

2019

Annual Report

Oregon Municipal Debt Advisory Commission



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2019 Members



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Oregon Municipal Debt Advisory Commission

The Oregon Municipal Debt Advisory Commission (MDAC or Commission) was established in 1975 to assist local government in the cost-effective issuance, sale, and management of their debt. The Commission is composed of seven members, including the State Treasurer (or designee), three public body finance officers, one representative for the special districts, and two public members.

[ORS 287A.001\(14\)](#) defines public body (referred in this report as local government) and [ORS 287A.634](#) requires the MDAC to prepare an annual report describing operations of the Commission in the preceding year. The Debt Management Division (DMD) of the Oregon State Treasurer's Office (OST) is staff to the Commission.

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:

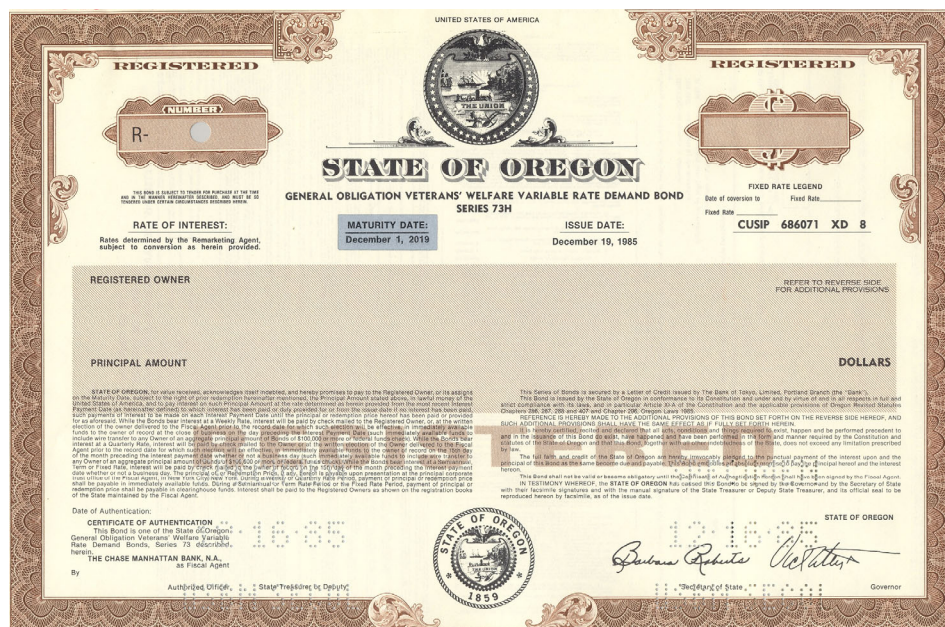
"...a public body shall verify, at the request of the commission, the information maintained by the commission or the State Treasurer on the public body's outstanding bonds."

Local government debt information in the Bond Tracker System was updated and verified as of 06/30/2019. The next biennial verification will occur in early 2022 for data as of 06/30/2021. District-by-district verifications are performed through 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.

This report is based on calendar year-end data, with the exception of Oregon School Bond Guaranty and Pension Obligation Bonds, where data represents fiscal year end.

Introduction



Historical paper bond certificate

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.
- a) Maintain contact with municipal bond underwriters, credit rating agencies, investors and others to improve the market for public body bond issues.
- b) Undertake or commission studies on methods to reduce the costs of state and local issues.
- c) Recommend changes in state law and local practices to improve the sale and servicing of local bonds.
- d) Perform any other function required or authorized by law.
- e) 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 local governments to minimize scheduling conflicts that may impact the marketability of their issues. The statewide [Oregon Bond Calendar](#) is updated on a real time basis and the [MDAC web page](#) 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 local governments of market developments, and makes municipal bond policy and

<div>  <div> Oregon State Treasury Debt Management Division 350 Winter Street NE, Suite 100 Salem, OR 97301 (503) 378-4930 DMD@ost.state.or.us </div> </div> <div> Oregon Bond Calendar For Sale Dates from 6/1/2020 to 10/31/2020 </div>									
Sale Date	Issuer	Sale Type	Bond Type	Series/ Par Amount	Project	Alternative Minimum Tax Bank Qualified Federally Taxable Zero Coupon	Maturity/ 1st Opt. Call	Average Bond Life/ Int. Rate	1. Underwriter/Purchaser 2. Bond Counsel 3. Financial Advisor
June 2020									
POSTPONED									
06/15	Tri-Met	Negotiated	Revenue Bonds	2020A \$200,000,000	Partial taxable advance refunding of Series 2015A, 2015B, 2016A, 2017A, 2018A	AMT BQ TAX ZERO	09/01/2048		1. JP Morgan Chase Bank 2. Hawkins, Delafield & Wood 3. Ross Financial
06/23	City Of Medford	Privately Placed	Full Faith & Credit Obligations(N)	2020 \$3,842,698	Acquire, install, upgrade and improve street lighting throughout the City.	AMT BQ TAX ZERO	10/01/2035	8.15 Fixed 1.8%	1. Umpqua Bank 2. Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe 3. D.A. Davidson & Co.
SOLD									
06/01	Umpqua Community College	Privately Placed	Full Faith & Credit Obligations(N)	2020 \$2,895,800	Refunding of 2010 Full Faith and Credit Obligations	AMT BQ TAX ZERO	06/30/2035	8.41 ATYC 2.059%	1. JP Morgan Chase Bank 2. Hawkins, Delafield & Wood 3. None
06/03	City Of Portland	Competitive	General Obligation (N) Bonds	2020B \$164,205,000	Affordable Housing	AMT BQ TAX ZERO	06/15/2040	11.01 TIC 1.98572%	1. Morgan Stanley 2. Hawkins, Delafield & Wood 3. Public Financial Management
06/03	City Of Portland	Competitive	General Obligation (N) Bonds	2020A \$12,235,000	Parks Improvements	AMT BQ TAX ZERO	06/15/2028	5.13 TIC 0.55696%	1. Fidelity Capital 2. Hawkins, Delafield & Wood 3. Public Financial Management
06/04	Oregon Facilities Authority Samaritan Health Services, Inc.	Negotiated	Conduit Revenue Bonds	2020A2 \$66,100,000	Refunding of 2010 Bonds (OFA)	AMT BQ TAX ZERO	10/01/2040	14.48 ATYC 3.61257%	1. Piper Sandler & Co. 2. Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe 3. Public Financial Management

Debt Instruments

The Bond Tracker System maintains the following debt obligations:

Appropriation Credits are financial obligations 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) 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) 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 (v) are legally binding obligations. Example: 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.

*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.

**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.

Refer to Oregon Bond Education Center—[Types of Debt Instruments](#) and [MDAC Form - Pre-Issuance Information](#) for more information.

