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PIPER JAFFRAY COMPANIES
Form 10-Q
May 04, 2016

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934

For the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2016
OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 001-31720

PIPER JAFFRAY COMPANIES

(Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

DELAWARE

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

800 Nicollet Mall, Suite 1000

Minneapolis, Minnesota

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

30-0168701

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

55402

(Zip Code)

(612) 303-6000

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes No

As of April 27, 2016, the registrant had 16,094,194 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

Piper Jaffray Companies
Index to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Piper Jaffray Companies

Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(Unaudited)	
(Amounts in thousands, except share data)		
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$49,140	\$ 189,910
Cash and cash equivalents segregated for regulatory purposes	47,042	81,022
Receivables:		
Customers	29,697	41,167
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	185,779	147,949
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	117,172	136,983
Financial instruments and other inventory positions owned	426,042	283,579
Financial instruments and other inventory positions owned and pledged as collateral	675,876	707,355
Total financial instruments and other inventory positions owned	1,101,918	990,934
Fixed assets (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$61,284 and \$51,874, respectively)	20,815	18,984
Goodwill	289,862	217,976
Intangible assets (net of accumulated amortization of \$52,099 and \$48,803, respectively)	41,845	30,530
Investments	163,701	163,861
Other assets	131,444	119,202
Total assets	\$2,178,415	\$2,138,518
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Short-term financing	\$459,043	\$ 446,190
Senior notes	175,000	175,000
Payables:		
Customers	44,641	37,364
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	170,931	48,131
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	51,632	45,319
Financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased	264,653	239,155
Accrued compensation	106,075	251,638
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	53,503	62,901
Total liabilities	1,325,478	1,305,698
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value:		
Shares authorized: 100,000,000 at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015;		
Shares issued: 19,512,638 at March 31, 2016 and 19,510,858 at December 31, 2015;		
Shares outstanding: 13,267,785 at March 31, 2016 and 13,311,016 at December 31, 2015	195	195
Additional paid-in capital	773,117	752,066
Retained earnings	281,577	279,140
	(249,117)	(247,553)

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Less common stock held in treasury, at cost: 6,244,853 at March 31, 2016 and 6,199,842 shares at December 31, 2015

Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(592)	(189)
Total common shareholders' equity	805,180		783,659	

Noncontrolling interests	47,757		49,161	
Total shareholders' equity	852,937		832,820	

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$2,178,415		\$2,138,518	
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See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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Table of ContentsPiper Jaffray Companies
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)		
Revenues:		
Investment banking	\$ 103,938	\$ 87,077
Institutional brokerage	32,049	36,036
Asset management	13,848	20,522
Interest	8,829	12,205
Investment income	937	12,591
Total revenues	159,601	168,431
Interest expense	6,045	6,560
Net revenues	153,556	161,871
Non-interest expenses:		
Compensation and benefits	104,436	95,857
Outside services	8,451	8,184
Occupancy and equipment	7,718	6,783
Communications	7,330	6,328
Marketing and business development	7,004	6,982
Trade execution and clearance	1,762	1,997
Restructuring and integration costs	6,773	—
Intangible asset amortization expense	3,296	1,773
Other operating expenses	3,344	2,675
Total non-interest expenses	150,114	130,579
Income before income tax expense	3,442	31,292
Income tax expense	256	9,490
Net income	3,186	21,802
Net income applicable to noncontrolling interests	749	4,830
Net income applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies	\$ 2,437	\$ 16,972
Net income applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies' common shareholders	\$ 2,124	\$ 15,810
Earnings per common share		
Basic	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.03
Diluted	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.03

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Weighted average number of common shares outstanding

Basic	13,160	15,294
Diluted	13,172	15,332

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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Piper Jaffray Companies

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Amounts in thousands)	2016	2015
Net income	\$3,186	\$21,802
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(403)	(475)
Comprehensive income	2,783	21,327
Comprehensive income applicable to noncontrolling interests	749	4,830
Comprehensive income applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies	\$2,034	\$16,497

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of ContentsPiper Jaffray Companies
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in thousands)	2016	2015
Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$3,186	\$21,802
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets	1,458	1,215
Deferred income taxes	6,436	10,162
Stock-based and deferred compensation	10,064	13,756
Amortization of intangible assets	3,296	1,773
Amortization of forgivable loans	2,051	1,280
Decrease/(increase) in operating assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents segregated for regulatory purposes	33,980	(2,008)
Receivables:		
Customers	12,748	(16,842)
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	(36,899)	(41,203)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	17,899	(77,542)
Net financial instruments and other inventory positions owned	(85,486)	(90,662)
Investments	(8,051)	(18,070)
Other assets	(17,559)	(25,932)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Payables:		
Customers	7,277	21,594
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	122,800	150,890
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	2,809	—
Accrued compensation	(133,238)	(128,977)
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	(17,075)	3,633
Net cash used in operating activities	(74,304)	(175,131)
Investing Activities:		
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(70,230)	—
Purchases of fixed assets, net	(1,331)	(1,896)
Net cash used in investing activities	(71,561)	(1,896)

Continued on next page

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Piper Jaffray Companies

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows – Continued

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2016	2015
Financing Activities:		
Increase in short-term financing	\$12,853	\$139,755
Increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	5,416	66,581
Increase in noncontrolling interests	7,262	1,805
Repurchase of common stock	(19,445)	(42,566)
Excess/(reduced) tax benefit from stock-based compensation	(895)	3,662
Proceeds from stock option exercises	—	1,562
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,191	170,799
Currency adjustment:		
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(96)	(257)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(140,770)	(6,485)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	189,910	15,867
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$49,140	\$9,382
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information –		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$6,067	\$6,427
Income taxes	\$19,827	\$15,871
Non-cash investing activities –		
Issuance of common stock for the acquisition of Simmons & Company International: 25,525 shares for the three months ended March 31, 2016	\$1,074	\$—
Non-cash financing activities –		
Issuance of restricted common stock for annual equity award: 843,889 shares and 550,650 shares for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively	\$35,089	\$30,429

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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Piper Jaffray Companies
 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
 (Unaudited)

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Piper Jaffray Companies

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

Note 1 Organization and Basis of Presentation

Organization

Piper Jaffray Companies is the parent company of Piper Jaffray & Co. ("Piper Jaffray"), a securities broker dealer and investment banking firm; Piper Jaffray Ltd., a firm providing securities brokerage and mergers and acquisitions services in Europe headquartered in London, England; Simmons & Company International Limited ("SCIL"), a firm providing mergers and acquisitions services to the energy industry headquartered in Aberdeen, Scotland; Advisory Research, Inc. ("ARI"), which provides asset management services to separately managed accounts, closed-end and open-end funds and partnerships; Piper Jaffray Investment Group Inc., which consists of entities providing alternative asset management services; Piper Jaffray Financial Products Inc., Piper Jaffray Financial Products II Inc. and Piper Jaffray Financial Products III Inc., entities that facilitate derivative transactions; and other immaterial subsidiaries. Piper Jaffray Companies and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") operate in two reporting segments: Capital Markets and Asset Management. A summary of the activities of each of the Company's business segments is as follows:

Capital Markets

The Capital Markets segment provides institutional sales, trading and research services and investment banking services. Institutional sales, trading and research services focus on the trading of equity and fixed income products with institutions, government and non-profit entities. Revenues are generated through commissions and sales credits earned on equity and fixed income institutional sales activities, net interest revenues on trading securities held in inventory, and profits and losses from trading these securities. Investment banking services include management of and participation in underwritings, merger and acquisition services and public finance activities. Revenues are generated through the receipt of advisory and financing fees. Also, the Company generates revenue through strategic trading and investing activities, which focus on investments in municipal bonds, mortgage-backed securities, U.S. government agency securities, and merchant banking activities involving equity or debt investments in late stage private companies. The Company has created alternative asset management funds in energy, merchant banking and senior living in order to invest firm capital and to manage capital from outside investors. The Company receives management and performance fees for managing these funds.

Asset Management

The Asset Management segment provides traditional asset management services with product offerings in equity securities and master limited partnerships to institutions and individuals. Revenues are generated in the form of management and performance fees. Revenues are also generated through investments in the partnerships and funds that the Company manages.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") for interim financial information and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Pursuant to this guidance, certain information and disclosures have been omitted that are included within complete annual financial statements. Except as disclosed herein, there have been no material changes in the information reported in the financial statements and related disclosures in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Piper Jaffray Companies, its wholly owned subsidiaries, and all other entities in which the Company has a controlling financial interest. Noncontrolling interests represent equity interests in consolidated entities that are not attributable, either directly or indirectly, to Piper Jaffray Companies. Noncontrolling interests include the minority equity holders' proportionate share of the equity in the Company's alternative asset management funds. All material intercompany balances have been eliminated.

Management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on the best information available, actual results could differ from those estimates.

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Piper Jaffray Companies

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

Note 2 Accounting Policies and Pronouncements

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Refer to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 for a full description of the Company's significant accounting policies. Changes to the Company's significant accounting policies are described below.

Principles of Consolidation

The Company consolidates entities in which it has a controlling financial interest. The Company determines whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity by first evaluating whether the entity is a variable interest entity ("VIE") or a voting interest entity.

VIEs are entities in which (i) the total equity investment at risk is not sufficient to enable the entity to finance its activities independently or (ii) the at-risk equity holders do not have the normal characteristics of a controlling financial interest. A controlling financial interest in a VIE is present when an enterprise has one or more variable interests that have both (i) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The enterprise with a controlling financial interest is the primary beneficiary and consolidates the VIE.

Voting interest entities lack one or more of the characteristics of a VIE. The usual condition for a controlling financial interest is ownership of a majority voting interest for a corporation or a majority of kick-out rights for a limited partnership.

When the Company does not have a controlling financial interest in an entity but exerts significant influence over the entity's operating and financial policies (generally defined as owning a voting or economic interest of between 20 percent to 50 percent), the Company's investment is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. If the Company does not have a controlling financial interest in, or exert significant influence over, an entity, the Company accounts for its investment at fair value, if the fair value option was elected, or at cost.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Consolidation

In February 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standard Update ("ASU") No. 2015-02, "Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis" ("ASU 2015-02"). ASU 2015-02 makes several modifications to the consolidation guidance for VIEs and general partners' investments in limited partnerships, as well as modifications to the evaluation of whether limited partnerships are VIEs or voting interest entities. It was effective for the Company as of January 1, 2016. The adoption of ASU 2015-02 resulted in the deconsolidation of certain investment partnerships with assets (and the related noncontrolling interests) of approximately \$9.4 million. There was no impact to the Company's retained earnings upon adoption. In addition, certain entities previously consolidated as voting interest entities became consolidated VIEs under the amended guidance.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

Future Adoption of New Applicable Accounting Standards

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)," ("ASU 2014-09") which supersedes current revenue recognition guidance, including most industry-specific guidance. ASU 2014-09 requires a company to recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services, and also requires additional disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue that is recognized. The guidance, as stated in ASU 2014-09, is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date," which defers the effective date by one year, with early adoption on the original effective date permitted. The FASB has subsequently issued various ASUs which amend specific areas of guidance in ASU 2014-09. The Company is evaluating the impact of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, "Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("ASU 2016-01"). The amendments in ASU 2016-01 address certain aspects of the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Except for the early application guidance outlined in ASU 2016-01, early adoption is not permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)" ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and lease liability on the consolidated statements of financial position and disclose key information about leasing arrangements. The recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease by a lessee have not significantly changed from current U.S. GAAP. ASU 2016-02 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is evaluating the impact of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

Stock-Based Compensation

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, "Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting" ("ASU 2016-09"). ASU 2016-09 makes targeted amendments to the accounting for share-based payments to employees. Under ASU 2016-09, entities will be required to recognize the income tax effects of awards in the income statement when the awards vest or are settled, rather than as additional paid-in-capital. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had \$6.1 million of excess tax benefits recorded as additional paid-in-capital. ASU 2016-09 also amends the guidance regarding the employer's statutory income tax withholding requirements and allows an entity to make an accounting policy election for forfeitures. ASU 2016-09 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is evaluating the impact of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 Acquisitions

The following acquisitions were accounted for pursuant to FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 805, "Business Combinations." Accordingly, the purchase price of each acquisition was allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values as of the respective acquisition dates. The excess of the purchase price over the net assets acquired was allocated between goodwill and intangible assets within the Capital Markets segment.

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Piper Jaffray Companies

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

Simmons & Company International

On February 26, 2016, the Company completed the purchase of Simmons & Company International ("Simmons"), an employee-owned investment bank and broker dealer focused on the energy industry. The economic value of the acquisition was approximately \$140.0 million and was completed pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement dated November 16, 2015, as amended. The acquisition of Simmons supports the Company's strategy to expand its investment banking business into the energy sector and also grow its advisory business.

The Company acquired net assets with a fair value of \$118.5 million as described below. As part of the purchase price, the Company issued 1,149,340 restricted shares valued at \$48.2 million as equity consideration on the acquisition date. These restricted shares cliff vest after three years, and the employees must fulfill service requirements in exchange for the rights to the shares. Compensation expense will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of one or three years (a weighted average service period of 2.7 years). The fair value of the restricted stock was determined using the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of the acquisition.

The Company also entered into acquisition-related compensation arrangements with certain employees of \$20.6 million which consisted of cash (\$9.0 million) and restricted stock (\$11.6 million) for retention purposes. Compensation expense related to these arrangements will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of three years. Additional cash compensation may be available to certain investment banking employees subject to exceeding an investment banking revenue threshold during the three year post-acquisition period to the extent they are employed by the Company at the time of payment. Amounts estimated to be payable, if any, related to this performance award plan will be recorded as compensation expense on the consolidated statements of operations over the requisite performance period of three years.

The Company recorded \$71.9 million of goodwill on the consolidated statements of financial condition, of which \$61.7 million is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. The final goodwill recorded on the Company's consolidated statements of financial condition may differ from that reflected herein as a result of measurement period adjustments. In management's opinion, the goodwill represents the reputation and operating expertise of Simmons.

Identifiable intangible assets purchased by the Company consisted of customer relationships and the Simmons trade name with acquisition-date fair values currently estimated to be \$13.8 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. The Company anticipates finalizing the fair value of Simmons intangible assets in the second quarter of 2016. Transaction costs of \$0.5 million were incurred for the three months ended March 31, 2016, and are included in restructuring and integration costs on the consolidated statements of operations.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of the acquisition:

(Dollars in thousands)

Assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$47,201
Receivables:	
Customers	1,278
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	931
Fixed assets	1,981
Goodwill	71,900

Intangible assets	14,597
Investments	995
Other assets	3,599
Total assets acquired	142,482

Liabilities:

Accrued compensation	16,284
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	7,693
Total liabilities assumed	23,977

Net assets acquired	\$118,505
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Piper Jaffray Companies

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

Simmons' results of operations have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements prospectively beginning on the date of acquisition. The acquisition has been fully integrated with the Company's existing operations. Accordingly, post-acquisition revenues and net income are not discernible. The following unaudited pro forma financial data assumes the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the comparable prior period presented. Pro forma results have been prepared by adjusting the Company's historical results to include Simmons' results of operations adjusted for the following changes: amortization expense was adjusted to account for the acquisition-date fair value of intangible assets; compensation and benefits expenses were adjusted to reflect such expenses based on the Company's compensation arrangements and the restricted stock issued as equity consideration; and the income tax effect of applying the Company's statutory tax rates to Simmons' results of operations. The consolidated Company's unaudited pro forma information presented does not necessarily reflect the results of operations that would have resulted had the acquisition been completed at the beginning of the applicable periods presented, does not contemplate anticipated operational efficiencies of the combined entities, nor does it indicate the results of operations in future periods.

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net revenues	\$161,353	\$187,982
Net income/(loss) applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies	(222)	15,490

River Branch Holdings LLC and BMO Capital Markets GKST Inc.

On September 30, 2015, the Company acquired the assets of River Branch Holdings LLC ("River Branch"), an equity investment banking boutique focused on the financial institutions sector. The purchase was completed pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement dated July 11, 2015.

On October 9, 2015, the Company completed the purchase of BMO Capital Markets GKST Inc. ("BMO GKST"), a municipal bond sales, trading and origination business of BMO Financial Corp. The purchase was completed pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement dated July 19, 2015.

The Company recorded \$6.1 million of goodwill on the consolidated statements of financial condition related to these acquisitions and \$7.5 million of identifiable intangible assets consisting of customer relationships. In management's opinion, the goodwill represents the reputation and operating expertise of River Branch and BMO GKST.

