

ANNUAL DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

**Pertaining to
City of Portland, Oregon**



General Obligation Bonds

Limited Tax Revenue Bonds

Limited Tax Housing Revenue Bonds

Limited Tax Improvement Bonds

Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds

(as more fully defined herein)

February 15, 2017

SCHEDULES OF REMAINING MATURITIES:

Bond Issue	Due Date	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	CUSIP
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GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

\$15,360,000

**General Obligation Emergency Facilities Bonds, 2008 Series A
Dated December 3, 2008**

June 1, 2017	\$730,000	3.750%	736679RP8
June 1, 2018	760,000	4.000%	736679RQ6
June 1, 2019	790,000	4.150%	736679RR4
June 1, 2020	825,000	4.250%	736679RS2
June 1, 2021	860,000	4.500%	736679RT0
June 1, 2022	895,000	4.500%	736679RU7
June 1, 2023	935,000	4.500%	736679RV5
June 1, 2024	980,000	4.500%	736679RW3
June 1, 2025	1,025,000	4.700%	736679RX1
June 1, 2026	1,070,000	4.750%	736679RY9
June 1, 2027	1,120,000	4.750%	736679RZ6
June 1, 2028	1,175,000	4.750%	736679SA0
	<u>\$11,165,000</u>		

\$14,560,000

**General Obligation Emergency Facilities Refunding Bonds, 2009 Series A
Dated July 7, 2009**

June 1, 2017	\$1,515,000	4.000%	736679SJ1
June 1, 2018	1,585,000	4.000%	736679SK8
June 1, 2019	1,650,000	4.000%	736679SL6
	<u>\$4,750,000</u>		

SCHEDULES OF REMAINING MATURITIES (Continued):

Bond Issue	Due Date	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	CUSIP
\$25,835,000				
General Obligation Public Safety Bonds, 2011 Series A				
Dated May 19, 2011				
	June 1, 2017	\$1,605,000	2.000%	736679TM3
	June 1, 2018	1,635,000	4.000%	736679TN1
	June 1, 2019	1,705,000	3.000%	736679TP6
	June 1, 2020	1,755,000	3.000%	736679TQ4
	June 1, 2021	1,805,000	3.000%	736679TR2
	June 1, 2022	1,860,000	3.000%	736679TS0
	June 1, 2023	1,915,000	3.250%	736679TT8
	June 1, 2024	1,980,000	3.375%	736679TU5
	June 1, 2025	2,045,000	4.000%	736679TV3
	June 1, 2026	2,130,000	4.125%	736679TW1
		\$18,435,000		

\$29,795,000

General Obligation Bonds, 2014 Series A
Public Safety and Emergency Facilities Refunding
Dated March 27, 2014

	June 15, 2017	\$1,830,000	5.000%	736679UK5
	June 15, 2018	1,920,000	5.000%	736679UL3
	June 15, 2019	2,025,000	5.000%	736679UM1
	June 15, 2020	2,120,000	5.000%	736679UN9
	June 15, 2021	2,230,000	5.000%	736679UP4
	June 15, 2022	2,345,000	3.000%	736679UQ2
	June 15, 2023	2,410,000	5.000%	736679UR0
	June 15, 2024	2,550,000	5.000%	736679US8
	June 15, 2025	1,740,000	2.500%	736679UT6
	June 15, 2026	1,785,000	3.000%	736679UU3
	June 15, 2027	1,840,000	3.000%	736679UV1
	June 15, 2028	1,895,000	3.000%	736679UW9
	June 15, 2029	1,950,000	3.000%	736679UX7
		\$26,640,000		

SCHEDULES OF REMAINING MATURITIES (Continued):

Bond Issue	Due Date	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	CUSIP
\$17,145,000				
General Obligation Public Safety Bonds, 2015 Series A				
Dated June 2, 2015				
	June 15, 2017	\$945,000	4.000%	736679VH1
	June 15, 2018	985,000	2.000%	736679VJ7
	June 15, 2019	1,005,000	5.000%	736679VK4
	June 15, 2020	1,055,000	5.000%	736679VL2
	June 15, 2021	1,110,000	5.000%	736679VM0
	June 15, 2022	1,165,000	5.000%	736679VN8
	June 15, 2023	1,220,000	5.000%	736679VP3
	June 15, 2024	1,280,000	5.000%	736679VQ1
	June 15, 2025	1,345,000	5.000%	736679VR9
	June 15, 2026	1,415,000	3.000%	736679VS7
	June 15, 2027	1,455,000	3.000%	736679VT5
	June 15, 2028	1,500,000	3.000%	736679VU2
	June 15, 2029	1,545,000	3.000%	736679VV0
		<u>\$16,025,000</u>		

SCHEDULES OF REMAINING MATURITIES (Continued):

Bond Issue	Due Date	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	CUSIP
\$23,850,000				
General Obligation Bonds, 2015 Series C				
Parks Improvements - Tax Exempt				
Dated July 30, 2015				
	June 15, 2017	\$3,700,000	4.000%	736679VY4
	June 15, 2018	1,345,000	5.000%	736679VZ1
	June 15, 2019	1,410,000	5.000%	736679WA5
	June 15, 2020	1,480,000	2.000%	736679WB3
	June 15, 2021	1,510,000	5.000%	736679WC1
	June 15, 2022	1,585,000	5.000%	736679WD9
	June 15, 2023	1,665,000	5.000%	736679WE7
	June 15, 2024	1,750,000	5.000%	736679WF4
	June 15, 2025	1,835,000	5.000%	736679WG2
	June 15, 2026	1,925,000	3.000%	736679WH0
	June 15, 2027	1,985,000	3.000%	736679WJ6
	June 15, 2028	2,045,000	3.000%	736679WK3
		<u>\$22,235,000</u>		

SCHEDULES OF REMAINING MATURITIES (Continued):

LIMITED TAX REVENUE BONDS

\$18,058,888.25 Original Principal Amount (\$39,475,000 Maturity Amount)

Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, 2001 Series B (Deferred Interest Bonds)

(Oregon Convention Center Completion Project)

Dated February 13, 2001

Due Date	Initial Principal Amount	Maturity Amount	Initial Approximate Yield to Maturity	CUSIP
June 1, 2017	1,749,000.00	4,000,000.00	5.140%	736740CW9
June 1, 2018	1,645,720.00	4,000,000.00	5.200%	736740CX7
June 1, 2019	1,549,480.00	4,000,000.00	5.250%	736740CY5
June 1, 2020	1,457,480.00	4,000,000.00	5.300%	736740CZ2
June 1, 2021	1,031,250.00	3,000,000.00	5.330%	736740DA6
June 1, 2022	802,172.25	2,475,000.00	5.360%	736740DB4
	<u>\$8,235,102</u>	<u>\$21,475,000</u>		

\$11,925,000

Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series C

(Archives Space Acquisition Project)

Dated October 11, 2007

June 1, 2017	\$545,000	4.000%	736740HZ7
June 1, 2018	570,000	4.000%	736740JA0
June 1, 2019	590,000	4.000%	736740JB8
June 1, 2020	615,000	4.000%	736740JC6
June 1, 2021	640,000	4.000%	736740JD4
June 1, 2022	665,000	4.125%	736740JE2
June 1, 2023	690,000	4.250%	736740JF9
June 1, 2024	720,000	4.300%	736740JG7
June 1, 2025	755,000	4.375%	736740JH5
June 1, 2026	785,000	4.375%	736740JJ1
June 1, 2027	820,000	4.400%	736740JK8
June 1, 2028	855,000	4.500%	736740JL6
	<u>\$8,250,000</u>		

SCHEDULES OF REMAINING MATURITIES (Continued):

Bond Issue	Due Date	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	CUSIP
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\$17,725,000

Limited Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2008 Series A

(Development Services Building)

Dated June 24, 2008

April 1, 2017	\$2,000,000	5.000%	736740JV4
April 1, 2018	2,090,000	5.000%	736740JW2
	<u>\$4,090,000</u>		

\$21,450,000

Limited Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2009 Series A

(Central City Streetcar Project)

Dated May 21, 2009

April 1, 2017	\$1,370,000	4.000%	736740KE0
April 1, 2018	1,425,000	4.000%	736740KF7
April 1, 2019	1,485,000	4.000%	736740KG5
April 1, 2020	1,550,000	4.000%	736740KH3
April 1, 2021	1,600,000	4.000%	736740KJ9
April 1, 2022	1,675,000	4.000%	736740KK6
April 1, 2023	1,740,000	4.000%	736740KL4
April 1, 2024	1,805,000	4.000%	736740KM2
	<u>\$12,650,000</u>		

\$17,610,000

Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, 2009 Series B

Dated December 17, 2009

June 1, 2017	\$4,055,000	4.000%	736740KV2
	<u>\$4,055,000</u>		

SCHEDULES OF REMAINING MATURITIES (Continued):

Bond Issue	Due Date	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	CUSIP
\$7,745,000				
Limited Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2010 Series A				
Dated April 22, 2010				
	April 1, 2017	\$620,000	3.000%	736740LC3
	April 1, 2018	640,000	3.000%	736740LD1
	April 1, 2019	440,000	3.000%	736740LE9
	April 1, 2020	455,000	3.125%	736740LF6
		<u>\$2,155,000</u>		

\$67,015,000				
Limited Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2011 Series A				
(Oregon Convention Center Completion Project)				
Dated October 6, 2011				
	June 1, 2017	\$95,000	5.000%	736740LM1
	June 1, 2018	160,000	5.000%	736740LN9
	June 1, 2019	490,000	5.000%	736740LP4
	June 1, 2020	860,000	5.000%	736740LQ2
	June 1, 2021	2,255,000	5.000%	736740LR0
	June 1, 2022	3,005,000	5.000%	736740LS8
	June 1, 2023	6,140,000	5.000%	736740LT6
	June 1, 2024	6,445,000	5.000%	736740LU3
	June 1, 2025	6,770,000	5.000%	736740LV1
	June 1, 2026	7,115,000	5.000%	736740LW9
	June 1, 2027	7,465,000	5.000%	736740LX7
	June 1, 2028	7,840,000	5.000%	736740LY5
	June 1, 2029	8,330,000	5.000%	736740LZ2
	June 1, 2030	8,750,000	5.000%	736740MA6
		<u>\$65,720,000</u>		

SCHEDULES OF REMAINING MATURITIES (Continued):

Bond Issue	Due Date	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	CUSIP
\$5,445,000				
Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, 2011 Series B				
(Emergency Coordination Center)				
Dated December 15, 2011				
	June 1, 2017	\$360,000	3.000%	736740MF5
	June 1, 2018	370,000	3.000%	736740MG3
	June 1, 2019	380,000	3.000%	736740MH1
	June 1, 2020	390,000	3.000%	736740MJ7
	June 1, 2021	405,000	2.375%	736740MK4
	June 1, 2022	415,000	2.500%	736740ML2
	June 1, 2023	425,000	2.625%	736740MM0
	June 1, 2024	435,000	2.875%	736740MN8
	June 1, 2025	450,000	3.000%	736740MP3
	June 1, 2026	460,000	3.000%	736740MQ1
		<u>\$4,090,000</u>		

\$12,000,000

Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, 2012 Series A

(JELD-WEN Field Project) (Federally Taxable)

Dated April 24, 2012

	June 1, 2024	\$2,855,000	3.250%	736740MR9
	June 1, 2025	2,950,000	3.250%	736740MS7
	June 1, 2026	3,045,000	3.500%	736740MT5
	June 1, 2027	3,150,000	3.500%	736740MU2
		<u>\$12,000,000</u>		

\$21,865,000

Limited Tax Revenue and Refunding Bonds, 2012 Series B

(Police Training Facility Project)

Dated May 24, 2012

	June 1, 2017	\$1,300,000	3.000%	736740MZ1
	June 1, 2018	1,335,000	3.000%	736740NA5
	June 1, 2019	1,375,000	4.000%	736740NB3
	June 1, 2020	1,435,000	4.000%	736740NC1
	June 1, 2021	1,490,000	4.000%	736740ND9
	June 1, 2022	1,550,000	4.000%	736740NE7
		<u>\$8,485,000</u>		

SCHEDULES OF REMAINING MATURITIES (Continued):

Bond Issue	Due Date	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	CUSIP
\$36,160,000				
Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, 2012 Series C				
(Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail Project)				
Dated September 20, 2012				
	September 1, 2017	\$1,460,000	4.000%	736740NK3
	September 1, 2018	1,520,000	4.000%	736740NL1
	September 1, 2019	1,585,000	4.000%	736740NM9
	September 1, 2020	1,645,000	4.000%	736740NN7
	September 1, 2021	1,725,000	5.000%	736740NP2
	September 1, 2022	1,810,000	5.000%	736740NQ0
	September 1, 2023	1,885,000	3.000%	736740NR8
	September 1, 2024	1,940,000	3.000%	736740NS6
	September 1, 2025	2,000,000	3.000%	736740NT4
	September 1, 2026	2,060,000	3.000%	736740NU1
	September 1, 2027	2,125,000	3.000%	736740NV9
	September 1, 2028	2,190,000	3.000%	736740NW7
	September 1, 2029	2,255,000	3.000%	736740NX5
	September 1, 2030	2,325,000	3.000%	736740NY3
	September 1, 2031	2,395,000	3.000%	736740NZ0
	September 1, 2032	2,470,000	3.000%	736740PA3
		<u>\$31,390,000</u>		

SCHEDULES OF REMAINING MATURITIES (Continued):

Bond Issue	Due Date	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	CUSIP
\$44,215,000				
Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, 2014 Series A				
(Sellwood Bridge Project)				
Dated June 17, 2014				
	June 1, 2017	\$1,480,000	5.000%	736740PD7
	June 1, 2018	1,555,000	5.000%	736740PE5
	June 1, 2019	1,635,000	5.000%	736740PF2
	June 1, 2020	1,715,000	5.000%	736740PG0
	June 1, 2021	1,800,000	5.000%	736740PH8
	June 1, 2022	1,890,000	5.000%	736740PJ4
	June 1, 2023	1,985,000	5.000%	736740PK1
	June 1, 2024	2,085,000	5.000%	736740PL9
	June 1, 2025	2,190,000	5.000%	736740PM7
	June 1, 2026	2,300,000	5.000%	736740PN5
	June 1, 2027	2,415,000	5.000%	736740PP0
	June 1, 2028	2,535,000	5.000%	736740PQ8
	June 1, 2029	2,660,000	5.000%	736740PR6
	June 1, 2030	2,795,000	4.000%	736740PS4
	June 1, 2031	2,905,000	4.000%	736740PT2
	June 1, 2032	3,020,000	4.000%	736740PU9
	June 1, 2033	3,140,000	4.000%	736740PV7
	June 1, 2034	3,270,000	4.000%	736740PW5
		<u>\$41,375,000</u>		

\$16,220,000
Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, 2016 Series A
(Green Bonds - Lighting Efficiency Project)
Dated November 29, 2016

	April 1, 2017	\$1,760,000	5.000%	736740PX3
	April 1, 2018	1,310,000	5.000%	736740PY1
	April 1, 2019	1,375,000	5.000%	736740PZ8
	April 1, 2020	1,445,000	5.000%	736740QA2
	April 1, 2021	1,520,000	5.000%	736740QB0
	April 1, 2022	1,595,000	5.000%	736740QC8
	April 1, 2023	1,675,000	5.000%	736740QD6
	April 1, 2024	1,755,000	5.000%	736740QE4
	April 1, 2025	1,845,000	5.000%	736740QF1
	April 1, 2026	1,940,000	5.000%	736740QG9
		<u>\$16,220,000</u>		

SCHEDULES OF REMAINING MATURITIES (Continued):

Bond Issue	Due Date	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	CUSIP
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LIMITED TAX HOUSING REVENUE BONDS

\$10,480,000

Limited Tax Housing Revenue Bonds, 2005 Series A

(Headwaters Apartment Project)

Dated April 18, 2005

April 1, 2025	\$3,160,000	4.500%	736704AJ6
**	**	**	**
April 1, 2035	5,315,000	4.710%	736704AK3
	<u>\$8,475,000</u>		

\$1,260,000

Limited Tax Housing Revenue Bonds, 2005 Series B

(Headwaters Apartment Project)

Dated April 18, 2005

April 1, 2035	\$1,025,000	4.700%	736704AL1
	<u>\$1,025,000</u>		

\$6,975,000

Limited Tax Housing Revenue Bonds, 2005 Series D (Tax-Exempt)

(Housing Opportunity Program)

Dated June 21, 2005

June 1, 2017	\$525,000	4.000%	736704AZ0
June 1, 2018	545,000	4.000%	736704BA4
June 1, 2019	570,000	4.000%	736704BB2
June 1, 2020	590,000	4.000%	736704BC0
June 1, 2021	615,000	4.000%	736704BD8
June 1, 2022	640,000	4.000%	736704BE6
June 1, 2023	665,000	4.000%	736704BF3
June 1, 2024	695,000	4.000%	736704BG1
June 1, 2025	720,000	4.125%	736704BH9
	<u>\$5,565,000</u>		

SCHEDULES OF REMAINING MATURITIES (Continued):

Bond Issue	Due Date	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	CUSIP
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LIMITED TAX IMPROVEMENT BONDS

\$41,745,000

Limited Tax Improvement Bonds, 2007 Series A

Dated June 28, 2007

June 1, 2027	18,640,000	5.000%	736679RD5
	<u>\$18,640,000</u>		

\$22,305,000

Limited Tax Improvement Bonds, 2010 Series A

Dated April 29, 2010

June 1, 2020	\$570,000	3.000%	736679TD3
**	**	**	**
June 1, 2030	9,950,000	4.125%	736679TE1
	<u>\$10,520,000</u>		

SCHEDULES OF REMAINING MATURITIES (Continued):

Bond Issue	Due Date	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	CUSIP
\$3,400,000				
Limited Tax Improvement Bonds, 2011 Series A				
Dated December 13, 2011				
	June 1, 2022	\$345,000	4.000%	736679UD1
	**	**	**	**
	June 1, 2032	1,120,000	4.000%	736679UE9
		<u>\$1,465,000</u>		

\$7,385,000				
Limited Tax Improvement Bonds, 2014 Series A				
Dated June 26, 2014				
	June 1, 2017	\$450,000	3.000%	736679VA6
	June 1, 2018	445,000	4.000%	736679VB4
	June 1, 2019	430,000	4.000%	736679VC2
	**	**	**	**
	June 1, 2024	35,000	4.000%	736679VD0
	**	**	**	**
	June 1, 2034	3,000,000	4.000%	736679VE8
		<u>\$4,360,000</u>		

SCHEDULES OF REMAINING MATURITIES (Continued):

LIMITED TAX PENSION OBLIGATION BONDS

\$150,848,345.70

Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds, 1999 Series C

Current Interest Bonds Dated November 1, 1999

<u>Due Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>
June 1, 2022	\$94,820,000	7.701%	736679KX8

