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Capital Markets Update – *What’s Happening in the Capital Markets and What Does it Mean for You?*

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Discussion Topics

- **Overview of Economic Conditions and Outlook**

- **Municipal Market Overview**
 - Where are we today?

 - Interest rate levels

 - Current hot topic: threats to tax-exemption

- **Healthcare Sector Analysis**
 - What does this all mean for me?

 - Access to capital

 - Financing takeaways

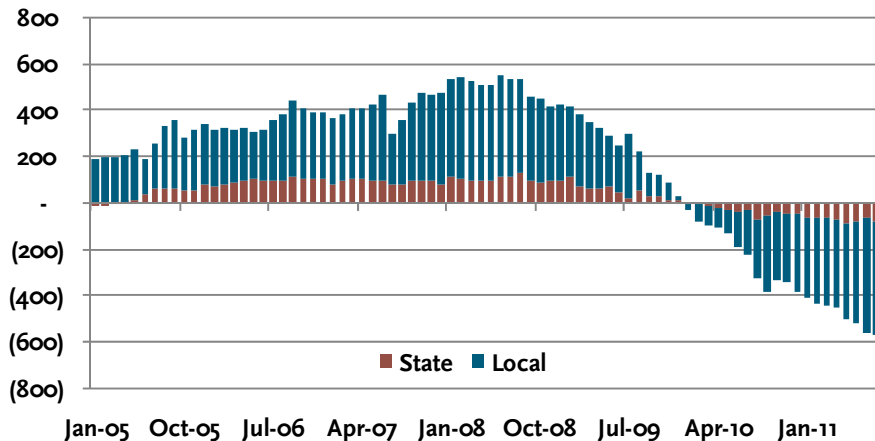
Economic Update: Running on Empty

- The U.S. economic recovery hit a wall in 2011
 - Recent shift in market consensus from temporary to longer term slowdown
- In August, fears of a “double dip” recession became elevated
 - Continued weak economic data, debt ceiling debacle and S&P downgrade of the U.S.
- Consumer confidence has waned; negatively impacted by political dysfunction
- Housing and the job market continue to drag on the economy
- Political “Tug-of-War” – short-term efforts to improve economy/employment vs. long-term deficit reduction/austerity measures
- Last week, the Fed unveiled “Operation Twist” in an effort to further reduce long-term rates
- The Eurozone economic and sovereign debt crisis is the wild card

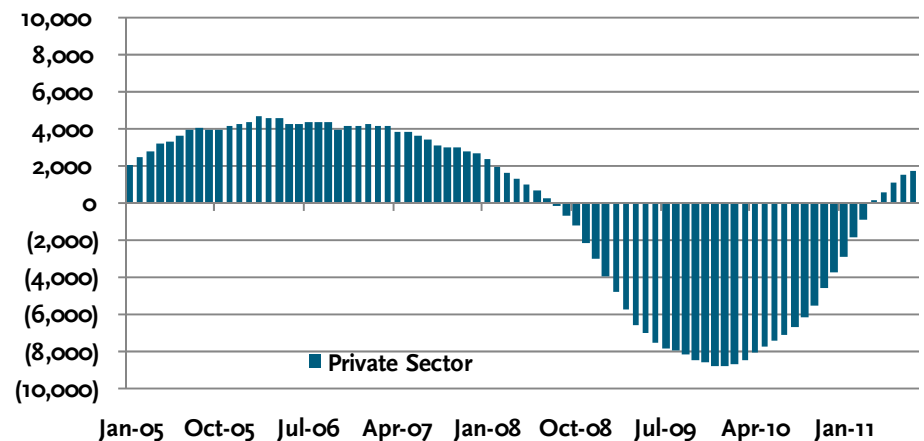
Jobless Recovery Continues

- Jobs were unchanged in August, marking the third consecutive month of essentially no growth
 - Unemployment rate held steady at 9.1%
- State and local governments continue to shed jobs in an effort to close budget gaps
- Monthly job growth of 250,000+ is needed for several consecutive months to make a dent in the unemployment rate

Two Year Change in Monthly State and Local Employment, BLS
(000's)



Two Year Change in Monthly Private Sector Employment, BLS
(000's)



American Jobs Act Overview

- President Obama recently introduced a \$447 billion Jobs Bill in an effort to jumpstart employment and boost GDP

- The main elements of the Bill include:
 - Payroll tax cuts – for workers and employers and 100% tax credit for new investments in 2012 (\$245 billion)

 - Infrastructure spending and funding for state and local governments to rehire teachers and first responders (\$140 billion)