The results of operations of River Branch and BMO GKST have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements prospectively from the respective dates of acquisition. The terms of these transactions were not disclosed as the acquisitions did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 4 Financial Instruments and Other Inventory Positions Owned and Financial Instruments and Other Inventory Positions Sold, but Not Yet Purchased

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Financial instruments and other inventory positions owned:		
Corporate securities:		
Equity securities	\$4,791	\$ 9,505
Convertible securities	17,039	18,460
Fixed income securities	59,735	48,654
Municipal securities:		
Taxable securities	125,692	111,591
Tax-exempt securities	509,219	416,966
Short-term securities	72,164	33,068
Mortgage-backed securities	117,891	121,794
U.S. government agency securities	155,894	188,140
U.S. government securities	—	7,729
Derivative contracts	39,493	35,027
Total financial instruments and other inventory positions owned	1,101,918	990,934
Less noncontrolling interests (1)	(54,047)	(43,397)
	\$1,047,871	\$ 947,537
Financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased:		
Corporate securities:		
Equity securities	\$21,949	\$ 15,740
Fixed income securities	43,553	39,909
U.S. government agency securities	13,584	21,267
U.S. government securities	180,462	159,037
Derivative contracts	5,105	3,202
Total financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased	264,653	239,155
Less noncontrolling interests (2)	(11,457)	(4,586)
	\$253,196	\$ 234,569

(1) Noncontrolling interests attributable to third party ownership in a consolidated municipal bond fund consist of \$12.5 million and \$7.5 million of taxable municipal securities, \$40.6 million and \$35.1 million of tax-exempt municipal securities, and \$0.9 million and \$0.8 million of derivative contracts as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

(2) Noncontrolling interests attributable to third party ownership in a consolidated municipal bond fund consist of U.S. government securities as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, financial instruments and other inventory positions owned in the amount of \$675.9 million and \$707.4 million, respectively, had been pledged as collateral for short-term financings and repurchase agreements.

Financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased represent obligations of the Company to deliver the specified security at the contracted price, thereby creating a liability to purchase the security in the market at prevailing prices. The Company is obligated to acquire the securities sold short at prevailing market prices, which may exceed the amount reflected on the consolidated statements of financial condition. The Company economically hedges changes in the market value of its financial instruments and other inventory positions owned using inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased, interest rate derivatives, credit default swap index contracts, U.S. treasury bond and Eurodollar futures and exchange traded options.

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Derivative Contract Financial Instruments

The Company uses interest rate swaps, interest rate locks, credit default swap index contracts, U.S. treasury bond and Eurodollar futures and equity option contracts as a means to manage risk in certain inventory positions. The Company also enters into interest rate swaps to facilitate customer transactions. The following describes the Company's derivatives by the type of transaction or security the instruments are economically hedging.

Customer matched-book derivatives: The Company enters into interest rate derivative contracts in a principal capacity as a dealer to satisfy the financial needs of its customers. The Company simultaneously enters into an interest rate derivative contract with a third party for the same notional amount to hedge the interest rate and credit risk of the initial client interest rate derivative contract. In certain limited instances, the Company has only hedged interest rate risk with a third party, and retains uncollateralized credit risk as described below. The instruments use interest rates based upon either the London Interbank Offer Rate ("LIBOR") index or the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association ("SIFMA") index.

Trading securities derivatives: The Company enters into interest rate derivative contracts and uses U.S. treasury bond and Eurodollar futures to hedge interest rate and market value risks associated with its fixed income securities. These instruments use interest rates based upon either the Municipal Market Data ("MMD") index, LIBOR or the SIFMA index. The Company also enters into credit default swap index contracts to hedge credit risk associated with its taxable fixed income securities and option contracts to hedge market value risk associated with its convertible securities.

Derivatives are reported on a net basis by counterparty (i.e., the net payable or receivable for derivative assets and liabilities for a given counterparty) when a legal right of offset exists and on a net basis by cross product when applicable provisions are stated in master netting agreements. Cash collateral received or paid is netted on a counterparty basis, provided a legal right of offset exists. The total absolute notional contract amount, representing the absolute value of the sum of gross long and short derivative contracts, provides an indication of the volume of the Company's derivative activity and does not represent gains and losses. The following table presents the gross fair market value and the total absolute notional contract amount of the Company's outstanding derivative instruments, prior to counterparty netting, by asset or liability position:

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Derivative Assets (1)	Derivative Liabilities (2)	Notional Amount	Derivative Assets (1)	Derivative Liabilities (2)	Notional Amount
Interest rate						
Customer matched-book	\$445,897	\$425,503	\$3,989,068	\$406,888	\$386,284	\$4,392,440
Trading securities	5	6,907	301,800	—	7,685	290,600
Credit default swap index						
Trading securities	4,905	1,341	116,902	5,411	530	94,270
Futures and equity options						
Trading securities	502	—	12,925,612	164	149	2,345,037
	\$451,309	\$433,751	\$17,333,382	\$412,463	\$394,648	\$7,122,347

(1) Derivative assets are included within financial instruments and other inventory positions owned on the consolidated statements of financial condition.

(2) Derivative liabilities are included within financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased on the consolidated statements of financial condition.

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The Company's derivative contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting, therefore, unrealized gains and losses are recorded on the consolidated statements of operations. The gains and losses on the related economically hedged inventory positions are not disclosed below as they are not in qualifying hedging relationships. The following table presents the Company's unrealized gains/(losses) on derivative instruments:

(Dollars in thousands)	Derivative Category	Operations Category	Three Months Ended	
			2016	2015
	Interest rate derivative contract	Investment banking	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
	Interest rate derivative contract	Institutional brokerage	\$(1,172)	\$(520)
	Credit default swap index contract	Institutional brokerage	1,744	679
	Futures and equity option derivative contracts	Institutional brokerage	389	4,607
			29	35
			\$990	\$4,801

Credit risk associated with the Company's derivatives is the risk that a derivative counterparty will not perform in accordance with the terms of the applicable derivative contract. Credit exposure associated with the Company's derivatives is driven by uncollateralized market movements in the fair value of the contracts with counterparties and is monitored regularly by the Company's financial risk committee. The Company considers counterparty credit risk in determining derivative contract fair value. The majority of the Company's derivative contracts are substantially collateralized by its counterparties, who are major financial institutions. The Company has a limited number of counterparties who are not required to post collateral. Based on market movements, the uncollateralized amounts representing the fair value of the derivative contract can become material, exposing the Company to the credit risk of these counterparties. As of March 31, 2016, the Company had \$28.2 million of uncollateralized credit exposure with these counterparties (notional contract amount of \$186.1 million), including \$20.0 million of uncollateralized credit exposure with one counterparty.

Note 5 Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Based on the nature of the Company's business and its role as a "dealer" in the securities industry or as a manager of alternative asset management funds, the fair values of its financial instruments are determined internally. The Company's processes are designed to ensure that the fair values used for financial reporting are based on observable inputs wherever possible. In the event that observable inputs are not available, unobservable inputs are developed based on an evaluation of all relevant empirical market data, including prices evidenced by market transactions, interest rates, credit spreads, volatilities and correlations and other security-specific information. Valuation adjustments related to illiquidity or counterparty credit risk are also considered. In estimating fair value, the Company may utilize information provided by third party pricing vendors to corroborate internally-developed fair value estimates.

The Company employs specific control processes to determine the reasonableness of the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company's processes are designed to ensure that the internally-estimated fair values are accurately recorded and that the data inputs and the valuation techniques used are appropriate, consistently applied, and that the assumptions are reasonable and consistent with the objective of determining fair value. Individuals outside of the trading departments perform independent pricing verification reviews as of each reporting date. The Company has established parameters which set forth when the fair value of securities are independently verified. The selection parameters are generally based upon the type of security, the level of estimation risk of a security, the materiality of the security to the Company's financial statements, changes in fair value from period to period, and other specific facts

and circumstances of the Company's securities portfolio. In evaluating the initial internally-estimated fair values made by the Company's traders, the nature and complexity of securities involved (e.g., term, coupon, collateral, and other key drivers of value), level of market activity for securities, and availability of market data are considered. The independent price verification procedures include, but are not limited to, analysis of trade data (both internal and external where available), corroboration to the valuation of positions with similar characteristics, risks and components, or comparison to an alternative pricing source, such as a discounted cash flow model. The Company's valuation committee, comprised of members of senior management and risk management, provides oversight and overall responsibility for the internal control processes and procedures related to fair value measurements.

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The following is a description of the valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less. Actively traded money market funds are measured at their net asset value and classified as Level I.

Financial Instruments and Other Inventory Positions Owned

The Company records financial instruments and other inventory positions owned and financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial condition with unrealized gains and losses reflected on the consolidated statements of operations.

Equity securities – Exchange traded equity securities are valued based on quoted prices from the exchange for identical assets or liabilities as of the period-end date. To the extent these securities are actively traded and valuation adjustments are not applied, they are categorized as Level I. Non-exchange traded equity securities (principally hybrid preferred securities) are measured primarily using broker quotations, prices observed for recently executed market transactions and internally-developed fair value estimates based on observable inputs and are categorized within Level II of the fair value hierarchy.

Convertible securities – Convertible securities are valued based on observable trades, when available. Accordingly, these convertible securities are categorized as Level II.

Corporate fixed income securities – Fixed income securities include corporate bonds which are valued based on recently executed market transactions of comparable size, internally-developed fair value estimates based on observable inputs, or broker quotations. Accordingly, these corporate bonds are categorized as Level II.

Taxable municipal securities – Taxable municipal securities are valued using recently executed observable trades or market price quotations and therefore are generally categorized as Level II. Certain illiquid taxable municipal securities are valued using market data for comparable securities (maturity and sector) and management judgment to infer an appropriate current yield or other model-based valuation techniques deemed appropriate by management based on the specific nature of the individual security and are therefore categorized as Level III.

Tax-exempt municipal securities – Tax-exempt municipal securities are valued using recently executed observable trades or market price quotations and therefore are generally categorized as Level II. Certain illiquid tax-exempt municipal securities are valued using market data for comparable securities (maturity and sector) and management judgment to infer an appropriate current yield or other model-based valuation techniques deemed appropriate by management based on the specific nature of the individual security and are therefore categorized as Level III.

Short-term municipal securities – Short-term municipal securities include auction rate securities, variable rate demand notes, and other short-term municipal securities. Variable rate demand notes and other short-term municipal securities are valued using recently executed observable trades or market price quotations and therefore are generally categorized as Level II. Auction rate securities with limited liquidity are categorized as Level III and are valued using discounted cash flow models with unobservable inputs such as the Company's expected recovery rate on the securities.

Mortgage-backed securities – Mortgage-backed securities are valued using observable trades, when available. Certain mortgage-backed securities are valued using models where inputs to the model are directly observable in the market, or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. These mortgage-backed securities are categorized as Level II. Other mortgage-backed securities, which are principally collateralized by residential mortgages, have experienced low volumes of executed transactions resulting in less observable transaction data. Certain mortgage-backed securities collateralized by residential mortgages are valued using cash flow models that utilize unobservable inputs including credit default rates, prepayment rates, loss severity and valuation yields. As judgment is used to determine the range of these inputs, these mortgage-backed securities are categorized as Level III.

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U.S. government agency securities – U.S. government agency securities include agency debt bonds and mortgage bonds. Agency debt bonds are valued by using either direct price quotes or price quotes for comparable bond securities and are categorized as Level II. Mortgage bonds include bonds secured by mortgages, mortgage pass-through securities, agency collateralized mortgage-obligation (“CMO”) securities and agency interest-only securities. Mortgage pass-through securities, CMO securities and interest-only securities are valued using recently executed observable trades or other observable inputs, such as prepayment speeds and therefore are generally categorized as Level II. Mortgage bonds are valued using observable market inputs, such as market yields ranging from 180-300 basis points (“bps”) on spreads over U.S. treasury securities, or models based upon prepayment expectations ranging from 8%-20% conditional prepayment rate (“CPR”). These securities are categorized as Level II.

U.S. government securities – U.S. government securities include highly liquid U.S. treasury securities which are generally valued using quoted market prices and therefore categorized as Level I. The Company does not transact in securities of countries other than the U.S. government.

Derivatives – Derivative contracts include interest rate swaps, interest rate locks, credit default swap index contracts, U.S. treasury bond and Eurodollar futures and equity option contracts. These instruments derive their value from underlying assets, reference rates, indices or a combination of these factors. The Company's equity option derivative contracts are valued based on quoted prices from the exchange for identical assets or liabilities as of the period-end date. To the extent these contracts are actively traded and valuation adjustments are not applied, they are categorized as Level I. The Company's credit default swap index contracts are valued using market price quotations and are classified as Level II. The majority of the Company's interest rate derivative contracts, including both interest rate swaps and interest rate locks, are valued using market standard pricing models based on the net present value of estimated future cash flows. The valuation models used do not involve material subjectivity as the methodologies do not entail significant judgment and the pricing inputs are market observable, including contractual terms, yield curves and measures of volatility. These instruments are classified as Level II within the fair value hierarchy. Certain interest rate locks transact in less active markets and were valued using valuation models that included the previously mentioned observable inputs and certain unobservable inputs that required significant judgment, such as the premium over the MMD curve. These instruments are classified as Level III.

Investments

The Company's investments valued at fair value include equity investments in private companies and partnerships, investments in registered mutual funds, warrants of public and private companies and private company debt. Investments in registered mutual funds are valued based on quoted prices on active markets and classified as Level I. Company-owned warrants, which have a cashless exercise option, are valued based upon the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and certain unobservable inputs. The Company applies a liquidity discount to the value of its warrants in public and private companies. For warrants in private companies, valuation adjustments, based upon management's judgment, are made to account for differences between the measured security and the stock volatility factors of comparable companies. Company-owned warrants are reported as Level III assets. Investments in private companies are valued based on an assessment of each underlying security, considering rounds of financing, third party transactions and market-based information, including comparable company transactions, trading multiples (e.g., multiples of revenue and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA")) and changes in market outlook, among other factors. These securities are generally categorized as Level III.

Fair Value Option – The fair value option permits the irrevocable fair value option election on an instrument-by-instrument basis at initial recognition of an asset or liability or upon an event that gives rise to a new

basis of accounting for that instrument. The fair value option was elected for certain merchant banking and other investments at inception to reflect economic events in earnings on a timely basis. Merchant banking and other equity investments of \$18.2 million and \$19.7 million, included within investments on the consolidated statements of financial condition, are accounted for at fair value and are classified as Level III assets at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The realized and unrealized gains from fair value changes included in earnings as a result of electing to apply the fair value option to certain financial assets were \$0.3 million and \$0.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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The following table summarizes quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Company's Level III financial instruments as of March 31, 2016:

	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average
Assets:				
Financial instruments and other inventory positions owned:				
Municipal securities:				
Tax-exempt securities	Discounted cash flow	Debt service coverage ratio (2)	5 - 60%	19.4%
Short-term securities	Discounted cash flow	Expected recovery rate (% of par) (2)	66 - 94%	91.0%
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Collateralized by residential mortgages	Discounted cash flow	Credit default rates (3)	2 - 8%	4.2%
		Prepayment rates (4)	3 - 25%	7.9%
		Loss severity (3)	20 - 95%	65.8%
		Valuation yields (3)	2 - 7%	5.0%
Derivative contracts:				
Interest rate locks	Discounted cash flow	Premium over the MMD curve (1)	6.5 bps	6.5 bps
Investments at fair value:				
Equity securities in private companies	Market approach	Revenue multiple (2)	2 - 5 times	4.0 times
		EBITDA multiple (2)	10 - 12 times	10.4 times
Liabilities:				
Financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased:				
Derivative contracts:				
Interest rate locks	Discounted cash flow	Premium over the MMD curve (1)	3 - 51 bps	15.3 bps

Sensitivity of the fair value to changes in unobservable inputs:

(1) Significant increase/(decrease) in the unobservable input in isolation would result in a significantly lower/(higher) fair value measurement.

(2) Significant increase/(decrease) in the unobservable input in isolation would result in a significantly higher/(lower) fair value measurement.

Significant changes in any of these inputs in isolation could result in a significantly different fair value. Generally, (3) a change in the assumption used for credit default rates is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the assumption used for the loss severity and a directionally inverse change in the assumption for valuation yields.

The potential impact of changes in prepayment rates on fair value is dependent on other security-specific factors, such as the par value and structure. Changes in the prepayment rates may result in directionally similar or (4) directionally inverse changes in fair value depending on whether the security trades at a premium or discount to the par value.