Debt Instruments and footnotes continued on next page

Debt Instruments

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

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

Operating Lease Agreements are agreements 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) 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 Bonds are government-issued debt instruments 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 provide 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) loans to municipalities by state agencies (typically Oregon Business Development Department/Commission, Oregon Department of Energy, Department of Environmental Quality, and Oregon Department of Transportation).

***United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) loans** are financial obligations 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 implemented four new categories of debt tracking during the 6/30/2015 local debt verification process.

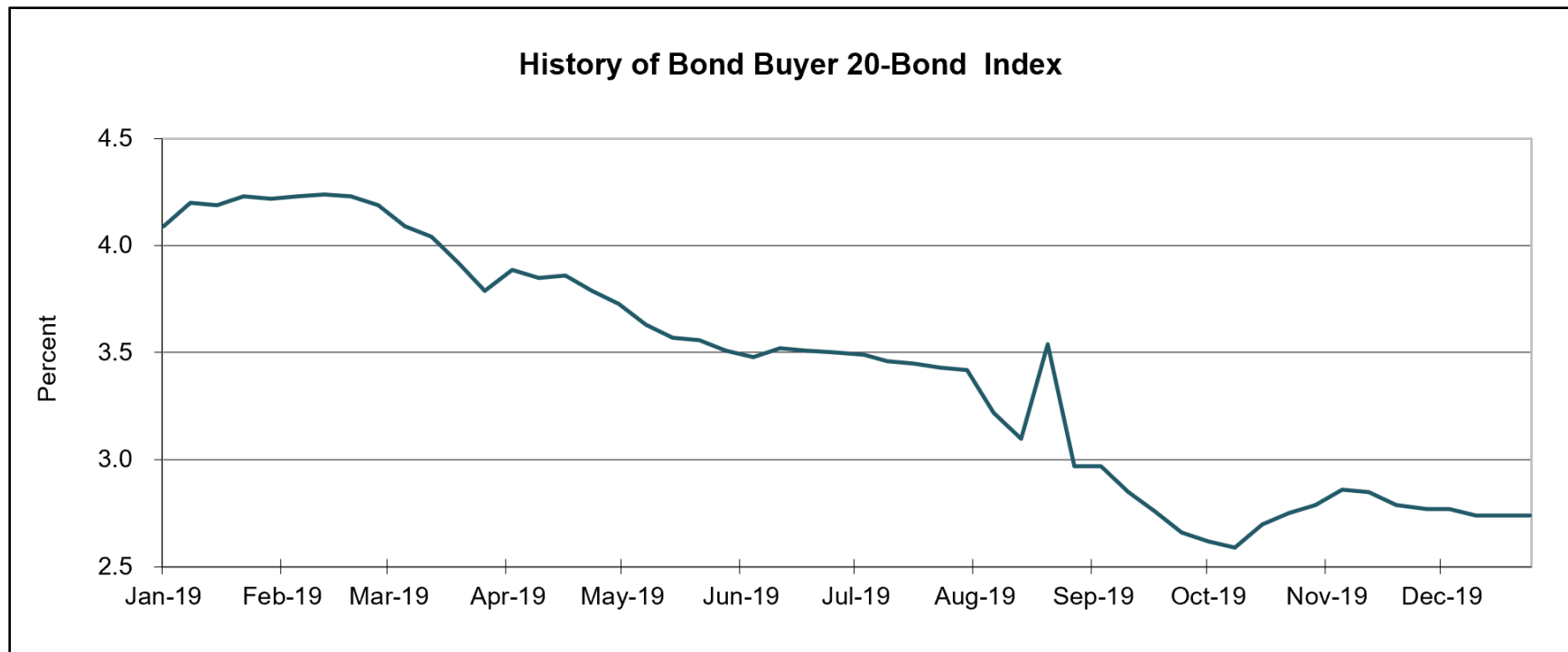
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Refer to Oregon Bond Education Center—[Types of Debt Instruments](#) and [MDAC Form - Pre-Issuance Information](#) for more information.

Interest Rates

The Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index 2019 average of 3.42% was an over 50 basis point decrease from 2018's Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index average of 3.96%. The first two months of the year saw this index holding steady at roughly 4.25%. Beginning in March 2019, the index began steadily dropping, falling below 3.0% near the end of August and finishing the year at 2.74%. Except for a few months in 2016, year end rates were among the lowest in MDAC's recorded history.

2019	Start	End	High	Low	Avg
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index ¹	4.09%	2.74%	4.24%	2.59%	3.42%
Oregon Bond Index A-rated 20 ²	3.33%	2.32%	3.40%	2.07%	2.63%



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").

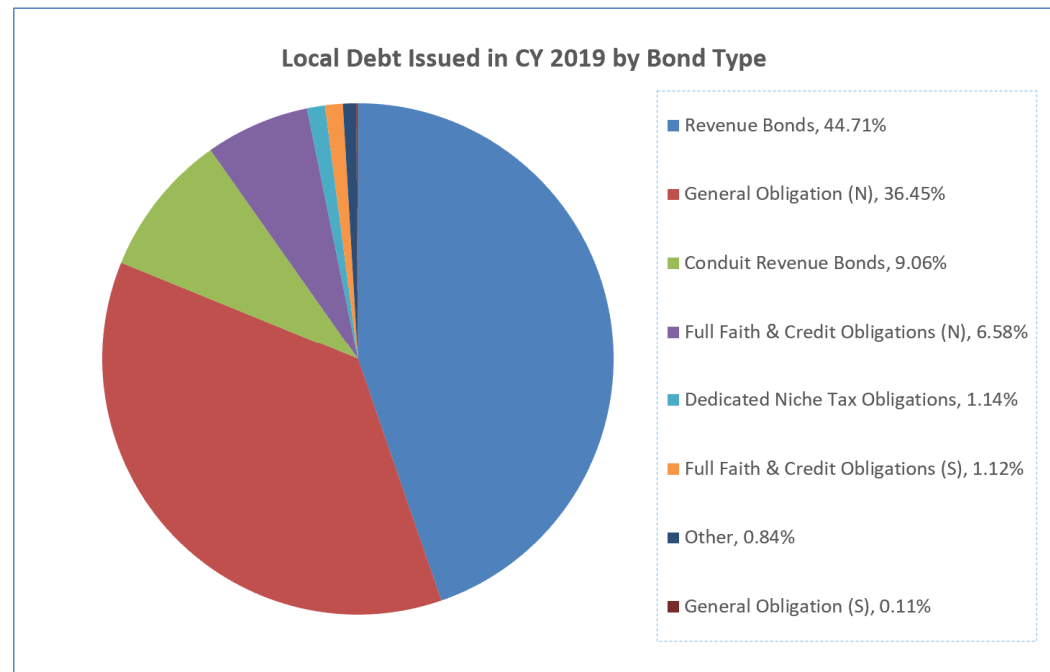
²The *Oregon Bond Index A-rated 20* represents an average rate on 20-year maturities of Oregon municipal general obligation bonds rated "A," as reported to the Debt Management Division of the Office of the State Treasurer by regional/northwest traders of Oregon bonds.