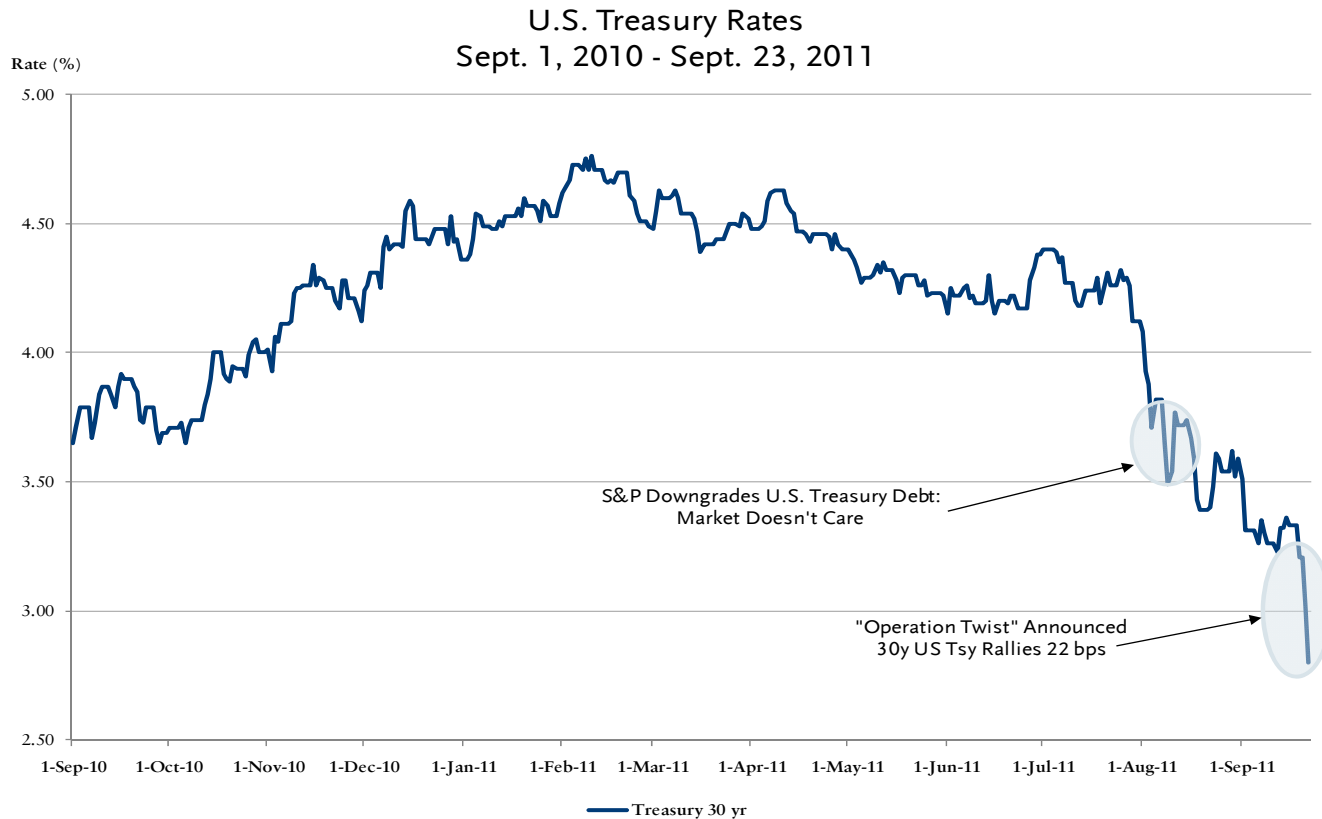
 - Extending unemployment insurance, credits for hiring veterans, etc. (\$62 billion)

- \$467 billion of cuts and higher revenue proposed to pay for the Bill
 - Biggest revenue generator involved capping certain itemized deductions at 28% (\$400 billion)

- The Bill is unlikely to pass in its current form, however certain provisions are likely to be adopted

The Fed's "Operation Twist"

- Last week the Fed cited, "Significant downside risks to the economic outlook," and unveiled Operation Twist
 - The plan involves selling \$400 billion of short-term Treasuries and purchasing an equal amount of long-term Treasuries
- Reduced rates, but spooked the stock market – worst weekly loss since October 2008