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The following table summarizes the valuation of the Company's financial instruments by pricing observability levels defined in FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurement" ("ASC 820") as of March 31, 2016:

(Dollars in thousands)	Level I	Level II	Level III	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting (1)	Total
Assets:					
Financial instruments and other inventory positions owned:					
Corporate securities:					
Equity securities	\$4,031	\$760	\$—	\$—	\$4,791
Convertible securities	—	17,039	—	—	17,039
Fixed income securities	—	59,735	—	—	59,735
Municipal securities:					
Taxable securities	—	125,692	—	—	125,692
Tax-exempt securities	—	508,042	1,177	—	509,219
Short-term securities	—	71,416	748	—	72,164
Mortgage-backed securities	—	—	117,891	—	117,891
U.S. government agency securities	—	155,894	—	—	155,894
Derivative contracts	87	451,217	5	(411,816)	39,493
Total financial instruments and other inventory positions owned	4,118	1,389,795	119,821	(411,816)	1,101,918
Cash equivalents	766	—	—	—	766
Investments at fair value	36,922	—	110,477	—	147,399
Total assets	\$41,806	\$1,389,795	\$230,298	\$(411,816)	\$1,250,083
Liabilities:					
Financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased:					
Corporate securities:					
Equity securities	\$17,837	\$4,112	\$—	\$—	\$21,949
Fixed income securities	—	43,553	—	—	43,553
U.S. government agency securities	—	13,584	—	—	13,584
U.S. government securities	180,462	—	—	—	180,462
Derivative contracts	—	428,343	5,408	(428,646)	5,105
Total financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased	\$198,299	\$489,592	\$5,408	\$(428,646)	\$264,653

(1) Represents cash collateral and the impact of netting on a counterparty basis. The Company had no securities posted as collateral to its counterparties.

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The following table summarizes the valuation of the Company's financial instruments by pricing observability levels defined in ASC 820 as of December 31, 2015:

(Dollars in thousands)	Level I	Level II	Level III	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting (1)	Total
Assets:					
Financial instruments and other inventory positions owned:					
Corporate securities:					
Equity securities	\$7,569	\$1,936	\$—	\$—	\$9,505
Convertible securities	—	18,460	—	—	18,460
Fixed income securities	—	48,654	—	—	48,654
Municipal securities:					
Taxable securities	—	105,775	5,816	—	111,591
Tax-exempt securities	—	415,789	1,177	—	416,966
Short-term securities	—	32,348	720	—	33,068
Mortgage-backed securities	—	670	121,124	—	121,794
U.S. government agency securities	—	188,140	—	—	188,140
U.S. government securities	7,729	—	—	—	7,729
Derivative contracts	164	412,299	—	(377,436)	35,027
Total financial instruments and other inventory positions owned	15,462	1,224,071	128,837	(377,436)	990,934
Cash equivalents	130,138	—	—	—	130,138
Investments at fair value	34,874	—	107,907	—	142,781
Total assets	\$180,474	\$1,224,071	\$236,744	\$(377,436)	\$1,263,853
Liabilities:					
Financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased:					
Corporate securities:					
Equity securities	\$13,489	\$2,251	\$—	\$—	\$15,740
Fixed income securities	—	39,909	—	—	39,909
U.S. government agency securities	—	21,267	—	—	21,267
U.S. government securities	159,037	—	—	—	159,037
Derivative contracts	149	387,351	7,148	(391,446)	3,202
Total financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased	\$172,675	\$450,778	\$7,148	\$(391,446)	\$239,155

(1) Represents cash collateral and the impact of netting on a counterparty basis. The Company had no securities posted as collateral to its counterparties.

The Company's Level III assets were \$230.3 million and \$236.7 million, or 18.4 percent and 18.7 percent of financial instruments measured at fair value at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The value of transfers between levels are recognized at the beginning of the reporting period. There were \$14.3 million of transfers of

financial assets out of Level III for the three months ended March 31, 2016, of which \$9.1 million primarily related to the deconsolidation of certain investment partnerships as discussed in Note 2, and \$5.2 million related to taxable municipal securities for which valuation inputs became observable. There were no other significant transfers between Level I, Level II or Level III for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

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The following tables summarize the changes in fair value associated with Level III financial instruments held at the beginning or end of the periods presented:

	Balance at			Transfers		Realized	Unrealized	Balance	Unrealized
(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,	Purchases	Sales	in	out	gains/ (losses)	gains/ (losses)	at March 31,	gains/ (losses) for assets/ liabilities held at
	2015					(1)	(1)	2016	March 31, 2016 (1)
Assets:									
Financial instruments and other inventory positions owned:									
Municipal securities:									
Taxable securities	\$ 5,816	\$—	\$(611)	\$ —	\$(5,216)	\$ 11	\$—	\$—	\$—
Tax-exempt securities	1,177	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,177	—
Short-term securities	720	—	—	—	—	—	28	748	28
Mortgage-backed securities	121,124	26,519	(27,213)	—	—	1,067	(3,606)	117,891	(730)
Derivative contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5
Total financial instruments and other inventory positions owned	128,837	26,519	(27,824)	—	(5,216)	1,078	(3,573)	119,821	(697)
Investments at fair value	107,907	9,301	—	—	(9,088)	—	2,357	110,477	2,357
Total assets	\$ 236,744	\$ 35,820	\$(27,824)	\$ —	\$(14,304)	\$ 1,078	\$(1,216)	\$ 230,298	\$ 1,660
Liabilities:									
Financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased:									
Derivative contracts	\$ 7,148	\$—	\$(9,882)	\$ —	\$—	\$ 9,882	\$(1,740)	\$ 5,408	\$ 4,534
Total financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased	\$ 7,148	\$—	\$(9,882)	\$ —	\$—	\$ 9,882	\$(1,740)	\$ 5,408	\$ 4,534

Realized and unrealized gains/(losses) related to financial instruments, with the exception of customer matched-book derivatives, are reported in institutional brokerage on the consolidated statements of operations.

(1) Realized and unrealized gains/(losses) related to customer matched-book derivatives are reported in investment banking. Realized and unrealized gains/(losses) related to investments are reported in investment banking revenues or investment income on the consolidated statements of operations.

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	Balance at		Transfers		Realized	Unrealized	Balance	Unrealized	
(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,	Purchases	Sales	in	out	gains/	gains/	at	
	2014			in	out	(losses) (1)	(losses) (1)	March 31,	
								March 31,	
								2015 (1)	
Assets:									
Financial instruments and other inventory positions owned:									
Municipal securities:									
Tax-exempt securities	\$ 1,186	\$—	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$—	\$(10)	\$ 1,176	\$(10)
Short-term securities	720	—	—	—	—	—	—	720	—
Mortgage-backed securities	124,749	119,826	(98,947)	—	—	2,490	(241)	147,877	517
Derivative contracts	140	520	—	—	—	(520)	1,082	1,222	1,222
Total financial instruments and other inventory positions owned	126,795	120,346	(98,947)	—	—	1,970	831	150,995	1,729
Investments at fair value	74,165	—	(182)	—	—	182	13,303	87,468	13,303
Total assets	\$ 200,960	\$ 120,346	\$(99,129)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,152	\$ 14,134	\$ 238,463	\$ 15,032
Liabilities:									
Financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased:									
Derivative contracts	\$ 7,822	\$(5,814)	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	—\$ 5,814	\$ 404	\$ 8,226	\$ 4,318
Total financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased	\$ 7,822	\$(5,814)	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	—\$ 5,814	\$ 404	\$ 8,226	\$ 4,318

Realized and unrealized gains/(losses) related to financial instruments, with the exception of customer matched-book derivatives, are reported in institutional brokerage on the consolidated statements of operations.

(1) Realized and unrealized gains/(losses) related to customer matched-book derivatives are reported in investment banking. Realized and unrealized gains/(losses) related to investments are reported in investment banking revenues or investment income on the consolidated statements of operations.

The carrying values of the Company's cash, securities either purchased or sold under agreements to resell, receivables and payables either from or to customers and brokers, dealers and clearing organizations and short-term financings approximate fair value due to their liquid or short-term nature.

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Note 6 Variable Interest Entities

The Company has investments in and/or acts as the managing partner of various partnerships, limited liability companies, or registered mutual funds. These entities were established for the purpose of investing in securities of public or private companies, or municipal debt obligations, or providing financing to senior living facilities, and were initially financed through the capital commitments or seed investments of the members.

VIEs are entities in which equity investors lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities. The determination as to whether an entity is a VIE is based on the structure and nature of each entity. The Company also considers other characteristics such as the power through voting rights or similar rights to direct the activities of an entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and how the entity is financed.

The Company is required to consolidate all VIEs for which it is considered to be the primary beneficiary. The determination as to whether the Company is considered to be the primary beneficiary is based on whether the Company has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Effective January 1, 2016, the Company adopted ASU 2015-02. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2015-02, the primary beneficiary analysis differed for entities which qualified for the deferral under previous consolidation guidance (i.e., asset managers and investment companies). For these entities, the Company was considered to be the primary beneficiary if it absorbed a majority of the VIE's expected losses, received a majority of the VIE's expected residual returns, or both.

Consolidated VIEs

The Company's consolidated VIEs at March 31, 2016 include certain alternative asset management funds in which the Company has an investment and as the managing partner, is deemed to have both the power to direct the most significant activities of the funds and the right to receive benefits (or the obligation to absorb losses) that could potentially be significant to these funds. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2015-02, these entities lacked the characteristics of a VIE and were consolidated as voting interest entities.

The following table presents information about the carrying value of the assets and liabilities of the VIEs which are consolidated by the Company and included on the consolidated statements of financial condition at March 31, 2016. The assets can only be used to settle the liabilities of the respective VIE, and the creditors of the VIEs do not have recourse to the general credit of the Company. The assets and liabilities are presented prior to consolidation and thus a portion of these assets and liabilities are eliminated in consolidation.

(Dollars in thousands)	Alternative Asset Management Funds
Assets:	
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	\$ 46,753
Financial instruments and other inventory positions owned and pledged as collateral	349,618
Investments	89,068
Other assets	9,819

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Total assets	\$ 495,258
Liabilities:	
Short-term financing	\$ 179,236
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	89,245
Financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased	74,112
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	9,526
Total liabilities	\$ 352,119

The Company has investments in a grantor trust which was established as part of a nonqualified deferred compensation plan. The Company is the primary beneficiary of the grantor trust. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of the grantor trust are consolidated by the Company on the consolidated statements of financial condition. See Note 17 for additional information on the nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

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Nonconsolidated VIEs

The Company determined it is not the primary beneficiary of certain VIEs and accordingly does not consolidate them. These VIEs had net assets approximating \$0.9 billion and \$0.4 billion at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The Company's exposure to loss from these VIEs is \$12.4 million, which is the carrying value of its capital contributions recorded in investments on the consolidated statements of financial condition at March 31, 2016. The Company had no liabilities related to these VIEs at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Furthermore, the Company has not provided financial or other support to these VIEs that it was not previously contractually required to provide as of March 31, 2016.

Note 7 Receivables from and Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Receivable arising from unsettled securities transactions	\$46,753	\$ 62,105
Deposits paid for securities borrowed	63,819	47,508
Receivable from clearing organizations	5,068	3,155
Deposits with clearing organizations	60,877	27,019
Securities failed to deliver	6,341	2,100
Other	2,921	6,062
Total receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	\$ 185,779	\$ 147,949

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Payable arising from unsettled securities transactions	\$ 161,648	\$ 34,445
Payable to clearing organizations	65	3,115
Securities failed to receive	3,196	4,468
Other	6,022	6,103
Total payable to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	\$ 170,931	\$ 48,131

Deposits paid for securities borrowed approximate the market value of the securities. Securities failed to deliver and receive represent the contract value of securities that have not been delivered or received by the Company on settlement date.

Note 8 Collateralized Securities Transactions

The Company's financing and customer securities activities involve the Company using securities as collateral. In the event that the counterparty does not meet its contractual obligation to return securities used as collateral (e.g., pursuant to the terms of a repurchase agreement), or customers do not deposit additional securities or cash for margin when required, the Company may be exposed to the risk of reacquiring the securities or selling the securities at unfavorable market prices in order to satisfy its obligations to its customers or counterparties. The Company seeks to control this risk by monitoring the market value of securities pledged or used as collateral on a daily basis and requiring adjustments in the event of excess market exposure. The Company also uses unaffiliated third party custodians to administer the underlying collateral for the majority of its short-term financing to mitigate risk.

In a reverse repurchase agreement the Company purchases financial instruments from a seller, typically in exchange for cash, and agrees to resell the same or substantially the same financial instruments to the seller at a stated price plus accrued interest in the future. In a repurchase agreement, the Company sells financial instruments to a buyer, typically for cash, and agrees to repurchase the same or substantially the same financial instruments from the buyer at a stated price plus accrued interest at a future date. Even though repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements involve the legal transfer of ownership of financial instruments, they are accounted for as financing arrangements because they require the financial instruments to be repurchased or resold at maturity of the agreement.

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In a securities borrowed transaction, the Company borrows securities from a counterparty in exchange for cash. When the Company returns the securities, the counterparty returns the cash. Interest is generally paid periodically over the life of the transaction.

In the normal course of business, the Company obtains securities purchased under agreements to resell, securities borrowed and margin agreements on terms that permit it to repledge or resell the securities to others, typically pursuant to repurchase agreements. The Company obtained securities with a fair value of approximately \$184.7 million and \$185.8 million at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, of which \$174.6 million and \$175.8 million, respectively, had been pledged or otherwise transferred to satisfy its commitments under financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased.

The following is a summary of the Company's securities sold under agreements to repurchase ("Repurchase Liabilities"), the fair market value of collateral pledged and the interest rate charged by the Company's counterparty, which is based on LIBOR plus an applicable margin, as of March 31, 2016:

(Dollars in thousands)	Repurchase Liabilities	Fair Market Value	Interest Rate
Term up to 30 day maturities:			
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 32,685	\$47,153	2.18 - 2.37%
On demand maturities:			
U.S. government agency securities	1,912	2,020	0.65%
U.S. government securities	18,947	18,732	0.10%
	\$ 53,544	\$67,905	

Reverse repurchase agreements, repurchase agreements and securities borrowed and loaned are reported on a net basis by counterparty when a legal right of offset exists. The following table provides information about the offsetting of these instruments and related collateral amounts at March 31, 2016:

(Dollars in thousands)	Gross Amount	Offset on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	Net Amounts Presented on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	Gross Amounts Not Offset on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	Collateral Received (1)	Net Amount
Description	Gross Recognized Assets	Statements of Financial Condition	Statements of Financial Condition	Financial Condition		
Reverse repurchase agreements	\$ 119,084	\$ (1,912)	\$ 117,172	\$—(117,172)		\$ —
Securities borrowed (3)	63,819	—	63,819	—(63,819)		\$ —
	Gross Amount	Net Amount	Gross Amount Not Offset			
	Offset on the	Presented on the	on the			
		the	Consolidated			

(Dollars in thousands)	Gross Recognized Liabilities	Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	Statements of Financial Condition	
				Financial Collateral	Net Amount
Description				Pledged Instruments (2)	
Repurchase agreements	\$ 53,544	\$ (1,912)	\$ 51,632	\$—(51,632)	\$ —

(1) Includes securities received by the Company from the counterparty. These securities are not included on the consolidated statements of financial condition unless there is an event of default.

(2) Includes the fair value of securities pledged by the Company to the counterparty. These securities are included on the consolidated statements of financial condition unless the Company defaults.

(3) Deposits paid for securities borrowed are included in receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations on the consolidated statements of financial condition. See Note 7 for additional information on receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations.

There were no gross amounts offset on the consolidated statements of financial condition for reverse repurchase agreements, securities borrowed or repurchase agreements at December 31, 2015, as a legal right of offset did not exist. The Company had no outstanding securities lending arrangements as of March 31, 2016 or December 31, 2015. See Note 4 for information related to the Company's offsetting of derivative contracts.

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Note 9 Investments

The Company's investments include investments in private companies and partnerships, registered mutual funds, warrants of public and private companies and private company debt.

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Investments at fair value	\$147,399	\$ 142,781
Investments at cost	2,892	3,299
Investments accounted for under the equity method	13,410	17,781
Total investments	163,701	163,861

Less investments attributable to noncontrolling interests (1)	(33,562)	(40,069)
	\$130,139	\$ 123,792

(1) Noncontrolling interests are attributable to third party ownership in a consolidated merchant banking fund.

At March 31, 2016, investments carried on a cost basis had an estimated fair market value of \$4.8 million. Because valuation estimates were based upon management's judgment, investments carried at cost would be categorized as Level III assets in the fair value hierarchy, if they were carried at fair value.

Investments accounted for under the equity method include general and limited partnership interests. The carrying value of these investments is based on the investment vehicle's net asset value. The net assets of investment partnerships consist of investments in both marketable and non-marketable securities. The underlying investments held by such partnerships are valued based on the estimated fair value determined by management in our capacity as general partner or investor and, in the case of investments in unaffiliated investment partnerships, are based on financial statements prepared by the unaffiliated general partners.