Local Debt Issued

The largest category of Oregon local government debt issued in CY 2019 was Revenue Bonds at nearly \$2.3 billion issued; General Obligation (N) debt was next at \$1.8 billion issued. (See pages 3 and 4 for a description of debt instruments.)

The local government issuers in two Oregon counties accounted for 63.1% of all local debt issued in CY 2019. Local issuers within Multnomah County led with \$2.3 billion, followed by Washington County with \$903.5 million in new debt. The balance of local government issuers in all other counties accounted for \$1.9 billion in 2019 issuances.

2019 LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT ISSUED BY COUNTY	
Multnomah	\$2,282,005,706
Washington	\$903,526,650
Marion	\$336,930,000
Lane	\$292,054,986
Deschutes	\$216,765,081
Jackson	\$200,657,873
Morrow	\$175,900,134
Benton	\$140,940,692
Clatsop	\$128,494,980
Clackamas	\$75,607,672
All Other Counties	
TOTAL	\$5,048,658,708

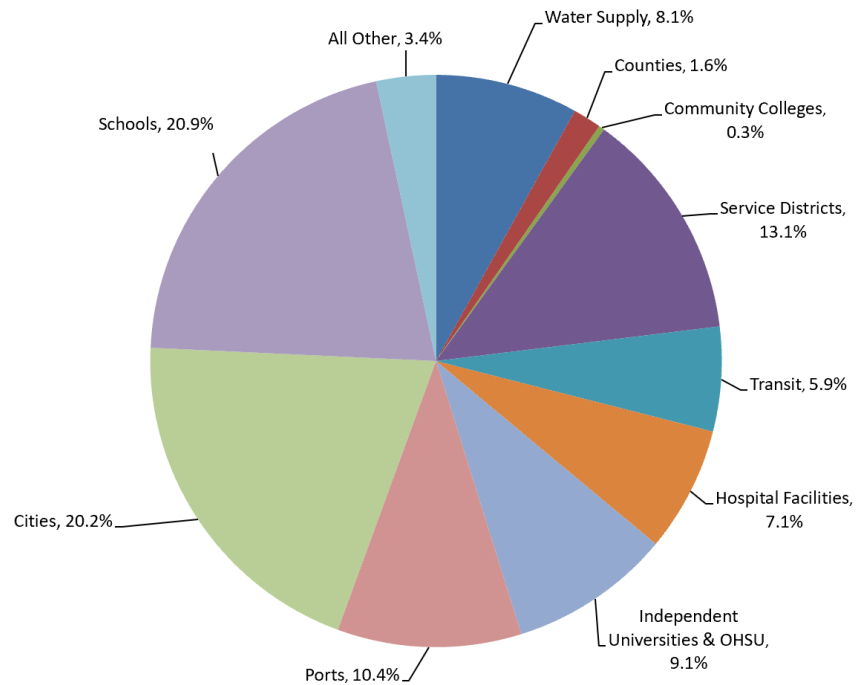


Debt Issued continued on next page

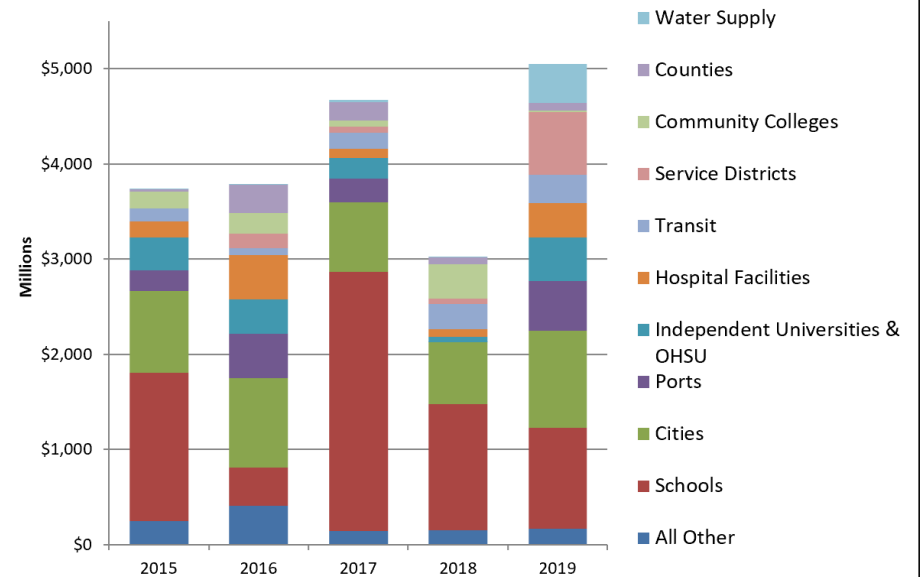
Local Debt Issued

In 2019 elections, 24 local Oregon bond issues were presented to the voters, totaling at approximately \$1.2 billion in proposed new issuance. Eighteen bond election measures passed, totaling slightly more than \$1 billion; it is anticipated these bond authorizations will be issued over the next few years. The tables below reflect the wider range of Oregon local governments that issued bonds in CY 2019 as compared to the past four years; school districts were the leading issuer of new obligations with \$1.1 billion in bonds sold, cities were second with \$1.0 billion in new issuance, and third was ports with \$525.6 million issued.