European Debt Crisis: A Slow Motion Train Wreck

- **After 18 months of stop gap solutions, Greece is teetering on the edge of default**
 - Greek 2yr yields around 70% – could default as early as next month if action is not taken
 - Bigger than Lehman – \$483 billion of debt and unknown billions of derivative exposure
- **July 21 Greek bailout plan – yet to be funded or fully voted upon – is not seen as enough**
- **Greek default has the potential to splinter the 17-nation Eurozone and plunge Europe and the global economy into a recession**
 - Could cause violent contagion, spill over to Portugal, Ireland, Italy and Spain
 - Crisis must be contained; not enough money to bail out all of these countries
- **Consensus that something needs to be done to stem crisis, but major political dysfunction**
 - Difficult to get 17 nations with disparate interests and economic situations to agree on solution
 - Need to get AAA-rated countries on board, Germany in particular is key

Where Does the Economy Go From Here?

- The economy is facing several headwinds:
 - Eurozone concerns just won't go away: PIIGS
 - Austerity measures (U.S. and abroad)
 - Anemic jobs outlook
 - Deficit "Supercommittee" negotiations, political dysfunction heading into election year
- Improved consumer confidence, housing market needed to accelerate the recovery

	Actual			Projected		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
U.S. Real GDP (yoy %)	0.00	-2.60	3.00	1.60	2.20	2.50
CPI (yoy %)	3.85	-0.35	1.63	3.00	2.10	2.20
Unemployment (%)	5.80	9.30	9.60	9.10	8.80	8.40
Budget (% of GDP)	-4.80	-10.30	-8.70	-8.70	-7.00	-5.35

	Current	Q3 11	Q4 11	Q1 12	Q2 12	Q3 12
	Fed Funds Target (%)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
3-Month Rate (%)	0.01	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.48
2-Year Note (%)	0.23	0.20	0.29	0.38	0.51	0.69
10-Year Note (%)	1.90	2.06	2.24	2.45	2.64	2.85

Source: Bloomberg Economic Forecast; as of September 23, 2011.

Well Munis, It's Been a Bumpy Ride (Unofficial Timeline)

- Over the past year, the municipal market has experienced some of the biggest shocks since the financial crisis of 2008

- Q4 2010 – “What do we do with all of these Bonds!?”
 - Supply/Demand imbalance
 - Interest rate spike

- Q1 2011 – “Should have gone fishing.”
 - BAB hangover – no volume
 - Money shifting into stocks

- Q2 2011 – “On the road to recovery.”
 - Municipal fund flows turn positive
 - Building volume

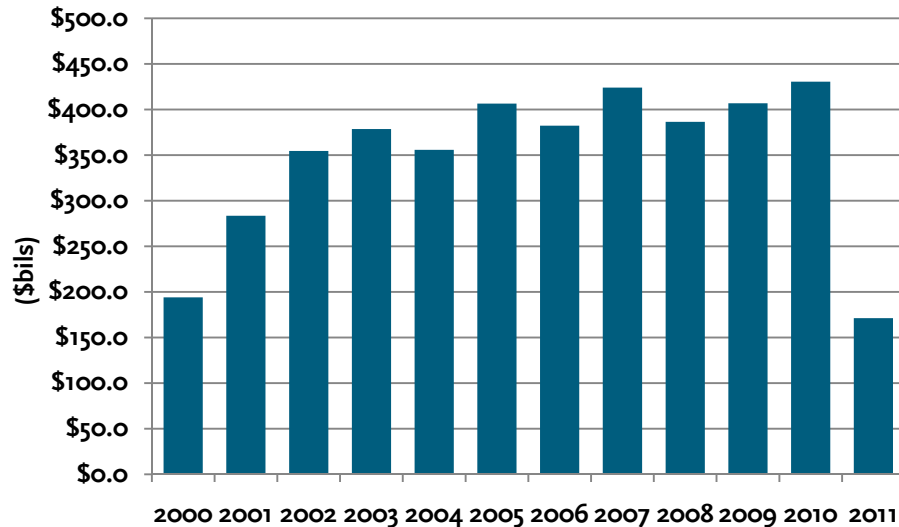
- Q3 2011 – “Can rates keep going lower?”
 - Massive interest rate rally
 - Investor “Flight to Yield”