Capital Appreciation Bonds Dated November 10, 1999

<u>Due Date</u>	<u>Initial Principal Amount</u>	<u>Maturity Amount</u>	<u>Approximate Yield to Maturity</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>
June 1, 2023	\$6,345,174.80	\$39,640,000.00	7.930%	736679KZ3
June 1, 2024	6,105,422.50	41,225,000.00	7.930%	736679LA7
June 1, 2025	5,874,732.50	42,875,000.00	7.930%	736679LB5
June 1, 2026	5,652,228.40	44,590,000.00	7.930%	736679LC3
June 1, 2027	5,438,273.60	46,370,000.00	7.930%	736679LD1
June 1, 2028	5,232,955.00	48,230,000.00	7.930%	736679LE9
June 1, 2029	5,034,558.90	50,155,000.00	7.930%	736679LF6
	<u>\$39,683,345.70</u>	<u>\$313,085,000.00</u>		

\$75,000,000

Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds, 1999 Series D (Federally Taxable)

Periodic Auction Reset Securities (PARSSM)

Dated November 10, 1999

<u>Due Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>
June 1, 2019	\$33,775,000	Variable	736679MC2

\$75,000,000

Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds, 1999 Series E (Federally Taxable)

Periodic Auction Reset Securities (PARSSM)

Dated November 10, 1999

<u>Due Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>
June 1, 2019	\$33,750,000	Variable	736679MD0

CONTENTS

CITY FINANCIAL AND OPERATING INFORMATION.....	1
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS	1
FINANCIAL REPORTING.....	1
GENERAL FUND.....	2
CITY BUDGET PROCESS	5
INSURANCE	5
PENSION PLANS: OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	6
PENSION PLANS: FIRE AND POLICE DISABILITY AND RETIREMENT FUND.....	16
OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT RETIREMENT BENEFITS (“OPEB”)	22
OVERVIEW OF CITY INDEBTEDNESS.....	23
TRENDS IN PROPERTY VALUATION AND TAXATION	32
LITIGATION	37
PROPERTY TAX INFORMATION	38
PROPERTY VALUATION.....	38
TYPES OF PROPERTY TAXES	39
TAX RATE COMPRESSION	39
VOTER APPROVAL	40
COLLECTION	40
PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION PROGRAMS.....	40
APPENDICES	
A: EXCERPTS FROM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
B: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE LIMITED TAX REVENUE BONDS, 2001 SERIES B and LIMITED TAX REVENUE REFUNDING BONDS, 2011 SERIES A	
C: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE LIMITED TAX REVENUE BONDS, 2016 SERIES A (GREEN BONDS—LIGHTING EFFICIENCY PROJECT)	
D: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE LIMITED TAX REVENUE REFUNDING BONDS, 2009 SERIES A (CENTRAL CITY STREETCAR PROJECT)	
E: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE LIMITED TAX IMPROVEMENT BONDS	
F: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE LIMITED TAX PENSION OBLIGATION REVENUE BONDS	

ANNUAL DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

Pertaining to:

General Obligation Bonds

Limited Tax Revenue Bonds

Limited Tax Housing Revenue Bonds

Limited Tax Improvement Bonds

Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds

Information Updated as of February 15, 2017

CITY FINANCIAL AND OPERATING INFORMATION

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Basis of Accounting

The governmental fund types are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. The economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting is used for all proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. The City's accounting practices conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as interpreted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB").

Fiscal Year

July 1 to June 30.

Audits

The Oregon Municipal Audit Law (ORS 297.405 - 297.555) requires an audit and examination be made of the accounts and financial affairs of every municipal corporation at least once each year. The audit shall be made by accountants whose names are included on the roster prepared by the State Board of Accountancy. Moss Adams LLP has performed auditing services for FY 2002-03 through FY 2015-16.

A complete copy of the City's FY 2015-16 audit is available on the Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) system for municipal securities disclosure established by the MSRB and accessible at <http://emma.msrb.org>. Excerpts of the City's audited financial statements for the Tax Increment Fund on a GAAP basis are found in Appendix A.

FINANCIAL REPORTING

The City has been awarded the Government Finance Officers Association ("GFOA") Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting every year since 1982. According to the GFOA, the Certificate of Achievement is the "highest form of recognition in the area of governmental financial reporting." To be awarded the certificate, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive financial report whose content conforms to program requirements and satisfies both GAAP and applicable legal requirements.

GENERAL FUND

Overview

The General Fund includes all activities of the City that are supported by property taxes and other non-dedicated revenues, including utility license fees, business license fees, transient lodging taxes, state shared revenues (from cigarette and liquor taxes), interest income, and miscellaneous revenues and beginning cash balances. General Fund resources are used to support such City services as police, fire and parks, as well as planning, community development and administrative support services.

No Material Liens

The City has not granted any material liens on amounts in the General Fund. The limited tax bonds of the City and the salaries and other expenses of the City that are paid from the General Fund all have an unsecured claim to amounts in the General Fund.

General Fund Revenues

Major categories of revenues that are accounted for in the General Fund are described below. Table 5, excerpted from the City's annual financial statements, presents a Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Taxes. Taxes consist of two categories: property taxes and transient lodging taxes. Property taxes constitute the largest revenue source, representing 39.8 percent of total General Fund revenues in FY 2015-16. Property taxes consist of current year and prior year property taxes collected from the City's \$4.5770/\$1,000 permanent rate levy (224.8 million). See "PROPERTY TAX AND VALUATION INFORMATION" herein.

The transient lodging tax is a tax on transient lodgers, which are daily or weekly renters at hotels, motels and other lodging establishments. The tax rate within Multnomah County currently is 11.5 percent. Of the 11.5 percent transient lodging tax collected within the City, 6.0 percent is allocated to the City, with 5.0 percent going to the City's General Fund and 1.0 percent going to Travel Portland (formerly the Portland Visitors Association). The remaining 5.5 percent is allocated to Multnomah County. Transient lodging taxes were 5.9 percent of General Fund revenues in FY 2015-16, or \$33.1 million.

Licenses and Permits. Licenses and permits represented \$199.0 million, or 35.2 percent of the General Fund revenues, in FY 2015-16. Within this category are business license fee revenues collected from firms doing business within the City. The City's business license fee is based upon net apportioned income, and must be paid in advance for each year of business. Utility license fees, which are paid by public utilities such as electric, natural gas, communications, and cable providers, doing business in Portland, are another major revenue source. Additionally, utility license fee revenues are derived from fees charged to their customers by the City's water and sewer utilities.

Intergovernmental Revenues. Intergovernmental revenues (5.3 percent of the FY 2015-16 General Fund revenues, or about \$29.8 million) consist largely of State-shared revenues (including taxes on cigarettes and liquor), and also include revenues from Multnomah County and other local governments for their shares of expenses of specific programs or activities that are administered by the City. The City (along with the State and Multnomah County) also receives a share of revenues from traffic court fines, classified as local shared revenues.

Charges for Services. Charges for services were \$23.5 million, or 4.2 percent of General Fund revenues in FY 2015-16. This category includes rents and reimbursements received for use of City-owned property such as City Hall and other facilities, and parks and recreation facilities fees.

Other Sources. The General Fund receives revenues from a variety of other sources. Approximately 4.6 percent of its revenues are received from City bureaus and agencies related to specific services that are paid from this fund. Additionally, all bureaus whose programs are supported by the General Fund pay a share of centralized service or overhead costs. In total, these overhead billings represented 4.3 percent of General Fund revenues in FY 2015-16. Other sources include investment earnings, payments in lieu of taxes, and General Fund intrafund revenue.

Table 1
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
General Fund Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
(Actual Results Reported on a Budgetary Basis)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
REVENUES					
Taxes:					
Current/prior year property taxes	\$193,983,222	\$197,507,101	\$196,641,917	\$210,759,067	\$224,778,855
Lodging taxes	17,836,176	21,616,835	22,317,995	27,006,075	33,070,664
Total taxes	211,819,398	219,123,936	218,959,912	237,765,142	257,849,519
Licenses and permits:					
Business licenses, net	72,926,005	78,214,550	81,020,111	97,883,936	109,191,833
Public utility licenses	52,498,486	76,046,626	80,934,161	81,864,957	84,551,294
Other	4,708,014	5,547,990	5,926,077	5,132,236	5,235,519
Total licenses and permits	130,132,505	159,809,166	167,880,349	184,881,129	198,978,646
Intergovernmental					
Federal cost sharing	178,764	242,492	412,646	234,784	176,437
State sources	13,382,910	14,462,170	15,158,113	15,847,105	16,509,707
County sources	1,476,301	1,751,625	2,233,646	2,413,115	2,267,527
Local sources	10,009,481	10,165,246	9,396,013	9,968,546	10,854,187
Total intergovernmental	25,047,456	26,621,533	27,200,418	28,463,550	29,807,858
Charges for services:					
Rents and reimbursements	3,932,082	4,180,073	4,738,380	4,686,789	4,831,542
Parks and recreation facilities fees	11,047,035	11,320,567	11,222,573	12,619,131	12,367,535
Other	2,885,982	3,011,963	4,075,303	5,121,560	6,339,729
Total charges for services	17,865,099	18,512,603	20,036,256	22,427,480	23,538,806
Billings to other funds for services	23,330,723	24,081,119	22,652,985	23,697,573	26,099,803
Billings to other funds for general and overhead	24,653,330	24,239,120	26,820,138	22,631,517	24,212,401
Other	5,239,827	5,276,207	4,555,266	4,716,135	4,666,567
TOTAL REVENUES	\$438,088,338	\$477,663,684	\$488,105,324	\$524,582,526	\$565,153,600

Table 1 (continued)
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
General Fund Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
(Actual Results Reported on a Budgetary Basis)

EXPENDITURES	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16
Public Safety	\$266,626,788	\$261,898,496	\$263,575,204	\$283,790,905	\$296,280,704
Parks, Recreation and Culture	61,644,892	61,244,469	62,880,816	69,099,478	77,334,972
Community Development	35,402,450	34,957,090	31,941,264	36,809,631	45,307,344
Legislative/Admin. Support Services	72,205,989	79,643,695	77,082,813	78,552,089	78,308,815
Debt service and related costs	5,726,067	6,275,927	6,824,590	7,452,062	8,190,788
Capital outlay	830,082	2,242,769	684,239	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	442,436,268	446,262,446	442,988,926	475,704,165	505,422,623
Revenues Over / (Under) Expenditures	(4,347,930)	31,401,238	45,116,398	48,878,361	59,730,977
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES/(USES)					
Transfers from other funds (1)	20,265,184	3,392,120	10,936,309	4,850,709	1,466,330
Transfers to other funds	(35,751,260)	(34,582,631)	(48,217,980)	(43,415,208)	(63,100,264)
Internal loan proceeds/remittances	(3,351,000)	5,311,226	(136,491)	(1,323,735)	-
Sale of capital asset	2,998	21,307	-	300	1,188
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES / (USES)	(18,834,078)	(25,857,978)	(37,418,162)	(39,887,934)	(61,632,746)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(23,182,008)	5,543,260	7,698,236	8,990,427	(1,901,769)
Beginning Fund Balance, Budgetary Basis	47,007,826	23,825,818	29,369,078	37,067,314	46,057,741
Ending Fund Balance, Budgetary Basis	\$23,825,818	\$29,369,078	\$37,067,314	\$46,057,741	\$44,155,972
Adjustments to GAAP basis:					
General Reserve Fund budgeted as separate fund	\$48,984,519	\$49,930,120	\$60,077,408	\$58,885,208	\$56,495,175
Internal loans	3,851,000	1,150,000	695,000	725,000	224,724
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	222,905	(50,589)	152,182	125,955	408,673
Inventories	367,454	352,483	299,864	286,027	270,633
Internal loans payable	-	(1,460,226)	(1,323,735)	-	-
Ending Fund Balance, GAAP basis	\$77,251,696	\$79,290,866	\$96,968,033	\$106,079,931	\$101,555,177

Notes:

(1) Beginning in FY 2013-14, utility license fees generated from sewer and water are now included in the Public Utility License category instead of as a transfer from the Sewer Operating Fund and the Water Fund.

Source: City of Portland.

CITY BUDGET PROCESS

The City prepares annual budgets for all its bureaus and funds in accordance with provisions of Oregon Local Budget Law. The law provides standard procedures for the preparation, presentation, administration, and public notice for public sector budgets. At the outset of the process, the Mayor or the full City Council reviews overall goals, establishes priorities, and provides direction to bureaus. The Council conducts an extensive public information process to obtain direct public input on City service priorities, and most bureaus include key stakeholders in developing their budget requests.

In addition to this public outreach process, in January 2014, the City Council approved a five-year contract with the Citizens' Utility Board of Oregon (the "CUB"), an independent consumer advocacy nonprofit organization, to provide input regarding the City's water and sewer bureaus on behalf of residential customers. The CUB will provide recommendations to the City Council on capital spending, rates, and customer service issues. The CUB participated in the process for preparing the FY 2015-16 budgets of the Water and Environmental Services bureaus including reviewing documents and providing testimony at City Council rate hearings. On June 10, 2015, the City Council approved creation of the Portland Utility Board, a new citizen oversight panel that replaced the Portland Utility Review Board and budget advisory committees for the Portland Water Bureau and Bureau of Environmental Services. The Portland Utility Board will advise City Council regarding operations of the two utility bureaus, including development of bureau budgets and financial plans, capital spending, and rate setting.

A five-year General Fund financial forecast, which serves as the basis for determining resources available for budgeting, is also provided to the City Council along with budget requests. Major City bureaus generally prepare and submit five-year financial plans and Capital Improvement Plans. The City Budget Office, which was created by the City Council in December 2012, coordinates the budget development process.

Bureau budget requests are reviewed by the Mayor and Council members, as well as a panel of community advisors. The Mayor develops a Proposed Budget that addresses City Council priorities, public input, and balancing requirements. Following presentation of the Proposed Budget, a community hearing is scheduled wherein public testimony is taken. A budget summary and notice of hearing are published prior to the hearings. The City Council, sitting as the Budget Committee, considers the testimony from the community and can alter the budget proposal before voting to approve the budget.

The City Council transmits the Approved Budget to the Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission (the "TSCC"), an oversight board appointed by the governor, for public hearing and review for compliance with budget law. Upon certification by the TSCC, the City Council holds a final public hearing prior to adoption. Final adoption of the City's budget is required to be through a vote of the Council no later than June 30. All committee meetings and budget hearings are open to the public.

INSURANCE

The City is self-insured for workers' compensation, general liability claims and certain employees' medical coverage in internal service funds. The Oregon Tort Claims Act (ORS 30.260 to 30.300) limits certain claims against the City for personal injury, death and property damage or destruction as described below. Claims under federal jurisdiction are not subject to such limitations.

The City estimates liability for incurred losses for reported and unreported claims for workers' compensation, general and fleet liability and employee medical coverage (included in accrued self-insurance claims in the combined statement of net assets). Workers' compensation, general and fleet liability estimates are primarily based on individual case estimates for reported claims and through historical data for unreported claims as determined by the City's Risk Management Services and independent actuarial studies. Liabilities are based on estimated ultimate cost of settling claims, including effects of inflation and other societal and economic factors. Estimated liability is then discounted by the City's expected rate of return and anticipated timing of cash outlays to determine present value of the liability. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, the expected rate of return used was 0.67 percent and for subsequent years, the expected rate of return was 0.7 percent in FY 2016-17 and 1.00 percent in FY 2017-18 and beyond. The Bureau of Human Resources and the employee benefits consultant determines relevant employees' medical coverage estimates.

The City provides insurance coverage that the City deems to be adequate, appropriate, and actuarially sound to meet the City's anticipated settlements, obligations and outstanding liabilities as described above. Current levels of accrued claims and retained earnings are viewed as reasonable provisions for expected future losses. The City purchases commercial insurance for claims in excess of coverage provided by the self-insurance fund. An excess liability coverage insurance policy covers occurrences in excess of \$1,000,000 to policy limits for covered loss excluding law enforcement liability. Effective November 12, 2013, the excess liability for law enforcement requires a \$2.5 million retention before insurance begins coverage. An excess workers' compensation coverage insurance policy covers claims in excess of \$850,000 for occurrences after July 1, 2012.

Personal Injury and Death Claim

Under ORS 30.272, the liability of a local public body and its officers, employees and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties, to any single claimant for covered personal injury or death claims (and not property claims) arising out of a single accident or occurrence may not exceed \$682,800 for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2015, and before July 1, 2016. The liability limits to all claimants for covered personal injury or death claims (and not property claims) arising from a single accident or occurrence increases to \$3,365,500 for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2015, and before July 1, 2016. For causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2016, and before July 1, 2017, limitations increase to \$691,200 for single claimant and \$1,382,300 for multiple claimants.

Property Damage or Destruction Claim

Under ORS 30.273, the liability of a public body and its officers, employees and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties, for covered claims for damage and destruction of property that arise from causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2015, and before July 1, 2016, are as follows: (a) \$112,000 for any single claimant and (b) \$560,000 to all claimants. For causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2016, and before July 1, 2017, limitations increase to \$113,400 for single claimant and \$566,900 for multiple claimants.

PENSION PLANS: OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Overview

The Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (“PERS” or “the Statewide PERS System”) provides statewide defined benefit retirement plans for units of state government, political subdivisions, community colleges, and school districts. Most public employers in Oregon, including the City, participate in PERS. PERS is administered under Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 238, Chapter 238A, and Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a) by the Public Employees Retirement Board (the “PERS Board”). The PERS Board is responsible for setting policies and for providing administrative direction to PERS. Benefits provided through PERS are paid from the Oregon Public Employees’ Retirement Fund (“OPERF”). PERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system.

City employees (other than certain fire and police personnel), after six months of employment, participate in one of three retirement pension benefit programs provided through PERS as described below. The three PERS pension programs include two closed defined benefit programs and one program that has features of both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. In a defined benefit plan, the investment risk for the plan assets is borne by the employer. In a defined contribution plan, the investment risk for the plan assets is borne by the employee. A combination of participating employer contributions (determined by the PERS Board based upon the results of actuarial valuations), investment earnings and employee-paid contributions (currently, for the City, six percent of salaries and nine percent for police and fire employees) fund these pension programs. See “—Employer Contribution Rates and Amounts” and “—PENSION PLANS: FIRE AND POLICE DISABILITY AND RETIREMENT FUND” below.