Local Debt Issued in 2019 by District Type

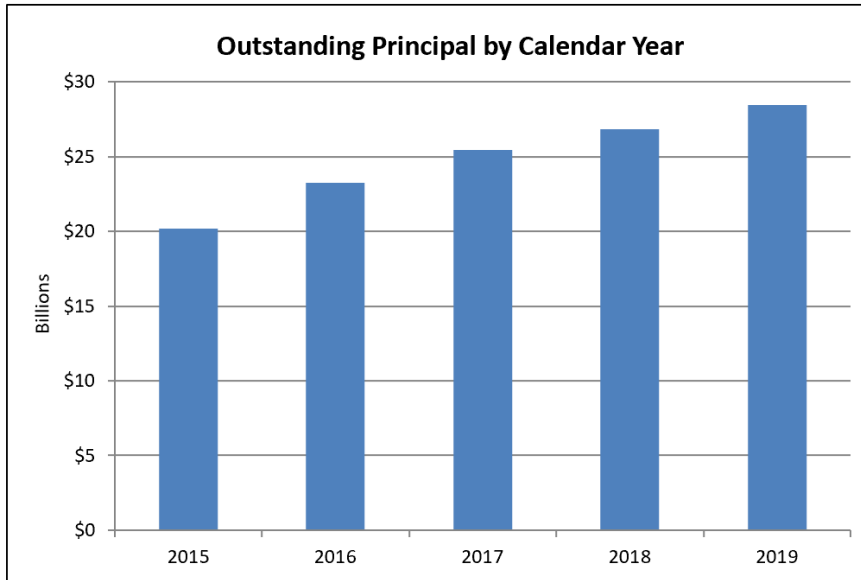


Trends in Local Government New Debt Issuance



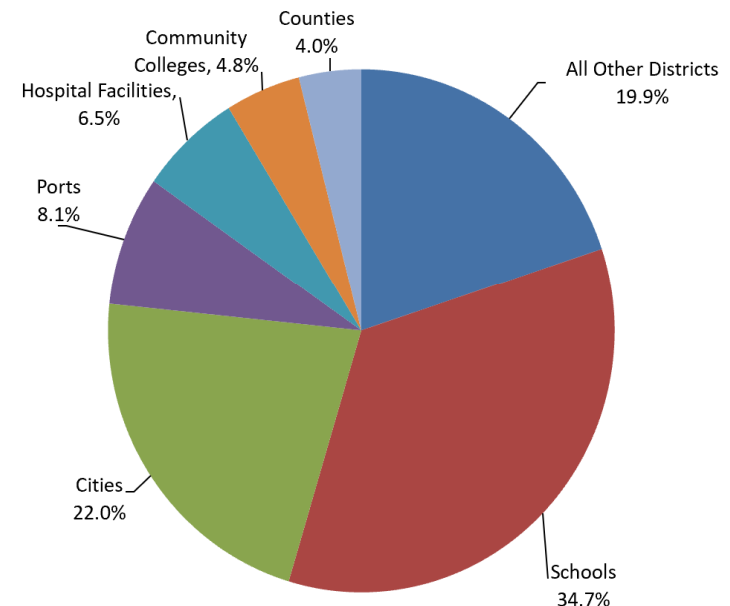
Local Debt Outstanding

The chart on the top left shows how bond issuance by local governments increased from 2015 to 2019 as improved economic conditions allowed communities to address needed improvements in infrastructure and facilities.



Outstanding Local Debt as of 12/31/19	
General Obligation (N) Bonds	\$ 10,251,779,832
Revenue Bonds	\$ 8,006,923,649
Full Faith & Credit Obligations(N)	\$ 4,666,419,764
Conduit Revenue Bonds	\$ 3,122,480,029
Full Faith & Credit Obligations(S)	\$ 1,832,473,942
Dedicated Niche Tax Obligations	\$ 425,200,263
General Obligation (S) Bonds	\$ 110,418,222
Other	\$ 50,479,994
Appropriation Credits	\$ 8,690,000
TOTAL	\$ 28,474,865,695

Total Local Government Outstanding Principal as of 12/31/2019



As of December 31, 2019, six categories responsible for the most outstanding debt were school districts at \$9.9B, cities at \$6.3B, ports at \$2.3B, hospital facilities at \$1.9B, community colleges at \$1.4B, and counties at \$1.1B. Approximately \$13.5B of the total outstanding \$28.5B have debt service payments made by dedicated revenue sources.

Local Refundings

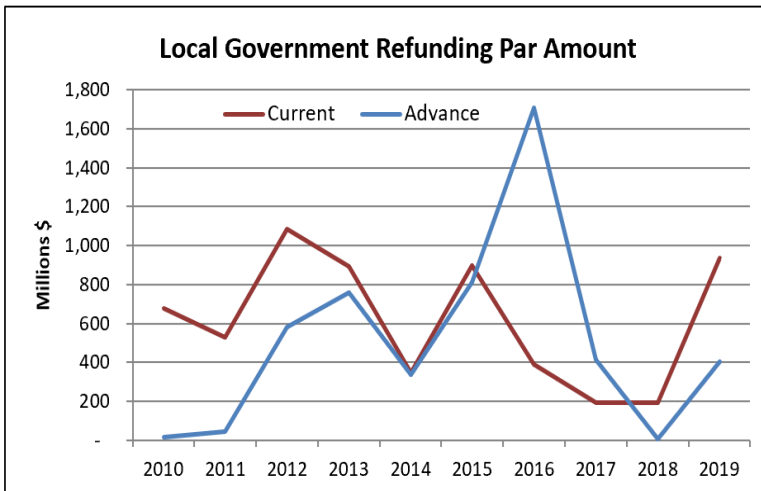
The federal H.R. 1, Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA), passed in December 2017 eliminated the ability of local governments to issue tax-exempt advance refunding bonds, although interest on current refunding bonds can still be sold on a tax-exempt basis.

Prior to enactment of TCJA, advance refundings were executed when new bonds could be sold at interest rates significantly below those of the original issue. Advance refundings were also undertaken to effect permanent reorganization of debt by removing restrictive covenants or changing the underlying repayment structure. Recently, historically low interest rates have made taxable advance refundings a viable way to effect interest savings, as evidenced by the increase in advance refundings executed in 2019.

Despite the new federal restrictions, the State Treasurer's Office remains responsible for assessing compliance of proposed advance refunding issues per Oregon Administrative Rule [OAR 170-062-0000](#) and approving those that meet that Rule; these are now limited to taxable advance refundings. There are no limits on the number of current refundings a community may complete, nor do they require OST approval.

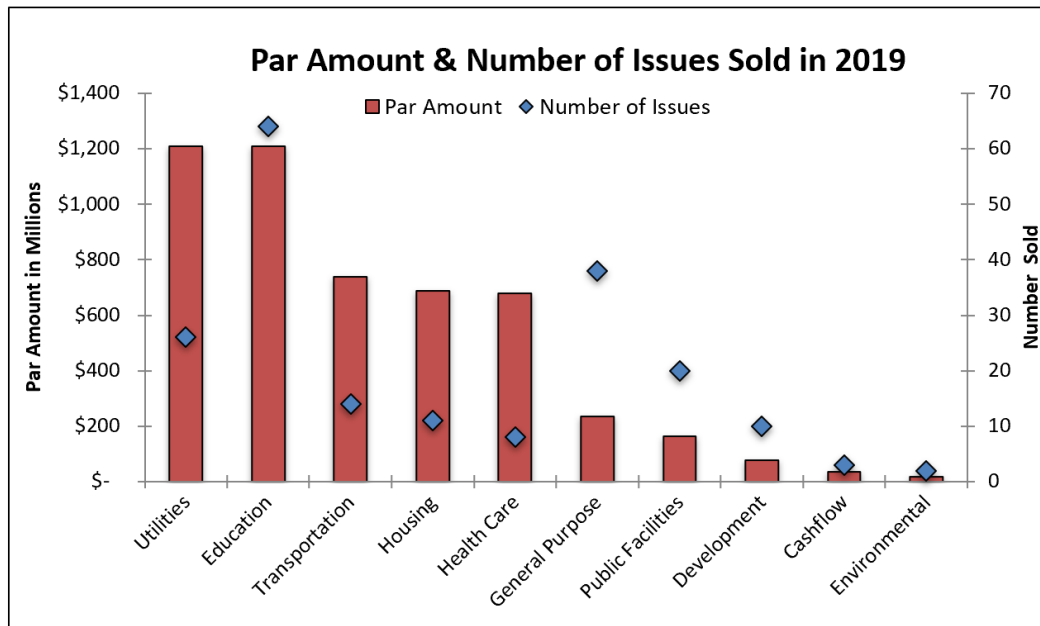
In CY 2019, the number of advance and current refunding issues increased compared to the previous year with appreciable increase in debt service savings — \$161.5 million in 2019 compared with \$6.1 million in 2018.