Municipal Market From 30,000ft

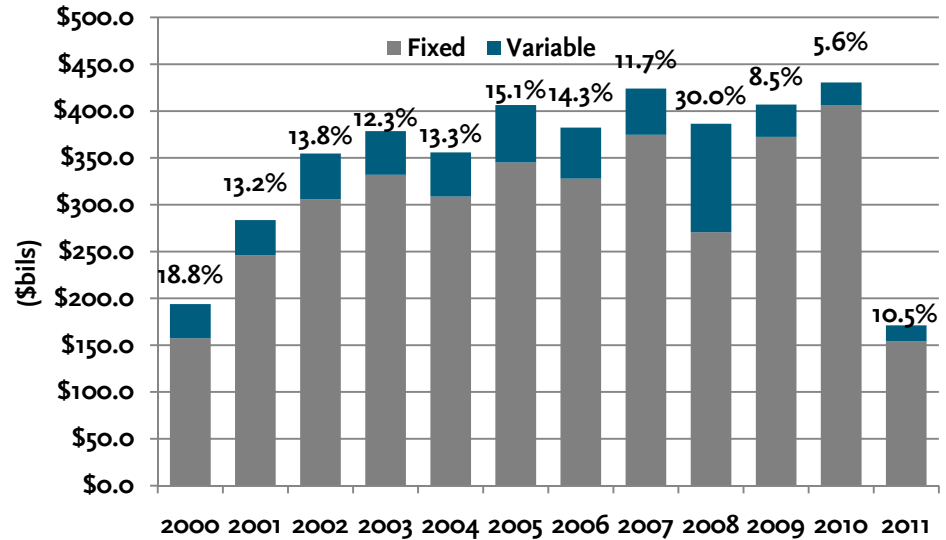
- YTD 2011 volume is down nearly 50% after record 2010 issuance
- Yield curve is steep inside 20 years
- General market shift to fixed-rate debt – reducing risk in capital structures
- Defaults are down, despite predictions – Thanks, Meredith!
- Political threats to municipal tax-exemption
- Municipal rates have rallied to historical lows
 - Investors shifting into higher yielding sectors such as healthcare

Changing Landscape of the Broader Municipal Bond Industry

Total Municipal issuance volume increased through 2010 with steep declines in 2011



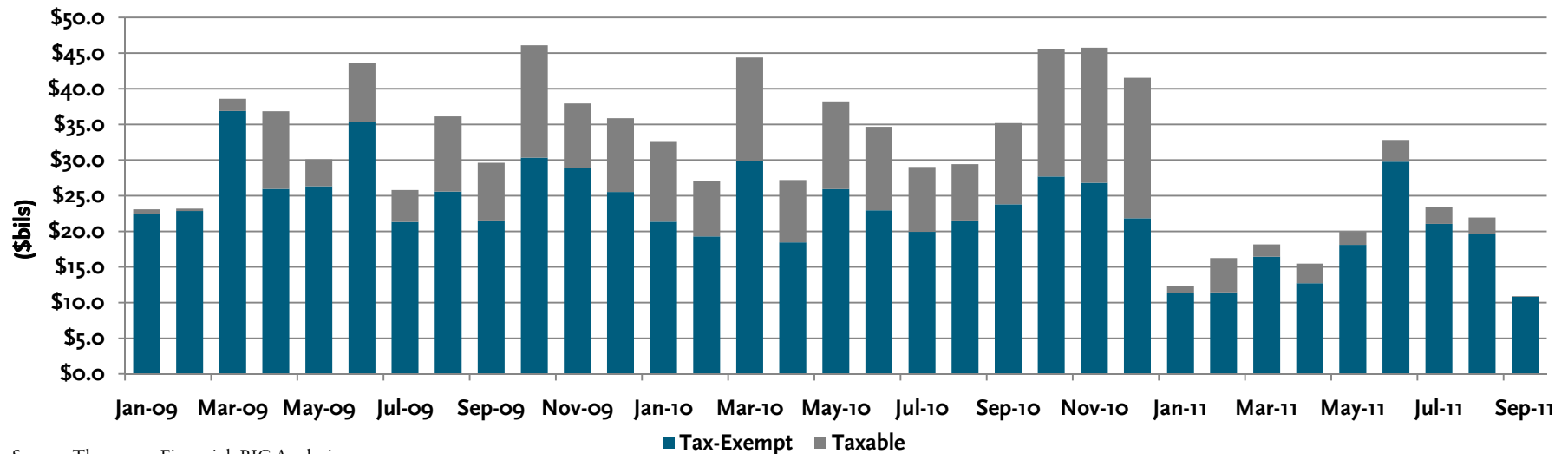
Variable Rate issuance has declined with limited acceptable credit enhancement



