

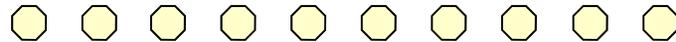


Municipal Debt Advisory Commission

2015

Oregon Municipal Debt Advisory Commission

2015 Annual Report



Current Members



Nancy Brewer
Chair

City of Corvallis
Finance Director
League of Oregon Cities Representative



Javier Fernandez

Bonneville Power Administration
Manager—Cash & Treasury
Public Member



Laura Lockwood-McCall

Office of the State Treasurer
Debt Management Division Director
Treasurer's Designee



Paul Matthews

Tualatin Valley Water District
Chief Financial Officer
Special Districts Representative



Doug Middlestetter

West Linn—Wilsonville School District
Chief Financial Officer
Oregon School Board Association Representative



Christine Reynolds

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP
Senior Associate—Public Finance
Public Member



Laurie Steele

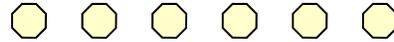
Marion County
Treasurer
Association of Oregon Counties Representative

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Introduction



MUNICIPAL DEBT ADVISORY COMMISSION

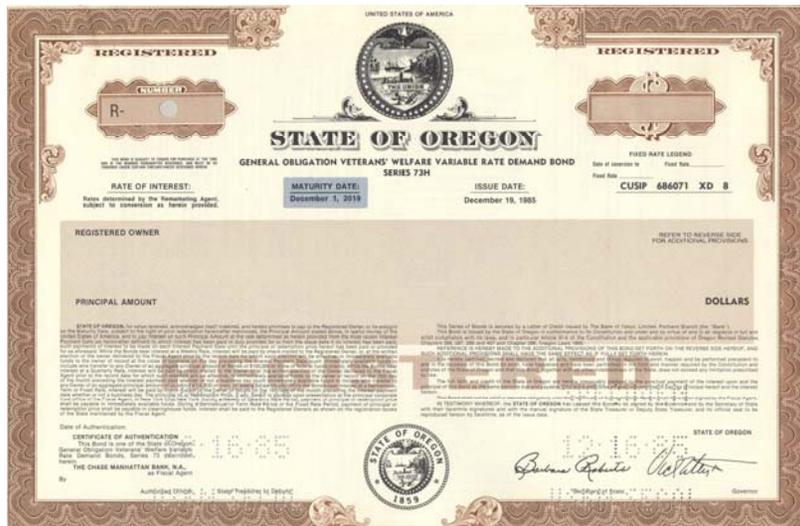
The Oregon Municipal Debt Advisory Commission (MDAC or Commission) was established in 1975 to assist local governments in the cost-effective issuance, sale, and management of their debt. The Commission is composed of seven members, including the State Treasurer (or his designee), three local government finance officers, one representative for the special districts, and two other public members. The Debt Management Division (DMD) of the Oregon State Treasurer's Office (OST) is staff to the Commission. State [ORS 287A.634](#) requires the MDAC to prepare an annual report describing activities of the Commission in the preceding year.

OREGON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

The OST/MDAC staff maintains the Bond Tracker System which is a database on debt issuance and debt outstanding for all Oregon municipal bond issuers. To ensure that information contained in the Bond Tracker System is as accurate as possible, a verification of local government districts and their debt is accomplished by MDAC staff. [ORS 287A.640](#) states that:

“...a public body shall verify, at the request of the commission, the information maintained by the commission or the State Treasurer on the public body's outstanding bonds.”

The information in the Bond Tracker System was updated and verified as of 06/30/2015. The next biennial verification will occur in 2018 for data as of 06/30/2017. These district-by-district verifications are performed by close collaboration between DMD staff and local government finance officials. The Department of Revenue also provides annual updates of real market values used in preparing overlapping debt report information. Additional verifications are performed when bonds are called or when special circumstances may require verification of outstanding debt.



Roles & Responsibilities



State statute [ORS 287A.634\(1\)](#) empowers the Municipal Debt Advisory Commission to carry out the following functions:

- a) Provide assistance and consultation, upon request of the state or a public body, to assist them in the planning, preparation, marketing and sale of new bond issues to reduce the cost of the issuance to the issuer and to assist in protecting the issuer's credit.
- b) Collect, maintain and provide financial, economic and social data on public bodies pertinent to their ability to issue and pay bonds.
- c) Collect, maintain and provide information on bonds sold and/or outstanding and serve as a clearinghouse for all local bond issues.
- d) Maintain contact with municipal bond underwriters, credit rating agencies, investors and others to improve the market for public body bond issues.
- e) Undertake or commission studies on methods to reduce the costs of state and local issues.
- f) Recommend changes in state law and local practices to improve the sale and servicing of local bonds.
- g) Perform any other function required or authorized by law.
- h) Pursuant to [ORS Chapter 183](#) adopt rules necessary to carry out its duties.

The MDAC strives to improve existing services and to initiate new programs aimed at lowering borrowing costs and improving debt management practices for local governments, particularly in the area of capital planning and debt administration. Staff publishes a schedule of upcoming and recent municipal bond sales known as the [Oregon Bond Calendar](#).

The Bond Calendar lists state and local sales, enabling state agencies and local municipalities to minimize scheduling conflicts which may impact the marketability of their issues.

Sale Date	Issuer	Sale Type	Bond Type	Series/ Par Amount	Project	Alternative Minimum Tax	State Quotient	Priority Taxable	Zero Coupon	Maturity/ 1st Opt. Call	Average Bond Life/ Int. Rate	1. Underwriter/Purchaser 2. Bond Counsel 3. Financial Advisor
March 2015												
PROPOSED												
0312	Washington Co SD 1J (Pillbox)	Negotiated	Full Faith & Credit Obligations(N)	2015 \$40,000,000	Lump sum payment to PERS to pay off existing URL							1. Piper Jaffray - Seattle NW Division 2. Hawkins, Delafield & Wood 3. None
0316	Department Of Administrative Services	Negotiated	General Obligation (N) Bonds	2015(GR) \$296,460,000	Miscellaneous projects and refunding							1. Citigroup Global Markets 2. Hawkins, Delafield & Wood 3. Western Financial Group
0317	University of Oregon	Negotiated	Revenue Bonds	2015A \$43,400,000	Finance capital projects to University facilities and pay costs of issuance						Fixed	1. Bank of America Merrill Lynch 2. Pacific Law Group 3. Public Financial Management
0325	Pulk Co SD 13J (Central)	Negotiated	General Obligation (N) Bonds	2015 \$28,000,000	Advanced Refunding of 2007 and 2009 GO Bonds							1. D.A. Davidson & Co 2. Hawkins, Delafield & Wood 3. Piper Jaffray - Seattle NW Division
0331	Umatilla Co SD 6 (Umatilla)	Negotiated	General Obligation (N) Bonds	2015 \$5,218,000	Refunding of District's General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2005							1. Piper Jaffray - Seattle NW Division 2. Hawkins, Delafield & Wood 3. None
SOLD												
0303	Housing & Community Services Department Nurture 247 LLP	Placed	Conduit Revenue Bonds	2015A \$14,335,000	Refinance Department's Housing Development Revenue Bonds, 2009 Series B-1 (Paved Family Housing Project)					02/01/2042	0.00	1. U.S. Bank National Association 2. Clark, Hastings & Sundlife 3. Caine Miter & Assoc.
0303	Jackson Co SD 549C (Medford)	Negotiated	General Obligation (N) Bonds	2015 \$138,530,000	General Obligation Refunding Bonds					12/15/2033	11.47 11c 2.881%	1. KeyBank Capital Markets 2. Merenssey & Shannon LLP 3. Lewis Young Robinson & Birmingham

The Bond Calendar is updated on a real time basis and contains links to bond election information and the Oregon Bond Index which charts Oregon municipal bond interest rates.