Note 10 Other Assets

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Net deferred income tax assets	\$60,018	\$ 66,810
Fee receivables	16,858	18,362
Accrued interest receivables	7,236	6,145
Forgivable loans, net	10,682	10,234
Income tax receivables	10,946	—
Prepaid expenses	7,590	6,161
Other	18,114	11,490
Total other assets	\$131,444	\$ 119,202

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Note 11 Goodwill and Intangible Assets

(Dollars in thousands)	Capital Asset		Total
	Markets	Management	
Goodwill			
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$21,132	\$ 196,844	\$217,976
Goodwill acquired	71,900	—	71,900
Measurement period adjustment	(14)	—	(14)
Balance at March 31, 2016	\$93,018	\$ 196,844	\$289,862
Intangible assets			
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$8,256	\$ 22,274	\$30,530
Intangible assets acquired	14,597	—	14,597
Measurement period adjustment	14	—	14
Amortization of intangible assets	(1,909)	(1,387)	(3,296)
Balance at March 31, 2016	\$20,958	\$ 20,887	\$41,845

The addition of goodwill and intangible assets during the three months ended March 31, 2016 related to the acquisition of Simmons, as discussed in Note 3. Management identified \$14.6 million of intangible assets, consisting of customer relationships (\$13.8 million) and the Simmons trade name (\$0.8 million), which will be amortized over a weighted average life of 2.0 years and 5.0 years, respectively.

The following table summarizes the future aggregate amortization expense of the Company's intangible assets with determinable lives for the years ended:

(Dollars in thousands)

Remainder of 2016	\$12,180
2017	12,183
2018	6,516
2019	6,009
2020	1,427
Thereafter	670
Total	\$38,985

Note 12 Short-Term Financing

(Dollars in thousands)	Outstanding Balance		Weighted Average Interest Rate	
	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Commercial paper (secured)	\$279,807	\$ 276,894	1.88%	1.74%
Prime broker arrangement	179,236	169,296	1.18%	1.07%
Total short-term financing	\$459,043	\$ 446,190		

The Company issues secured commercial paper to fund a portion of its securities inventory. The commercial paper notes ("CP Notes") can be issued with maturities of 27 days to 270 days from the date of issuance. The CP Notes are issued under three separate programs, CP Series A, CP Series II A and CP Series III A, and are secured by different

inventory classes. As of March 31, 2016, the weighted average maturity of CP Series A, CP Series II A and CP Series III A was 67 days, 6 days and 26 days, respectively. The CP Notes are interest bearing or sold at a discount to par with an interest rate based on LIBOR plus an applicable margin. CP Series III A includes a covenant that requires the Company's U.S. broker dealer subsidiary to maintain excess net capital of \$120 million.

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The Company has established an arrangement to obtain financing with a prime broker related to its municipal bond funds. Financing under this arrangement is secured by certain securities, primarily municipal securities, and collateral limitations could reduce the amount of funding available under this arrangement. The prime broker financing activities are recorded net of receivables from trading activity. The funding is at the discretion of the prime broker subject to a notice period.

The Company has committed short-term bank line financing available on a secured basis and uncommitted short-term bank line financing available on both a secured and unsecured basis. The Company uses these credit facilities in the ordinary course of business to fund a portion of its daily operations and the amount borrowed under these credit facilities varies daily based on the Company's funding needs.

The Company's committed short-term bank line financing at March 31, 2016 consisted of a one-year \$250 million committed revolving credit facility with U.S. Bank, N.A., which was renewed in December 2015. Advances under this facility are secured by certain marketable securities. The facility includes a covenant that requires the Company's U.S. broker dealer subsidiary to maintain minimum net capital of \$120 million, and the unpaid principal amount of all advances under this facility will be due on December 17, 2016. The Company pays a nonrefundable commitment fee on the unused portion of the facility on a quarterly basis. At March 31, 2016, the Company had no advances against this line of credit.

The Company's uncommitted secured lines at March 31, 2016 totaled \$185 million with two banks and are dependent on having appropriate collateral, as determined by the bank agreement, to secure an advance under the line. The availability of the Company's uncommitted lines are subject to approval by the individual banks each time an advance is requested and may be denied. At March 31, 2016, the Company had no advances against these lines of credit.

Note 13 Senior Notes

The Company has entered into variable and fixed rate senior notes with certain entities advised by Pacific Investment Management Company ("PIMCO"). The following table presents the outstanding balance by note class at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

	Outstanding Balance	
	March 31,	December 31,
(Dollars in thousands)	2016	2015
Class A Notes	\$50,000	\$ 50,000
Class C Notes	125,000	125,000
Total senior notes	\$ 175,000	\$ 175,000

On October 8, 2015, the Company entered into a second amended and restated note purchase agreement ("Second Amended and Restated Note Purchase Agreement") under which the Company issued \$125 million of fixed rate Class C Notes. The Class C Notes bear interest at an annual fixed rate of 5.06 percent, payable semi-annually and mature on October 9, 2018. The variable rate Class A Notes bear interest at a rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 3.00 percent, adjusted and payable quarterly and mature on May 31, 2017. The unpaid principal amounts are due in full on the respective maturity dates and may not be prepaid by the Company.

The Second Amended and Restated Note Purchase Agreement includes customary events of default and covenants that, among other things, require the Company to maintain a minimum consolidated tangible net worth and regulatory

net capital, limit the Company's leverage ratio and require the Company to maintain a minimum ratio of operating cash flow to fixed charges. With respect to the net capital covenant, the Company's U.S. broker dealer subsidiary is required to maintain minimum net capital of \$120 million. At March 31, 2016, the Company was in compliance with all covenants.

The senior notes are recorded at amortized cost. As of March 31, 2016, the carrying value of the variable rate Class A Notes approximated fair value. As of March 31, 2016, the fair value of the fixed rate Class C Notes was approximately \$128.4 million.

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Note 14 Contingencies and Commitments

Legal Contingencies

The Company has been named as a defendant in various legal actions, including complaints and litigation and arbitration claims, arising from its business activities. Such actions include claims related to securities brokerage and investment banking activities, and certain class actions that primarily allege violations of securities laws and seek unspecified damages, which could be substantial. Also, the Company is involved from time to time in investigations and proceedings by governmental agencies and self-regulatory organizations (“SROs”) which could result in adverse judgments, settlement, penalties, fines or other relief.

The Company has established reserves for potential losses that are probable and reasonably estimable that may result from pending and potential legal actions, investigations and regulatory proceedings. In many cases, however, it is inherently difficult to determine whether any loss is probable or even possible or to estimate the amount or range of any potential loss, particularly where proceedings may be in relatively early stages or where plaintiffs are seeking substantial or indeterminate damages. Matters frequently need to be more developed before a loss or range of loss can reasonably be estimated.

Given uncertainties regarding the timing, scope, volume and outcome of pending and potential legal actions, investigations and regulatory proceedings and other factors, the amounts of reserves and ranges of reasonably possible losses are difficult to determine and of necessity subject to future revision. Subject to the foregoing, management of the Company believes, based on currently available information, after consultation with outside legal counsel and taking into account its established reserves, that pending legal actions, investigations and regulatory proceedings will be resolved with no material adverse effect on the consolidated statements of financial condition, results of operations or cash flows of the Company. However, if during any period a potential adverse contingency should become probable or resolved for an amount in excess of the established reserves, the results of operations and cash flows in that period and the financial condition as of the end of that period could be materially adversely affected. In addition, there can be no assurance that material losses will not be incurred from claims that have not yet been brought to the Company’s attention or are not yet determined to be reasonably possible.

Several class action complaints were brought on behalf of a purported class of state, local and municipal government entities in connection with the bidding or sale of municipal investment contracts and municipal derivative products directly from one of the defendants or through a broker, from January 1, 1992, to the present. The complaints, which have been consolidated into a single nationwide class action entitled *In re Municipal Derivatives Antitrust Litigation*, MDL No. 1950 (Master Docket No. 08-2516), allege antitrust violations and are pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York under the multi-district litigation rules. The consolidated complaint seeks unspecified treble damages under Section 1 of the Sherman Act. Several California municipalities also brought separate class action complaints in California federal court, and approximately eighteen California municipalities and two New York municipalities filed individual lawsuits that are not as part of class actions, all of which have since been transferred to the Southern District of New York and consolidated for pretrial purposes. All three sets of complaints assert similar claims under federal (and for the California and New York plaintiffs, state) antitrust claims. With respect to *In re Municipal Derivatives Antitrust Litigation*, Piper Jaffray entered into a settlement agreement with class representatives in the amount of \$9.8 million to settle the MDL class action. This expense was incurred in the third quarter of 2015, and the settlement is subject to final court approval after notice to the class. Litigation in the separate California and New York individual cases is ongoing.

Operating Lease Commitments

The Company leases office space throughout the United States and in a limited number of foreign countries where the Company's international operations reside. Aggregate minimum lease commitments under operating leases as of March 31, 2016 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Remainder of 2016	\$ 11,837
2017	14,025
2018	12,935
2019	11,285
2020	10,779
Thereafter	26,078
	\$86,939

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Note 15 Restructuring

The Company incurred pre-tax restructuring charges of \$6.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 within the Capital Markets segment. The charges included severance, benefits and outplacement costs of \$5.4 million and contract termination costs of \$0.6 million primarily in conjunction with the Simmons acquisition discussed in Note 3.

Note 16 Shareholders' Equity

Share Repurchases

Effective August 14, 2015, the Company's board of directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$150.0 million in common shares through September 30, 2017. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company repurchased 351,791 shares at an average price of \$35.14 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$12.4 million related to this authorization. The Company has \$119.2 million remaining under this authorization.

The Company also purchases shares of common stock from restricted stock award recipients upon the award vesting as recipients sell shares to meet their employment tax obligations. The Company purchased 169,282 shares and 178,928 shares, or \$7.1 million and \$9.9 million of the Company's common stock for this purpose during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Issuance of Shares

The Company issues common shares out of treasury stock as a result of employee restricted share vesting and exercise transactions as discussed in Note 17. During the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company issued 476,062 shares and 518,106 shares, respectively, related to these obligations.

Noncontrolling Interests

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Piper Jaffray Companies, its wholly owned subsidiaries and other entities in which the Company has a controlling financial interest. Noncontrolling interests represent equity interests in consolidated entities that are not attributable, either directly or indirectly, to Piper Jaffray Companies. Noncontrolling interests include the minority equity holders' proportionate share of the equity in a merchant banking fund of \$34.9 million, a municipal bond fund with limited employee investors of \$7.9 million and a senior living fund aggregating \$5.0 million as of March 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2015, noncontrolling interests included the minority equity holders' proportionate share of the equity in a merchant banking fund of \$31.8 million, a municipal bond fund with limited employee investors of \$7.0 million and private investment vehicles aggregating \$10.4 million.

Ownership interests in entities held by parties other than the Company's common shareholders are presented as noncontrolling interests within shareholders' equity, separate from the Company's own equity. Revenues, expenses and net income or loss are reported on the consolidated statements of operations on a consolidated basis, which includes amounts attributable to both the Company's common shareholders and noncontrolling interests. Net income or loss is then allocated between the Company and noncontrolling interests based upon their relative ownership interests. Net income applicable to noncontrolling interests is deducted from consolidated net income to determine net income applicable to the Company. There was no other comprehensive income or loss attributed to noncontrolling interests for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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The following table presents the changes in shareholders' equity for the three months ended March 31, 2016:

	Common Shares	Common Shareholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Shareholders' Equity
(Amounts in thousands, except share amounts)	Outstanding	Equity	Interests	Equity
Balance at December 31, 2015	13,311,016	\$ 783,659	\$ 49,161	\$ 832,820
Net income	—	2,437	749	3,186
Amortization/issuance of restricted stock	—	37,120	—	37,120
Issuance of common stock as deal consideration for Simmons	25,525	2,647	—	2,647
Issuance of treasury shares for restricted stock vestings	450,537	—	—	—
Repurchase of common stock through share repurchase program	(351,791)	(12,364)	—	(12,364)
Repurchase of common stock for employee tax withholding	(169,282)	(7,081)	—	(7,081)
Reduced tax benefit from stock-based compensation	—	(895)	—	(895)
Shares reserved/issued for director compensation	1,780	60	—	60
Other comprehensive loss	—	(403)	—	(403)
Deconsolidation of investment partnerships (1)	—	—	(9,415)	(9,415)
Fund capital contributions, net	—	—	7,262	7,262
Balance at March 31, 2016	13,267,785	\$ 805,180	\$ 47,757	\$ 852,937

(1) The Company deconsolidated certain investment partnerships upon adoption of ASU 2015-02. See Note 2 for further discussion.

Note 17 Compensation Plans

Stock-Based Compensation Plans

The Company maintains one stock-based compensation plan, the Piper Jaffray Companies Amended and Restated 2003 Annual and Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "Incentive Plan"). The Company's equity awards are recognized on the consolidated statements of operations at grant date fair value over the service period of the award, net of estimated forfeitures.

The following table provides a summary of the Company's outstanding Incentive Plan equity awards (in shares or units) as of March 31, 2016:

Restricted Stock	
Annual grants	1,332,725
Sign-on grants	370,899
Simmons deal consideration (1)	1,146,596
	2,850,220

Restricted Stock Units

Market condition leadership grants 356,242

Stock Options 146,560

(1) The Company issued restricted stock as part of deal consideration for Simmons. See Note 3 for further discussion.

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Incentive Plan

The Incentive Plan permits the grant of equity awards, including restricted stock, restricted stock units and non-qualified stock options, to the Company's employees and directors for up to 8.2 million shares of common stock (0.9 million shares remained available for future issuance under the Incentive Plan as of March 31, 2016). The Company believes that such awards help align the interests of employees and directors with those of shareholders and serve as an employee retention tool. The Incentive Plan provides for accelerated vesting of awards if there is a severance event, a change in control of the Company (as defined in the Incentive Plan), in the event of a participant's death, and at the discretion of the compensation committee of the Company's board of directors.

Restricted Stock Awards

Restricted stock grants are valued at the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant and are amortized over the related requisite service period. The Company grants shares of restricted stock to current employees as part of year-end compensation ("Annual Grants") and as a retention tool. Employees may also receive restricted stock upon initial hiring or as a retention award ("Sign-on Grants").

The Company's Annual Grants are made each year in February. Annual Grants vest ratably over three years in equal installments. The Annual Grants provide for continued vesting after termination of employment, so long as the employee does not violate certain post-termination restrictions set forth in the award agreement or any agreements entered into upon termination. The Company determined the service inception date precedes the grant date for the Annual Grants, and that the post-termination restrictions do not meet the criteria for an in-substance service condition, as defined by FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718, "Compensation – Stock Compensation" ("ASC 718"). Accordingly, restricted stock granted as part of the Annual Grants is expensed in the one-year period in which those awards are deemed to be earned, which is generally the calendar year preceding the February grant date. For example, the Company recognized compensation expense during fiscal 2015 for its February 2016 Annual Grant. If an equity award related to the Annual Grants is forfeited as a result of violating the post-termination restrictions, the lower of the fair value of the award at grant date or the fair value of the award at the date of forfeiture is recorded within the consolidated statements of operations as a reversal of compensation expense.

Sign-on Grants are used as a recruiting tool for new employees and are issued to current employees as a retention tool. These awards have both cliff and ratable vesting terms, and the employees must fulfill service requirements in exchange for rights to the awards. Compensation expense is amortized on a straight-line basis from the grant date over the requisite service period, generally one to five years. Employees forfeit unvested shares upon termination of employment and a reversal of compensation expense is recorded.

Annually, the Company grants stock to its non-employee directors. The stock-based compensation paid to non-employee directors is fully expensed on the grant date and included within outside services expense on the consolidated statements of operations.

Restricted Stock Units

The Company grants restricted stock units to its leadership team ("Leadership Grants"). The units will vest and convert to shares of common stock at the end of each 36-month performance period only if the Company's stock performance satisfies predetermined market conditions over the performance period. Under the terms of the grants, the number of units that will vest and convert to shares will be based on the Company's stock performance achieving specified

market conditions during each performance period as described below. Compensation expense is amortized on a straight-line basis over the three-year requisite service period based on the fair value of the award on the grant date. The market condition must be met for the awards to vest and compensation cost will be recognized regardless if the market condition is satisfied. Employees forfeit unvested share units upon termination of employment with a corresponding reversal of compensation expense.

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Up to 50 percent of the award can be earned based on the Company's total shareholder return relative to members of a predetermined peer group and up to 50 percent of the award can be earned based on the Company's total shareholder return. The fair value of the awards on the grant date was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation with the following assumptions:

Grant Year	Risk-free Interest Rate	Expected Stock Price Volatility
2015	0.90%	29.8%
2014	0.82%	41.3%
2013	0.40%	44.0%

Because a portion of the award vesting depends on the Company's total shareholder return relative to a peer group, the valuation modeled the performance of the peer group as well as the correlation between the Company and the peer group. The expected stock price volatility assumptions were determined using historical volatility as correlation coefficients can only be developed through historical volatility. The risk-free interest rates were determined based on three-year U.S. Treasury bond yields.