Source: Thompson Financial

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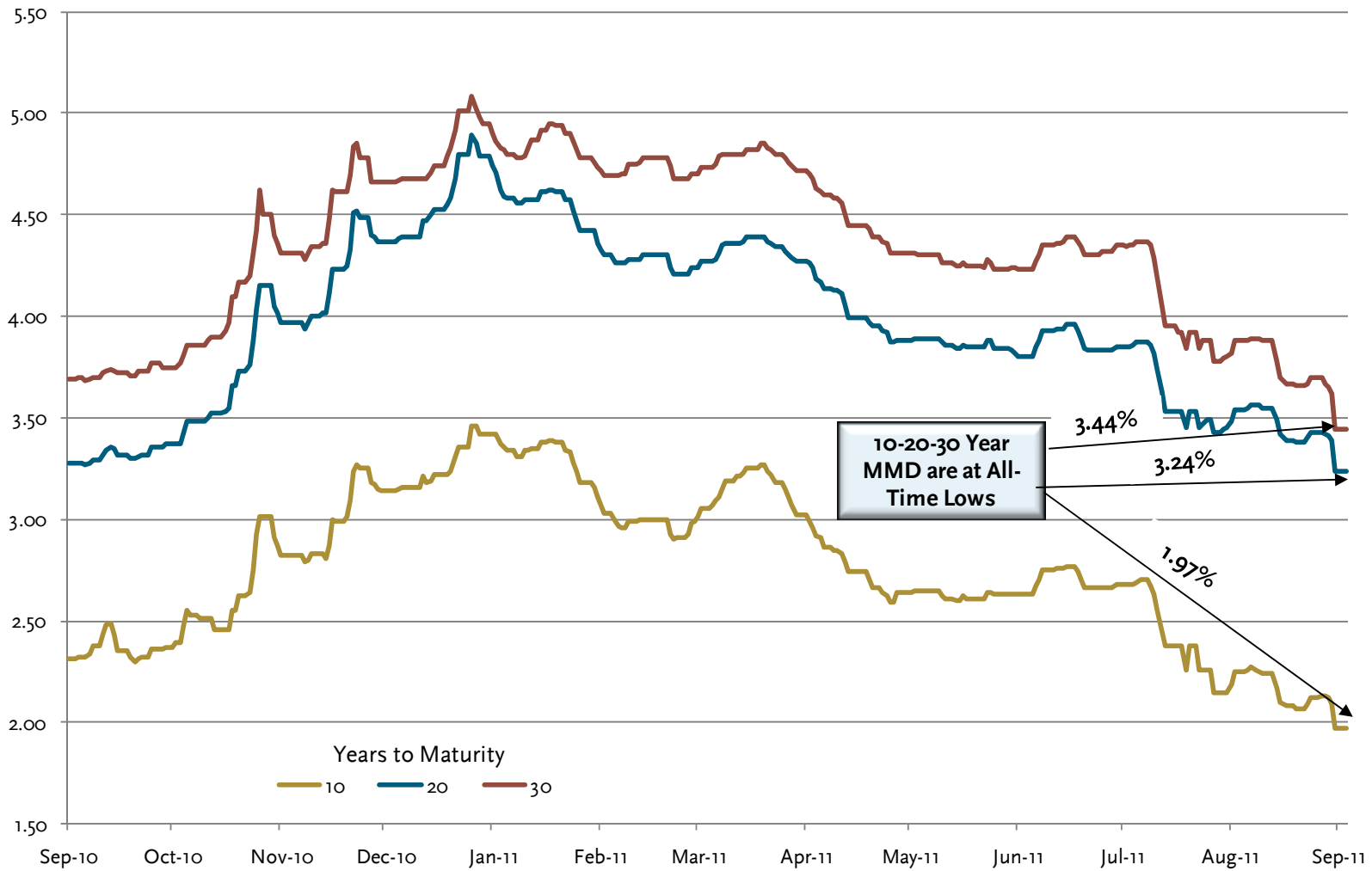
Overall Municipal Issuance By Month - 2009 to present



