 per month. If Klamath's TRT rate were changed, the \$100 per month cap would be eliminated and collection expenses would increase by 2.8252 % (\$34,496) to the full 5%.

- Allocate 24 percent of TRT revenues to tourism promotion.

Provide adequate funding for county-wide tourism promotion. Tourism is a real income generator, with solid potential to jump-start Klamath's sluggish economy. According to the Oregon Tourism Commission, every dollar invested in tourism marketing programs generates \$114 in new visitor expenditures. Investing in tourism will increase overall TRT receipts ("grow the pie"), benefiting all TRT recipients. Combining allocations for county-wide tourism promotion with that for a direct grants program (see next item) would bring Klamath's support for tourism close to the regional average is 38 percent.

Had the proposed allocation and rate increase been in effect in 2002, tourism promotion would have received \$284,764 rather than \$151,100 in TRT revenue.

- Allocate 10 percent of TRT revenues to fund an annual competitive grants program

Create a direct grants program, administered by county-wide tourism, for facilities, events and projects that draw tourists and enhance Klamath's quality of life. Since 1978, when Klamath's TRT was first passed by county voters, many venues and events attractive to tourists and locals have come into being. A partial, incomplete list includes the Sports Complex, the Collier Ice Rink, the Ross Ragland Theater, the Children's Museum, the OC&E Trail, and events such as the Chemult Dog Races, Snowflake Festival, Chiloquin Rodeo, Sheep Dog Trials, Bald Eagle Conference, Merrill Potato Festival, Air Show and Wild Plum Festival. Grants would be competitive and not automatically self-renewing. Modest public investment would help local enterprises grow, spur new ventures and give a healthy boost to our economy.

Had the proposed program, rate and allocation been in effect in 2002, the grants program would have received \$118,652.

- Allocate 27 percent of TRT revenues to the City of Klamath Falls.

Assuming an increased TRT rate and reduced allocation, the amount of money going to the city would be slightly reduced. In essence, the city would be dedicating its share of the rate increase, plus a little more, to tourism.

Had this allocation and the proposed 8-percent rate been in effect in 2002, Klamath Falls would have received \$320,359 rather than \$331,505.

- Allocate 5 percent of TRT revenues to the Klamath County Museums. Provide stable ongoing funding for the three Klamath County Museums, a valued but imperiled community resource.

Had this allocation and the proposed 8-percent rate been in effect in 2002, the museums would have received \$59,326.

- Request that Klamath County forego the 1 percent it has received to offset TRT administration costs.

The League of Women Votes is a national nonpartisan, political grassroots organization established over 80 years ago. The League encourages informed and active participation of citizens in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy. To accomplish this mission, the League studies key community issues in an unbiased manner and reaches significant member agreement that then becomes the League positions. League acts after study and member agreement to achieve solutions in the public interest on key community issues, builds citizen participation in the democratic process and engages communities in promoting positive solutions to public policy issues through education and advocacy.

Notes and References

Page 1: participants at review meeting: Stephanie Bailey of Klamath County Chamber of Commerce, Trish Seiler of City Council, Bob Buchanan Chair Fairgrounds Board, Drew Langley Fairgrounds Manager, John Hancock retired fairgrounds manager, Cheryl Parrish Fairgrounds executive secretary. Abdel Choukri manager Red Lion Inn, Steve Lowell Chair Ross Ragland Theater Board, Judith Hassan, Director Klamath County Museums and Mike Justin Director of Tourism Crater Lake National Park. Facilitator was Patty Case of Klamath County Extension. Kate Marquez, President LWV, was meeting manager and recorder was Sue Fortune, secretary pro tem LWV.

Not all county fair budget data from counties was for budget year 2001-02. We used the most recent actual figures made available by counties.

Multnomah County's Fair is operated by a private non-profit and is not listed. Also, the following county fairgrounds have a very small attendance and are not listed: Baker (attendance 6,000); Curry (11,000); Gilliam (1,200); Morrow (4,137); Sherman (1,923); Wallowa (5,854); Wasco (10,000); Wheeler (5,000).

Transient Room Tax rate and allocation data from Oregon Travel Impacts 1991-2001P, prepared for the Oregon Tourism Commission by Dean Runyan Associates www.deanrunyan.com, 503/226-2973. Figures for 2002 directly from Dean Runyan Associates, in press.