Benefit Programs

Employees hired before January 1, 1996, are known as “Tier 1” participants. The retirement benefits applicable to Tier 1 participants are based on a defined benefit model. Effective January 1, 2016, Tier 1 has an assumed earnings rate guarantee of 7.50 percent and a normal retirement age of 58. PERS maintains a “Tier One Rate Guarantee Reserve” which is credited with investment earnings in excess of the assumed earnings rate guarantee and used to offset the effects of investment earnings below the assumed earnings rate guarantee. As of June 30, 2016, the balance of this reserve was \$448.8 million. As of June 30, 2016, there were 28,605 active plan members, 121,585 inactive plan members currently receiving benefits, 15,106 inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits, and 10 inactive members not eligible for refund or retirement, for a total of 165,306 Tier 1 members in the Statewide PERS System.

Employees hired on or after January 1, 1996, and before August 29, 2003, are known as “Tier 2” participants. The Tier 2 program also provides a defined benefit but with lower expected costs to employers than under the Tier 1 benefit. There is no assumed earnings rate guarantee and Tier 2 has a higher normal retirement age of 60. As of June 30, 2016, there were 39,205 active members, 12,336 inactive plan members currently receiving benefits, 15,291 inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits, and 718 inactive members not eligible for refund or retirement, for a total of 67,550 Tier 2 members in the Statewide PERS System.

Employees hired on or after August 29, 2003, are participants in a successor retirement program to the Tier 1 and Tier 2 retirement programs (the “T1/T2 Pension Programs”) known as the Oregon Public Service Retirement Plan (“OPSRP”). OPSRP consists of a defined benefit plan and also offers the Individual Account Program (“IAP”), which offers a defined contribution benefit. As of June 30, 2016, there were 103,866 active members, 2,514 inactive plan members currently receiving benefits, 4,775 inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits, and 10,025 inactive members not eligible for refund or retirement, for a total of 121,180 OPSRP Pension Program members.

Effective January 1, 2004, all active Tier 1 and Tier 2 employees also became members of the IAP. Tier 1 and Tier 2 employees retain their existing T1/T2 Pension Program account, but member contributions are now deposited into the member’s IAP account, not into the member’s PERS account.

Apportionment of City Assets and Liabilities

The City is pooled with the State of Oregon and other Oregon local government and community college public employers for its T1/T2 Pension Programs (the “State and Local Government Rate Pool” or “SLGRP”), and the SLGRP’s assets and liabilities are pooled. These assets and liabilities are not tracked or calculated on an employer basis or allocated to individual employers. The City’s portion of the SLGRP’s assets and liabilities is based on the City’s proportionate share of SLGRP’s pooled covered payroll. OPSRP’s assets and liabilities are pooled on a program-wide basis. These assets and liabilities are not tracked or calculated on an employer basis or allocated to individual employers. The City’s share of OPSRP’s assets and liabilities is based on the City’s proportionate share of OPSRP’s pooled covered payroll. The City’s proportionate liability of the T1/T2 Pension Programs and OPSRP may increase if other pool participants fail to pay their full employer contributions.

Employer Asset Valuation and Liabilities

Oregon statutes require an actuarial valuation of the Statewide PERS System by a competent actuary at least once every two years. The current PERS actuary is Milliman, Inc (“Milliman”). Under current practice, actuarial valuations are performed annually, but only valuations as of the end of each odd-numbered year are used to determine annual required employer contribution rates that employers will be required to pay to fund the obligations of T1/T2 Pension Programs, OPSRP and the PERS-sponsored Retirement Health Insurance Account Plan (“RHIA”). For a description of RHIA, see “POST-EMPLOYMENT RETIREMENT BENEFITS” below. Valuations are released approximately one year after the valuation date.

An employer’s unfunded actuarial liability (“UAL”) is the excess of the actuarially determined present value of the employer’s benefit obligations to employees over the existing actuarially determined assets available to pay those benefits. At its July 31, 2015, meeting, the PERS Board modified certain methods and assumptions which were to be used for the 2014 valuations and the 2015 valuations (the “2015 Board Changes”). The following table shows methods and assumptions adopted by the PERS Board, which are the basis for the actuarial valuations.

Table 2
OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

ASSUMPTION/METHOD	2012-2013 VALUATIONS	2014-2015 VALUATIONS (3) (2015 Board Changes)
Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
UAL -Method: T1/T2 Programs	Level Percentage of Payroll over 20 years (fixed) (1)	Level Percentage of Payroll over 20 years (fixed) (1)
OPSRP	Level Percentage of Payroll over 16 years (fixed)	Level Percentage of Payroll over 16 years (fixed)
Asset Valuation Method:	Market Value (2)	Market Value (2)
Investment Rate of Return:	7.75%	7.50%
Payroll Growth Rate:	3.75%	3.50%
Inflation Level:	2.75%	2.50%
Contribution Rate Stabilization Method:	Contribution rate may increase or decrease by 3% of payroll or by 20% of the previous rate; whichever is greater, when an employer's funded status is between 70% and 130%. At a funded status of 60% or less, or 140% or more, the limitation doubles to 6% of payroll or 40% of the previous rate, whichever is greater. At a funded status between 60% and 70% or 130% and 140%, the limitation increases in increments between 3%-6% of payroll or 20%-40% of the previous rate, whichever is greater.	Contribution rate may increase or decrease by 3% of payroll or by 20% of the previous rate; whichever is greater, when an employer's funded status is between 70% and 130%. At a funded status of 60% or less, or 140% or more, the limitation doubles to 6% of payroll or 40% of the previous rate, whichever is greater. At a funded status between 60% and 70% or 130% and 140%, the limitation increases in increments between 3%-6% of payroll or 20%-40% of the previous rate, whichever is greater.

Notes:

- (1) Although the UAL amortization method remains unchanged, the PERS Board directed Milliman to re-amortize the UAL for the T1/T2 Pension Programs from the 2007, 2009, and 2011 valuations to restart the 20-year amortization period for those UALs effective with the 2013 valuation report.
- (2) Market value of assets reduced by value of assets in statutory reserves (contingency, capital preservation and rate guarantee reserves).
- (3) At its July 31, 2015, meeting, the PERS Board also made changes to actuarial assumptions including life expectancy and retirement age.

Source: Oregon Public Employees Retirement System.

Milliman released its 2014 valuation for the Statewide PERS System as of December 31, 2014, (the "2014 System Valuation") on November 12, 2015, and its 2015 valuation for the Statewide PERS System as of December 31, 2015, (the "2015 System Valuation") on September 27, 2016. These reports include system-wide actuarial valuations for the T1/T2 Pension Programs and OPSRP.

Milliman released the City's individual 2014 valuation report as of December 31, 2014, (the "2014 City Report") on November 17, 2015, and its individual 2015 valuation report as of December 31, 2015, (the "2015 City Report") on October 11, 2016. These valuation reports provide the City's portion of (a) the SLGRP based on the City's proportionate share of the total SLGRP covered payroll as of the valuation date, (b) OPSRP based on the City's proportionate share of total OPSRP covered payroll as of the valuation date, and (c) the RHIA based on the City's proportionate share of the total RHIA covered payroll as of the valuation date.

The tables below provide historical summary valuation information for the Statewide PERS System and for the City.

Table 3
OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
Summary of Statewide PERS System Funding Levels
(\$ in Millions) (1)

STATEWIDE PERS SYSTEM				
Calendar	Actuarial	Unfunded		Funded
Year	Value of	Actuarial	Actuarial	Funded
	Assets	Liability	Liability	Ratio (%)
2006	\$56,616.5	\$51,252.9	\$(5,363.6)	110.5
2007	59,327.8	52,871.2	(6,456.6)	112.2
2008	43,520.6	54,259.5	10,738.9	80.2
2009	48,729.2	56,810.6	8,081.4	85.8
2010	51,583.6	59,329.5	7,745.9	86.9
2011	50,168.2	61,198.4	11,030.2	82.0
2012 (2)	54,784.1	60,405.2	5,621.1	90.7
2013 (2)	60,014.1	62,593.6	2,579.5	95.9
2014 (3)	61,395.1	73,458.9	12,063.8	83.6
2015 (4)	54,365.8	76,196.6	21,830.8	78.7

Notes:

- (1) Composed of Tier 1/Tier 2 and OPSRP pensions but excluding retiree healthcare subsidies of RHIA. Includes side accounts resulting from employer supplemental deposits, including proceeds of pension obligation bonds.
- (2) Reflects savings that were anticipated from the 2013 PERS Bills, but will not be realized because most of the 2013 PERS Bills were invalidated. See “—Recent Developments Related to PERS” below. Also reflects actuarial assumptions and methods described in Table 2 above.
- (3) Reflects the Oregon Supreme Court decision invalidating most of the 2013 PERS Bills. See “—Recent Developments Related to PERS” below. Reflects the 2015 Board Changes. See Table 2 above.
- (4) Reflects the Oregon Supreme Court decision invalidating most of the 2013 PERS Bills. See “—Recent Developments Related to PERS” below. Reflects the 2015 Board Changes. See Table 2 above. Also reflects actual investment returns during fiscal years 2015 and 2016. See Table 6 below.

Source: Oregon Public Employees Retirement System.

Table 4
OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
Summary of City Funding Levels
(\$ in Millions) (1)

Calendar Year	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Liability	Funded Ratio (%)
2006	\$1,619.3	\$1,432.0	\$(187.3)	113.1
2007	1,635.0	1,410.8	(224.2)	115.9
2008	1,280.6	1,539.9	259.2	83.2
2009	1,424.0	1,606.0	182.0	88.7
2010	1,499.8	1,672.5	172.7	89.7
2011	1,459.0	1,724.2	265.3	84.6
2012 (2)	1,624.8	1,744.3	119.5	93.2
2013 (2)	1,762.8	1,804.7	41.9	97.7
2014 (3)	1,844.1	2,210.1	366.0	83.4
2015 (4)	1,820.6	2,335.5	514.9	78.0

Notes:

- (1) Composed of Tier 1/Tier 2 and OPSRP pensions but excluding retiree healthcare subsidies of RHIA. City information is calculated separately for the SLGRP and OPSRP using the City's payroll as a percentage of combined payroll of the respective rate pools. Includes impact of pension obligation bonds.
- (2) Reflects savings that were anticipated from the 2013 PERS Bills, but will not be realized because most of the 2013 PERS Bills were invalidated. See "—Recent Developments Related to PERS" below. Also reflects actuarial assumptions and methods described in Table 2 above.
- (3) Reflects the Oregon Supreme Court decision invalidating most of the 2013 PERS Bills. See "—Recent Developments Related to PERS" below. Reflects the 2015 Board Changes. See Table 2 above.
- (4) Reflects the Oregon Supreme Court decision invalidating most of the 2013 PERS Bills. See "—Recent Developments Related to PERS" below. Reflects the 2015 Board Changes. See Table 2 above. Also reflects actual investment returns during fiscal years 2015 and 2016. See Table 6 below.

Source: Oregon Public Employees Retirement System.

The following table presents a history of the City’s member payroll, unfunded actuarial liability and ratio of unfunded actuarial liability to payroll.

Table 5
OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
City Payroll for PERS Members and Unfunded Actuarial Liability

Calendar Year	Payroll	Unfunded Actuarial Liability	Unfunded Liability to Payroll Ratio
2006	\$242,259,162	\$(187,332,041)	-77%
2007	259,889,403	(224,199,619)	-86%
2008	289,371,762	259,241,423	90%
2009	303,851,551	182,019,126	60%
2010	307,538,429	172,726,579	56%
2011	303,508,135	265,267,189	87%
2012	311,688,601	119,477,128	38%
2013	313,291,592	41,882,231	13%
2014	335,113,826	365,964,877	109%
2015	350,158,915	514,861,639	147%

Source: Oregon Public Employees Retirement System.

The funded status of the pension programs may change depending on the market performance of the securities that the OPERF is invested in, future changes in compensation and benefits of covered employees, demographic characteristics of members and methodologies and assumptions used by the actuary in estimating the assets and liabilities of PERS. Additionally, the market value of the investments held in the OPERF is determined using various sources.

State Investment Policy

The Oregon State Treasury is the investment officer for the state of Oregon. Investment standards are established in ORS 293.726 and require funds to be managed as a prudent investor would do. The Oregon Investment Council (“OIC”) establishes policies for the investment and reinvestment of moneys in PERS investment funds. Policies are established based on the primary investment asset class of each investment manager. The OIC has approved the following asset classes for the OPERF: Short-Term Investing, Fixed Income, Real Estate, Public and Private Equities, and Alternative Investments. In addition, OPERF invests in the Opportunity Portfolio, which may be populated with investment approaches across a wide range of investment opportunities with no limitation as to asset classes or strategies. The target investment portfolio mix at fair market value was revised at the OIC meeting of June 3, 2015, and currently is 37.5 percent public equity, 17.5 percent private equity, 20 percent debt securities, 12.5 percent real estate, and 12.5 percent alternative equity.

The following table presents a 10-year history of investment returns for the OPERF.

Table 6
OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT FUND
Oregon PERS Investment Returns (1)

Fiscal Year	Net
Ending June 30	Returns (%)
2007	18.6
2008	-3.5
2009	-22.2
2010	17.0
2011	22.3
2012	1.6
2013	12.7
2014	16.6
2015	4.3
2016	1.2

Notes:

(1) Total fund performance, excluding variable account.

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016, Oregon Public Employees Retirement System.

The following table presents annualized investment returns over the most recent 1-year, 3-year and 5-year periods. Calculations were prepared using a time-weighted rate of return based on market rates in accordance with the Global Investment Performance Standards performance presentation standards.

Table 7
OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT FUND
Annualized Investment Results (1)

Periods Ending June 30, 2016	Annualized		
	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year
Total Portfolio, Excluding Variable	1.2%	7.2%	7.1%

Notes:

(1) Total fund performance, excluding variable account.

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016, Oregon Public Employees Retirement System.

Investment returns for calendar year 2015 were substantially below the 7.50 percent assumed earnings rate, which is a large factor in the increase in the UAL of the PERS System and the City as of December 31, 2015. See Table 3 and Table 4 above.

Employer Contribution Rates and Amounts

The PERS Board is required by State statute to determine liabilities of the Statewide PERS System from time to time and to set contributions of participating employers at a level that ensures liabilities of the Statewide PERS System will be funded no more than 40 years after the date on which the determination is made. ORS 238.225 requires participating public employers to pay the amounts the PERS Board determines to be actuarially necessary to fund benefits provided to employees.

PERS funding policy provides for monthly employer contributions at actuarially determined rates. These contributions, expressed as a percentage of covered payroll, are intended to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. Employer contribution rates are based upon the current and projected cost of benefits and the anticipated level of funding available from the OPERF, including known and anticipated investment performance of the OPERF.

At the end of each odd-numbered year, actuarial valuations determine the employer contribution rates that are officially set by the PERS Board. All employers participating in PERS are required to make their contribution to PERS based on the employer contribution rates set by the PERS Board. The City’s employer contribution rates were derived using a rate stabilization methodology (the “Rate Collar”) designed to cap rate increases and reduce large fluctuations in employer contribution rates. Such rate increases are shifted to future biennia. See Table 2 for a summary of the Rate Collar in effect. Because of the Rate Collar, the PERS Board-approved employer contribution rates for some employers, including the City, are currently less than the actuarially required contribution (“ARC”).

T1/T2 Pension Programs employees and OPSRP employees are required by state statute to contribute six percent of their annual salary to the respective programs. Employers are allowed to pay the employees’ contribution in addition to the required employers’ contribution. The City has elected to make the employee contribution. An employer also may elect via written employment policy or agreement to make additional employer contributions to its employees’ IAP accounts in an amount that can range from not less than one percent of salary to no more than six percent of salary and must be a whole percentage. Employers may make this policy or agreement for specific groups of their employees. The City has elected to make an optional contribution to the IAP accounts of public safety employees hired after January 1, 2007, of an additional three percent of their annual salary.

The table below shows the City’s current employer contribution rates for the 2015-17 biennium that ends on June 30, 2017. The table also shows the City’s employer rates for the 2017-19 biennium that begins on July 1, 2017, as reported in the 2015 City Report; however, these rates have not been adopted by the PERS Board. The rates reported in the table do not include the six percent and nine percent employee contribution rates for contributions to the IAP paid by the City.

Table 8
OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
Employer Contribution Rates for the City
Percentage of Covered Payroll (1) (2)

Payrolls Paid	Current Rates	Future Rates
	2015-17	2017-19
T1/T2	12.85%	17.12%
OPSRP General Services	7.00%	10.26%
OPSRP Police and Fire	11.11%	15.03%

Notes:

- (1) Does not include contribution rates to fund RHIA. See “OTHER POST-EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS – PERS Program.” For FY 2015-16, one percent of the City’s covered payroll for the three pension benefit programs was approximately: \$1,540,773 for T1/T2 Pension Programs; \$1,568,542 for OPSRP general services; and \$398,607 for OPSRP police and fire.
- (2) Includes adjustments for side accounts and pre-SLGRP liabilities.

Source: City of Portland, Oregon Public Employees Retirement System, and 2014 City Report and 2015 City Report prepared by Milliman.

The City’s contribution rates may increase or decrease due to a variety of factors, including the investment performance of the OPERF, the use of pension-related reserves, further changes to system valuation methodology and assumptions and decisions by the PERS Board, and changes in benefits resulting from legislative modifications.

The City’s financial plan has been updated to incorporate higher growth assumptions for PERS employer rates. The financial plan assumes an increase in PERS rates of approximately four percentage points and OPSRP rates of approximately three percentage points above current rates for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19. For FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21, the financial plan assumes an increase in PERS rates of another four percentage points and in OPSRP rates of another three percentage points.

City Funding Policy

In August 2014, the City Council approved a policy regarding funding of its PERS pension liability. The policy requires the City to make contributions at no less than the rate established by the PERS Board and required by ORS 238.225. The City has always funded its full employer contribution as required by ORS 238.225. See “—Employer Contribution Rates and Amounts” above.

Pension Obligation Bonds

In addition to their PERS contribution, City bureaus in existence as of November 10, 1999, (the issue date of the bonds) are required to make a contribution to pay debt service on outstanding Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds (the “Pension Obligation Bonds”), which were issued to fund the City’s share of the unfunded actuarial liabilities of PERS as of December 31, 1997. The Pension Obligation Bonds were issued in three series: one series of fixed rate bonds in an amount of \$150,848,346 and two series of auction rate securities in an aggregate amount of \$150,000,000. The final maturity of the fixed rate Pension Obligation Bonds is June 1, 2029. Pension Obligation Bonds issued as auction rate securities mature on June 1, 2019. Proceeds of the Pension Obligation Bonds were deposited in an account with PERS. Table 9 below shows the debt service paid by the City on its Pension Obligation Bonds.

Total City Pension Contribution

The following table shows the amount of City contributions paid to PERS for the three pension programs including amounts paid by the City for the employee contribution. Contributions include the payments from the Fire and Police Disability and Retirement Fund for pensions of police and firefighters participating in the T1/T2 Pension Programs and OPSRP. Fire and Police Disability and Retirement Fund contributions are funded from a dedicated Citywide property tax levy. See “—PENSION PLANS: FIRE AND POLICE DISABILITY AND RETIREMENT FUND” below. In FY 2015-16, 60.7 percent of the total cash contribution was for the employer share and 39.3 percent was for the employee share. The City made its required contribution for its pension obligation in all years. See “—Employer Contribution Rates and Amounts” above.