On behalf of the MDAC, the Debt Management Division maintains the [Oregon Bond Education Center](#). The site is a resource for Oregon local governments issuing and managing debt.

In addition, MDAC staff monitors local and national bond markets and economic trends, advises agencies of market developments, and makes municipal bond policy and legislative recommendations to the State Treasurer.

Debt Instruments



The Bond Tracker System maintains the following debt obligations:

An **Appropriation Credit** is a financial obligation where an individual buys a share of the lease revenues of a publicly offered agreement (e.g., Certificate of Participation). Payments on these obligations are subject to appropriation. It is not considered a “default” if an appropriation payment is not made. These obligations were more common for capital finance needs before municipalities obtained the ability to issue "limited-tax bonded indebtedness" or Full Faith and Credit Obligations.

***Bank Loans/Lines of Credit** are Full Faith and Credit (N) or (S) [see below] agreements or loans by a financial institution to extend credit and are repaid with interest on or before a fixed date.

***Capital Leases, Lease/Purchase/Installment Agreements** are Full Faith and Credit (N) or (S) [see below] debt documents granting possession and use of equipment or property for a given period with ownership conferred at the end of the term.

Conduit Revenue Bonds are "pass through" obligations of private parties that are secured solely by commitments of private entities. The municipality has no obligation to repay these bonds, hence the term “pass through”.

Dedicated Niche Tax Obligations are obligations secured solely by specific, identified taxes that provide permanent (long term) financing. Examples: Tri-Met's payroll tax revenue bonds, urban renewal agency tax increment bonds and city and county gas tax revenue bonds.

Full Faith & Credit Obligations-Non-Self Supporting (FF&C (N)) are obligations that: (i) are secured by the issuer's full faith and credit including their general fund; (ii) are not secured by any

power to impose additional taxes outside constitutional limits; (iii) are expected to be paid from sources that include permanent rate property taxes and/or state school support payments; (iv) are not 100% paid by a enterprise revenue source; and (iv) are legally binding obligations. Examples: school district full faith and credit obligations.

Full Faith & Credit Obligations -Self Supporting (FF&C(S)) are obligations that, while secured by the issuer’s full faith and credit including their general fund: (i) are not secured by any power to impose additional taxes outside constitutional limits; (ii) are expected to be 100% paid from sources other than property taxes and their general fund; (iii) provide permanent (long term) financing; and (iv) are legally binding obligations. Example: The City of Portland's limited-tax revenue bonds that financed PGE park, paid from hotel/motel taxes. This category may include obligations historically referred to as: Limited-Tax Revenue or Full Faith and Credit Obligations.

General Obligation -Non-Self Supporting (GO(N)) is a bonded obligation, approved by voters, that: (i) provides permanent (long term) financing; (ii) is secured by the taxing and borrowing power of the issuing municipality; and (iii) is expected to be paid from property tax levies. Example: school district general obligation bonds.

General Obligation -Self Supporting (GO(S)) is a bonded obligation, approved by voters, that: (i) is secured by the taxing and borrowing power of the issuing municipality, but (ii) is expected to be paid 100% from revenues other than property taxes, and (iii) provides permanent (long term) financing. Example: city general obligation sewer bonds.

Debt Instruments, continued



Operating Lease Agreement is an agreement granting possession and use of equipment or property for a given period without conferring ownership. The MDAC does not track this obligation.

Oregon School Board Association (OSBA), Special District Association of Oregon (SDAO) and Oregon Education District (OED) are Full Faith and Credit (N) or (S) *[see above]* pooled debt obligation programs, without specific voter approval, that help school districts finance various purchases and projects.

Other is a financial obligation type that does not fit in any of the other categories currently tracked by the MDAC and is rarely used.

Private Activity Bond is a government issued debt instrument issued for the direct benefit of private business.

Revenue bonds are obligations that are secured and repaid solely from revenue generated by the project and provides permanent financing. Examples: sewer and water revenue bonds.

Short Term Borrowings often mature in less than 13 months from date of issue. MDAC requires reporting if the borrowing is for more than 13 months. Examples: TANs, BANs, RANs, TRANs and other short term borrowings in anticipation of revenues or long term take-out financing.

***State Loans** are Full Faith and Credit (N) or (S) *[see above]* loans to municipalities by state agencies (typically Oregon Business Development Department, Oregon Department of Energy, Department of Environmental Quality and Oregon Transportation).

***United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) loans** are financial obligation issued under the Rural Development or Rural Utilities program. These obligations are most often categorized as Full Faith and Credit (S) in the Bond Tracker System.

*MDAC supports Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) recommendations to report these debt categories. The MDAC included four new categories of debt tracking during the 6/30/2015 local debt verification process, which are * above.

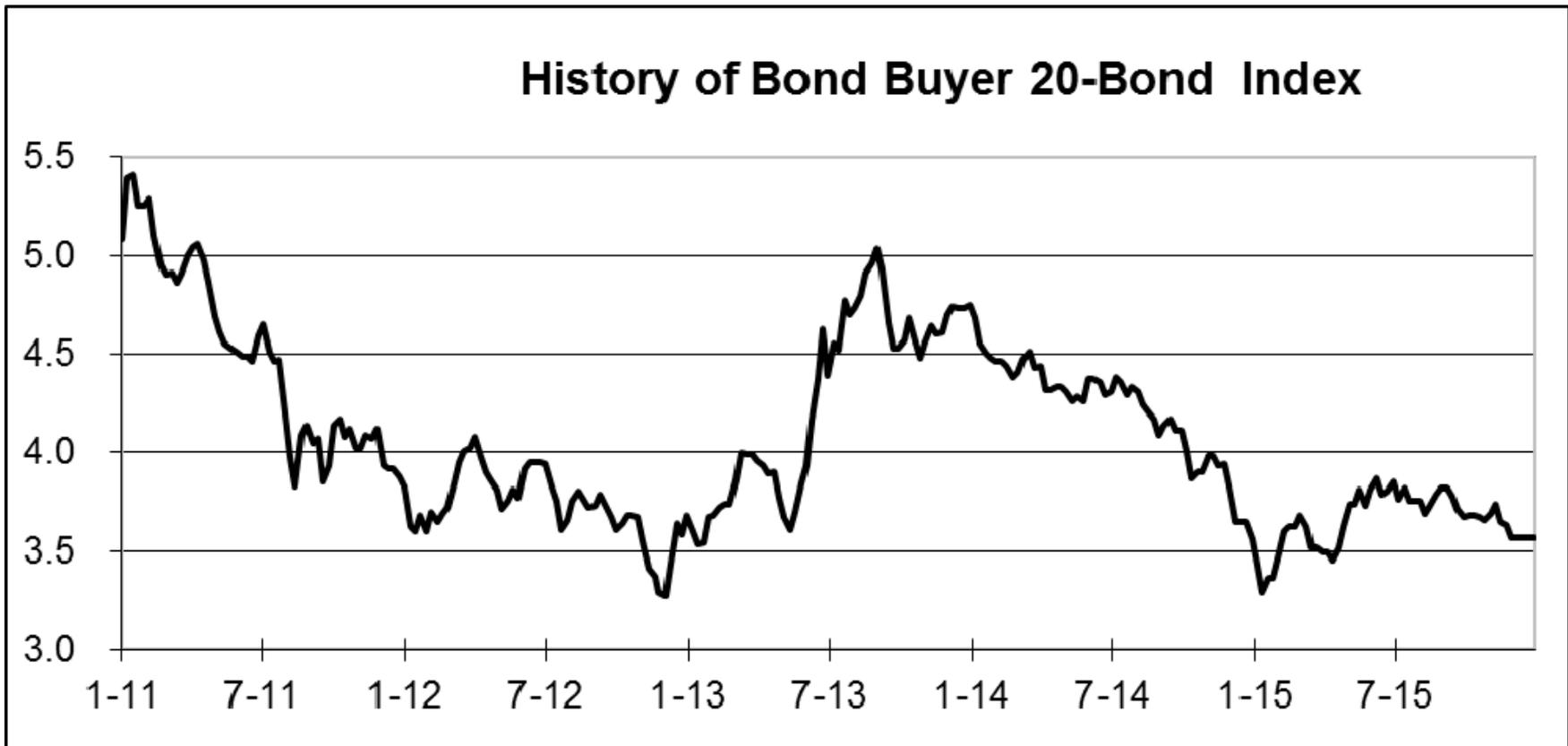
Non-self-supporting debt is repaid by property tax, other tax, or the general fund. If these sources pay any portion of a debt obligation, the obligation is included in Net and Gross debt calculations of the overlapping debt report. If the debt constructs a revenue-generating enterprise or facility that generates 100% of the repayment revenue, the debt is included in the Gross Debt calculation, but not the Net calculation.