Source: Thompson Financial, PJC Analysis

The Trend Is Your Friend

"AAA" Municipal Market Data
Trend Analysis - Last 12 Months



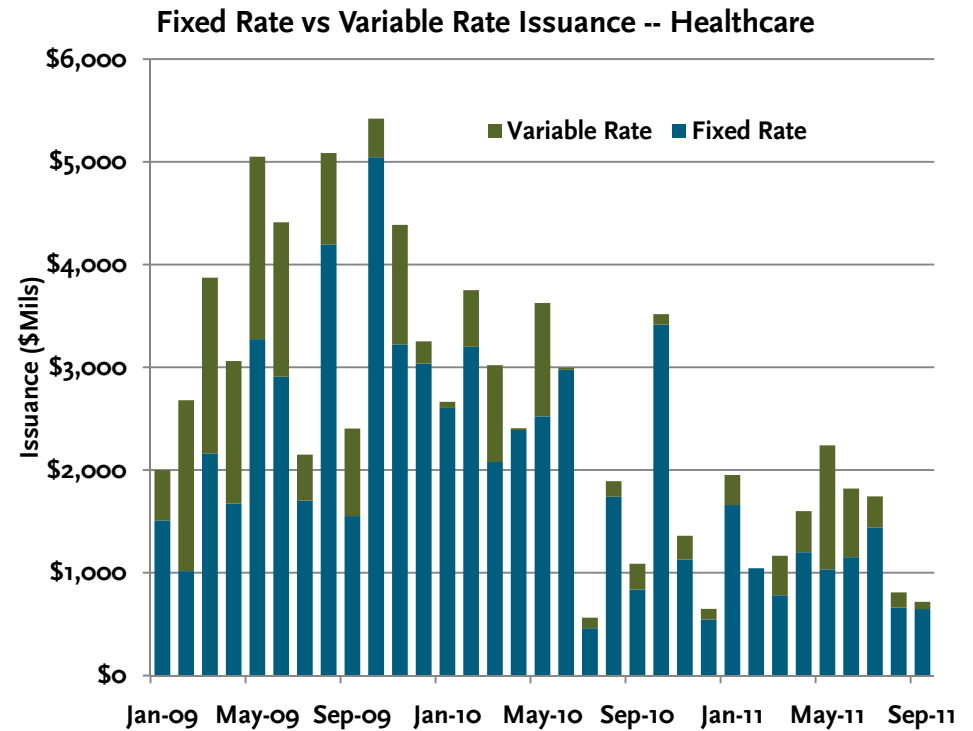
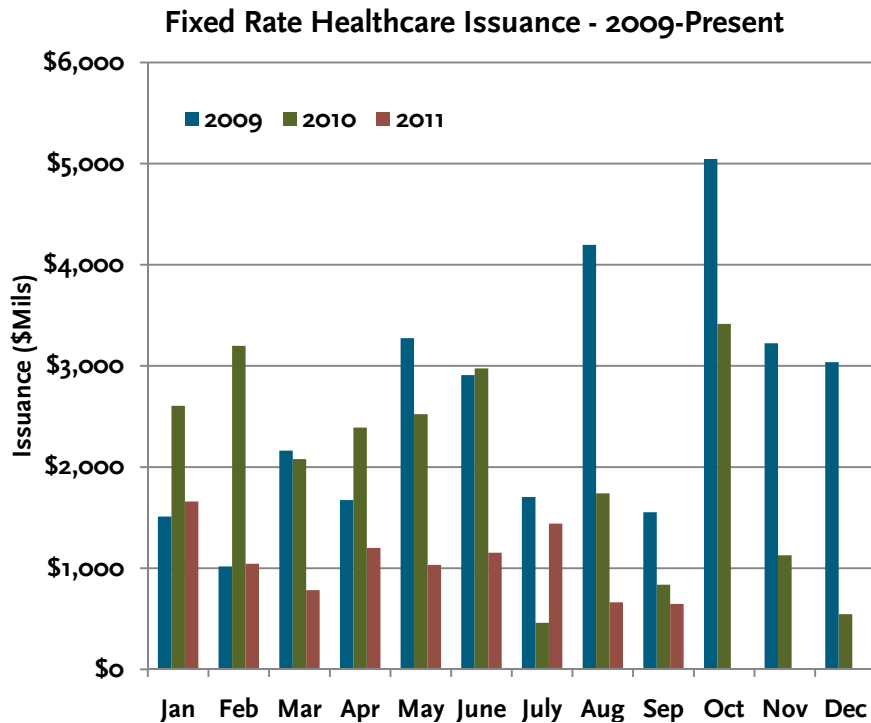
Source: Municipal Market Data, PJC Analysis

Tax-Exemption Under Fire

- Deficit reduction efforts have placed tax-exemption under fire from both sides of the aisle
 - President Obama’s 2010 bipartisan Fiscal Commission and a proposal by Budget Committee Chairman Paul Ryan, sought to end tax-exemption altogether
- There have been several other proposals to limit tax-exemption
 - Proposals range from reducing the tax-benefit to eliminating the exemption for conduit borrowers, healthcare, housing, industrial development bonds, etc.
- This tax break is the 11th biggest for taxpayers
- President Obama’s Jobs Bill calls for capping the deduction at 28% for those making over \$200,000 per year
 - Made waves in market, uncertain impact on market access and interest rates
- Changes to tax-exemption will continue to be on the table for the Deficit “Supercommittee” and broader tax reform efforts