Year	Current Refunding			Advance Refunding		
	Quantity	Issued (\$M)	Net PV Interest Savings (\$M) ¹	Quantity	Issued (\$M)	Net PV Interest Savings (\$M) 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
2016	49	390	190.4	29	1,705	264.7
2017	33	193	36.3	20	416	41.2
2018	21	195	6.0	1	7	0.2
2019	21	937	103.3	12	404	58.2
Total	410	\$6,142	\$646.9	140	\$5,088	\$537.6



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

Local Issue Purpose



In CY 2019, the financing of utilities-related facilities tied with education for largest purpose for new local debt; each category issued \$1.2 billion in 26 and 64 series respectively. The next largest issuance category was transportation (\$737M in 14 series) followed closely by housing (\$688M in 11 series) and health care (\$678M in 8 series). Outstanding debt related to education facilities remains in the top position; utilities and pension have held second and third places

TOP ISSUERS BY PURPOSE in CY2019

Purpose	Issuer	Issued
Housing	Metro	\$652,800,000
Utilities	City of Portland	\$328,485,000
Utilities	Tualatin Valley Water District	\$387,748,990
Transportation	Port of Portland	\$371,545,000
Utilities	City of Hillsboro	\$298,728,385
Health Care	Oregon Health & Science University	\$321,125,000
Transportation	Tri-Met	\$297,815,000
Health Care	HFA City of Salem	\$279,480,000
Education	Lane County School District 4J	\$150,000,000
Education	Oregon State University	\$140,000,000

OUTSTANDING TOTAL BY PURPOSE as of 12/31/19

Education	\$9,326,955,571
Utilities	\$4,641,222,596
Pension	\$3,239,134,865
Health Care	\$2,690,284,903
Transportation	\$2,312,675,174
Public Facilities	\$1,590,394,582
General Purpose	\$1,109,926,430
Housing	\$1,099,626,085
Development	\$871,727,379
Environmental	\$665,770,148
Cashflow	\$528,008,647
Electric Power	\$365,177,726
Other	\$33,961,588
TOTAL	\$28,474,865,694

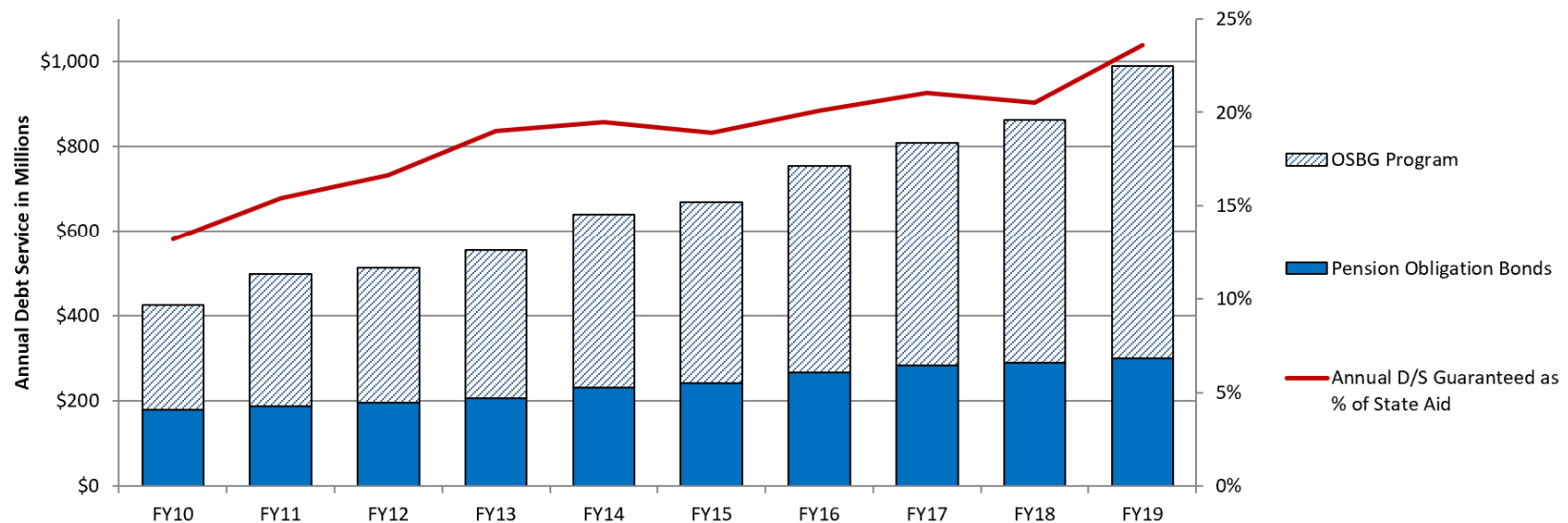
since 2011. Most pension obligation bonds were sold in the early-to-mid 2000's to help fund Oregon Public Employee Retirement System (OPERS) liabilities, although issuance has picked up again in the past few years as schools and community colleges address new unfunded accrued liabilities (UALs) in the OPERS.

State Aid Intercept

Since its inception in 1999, the [Oregon School Bond Guaranty](#) (OSBG) program has grown significantly in size. As of June 30, 2019, the program has guarantees on nearly \$6.9 billion in outstanding GO bonds and nearly \$10.7 billion¹ in guaranteed debt service issued by Oregon school districts and community colleges. To date this remains a contingent liability because no district has actually requested the state to make a payment on its behalf. 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 per issue suggests debt service savings to taxpayers of roughly \$17.7 million per year, or \$353.3 million over a 20-year period.