Interest Rates



The Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index 2015 average of 3.65% was a significant reduction compared with 2014's average of 4.24%. The table shows 2015 beginning at 3.56% and staying steady throughout 2015, ending at 3.57%.

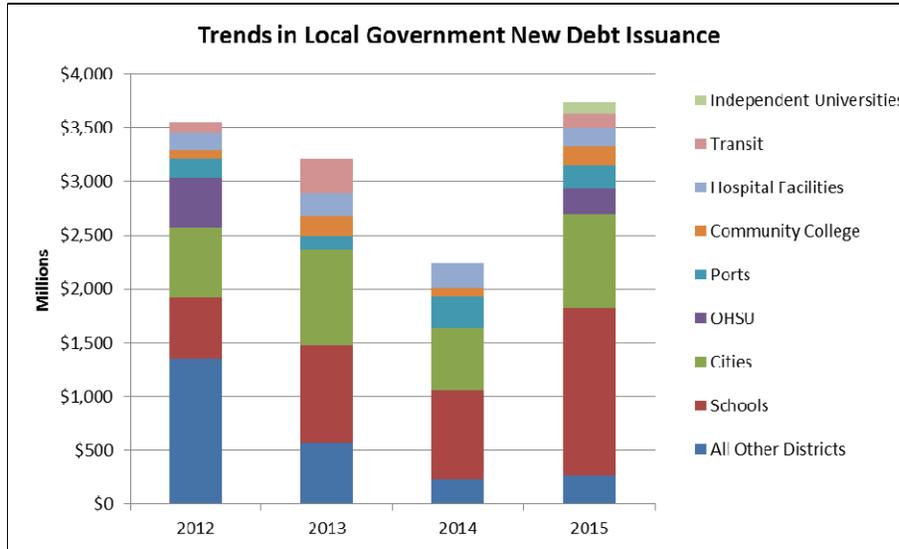
2015	Start	End	High	Low	Avg
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index ¹	3.56%	3.57%	3.87%	3.29%	3.65%
Oregon Bond Index A-rated 20 ²	3.25%	3.00%	3.87%	2.99%	3.44%



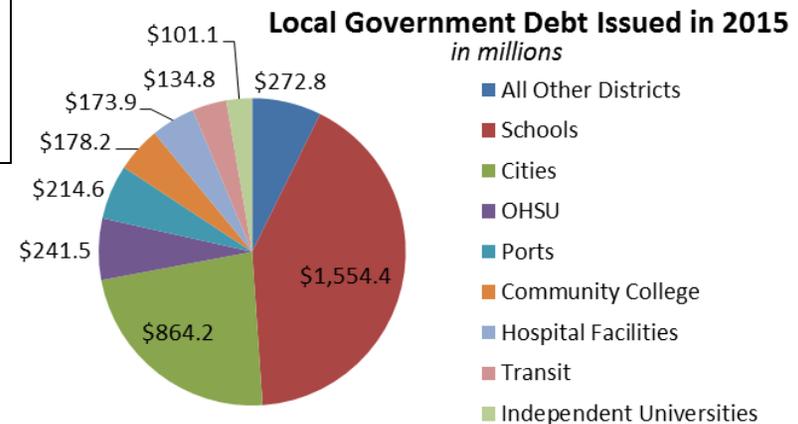
¹The *Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index* represents an average interest rate on 20-year maturities of General Obligation bonds of 20 state and municipal issuers with ratings ranging from "Aaa" to "Baa" (average rating is approximately single "A").

²The *Oregon Bond Index A-rated 20* represents an average rate on 20-year maturities of Oregon municipal general obligation bonds rated "A," as reported to the Debt Management Division of the Office of the State Treasurer by regional/northwest traders of Oregon bonds.

Debt Issued



In 2015 elections, 24 local bond issues were presented to the voters, totaling over \$436.8 million in proposed new issuance. Eighteen bond election measures passed, totaling over \$359.9 million. Although not all 2015 approved bond measures are sold within the current year, school districts were the leading issuer of new obligations in 2015, with over \$1.5 billion in bonds sold. Cities were second with over \$864 million in new issuance, and third was Oregon Health Sciences University with \$241.5 million issued.

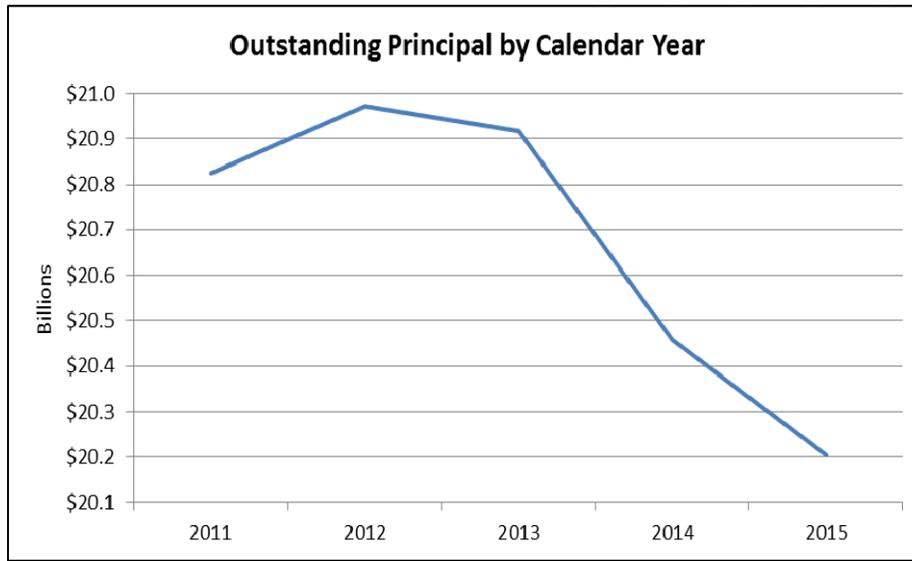


The largest category of Oregon local government debt issued in 2015 was General Obligation (Non-Self Supporting) bonds with \$1.6 billion issued; Revenue Bonds were next, at over \$1.1 billion issued. (See page 3 for a description of the bond types).