Stock Options

The Company previously granted options to purchase Piper Jaffray Companies common stock to employees and non-employee directors in fiscal years 2004 through 2008. Employee and director options were expensed by the Company on a straight-line basis over the required service period, based on the estimated fair value of the award on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model. As described above pertaining to the Company's Annual Grants of restricted shares, stock options granted to employees were expensed in the calendar year preceding the annual February grant date. For example, the Company recognized compensation expense during fiscal 2007 for its February 2008 option grant. The maximum term of the stock options granted to employees and directors is ten years. The Company has not granted stock options since 2008.

Inducement Plan

The Company established the 2016 Employment Inducement Award Plan (the "Inducement Plan") in conjunction with the acquisition of Simmons. The Company will grant \$11.6 million (up to 400,000 shares) in restricted stock under the Inducement Plan on May 15, 2016.

Stock-Based Compensation Activity

The Company recorded total compensation expense of \$10.0 million and \$13.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to employee restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards. Total compensation cost includes year-end compensation for Annual Grants and the amortization of Sign-on and Leadership Grants, less forfeitures. Forfeitures were immaterial for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The tax benefit related to stock-based compensation costs totaled \$3.9 million and \$5.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's unvested restricted stock (including the restricted stock issued as part of the deal consideration for Simmons) under the Incentive Plan:

Unvested	Weighted Average
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	Restricted Stock (in Shares)	Grant Date Fair Value
December 31, 2015	1,287,915	\$ 46.20
Granted	2,042,264	41.84
Vested	(476,062)	46.32
Canceled	(3,897)	46.09
March 31, 2016	2,850,220	\$ 43.06

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The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's unvested restricted stock units under the Incentive Plan:

	Unvested Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
December 31, 2015	356,242	\$ 22.18
Granted	—	—
Vested	—	—
Canceled	—	—
March 31, 2016	356,242	\$ 22.18

As of March 31, 2016, there was \$59.3 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted stock and restricted stock units expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.7 years.

The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's outstanding stock options:

	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
December 31, 2015	157,201	\$ 50.35	1.6	\$—
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	—	—		
Canceled	—	—		
Expired	(10,641)	47.85		
March 31, 2016	146,560	\$ 50.53	1.7	\$ 542,334
Options exercisable at March 31, 2016	146,560	\$ 50.53	1.7	\$ 542,334

As of March 31, 2016, there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options expected to be recognized over future years.

The intrinsic value of options exercised was \$0.7 million and the resulting tax benefit realized was \$0.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015. There were no options exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2016.

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Deferred Compensation Plans

The Company maintains various deferred compensation arrangements for employees.

The nonqualified deferred compensation plan is an unfunded plan which allows certain highly compensated employees, at their election, to defer a percentage of their base salary, commissions and/or cash bonuses. The deferrals vest immediately and are non-forfeitable. The amounts deferred under this plan are held in a grantor trust. The Company invests, as a principal, in investments to economically hedge its obligation under the nonqualified deferred compensation plan. Investments in the grantor trust, consisting of mutual funds, totaled \$20.7 million and \$14.6 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and are included in investments on the consolidated statements of financial condition. The compensation deferred by the employees is expensed in the period earned. The deferred compensation liability was \$20.6 million and \$14.5 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Changes in the fair value of the investments made by the Company are reported in investment income and changes in the corresponding deferred compensation liability are reflected as compensation and benefits expense on the consolidated statements of operations.

The Piper Jaffray Companies Mutual Fund Restricted Share Investment Plan is a fully funded deferred compensation plan which allows eligible employees to elect to receive a portion of the incentive compensation they would otherwise receive in the form of restricted stock, instead in restricted mutual fund shares ("MFRS Awards") of investment funds. MFRS Awards are awarded to qualifying employees in February of each year, and represent a portion of their compensation for performance in the preceding year similar to the Company's Annual Grants. MFRS Awards vest ratably over three years in equal installments and provide for continued vesting after termination of employment so long as the employee does not violate certain post-termination restrictions set forth in the award agreement or any agreement entered into upon termination. Forfeitures are recorded as a reduction of compensation and benefits expense within the consolidated statements of operations.

The Company has also granted MFRS Awards to new employees as a recruiting tool. Employees must fulfill service requirements in exchange for rights to the awards. Compensation expense from these awards will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of two to five years.

The Company recorded total compensation expense of \$3.4 million and \$8.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to employee MFRS Awards. Total compensation cost includes year-end compensation for MFRS Awards and the amortization of sign-on MFRS Awards, less forfeitures. Forfeitures were immaterial for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. MFRS Awards are owned by employee recipients and as such are not included on the consolidated statements of financial condition.

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Note 18 Earnings Per Share

The Company calculates earnings per share using the two-class method. Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income/(loss) applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies' common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Net income/(loss) applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies' common shareholders represents net income/(loss) applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies reduced by the allocation of earnings to participating securities. Losses are not allocated to participating securities. All of the Company's unvested restricted shares are deemed to be participating securities as they are eligible to share in the profits (e.g., receive dividends) of the Company. The Company's unvested restricted stock units are not participating securities as they are not eligible to share in the profits of the Company. Diluted earnings per common share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average outstanding shares to assume conversion of all potentially dilutive stock options.

The computation of earnings per share is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)	2016	2015
Net income applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies	\$2,437	\$16,972
Earnings allocated to participating securities (1)	(313)	(1,162)
Net income applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies' common shareholders (2)	\$2,124	\$15,810

Shares for basic and diluted calculations:

Average shares used in basic computation	13,160	15,294
Stock options	12	38
Average shares used in diluted computation	13,172	15,332

Earnings per common share:

Basic	\$0.16	\$1.03
Diluted	\$0.16	\$1.03

Represents the allocation of earnings to participating securities. Losses are not allocated to participating securities.

(1) Participating securities include all of the Company's unvested restricted shares. The weighted average participating shares outstanding were 1,938,759 and 1,126,906 for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(2) Net income/(loss) applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies' common shareholders for diluted and basic EPS may differ under the two-class method as a result of adding the effect of the assumed exercise of stock options to dilutive shares outstanding, which alters the ratio used to allocate earnings to Piper Jaffray Companies' common shareholders and participating securities for purposes of calculating diluted and basic EPS.

The anti-dilutive effects from stock options were immaterial for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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Note 19 Segment Reporting

Basis for Presentation

The Company structures its segments primarily based upon the nature of the financial products and services provided to customers and the Company's management organization. The Company evaluates performance and allocates resources based on segment pre-tax operating income or loss and segment pre-tax operating margin. Revenues and expenses directly associated with each respective segment are included in determining their operating results. Other revenues and expenses that are not directly attributable to a particular segment are allocated based upon the Company's allocation methodologies, including each segment's respective net revenues, use of shared resources, headcount or other relevant measures. Segment assets are based on those directly associated with each segment, and include an allocation of certain assets based on the most relevant measures applicable, including headcount and other factors. The substantial majority of the Company's net revenues and long-lived assets are located in the U.S.

Reportable segment financial results are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2016	2015
Capital Markets		
Investment banking		
Financing		
Equities	\$6,566	\$36,007
Debt	15,972	20,988
Advisory services	81,629	30,498
Total investment banking	104,167	87,493
Institutional sales and trading		
Equities	19,669	18,905
Fixed income	17,054	21,217
Total institutional sales and trading	36,723	40,122
Management and performance fees	965	1,407
Investment income	2,086	14,705
Long-term financing expenses	(2,292)	(1,560)
Net revenues	141,649	142,167
Operating expenses (1)	138,855	116,203
Segment pre-tax operating income	\$2,794	\$25,964
Segment pre-tax operating margin	2.0 %	18.3 %

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(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended		
	March 31,		
	2016	2015	
Asset Management			
Management and performance fees			
Management fees	\$12,883	\$19,107	
Performance fees	—	8	
Total management and performance fees	12,883	19,115	
Investment income/(loss)	(976)	589
Net revenues	11,907	19,704	
Operating expenses (1)	11,259	14,376	
Segment pre-tax operating income	\$648	\$5,328	
Segment pre-tax operating margin	5.4	%	27.0 %
Total			
Net revenues	\$153,556	\$161,871	
Operating expenses (1)	150,114	130,579	
Pre-tax operating income	\$3,442	\$31,292	
Pre-tax operating margin	2.2	%	19.3 %

(1) Operating expenses include intangible asset amortization expense as set forth in the table below:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months	
	Ended	
	March 31,	
	2016	2015
Capital Markets	\$1,909	\$263
Asset Management	1,387	1,510
Total intangible asset amortization expense	\$3,296	\$1,773

Reportable segment assets are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Capital Markets	\$1,925,541	\$1,870,272
Asset Management	252,874	268,246
	\$2,178,415	\$2,138,518

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Piper Jaffray Companies

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

Note 20 Net Capital Requirements and Other Regulatory Matters

Piper Jaffray is registered as a securities broker dealer with the SEC and is a member of various SROs and securities exchanges. The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) serves as Piper Jaffray’s primary SRO. Piper Jaffray is subject to the uniform net capital rule of the SEC and the net capital rule of FINRA. Piper Jaffray has elected to use the alternative method permitted by the SEC rule, which requires that it maintain minimum net capital of the greater of \$1.0 million or 2 percent of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions, as such term is defined in the SEC rule. Under its rules, FINRA may prohibit a member firm from expanding its business or paying dividends if resulting net capital would be less than 5 percent of aggregate debit balances. Advances to affiliates, repayment of subordinated debt, dividend payments and other equity withdrawals by Piper Jaffray are subject to certain notification and other provisions of SEC and FINRA rules.

At March 31, 2016, net capital calculated under the SEC rule was \$215.0 million, and exceeded the minimum net capital required under the SEC rule by \$214.0 million.

The Company’s committed short-term credit facility and its senior notes include covenants requiring Piper Jaffray to maintain minimum net capital of \$120 million. CP Notes issued under CP Series III A include a covenant that requires Piper Jaffray to maintain excess net capital of \$120 million.

Piper Jaffray Ltd. and SCIL, broker dealer subsidiaries registered in the United Kingdom, are subject to the capital requirements of the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority. As of March 31, 2016, Piper Jaffray Ltd. and SCIL were in compliance with the capital requirements of the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority.

Piper Jaffray Hong Kong Limited is licensed by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission, which is subject to the liquid capital requirements of the Securities and Futures (Financial Resources) Rule promulgated under the Securities and Futures Ordinance. At March 31, 2016, Piper Jaffray Hong Kong Limited was in compliance with the liquid capital requirements of the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission.

Note 21 Income Taxes

The Company's effective income tax rate, excluding noncontrolling interests, for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was 9.5 percent, compared to 35.9 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The effective income tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was unusually low due to the impact of tax-exempt municipal interest income representing a larger proportion of pre-tax income.

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ITEM MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF
2. OPERATIONS.

The following information should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes and exhibits included elsewhere in this report. Certain statements in this report may be considered forward-looking. Statements that are not historical or current facts, including statements about beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements other than historical information or statements of current condition and may relate to our future plans and objectives and results, and also may include our belief regarding the effect of various legal proceedings, as set forth under "Legal Proceedings" in Part I, Item 3 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 and in our subsequent reports filed with the SEC. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, and important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated, including those factors discussed below under "External Factors Impacting Our Business" as well as the factors identified under "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, as updated in our subsequent reports filed with the SEC. These reports are available at our Web site at www.piperjaffray.com and at the SEC Web site at www.sec.gov. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update them in light of new information or future events.

Explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We have included financial measures that are not prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). These non-GAAP financial measures include adjustments to exclude (1) revenues and expenses related to noncontrolling interests, (2) amortization of intangible assets related to acquisitions, (3) compensation from acquisition-related agreements and (4) restructuring and acquisition integration costs. These adjustments affect the following financial measures: net revenues, compensation expenses, non-compensation expenses, net income applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies, earnings per diluted common share, return on average common shareholders' equity, segment net revenues, segment operating expenses, segment pre-tax operating income and segment pre-tax operating margin. Management believes that presenting these results and measures on an adjusted basis in conjunction with U.S. GAAP measures provides the most meaningful basis for comparison of our operating results across periods.

Executive Overview

Our business principally consists of providing investment banking, institutional brokerage, asset management and related financial services to corporations, private equity groups, public entities, non-profit entities and institutional investors in the United States and Europe. We operate through two reportable business segments: Capital Markets and Asset Management. Refer to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 for a full description of our business.

Over the last twelve months, we have made significant progress on our growth strategy, primarily by expanding into new industry sectors within equity capital markets and the expansion of our fixed income middle market sales platform. The following is a summary of our most recent significant activity:

As part of our strategy to expand our investment banking business into the energy sector and grow our advisory business, on February 26, 2016, we completed the purchase of Simmons & Company International ("Simmons"), an employee-owned investment bank and broker dealer focused on the energy industry.

In the second quarter of 2015, we began expansion of our financial institutions group through significant hiring in our Capital Markets segment.

On September 30, 2015, we acquired the assets of River Branch Holdings LLC ("River Branch"), an equity investment banking boutique focused on the financial institutions sector. The acquisition further strengthened our mergers and acquisitions leadership in the middle markets and adds investment banking resources dedicated to banks, thrifts, and depository institutions, building upon the recent expansion of our financial institutions group.

On October 9, 2015, we completed the acquisition of BMO Capital Markets GKST Inc. ("BMO GKST"), a municipal bond sales, trading and origination business of BMO Financial Corp. This acquisition expanded our fixed income institutional sales, trading and underwriting platforms. Additionally, it strengthened our strategic analytic and advisory capabilities, and supports our growing equity financial institutions group with their coverage of bank clients.

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For more information on our acquisitions, see Note 3 of our accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements included in this report. We incurred \$6.8 million of restructuring, integration and transaction costs in the three months ended March 31, 2016 principally related to the Simmons acquisition. We expect to incur additional restructuring and integration costs related to Simmons in the second quarter of 2016.

Results for the three months ended March 31, 2016

Net income applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies in the first quarter of 2016 was \$2.4 million, or \$0.16 per diluted common share, compared with \$17.0 million, or \$1.03 per diluted common share, for the prior-year period. For the twelve months ended March 31, 2016, we generated a rolling twelve month return on average common shareholders' equity of 4.7 percent, compared with 7.8 percent for the rolling twelve months ended March 31, 2015. Net revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were \$153.6 million, a decrease of 5.1 percent from \$161.9 million reported in the year-ago period, as higher advisory services revenues were more than offset by declines in equity and debt financing revenues, asset management revenues and investment income. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, non-compensation expenses were \$45.7 million, up 31.6 percent compared with \$34.7 million in the first quarter of 2015. Non-compensation expenses in the first quarter of 2016 included restructuring and integration costs, intangible amortization expense and other incremental costs related to our recent acquisitions of Simmons, BMO GKST and River Branch.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016, adjusted net income applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies was \$10.6 million⁽¹⁾, or \$0.70⁽¹⁾ per diluted common share, compared with \$18.8 million⁽¹⁾, or \$1.14⁽¹⁾ per diluted common share, for the prior-year period. For the twelve months ended March 31, 2016, we generated an adjusted rolling twelve month return on average common shareholders' equity of 7.2 percent⁽²⁾, compared with 8.8 percent⁽²⁾ for rolling twelve months ended March 31, 2015. Adjusted net revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were \$152.2 million⁽¹⁾, a decrease of 2.3 percent from \$155.7 million⁽¹⁾ reported in the year-ago period. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, adjusted non-compensation expenses were \$35.0 million⁽¹⁾, up 10.6 percent from \$31.6 million⁽¹⁾ for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

(1) Reconciliation of U.S. GAAP to adjusted non-GAAP financial information

(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
Net revenues:		
Net revenues – U.S. GAAP basis	\$ 153,556	\$ 161,871
Adjustments:		
Revenue related to noncontrolling interests	(1,349)	(6,132)
Adjusted net revenues	\$ 152,207	\$ 155,739
Non-compensation expenses:		
Non-compensation expenses – U.S. GAAP basis	\$ 45,678	\$ 34,722
Adjustments:		
Non-compensation expenses related to noncontrolling interests	(600)	(1,302)
Restructuring and integration costs	(6,773)	—
Amortization of intangible assets related to acquisitions	(3,296)	(1,773)
Adjusted non-compensation expenses	\$ 35,009	\$ 31,647
Net income applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies:		
Net income applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies – U.S. GAAP basis	\$ 2,437	\$ 16,972

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Adjustments:

Compensation from acquisition-related agreements	2,020	764
Restructuring and integration costs	4,138	—
Amortization of intangible assets related to acquisitions	2,014	1,083
Adjusted net income applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies	\$10,609	\$18,819

Earnings per diluted common share:

Earnings per diluted common share – U.S. GAAP basis	\$0.16	\$1.03
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Adjustments:

Compensation from acquisition-related agreements	0.13	0.05
Restructuring and integration costs	0.27	—
Amortization of intangible assets related to acquisitions	0.13	0.07
Adjusted earnings per diluted common share	\$0.70	\$1.14

Adjusted return on average common shareholders' equity is computed by dividing adjusted net income applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies for the last 12 months by average monthly common shareholders' equity. For a detailed explanation of the components of adjusted net income, see "Reconciliation of U.S. GAAP to adjusted non-GAAP financial information" in footnote (1).