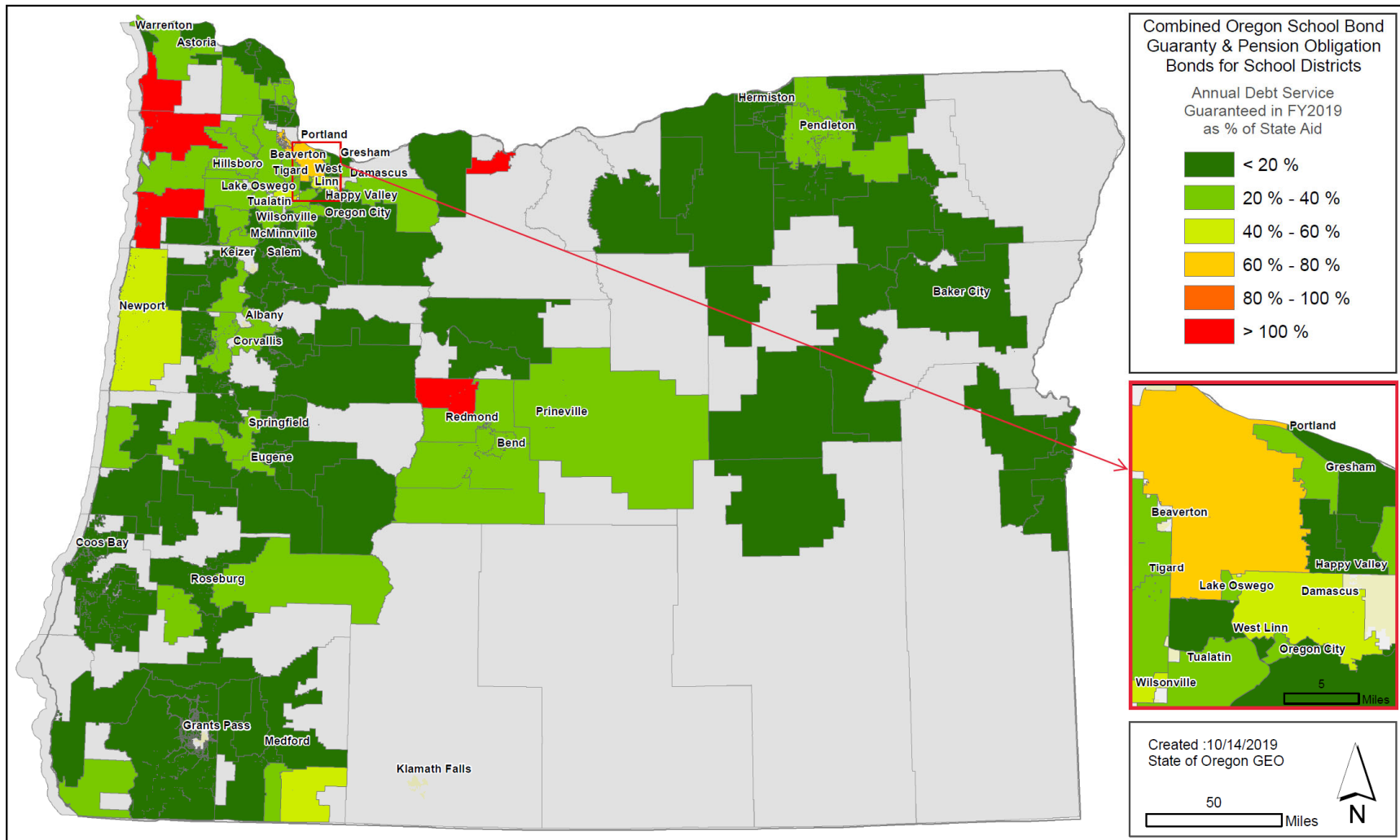
Of all school district and community college bonds issued, 86.2% (based on outstanding principal)¹ are subject to funds intercept per [ORS Chapter 328.346](#), either as general obligation bonds under the OSBG program or as Pension Obligation Bonds (POBs). Combined, these two programs total \$11.9 billion¹ 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. For FY 2019, annual school/community college debt service guaranteed by the State was 23.6% 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 2019.

Actual & Contingent State Debt Service Guarantees of School and Community College District Debt

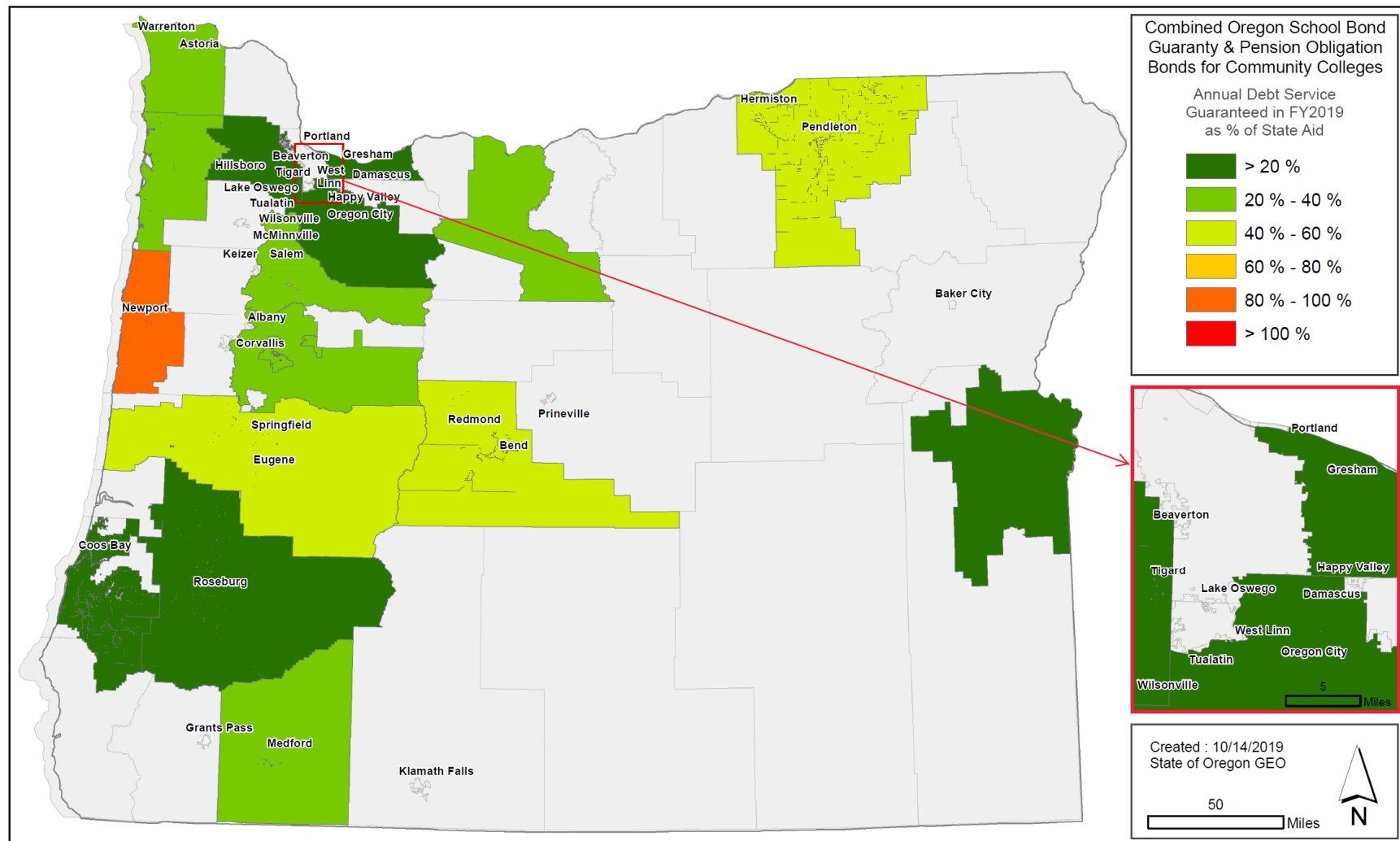


¹ Total debt service is not included; interest is only calculated in the Bond Tracker System for OSBG and POB bond issues containing an intercept mechanism.