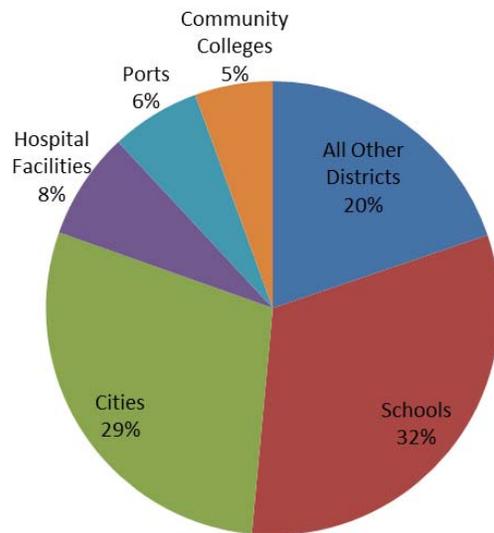
General Obligation (N) Bonds	\$ 1,600,545,025
Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,117,792,904
Full Faith & Credit Obligations (N)	\$ 645,799,981
Conduit Revenue Bonds	\$ 195,360,000
Full Faith & Credit Obligations (S)	\$ 91,343,022
Dedicated Niche Tax Obligations	\$ 53,052,200
General Obligation (S) Bonds	\$ 31,684,800
TOTAL	\$ 3,735,577,932

Local governments in four Oregon counties accounted for over 62% of all local debt issued in 2015. Among these counties, local issuers in Multnomah County led with nearly \$1.5 billion. Issuers in Washington, Clackamas, and Lane Counties sold the second, third, and fourth largest debt by par amount at \$369.7 million, \$280.7 million and \$195.6 million respectively.

Debt Outstanding



Although outstanding local government debt has slightly declined from 2012 through 2015, it is anticipated that as economic conditions improve around the State, local governments will increase issuance to accommodate needed investments in infrastructure and facilities.



Total Outstanding Principal as of 12-31-15

Outstanding Local Debt (as of 12/31/15)	
Revenue Bonds	\$5,561,196,998
General Obligation (N) Bonds	5,420,717,680
Full Faith & Credit Obligations (N)	4,095,162,100
Full Faith & Credit Obligations (S)	2,349,616,827
Conduit Revenue Bonds	2,111,005,211
Dedicated Niche Tax Obligations	508,033,338
General Obligation (S) Bonds	127,327,451
Appropriation Credits	18,373,678
Other	12,367,937
TOTAL	\$20,203,801,220

As of December 31, 2015, school districts and cities are responsible for over \$12.2 billion of the \$20.2 billion in outstanding local government debt in Oregon.

The largest category of outstanding debt as of December 31, 2015 was Revenue Bonds with nearly \$5.6 billion, followed by General Obligation (Non-Self Supporting) Bonds with over \$5.4 billion outstanding.

Refundings

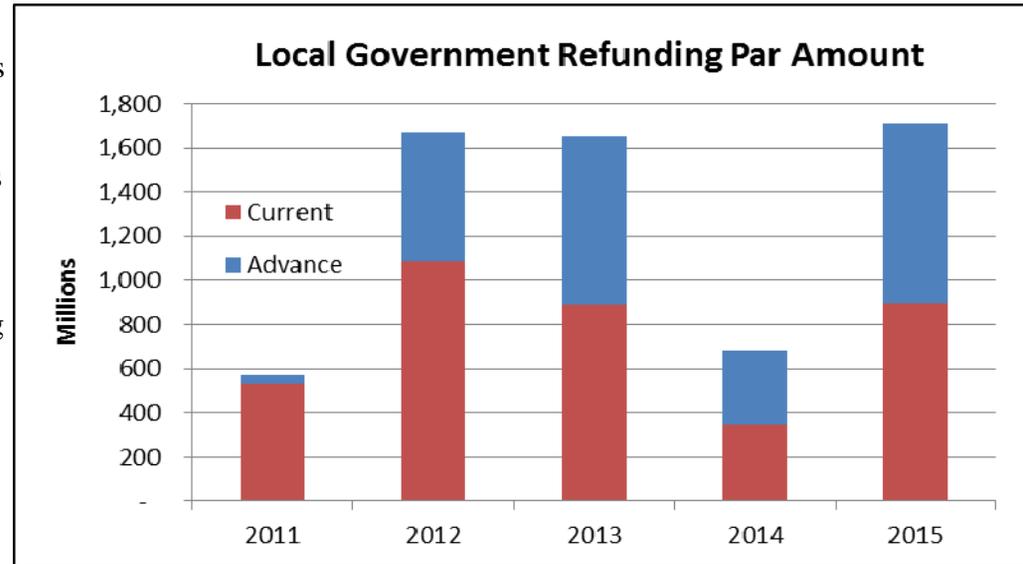


Generally, “refundings” are executed to realize debt service savings when new bonds are sold at interest rates significantly below those of the original issue. A refunding may also be undertaken to effect a permanent reorganization of debt by removing restrictive covenants or changing the underlying repayment structure.

The Office of the State Treasurer is responsible for assessing the compliance of proposed advance refunding issues with Oregon Administrative Rule [OAR 170-062-0000](#) and authorizing those that meet that Rule.

In 2015, the number of advance and current refunding issues increased significantly compared to 2014, with \$165.5 million in debt service savings.

Federal law limits tax-exempt bonds to a single advance refunding. There are no limits on the number of current refundings, and current refundings do not require OST approval.



Recent Local Government Refundings

Year	Current Refunding			Advance Refunding		
	Quantity	Issued (\$M)	Net PV Interest Savings (\$M) ¹	Quantity	Issued (\$M)	Net PV Interest Savings (\$M)
2009	30	\$769	\$10.6	3	\$43	\$2.1
2010	47	678	23.6	3	17	0.8
2011	57	529	35.7	2	45	3.2
2012	66	1,086	68.9	20	583	37.3
2013	52	891	27.7	23	760	40.7
2014	20	345	42.6	9	338	38.2
2015	44	898	112.4	21	813	53.1
Total	316	\$5,196	\$321.5	81	\$2,599	\$175.4

¹Current Refunding Present Value Savings data may be incomplete, as this information has been provided on a voluntary basis