Page 5-6: note on \$114 new visitor expenditures

Data appeared in January 29 Oregonian.

Follow-up personal correspondence Todd Davidson, Executive Director Oregon Tourism Commission. *Re your request for information on the source for the statement: research shows that every dollar invested in tourism's marketing programs generates \$114 in new visitor expenditures. I am happy to provide you with the answer. The Oregon Tourism Commission invests in independent research on our advertising programs. The most recent research indicates that a \$350,000 advertising campaign generated approximately 220,300 trips with an economic impact of \$40 million. Thus, the \$350,000 investment generated \$40 million in expenditures, or \$1 in advertising generated \$114.28 in visitor expenditures. At the request of the state economist, we had our independent research evaluated by another research firm. Their finding was that the methodology used by our research firm was very strong and our estimates were very conservative. I hope this helps you with your discussions in Klamath County.*

KLAMATH COUNTY TRANSIENT ROOM TAX

QUARTER	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Jan-Mar	0	40,244	48,297	43,364	38,995	65,911	39,713	44,495	40,590	52,429	59,491	59,802	62,008	64,629	82,673
Apr-Jun	0	59,249	67,437	69,132	57,125	63,706	97,589	75,683	87,298	89,875	93,340	100,999	111,092	123,377	140,875
Jul-Sep	76,413	79,152	82,801	105,260	106,409	105,868	98,758	104,620	118,980	141,199	141,810	145,966	158,008	177,713	206,362
Oct-Dec	45,886	45,888	55,401	54,595	42,397	50,408	61,057	57,098	57,986	74,377	78,212	81,420	86,635	95,953	103,002
Total	122,299	224,533	253,936	272,351	244,926	285,893	297,117	282,096	304,854	357,880	372,853	388,187	417,743	461,672	532,912
Base Year		1979	113.10%	107.25%	89.93%	116.73%	103.93%	94.94%	108.07%	117.39%	104.18%	104.11%	107.61%	110.52%	115.43%
QUARTER	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Jan-Mar	109,482	75,716	75,243	89,243	85,150	88,853	84,712	88,720	134,884	104,979					
Apr-Jun	136,860	141,945	147,334	169,328	166,180	165,350	178,252	206,772	210,403	226,348					
Jul-Sep	197,766	201,192	258,409	277,657	268,982	323,082	307,620	380,494	383,433	380,266					
Oct-Dec	104,200	104,562	114,913	109,289	131,462	132,732	178,960	164,248	160,942	204,166					
Total	548,308	523,435	595,899	645,517	651,774	710,017	749,544	840,234	889,662	915,759	0	0	0	0	0
	102.89%	95.46%	113.84%	108.33%	100.97%	108.94%	105.57%	112.10%	105.88%	102.93%					

F:\COUNTY\1993

11,889,401	12,515,159
118,894	1,961,751
9,808,756	

Base Year 1979: 224,533.00
 Average for 1980-87: 253,632.00
 Percentage Increase: 12.96%

Base Year 1987: 357,880.00
 Average for 1988-01: 594,840.00
 Percentage Increase: 66.21%

Oregon Transient Lodging Tax Allocations

	Program Allocations, Fiscal Year 2001/2002*				Operator Fees
	Travel & Tourism	County Fair	Other Gov't	Special Dedicated	
Lincoln					
Depoe Bay			100%		5%
Lincoln City	29%		14%	57%	5%
Newport					5%
Waldport					7.5%
Yachats*			100%		8%
Unincorporated	17%		83%		5%
Linn					
Albany*	40%		60%		5%
Lebanon	90%		10%		5%
Sweet Home*	33%		67%		0%
Malheur					
Ontario	35%		13%	53%	4%
Marion					
Salem	31%		51%	20%	5%
Woodburn*	8%		92%		10%
Morrow					
Heppner	90%		10%		10%
Multnomah					
Fairview			100%		0%
Gresham*			100%		0%
Portland*	17%		83%		0%
Troutdale	14%		86%		0%
Wood Village	47%		53%		2%
County-wide*	100%				5%
Polk					
Sherman					
Tillamook					
Garibaldi	18%		20%	62%	5%
Manzanita			100%		5%
Rockaway Beach	25%		62%	13%	5%
Tillamook	22%		72%	6%	5%
Wheeler			100%		5%
Umatilla					
Hermiston*	50%		30%	20%	5%
Pendleton*	41%		43%	16%	7%
Umatilla*	50%			50%	5%
Union					
La Grande*	60%		40%		3%
County-wide	50%		50%		5%
Wallowa					
Enterprise					5%
County-wide	50%		50%		5%

An asterisk (*) indicates that the allocation was reported for a previous fiscal year.