Table 9
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
City Contribution to PERS

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	City's Required Cash Contribution to PERS (1)	Debt Service on Pension Obligation Bonds	Total Cash Contribution for Pension Costs
2007	\$31,172,696	\$18,990,492	\$50,163,188
2008	32,779,658	19,839,413	52,619,071
2009	35,326,820	16,059,937	51,386,757
2010	32,598,608	15,223,638	47,822,246
2011	33,622,080	16,413,710	50,035,790
2012	45,229,731	17,738,966	62,968,697
2013	45,278,556	19,432,611	64,711,167
2014	45,868,558	21,128,704	66,997,262
2015	46,969,145	23,204,402	70,173,547
2016	55,530,023	25,350,326	80,880,349

Notes:

- (1) Includes City's statutorily required employer contribution for T1/T2 and OPSRP pension program and its pension contribution on behalf of employees. Includes contributions from FPDR property tax levy and other non-General Fund bureaus such as the Water Bureau and the Bureau of Environmental Services.

Source: City of Portland.

Recent Developments Related to PERS

During the 2013 Legislative Session and the 2013 Special Session the Legislative Assembly enacted Senate Bills 822, 861, and 862 (the "2013 PERS Bills") that were expected to: limit annual benefits cost of living adjustments ("COLAs"), for PERS retirees, eliminate a benefit increase for out-of-state retirees based on Oregon income tax, exclude salary increases given to pay for insurance costs from the final average salary used to calculate pension benefits, and reduce legislators' participation in PERS. The 2013 PERS Bills were expected to reduce the amount of future benefit payments from the Statewide PERS System and reduce the unfunded actuarial liability of the Statewide PERS System by approximately \$5 billion.

In addition to legislative actions, in 2013 the PERS Board made other adjustments that were estimated by PERS to increase the unfunded actuarial liability of the Statewide PERS System by approximately \$2.5 billion. See Table 2 for a summary of the changes made by the PERS Board.

Several lawsuits were filed challenging the 2013 PERS Bills. On April 30, 2015, the Oregon Supreme Court released its decision in these cases. According to its decision, the Supreme Court invalidated the limits on COLAs insofar as they apply to benefits that members earned before the effective dates of the 2013 PERS Bills and upheld the elimination of the benefit increase for out-of-state retirees.

Implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68

As reflected in its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR") for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68 ("GASB 68"), which significantly changed employer reporting of defined benefit pension plans for state and local governments. Under these new standards, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, the City reported a net pension liability of \$217.1 million and a pension expense of \$165.1 million. See the City's CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, posted on the EMMA website. The amount does not reflect changes made by the board after June 30, 2015, including the reduction in the investment rate of return from 7.75 percent to 7.50 percent.

PENSION PLANS: FIRE AND POLICE DISABILITY AND RETIREMENT FUND

Overview

The following discussion pertains to the City's Fire and Police Disability, Retirement and Death Benefit Plan (the "FPDR Plan"). The FPDR Plan was established in 1942 to provide disability, retirement and death benefits for sworn members of the City's Bureaus of Fire and Police and their survivors. The FPDR Plan is governed by a Board of Trustees (the "FPDR Board"), composed of the Mayor or Mayor's designee, two active members of the Fire and Police Bureaus and two citizens appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The Fire and Police member trustees are elected by the active members of the Fire Bureau and Police Bureau, respectively. The citizen trustees must have relevant experience in pension or disability matters. The Plan is administered by the Bureau of Fire and Police Disability and Retirement, led by the Fund Administrator.

The FPDR Plan's authority for vesting and benefit provisions is provided by Chapter 5 of the City Charter. Amendments require majority approval of the voters in the City. Ten revisions have been passed by the voters since the creation of the plan. The most recent revision, comprised of eleven different plan amendments, was passed November 6, 2012.

City Council may provide by ordinance any additional benefits that the City is required by law to extend to the members and may also change benefits by ordinance to maintain the FPDR Plan's tax-qualified status. City Council amended the FPDR Plan three times in 2016 to provide additional benefits in compliance with arbitrators' orders. The first amendment added a reversionary benefit when an alternate payee (a former spouse who has been granted a portion of a member's pension) predeceases the member. The second and third amendments changed the definition of final pay used to calculate FPDR Two pension benefits. Prior to January 1, 2013, final pay was defined as pay received during a 12-month period. The City's biweekly pay structure occasionally results in 27 pay checks, rather than the usual 26, in a 12-month period. In 2012, City of Portland voters changed the definition of final pay to include 365-366 days of pay, which is equivalent to approximately 26.1 pay checks. Arbitrators ordered the City to make whole members of the Portland Police Association, Portland Fire Fighters Association, and Portland Police Commanding Officers Association whose pensions (current or future) were reduced by the change. Council amended the City Charter to define final pay for FPDR Two members in these bargaining units as the greater of the two methods, 26.1 or 27 pay checks.

Benefit Programs

The FPDR Plan consists of three tiers, two of which are now closed to new employees. The retirement plans for FPDR One, the original plan, and FPDR Two, in which most active fire and police personnel participate, are single-employer, defined-benefit plans administered by the FPDR Board. In addition to retirement benefits for FPDR One and FPDR Two members, the FPDR Plan provides for service-connected, nonservice-connected, and occupational disability benefits for FPDR One, FPDR Two and FPDR Three members. FPDR Plan members do not participate in Social Security and do not receive Social Security benefits for their years of service.

FPDR One. Sworn members of the Police and Fire Bureaus subject to the FPDR Plan as constituted prior to July 1, 1990, are included in the FPDR One tier. All FPDR One members are now retired or receiving long-term disability benefits. Under FPDR One, retirement benefits are provided upon termination of employment on or after attaining age 50 (with 25 or more years of service) or 55 (with 20 years or more of service). Retirement benefits are paid to members at two percent of current top-step pay for a police officer or firefighter for each year of active service (up to 60 percent); therefore, FPDR One members receive postretirement benefit increases equal to increases in current top-step police officer or firefighter pay. As of June 30, 2016, there were 500 members and beneficiaries in FPDR One.

FPDR Two. Sworn members of the Police and Fire Bureaus subject to the FPDR Plan as constituted after June 30, 1990, and first sworn before January 1, 2007, are included in the FPDR Two tier. Under FPDR Two, retirement benefits are provided upon termination of employment on or after attaining age 55, or on or after attaining age 50 if the member has 25 or more years of service. Members become 100 percent vested after five years of service. Benefits are paid using a formula tied to years of service and the highest one-year base pay the member received during the final three years of employment. The FPDR Board has the authority to grant postretirement benefit increases to FPDR Two members, so long as the increases do not exceed increases awarded to sworn retirees of PERS. Members enrolled in the FPDR Plan and still working prior to July 1, 1990, were required to make an election as to whether they wished to fall under the provisions of the FPDR Plan as constituted prior to July 1, 1990 (now called FPDR One) or become subject to the new FPDR Two provisions after June 30, 1990. As of June 30, 2016, there were 2,497 members and beneficiaries in FPDR Two.

FPDR Three. Sworn members of the Police and Fire Bureaus hired on or after January 1, 2007, are included in the FPDR Three tier; those sworn on or after January 1, 2013, become FPDR Three members after six months of service. These participants are

part of OPSRP for retirement benefits and are under the FPDR Plan for disability and pre-retirement death benefits, offset by any benefits received on account of disability or death under OPSRP. Retirement benefits for these participants are pre-funded, and the FPDR levy pays the employee and employer portions of the OPSRP contribution. For information regarding OPSRP and the employee and employer contribution rates for OPSRP, see “PENSION PLANS: OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM,” above. As of June 30, 2016, there were 464 FPDR Three members.

Funding

The FPDR Plan is funded by a special property tax levy which cannot exceed two and eight-tenth mills on each dollar of valuation of property (\$2.80 per \$1,000 of Real Market Value) that is not exempt from such levy. The FPDR property tax levy has been sufficient in all years to meet required annual benefit payments. In the event that collections from this special property tax levy for the FPDR Plan are less than the amount required for payment of benefits in any particular year, the FPDR Fund could receive advances from the FPDR Reserve Fund first and then from other City funds to make up the difference. While the FPDR Fund has not experienced any funding shortfalls to date, future funding is dependent on the availability of property tax revenues and, in the absence of sufficient property tax revenues, City funds.

Although the City Charter provides the FPDR Plan with dedicated property tax levy authority, the Oregon state constitution caps each property’s general government taxes at \$10 per \$1,000 of Real Market Value. After reaching this point, all levies, including the FPDR levy, are subject to Measure 5 compression to fit within the \$10 limit. For this reason, it is unlikely that FPDR could collect the full \$2.80 per \$1,000 of Real Market Value on each property. In FY 2016-17, the tax loss due to Measure 5 compression was \$6.5 million, or 4.7 percent of the FPDR tax levy.

Retirement Plan Asset Valuation and Liabilities

The table below shows key assumptions for the most recent valuation of the FPDR Plan. Key actuarial assumptions have changed over time, including a change from Attained Age Normal to Entry Age Normal for retirement benefits with the June 30, 2012, valuation. Mortality and other assumptions are regularly reviewed and updated as needed. The discount rate has changed over time to reflect economic conditions. Beginning with the June 30, 2014, valuation, the discount rate is equal to the June 30 value of the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index each year, in accordance with the requirement of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 67 (“GASB 67”) that plans use a risk-free discount rate for the portion of the plan’s liability that is not prefunded.

Table 10
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
FPDR Plan -- Actuarial Assumptions and Methods
For the June 30, 2016, Valuation

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Value of Assets	Market Value
Funding Policy	Pay-As-You-Go
Discount Rate	2.85%
Payroll Growth Rate	3.75%

Source: Milliman Inc., City of Portland Fire & Police Disability & Retirement (FPDR) Fund, Pension Actuarial Valuation Report as of June 30, 2016, dated January 16, 2017.

As distinguished from the pension plan for FPDR Three members, assets generally are not accumulated in the current year to pay for benefit payments in future years for the FPDR Plan. The table below shows funding levels for the FPDR Plan over the past ten fiscal years. In accordance with the Charter’s provisions, there are no requirements to fund the FPDR Plan using actuarial techniques. The FPDR Plan is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. Each year’s benefits and expenses are paid for with employer contributions derived from dedicated property tax revenue received during that year. Because of the FPDR Plan’s pay-as-you-go funding basis, the unfunded actuarial accrued pension liability and net pension liability (the new terminology per GASB 67 implemented by the City effective June 30, 2014), do not reflect the value of dedicated future revenues from the property tax levy. See “—Levy Adequacy” below. As reflected in the City’s CAFR for its fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, and required by GASB 68, the net pension liability for the FPDR Plan is a primary factor in the City’s unrestricted net position deficit for governmental activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 and contributed to the City’s total net position decrease from FY 2012-13 to FY

2013-14. See table entitled “Net Position by Component Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting)” on page 306 of the City’s CAFR for its fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, which is available on EMMA.

Table 11
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
FPDR Plan --Summary of Funding Levels (1)

Fiscal Year	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Liability (1)	Funded Ratio (2)
2005	\$15,121,840	\$1,684,457,000	\$1,669,335,160	0.90%
2006	15,266,971	1,817,661,000	1,802,394,029	0.84%
2007 (3)	9,884,902	1,919,501,000	1,909,616,098	0.51%
2008	5,377,290	2,217,414,215	2,212,036,925	0.24%
2009 (3)	11,571,074	2,279,923,000	2,268,351,926	0.51%
2010	16,542,896	2,549,479,088	2,532,936,192	0.65%
2011 (3)	25,648,253	2,610,360,794	2,584,712,541	0.98%
2012 (3)	20,287,803	2,674,072,175	2,653,784,372	0.76%

Fiscal Year	Plan Net Position, Ending	Total Pension Liability	Net Pension Liability (2)	Net Position as Percent of Total Liability
2013 (3)	\$17,155,015	\$2,517,096,534	\$2,499,941,519	0.68%
2014 (3)	20,532,924	2,473,970,866	2,453,437,942	0.83%
2015 (3)	21,876,942	2,896,894,767	2,875,017,825	0.76%
2016 (3)	17,425,353	3,391,461,315	3,374,035,962	0.51%

Notes:

- (1) Table reflects transition to new accounting classifications as required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.
- (2) Does not include value of future dedicated FPDR property tax collections.
- (3) Amounts are calculated by rolling forward prior actuarial valuations. See Table 12 below for a summary of the June 30, 2014, and June 30, 2016, valuations.

Source: City of Portland audited financial statements.

Overall the unfunded actuarial liability increased from \$2.49 billion on June 30, 2014, to \$3.69 billion on June 30, 2016, as shown in Table 12 below. Note that these valuations differ from results shown in Table 11 above because they are based on actual results prepared by Milliman and are not roll-forward amounts of prior valuations.

Table 12
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
FPDR Plan--Summary of Most Recent Actuarial Valuations

Fiscal Year	Plan Assets	Total Pension Liability	Net Pension Liability
2014	\$20,532,924	\$2,488,261,858	\$2,467,728,934
2016	17,425,353	3,689,965,110	3,672,539,757

Source: Milliman Inc., City of Portland Fire & Police Disability & Retirement (FPDR) Fund, Pension Actuarial Valuation Report as of June 30, 2016, dated January 16, 2017.

The single largest driver of the higher liability is the discount rate (the June 30 value of the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index each year). The rate dropped from 4.29 percent on June 30, 2014, to 2.85 percent on June 30, 2016, resulting in a \$574 million increase in the plan liability. As described above, the FPDR Plan provides that FPDR Two postretirement benefit increases cannot exceed the postretirement benefit increases for PERS sworn retirees. For the 2014 valuation, these adjustments were based on the PERS COLA as modified by the 2013 PERS Bills, which reduced the maximum COLA from 2.0 percent to 1.25 percent. However, the lower COLA was invalidated by the Oregon Supreme Court in 2015, insofar as it applies to benefits that members earned before the effective dates of the 2013 changes (see “—Recent Developments Related to PERS”). The PERS Board subsequently adopted a blended COLA, which applies up to 2.0 percent for the percentage of service credited before October 2013 and 1.25 percent for later service. The FPDR Board chose a similar COLA methodology in 2015 and 2016, and directed the actuaries to assume this methodology continues for purposes of the 2016 valuation. The higher COLA assumption increased the liability by \$289 million between June 30, 2014, and June 30, 2016. A final significant change was an update to the plan’s mortality assumptions, which the FPDR Board has decided will mirror the mortality experience in the larger pool of PERS sworn members. Longer life expectancies for retirees increased the liability by another \$147 million.

Levy Adequacy

Since the FPDR Plan is a pay-as-you-go plan funded with a dedicated property tax, the critical measure of its financial health is whether this property tax will ever be insufficient to fully cover plan expenditures. The table below compares the certified tax levy for FPDR Plan contributions (for FPDR One and FPDR Two participants) and OPSRP contributions (for FPDR Three participants) with the amount authorized based on the \$2.80/\$1,000 Charter limitation. Between FY 2007-08 and FY 2016-17, Real Market Value of property subject to taxation has grown by a compounded annual rate of approximately 4.1 percent.

Table 13
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
FPDR Fund--Certified Levies Compared with Maximum Levies Authorized

FYE June 30	Tax Levy per \$1,000 RMV	Certified Tax Levy (1)	Maximum Levy Authorized (\$2.80/1,000 RMV)	Amount Available to be Certified from Authorized Levy
2008	\$1.13	\$95,365,463	\$236,014,742	\$140,649,279
2009	1.23	111,152,436	253,003,644	141,851,208
2010	1.29	114,980,456	249,261,909	134,281,453
2011	1.37	118,526,184	241,849,105	123,322,921
2012	1.41	114,264,711	227,257,618	112,992,907
2013	1.55	123,564,952	223,709,460	100,144,508
2014	1.62	136,383,540	235,325,707	98,942,167
2015	1.48	136,883,230	259,331,341	122,448,111
2016	1.30	133,795,013	287,358,793	153,563,780
2017	1.15	138,900,728	338,199,473	199,298,745

Notes:

(1) Before Measure 5 compression, delinquencies and discounts.

Source: City of Portland.

The table below shows historical taxes imposed (after Measure 5 compression) and historical expenditures for retirement benefits and death and disability benefits. As fire and police retirement benefits transition from a pay-as-you-go system to a pre-funded system through OPSRP, the FPDR levy will be funding two generations of FPDR members simultaneously: FPDR One and FPDR Two members who are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis during their retirement years and FPDR Three members whose retirement and death benefits are pre-funded through OPSRP during their working careers. Costs for disability benefits will continue to be paid on a pay-as-you go basis. As described below, higher costs are expected over approximately the next 20 years, with the potential for higher tax levy rates.

Table 14
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
FPDR Fund--Imposed Levies and Expenditures for
Pension Benefits and Death/Disability Benefits

FYE June 30	Imposed Tax Levy (1)	FPDR One & Two Pension Benefits	FPDR Three OPSRP Contributions	Disability & Funeral Benefits	Total FPDR Benefit Contributions
2007	\$84,180,663	\$74,375,304	\$0	\$10,849,102	\$85,224,406
2008	92,819,416	80,718,048	726,748	10,876,351	92,321,147
2009	107,869,880	85,079,520	1,774,991	9,241,784	96,096,295
2010	111,376,678	89,038,110	2,210,250	9,075,988	100,324,348
2011	114,217,070	90,464,611	2,865,737	7,938,636	101,268,984
2012	108,666,428	94,708,986	4,735,637	7,064,187	106,508,810
2013	115,752,880	99,417,595	5,265,815	6,725,710	111,409,120
2014	123,304,615	103,506,696	5,998,321	7,410,977	116,915,994
2015	126,777,805	103,355,638	6,952,685	6,219,646	116,527,969
2016	126,376,817	107,074,899	8,699,501	6,420,506	122,194,906

Notes:

(1) Amount after Measure 5 compression but not adjusted for delinquencies and discounts.

Source: City of Portland.

The FPDR Board assesses the FPDR Plan’s long-term financial condition in part by projecting the future availability of revenues from the dedicated property tax (the “Levy Adequacy Analysis”), which are the source of employer contributions under the Charter. The most recent Levy Adequacy Analysis, completed by an independent actuary in connection with the actuarial valuation of the fund, was as of June 30, 2016. The Levy Adequacy Analysis found that, under a wide range of simulated economic scenarios over the next 20 years, the future FPDR Fund levy would remain under \$2.80 per \$1,000 of Real Market Value, but the levy exceeded the \$2.80 threshold in at least one year in fewer than three percent of modeled scenarios. This represents a decline from approximately four percent of modeled scenarios in the prior analysis as of June 30, 2014. Real Market Values in the City’s tax base have grown by more than enough to offset more expensive plan benefits. The first year in which the percent of scenarios exceeding the levy limit reaches the one percent level is FY 2031-32. Pay-as-you-go costs peak in FY 2036-37 in nominal terms; the peak on an inflation-adjusted basis is in FY 2031-32.