Issue Purpose

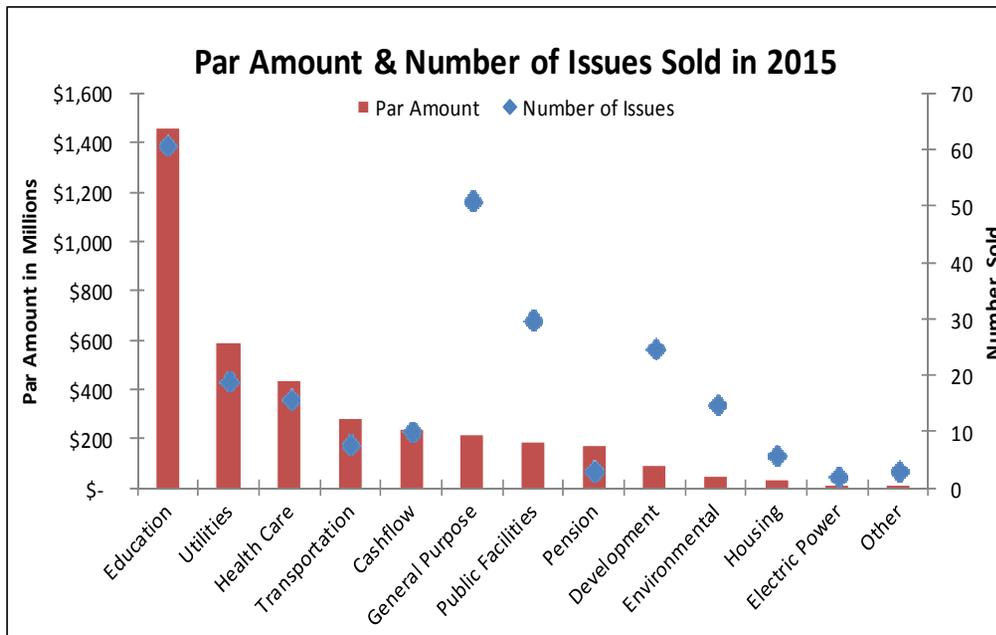


Top Issuers By Purpose in 2015

Purpose	Issuer	Issued
Utilities	City of Portland	\$393,105,000
Education	Multnomah Cty SD 1J (Portland)	275,000,000
Health Care	Oregon Health Sciences University	241,500,000
Education	Josephine Cty SD (Three Rivers)	168,767,665
Education	Clackamas Cty SD 3J (W.Linn-Wilsonville)	161,390,000
Education	Jackson Cty SD 549C (Medford)	138,530,000
Transportation	Tri-Met	134,590,000
Education	Multnomah Cty SD 7 (Reynolds)	122,945,047
Health Care	HFA Deschutes County	111,750,000
Transportation	Port of Portland	109,400,000

In 2015, the financing of education-related facilities was the largest purpose for new local debt, with nearly \$1.5 billion issued in 61 series. Portland School District 1J in Multnomah County led education issuance with bonds totaling \$275 million. The next largest issuance category was utilities at more than \$588 million sold in 19 series of bonds.

In 2015, debt related to education facilities continued to be in the top position for outstanding local debt followed by Pension Obligation bonds (POBs). POBs were sold in the early-to-mid 2000's to help fund Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) liabilities.



Outstanding Total by Purpose (as of 12/31/15)

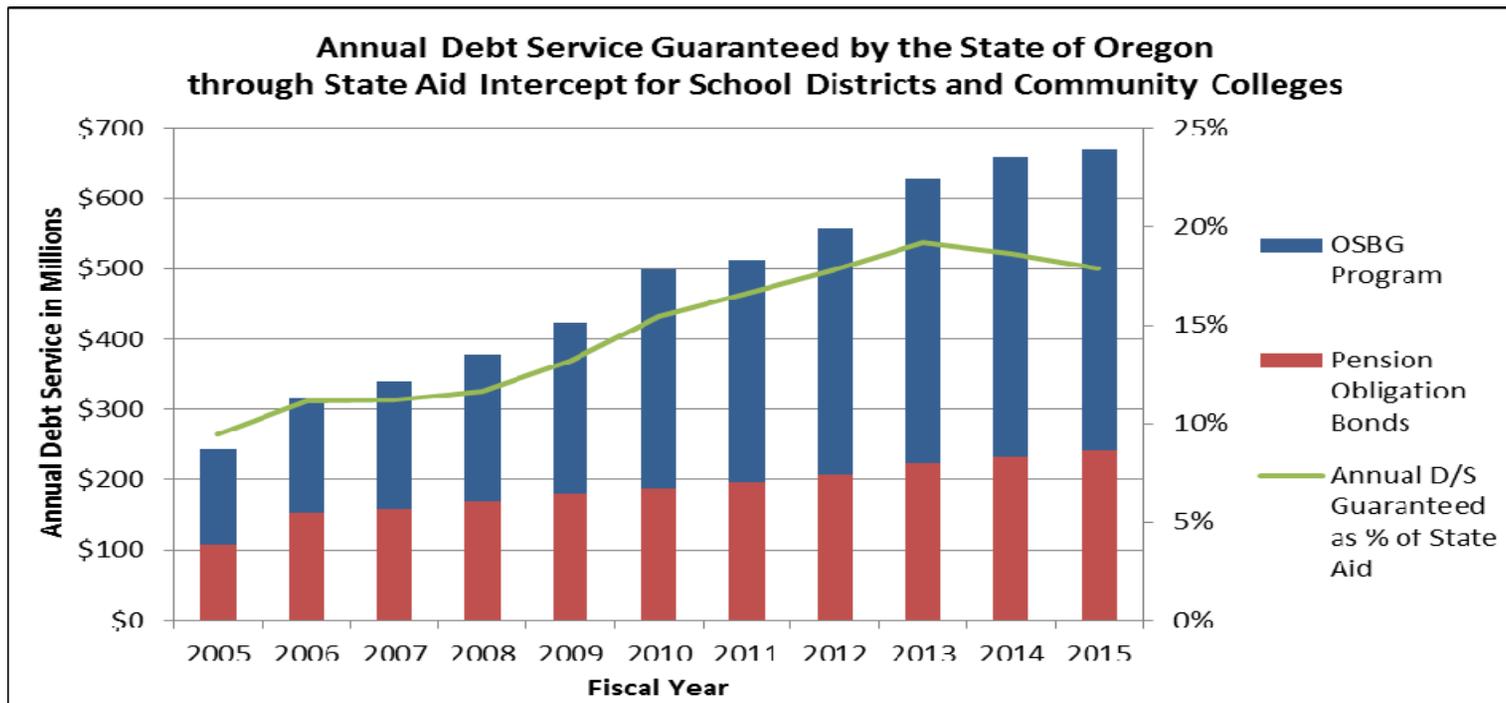
Education	\$ 4,831,987,159
Pension	\$ 3,657,671,422
Utilities	\$ 3,540,550,305
Health Care	\$ 1,939,231,360
Public Facilities	\$ 1,274,632,222
Transportation	\$ 1,262,168,510
Development	\$ 1,242,395,775
Environmental	\$ 662,109,886
General Purpose	\$ 587,189,849
Electric Power	\$ 517,946,113
Cashflow	\$ 452,006,960
Housing	\$ 195,096,968
Other	\$ 40,814,692
Grand Total	\$ 20,203,801,220