Oregon Transient Lodging Tax Allocations

	Program Allocations, Fiscal Year 2001/2002*				
	Travel & Tourism	County Fair	Other Gov't	Special Dedicated	Operator Fees
Wasco					
The Dalles	66%		34%		5%
Washington					
Unincorporated	14%	14%	72%		5%
Wheeler					
Yamhill					
Newberg	10%		90%		5%

Notes:

An asterisk (*) indicates that the allocation was reported for a previous fiscal year.

- 1) Data were provided to the Oregon Tourism Commission by self-report. Local officials appear to vary in their definition of 'tourism' and hence the allocation percentages should be used with caution.
- 2) "Operator Fees" are paid to lodging operators to cover room tax collection costs. The fee amount is not included in transient lodging tax revenue figures or in allocation breakouts.
- 3) In some cases, funds for tourism promotion are allocated from general fund revenue. If these figures can be identified separately they are listed under "Travel & Tourism".

TABLE 3

draft December 23, 2002

Oregon Transient Lodging Tax Allocations

	Program Allocations, Fiscal Year 2001/2002*				
	Travel & Tourism	County Fair	Other Gov't	Special Dedicated	Operator Fees
Baker					
Baker City	70%		30%		2%
Benton					
Corvallis	38%	1%	35%		25%
Clackamas					
Lake Oswego*			75%	25%	0%
Oregon City	100%				4%
Sandy					5%
Wilsonville	45%		55%		5%
County-wide*	84%	14%	2%		5%
Clatsop					
Astoria	20%		80%		5%
Cannon Beach	15%		85%		5%
Gearhart			100%		2%
Seaside	83%		17%		5%
Warrenton	25%		75%		5%
Unincorporated			100%		5%
Columbia					
Coos					
Bandon	19%		81%		5%
Coos Bay	100%				0%
Lakeside	15%		85%		0%
North Bend	100%				5%
Crook					
Prineville	25%		75%		6%
Curry					
Brookings	25%		75%		0%
Gold Beach	80%		20%		5%
Port Orford*			100%		5%
Deschutes					
Bend	25%		75%		0%
Redmond	33%		67%		0%
Sisters	33%		67%		0%
Unincorporated	32%		68%		0%
Douglas					
Roseburg	57%		42%		5%
Sutherlin	100%				10%
Winston	95%		5%		2%
Reedsport*	90%		10%		5%

An asterisk (*) indicates that the allocation was reported for a previous fiscal year.

Oregon Transient Lodging Tax Receipts by Jurisdiction

	Current Rate	Fiscal Year Receipts (\$000)							
		(July 1-June 30)							
		95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	
Wallowa									
County-Wide	5.0%	119.8	115.6	125.4	135.6	146.5	159.0	166.6	
Wasco									
The Dalles	6.0%	296.3	266.1	263.3	285.6	294.5	318.5	314.6	
Washington									
County-wide	7.0%	3,390.7	3,751.3	3,847.9	3,776.5	4,083.4	4,320.1	3,530.0	
Wheeler									
Yamhill									
Newberg	6.0%	54.0	55.8	72.3	71.5	78.1	88.7	79.8	

Oregon Transient Lodging Tax Receipts by Jurisdiction

	Current Rate	Fiscal Year Receipts (\$000)						
		(July 1-June 30)						
		95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02
Wallowa								
County-Wide	5.0%	119.8	115.6	125.4	135.6	146.5	159.0	166.6
Wasco								
The Dalles	6.0%	296.3	266.1	263.3	285.6	294.5	318.5	314.6
Washington								
County-wide	7.0%	3,390.7	3,751.3	3,847.9	3,776.5	4,083.4	4,320.1	3,530.0
Wheeler								
Yamhill								
Newberg	6.0%	54.0	55.8	72.3	71.5	78.1	88.7	79.8