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External Factors Impacting Our Business

Performance in the financial services industry in which we operate is highly correlated to the overall strength of economic conditions and financial market activity. Overall market conditions are a product of many factors, which are beyond our control and mostly unpredictable. These factors may affect the financial decisions made by investors, including their level of participation in the financial markets. In turn, these decisions may affect our business results. With respect to financial market activity, our profitability is sensitive to a variety of factors, including the demand for investment banking services as reflected by the number and size of equity and debt financings and merger and acquisition transactions, the volatility of the equity and fixed income markets, changes in interest rates (especially rapid and extreme changes) and credit spreads, overall market liquidity, the level and shape of various yield curves, the volume and value of trading in securities, overall equity valuations, and the demand for asset management services.

Factors that differentiate our business within the financial services industry may also affect our financial results. For example, our capital markets business focuses on a middle-market clientele in specific industry sectors. If the business environment for our focus sectors is impacted disproportionately as compared to the economy as a whole, our business and results of operations will be negatively impacted. In addition, our business could be affected differently than overall market trends. Given the variability of the capital markets and securities businesses, our earnings may fluctuate significantly from period to period, and results for any individual period should not be considered indicative of future results.

Outlook for the remainder of 2016

We continue to encounter mixed signals relative to the strength of the recovery for the U.S. economy. In 2016, we believe the U.S. economy will continue its sluggish growth pattern. Risks to continued growth include, among other factors, ongoing or accelerating weakness in major international economies and significant geopolitical events (including terrorism) or conflicts, which could adversely impact the rate of growth in the U.S. and could inject volatility into the U.S. equity and debt markets. The 2016 U.S. presidential election also could influence the volatility or direction of markets based on investors' assessment of the outcome and the overall political outlook in the United States.

Equity markets experienced several periods of heightened volatility during the first quarter of 2016 which adversely impacted equity capital raising, and may incur additional bouts of volatility during the year given the mixed outlook for the U.S. economy coupled with global economic and geopolitical risks. While higher volatility typically benefits our equity sales and trading business, market volatility as experienced in the first quarter or prolonged market correction may be disruptive to our capital raising activities. If volatility subsides for a period of time, we may expect to see stronger capital raising activity emerge prior to year-end.

We saw a constructive start to the year in the municipal market with market-wide municipal issuance volumes up sequentially from the fourth quarter of 2015. We believe that municipal debt underwriting activity for the remainder of 2016 is sustainable at current levels or higher, as a lower interest rate environment generally drives refinancing activity and results in an accommodative market for our services. Fixed income client trading activity was relatively strong in the first quarter of 2016, however, periods of interest rate uncertainty may reduce activity in our fixed income institutional brokerage business. We generally anticipate maintaining a conservative bias in managing our inventories and hedging strategies as we assess the quality and direction of the market on an ongoing basis.

Asset management revenues will continue to be affected by broad market trends (e.g., passive versus active management), and dependent upon valuations and our investment performance, all of which can impact the amount of net flows of assets under management. Our exposure to energy through a dedicated energy fund, our MLP strategies and energy holdings in our domestic strategies, has adversely impacted our assets under management. Sharp fluctuations in the price of oil may continue to increase the volatility of energy-related equity holdings in 2016. A stabilization or a steady improvement of oil prices would have a beneficial impact on our business.

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Results of Operations

To provide comparative information of our operating results for the periods presented, a discussion of adjusted segment results follows the discussion of our total consolidated U.S. GAAP results. Our adjusted segment results exclude certain revenue and expenses required under U.S. GAAP. See the sections titled "Explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" and "Segment Performance" in this Item 2 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for additional discussion and reconciliations.

Financial Summary for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015

The following table provides a summary of the results of our operations on a U.S. GAAP basis and the results of our operations as a percentage of net revenues for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended			As a Percentage of Net Revenues for the Three Months Ended	
	March 31,		2015	March 31,	
	2016	2015		2016	2015
(Dollars in thousands)			v2015		
Revenues:					
Investment banking	\$ 103,938	\$ 87,077	19.4 %	67.7 %	53.8 %
Institutional brokerage	32,049	36,036	(11.1)	20.9	22.3
Asset management	13,848	20,522	(32.5)	9.0	12.7
Interest	8,829	12,205	(27.7)	5.7	7.5
Investment income	937	12,591	(92.6)	0.6	7.8
Total revenues	159,601	168,431	(5.2)	103.9	104.1
Interest expense	6,045	6,560	(7.9)	3.9	4.1
Net revenues	153,556	161,871	(5.1)	100.0	100.0
Non-interest expenses:					
Compensation and benefits	104,436	95,857	8.9	68.0	59.2
Outside services	8,451	8,184	3.3	5.5	5.1
Occupancy and equipment	7,718	6,783	13.8	5.0	4.2
Communications	7,330	6,328	15.8	4.8	3.9
Marketing and business development	7,004	6,982	0.3	4.6	4.3
Trade execution and clearance	1,762	1,997	(11.8)	1.1	1.2
Restructuring and integration costs	6,773	—	N/M	4.4	—
Intangible asset amortization expense	3,296	1,773	85.9	2.1	1.1
Other operating expenses	3,344	2,675	25.0	2.2	1.7
Total non-interest expenses	150,114	130,579	15.0	97.8	80.7
Income before income tax expense	3,442	31,292	(89.0)	2.2	19.3
Income tax expense	256	9,490	(97.3)	0.2	5.9

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Net income	3,186	21,802	(85.4)	2.1	13.5
Net income applicable to noncontrolling interests	749	4,830	(84.5)	0.5	3.0
Net income applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies	\$2,437	\$16,972	(85.6)%	1.6	% 10.5 %
N/M – Not meaningful					

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For the three months ended March 31, 2016, we recorded net income applicable to Piper Jaffray Companies of \$2.4 million. Net revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were \$153.6 million, a 5.1 percent decrease compared to \$161.9 million in the year-ago period. In the first quarter of 2016, investment banking revenues were \$103.9 million, compared with \$87.1 million in the prior-year period, as higher advisory services revenues were partially offset by a decline in equity and debt financing revenues. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, institutional brokerage revenues decreased to \$32.0 million, compared with \$36.0 million in the first quarter of 2015, due to lower fixed income institutional brokerage revenues. In the first quarter of 2016, asset management fees of \$13.8 million were down 32.5 percent compared with \$20.5 million in the first quarter of 2015 due primarily to lower management fees from both our value equity and master limited partnership ("MLP") product offerings resulting from decreased assets under management. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, net interest income was \$2.8 million, compared with \$5.6 million in the prior-year period. The decrease primarily resulted from the liquidation of our municipal bond fund with outside investors in the second half of 2015, and additional interest expense on our senior notes due to an increase in the amount of debt outstanding and a higher interest rate as we shifted from variable to fixed rate through our refinancing in late 2015. In the first quarter of 2016, investment income was \$0.9 million, compared with \$12.6 million in the prior-year period, as we experienced higher investment gains on our firms investments in the first quarter of 2015. Non-interest expenses were \$150.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, up 15.0 percent compared to \$130.6 million in the prior year. The first quarter of 2016 included additional compensation expenses from business expansion over the past year, \$6.8 million of acquisition-related restructuring and integration costs, and an additional \$1.5 million of intangible amortization expense resulting from our recent acquisitions.

Consolidated Non-Interest Expenses

Compensation and Benefits – Compensation and benefits expenses, which are the largest component of our expenses, include salaries, incentive compensation, benefits, stock-based compensation, employment taxes, income associated with the forfeiture of stock-based compensation and other employee costs. A portion of compensation expense is comprised of variable incentive arrangements, including discretionary incentive compensation, the amount of which fluctuates in proportion to the level of business activity, increasing with higher revenues and operating profits. Other compensation costs, primarily base salaries and benefits, are more fixed in nature. The timing of incentive compensation payments, which generally occur in February, has a greater impact on our cash position and liquidity than is reflected on our consolidated statements of operations.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016, compensation and benefits expenses increased to \$104.4 million, compared with \$95.9 million in the corresponding period of 2015. Compensation and benefits expenses as a percentage of net revenues was 68.0 percent in the first quarter of 2016, compared with 59.2 percent in the first quarter of 2015. The increased compensation ratio was attributable to significant hiring efforts surrounding our financial institutions group as well as a change in our mix of revenues, as we recorded significantly higher advisory revenues in the first quarter of 2016, which have a higher payout rate.

Outside Services – Outside services expenses include securities processing expenses, outsourced technology functions, outside legal fees, fund expenses associated with our consolidated alternative asset management funds and other professional fees. Outside services expenses were \$8.5 million in the first quarter of 2016, compared with \$8.2 million in the corresponding period of 2015. Excluding the portion of expenses from non-controlled equity interests in our consolidated alternative asset management funds, outside services expenses increased 10.9 percent due primarily to higher professional fees.

Occupancy and Equipment – For the three months ended March 31, 2016, occupancy and equipment expenses increased 13.8 percent to \$7.7 million, compared with \$6.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The

increase was primarily the result of incremental occupancy expenses from our acquisitions of River Branch and BMO GKST completed during the third and fourth quarters of 2015, respectively, and our acquisition of Simmons completed during the first quarter of 2016.

Communications – Communication expenses include costs for telecommunication and data communication, primarily consisting of expenses for obtaining third party market data information. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, communication expenses increased 15.8 percent to \$7.3 million, compared with \$6.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, due to higher market data services, resulting in part from our financial institutions group expansion, and additional headcount associated with our acquisitions of River Branch, BMO GKST, and Simmons.

Marketing and Business Development – Marketing and business development expenses include travel and entertainment costs, advertising and third party marketing fees. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, marketing and business development expenses were \$7.0 million, flat compared with the corresponding period of 2015.

Trade Execution and Clearance – For the three months ended March 31, 2016, trade execution and clearance expenses were \$1.8 million, compared with \$2.0 million in the corresponding period of 2015.

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Restructuring and Integration Costs – In the first quarter of 2016, we recorded restructuring and integration costs of \$6.8 million primarily related to the acquisition of Simmons. The expenses consisted of \$5.4 million of severance, benefits and outplacement costs, \$0.8 million of transaction costs, and \$0.6 million of contract termination costs. We expect to incur additional restructuring and integration costs related to Simmons in the second quarter of 2016.

Intangible Asset Amortization Expense – Intangible asset amortization expense includes the amortization of definite-lived intangible assets consisting of customer relationships and the Simmons trade name. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, intangible asset amortization expense was \$3.3 million, compared with \$1.8 million in the three months ended March 31, 2015. The increase was due to incremental intangible amortization expense for the acquisitions of River Branch and BMO GKST, as well as incremental intangible asset amortization expense related to identifiable intangible assets associated with the acquisition of Simmons.

Other Operating Expenses – Other operating expenses include insurance costs, license and registration fees, expenses related to our charitable giving program and litigation-related expenses, which consist of the amounts we reserve and/or pay out related to legal and regulatory matters. Other operating expenses were \$3.3 million in the first quarter of 2016, compared with \$2.7 million in the first quarter of 2015. The increase was due to incremental expenses associated with the acquisitions of River Branch, BMO GKST, and Simmons.

Income Taxes – For the three months ended March 31, 2016, our provision for income taxes was \$0.3 million equating to an effective tax rate, excluding noncontrolling interests, of 9.5 percent, compared with \$9.5 million in the prior-year period equating to an effective tax rate, excluding noncontrolling interests, of 35.9 percent. The reduced effective tax rate was due to the impact of tax-exempt municipal interest income representing a larger proportion of pre-tax income.

Segment Performance

We measure financial performance by business segment. Our two reportable segments are Capital Markets and Asset Management. We determined these segments based upon the nature of the financial products and services provided to customers and our management organization. Segment pre-tax operating income and segment pre-tax operating margin are used to evaluate and measure segment performance by our chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance in relation to our competitors. Revenues and expenses directly associated with each respective segment are included in determining segment operating results. Revenues and expenses that are not directly attributable to a particular segment are allocated based upon our allocation methodologies, generally based on each segment's respective net revenues, use of shared resources, headcount or other relevant measures.

Throughout this section, we have presented segment results on both a U.S. GAAP and non-GAAP basis. Management believes that presenting adjusted segment pre-tax operating income and adjusted segment pre-tax operating margin in conjunction with the U.S. GAAP measures provides a more meaningful basis for comparison of its operating results and underlying trends between periods.

Adjusted segment pre-tax operating income and adjusted segment pre-tax operating margin exclude (1) revenues and expenses related to noncontrolling interests, (2) amortization of intangible assets related to acquisitions, (3) compensation from acquisition-related agreements and (4) restructuring and acquisition integration costs. For U.S. GAAP purposes, these items are included in each of their respective line items on the consolidated statements of operations.

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Capital Markets

The following table sets forth the Capital Markets adjusted segment financial results and adjustments necessary to reconcile to our consolidated U.S. GAAP pre-tax operating income and pre-tax operating margin for the periods presented:

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,				2015			
	Total Adjusted	Adjustments (1)		U.S. GAAP	Total Adjusted	Adjustments (1)		U.S. GAAP
		Noncontrolling Interests	Other Adjustments			Noncontrolling Interests	Other Adjustments	
Investment banking								
Financing								
Equities	\$6,566	\$—	\$—	\$6,566	\$36,007	\$—	\$—	\$36,007
Debt	15,972	—	—	15,972	20,988	—	—	20,988
Advisory services	81,629	—	—	81,629	30,498	—	—	30,498
Total investment banking	104,167	—	—	104,167	87,493	—	—	87,493
Institutional sales and trading								
Equities	19,669	—	—	19,669	18,905	—	—	18,905
Fixed income	17,054	—	—	17,054	21,217	—	—	21,217
Total institutional sales and trading	36,723	—	—	36,723	40,122	—	—	40,122
Management and performance fees	965	—	—	965	1,407	—	—	1,407
Investment income	737	1,349	—	2,086	8,573	6,132	—	14,705
Long-term financing expenses	(2,292)	—	—	(2,292)	(1,560)	—	—	(1,560)
Net revenues	140,300	1,349	—	141,649	136,035	6,132	—	142,167
Operating expenses	126,276	600	11,979	138,855	113,601	1,302	1,300	116,203
Segment pre-tax operating income	\$14,024	\$749	\$(11,979)	\$2,794	\$22,434	\$4,830	\$(1,300)	\$25,964
Segment pre-tax operating margin	10.0 %			2.0 %	16.5 %			18.3 %

The following is a summary of the adjustments needed to reconcile our consolidated U.S. GAAP segment pre-tax (1) operating income and segment pre-tax operating margin to the adjusted segment pre-tax operating income and adjusted segment pre-tax operating margin:

Noncontrolling interests – The impacts of consolidating noncontrolling interests in our alternative asset management funds and private equity investment vehicles are not included in adjusted segment pre-tax operating income and adjusted segment pre-tax operating margin.

Other adjustments – The following table sets forth the items not included in adjusted segment pre-tax operating income and adjusted segment pre-tax operating margin for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in thousands)	2016	2015
Compensation from acquisition-related agreements	\$3,306	\$1,037
Restructuring and integration costs	6,764	—
Amortization of intangible assets related to acquisitions	1,909	263
	\$11,979	\$1,300

Capital Markets adjusted net revenues were \$140.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared with \$136.0 million in the prior-year period.

Investment banking revenues comprise all of the revenues generated through equity and debt financing and advisory services activities, which include mergers and acquisitions, equity private placements, debt advisory, and municipal financial advisory transactions. To assess the profitability of investment banking, we aggregate investment banking fees with the net interest income or expense associated with these activities.