State Aid Intercept



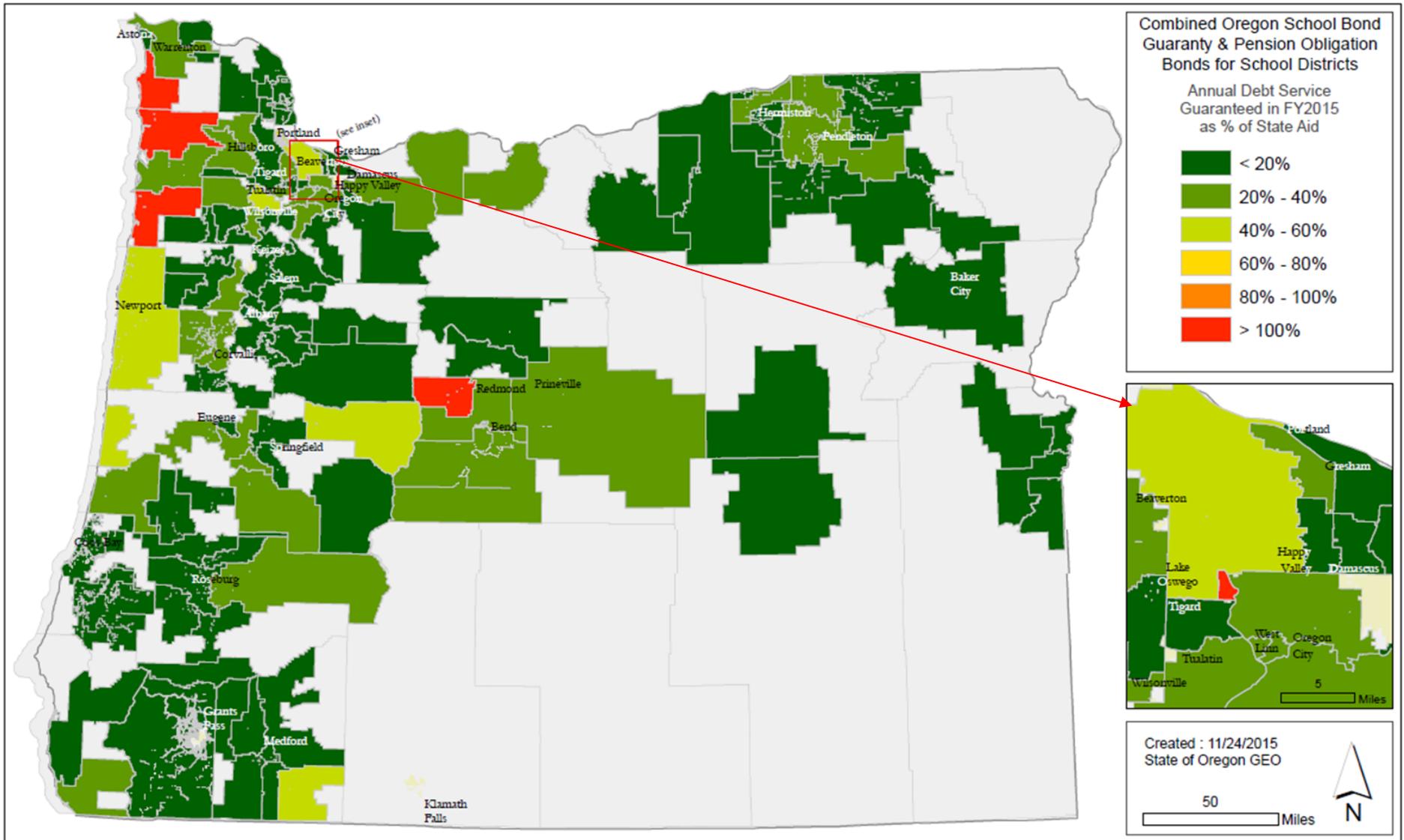
Since its inception in 1999, the Oregon School Bond Guaranty (OSBG) program has grown significantly in size and scope. As of June 30, 2015, the program has guarantees on \$3.8 billion in outstanding GO bonds (\$5.0 billion¹ in guaranteed debt service) issued by Oregon school districts and community colleges. While it is impossible to know precisely how much the State guaranty has saved Oregon taxpayers in interest costs on school bonds, a conservative estimate of an average reduction of .25% (25 basis points) in borrowing costs suggests debt service savings of roughly \$8.3 million per year, or \$165.9 million over a 20-year period.

Of all school bonds issued, 84.6% (based on outstanding principal)¹ are subject to funds intercept per [ORS Chapter 328.346](#), either as general obligation bonds under the OSBG program or as Pension Obligation Bonds (POBs). Combined these two programs total \$8.6 billion¹ in outstanding debt. As the table below demonstrates, the two state aid intercept bonding programs, OSBG and POBs, have relied on an increasing percentage of state aid to schools as their backstop. Although this amount stabilized in 2014, for FY 2015, annual school/community college debt service guaranteed by the State was 17.9% of overall state aid for these jurisdictions. The following two pages illustrate OSBG and POB annual debt service guaranteed as a percent of annual state school aid for specific school districts and community colleges around the state in FY 2015.