Oregon Transient Lodging Tax Receipts by Jurisdiction

	Current Rate	Fiscal Year Receipts (\$000)						
		(July 1-June 30)						
		95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02
Baker								
Baker City	5.0-7.0% *	233.6	233.3	225.7	231.9	224.7	207.8	231.9
Benton								
Corvallis	9.0%	619.5	667.6	652.1	644.1	707.0	754.0	742.7
Clackamas								
Sandy	3.0%	0.0	12.7	15.0	15.3	15.1	10.5	15.7
Lake Oswego	4.0%	289.3	264.9	281.1	262.8	301.0	359.9	359.4
Oregon City	3.0%	25.3	23.9	33.8	41.6	44.8	39.4	34.9
Wilsonville**	5.0%	201.1	194.3	187.9	236.0	217.6	230.0	192.3
County-wide	6.0%	1,630.1	1,661.4	1,778.1	1,797.1	1,935.0	2,193.6	1,962.4
Clatsop								
Astoria	9.0%	205.2	242.0	263.3	280.5	329.0	343.8	396.8
Cannon Beach	6.0%	1,003.0	1,020.0	1,181.0	1,219.6	1,393.7	1,499.5	1,538.8
Gearhart	7.0%	107.8	103.4	100.5	103.6	106.9	113.5	111.6
Seaside	7.0%	1,061.9	1,078.6	1,066.8	1,166.7	1,243.6	1,269.1	1,291.3
Warrenton	7.0%	184.9	178.6	194.3	187.0	205.0	204.8	212.8
Unincorporated	7.0%	80.7	58.1	60.3	65.8	54.4	76.4	80.6
Columbia								
Coos								
Bandon	6.0%	231.7	227.2	237.9	256.7	302.7	320.7	341.3
Coos Bay	7.0%	382.9	384.1	278.5	405.2	412.3	379.0	378.1
Lakeside	6.0%	8.4	11.0	22.3	24.1	22.2	23.4	26.5
North Bend	7.0%	54.9	52.1	47.2	55.5	60.6	152.2	185.4
Crook								
Prineville	9.0%	84.4	89.2	94.3	93.4	115.7	137.2	110.5
Curry								
Brookings	6.0%	102.8	101.3	100.7	110.7	140.9	137.5	143.0
Gold Beach	6.0%	275.7	261.1	259.3	266.5	270.0	285.5	295.6
Port Orford	6.0%	26.0	25.5	27.8	30.8	27.6	19.6	34.7
Deschutes								
Bend	8.0%	1,338.6	1,377.6	1,464.6	1,544.2	1,879.7	2,192.4	2,013.5
Redmond	7.5%	152.0	155.3	194.9	215.4	259.8	224.9	269.8
Sisters	8.0%	93.9	97.1	120.6	126.5	136.4	142.6	149.9
Unincorporated	7.0%	2,305.1	2,493.3	2,610.1	2,837.2	2,869.2	3,000.2	2,996.5
Douglas								
Roseburg	8.0%	366.8	411.6	412.5	451.0	477.1	568.5	615.2
Sutherlin	5.0%	26.1	29.7	28.1	29.8	44.8	40.9	46.6
Winston	5.0%	8.0	13.0	15.2	15.5	15.4	12.5	11.7
Reedsport	7.0%	78.4	91.7	85.6	83.1	85.9	105.9	115.1

* Baker City tax is 7% from April through October; 5% in other months.

** Wilsonville Tax Receipts include 5% local tax in Clackamas County and share of 7% Washington County Tax for that portion of city that is located in Washington County.