2011 Healthcare Market

- Through September 2011, healthcare issuance is down 40% to approximately \$13 billion vs. 2010
- With the exception of May 2011, variable rate debt has become a much smaller portion of new issuance since the wave of restructurings following market turmoil in 2009
- Lower yields coupled with lower volume has increased investor demand for healthcare bonds

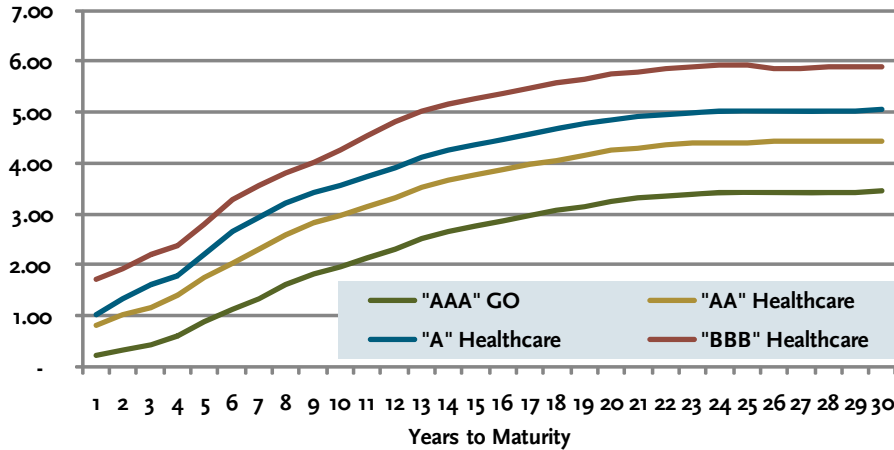


What Impacts Your Cost of Capital?

- Absolute interest rate levels
- Supply/demand dynamics
- Potential changes to tax-exemption
- State specific characteristics
- Credit Quality
 - Outlook on healthcare sector
 - Your specific credit characteristics and profile

How Much Is This Going to Cost Me?

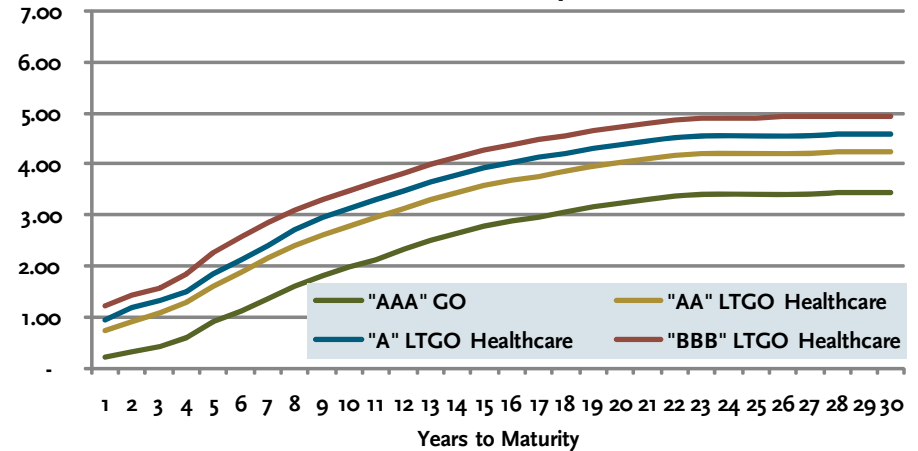
Healthcare Revenue Bond Municipal Yield Curves



Indicative Rates (%)*

	1	5	10	20	30
"AAA" GO	0.23	0.90	1.97	3.24	3.44
"AA" Healthcare	0.83	1.75	2.97	4.24	4.44
"A" Healthcare	1.03	2.20	3.57	4.84	5.04
"BBB" Healthcare	1.73	2.80	4.27	5.74	5.89

Healthcare LTGO Bond Municipal Yield Curves



Indicative Rates (%)*

	1	5	10	20	30
"AAA" GO	0.23	0.90	1.97	3.24	3.44
"AA" LTGO Healthcare	0.73	1.60	2.77	4.04	4.24
"A" LTGO Healthcare	0.93	1.85	3.12	4.39	4.59
"BBB" LTGO Healthcare	1.23	2.25	3.47	4.74	4.94

*As of September 23; preliminary and subject to change.