The table below shows projected levy rates and taxes levied at the 50th and 5th percentiles for FY 2016-17 through FY 2035-36 as included in the 2016 Levy Adequacy Analysis. Note that actual levy rate in FY 2016-17 was \$1.15 per \$1,000 of Real Market Value in FY 2016-17.

Table 15
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
FPDR Fund--Projected Levy Rate, Taxes and Requirements

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Levy Rate at 50th Percentile	Taxes Levied at 50th Percentile	Levy Rate at 5th Percentile	Taxes Levied at 5th Percentile
2017	\$1.18	\$143,100,000	\$1.18	\$143,100,000
2018	1.13	150,100,000	1.13	150,100,000
2019	1.13	157,300,000	1.27	158,700,000
2020	1.18	170,300,000	1.39	173,800,000
2021	1.19	179,100,000	1.45	183,500,000
2022	1.23	194,400,000	1.59	203,700,000
2023	1.24	204,400,000	1.65	215,200,000
2024	1.25	216,700,000	1.75	234,000,000
2025	1.26	229,000,000	1.82	248,400,000
2026	1.28	243,000,000	1.91	267,700,000
2027	1.30	257,000,000	1.95	284,800,000
2028	1.31	271,100,000	2.03	304,100,000
2029	1.31	284,900,000	2.07	321,900,000
2030	1.37	311,600,000	2.22	354,300,000
2031	1.37	325,900,000	2.26	372,100,000
2032	1.36	339,000,000	2.32	392,700,000
2033	1.35	352,200,000	2.34	409,800,000
2034	1.33	362,200,000	2.38	428,700,000
2035	1.30	372,400,000	2.37	443,000,000
2036	1.21	361,700,000	2.27	437,600,000

Notes:

- (1) Results are expressed as a probability distribution. Amounts shown in table are median values within percentile categories. Actual rates for FY 2016-17 are found in the table entitled "FPDR Fund—Certified Levies Compared with Maximum Levies Authorized."

Source: Milliman, Inc., FPDR Levy Adequacy Analysis as of June 30, 2016, dated January 24, 2017.

The current analysis extends through FY 2035-36 and encompasses all facts, decisions and conditions pertaining to the FPDR Plan known at the time the analysis was completed. Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the measurements presented herein due to factors such as changes in economic or demographic assumptions (including changes in Real Market Value); changes related to PERS, performance of investments, and changes in FPDR Plan benefit provisions or applicable law.

OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT RETIREMENT BENEFITS (“OPEB”)

The City’s OPEB liability includes two separate plans. The City provides a contribution to the State of Oregon PERS cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan and an implicit rate subsidy for retiree Health Insurance Continuation premiums.

PERS Program

Retirees who receive pension benefits through the T1/T2 Pension Programs and are enrolled in certain PERS-administered health insurance programs may also receive a subsidy towards the payment of health insurance premiums. Under ORS 238.420, retirees may receive a subsidy for Medicare supplemental health insurance of up to \$60 per month towards the cost of their health insurance premiums under the RHIA program. RHIA’s assets and liabilities are pooled on a system-wide basis. These assets and liabilities are not tracked or calculated on an employer basis. The City’s allocated share of the RHIA program’s assets and liabilities is based on the City’s proportionate share of the program’s pooled covered payroll. According to the 2015 City Report, the City’s allocated share of the RHIA program’s UAL was \$1,700,252 as of December 31, 2015.

The City’s current employer contribution rate to fund RHIA benefits during the 2015-2017 biennium for T1/T2 employees is 0.53 percent and for OPSRP general services and police and fire employees is 0.45 percent. According to the 2015 City Report, the

rate to fund RHIA benefits during the 2017-19 biennium for T1/T2 employees is 0.50 percent and for OPSRP general services and policy and fire employees is 0.43 percent. These employer contribution rates to fund RHIA are not reflected in the rates described in Table 8 above.

Health Insurance Continuation Option

Distinct from the PERS program, Oregon municipalities, including the City, are required to allow retirees and their dependents to continue to receive health insurance by paying the premiums themselves at a rate that is blended with the rate for current employees until retirees and spouses are eligible for federal Medicare coverage and until children reach the age of 18 (the “Health Insurance Continuation Option”). GASB 45 refers to this as an implicit subsidy and therefore requires the corresponding liability to be determined and reported.

The OPEB liability associated with the Health Insurance Continuation Option is an actuarially-determined amount calculated in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The valuation is prepared using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and amortized over an open period of 30 years using the level percentage of projected pay. Other assumptions include a 3.5 percent investment rate of return, and annual healthcare cost trend rates of two to 8.5 percent for health insurance, 4.2 percent to 4.5 percent for dental insurance, and three percent for vision. The City’s unfunded actuarial accrued liability for OPEB is solely attributable to the Health Insurance Continuation Option and at the valuation date of July 1, 2015 (the date of the most recent actuarial valuation), is estimated to be \$79,200,156. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability as a percentage of covered payroll is 30 percent. Actuarial valuations for the Health Insurance Continuation Option are undertaken every two years. A new valuation study will be undertaken for reporting the OPEB liability as of July 1, 2017.

The City’s annual OPEB cost is calculated based on the actuarially-determined ARC, which represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year and amortize any unfunded liability over a period of 30 years. For FY 2015-16, the amount to be recognized as the annual employer OPEB cost was \$5,973,053. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the City benefits paid on behalf of retirees exceeded the premiums they paid by \$1,058,108. The City elected to not pre-fund the FY 2015-16 annual OPEB cost. The amount unfunded in FY 2015-16 is \$43,102,7746, which is the OPEB obligation from the beginning of the fiscal year, plus the ARC for FY 2015-16 along with interest on the net OPEB obligation and adjustments, less payments made in relation to the FY 2015-16 net OPEB obligation. The City expects to use a pay-as-you-go approach to fund its actuarial accrued liability and OPEB obligation, but will monitor its OPEB liability and assess whether a different approach is needed in future years.

OVERVIEW OF CITY INDEBTEDNESS

Debt Management Policy

In April 1984, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 33661, which places centralized responsibility for Debt Management in the Office of Management and Finance and establishes standards and procedures for the issuance of debt. The City’s debt policy, which is included as FIN 2.12 in the Comprehensive Financial Management Policies of the City, includes more restrictive limits on City debt issuance than required by State law. This policy has subsequently been updated and expanded. The most recent updates to the debt policy were included in Resolution 37086, which was adopted as binding City policy by the City Council on August 6, 2014. Among the general provisions in the debt policy are types of debt that may be issued and limitations on their use, selection of finance professionals, methods of sale, structure and term of City indebtedness, issuance of conduit debt, and refunding outstanding debt.

Debt History

The City has met all principal and interest payments on its indebtedness in a timely manner and in the required amounts. In addition, the City has never been required to refinance any general obligation indebtedness to meet regular operating expenses.

Debt Limitation

Oregon statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt which an Oregon city may have outstanding at any time to three percent of the real market value of the taxable property within the City, although limited tax, sewer, and water bonds are among the types of bonds legally exempt from the debt limitation. The City is in compliance with all statutory debt limitations.

Outstanding Debt

The City issues a variety of debt types for the purpose of carrying out its capital financing activities. These various debt types are shown in the table below titled “Debt Statement.” Outstanding debt amounts are as of February 1, 2017.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds

The City has \$99.25 million of outstanding tax-supported general obligation bonds. These bonds were originally issued for the purpose of funding parks, emergency facility system, and public safety improvements. The City is authorized to levy unlimited *ad valorem* property taxes outside the limitations of Article XI, Sections 11 and 11b of the Oregon Constitution to pay these bonds.

Bonds Paid and/or Secured by the General Fund

The following obligations are secured by the full faith and credit of the City. The City is obligated to pay these obligations from any taxes or other revenues available to the City that may legally be applied to pay them. The City is not authorized to levy *ad valorem* property taxes outside the limitations of Article XI, Sections 11 and 11b of the Oregon Constitution to pay these obligations.

Non Self-Supporting General Fund Obligations

Non self-supporting General Fund obligations are either paid from Available General Funds or are otherwise considered to be non self-supporting based upon factors including, but not limited to, length of history of the payment revenue source, debt service coverage, revenue volatility and classification of such debt by bond rating agencies. Outstanding obligations that have been determined to be non self-supporting are as follows.

Limited Tax Revenue Bonds. The City had \$47.6 million of outstanding limited tax revenue bonds that are paid primarily from General Fund resources. The City has issued limited tax revenue bonds to satisfy a variety of capital financing requirements.

Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds. The City issued \$300.8 million of Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds in November 1999 to finance the City’s December 31, 1997, unfunded actuarial accrued pension liability with the State of Oregon Public Employees Retirement System. Approximately forty percent of the debt service on these bonds is expected to be paid from resources of the General Fund. The remaining sixty percent is expected to be paid by non-General Fund bureaus of the City. (See “Self-Supporting General Fund Obligations” below.) Approximately \$75.0 million of outstanding principal remains on the portion of the bonds projected to be repaid with General Fund resources.

Limited Tax Housing Revenue Bonds. The City has outstanding a total of \$15.1 million of Limited Tax Housing Revenue Bonds. This amount includes \$9.5 million issued for the Headwaters Apartment Project and \$5.6 million issued for the Housing Opportunity Program.

Non Self-Supporting Lines of Credit. The City has established a line of credit for the Portland Harbor Restoration Project that is secured by the City’s full faith and credit and paid from General Fund resources. The outstanding balance on the line of credit is \$1.4 million. Additionally, \$7,322,497 is outstanding on a River District urban renewal area line of credit secured by the City’s full faith and credit and the tax increment revenues of that urban renewal area, which expires on June 30, 2021. This line of credit is expected to be repaid from proceeds of the sale of property purchased by PDC from the U.S. Postal Service.

Contingent Loan Agreements. The City has made a limited, subject-to-appropriation, pledge of its General Fund to restore reserve fund balances on six conduit housing revenue bond issues. As of February 1, 2017, the City had not received any requests to appropriate funds to restore the reserve fund balances of these issues. The original par amount of these issues is \$29.695million, of which \$24.965 million remains outstanding.

Table 16
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Debt Statement (1)
as of February 1, 2017

Type of Obligation	Amount Outstanding
I. UNLIMITED TAX GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS	
General Obligation Parks Bonds	\$22,235,000
General Obligation Public Safety Bonds	\$55,080,000
General Obligation Emergency Facilities Bonds	21,935,000
Total Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds	\$99,250,000
II. BONDS PAID AND/OR SECURED BY THE GENERAL FUND	
A. Non-Self-Supporting	
Limited Tax Revenue Bonds	\$47,610,000
Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds (General Fund share)	75,002,417
Limited Tax Housing Revenue Bonds	15,065,000
2015 Portland Harbor Restoration Line of credit	1,408,145
2016 River District (General Fund) Line of credit	\$7,322,497
Total Bonds Secured and Paid from the General Fund (1)	\$146,408,059
B. Self-Supporting	
Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds (Non-General Fund share)	\$127,025,928
Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (Streetcar)	12,650,000
Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (Convention Center)	73,955,102
Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (Stadium Project)	16,978,000
Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (Arena)	1,667,900
Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (MLS Line Takeout)	12,000,000
Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (PMLRT)	31,390,000
Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (Sellwood Bridge)	41,375,000
Limited Tax Improvement Bonds	34,985,000
State Loan (Levee IFA)	485,755
FPD&R TAN's	28,770,000
Lines of Credit:	
Urban Renewal (General Fund secured)	37,162,993
2015 Local Improvement Districts	5,376,187
2015 Sellwood Br. II Line	20,000,000
Total Self-Supporting Bonds Secured by the General Fund	\$443,821,866
III. REVENUE BONDS	
First Lien Sewer Revenue Bonds	\$587,310,000
Second Lien Sewer Revenue Bonds	953,730,000
Sewer SRF Loans	13,976,755
First Lien Water Revenue Bonds	451,620,000
Second Lien Water Revenue Bonds	211,405,000
Urban Renewal Bonds	425,726,400
Urban Renewal Lines of Credit (Non-General Fund secured)	32,517,166
PBOT Parking Meter Lease	171,487
Gas Tax Revenue Bonds	9,730,000
Total Revenue Bonds	\$2,686,186,809
TOTAL - ALL OUTSTANDING DEBT	\$3,375,666,733

Notes:

(1) Excludes contingent loan agreements.

Source: City of Portland.

Self-Supporting General Fund Obligations

Self-supporting General Fund obligations are secured by Available General Funds, but paid from non-General Fund revenues that are considered to be stable and reliable. Outstanding self-supporting General Fund obligations are as follows.

Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds. Of the total outstanding Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds described above, approximately \$127.0 million is expected to be fully self-supporting and paid from non-General Fund bureaus of the City.

Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (Visitor Development Initiative). The City has issued bonds pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement known as the Visitor Development Initiative for various projects. While ultimately secured by the General Fund, these bonds are expected to be repaid in whole or in part with revenues generated from surcharges on the transient lodging tax and the motor vehicle rental tax. The City has \$73.955 million of outstanding limited tax revenue bonds for the Oregon Convention Center Completion Project and \$16.978 million of outstanding bonds for the Stadium Project.

Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (Central City Streetcar Project). The City has \$12.65 million of outstanding limited tax revenue bonds for the Central City Streetcar Project. These bonds are ultimately secured by the City's General Fund, but the City expects to pay the debt service on these bonds with revenues from the City's parking facilities and meters.

Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (JELD-WEN Field Project). In April 2012, the City issued limited tax revenue bonds to refinance improvements for major league soccer at Providence Park (formerly known as JELD-WEN Field). While secured by the City's General Fund, the City expects to pay the debt service with revenues from its Spectator Facilities Fund. The City has \$12.0 million of these bonds outstanding.

Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail Project). In September 2012, the City issued limited tax revenue bonds to finance a portion of the Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail Project. While secured by the City's General Fund, the City expects to pay the debt service with transportation revenues, including parking revenues, gas tax revenues and system development charges. The City has \$31.39 million of these bonds outstanding.

Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (Sellwood Bridge Project). In June 2014, the City issued limited tax revenue bonds to finance a portion of the costs of the Sellwood Bridge Project. While secured by the City's General Fund, the City expects to pay the debt service with transportation revenues, including parking revenues, gas tax revenues and system development charges. The City has \$41.375 million of these bonds outstanding.

Limited Tax Improvement Bonds. The City has \$34.985 million of outstanding limited tax improvement bonds. These bonds are issued for the purpose of financing local improvement projects. These bonds are expected to be fully self-supporting from assessment payments received from property owners benefiting from the improvement projects. In addition, the City has pledged its full faith and credit to pay the bonds, and the bonds are payable from all legally available revenues, taxes and other funds of the City.

Arena Limited Tax Revenue Bond. The City currently has \$1.7 million of Arena Limited Tax Revenue Bonds outstanding. These bonds are ultimately secured by the City's General Fund. However, the City expects to pay the debt service on these bonds from revenues received from the Oregon Arena Project.

Urban Renewal and Other Self-Supporting Lines of Credit. The City has established lines of credit for various programs that are secured in in full or in part by the City's full faith and credit. Lines of credit have been established for five urban renewal areas. The City borrows on these lines of credit to provide interim financing for capital projects, then repays the debt with the proceeds of urban renewal and redevelopment bonds secured solely by the tax increment revenues of the districts for which the bonds are issued. The total balance on the urban renewal lines of credit as of February 1, 2016, was \$37.2 million. Lines of credit secured by the City's full faith and credit have also been established to fund projects in local improvement districts and to fund transportation projects. The balances on these lines of credit currently total \$25.4 million.

Other Obligations. The City has about \$485,755 outstanding on a State loan for the Columbia River Levee Project.

Revenue Bonds

The City issues revenue bonds to satisfy a variety of capital financing requirements backed solely by the fees derived from the provision of certain services. Included among the purposes for which these types of revenue bonds have been issued are sewer system facilities, water system facilities, parking system improvements, road improvements and hydroelectric generation facilities. In these cases, fees and charges are collected for the individual services provided, generally on the basis of usage. The types and amounts of outstanding revenue bonds are shown in the above table titled "Debt Statement."

Urban Renewal Bonds

A total of \$425.7 million of Urban Renewal and Redevelopment Bonds are outstanding as of February 1, 2017, for nine urban renewal areas. All of these obligations are paid from tax increment revenues generated from the respective urban renewal areas. No additional City revenues are pledged to the repayment of these bonds.

Urban Renewal Lines of Credit

In April 2016, the City executed a line of credit secured by the tax increment revenues of the River District urban renewal area to provide interim financing for River District improvements. As of February 1, 2017, the outstanding balance is \$32.1 million. The line of credit is expected to be repaid from long-term River District urban renewal bonds. The City also has lines of credit for four other urban renewal areas secured only by the tax increment revenues of the areas benefitting from these lines. As of the date of this Annual Disclosure document, a total \$400,000 was outstanding on these lines of credit, which expire in December 2019. No additional City revenues are pledged to the repayment of this debt.

Cash Flow Borrowings

The City may borrow for General Fund operating purposes through the issuance of short-term tax anticipation notes ("TANs"). State law limits the amount of TANs that a political subdivision may sell annually to no more than 80 percent of the amount of the annual tax levy, and all TANs must be retired within thirteen months after they were issued. In order to fund cash flow deficits in the FPDR Fund caused by the timing mismatch between when benefit payments are required to be made and when property tax collections are received. The City has \$28.8 million of TANs outstanding to fund cash flow deficits in the FPDR Fund. These notes are scheduled to be repaid on June 28, 2017.

Conduit Financings

The City issues revenue bonds for certain private activities under specific statutory authority. This debt is payable solely from private sources and is not an obligation of the City. These bonds are not reported in this document.

Concurrent Debt Issues

The City of Portland is currently underway or planning for the issuance of additional debt over the next six months. The following table identifies issues that are presently under consideration, and includes the estimated issuance amounts, planned issue dates, and the expected type of issue. The City may also obtain lines of credit for various facilities and equipment in amounts to be determined. These plans are subject to change.

**Table 17
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Future Expected Debt Issues (1)**

Issue	Estimated Amount	Expected Issue Date	Security
Portland Building reconstruction credit facility	\$190 million	February 2017	Full faith and credit
General obligation housing bonds	\$37 million	May 2017	Unlimited tax general obligation
Limited tax revenue and refunding bonds	\$9 million	Spring 2017	Full faith and credit
Limited tax revenue and refunding bonds	\$40 million	June 2017	Full faith and credit

Notes:

(1) Amounts and timing are indicative estimates and are subject to change. The City may issue additional debt that is not reflected in this table.