Oregon Transient Lodging Tax Receipts by Jurisdiction

	Current Rate	Fiscal Year Receipts (\$000) (July 1-June 30)						
		95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02
Gilliam								
Grant								
County-wide	\$2/night	56.8	60.2	45.8	46.0	49.8	52.0	61.1
Harney								
Burns	9.0%	112.4	96.2	87.3	77.6	76.8	76.8	75.5
Hines	7.0%	2.6	2.6	27.7	63.7	87.9	89.9	96.5
Hood River								
Cascade Locks	7.0%	61.2	48.1	101.6	87.8	66.4	88.6	91.0
Hood River	8.0%	286.5	301.1	323.2	364.0	380.8	393.6	421.8
Unincorporated	8.0%	135.3	113.3	101.3	121.4	166.2	173.1	203.8
Jackson								
Ashland	7.0%	767.9	730.6	779.0	795.0	894.9	996.7	1,105.8
Jacksonville	7.5%	34.7	29.3	29.7	27.9	38.7	41.4	47.6
Medford	8.0%	980.9	968.5	1,025.8	1,120.1	1,212.2	1,411.2	1,655.1
Phoenix	6.0%	28.9	25.5	28.9	28.7	33.3	29.4	29.3
Rogue River	6.0%	39.3	43.5	47.2	46.2	45.6	45.0	49.4
Shady Cove	6.0%	3.7	10.8	11.3	12.2	27.1	40.8	42.7
Talent	6.0%	2.9	2.2	3.7	4.5	5.1	5.6	4.9
Jefferson								
Madras	9.0%	77.3	80.0	88.3	91.4	82.3	95.9	113.1
Metolius	6.0%	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.1
Unincorporated	6.0%	150.2	130.1	139.2	146.2	151.1	162.5	156.5
Josephine								
Grants Pass	9.0%	573.9	567.7	580.0	602.7	618.7	659.9	778.6
Klamath								
County-wide	6.0%	631.9	638.3	654.6	718.8	782.1	890.0	875.7
Lake								
County-wide	6.0%	58.4	55.5	52.3	58.7	66.5	66.4	70.5
Lane								
Coburg	8.0%	27.0	26.2	24.9	23.9	23.7	19.6	19.2
Cottage Grove	9.0%	183.5	193.8	188.0	172.2	168.0	147.6	137.4
Creswell	8.0%	41.5	44.9	41.0	42.0	39.6	33.5	32.1
Dunes	7.0%	7.5	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	11.8	19.7
Eugene	9.5%	2,143.3	2,220.4	2,263.7	2,293.8	2,297.8	2,451.9	2,524.6
Florence	7.0%	196.1	203.5	204.1	209.9	235.0	234.0	236.9
Junction City	8.0%	19.2	17.0	21.9	18.2	17.9	21.3	22.0
McKenzie	8.0%	78.5	87.6	94.7	100.1	110.2	118.4	120.6
Oakridge	8.0%	34.3	34.6	31.0	35.0	39.2	51.6	33.9
Springfield	9.5%	982.0	1,076.7	1,200.6	1,255.4	1,372.5	1,309.0	1,265.8
Veneta	8.0%	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
Westfir	8.0%	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.9	2.7
Unincorporated	8.0%	382.6	387.7	390.7	407.7	434.1	428.9	450.2



March 7, 2003

League of Women Voters Klamath Falls
Attn: Kate Marquez
P O Box 1226
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601
FAX 541-883-7122

Ms. Marquez,

The \$365,000.00 that you refer to in your request, are monies received from the H.B.P.A. and Simulcast revenues ("Hub" monies from out of state races televised in Oregon and throughout the United States). These monies are pass through monies and must all be used for Purses. **NO TAX MONIES INVOLVED.** We could not and would not have Live Horse Racing in Grants Pass without this assistance. There is to much competition from our regulator (the State of Oregon). This competition includes Video Poker machines, the Lottery as well as eight Indian Gaming Casinos. Our net profit is minimal from Horse Racing, but it has a great economic impact on our Community. This is part of our charge, to be good for the Community.

The figures you included are correct and they are from out 2001-2002 budget.

I would respectfully point out to you that each Fairgrounds facility is different. They are driven in a large part by location, population and the needs of the communities they serve. I am convinced it is extremely unfair, almost dangerous to compare Fairs and Fairgrounds facilities because of the possible biased opinions and ramifications that might follow.

I trust this is helpful to you in arriving at an even-handed study that I am sure will point out the importance of the Klamath County Fairgrounds and what it adds to the "Good Life" in your community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allan Westhoff", written in a cursive style.

Allan Westhoff
Manager