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In the first quarter of 2016, investment banking revenues increased 19.1 percent to \$104.2 million, compared with \$87.5 million in the corresponding period of the prior year. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, equity financing revenues were \$6.6 million, a decrease of 81.8 percent compared with \$36.0 million in the prior-year period, due to fewer completed transactions and lower revenue per transaction as market volatility negatively impacted the volume of equity capital raising in the market. During the first quarter of 2016, we completed 7 equity financings, raising \$1.2 billion for our clients, compared with 35 equity financings, raising \$6.5 billion for our clients in the comparable year-ago period. Debt financing revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2016 were \$16.0 million, down 23.9 percent compared with \$21.0 million in the year-ago period, due to lower public finance revenues from fewer completed transactions as municipal issuance volumes decreased compared to the first quarter of 2015. During the first quarter of 2016, we completed 103 negotiated municipal issues with a total par value of \$2.6 billion, compared with 142 negotiated municipal issues with a total par value of \$3.7 billion during the prior-year period. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, advisory services revenues were \$81.6 million, up significantly compared to \$30.5 million in the first quarter of 2015, due to more completed transactions and higher revenue per transaction. We completed 36 transactions with an aggregate enterprise value of \$5.9 billion in the first quarter of 2016, compared with 16 transactions with an aggregate enterprise value of \$1.8 billion in the first quarter of 2015.

Institutional sales and trading revenues comprise all of the revenues generated through trading activities, which consist of facilitating customer trades, executing competitive municipal underwritings and our strategic trading activities in municipal bonds, mortgage-backed securities and U.S. government agency securities. To assess the profitability of institutional brokerage activities, we aggregate institutional brokerage revenues with the net interest income or expense associated with financing, economically hedging and holding long or short inventory positions. Our results may vary from quarter to quarter as a result of changes in trading margins, trading gains and losses, net interest spreads, trading volumes and the timing of transactions based on market opportunities.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016, adjusted institutional brokerage revenues were \$36.7 million, compared with \$40.1 million in the prior-year period. Equity institutional brokerage revenues increased 4.0 percent to \$19.7 million in the first quarter of 2016, compared with \$18.9 million in the corresponding period of 2015. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, adjusted fixed income institutional brokerage revenues were \$17.1 million, down 19.6 percent compared with \$21.2 million in the prior-year period, due to lower trading gains as volatility in credit spreads during the quarter negatively impacted certain asset classes. This decline was partially offset by incremental revenues associated with our acquisition of BMO GKST.

Management and performance fees include the fees generated from our municipal bond, merchant banking and senior living funds with outside investors. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, management and performance fees were \$1.0 million, compared with \$1.4 million in the prior-year period. In the third quarter of 2015, we closed the municipal bond fund and completed its liquidation in October 2015.

Adjusted investment income includes realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments in our merchant banking fund, municipal bond fund, and other firm investments. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, adjusted investment income was \$0.7 million, compared to \$8.6 million in the corresponding period of 2015. In the first quarter of 2015, we recorded higher gains on these investments.

Long-term financing expenses primarily represent interest paid on our senior notes. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, long-term financing expenses were \$2.3 million, compared with \$1.6 million in the prior-year period, as we increased the amount of outstanding principal on our senior notes in the fourth quarter of 2015 from \$125 million to \$175 million.

Capital Markets adjusted segment pre-tax operating margin for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was 10.0 percent, compared with 16.5 percent for the corresponding period of 2015. The decrease in adjusted pre-tax operating margin was primarily due to additional expenses associated with our financial institutions group expansion and recent acquisitions, as well as an increased compensation ratio resulting from a change in our mix of revenues. Revenue production from these growth initiatives often takes time to ramp to full productivity, which negatively impacts operating margin.

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Asset Management

The following table sets forth the Asset Management segment financial results and adjustments necessary to reconcile to our consolidated U.S. GAAP pre-tax operating income and pre-tax operating margin for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016			2015		
	Total Adjusted	Adjustments (1) Non-Controlling Interest Adjustments	U.S. GAAP	Total Adjusted	Adjustments (1) Non-Controlling Interest Adjustments	U.S. GAAP
(Dollars in thousands)						
Management fees						
Value equity	\$7,713	\$—	\$7,713	\$10,859	\$—	\$10,859
MLP	5,170	—	5,170	8,248	—	8,248
Total management fees	12,883	—	12,883	19,107	—	19,107
Performance fees						
Value equity	—	—	—	8	—	8
MLP	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total performance fees	—	—	—	8	—	8
Total management and performance fees	12,883	—	12,883	19,115	—	19,115
Investment income/(loss)	(976)	—	(976)	589	—	589
Total net revenues	11,907	—	11,907	19,704	—	19,704
Operating expenses	9,863	— 1,396	11,259	12,652	— 1,724	14,376
Segment pre-tax operating income/(loss)	\$2,044	\$— (1,396)	\$648	\$7,052	\$— (1,724)	\$5,328
Segment pre-tax operating margin	17.2 %		5.4 %	35.8 %		27.0 %
Adjusted segment pre-tax operating margin excluding investment income/(loss) (2)	23.4 %			33.8 %		

(1) Other Adjustments – The following table sets forth the items not included in adjusted segment pre-tax operating income and adjusted segment pre-tax operating margin for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015
(Dollars in thousands)		
Compensation from acquisition-related agreements	\$—	\$214
Restructuring and integration costs	9	—
Amortization of intangible assets related to acquisitions	1,387	1,510
	\$1,396	\$1,724

Management believes that presenting adjusted segment pre-tax operating margin excluding investment (2) income/(loss) provides the most meaningful basis for comparison of Asset Management operating results across periods.

Management and performance fee revenues comprise the revenues generated through management and investment advisory services performed for separately managed accounts, registered funds and partnerships. Investment performance and client asset inflows and outflows have a direct effect on management and performance fee revenues. Management fees are generally based on the level of assets under management ("AUM") measured monthly or quarterly, and an increase or reduction in AUM, due to market price fluctuations or net client asset flows, will result in a corresponding increase or decrease in management fees. Fees vary with the type of assets managed and the vehicle in which they are managed. Performance fees are earned when the investment return on AUM exceeds certain benchmark targets or other performance targets over a specified measurement period. The level of performance fees earned can vary significantly from period to period and these fees may not necessarily be correlated to changes in total AUM. The majority of performance fees, if earned, are generally recorded in the fourth quarter of the applicable year or upon withdrawal of client assets. At March 31, 2016, approximately five percent of our AUM was eligible to earn performance fees.

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For the three months ended March 31, 2016, management fees were \$12.9 million, a decrease of 32.6 percent, compared with \$19.1 million in the prior-year period, due to lower management fees from both our value equity and MLP product offerings. In the first quarter of 2016, management fees related to our value equity strategies were \$7.7 million, down 29.0 percent compared to \$10.9 million in the corresponding period of 2015. The decrease was due to lower AUM resulting from net client outflows and market depreciation, as well as a lower average effective revenue yield. The average effective revenue yield (total annualized management fees as a percentage of our average month-end AUM) for our value equity strategies was 73 basis points for the first quarter of 2016, compared with 77 basis points for the prior-year period. Management fees from our MLP strategies decreased 37.3 percent in the first quarter of 2016 to \$5.2 million, compared with \$8.2 million in the first quarter of 2015. The decline in management fees resulting from lower AUM, driven by a drop-off in MLP valuations, was offset in part by a higher average effective revenue yield. The average effective revenue yield for our MLP strategies was 63 basis points for the three months ended March 31, 2016, compared to 58 basis points for the corresponding period in the prior year. The increased average effective revenue yield was due to more assets from individual investors in open-ended mutual funds, which earn higher fees.

Investment income/(loss) includes gains and losses from our investments in registered funds and private funds or partnerships that we manage. For the three months ended March 31, 2016, investment loss was \$1.0 million compared with income of \$0.6 million for the prior-year period.

Adjusted segment pre-tax operating margin for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was 17.2 percent, compared to 35.8 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Excluding investment income/(loss) on firm capital invested in our strategies, adjusted operating margin declined from 33.8 percent in the first quarter of 2015 to 23.4 percent in the first quarter of 2016, due to lower management fees.

The following table summarizes the changes in our AUM for the periods presented:

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months		Twelve
	Ended	Ended	Months
	March 31,	March 31,	Ended
	2016	2015	March 31,
			2016
Value Equity			
Beginning of period	\$4,954	\$5,758	\$5,636
Net outflows	(901)	(311)	(1,162)
Net market appreciation/(depreciation)	(70)	189	(491)
End of period	\$3,983	\$5,636	\$3,983
MLP			
Beginning of period	\$3,924	\$5,711	\$5,777
Net inflows/(outflows)	(137)	182	115
Net market depreciation	(265)	(116)	(2,370)
End of period	\$3,522	\$5,777	\$3,522
Total			
Beginning of period	\$8,878	\$11,469	\$11,413
Net outflows	(1,038)	(129)	(1,047)
Net market appreciation/(depreciation)	(335)	73	(2,861)
End of period	\$7,505	\$11,413	\$7,505

Total AUM was \$7.5 billion at March 31, 2016. Value equity AUM declined to \$4.0 billion at March 31, 2016, compared with \$5.0 billion at December 31, 2015 due to net client outflows of \$0.9 billion during the quarter. The asset management industry has experienced an ongoing trend of investors favoring passive investment vehicles over active management. Our first quarter AUM outflows in 2016 reflected the impact of this trend as a large investor in our all cap product shifted to a passive investment. In addition, performance in our small-mid-cap value strategy has lagged its relative benchmark which has contributed to client outflows. MLP AUM decreased to \$3.5 billion at March 31, 2016 as we experienced market depreciation during the quarter and deleveraging in closed-end mutual funds we manage.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncements are set forth in Note 2 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements, and are incorporated herein by reference.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our accounting and reporting policies comply with GAAP and conform to practices within the securities industry. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with GAAP and industry practices requires us to make estimates and assumptions that could materially affect amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements. Critical accounting policies are those policies that we believe to be the most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and that require us to make estimates that are difficult, subjective or complex. Most accounting policies are not considered by us to be critical accounting policies. Several factors are considered in determining whether or not a policy is critical, including whether the estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, the nature of the estimates, the ability to readily validate the estimates with other information (e.g., third party or independent sources), the sensitivity of the estimates to changes in economic conditions and whether alternative accounting methods may be used under GAAP.

We believe that of our significant accounting policies, the following are our critical accounting policies:

- Valuation of Financial Instruments
- Goodwill and Intangible Assets
- Compensation Plans
- Income Taxes

See the "Critical Accounting Policies" section and Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to our consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 for further information. See also Note 2, "Accounting Policies and Pronouncements" in the notes to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in this report for changes to our significant accounting policies.

Liquidity, Funding and Capital Resources

Liquidity is of critical importance to us given the nature of our business. Insufficient liquidity resulting from adverse circumstances contributes to, and may be the cause of, financial institution failure. Accordingly, we regularly monitor our liquidity position and maintain a liquidity strategy designed to enable our business to continue to operate even under adverse circumstances, although there can be no assurance that our strategy will be successful under all circumstances.

The majority of our tangible assets consist of assets readily convertible into cash. Financial instruments and other inventory positions owned are stated at fair value and are generally readily marketable in most market conditions. Receivables and payables with brokers, dealers and clearing organizations usually settle within a few days. As part of our liquidity strategy, we emphasize diversification of funding sources to the extent possible while considering tenor and cost. Our assets are financed by our cash flows from operations, equity capital, and our funding arrangements. The fluctuations in cash flows from financing activities are directly related to daily operating activities from our various businesses. One of our most important risk management disciplines is our ability to manage the size and composition of our balance sheet. While our asset base changes due to client activity, market fluctuations and business opportunities, the size and composition of our balance sheet reflect our overall risk tolerance, our ability to access stable funding sources and the amount of equity capital we hold.

Certain market conditions can impact the liquidity of our inventory positions, requiring us to hold larger inventory positions for longer than expected or requiring us to take other actions that may adversely impact our results.

A significant component of our employees' compensation is paid in annual discretionary incentive compensation. The timing of these incentive compensation payments, which generally are made in February, has a significant impact on our cash position and liquidity.

We currently do not pay cash dividends on our common stock.

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Effective August 14, 2015, our board of directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$150.0 million in common shares through September 30, 2017. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, we repurchased 351,791 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$35.14 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$12.4 million related to this authorization. The Company has \$119.2 million remaining under this authorization.

We also purchase shares of common stock from restricted stock award recipients upon the award vesting as recipients sell shares to meet their employment tax obligations. During the first quarter of 2016, we purchased 169,282 shares or \$7.1 million of our common shares for this purpose.

Leverage

The following table presents total assets, adjusted assets, total shareholders' equity and tangible shareholders' equity with the resulting leverage ratios as of:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
(Dollars in thousands)		
Total assets	\$2,178,415	\$2,138,518
Deduct: Goodwill and intangible assets	(331,707)	(248,506)
Deduct: Assets from noncontrolling interests	(103,184)	(88,590)
Adjusted assets	\$1,743,524	\$1,801,422
Total shareholders' equity	\$852,937	\$832,820
Deduct: Goodwill and intangible assets	(331,707)	(248,506)
Deduct: Noncontrolling interests	(47,757)	(49,161)
Tangible common shareholders' equity	\$473,473	\$535,153
Leverage ratio (1)	2.6	2.6
Adjusted leverage ratio (2)	3.7	3.4

(1)Leverage ratio equals total assets divided by total shareholders' equity.

(2)Adjusted leverage ratio equals adjusted assets divided by tangible common shareholders' equity.

Adjusted assets and tangible common shareholders' equity are non-GAAP financial measures. Goodwill and intangible assets are subtracted from total assets and total shareholders' equity in determining adjusted assets and tangible common shareholders' equity, respectively, as we believe that goodwill and intangible assets do not constitute operating assets which can be deployed in a liquid manner. Amounts attributed to noncontrolling interests are subtracted from total assets and total shareholders' equity in determining adjusted assets and tangible common shareholders' equity, respectively, as they represent assets and equity interests in consolidated entities that are not attributable, either directly or indirectly, to Piper Jaffray Companies. We view the resulting measure of adjusted leverage, also a non-GAAP financial measure, as a more relevant measure of financial risk when comparing financial services companies.

Funding and Capital Resources

The primary goal of our funding activities is to ensure adequate funding over a wide range of market conditions. Given the mix of our business activities, funding requirements are fulfilled through a diversified range of short-term and long-term financing. We attempt to ensure that the tenor of our borrowing liabilities equals or exceeds the expected holding period of the assets being financed. Our ability to support increases in total assets is largely a function of our ability to obtain funding from external sources. Access to these external sources, as well as the cost of

that financing, is dependent upon various factors, including market conditions, the general availability of credit and credit ratings. We currently do not have a credit rating, which could adversely affect our liquidity and competitive position by increasing our financing costs and limiting access to sources of liquidity that require a credit rating as a condition to providing the funds.

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Short-term financing

Our day-to-day funding and liquidity is obtained primarily through the use of commercial paper issuance, repurchase agreements, prime broker agreement, and bank lines of credit, and is typically collateralized by our securities inventory. These funding sources are critical to our ability to finance and hold inventory, which is a necessary part of our institutional brokerage business. The majority of our inventory is liquid and is therefore funded by overnight or short-term facilities. Certain of these short-term facilities (i.e., committed line and commercial paper) have been established to mitigate changes in the liquidity of our inventory based on changing market conditions. In the case of our committed line, it is available to us regardless of changes in market liquidity conditions through the end of its term, although there may be limitations on the type of securities available to pledge. Our commercial paper program helps mitigate changes in market liquidity conditions given it is not an overnight facility, but provides funding with a term of 27 to 270 days. Our funding sources are also dependent on the types of inventory that our counterparties are willing to accept as collateral and the number of counterparties available. Funding is generally obtained at rates based upon the federal funds rate and/or the London Interbank Offer Rate.

Commercial Paper Program – Our U.S. broker dealer subsidiary, Piper Jaffray & Co., issues secured commercial paper to fund a portion of its securities inventory. This commercial paper is issued under three separate programs, CP Series A, CP Series II A and CP Series III A, and is secured by different inventory classes, which is reflected in the interest rate paid on the respective program. The programs can issue with maturities of 27 to 270 days. CP Series III A includes a covenant that requires Piper Jaffray & Co. to maintain excess net capital of \$120 million. The following table provides information about our commercial paper programs at March 31, 2016:

(Dollars in millions)	CP Series A	CP Series II A	CP Series III A
Maximum amount that may be issued	\$300.0	\$150.0	\$125.0
Amount outstanding	157.4	29.9	92.5
Weighted average maturity, in days	67	6	26
Weighted average maturity at issuance, in days	112	100	36

Prime Broker Arrangement – Our municipal securities strategic trading activities are principally operated in a fund structure vehicle. We also previously managed a municipal bond fund with third party investors, which was liquidated in the second half of 2015. We have established an arrangement to obtain overnight financing by a single prime broker related to our strategic trading activities in municipal securities and the alternative asset management fund that we previously managed with outside investors. Financing under this arrangement is secured by certain securities, primarily municipal securities, and collateral limitations could reduce the amount of funding available under this arrangement. Our prime broker financing activities are recorded net of receivables from trading activity. This funding is at the discretion of the prime broker and could be denied subject to a notice period. At March 31, 2016, we had \$179.2 million of financing outstanding under this prime broker arrangement.