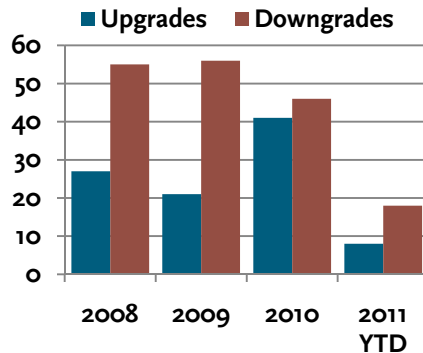
You Are on Your Own Credit

- Overall, there has been a significant decrease in viable credit enhancement options
- One remaining bond insurer in the market, Assured Guaranty, rated Aa3/AA+
 - Only 10% of the municipal market was insured in 2010
 - S&P continues swinging the axe – Assured Guaranty is on warning for possible downgrade
- Fewer Letter of Credit (LOC) providers – many banks have exited the market
- Last week, Moody's downgraded Bank of America, Citigroup and Wells Fargo
 - Downgrades due to decreased probability of government support
- In general, LOC's remain expensive, more difficult to secure and contain more onerous covenants than prior to the financial crisis

Healthcare Sector Rating Agency Outlook and Activity

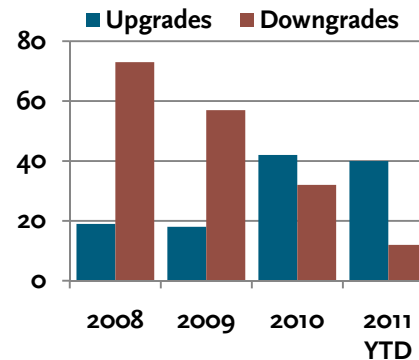
MOODY'S

Negative



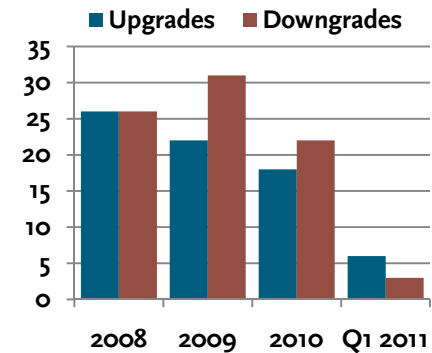
STANDARD & POOR'S

Stable



Fitch Ratings

Stable



2011 Sector Outlook:

Upgrades vs. Downgrades

Frequent Reasons Cited For Upgrades	Frequent Reasons Cited for Downgrades
✓ Effective Management and Governance	✓ Sudden or Prolonged Weakness in Financial Performance
✓ Improved and Sustained Operating Performance	✓ Material Decline in Investments or Lack of Liquidity
✓ Strong and Liquid Investment Portfolios and Management of Debt Structure Risks	✓ Debt Structure Risks
✓ Favorable Market Demographics & Market Share	✓ Sizable Increase in Debt Load
✓ Successful IT Investment and Integration	✓ Significantly Increased Capital Spending
✓ Boosting of Patient Volumes Despite Broader Market Trends	✓ Challenging Economic Conditions
✓ Changes in Organizational or Legal Structure	✓ Material Operating Change or Event Risk

Factors Influencing Longer Term Healthcare Sector Outlook

■ First, the good:

- Strong management teams
- Continued, improved operating results
- Stronger balance sheets

■ Now, the bad and the ugly:

- Anemic revenue growth and declining utilization trends
- All revenue sources under pressure
- Payor mix shifts, increasing bad debt and charity care
- Sluggish economic growth

■ Healthcare reform uncertainty permeates the industry outlook

Why Many Healthcare Borrowers are Coming to Market Now

- Low interest rates
- Future risks to tax-exemption
- Investors are buying healthcare now, but bias can change
- Concern about market access in future, due to healthcare reform pressures
- Future expenditures may have shorter useful lives – less financeable

Important Considerations and Takeaways

- The economic recovery is expected to continue at a slow pace
- The municipal market has improved considerably after some rough patches
- Your organization's credit rating is key
 - Biggest determinant of cost of capital
 - Less restrictive covenants and improved access to credit enhancement
- Qualitative factors are more critical than ever to an organization's credit profile
 - Management, governance, strategy, market position, IT investment, medical staff, etc.
- Preparation and strategy for healthcare reform will continue to be a big focus
- Despite challenges, healthcare providers have strong capital market access (for now)

Piper Jaffray – A Healthcare Finance Leader

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