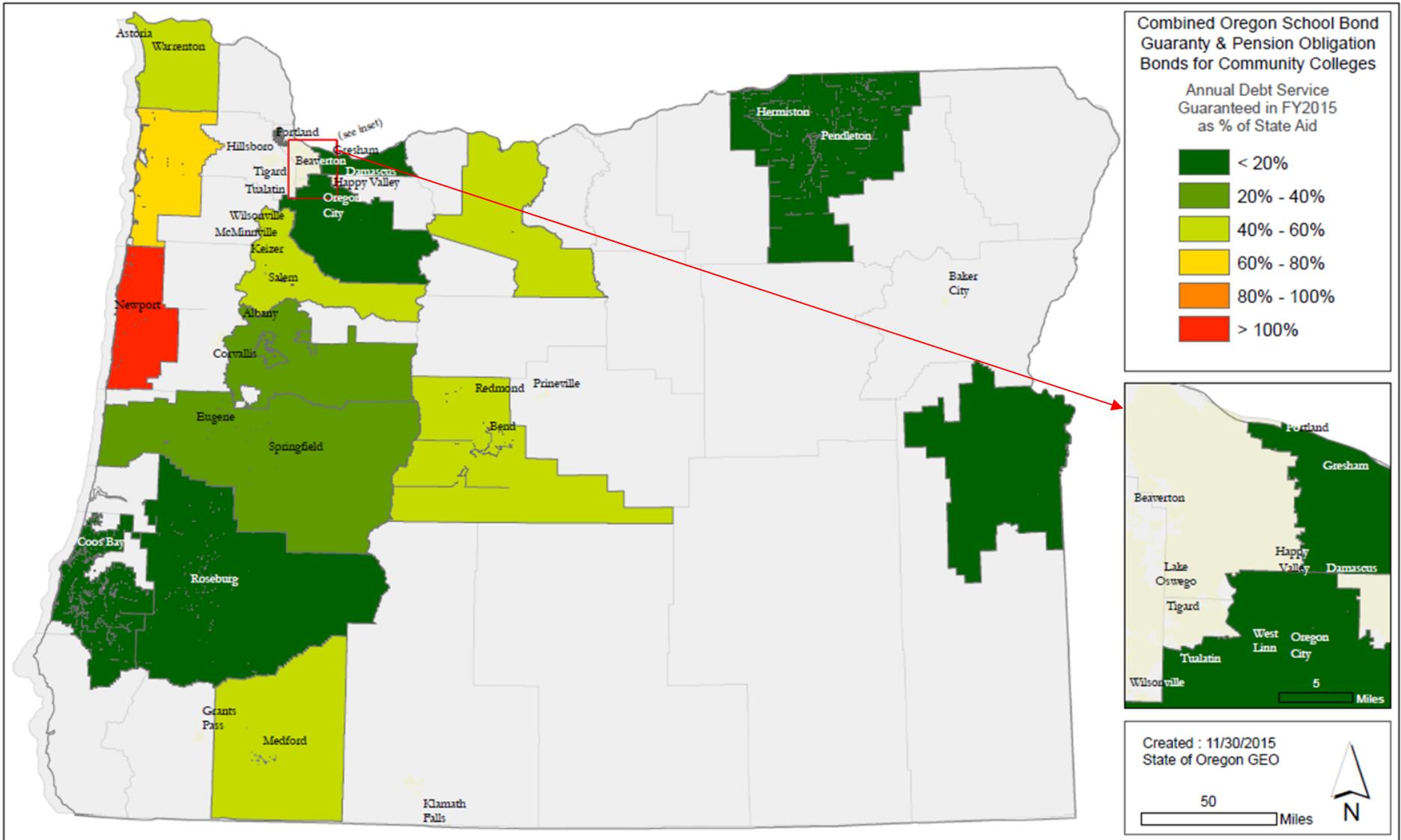


¹ Total debt service is not included; interest is only calculated in the Bond Tracker System for OSBG and POB bond issues containing an intercept mechanism. 10

State Aid Intercept



State Aid Intercept

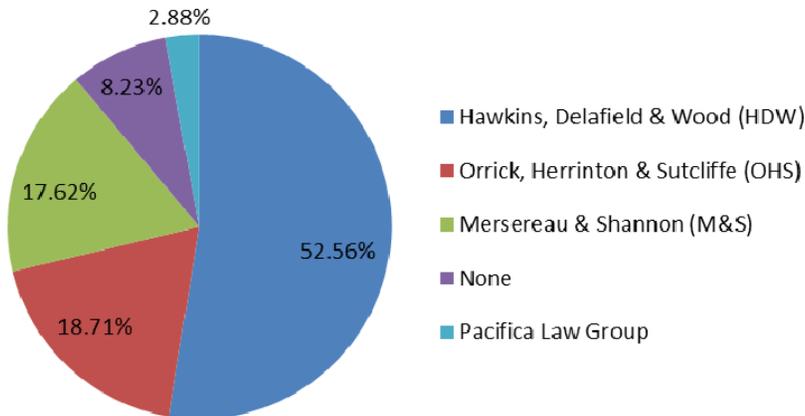


Bond Counsel



Local governments hire bond counsel firms to advise them regarding the legal and tax aspects of a bond sale. Bond Counsel provides the legal opinion for the bond issue that describes its federal and state tax consequences and opines that the bonds were legally authorized and issued. The bottom table summarizes Oregon municipal long-term financial obligation sales by volume for various bond counsel firms during the past 2 years. For information on historical fees charged by Bond Counsel, issuers may contact the State Treasurer's Office.

2015 Top Bond Counsel by Volume



Bond Counsel for Local Government by Volume

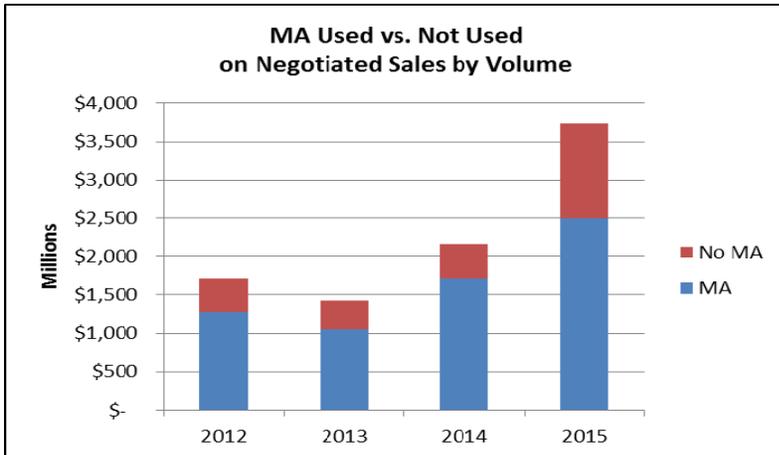
2014			2015		
	Volume	No.		Volume	No.
Hawkins, Delafield & Wood	\$ 1,306,911,428	49	Hawkins, Delafield & Wood	\$ 1,844,196,159	90
Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe	544,861,965	15	Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe	656,380,000	19
Mersereau & Shannon LLP	168,958,445	28	Mersereau & Shannon LLP	618,141,883	46
Foster Pepper, PLLC	7,500,000	2	None	288,908,582	81
K&L Gates LLP	3,000,000	2	Pacifica Law Group	101,115,000	3
Pacifica Law Group	2,964,012	2	Merchant Capital, LLC	175,000	1
Total	\$ 2,034,195,850	98	Total	\$ 3,508,916,624	240

Number of New Issues by the Top 3 Local Government Bond Counsel by Volume in 2015

Issuer Category	HDW	M&S	OHS
Cities	32	14	5
Schools	27	13	2
Housing	0	0	1
Fire	5	5	0
Urban Renewal	6	1	1
Health District	2	1	0
Community College	5	2	0
Port	0	2	2
Counties	2	1	0
Park	3	1	1
Hospital Facilities	0	1	4
Water Supply	3	0	0
Library	0	3	0
Transit	2	0	0
OHSU	0	0	3
Independent Universities	0	0	0
Water Control	0	1	0
Public Utility	1	0	0
Irrigation	0	1	0
Educational Service Dist.	1	0	0
Road	0	0	0
Sanitary	1	0	0
TOTAL	90	46	19

¹ Not all information was available for recent addition of privately placed loan data reporting.

Municipal Advisors



Local Government Issues by Sale Type

2015 Issuer Category	Competitive		Negotiated		Privately Placed		Total
	MA Used	No MA	MA Used	No MA	MA Used	No MA	
Cities	10		7	11	14	45	87
Schools	2		11	17	1	27	58
Housing						12	12
Fire	2		1	1	3	4	11
Urban Renewal			1		4	5	10
Community Colleges	2		1	5		2	10
Health			1		1	7	9
Ports			2		1	5	8
Counties				1	2	4	7
Parks	1		2	1		1	5
Hospital Facilities				2	1	2	5
Water Supply					3	1	4
Library			2			2	4
Transit			2			1	3
OHSU			1		2		3
Independent Universities			3				3
Water Control					1	1	2
Public Utilities					1	1	2
Irrigation			1			1	2
ESD					1	1	2
Roads						1	1
Sanitary Districts						1	1
TOTAL	17	0	35	38	35	124	249

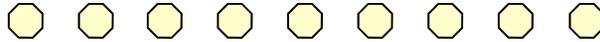
Municipal Advisors for Local Governments by Volume

2015	Volume	No.
None	\$ 1,243,042,536	162
Public Financial Management	872,284,010	20
Melio & Company LLC	353,250,000	4
Piper Jaffray--Seattle NW	352,875,000	8
Charter Municipal Advisory Group	199,697,000	18
D.A. Davidson & Co.	175,845,000	4
Lewis Young Robertson & Burningham	138,530,000	1
Ross Financial	134,590,000	2
Western Financial Group	127,692,000	10
Robert W. Baird	70,840,338	3
Wedbush Securities	35,465,000	7
SDAO Advisory Services LLC	10,191,771	4
GEL Oregon, Inc.	7,800,000	1
Economic & Financial Analysis	6,354,800	2
Northwest Municipal Advisors	5,474,118	1
McLiney and Company	1,585,000	1
Local Government Law Group PC	61,359	1
Total	\$ 3,735,577,932	249

The Municipal Advisor (MA) is a consultant who represents and advises an issuer on matters pertinent to the security, structure, timing, marketing, fairness of pricing, terms, and ratings on a bond issue.¹ MAs often serve as an agent for the issuer during the pricing of negotiated bonds. Issuers interested in historical fees charged by MAs may contact the State Treasurer's Office.

