

Tourism Provides Economic Benefits

Visitors contribute millions of dollars into the local economy and support jobs, culture, infrastructure and public services that benefit everyone.

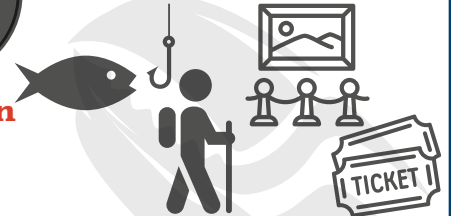
Visitors Spent
\$147.9 Million
 in 2023
 in Coos Bay, North Bend & Charleston



\$31 Million
 Overnight Stays



\$68 Million
 Dining Out
 & Groceries



\$27 Million
 Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Retail



\$27.50 : \$1

For every dollar spent by the VCB that influenced travel to our three communities, **\$27.50 is returned** in the form of visitor spending and taxes.

Tourism's Value is Statewide

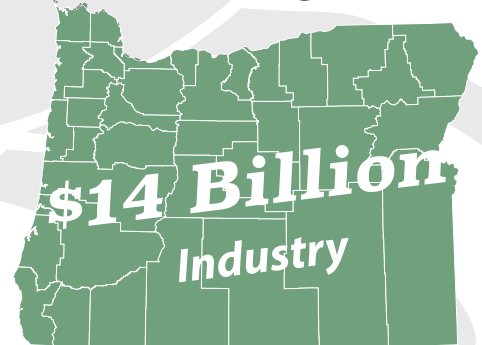


\$330 Million
 Direct Travel Spending,
 in Coos County in 2023



118,500
 Oregon Jobs

Tourism in Oregon is a



Visit Our FAQ Page!

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Understanding Local Lodging Taxes

Lodging Tax revenues collected on overnight stays in Coos Bay, North Bend and Charleston are reinvested into the community and support the work of the VCB.

- * 1993-2019 - Lodging Tax rate of 7% within City Limits of Coos Bay and North Bend, at at The Mill Casino * Hotel property. Taxing entites retained 72% and the VCB received 28%.
- * 2003 - New State Law ORS 320.305 stated any new Lodging Taxes would be split 30% to Taxing Entity/70% to Tourism Promotion and Tourism Facilities. Existing Loding Taxes were grandfathered in at the level and split at the time the new law took effect.
- * 2019 - Additional 2.5% Tax added, for a total 9.5% Lodging Tax rate on overnight stays at commercial lodging properties within City Limits of Coos Bay and North Bend and at The Mill Casino * Hotel. 70% of the new tax earmarked for VCB projects, 30% retained by taxing entities.
- * 2019 - Averaging the amount provided to the VCB of the original 7% tax and the new 2.5% tax provided the VCB with approximately 39% of all taxes collected by the City of Coos Bay, the City of North Bend and the Coquille Indian Tribe as codified in the Intergovernmental Agreement which created the VCB. The Taxing Entities retain 61% of all lodging taxes collected to spend on General Fund expenditures such as beautification, public safety, parks, streets and more.
- * 2022 - Voters approved 9.5% Lodging Tax for commercial lodging properties in a prescribed area around Charleston. As this tax, in total, went into effect after the 2003 state law, the tax is split 30% to Coos County, 39% to VCB, 31% to the new Charleston Visitor Center. Coos County has committed to spending its 30% on public safety and code enforcement in the Charleston area.

Local Lodging Tax Split - Coos Bay, North Bend & Coquille Indian Tribe

7% Original Tax Rate

Split
5/7th or 72% – Stays with Taxing Entity

2/7th or 28% – to VCB to market the area
as a tourism destination

2.5% Added Tax Rate

Split
30% – Stays with Taxing Entity

70% – to VCB to market the area
as a tourism destination

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF LODGING TAX TO VCB ≈ 39%