Source: City of Portland.

City General Obligation Debt

Tables 18-20 below set forth the City’s general obligation capital debt ratios, the overlapping debt among various taxing districts in the City, and outstanding direct general obligation debt of the City incurred for capital purposes.

Table 18
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Debt Ratios
as of February 1, 2017

	Amount	Per Capita	Percent of Market Value	Percent of Assessed Value
July 1, 2016 Population	627,395			
2016-17 Market Value (Measure 5) (1)	\$120,785,526,157	\$192,519		
2016-17 Assessed Value (2)	\$62,368,813,982	\$99,409	51.64%	
Gross Bonded Debt (3)	\$689,479,925	\$1,099	0.57%	1.11%
Net Direct Debt (4)	\$245,658,059	\$392	0.20%	0.39%
Net Overlapping Debt (as of 6/30/2016) (5)	\$1,308,463,265	\$2,086	1.08%	2.10%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	\$1,554,121,324	\$2,477	1.29%	2.49%
FY 2016-17 General Fund Debt Service as a Percent of FY 2016-17 General Fund Budget (6)	4.4%			

Notes:

- (1) Market Value reported in this table encompasses City of Portland values within Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas Counties, including estimated urban renewal incremental real market values. Market Value reported in this table and in the table titled "Historical Trends in Assessed and Market Values" are "Measure 5 Values," which represent the real market value of properties that are not specially assessed; and the value of specially assessed properties, including farm and forestland and exempt property which are less than full real market value. In 2016-17 the Measure 5 Market Value represented about 82.7 percent of full real market value. For information regarding historical Market Value, see table titled "Historical Trends in Assessed and Market Values" herein.
- (2) Includes urban renewal incremental assessed value. For information regarding historical assessed values, see table titled "Historical Trends in Assessed and Market Values" herein.
- (3) Includes City's outstanding general obligation bonds, limited tax improvement bonds, and limited tax revenue bonds. Also includes general fund-supported lines of credit and tax anticipation notes.
- (4) Net direct debt includes non self-supporting limited tax revenue bonds secured by the City's General Fund as well as general obligation bonds paid from a separate, unlimited *ad valorem* tax.
- (5) See table entitled "Overlapping Debt" below for information on overlapping debt.
- (6) Debt service amount includes all non self-supporting bonds paid and/or secured by the General Fund plus the General Fund share of pension obligation bonds.

Sources: Portland State University Population Research Center; Multnomah County Department of Assessment, Recording and Taxation; Municipal Debt Advisory Commission, Oregon State Treasury; City of Portland.

Table 19
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Overlapping Debt
As of June 30, 2016

TAXING DISTRICT	Overlapping Debt			
	Real Market	Percent	Gross	Net
			Property Tax	Property Tax
Value	Overlapping	Backed (1)	Backed (2)	
Multnomah County SD 1J (Portland)	\$92,962,995,343	97.69%	\$693,692,407	\$693,692,407
Portland Community College	190,092,396,391	47.90%	204,482,327	160,525,249
Multnomah County	122,513,328,372	85.66%	232,799,976	137,499,728
Multnomah County SD 40 (David Douglas)	5,110,135,701	100.00%	90,976,663	90,976,663
Metro	238,253,176,805	44.19%	101,066,801	88,323,519
Multnomah County SD 3 (Parkrose)	5,553,089,670	98.38%	57,754,044	57,754,044
Multnomah County SD 7 (Reynolds)	7,712,996,851	22.72%	49,501,017	49,501,017
Multnomah County SD 28J (Centennial)	3,297,795,605	54.60%	13,454,085	13,454,085
Mt Hood Community College	34,669,758,499	40.81%	25,644,573	9,685,660
Washington County SD 48J (Beaverton)	37,204,665,058	0.27%	2,207,068	2,207,068
Columbia County SD 1J (Scappoose)	1,850,404,606	5.81%	1,691,467	1,691,467
Clackamas County SD 12 (North Clackamas)	16,835,725,865	0.49%	1,503,452	1,503,452
Multnomah County SD 51J (Riverdale)	833,491,887	5.22%	958,247	958,247
Clackamas County	58,446,871,966	0.24%	245,454	242,123
Washington County	78,127,512,918	0.26%	210,458	140,479
Clackamas Community College	42,743,413,773	0.19%	172,020	119,964
Washington County SD 23J (Tigard-Tualatin)	14,428,122,421	0.09%	80,001	80,001
Multnomah County Drainage District 1	247,112,840	100.00%	1,345,000	65,000
Clackamas County SD 7J (Lake Oswego)	10,127,408,270	0.02%	22,373	22,373
Tualatin Hills Park & Rec District	31,365,700,312	0.02%	20,067	20,067
Clackamas County ESD	55,513,229,104	0.15%	35,153	652
Multnomah ESD	124,400,452,166	84.39%	25,208,279	0
Northwest Regional ESD	97,770,080,401	0.23%	9,878	0
Port Of Portland	259,090,246,916	40.64%	25,912,245	0
Rockwood Water PUD	4,934,227,363	29.85%	1,619,379	0
			\$1,530,612,434	\$1,308,463,265

Notes:

(1) Gross Property-tax Backed Debt includes all unlimited-tax General Obligation bonds and Bonds Paid and/or secured by the General Fund.

(2) Net Property-tax Backed Debt is Gross Property-tax Backed Debt less Self-supporting Unlimited-tax General Obligation debt and less Self-supporting General Fund Obligations.

Source: Municipal Debt Advisory Commission, Oregon State Treasury.

Table 20
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Projected Debt Service on Outstanding General Fund Obligations (1)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	PAID FROM GENERAL FUND			SELF-SUPPORTING BONDS SECURED BY GENERAL FUND				
	Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (2)	Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds (3)	Total Non-Self Supporting Bonds/ Gen. Fund	Limited Tax Improve. Bonds (4)	Arena Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (5)	Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds (6)	Other Limited Tax Revenue Bonds (7)	Total Self Supporting Bonds/ Gen. Fund
2017	\$13,955,506	\$11,627,391	25,582,898	\$2,115,488	\$1,681,410	\$19,692,434	\$19,872,068	\$43,361,400
2018	9,437,601	12,095,163	21,532,764	2,096,988	-	20,484,663	18,233,195	40,814,845
2019	7,025,756	12,573,783	19,599,540	2,064,188	-	21,295,267	19,161,651	42,521,105
2020	7,028,126	13,081,663	20,109,790	2,681,988	-	22,155,425	19,505,908	44,343,321
2021	6,560,728	13,604,648	20,165,376	1,585,038	-	23,041,165	19,841,872	44,468,075
2022	6,560,929	14,150,222	20,711,151	2,085,038	-	23,965,162	19,807,415	45,857,614
2023	4,940,408	14,716,231	19,656,639	1,565,038	-	24,923,769	19,547,343	46,036,149
2024	4,938,461	15,304,658	20,243,119	1,810,038	-	25,920,342	20,123,963	47,854,342
2025	4,942,345	15,917,215	20,859,560	1,555,238	-	26,957,785	18,250,100	46,763,122
2026	4,180,764	16,553,904	20,734,668	1,555,238	-	28,036,096	18,257,125	47,848,459
2027	1,671,770	17,214,723	18,886,493	21,155,238	-	29,155,277	18,248,900	68,559,414
2028	1,670,605	17,905,243	19,575,848	575,238	-	30,324,757	14,991,875	45,891,870
2029	775,795	18,619,893	19,395,688	575,238	-	31,535,107	15,088,400	47,198,744
2030	778,225	-	778,225	10,525,238	-	-	15,092,225	25,617,463
2031	774,170	-	774,170	164,800	-	-	5,904,225	6,069,025
2032	773,865	-	773,865	1,284,800	-	-	5,902,225	7,187,025
2033	767,075	-	767,075	120,000	-	-	5,903,450	6,023,450
2034	769,035	-	769,035	3,120,000	-	-	3,400,800	6,520,800
2035	724,260	-	724,260	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$78,275,424	\$193,364,737	\$271,640,162	\$56,634,825	\$1,681,410	\$327,487,250	\$277,132,740	\$662,936,224

Notes:

- (1) Excludes debt service on the City's Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds, which are secured by, and payable from, ad valorem taxes on property within the City. Excludes debt service on the City's Tax Anticipation Notes, Series 2016 (Fire and Police Disability and Retirement Fund) issued on July 28, 2016, in the principal amount of \$28,700,000, which are scheduled to mature on June 28, 2017, and which are payable from a dedicated property tax levy. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (2) Includes Limited Tax Revenue Bonds paid from General Fund sources, Limited Tax Housing Revenue Bonds and Portland International Raceway loan.
- (3) Reflects General Fund portion of the Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds, 1999 Series C, D & E. Amounts shown include projected debt service on the variable rate 1999 Series D & E Bonds and are subject to change.
- (4) Actual debt service may differ substantially from schedule above due to optional and mandatory redemption provisions.
- (5) Bonds are expected to be paid from Arena Project revenues.
- (6) Reflects non-General Fund portion of the Limited Tax Pension Obligation Revenue Bonds, 1999 Series C, D & E. A portion of the debt service on the bonds is expected to be paid from capitalized interest. Amounts shown include projected debt service on the variable rate 1999 Series D & E Bonds (auction rate securities) and are subject to change.
- (7) Includes debt service for bonds issued for the Central City Streetcar Project, Convention Center Expansion Project, Portland Mall Revitalization Project, improvements to the Portland Center for the Performing Arts ("PCPA"), Civic Stadium (2001, JELD-WEN Field (2012), Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail (2012), and the Sellwood Bridge Project (2014). The Central City Streetcar bonds are expected to be paid from parking facility and meter revenues. Bonds issued for Convention Center expansion, PCPA, and Civic Stadium will be repaid in whole or in part from transient lodging tax and vehicle rental tax surcharges imposed by Multnomah County. Bonds issued for Portland Mall Revitalization Project expected to be repaid with meter revenues. Bonds issued for JELD-WEN Field are expected to be paid from Spectator Facilities Fund revenues. Bonds issued for Portland-Milwaukie Light Rail Project and the Sellwood Bridge Project are expected to be repaid with various transportation revenues. Also includes certain bonds for South Waterfront projects expected to be paid from revenues paid to the City by Oregon Health Sciences University.

Source: City of Portland.

TRENDS IN PROPERTY VALUATION AND TAXATION

The following tables present trends in property valuation and taxation for the City.

Table 21
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Historical Trends in Assessed and Market Values (1)
(000s)

Assessed Value					
Fiscal Year	Inside		Urban		Percent Change
	Multnomah County	Outside Multnomah County	Renewal Incremental Value	Total Assessed Value	
2007-08	\$38,253,186	\$201,380	\$5,740,426	\$44,194,992	5.72%
2008-09	39,784,128	203,038	6,377,050	46,364,216	4.91%
2009-10	41,109,227	211,157	7,056,631	48,377,015	4.34%
2010-11	42,160,414	214,998	7,462,728	49,838,140	3.02%
2011-12	43,543,881	215,497	7,493,903	51,253,281	2.84%
2012-13	44,401,735	221,758	7,875,076	52,498,569	2.43%
2013-14	45,913,168	228,953	8,210,399	54,352,520	3.53%
2014-15	47,828,360	239,309	8,704,286	56,771,955	4.45%
2015-16	49,745,000	245,505	9,362,187	59,352,691	4.55%
2016-17	52,757,989	255,063	9,355,762	62,368,814	5.08%

Market Value (Measure 5) (2)				
Fiscal Year	Inside		Total	
	Multnomah County	Outside Multnomah County	Market Value	Percent Change
2007-08	\$83,935,421	\$355,558	\$84,290,979	15.62%
2008-09	90,002,463	355,981	90,358,444	7.20%
2009-10	88,691,826	330,284	89,022,110	-1.48%
2010-11	86,062,318	312,362	86,374,680	-2.97%
2011-12	80,872,627	290,808	81,163,435	-6.03%
2012-13	79,611,406	284,830	79,896,236	-1.56%
2013-14	83,745,200	299,696	84,044,896	5.19%
2014-15	92,289,836	328,499	92,618,336	10.20%
2015-16	102,284,607	343,534	102,628,140	10.81%
2016-17	120,400,957	384,569	120,785,526	17.69%

Notes:

- (1) Under the provisions of Ballot Measure 50, beginning with FY 1997-98, Real Market Value and Assessed Value are no longer the same. Measure 50 rolled back the Assessed Value of each property for tax year 1997-98 to its 1995-96 Real Market Value, less ten percent. The Measure further limits any increase in Assessed Value to three percent for tax years after 1997-98, except for property that is substantially improved, rezoned, or subdivided, or property which ceases to qualify for a property tax exemption. This property will be assigned a new Assessed Value equal to the Assessed Value of comparable property in the area.
- (2) Measure 5 Market Values are not calculated separately for urban renewal incremental value by the county assessor. Market Value reported in this table is "Measure 5 Value," which represents the real market value of properties that are not specially assessed; and the value of specially assessed properties, including farm and forestland and exempt property which are less than full real market value. In 2016-17, the Measure 5 Market Value of City of Portland properties within Multnomah County represented about 83 percent of full real market value.

Source: Multnomah County Division of Assessment, Recording and Taxation.

Table 22
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Consolidated Tax Rate: Fiscal Year 2015-16
Levy Code 201 (1)

Taxing District	Permanent Tax Rate Per \$1,000 A.V.	Local Option And Other Tax Rates (1) Per \$1,000 A.V.	General Obligation Debt Tax Rate Per \$1,000 A.V.	Total Tax Rate Per \$1,000 A.V.
City of Portland	\$4.5770	\$2.8885	\$0.2645	\$7.7300
Urban Renewal Special Levy	0.0000	0.2405	0.0000	0.2405
Multnomah County	4.3434	0.0500	0.0000	4.3934
Multnomah County Library (2)	1.1800	0.0000	0.0000	1.1800
Metro	0.0966	0.0960	0.2044	0.3970
Port of Portland	0.0701	0.0000	0.0000	0.0701
Tri-County Metropolitan Trans. Dist.	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
East Multnomah Soil & Conservation	0.0905	0.0000	0.0000	0.0905
Subtotal - General Government	10.3576	3.2750	0.4689	14.1015
Portland School District	5.2781	1.9900	1.0623	8.3304
Portland Community College	0.2828	0.0000	0.3957	0.6785
Multnomah Co. Education Svc. Dist.	0.4576	0.0000	0.0000	0.4576
East Multnomah Soil & Conservation	0.0095	0.0000	0.0000	0.0095
Subtotal - Schools	6.0280	1.9900	1.4580	9.4760
Totals	\$16.3856	\$5.2650	\$1.9269	\$23.5775

Notes:

- (1) Includes the City Fire and Police Disability and Retirement pension levy, the City children's local option levy, the Metro natural areas local option levy, the Multnomah County historical society levy, and the Portland Public Schools local option levy. Does not include impact of urban renewal division of tax rates.
- (2) In FY 2013-14, a new permanent rate for the Multnomah County library became effective, replacing a local option levy that had been in effect. In FY 2013-14, the new permanent rate levy was imposed at \$1.18/\$1,000 of Assessed Value.

Source: Multnomah County Division of Assessment, Recording and Taxation.

State statutes limit taxes on any property to \$10 per \$1,000 of real market value for general government and \$5 per \$1,000 of real market value for education. If the amount of taxes to be raised, calculated by multiplying tax rates in each category by the assessed value of a property, exceeds these limits, then the tax burden for that property is reduced to fit within the limits. This reduction is known as Measure 5 compression. See "PROPERTY TAX INFORMATION—TAX RATE COMPRESSION" herein. The following table provides a ten-year history of Measure 5 compression for the City's general levy and Fire and Police Disability and Retirement levy.

Table 23
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Historical Trends in Measure 5 Compression (1)

Fiscal Year	Taxes to Raise (2) (3)	Loss due to Compression and Other Factors	Percent Loss	Taxes Imposed (4)
2007-08	\$280,243,725	\$(7,583,824)	2.7%	\$272,659,901
2008-09	303,749,800	(9,066,710)	3.0%	294,683,091
2009-10	314,065,487	(9,943,163)	3.2%	304,122,325
2010-11	323,076,449	(11,822,996)	3.7%	311,253,452
2011-12	324,830,012	(15,998,964)	4.9%	308,831,048
2012-13	339,036,075	(21,536,768)	6.4%	317,499,307
2013-14	359,304,753	(34,707,746)	9.7%	324,597,007
2014-15	370,294,495	(27,485,079)	7.4%	342,809,417
2015-16	377,363,933	(21,084,537)	5.6%	356,279,396
2016-17	394,629,327	(18,270,182)	4.6%	376,359,145

Notes:

- (1) Taxes shown are for the City's general levy and its Fire and Police Disability and Retirement levy. Results shown are taxes collected by the City from properties in Multnomah County only. The City also collects taxes from properties located in Washington and Clackamas Counties; historically, taxes from these counties represent less than one percent of total taxes.
- (2) Before Measure 5 compression.
- (3) Includes small losses due to miscellaneous adjustments made by the county assessor.
- (4) Before losses due to delinquencies and discounts.

Source: Multnomah County Division of Assessment, Recording and Taxation.

Table 24
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Tax Collection Record for the Last Ten Years (1)

Fiscal Year	Total Levy (000) (2)	Collected Yr. of Levy (3)	Collected as of 12/31/2016 (3)
2007-08	\$394,492	97.0%	100.0%
2008-09	397,822	96.3%	100.0%
2009-10	436,246	96.8%	99.6%
2010-11	445,239	97.1%	99.6%
2011-12	445,044	96.8%	99.4%
2012-13	452,453	97.2%	99.4%
2013-14	467,516	97.3%	99.1%
2014-15	490,540	97.6%	98.9%
2015-16	516,334	97.6%	98.5%
2016-17	551,135	91.4% (4)	91.4%

Notes:

- (1) Tax collection information is for Multnomah County, which represents approximately 99.6% of the City's Assessed Value. Small portions of Washington and Clackamas Counties are also included in the City's Assessed Value.
- (2) Includes urban renewal special levy and levy amounts allocated to urban renewal divide the taxes. Levy amounts shown are after Measure 5 compression. Also includes miscellaneous taxes, penalties, and corrections included in the fiscal year property tax receivable.
- (3) Collections are calculated as payments received less adjustments for cancellation of taxes and allowed discounts, plus taxes added to tax roll due to omissions and corrections. Discounts currently represent the largest adjustment to the tax levy. Discounts currently represent the largest adjustment to the tax levy. Discounts associated with the FY 2015-16 tax levy represented about 2.6% of that year's levy. Discounts effectively reduce the amount of a fiscal year's levy remaining to be collected in future years.
- (4) Partial year collection as of 12/31/2016.

