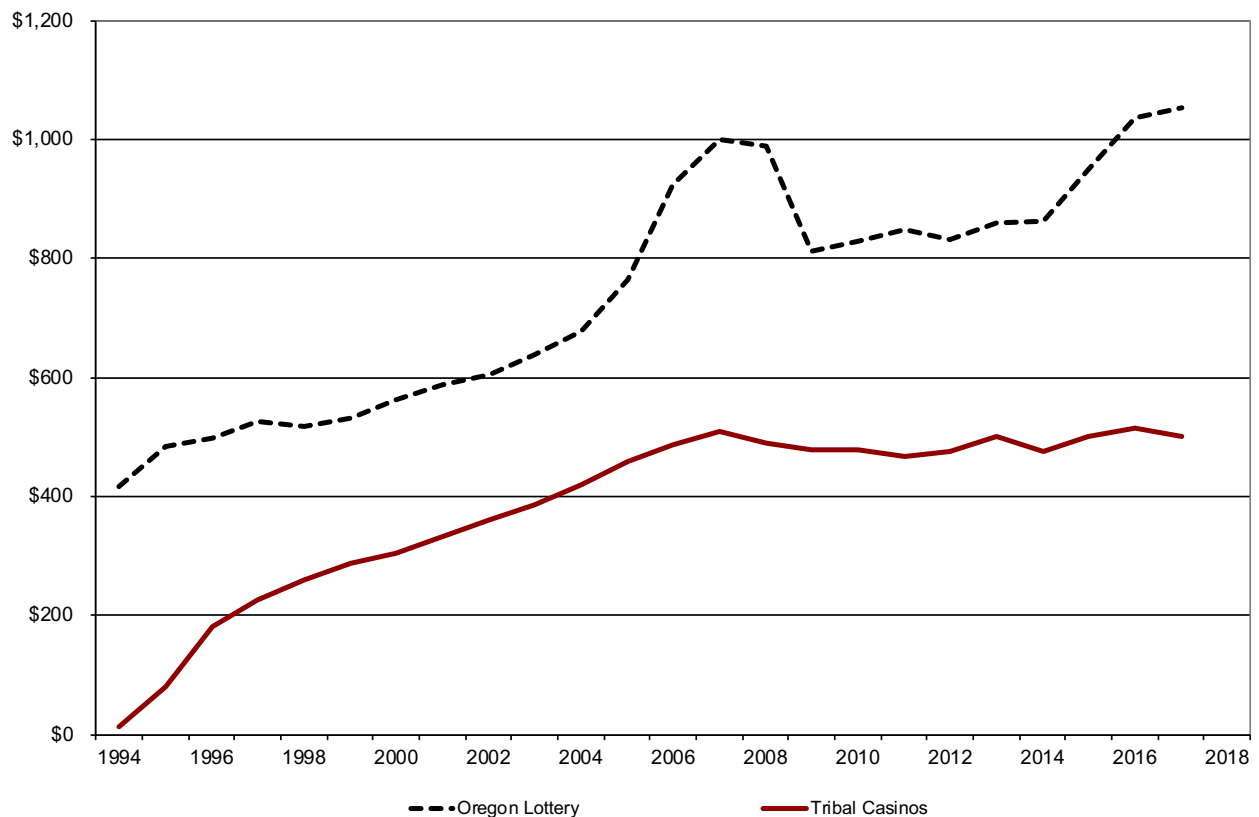


## Main Points of a Presentation to OTGA Members on February 19, 2020 by Robert Whelan

1. Tribal casino gaming flatlined in the last 11 years.
2. The Oregon Lottery, through innovations, resumed its uptrend since.
3. Since 2004, the Oregon Lottery's gap over tribes widened by an extraordinary 116 percent.

Figure 1: Gaming Revenues of Oregon Tribal Casinos and the Lottery, 1992- 2018, Millions \$



4. Tribes have no say over what the Oregon Lottery can and cannot do, but the state does exert such powers on tribes.
5. The State lottery has a monopoly on local gaming, which gives the State unmatched market power.
6. The State protects that market power by thwarting tribal casino innovation and their ability to respond to changing consumer tastes.

7. Market power lets the State earn excess profits at the expense of tribes and consumers.
8. This has eroded the “profits” of tribal casinos, all of which go towards fulfilling tribal needs and the upkeep of their gaming businesses.
9. And those businesses are often the only large, truly viable economic development mechanisms they have.
10. This leaves tribal members suffering, rural employment endangered, and the hundreds of tribal-gaming dependent suppliers and charities substantially worse off than before.
11. Indeed, casino costs are rising while gaming revenues are nearly stagnant.
12. So the average amount of support each tribal member gets from gaming has fallen 26 percent.

Table 1: Unfair Competition + Rising Costs Leaving Tribes with 26% for Help for Every Tribal Member

<b>Five Year Averages</b>	<b>Annual Avg. 2008- 2012</b>	<b>Annual Avg. 2013 - 2017</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Gaming Revenues:			
Oregon tribes	\$477,537,200	\$493,615,600	3%
Oregon Lottery	861,285,531	952,095,956	11%
Amount going to tribal needs:			
Actual per year	\$153,535,600	\$143,398,600	-7%
In inflation adjusted dollars	153,535,600	132,651,477	-14%
<b>\$ per tribal member</b>	<b>6,291</b>	<b>4,677</b>	<b>-26%</b>