State Aid Intercept: K-12



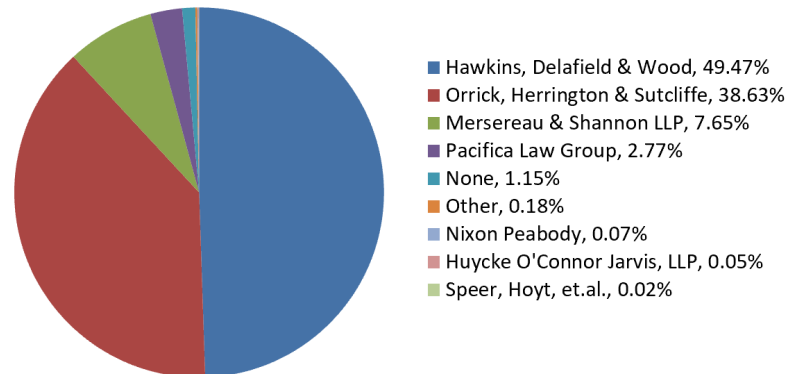
State Aid Intercept: Community Colleges



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 the volume of Oregon debt for which each firm served as lead bond counsel over the past three years.

CY 2019 Top Bond Counsel by Volume



Number of New Issues by the Top Bond Counsel by Volume in CY 2019			
Issuer Category	HDW	M&S	OHS
School	26	16	1
Cities	27	8	7
Fire Districts	1	5	1
Ports	2	3	4
Housing		2	
Counties	4	1	
Urban Renewals	5		
Community Colleges	1	1	
Water Supply	3	1	
Service Districts	2		1
Road Districts		3	
Transit	3		
Hospital Facilities Authority			3
Other	2		
Parks		2	
Public Utilities	2		
Water Control	1		
Intergovernmental Agreement		1	
Educational Service Districts		1	
Irrigation		1	
Independent Universities			5
TOTAL	79	45	22

Lead Bond Counsel by Volume								
<u>CY 2017</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>CY 2018</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>CY 2019</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>No.</u>
Hawkins, Delafield & Wood	\$ 3,294,380,680	86	Hawkins, Delafield & Wood	\$ 2,521,041,673	75	Hawkins, Delafield & Wood	\$ 2,497,764,966	79
Mersereau & Shannon LLP	504,031,577	35	Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe	221,217,750	14	Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe	1,950,288,000	22
Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe	400,532,000	11	Mersereau & Shannon	95,267,116	30	Mersereau & Shannon LLP	386,213,242	45
Pacifica Law Group	102,305,000	2	Pacifica Law Group	63,841,000	2	Pacifica Law Group	140,000,000	1
Foster Pepper, PLLC	83,095,000	4	Foster Pepper, PLLC	52,900,000	1	None	57,886,162	42
None	42,413,785	41	Huycke O'Connor Jarvis	1,927,721	1	Other	9,055,500	3
			None	1,493,294	4	Nixon Peabody	3,610,838	1
						Huycke O'Connor Jarvis, LLP	2,700,000	1
						Speer, Hoyt, et.al.	1,140,000	2
Total	\$ 4,426,758,042	179	Total	\$ 2,957,688,554	127	Total	\$ 5,048,658,708	196

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

Municipal Advisors

An Independent Registered Municipal Advisor (IRMA) is a financial consulting firm that represents and advises issuers on matters pertinent to the security, structure, timing, marketing, fairness of pricing, terms, and ratings on a bond issue. Municipal Advisors (MAs) often serve as an agent for the issuer during the pricing of negotiated bonds. The IRMA and its employees must be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) and are subject to fiduciary duties and other regulations. While an issuer is not required to engage a municipal advisor on its offering, many prefer to use these firms since an MA's key duty is to provide advice in the issuer's long-term best interest, as underwriters do not have a fiduciary duty to issuers.

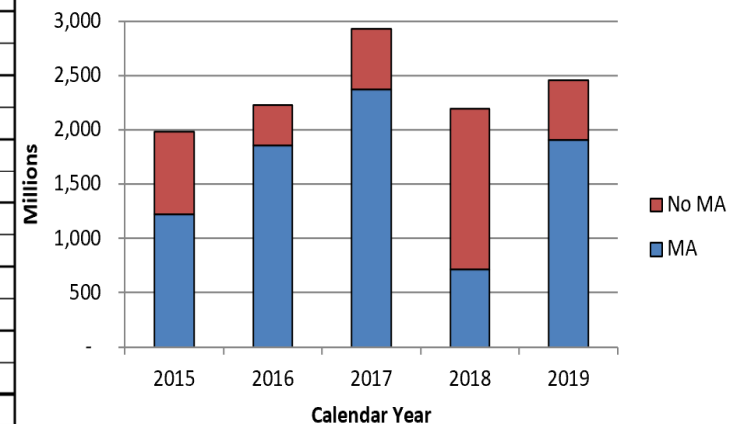
Local Government Debt Issued by Sale Type

CY 2019 Issuer Category	Competitive		Negotiated		Privately Placed		Total
	MA Used	No MA	MA Used	No MA	MA Used	No MA	
Schools	2	0	9	20	3	27	61
Cities	12	0	6	2	9	28	57
Fire Districts	2	0	0	0	5	5	12
Ports	0	0	6	0	3	2	11
Housing	0	0	1	0	0	8	9
Counties	3	0	0	1	1	0	5
Urban Renewals	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
Independent Universities	0	0	5	0	1	0	6
Community Colleges	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Service Districts	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Roads	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Transit	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Hospital Facilities Authority	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Parks	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Public Utilities	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Water Control	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Intergovernmental Agreement	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Educational Service Districts	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Irrigation Districts	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	20	0	30	26	40	80	196

Municipal Advisors by Volume

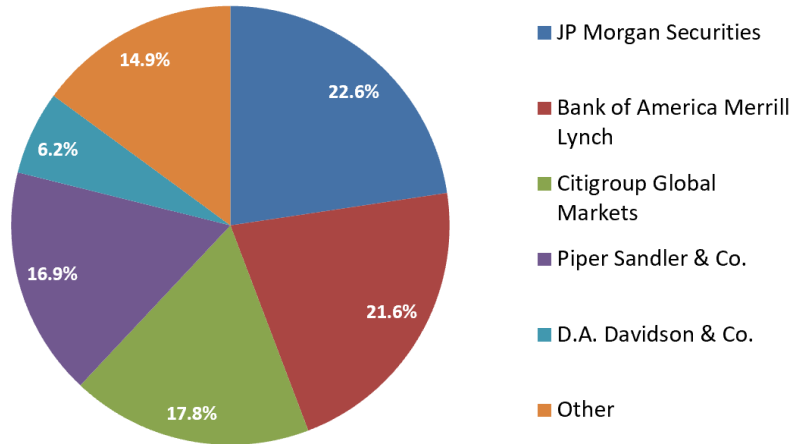
CY 2019	Volume	No.
Public Financial Management	\$ 1,672,850,990	34
Piper Sandler & Co.	1,303,813,385	11
None	768,575,451	106
Melio & Company LLC	600,605,000	6
Ross Financial	297,815,000	3
SDAO Advisory Services LLC	227,628,500	23
To Be Determined	118,080,500	6
D.A. Davidson & Co.	37,225,000	3
Northwest Municipal Advisors	14,519,882	1
Wedbush Securities	6,155,000	2
JP Morgan Chase Bank	1,390,000	1
Total	\$ 5,048,658,708	151