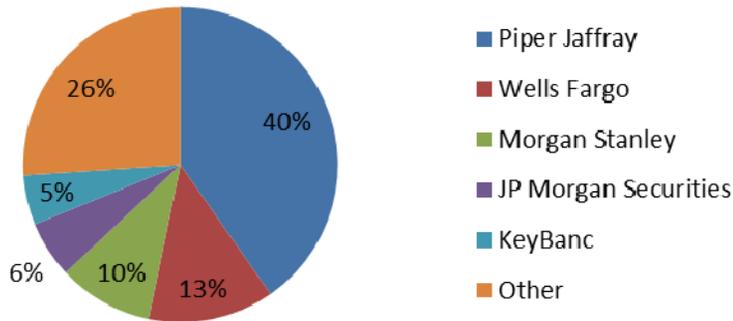
¹Under the Securities and Exchange Commission rule amendments governing Municipal Advisor regulations, it is projected the number of bond issues with no Municipal Advisor will decrease.

Lead Underwriters



The Lead Underwriter's role is to manage security purchases from the issuer for resale to investors. Successful collaboration between Municipal Advisors and Lead Underwriters often provides the best bond structure and lowest cost of capital for issuers. The tables below summarize Oregon municipal long-term financial obligation for 2015 sales by Sale Type and Lead Underwriter. For historical Lead Underwriter fee information, Issuers may contact OST, Debt Management Division.

Top 5 Underwriters by Volume in 2015



Lead Underwriters for Local Government by Volume

	<u>2015</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>No.</u>
Piper Jaffray		\$ 1,216,262,584	33
Wells Fargo Bank		390,915,000	3
Morgan Stanley		294,550,000	3
JP Morgan Securities		175,585,000	4
Key Banc		153,715,000	3
Bank of America Merrill Lynch		130,455,000	3
Goldman Sachs & Company		109,400,000	1
D.A. Davidson & Co.		104,115,000	16
Barclay's Capital		100,000,000	1
Merrill Lynch		97,790,000	1
Other		244,857,434	25
Total		\$ 3,017,645,018	93

Local Government Underwriters by Sale Type in 2015

<u>Rank by Volume</u>	<u>Competitive</u>	<u>Negotiated</u>	<u>Privately Placed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Piper Jaffray	1	32		33
D.A. Davidson & Co.		16		16
Wedbush Securities		5		5
Mesirow Financial	4			4
Citigroup Global Markets	2	2		4
JP Morgan Securities	2	2		4
Martin Nelson & Co.		4		4
None		1	2	3
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	1	2		3
Wells Fargo Bank	2	1		3
KeyBanc		3		3
Morgan Standley	3			3
Cain Brothers & Company, LLC		2		2
Robert W. Baird	1	1		2
Goldman Sachs & Company		1		1
Merrill Lynch		1		1
Barclay's Capital		1		1
BMO Capital Markets	1			1
TOTALS	17	74	2	93

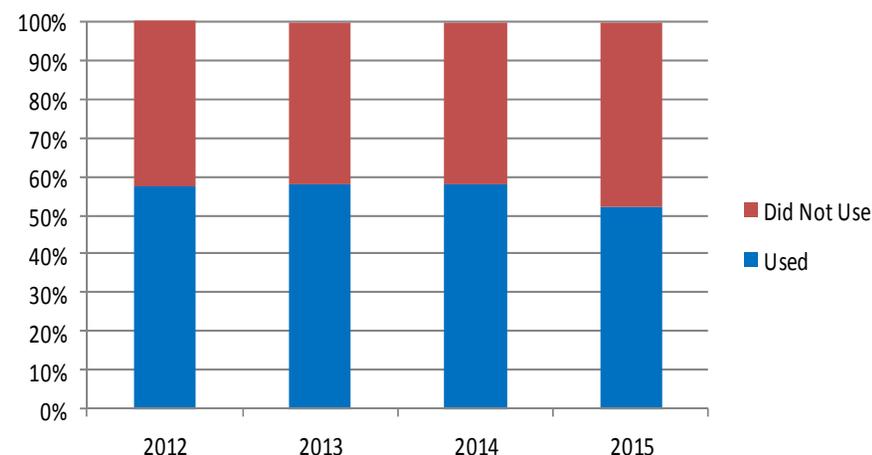
Underwriter's Counsel



An underwriter's counsel is an attorney or firm selected by and represents underwriters in a publicly offered negotiated bond sale. Their primary role is to assure appropriate disclosure to investors and to assist in the underwriter's due diligence process.

The number of transactions that engaged an underwriter's counsel decreased in 2015 compared to 2014, despite an increase in the number of obligations issued (75 vs. 118 respectively); the new loan and lease reporting categories may be responsible for this change. By par amount, in 2014, 57.9% of issuers used a underwriter's counsel compared to 52.4% in 2015.

Underwriter's Counsel Usage in Public Offerings¹



Use of Underwriter's Counsel for Public Offerings in 2015¹ Oregon (State & Local)

Underwriters Counsel Equal to Each Manager (Proportionate)	Par Amount (US\$ mil)	Market Share (%)	Number of Issues
Orrick Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP	1,104.9	23.5	20
Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP	883.3	18.8	10
Kutak Rock LLP	230.9	4.9	4
Norton Rose Fulbright	97.8	2.1	1
Latham & Watkins LLP	91.3	1.9	2
Pacifica Law Group LLP	27.6	.6	2
Foster Pepper PLLC	15.2	.3	1
Sidley Austin LLP	11.4	.2	1
Barnew & Thornburg LLP	6.7	0.1	2
Subtotal with Underwriters Counsel	2,469.1	52.4	43
Subtotal without Underwriters Counsel	2,241.0	47.6	75
Industry Total	4,710.0	100.0	118

¹ Source: Thomson Reuters, 2015

Oregon Treasury—Debt Management Division



The Debt Management Division (DMD) of the Oregon State Treasurer's Office serves as staff to the Municipal Debt Advisory Commission. The DMD implements policies and administrative rules promulgated by the Commission. The DMD staff consists of:

Laura Lockwood-McCall	Director
Larry Groth	Deputy Director
Alice Bibler	Debt Manager
Lee Anaya	Debt Program Senior Analyst
Martha Kellams	Debt Program Analyst
Jennifer Harding	Debt Program Coordinator
Jennifer Thatcher	Debt Management Assistant

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For more information:
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The Office of the State Treasurer (OST) makes all efforts to ensure the accuracy of the data, but it has not been audited and should be read with caution. OST assumes no liability for any inaccuracies. We cannot guarantee full compliance with reporting requirements, so debt issue listings may not be exhaustive.