Sources: Multnomah County Division of Assessment, Recording and Taxation and City of Portland.

Table 25
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Assessed and Market Value of City Property in Multnomah County (1)
by Property Type (FY 2016-17)

Property Type	Assessed Value	Percent of Total	Market Value (Measure 5)	AV/RMV Ratio
Real Property				
Residential	\$37,367,331,482	60.2%	\$73,753,766,542	50.7%
Commercial/Industrial (County Assessed)	13,110,705,860	21.1%	28,248,476,750	46.4%
Industrial (State Assessed)	567,094,849	0.9%	597,341,560	94.9%
Multiple Family Housing	4,206,182,690	6.8%	10,667,964,410	39.4%
Other	56,960,320	0.1%	87,093,290	65.4%
Subtotal	55,308,275,201	89.0%	113,354,642,552	
Personal Property	2,253,044,700	3.6%	2,254,200,100	99.9%
Machinery and Equipment	1,230,990,120	2.0%	1,247,705,710	98.7%
Manufactured Property	90,061,400	0.1%	133,643,980	67.4%
Utilities	3,231,379,312	5.2%	3,410,765,136	94.7%
Total	\$62,113,750,733	100.0%	\$120,400,957,478	

Notes:

(1) Excludes Clackamas and Washington County resulting in differences from other tables reporting Assessed Value and Market Value in this disclosure document.

Source: "Table 7a – TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUE AND REAL MARKET VALUE BY PROPERTY CLASS, Tax Year 2016-17," City of Portland, Multnomah County Division of Assessment, Recording and Taxation.

Table 26
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Top Ten Property Taxpayer Accounts (1)

Taxpayer Account	Type of Business	FY 2016-17 Assessed Value	Percent of Total Assessed Value
Total City Assessed Value		\$62,368,813,982	100.00%
Alaska Airlines Inc.	Airline	368,405,400	0.59%
Pacificorp (PP&L)	Energy	341,666,000	0.55%
Portland General Electric Co.	Energy	297,219,450	0.48%
Weston Investment Co. LLC	Real estate (office)	256,754,720	0.41%
AT&T Inc.	Communications	240,387,000	0.39%
Comcast	Communications	226,037,100	0.36%
CenturyLink	Communications	212,141,800	0.34%
Southwest Airlines	Airline	199,287,200	0.32%
Evrax Inc., NA	Steel plate manufacturing	197,772,190	0.32%
CAPREF Lloyd Center LLC	Real estate (retail)	178,942,540	0.29%
Total		\$2,518,613,400	4.04%

Notes:

- (1) Excludes Assessed Value of various properties totaling about \$576.5 million that are owned and leased by the Port of Portland to various tenants subject to property taxation.

Source: Multnomah County Division of Assessment, Recording and Taxation.

LITIGATION

Members of the public and advocacy groups from time to time assert that they intend to file a legal action against the City challenging certain programs, laws or actions that the City, its officers or bureaus have taken. Because the City cannot be certain as to whether such actions will actually be filed, the legal assertions that may be made in a potential action or the remedy sought in terms of the amount of damages or performance requested of the City, the City includes as threatened litigation only situations in which the City is engaged in active settlement negotiations with a person or group in order to pre-empt filing of a lawsuit.

The City discloses only pending or threatened litigation that the City has determined may have a materially adverse impact on the City's financial position. The current level of materiality involves litigation where the damages or performance sought has a reasonable probability of imposing liability of \$5 million or more against the City's Available General Funds.

There is no litigation pending or threatened against the City which impairs the City's ability to make principal and interest payments on the City's general fund-secured obligations when due. Except as noted in the following paragraphs, there is no litigation pending or threatened against the City which would materially and adversely affect the financial condition of the City.

On December 6, 2011, the City was sued by a group of water and sewer ratepayers in Anderson et al. v. City of Portland, Multnomah County Circuit Court Case No. 1112-15957 (the "Anderson Case"). Plaintiffs challenged certain expenditures by the City's Water Bureau and Bureau of Environmental Services, alleging that the expenditures were not authorized by the City Charter and seeking to reimburse the Water Fund and Sewage Disposal Fund. Based on court rulings and City investigation to date, the City estimates that if plaintiffs prevailed on all claims and a court ordered the relief requested, the reimbursement amount could exceed \$50 million. The City has not identified potential sources of any court-ordered reimbursement, but such sources could include any legally available resources of the City, including the City's General Fund. The City has vigorously defended this lawsuit, and on January 5, 2017, the Court rendered an opinion on the last of the issues before it. The City has prevailed on most of the claims. A final remedy phase will take place in the first half of 2017 to determine the City's total exposure.

In 2000, Portland Harbor, a 10-mile industrial reach of the Willamette River outside of the City's urban center, was listed by the EPA as a federal Superfund site. The EPA notified the City that it may have liability for releases of contaminants in the Willamette River. The City may also have liabilities to Natural Resource Trustees of the Willamette River (including tribes, and federal and

state resource agencies) for damages to natural resources in Portland Harbor. The City's FY 2016-17 Adopted Budget identified expenditures for the Portland Harbor Superfund of \$6.2 million.

On January 6, 2017, the EPA issued its Record of Decision for the Portland Harbor Superfund Site which identifies EPA's selected remedy. EPA estimated capital costs to implement the selected remedy of approximately \$1.2 billion. EPA is requiring an additional phase of environmental sampling before remedy design can be conducted. The time frame for that work is unknown and the work may change the expected costs of the remedy. The costs associated with the remedy have not been allocated among the numerous potentially liable parties.

The Natural Resource Trustees have not made a final determination of the total damages to natural resources and those costs have not been allocated among the numerous potentially liable parties.

The City is participating in voluntary, negotiated settlement processes to determine how cleanup costs can be allocated among all responsible parties. These processes cannot be concluded until the parties reach an agreement or the liabilities are litigated. The City will defend against a significant allocation of liability to the City. Under Superfund law, responsible parties that fail to enter into agreements to remediate and restore Superfund sites become subject to legal action by the EPA for cleanup and restoration, including imposition of fines. Once initiated, the remedial design and implementation phase is expected to be conducted and funded over many years. The City expects to have an extended period to identify funding strategies and to fund its share of the remedy.

In November, 2016, a Comcast cable subscriber filed a lawsuit challenging the administration of public, educational and government access capital funds paid by Comcast, Frontier, CenturyLink and Reliance Connects under cable franchises granted by local jurisdictions. *Ranck v. Mt Hood Cable Regulatory Commission, Cities of Fairview, Portland, Gresham, Troutdale and Wood Village and Multnomah County, Multnomah County Circuit Court Case No. 16CV36453*. Plaintiff asserts that defendants misused more than \$14 million in funds through improper administration and expenditure by the Commission, an intergovernmental entity formed by the County and the Cities, by using the funds for other than capital asset expenditures in violation of federal cable law requirements. Lawsuit seeks fiduciary accounting and return of improperly collected/expended funds from 2010 to present. Cities and County are named parties for having approved "use" of funds in budgeting approval process. In December, 2016, the defendants removed the matter to federal court. *Ranck v. Mt Hood Cable Regulatory Commission et al, US Oregon Dist. Court 3:16-cv-2409 AA*. If the City is found liable, any resulting monetary judgment would be paid from any legally available resources of the City, including the City's general fund. The City of Portland, together with the other defendants, is vigorously defending the lawsuit and believes that it is unlikely that the plaintiffs will prevail on the claims alleged.

PROPERTY TAX INFORMATION

Oregon's property tax system is established by statewide statutes and limited by two constitutional amendments created by citizen initiatives. Voter approval is required to authorize new property taxes. Taxes are levied by individual local governments, but are imposed, collected and distributed by the counties in which the local governments are located.

PROPERTY VALUATION

Oregon law requires property to be assessed at its "Assessed Value." Assessed Values are calculated by the county assessor and are based on 90 percent of the Real Market Value of property in FY 1997-1998. New and changed property is assigned an Assessed Value based on the Assessed Value of comparable property in the area. Assessed Values cannot increase by more than three percent each year unless the property changes because it is substantially improved, rezoned, subdivided, annexed, or ceases to qualify for a property tax exemption. In addition, Assessed Value cannot exceed Real Market Value.

Permanent tax rate levies and rate-based local option levies are imposed on Assessed Value. If Assessed Value increased, collections from those levies will increase, and if Assessed Values decrease collections from those levies will decrease. Local governments instruct the county assessor to collect a dollar amount for general obligation bond levies and fixed-dollar local option levies; for those levies changes in Assessed Value has little effect on collections. See "—TYPES OF PROPERTY TAXES— Local Option Levies" below.

"Real Market Value" is the county assessor's estimate of the current market value of property. Real Market Value limits Assessed Value and is often used in Oregon law to set debt limits. However, the primary use of Real Market Value is to determine whether there is Tax Rate Compression. See "—Tax Rate Compression" below. Some properties such as farm and forestland are assigned special assessments in lieu of Real Market Value that are below Real Market Value to reduce their taxes. In this Official Statement "Market Value" refers to the Real Market Value of properties that are not specially assessed, and to the special assessment value of properties that are specially assessed.

Assessed Value and Real Market Value of certain transportation, communication and utility properties is determined centrally by the State of Oregon. The Assessed Value and Real Market Value of other property is determined locally by the county assessors.

TYPES OF PROPERTY TAXES

Permanent Tax Rate Levies

The City and other local governments levying taxes for operations in FY 1997-1998 received permanent tax rates in connection with the approval of Article XI, Section 11 of the Oregon Constitution. The City has a permanent tax rate of \$4.5770/\$1,000 of Assessed Value. Revenues from imposing the permanent tax rate can be spent for any lawful purpose. Permanent tax rates cannot be increased. Governments that have not levied property taxes in the past may be authorized by their voters to impose new permanent tax rate levies. Permanent tax rate levies are subject to Tax Rate Compression.

Local Option Levies

Oregon law allows voters of local governments to authorize “local option levies.” Local option levies are limited term levies. Local option levies that only finance capital costs can have a term of up to ten years. Local option levies cannot have a term of more five years if levy revenues are used to finance operating costs. Voters can approve “fixed-rate levies” that permit the government to impose a tax rate each year of the levy, or “fixed-dollar levies” that allow the government to levy a specified dollar amount each year. Local option levies are subject to Special Tax Rate Compression.

In 2013, the Oregon State Legislature approved and the Governor signed a bill that excludes local option taxes approved after January 1, 2013, from the consolidated billing tax rate for purposes of computing urban renewal division of taxes for certain urban renewal plans. The legislation authorizes inclusion of local option taxes if the City files a certificate with the county assessor stating that exclusion of local option taxes would impair contracts between the City and Bond holders. The legislation became effective beginning on July 1, 2014.

The FPDR Levy

The Oregon Constitution allows the City to impose the FPDR levy described in the Charter in addition to other City levies authorized by Oregon law. Other local governments are not authorized to impose similar, additional levies. The FPDR levy is subject to Tax Rate Compression.

General Obligation Bond Levies

Oregon law allows voters of local governments to authorize general obligation bonds to finance capital costs. General obligation bond levies are not subject to Tax Rate Compression.

Special Levies for Urban Renewal Areas

Some urban renewal areas that existed when Measure 50 was adopted are authorized to impose taxes throughout the boundaries of their creating city or county. Special urban renewal levies are subject to Tax Rate Compression. The City has five urban renewal areas with this taxing authority.

TAX RATE COMPRESSION

Article XI, Section 11b of the Oregon Constitution requires that property taxes (other than taxes for general obligation bonds) be divided into two categories: “non-school taxes,” which fund the operations of local governments other than schools, and “school taxes,” which fund operations of the public school system and community colleges. Total non-school taxes on a parcel are not permitted to exceed \$10 per \$1,000 of Real Market Value and total school taxes on a parcel are not permitted to exceed \$5 per \$1,000 of Real Market Value.

If the combined tax rates within a category exceed the rate limit for the category, taxes within the category are reduced until total taxes for the category do not exceed the rate limit for the category. This reduction is called “Tax Rate Compression.” All local option levies are reduced first and proportionally, to zero if required. This reduction of local option levies is called “Special Tax Rate Compression.” If there are no local option levies, or local option levies have been reduced to zero, the remaining taxes in the category are reduced proportionally until total taxes in the category do not exceed the category limit.

Taxes levied to pay general obligation bonds are not subject to Tax Rate Compression.

Article XI, Section 11b of the Oregon Constitution also limits the ability of the City and other local governments to impose certain other charges on property and property ownership.

VOTER APPROVAL

New local option levies, levies for new general obligation bonds (but not refunding bonds), and permanent rate limits for governments that have not previously levied operating taxes must be approved at an election that is held in May or November, or at another election in which not less than 50 percent of the eligible registered voters cast ballots.

COLLECTION

The county tax collectors extend authorized levies, compute tax rates, bill and collect all taxes and make periodic remittances of collections to the city and other taxing districts. County tax collectors also calculate Tax Rate Compression.

Tax collections are segregated into two pools, one for school taxes and one for non-school taxes. Each taxing body shares in its pool on the basis of its tax rate and the Assessed Value of property in its boundaries (after adjustment for Tax Rate Compression), regardless of the actual collection experience for property taxes imposed within each taxing body's boundaries. This causes each taxing body to have the same tax collection rate as other taxing bodies within the county. For example, if the county tax collector collects 90 percent of the property taxes imposed on property in the county, each taxing body will receive 90 percent of the taxes it imposed (after adjustment for Tax Rate Compression).

Taxes are levied and become a lien on July 1 and tax payments are due November 15 of the same calendar year. Under the partial payment schedule the first third of taxes are due November 15, the second third on February 15 and the remaining third on May 15. A three-percent discount is allowed if full payment is made by the due date, two-percent for a two-thirds payment. Late payment interest accrues at a rate of 1.33 percent per month. Property is subject to foreclosure three years after the taxes become delinquent.

The State of Oregon operates a property tax deferral program for certain senior or disabled taxpayers. The State pays the deferred taxes to the county assessors when they are due, and the program does not adversely affect city tax collections.

PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION PROGRAMS

The Oregon Enterprise Zone program is a State of Oregon economic development program that allows for property tax exemptions for up to five years. In exchange for receiving property tax exemption, participating firms are required to meet the program requirements set by State statutes and the local sponsor. The Portland Development Commission is the local sponsor for the Portland Enterprise Zone program.

Oregon statutes authorize a wide variety of full and partial property tax exemptions, including exemptions for property owned or used by cities, counties, schools and other local governments, property of the federal government, property used by religious and charitable entities, property used for low income housing, historical property, property located in enterprise zones, and transit oriented property. The City promotes and administers some of these property tax exemptions, but many exemptions are available to property owners without the consent of the City.

APPENDIX A
EXCERPTS FROM AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INTRODUCTION TO EXCERPTS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the City have been audited by independent certified public accountants for the fiscal years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016. Copies of these financial statements containing the reports of the independent certified public accountants are available on the City's website at:

<http://www.portlandoregon.gov/bfs/26053>

The following pages in this Appendix A are excerpted from the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the City for Fiscal Years ending June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2016. The Notes that follow the tabular data have been prepared by the City and have not been reviewed by the independent auditor.

A CONSENT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR WAS NOT REQUESTED. THE AUDITOR WAS NOT REQUESTED TO PERFORM AND HAS NOT PERFORMED ANY SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT AND IS THEREFORE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT.

CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
General Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Generally Accepted Accounting Principles Basis
for Fiscal Year Ended June 30

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Revenues					
Taxes	316,581,372	331,613,653	338,338,808	360,355,397	380,144,273
Payments in lieu of taxes	1,659,725	1,177,430	924,647	586,440	698,417
Rents and reimbursements	3,932,082	4,180,073	4,738,380	4,686,789	4,831,542
Licenses and fees	147,754,216	159,809,166	167,880,349	184,881,129	198,978,646
Intergovernmental revenues	25,047,456	26,621,532	27,200,418	28,463,550	29,807,858
Charges for services	12,084,527	12,404,476	12,395,309	13,899,341	13,825,116
Interagency	45,233,983	45,663,634	48,238,550	44,969,245	49,045,819
Miscellaneous service charges	1,527,842	1,561,715	2,494,754	3,382,288	4,473,354
Investment earnings	1,151,688	1,013,161	1,279,286	1,382,154	1,996,603
Other miscellaneous revenues	2,988,051	3,421,091	3,243,842	3,521,445	3,120,724
Total revenues	557,960,942	587,465,931	606,734,343	646,127,778	686,922,352
Expenditures					
Public safety	371,736,806	375,692,965	386,756,653	406,094,441	421,507,535
Parks/recreation/cultural	66,789,435	66,046,161	63,842,686	69,068,004	77,497,187
Community development	35,570,444	35,332,633	36,329,749	42,826,296	51,901,948
Support svcs./legis./admin.	61,630,240	69,535,327	63,226,710	64,893,554	68,033,585
Capital outlay	1,510,673	3,159,762	6,815,692	6,233,281	1,544,189
Debt service and related costs	5,726,067	6,275,927	6,824,590	7,452,062	8,190,788
Total expenditures	542,963,665	556,042,775	563,796,080	596,567,638	628,675,232
Revenues over (under) expenditures	14,997,277	31,423,156	42,938,263	49,560,140	58,247,120
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	3,030,705	3,392,858	10,348,435	4,850,709	1,064,081
Transfers out	(34,860,071)	(32,798,151)	(35,609,531)	(45,299,251)	(63,837,143)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2,998	21,307	0	300	1,188
Total other sources (uses)	(31,826,368)	(29,383,986)	(25,261,096)	(40,448,242)	(62,771,874)
Net change in fund balances	(16,829,091)	2,039,170	17,677,167	9,111,898	(4,524,754)
Fund balance, beginning	94,080,787	77,251,696	79,290,866	96,968,033	106,079,931
Fund balances, ending	\$77,251,696	\$79,290,866	\$96,968,033	\$106,079,931	\$101,555,177

Source: Derived from City of Portland audited annual financial statements.

CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
General Fund
Consecutive Balance Sheets as of June 30

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ASSETS:					
Unrestricted:					
Cash and investments	\$58,305,999	\$53,324,870	\$73,099,421	\$80,235,981	\$80,667,323
Receivables:					
Taxes	13,823,796	13,832,534	14,192,434	15,131,852	14,276,702
Accounts, interest and advances	22,085,392	32,916,876	32,080,432	32,983,664	33,202,850
Notes and loans, net	0	0	0	0	224,724
Assessments	59,818	16,072	19,876	16,336	6,621
Due from other funds	28,234	28,234	-	-	-
Due from component units	457,599	474,444	318,277	232,755	0
Internal loans	3,851,000	1,150,000	695,000	725,000	86,433
Inventories	367,454	352,483	299,864	286,027	270,633
Prepaid Items	187,634	178,764	245,429	227,747	182,389
Restricted:					
Cash and investments	5,633,446	5,785,176	5,881,293	5,966,918	6,778,179
Receivables:					
Taxes	7,658,565	7,770,556	8,231,915	7,398,731	6,437,733
Total assets	\$112,458,937	\$115,830,009	\$135,063,941	\$143,205,011	\$142,133,587
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities payable from unrestricted assets:					
Accounts payable	\$8,268,080	\$7,147,783	\$7,729,597	\$8,775,467	\$12,968,489
Deferred revenue	12,062,839	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	193,644	121,292	152,320	156,593	166,276
Internal loans payable	-	1,460,226	1,323,735	-	-
Due to component unit	1,390,667	1,901,883	1,255,384	994,181	1,483,531
Due to fiduciary fund	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	32,866	32,866	32,866
Liabilities payable from restricted assets:					
Due to fiduciary fund	7,658,565	7,770,556	8,231,915	7,398,731	6,437,733
Other liabilities	5,633,446	5,785,176	5,881,293	5,966,918	6,778,179
Total liabilities	35,207,241	24,186,916	24,607,110	23,324,756	27,867,074
Deferred inflows of resources					
Unavailable revenue - unrestricted	-	12,352,227	13,488,798	13,800,324	12,711,336
Unavailable revenue - restricted	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	12,352,227	13,488,798	13,800,324	12,711,336
Fund balance					
Nonspendable	555,088	531,247	545,293	513,774	453,022
Committed	48,984,519	49,930,120	60,077,408	58,885,208	56,495,175
Assigned	5,415,881	314,562	7,444,423	30,220,861	17,351,152
Unassigned	22,296,208	28,514,937	28,900,909	16,460,088	27,255,828
Total fund balance	77,251,696	79,290,866	96,968,033	106,079,931	101,555,177
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$112,458,937	\$115,830,009	\$135,063,941	\$143,205,011	\$142,133,587

Source: City of Portland audited annual financial statements.

APPENDIX B
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO:
LIMITED TAX REVENUE BONDS 2001 SERIES B AND
LIMITED TAX REVENUE REFUNDING BONDS, 2011 SERIES A

NET REVENUES OF THE VISITOR DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE (“VDI”)

The VDI is a consortium consisting of the City, Multnomah County (the “County”), the Metropolitan Service District, the Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission and the tourism industry, in particular, Travel Portland (formerly, the Portland Oregon Visitors Association) and representatives of the hotel industry and the rental car industry. In accordance with the Visitor Facilities Intergovernmental Agreement signed by the governmental bodies participating in the VDI, 2.5 percent surcharges on the transient lodging tax and the motor vehicle rental tax were enacted by the County effective April 1, 2000. The two surcharges and earnings thereon, less the County’s costs of collection and administration, constitute “Net Revenues” which are collected by the County and deposited into the Visitors Facilities Trust Account (“VFTA”) held by the County. These revenues are referred to as the “VFTA Net Revenues.”

The first priority of expenditures from the VFTA is the repayment of the Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, 2001 Series B (Oregon Convention Center Completion Project) and the Limited Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2011 Series A (Oregon Convention Center Completion Project).

The second priority of expenditures from the VFTA is the repayment of bonds issued to fund improvement to the Portland Center for Performing Arts (“PCPA”). The PCPA bonds were fully repaid on December 1, 2016.

The third priority of expenditures from the VFTA is the payment of a portion of the Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, 2001 Series D (Civic Stadium Project) (the “Stadium Bonds”). The Stadium Bonds were refunded in December 2013 with a loan privately placed with a commercial bank. This loan matures June 1, 2023 and is currently outstanding in the amount of \$18,802,000.

Effective October 25, 2013 the parties involved in the VDI entered into an amended and restated Visitor Facilities Intergovernmental Agreement (the “VFIGA”). The amended VFIGA retains repayment of the City’s bonds as the top three priorities as described above. Among other changes, the amended VFIGA replaces the prior Revenue Stabilization Subaccount (“RSS”) with a two-tier Restricted Reserve (the “RR”) and Bond Redemption Reserve (the “BRR”) (collectively, “VFTA Reserves”). The RR will be used to make disbursements in future years if Net Revenues are insufficient to pay all disbursements required under the VFIGA, including payment of the City’s bonds. The minimum amount to be established and maintained in the RR shall be reviewed annually and is targeted to be equal to 1.5 times the maximum annual payments forecast to be expended for all required allocations (after payment of bonds) during the next five fiscal years. Amounts in the BRR are intended to be applied towards early redemption of outstanding bonds paid from VFTA Net Revenues, subject to agreement by representatives of the parties to the VFIGA. The anticipated minimum RR amount for FY 2016-17 is currently estimated at \$14.4 million.

**CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
VFTA Net Revenues (1)
(FY 2005-06 through FY 2015-16)**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	VFTA Net Revenues (1)	VFTA Reserves Balance (2)
2005	\$8,744,374	\$0
2006	9,666,812	206,986
2007	10,759,779	1,297,471
2008	11,821,842	3,128,056
2009	10,545,607	2,739,180
2010	9,939,689	1,970,055
2011	11,285,586	2,234,093
2012	12,268,542	4,098,244
2013	13,333,197	5,552,284
2014	14,996,033	7,763,812
2015	17,893,622	12,295,478
2016	20,411,834	18,515,198

Notes:

- (1) VFTA Net Revenues were formerly referred to as “VDI Net Revenues”.
- (2) Prior to amendment to the VFIGA in FY 2013-14, the VFTA Reserves were referred to as the Rate Stabilization Subaccount.

Source: Multnomah County.

APPENDIX C
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO:
LIMITED TAX REVENUE REFUNDING BONDS,
2016 SERIES A
(GREEN BONDS — LIGHTING EFFICIENCY PROJECT)

HISTORICAL RESULTS—ENERGY SAVINGS FROM LED INSTALLATIONS

The table below shows historical energy savings from the Lighting Efficiency Project as lights have been converted. The number of street lights has varied each year, depending on lights being added or removed or other adjustments affecting the number of lights billed to the City. Such adjustments have, over time, increased the total number of lights relative to the baseline. Note that because the Portland Bureau of Transportation collects data on energy use on a combined basis for all street lights, annual disclosure updates will be in the form of the table below, showing savings in relation to all street lighting billed to the City.

**CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Historical Energy Savings from LED Installations
(FY 2011-12 through FY 2015-16)**

Fiscal Year	LED Lights	Non-LED Lights to be Converted	Other Non-LED Lights	Total Lights (2)	Kilowatt Hours/Light/Year	Total Kilowatt Hours/Year	Baseline	Savings in Kilowatt Hours/Year
FY 2011-12 (1)	0	53,592	1,680	55,272	726.2	40,285,497	40,285,497	-
FY 2012-13	201	53,391	1,896	55,488	722.5	40,209,847	40,285,497	75,650
FY 2013-14	816	52,776	2,297	55,889	719.5	40,214,714	40,285,497	70,783
FY 2014-15	10,005	43,587	2,320	55,912	643.8	35,993,467	40,285,497	4,292,030
FY 2015-16	31,054	22,538	2,304	55,896	455.7	25,472,657	40,285,497	14,812,840

Notes:

- (1) FY 2011-12 serves as the baseline and is used to measure energy savings.
- (2) The number of street lights varies from the baseline, depending on lights being added or removed or other billing adjustments.

Source: City of Portland, Portland Bureau of Transportation.

APPENDIX D
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO:
LIMITED TAX REVENUE REFUNDING BONDS,
2009 SERIES A (CENTRAL CITY STREETCAR PROJECT)

PARKING FACILITY AND METER FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

The primary revenue sources pledged to the repayment of the Limited Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2009 Series A (Central City Streetcar Project) (the “2009 Series A Bonds”) are Pledged Facilities Revenues and Pledged Meter Revenues (after payment of operating costs and debt service on Prior Facilities Obligations and Prior Meter Obligations as defined in Ordinance 173244). The Limited Tax Revenue Bonds, 2007 Series B Bonds (Transit Mall Revitalization Project), which the City had committed to pay from the Available Net Meter Revenues, were fully repaid on May 4, 2016.

Revenues from six City owned garages (the “Parking Facilities”) are accounted for in the Parking System and are pledged to the repayment of the 2009 Series A Bonds. The budgetary and financial reporting activity for the City’s Parking Facilities is accounted for in the City’s Parking Facilities Fund. Each parking facility is accounted for separately within the fund.

Short-term parking rates are approved by the City Council. Commercial space rents are negotiated at current market rates. Until November 2008, all other rates had been set by the City’s Office of Management and Finance, Facilities Services Division. Effective November 2008, the Parking Facilities are managed by the Portland Bureau of Transportation (“PBOT”), and PBOT assumed the responsibility of rate-setting for the Parking Facilities. Parking garage rates are established to encourage short-term parking. The rates are structured to provide annual revenues sufficient to pay operating and maintenance expenses of the Parking Facilities, to pay debt service on the 2009 Series A Bonds, to fund capital improvements and to meet other obligations (See “OTHER OBLIGATIONS” below).

Parking meter revenues are accounted for in the Transportation Operating Fund. Parking meter revenues include meter receipts, parking permit fees, and parking citation fines. Parking meter revenues support transportation related activities, including installation, operation, and maintenance of the meters, and regulation, enforcement, control, engineering and construction in connection with vehicle and pedestrian traffic within the City.

PARKING FACILITY AND METER HISTORICAL FINANCIAL RESULTS

The following table shows historical financial results for the Parking Facilities and parking meters, including amounts to pay debt service on the 2009 Series A Bonds.

Parking Facility Financial Results. From FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16, the compound annual growth rate of Net Facilities Revenues was 8.2 percent. Contributing to the increased net revenues was increased oversight of operating expenditures by PBOT’s Parking Garage Manager and the installation of an automated ticket collection system that accepts parking payments using bankcards only. This eliminates risks associated with cash handling and reduces the amount of staffing needed to operate the garages.

Included in the Net Facilities Revenue is rental income from commercial space at the Parking Facilities. This represents approximately five percent of total Parking Facilities annual revenues.

Parking Meter Financial Results. Between FY 2011-12 and FY 2015-16, the compound annual growth rate of Net Meter Revenues was 11.6 percent. In FY 2012-13, the Multnomah County District Court increased the bail amount for a variety of citations and PBOT expanded two parking permit areas. The increases in revenue are used to finance the purchase/replacement of smart-meters and to pay additional operating costs.

Meter Operating Expenses grew over the five-year period by a compound annual growth rate of 10.1 percent. The additional operating expenses are due primarily to the cost of the software used in the Smart Meters, the paper used for printing the parking validation receipt, bank transaction fees for customers using their credit or debit cards to pay for parking and staffing costs related to the expanded hours and permit areas. In FY 2012-13, PBOT re-organized its meter maintenance section bringing it into the Parking Operations division. The Historical Meter Revenue and Expenses table reflects this change in FY 2012-13. Also, in FY 2012-13, the Parking Enforcement program increased its staffing to accommodate the expanded permit areas and to provide more coverage in the meter district.

CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Historical Revenues and Expenses
(Parking Facilities and Parking Meters) (1)

	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16
Gross Facilities Revenues					
3rd & Alder	\$3,261,398	\$3,398,688	\$3,493,051	\$3,994,909	\$4,178,743
10th & Yamhill	2,637,710	2,428,009	2,434,265	3,171,479	3,558,719
Naito & Davis	1,158,976	1,299,135	1,265,719	1,564,207	1,847,755
O'Bryant Square	249,551	235,036	267,753	254,908	245,700
4th & Yamhill	2,087,086	2,233,797	2,483,024	1,988,317	2,194,273
1st and Jefferson	2,077,262	2,583,368	1,792,296	2,748,922	3,122,120
Interest Income	52,005	18,316	37,099	53,663	101,559
Total	\$11,523,988	\$12,196,349	\$11,773,207	\$13,776,405	\$15,248,869
Facilities Operating Expenses					
3rd & Alder	\$1,270,326	\$1,130,013	\$1,243,844	\$1,697,406	\$1,864,143
10th & Yamhill	1,300,611	974,133	1,003,699	1,137,741	1,423,333
Naito & Davis	758,923	674,522	1,014,822	712,167	853,149
O'Bryant Square	297,796	299,686	209,768	240,757	225,397
4th & Yamhill	875,389	857,465	727,771	974,949	1,201,454
1st and Jefferson	974,944	787,561	411,894	1,193,074	1,225,740
General Fund Overhead	189,738	174,223	68,313	68,313	191,094
Total	\$5,667,727	\$4,897,603	\$4,680,111	\$6,024,407	\$6,984,311
Net Facilities Revenues	\$5,856,261	\$7,298,746	\$7,093,096	\$7,751,998	\$8,264,558
Gross Meter Revenues					
Meter Collections	\$20,146,109	\$21,162,008	\$22,170,156	\$24,572,543	\$28,772,577
Citation Fines	5,572,913	6,692,495	6,574,294	6,438,629	7,957,472
Misc. Fees/Permit	2,780,263	3,783,613	4,611,772	5,646,422	7,626,535
Total	\$28,499,285	\$31,638,116	\$33,356,222	\$36,657,594	\$44,356,584
Meter Operating Expenses					
Parking Patrol Program	\$4,134,431	\$4,744,655	\$5,030,953	\$5,626,573	\$5,543,956
Parking Op./Mgt. Program	3,373,146	4,967,343	5,522,933	5,927,310	6,986,805
Meter Maintenance (2)	821,471	0	0	0	0
Total	\$8,329,048	\$9,711,998	\$10,553,886	\$11,553,883	\$12,530,761
Net Meter Revenues	\$20,170,237	\$21,926,118	\$22,802,336	\$25,103,711	\$31,825,823
Net Revenues	\$26,026,498	\$29,224,864	\$29,895,432	\$32,855,709	\$40,090,381
Available Revenues for Payment of 2009 Bonds	\$26,026,498	\$29,224,864	\$29,895,432	\$32,855,709	\$40,090,381

Notes:

- (1) Totals may not sum due to rounding.
- (2) In FY 2012-13, an organizational change transferred meter maintenance costs to the Parking Operations/Management Program.

Source: City of Portland.



APPENDIX E
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO:
LIMITED TAX IMPROVEMENT BONDS

Table 1
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Schedule of Term Bond Redemptions
Limited Tax Improvement Bonds, 2007 Series A

Redemption Date	Term Bonds Maturing 6/1/17 Original Par Amount: \$11,210,000		Term Bonds Maturing 6/1/27 Original Par Amount: \$19,680,000	
	Bonds Redeemed	Balance After Redemption	Bonds Redeemed	Balance After Redemption
12/1/07	\$705,000	\$10,505,000	\$0	\$19,680,000
6/1/08	665,000	9,840,000	0	19,680,000
12/1/08	590,000	9,250,000	0	19,680,000
6/1/09	255,000	8,995,000	0	19,680,000
12/1/09	275,000	8,720,000	0	19,680,000
6/1/10	0	8,720,000	0	19,680,000
12/1/10	105,000	8,615,000	0	19,680,000
6/1/11	0	8,615,000	0	19,680,000
12/1/11	0	8,615,000	0	19,680,000
6/1/12	50,000	8,565,000	0	19,680,000
12/1/12	1,125,000	7,440,000	0	19,680,000
6/1/13	1,075,000	6,365,000	0	19,680,000
12/1/13	1,070,000	5,295,000	0	19,680,000
6/1/14	1,045,000	4,250,000	0	19,680,000
12/1/14	1,080,000	3,170,000	0	19,680,000
6/1/15	1,035,000	2,135,000	0	19,680,000
12/1/15	1,155,000	980,000	0	19,680,000
6/1/16	980,000	0	80,000	19,600,000
12/1/16	0	0	960,000	18,640,000

Source: City of Portland.

Table 2
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Schedule of Term Bond Redemptions
Limited Tax Improvement Bonds, 2010 Series A

Redemption Date	Term Bonds Maturing 6/1/20 Original Par Amount: \$5,885,000		Term Bonds Maturing 6/1/30 Original Par Amount: \$9,950,000	
	Bonds Redeemed	Balance After Redemption	Bonds Redeemed	Balance After Redemption
12/1/10	\$915,000	\$4,970,000	\$0	\$9,950,000
6/1/11	270,000	4,700,000	0	9,950,000
12/1/11	240,000	4,460,000	0	9,950,000
6/1/12	0	4,460,000	0	9,950,000
12/1/12	370,000	4,090,000	0	9,950,000
6/1/13	40,000	4,050,000	0	9,950,000
12/1/13	145,000	3,905,000	0	9,950,000
6/1/14	30,000	3,875,000	0	9,950,000
12/1/14	130,000	3,745,000	0	9,950,000
6/1/15	50,000	3,695,000	0	9,950,000
12/1/15	950,000	2,745,000	0	9,950,000
6/1/16	1,680,000	1,065,000	0	9,950,000
12/1/16	495,000	570,000	0	9,950,000

Source: City of Portland.

Table 3
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Schedule of Term Bond Redemptions
Limited Tax Improvement Bonds, 2011 Series A

Redemption Date	Term Bonds Maturing 6/1/22 Original Par Amount: \$1,360,000		Term Bonds Maturing 6/1/32 Original Par Amount: \$1,120,000	
	Bonds Redeemed	Balance After Redemption	Bonds Redeemed	Balance After Redemption
6/1/12	\$195,000	1,165,000	0	1,120,000
12/1/12	120,000	1,045,000	0	1,120,000
6/1/13	0	1,045,000	0	1,120,000
12/1/13	95,000	950,000	0	1,120,000
6/1/14	165,000	785,000	0	1,120,000
12/1/14	55,000	730,000	0	1,120,000
6/1/15	0	730,000	0	1,120,000
12/1/15	100,000	630,000	0	1,120,000
6/1/16	130,000	500,000	0	1,120,000
12/1/16	155,000	345,000	0	1,120,000

Source: City of Portland.

Table 4
CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Schedule of Term Bond Redemptions
Limited Tax Improvement Bonds, 2014 Series A

Redemption Date	Term Bonds Maturing 6/1/24 Original Par Amount: \$2,245,000		Term Bonds Maturing 6/1/34 Original Par Amount: \$3,000,000	
	Bonds Redeemed	Balance After Redemption	Bonds Redeemed	Balance After Redemption
12/1/14	\$345,000	\$1,900,000	0	3,000,000
6/1/15	880,000	1,020,000	0	3,000,000
12/1/15	415,000	605,000	0	3,000,000
6/1/16	360,000	245,000	0	3,000,000
12/1/16	210,000	35,000	0	3,000,000

Source: City of Portland.



APPENDIX F
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO:
LIMITED TAX PENSION OBLIGATION REVENUE BONDS