MA Used vs. Not Used on Negotiated Sales by Volume



Lead Underwriters

CY 2019 Top Underwriters by Volume



The Lead Underwriter's role is to manage the pricing and sale of an issuer's bonds to various bond investors or, when necessary, take these bonds into inventory for later resale as market conditions permit.

These tables summarize Oregon municipal long-term financial obligation for CY 2019 sales by Sale Type and Lead Underwriter.

Local Government Lead Underwriters by Volume

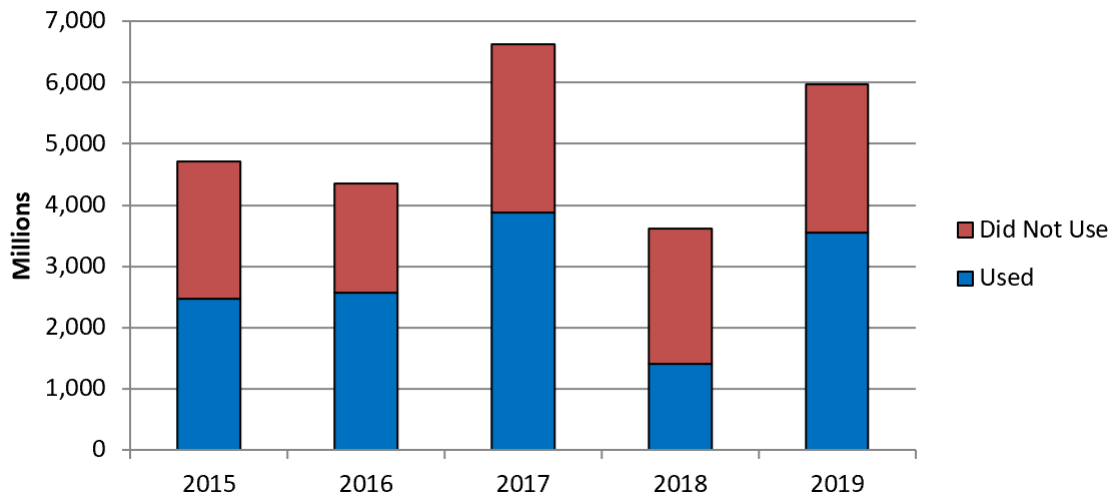
<u>CY 2019</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>No.</u>
JP Morgan Securities	\$858,605,000	7
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	818,750,000	3
Citigroup Global Markets	674,820,000	5
Piper Sandler & Co.	640,235,823	30
D.A. Davidson & Co.	234,329,023	9
Morgan Stanley	155,030,000	2
Wells Fargo Bank	105,385,000	2
Robert W. Baird	94,055,000	5
Mesirow Financial	72,235,000	2
Ziegler Securities	52,535,000	1
UBS Securities LLC	49,120,000	1
None	24,128,000	4
Fifth Third Bank	23,620,000	1
Fidelity Capital	6,455,000	1
Umpqua Bank	5,250,000	1
Stifel Nicolaus & Company	3,030,000	1
Total	\$3,817,582,846	75

Underwriters by Sale Type in CY 2019

<u>Rank by Volume</u>	<u>Competitive</u>	<u>Negotiated</u>	<u>Privately Placed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Piper Sandler & Co.	1	29		30
D.A. Davidson & Co.		9		9
JP Morgan Securities	1	6		7
Citigroup Global Markets	1	4		5
Robert W. Baird	3	2		5
None	3		1	4
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	1	2		3
Wells Fargo Bank	2			2
Morgan Stanley	2			2
Mesirow Financial	2			2
UBS Securities LLC		1		1
Umpqua Bank		1		1
Fifth Third Bank	1			1
Ziegler Securities		1		1
Fidelity Capital	1			1
Stifel Nicolaus & Company		1		1
TOTALS	18	56	1	75

Underwriter's Counsel

Underwriter's Counsel Usage in Public Offerings¹



Use of Underwriter's Counsel for Oregon Public Offerings in CY 2019¹

Underwriters Counsel Equal to Each Manager (Proportionate)	Par Amount (US\$ mil)	Mkt. Share	Number of Issues
Orrick Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP (CA,DC,NY,OR,TX,WA)	1,802.6	30.2	16
Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP (CA,CT,DC,NJ,NY,OR,MI)	976.1	16.4	6
Kutak Rock LLP (AZ,CO,DC,GA,NE)	470.5	7.9	4
Norton Rose Fulbright	236.4	4.0	2
Faegre Baker Daniels LLP (IA,MN)	41.6	.7	2
Tiber Hudson LLC (DC, NY)	10.7	.2	1
Ballard Spahr LLP (PA,CO,UT,MD,NJ,DC,DE,AZ,NV,CA,GA,NY)	6.6	.1	2
Mersereau & Shannon LLP (OR)	5.3	.1	1
Womble Bond Dickinson (US) LLP (NC)	3.0	.1	1
Subtotal with Underwriters Counsel	3,552.8	59.5	35
Subtotal without Underwriters Counsel	2,415.1	40.5	52
Industry Total	5,967.9	100.0	87

¹ Source: Thomson Reuters, 2019

An underwriter's counsel is an attorney or firm selected by and representing underwriters in the purchase of a new issue of municipal securities. Their primary role is to assure appropriate disclosure to investors and to assist in the underwriter's due diligence process.

The actual number of issues and par amount of bonds by volume that engage an underwriter's counsel increased in 2019 compared to 2018. By par amount, 59.5% of issuers used a underwriter's counsel in 2018 compared to 38.9% in 2018.

Oregon Treasury Debt Management

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

The 2019 OST Debt Management team included:



Laura Lockwood-McCall	Director
Lee Helgersen	Senior Debt Manager
Alice Bibler	Debt Manager
Laura Worth	Senior Debt Program Analyst
Martha Kellams	Debt Program Analyst
Christine Wilson	Debt Program Coordinator
Mary Destro	Debt Management Assistant

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this material is available in alternate format and media upon request.

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Debt Management Division
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Disclaimer: The Office of the State Treasurer (OST) makes all efforts to ensure the accuracy of the data, but this report 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.