Committed Lines – Our committed line is a one-year \$250 million revolving secured credit facility. We use this credit facility in the ordinary course of business to fund a portion of our daily operations, and the amount borrowed under the facility varies daily based on our funding needs. Advances under this facility are secured by certain marketable securities. The facility includes a covenant that requires Piper Jaffray & Co. to maintain minimum net capital of \$120 million, and the unpaid principal amount of all advances under the facility will be due on December 17, 2016. This credit facility has been in place since 2008 and we renewed the facility for another one-year term in the fourth quarter of 2015. At March 31, 2016, we had no advances against this line of credit.

Uncommitted Lines – We use uncommitted lines in the ordinary course of business to fund a portion of our daily operations, and the amount borrowed under our uncommitted lines varies daily based on our funding needs. Our uncommitted secured lines total \$185 million with two banks and are dependent on having appropriate collateral, as determined by the bank agreement, to secure an advance under the line. Collateral limitations could reduce the amount of funding available under these secured lines. We also have an uncommitted unsecured facility with one of these banks. All of these uncommitted lines are discretionary and are not a commitment by the bank to provide an advance under the line. More specifically, these lines are subject to approval by the respective bank each time an advance is requested and advances may be denied, which may be particularly true during times of market stress or market perceptions of our exposures. We manage our relationships with the banks that provide these uncommitted facilities in order to have appropriate levels of funding for our business. At March 31, 2016, we had no advances against these lines of credit.

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The following tables present the average balances outstanding for our various short-term funding sources by quarter for 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(Dollars in millions)	Average Balance for the Three Months Ended				
	Mar. 2016	Dec. 2015	Sept. 2015	June 2015	Mar. 2015
Funding source:					
Repurchase agreements	\$30.5	\$25.5	\$32.1	\$76.9	\$66.4
Commercial paper	279.2	277.5	276.8	256.3	245.1
Prime broker arrangement	159.0	109.4	139.8	242.8	167.1
Short-term bank loans	0.8	0.3	0.2	11.9	28.4
Total	\$469.5	\$412.7	\$448.9	\$587.9	\$507.0

The average funding in the first quarter of 2016 increased to \$469.5 million, compared with \$412.7 million during the fourth quarter of 2015. In the first quarter of 2016 we experienced cash outflows as a result of our annual discretionary incentive compensation payouts and the cash payment for the acquisition of Simmons. These cash outflows reduced our available excess cash and increased our average short-term funding in the quarter. The reduction in average funding compared to the corresponding period of 2015, is related to a decrease in average inventory balances.

The following table presents the maximum daily funding amount by quarter for 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(Dollars in millions)	2016	2015
First Quarter	\$576.4	\$949.8
Second Quarter		\$876.0
Third Quarter		\$666.1
Fourth Quarter		\$531.7

Senior Notes

We have entered into variable and fixed rate senior notes with certain entities advised by Pacific Investment Management Company ("PIMCO"). The following table presents the outstanding balance by note class at March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(Dollars in thousands)	Outstanding Balance	
	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Class A Notes	\$50,000	\$50,000
Class C Notes	125,000	125,000
Total senior notes	\$175,000	\$175,000

On October 8, 2015, we entered into a second amended and restated note purchase agreement ("Second Amended and Restated Note Purchase Agreement") under which we issued \$125 million of fixed rate Class C Notes. The Class C Notes bear interest at an annual fixed rate of 5.06 percent, payable semi-annually and mature on October 9, 2018. The \$50 million of variable rate Class A Notes issued in 2014 bear interest at a rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 3.00 percent, adjusted and payable quarterly and mature on May 31, 2017. The unpaid principal amounts of the senior notes are due in full on the respective maturity dates and may not be prepaid.

The Second Amended and Restated Note Purchase Agreement includes customary events of default and covenants that, among other things, require us to maintain a minimum consolidated tangible net worth and minimum regulatory net capital, limit our leverage ratio and require maintenance of a minimum ratio of operating cash flow to fixed charges. With respect to the net capital covenant, our U.S. broker dealer subsidiary is required to maintain minimum net capital of \$120 million. At March 31, 2016, we were in compliance with all covenants.

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Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations have not materially changed from those reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, except for our operating lease obligations. On April 5, 2016, we entered into a new lease agreement for our capital markets business in Chicago, Illinois. In addition, we acquired several leases in connection with our acquisition of Simmons.

	Remainder	2017	2019	2021 and	
(Dollars in millions)	of 2016	2018	2020	thereafter	Total
Operating lease obligations	\$ 11.8	\$27.0	\$22.1	\$ 26.1	\$87.0

Capital Requirements

As a registered broker dealer and member firm of FINRA, our U.S. broker dealer subsidiary is subject to the uniform net capital rule of the SEC and the net capital rule of FINRA. We have elected to use the alternative method permitted by the uniform net capital rule, which requires that we maintain minimum net capital of the greater of \$1.0 million or 2 percent of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions, as this is defined in the rule. FINRA may prohibit a member firm from expanding its business or paying dividends if resulting net capital would be less than 5 percent of aggregate debit balances. Advances to affiliates, repayment of subordinated liabilities, dividend payments and other equity withdrawals are subject to certain approvals, notifications and other provisions of the uniform net capital rules. We expect that these provisions will not impact our ability to meet current and future obligations. At March 31, 2016, our net capital under the SEC's uniform net capital rule was \$215.0 million, and exceeded the minimum net capital required under the SEC rule by \$214.0 million.

Although we operate with a level of net capital substantially greater than the minimum thresholds established by FINRA and the SEC, a substantial reduction of our capital would curtail many of our Capital Markets revenue producing activities.

At March 31, 2016, Piper Jaffray Ltd. and Simmons & Company International Limited, our broker dealer subsidiaries registered in the United Kingdom, were subject to, and were in compliance with, the capital requirements of the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority pursuant to the Financial Services Act of 2012.

Piper Jaffray Hong Kong Limited is licensed by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission, which is subject to the liquid capital requirements of the Securities and Futures (Financial Resources) Rule promulgated under the Securities and Futures Ordinance. At March 31, 2016, Piper Jaffray Hong Kong Limited was in compliance with the liquid capital requirements of the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the ordinary course of business we enter into various types of off-balance sheet arrangements. The following table summarizes our off-balance sheet arrangements for the periods presented:

(Dollars in thousands)	Expiration Per Period at December 31,					Total Contractual Amount	
	2016	2017	2018-2020	2021-2022	Later	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Customer matched-book derivative contracts (1) (2)	\$32,527	\$40,950	\$-70,476	\$67,690	\$3,777,425	\$3,989,068	\$4,392,440
Trading securities derivative contracts (2)	232,050	40,000	—	—	29,750	301,800	290,600
Credit default swap index contracts (2)	—	—	—	92,500	—	116,902	94,270
Futures and equity option derivative contracts (2) (4)	11,925,612	12,000,000	—	—	—	12,925,612	2,345,037
Investment commitments (3)	—	—	—	—	—	25,239	32,819

(1) Consists of interest rate swaps. We have minimal market risk related to these matched-book derivative contracts; however, we do have counterparty risk with two major financial institutions, which is mitigated by collateral deposits. In addition, we have a limited number of counterparties (contractual amount of \$186.1 million at March 31, 2016) who are not required to post collateral. The uncollateralized amounts, representing the fair value of the derivative contracts, expose us to the credit risk of these counterparties. At March 31, 2016, we had \$28.2 million of credit exposure with these counterparties, including \$20.0 million of credit exposure with one counterparty.

(2) We believe the fair value of these derivative contracts is a more relevant measure of the obligations because we believe the notional or contract amount overstates the expected payout. At March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the net fair value of these derivative contracts approximated \$34.4 million and \$31.8 million, respectively.

(3) The investment commitments have no specified call dates. The timing of capital calls is based on market conditions and investment opportunities.

(4) Our maximum future financial exposure related to Eurodollar futures derivative contracts (with an outstanding absolute notional contract amount of \$12.9 billion) is limited to \$0.4 million as of March 31, 2016.

Derivatives

Derivatives' notional or contract amounts are not reflected as assets or liabilities on our consolidated statements of financial condition. Rather, the fair value of the derivative transactions are reported on the consolidated statements of financial condition as assets or liabilities in financial instruments and other inventory positions owned and financial instruments and other inventory positions sold, but not yet purchased, as applicable. For a complete discussion of our activities related to derivative products, see Note 4, "Financial Instruments and Other Inventory Positions Owned and Financial Instruments and Other Inventory Positions Sold, but Not Yet Purchased," in the notes to our unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Loan Commitments

We may commit to bridge loan financing for our clients. We had no loan commitments outstanding at March 31, 2016.

Investment Commitments

Our private equity and principal investments, including those made as part of our merchant banking activities, are made through investments in limited partnerships or limited liability companies that provide financing or make investments in private equity funds. We commit capital or act as the managing partner of these entities.

We have committed capital to certain entities and these commitments generally have no specified call dates. We had \$25.2 million of commitments outstanding at March 31, 2016, of which \$16.1 million relate to an affiliated merchant banking fund and \$8.5 million relate to an affiliated fund, which provides financing for senior living facilities.

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Risk Management

Risk is an inherent part of our business. The principal risks we face in operating our business include: strategic risk, market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, operational risk, human capital risk, and legal, regulatory and compliance risks. The extent to which we properly identify and effectively manage each of these risks is critical to our financial condition and profitability. We have a formal risk management process to identify, assess and monitor each risk and mitigating controls in accordance with defined policies and procedures. The risk management functions are independent of our business lines. Our management takes an active role in the risk management process, and the results are reported to senior management and the Board of Directors.

The audit committee of the Board of Directors oversees the risk management process as well as policies that have been developed by management to monitor and control our primary financial risk exposures. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer meet with the audit committee on a quarterly basis to discuss our market, credit and liquidity risks and other risk-related topics.

We use internal committees to assist in governing risk and ensure that our business activities are properly assessed, monitored and managed. Our financial risk committee oversees risk management practices, including defining acceptable risk tolerances and approving risk management policies. Membership is comprised of our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, General Counsel, Treasurer, Head of Market and Credit Risk, Head of Public Finance, Head of Fixed Income Services and Firm Investments and Trading, and Head of Equities. Designated members of this committee also convene an executive risk committee which meets on a regular basis to monitor and discuss our primary financial risk exposures. We also have committees which manage risks related to our asset management strategies and principal investments. Membership is comprised of various levels of senior management. Other committees that help evaluate and monitor risk include underwriting, leadership team and operating committees. These committees help manage risk by ensuring that business activities are properly managed and within a defined scope of activity. Our valuation committee, comprised of members of senior management and risk management, provide oversight and overall responsibility for the internal control processes and procedures related to fair value measurements. Additionally, our operational risk committees address and monitor risk related to information systems and security, legal, regulatory and compliance matters, and third parties such as vendors and service providers.

With respect to market risk and credit risk, the cornerstone of our risk management process is daily communication among traders, trading department management and senior management concerning our inventory positions, including those associated with our strategic trading activities, and overall risk profile. Our risk management functions supplement this communication process by providing their independent perspectives on our market and credit risk profile on a daily basis. The broader objectives of our risk management functions are to understand the risk profile of each trading area, to consolidate risk monitoring company-wide, to assist in implementing effective hedging strategies, to articulate large trading or position risks to senior management, and to ensure accurate fair values of our financial instruments.

Risk management techniques, processes and strategies may not be fully effective in mitigating our risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risk, and any risk management failures could expose us to material

unanticipated losses.

Strategic Risk

Strategic risk represents the risk associated with executive management failing to develop and execute on the appropriate overall objectives and strategic vision which demonstrates a commitment to the Company's culture, appropriately responds to external factors in the marketplace, and is in the best interests of our clients, employees and shareholders.

Our leadership team is responsible for managing our strategic risks. The Board of Directors oversees the leadership team in setting and executing our strategic plan.

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Market Risk

Market risk represents the risk of financial volatility that may result from the change in value of a financial instrument due to fluctuations in its market price. Our exposure to market risk is directly related to our role as a financial intermediary for our clients, to our market-making activities and our strategic trading activities. Market risks are inherent to both cash and derivative financial instruments. The scope of our market risk management policies and procedures includes all market-sensitive financial instruments.

Our different types of market risk include:

Interest Rate Risk — Interest rate risk represents the potential volatility from changes in market interest rates. We are exposed to interest rate risk arising from changes in the level and volatility of interest rates, changes in the shape of the yield curve, changes in credit spreads, and the rate of prepayments on our interest-earning assets (including client margin balances, investments, inventories, and resale agreements) and our funding sources (including client cash balances, short-term financing, senior notes and repurchase agreements), which finance these assets. Interest rate risk is managed by selling short U.S. government securities, agency securities, corporate debt securities and derivative contracts. See Note 4 of our accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements for additional information on our derivative contracts. Our interest rate hedging strategies may not work in all market environments and as a result may not be effective in mitigating interest rate risk.

Equity Price Risk — Equity price risk represents the potential loss in value due to adverse changes in the level or volatility of equity prices. We are exposed to equity price risk through our trading activities in the U.S. market. We attempt to reduce the risk of loss inherent in our market-making and in our inventory of equity securities by establishing limits on the notional level of our inventory and by managing net position levels within those limits.

Value-at-Risk ("VaR")

We use the statistical technique known as VaR to measure, monitor and review the market risk exposures in our trading portfolios. VaR is the potential loss in value of our trading positions, excluding non-controlling interests, due to adverse market movements over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level. We perform a daily VaR analysis on substantially all of our trading positions, including fixed income, equities, convertible bonds, mortgage-backed securities and all associated economic hedges. These positions encompass both customer-related and strategic trading activities, which focus on proprietary investments in municipal bonds, and mortgage-backed securities. A VaR model provides a common metric for assessing market risk across business lines and products. Changes in VaR between reporting periods are generally due to changes in levels of risk exposure, volatilities and/or correlations among asset classes and individual securities.

We use a Monte Carlo simulation methodology for VaR calculations. We believe this methodology provides VaR results that properly reflect the risk profile of all our instruments, including those that contain optionality, and also accurately models correlation movements among all of our asset classes. In addition, it provides improved tail results as there are no assumptions of distribution, and can provide additional insight for scenario shock analysis.

Model-based VaR derived from simulation has inherent limitations including: reliance on historical data to predict future market risk; VaR calculated using a one-day time horizon does not fully capture the market risk of positions that cannot be liquidated or offset with hedges within one day; and published VaR results reflect past trading positions while future risk depends on future positions.

The modeling of the market risk characteristics of our trading positions involves a number of assumptions and approximations. While we believe that these assumptions and approximations are reasonable, different assumptions and approximations could produce materially different VaR estimates. When comparing our VaR numbers to those of other firms, it is important to remember that different methodologies, assumptions and approximations could produce significantly different results.

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The following table quantifies the model-based VaR simulated for each component of market risk for the periods presented, which are computed using the past 250 days of historical data. When calculating VaR we use a 95 percent confidence level and a one-day time horizon. This means that, over time, there is a one in 20 chance that daily trading net revenues will fall below the expected daily trading net revenues by an amount at least as large as the reported VaR. Shortfalls on a single day can exceed reported VaR by significant amounts. Shortfalls can also accumulate over a longer time horizon, such as a number of consecutive trading days. Therefore, there can be no assurance that actual losses occurring on any given day arising from changes in market conditions will not exceed the VaR amounts shown below or that such losses will not occur more than once in a 20-day trading period.

	March 31, December 31,	
(Dollars in thousands)	2016	2015
Interest Rate Risk	\$ 722	\$ 608
Equity Price Risk	142	119
Diversification Effect (1) (74)	(66)	
Total Value-at-Risk	\$ 790	\$ 661

(1) Equals the difference between total VaR and the sum of the VaRs for the two risk categories. This effect arises because the two market risk categories are not perfectly correlated.

We view average VaR over a period of time as more representative of trends in the business than VaR at any single point in time. The table below illustrates the daily high, low and average VaR calculated for each component of market risk during the three months ended March 31, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2015, respectively.

(Dollars in thousands)	High	Low	Average
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016			
Interest Rate Risk	\$722	\$388	\$ 534
Equity Price Risk	283	128	165
Diversification Effect (1)			(78)
Total Value-at-Risk	\$790	\$457	\$ 621
(Dollars in thousands)	High	Low	Average
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015			
Interest Rate Risk	\$853	\$415	\$ 582
Equity Price Risk	618	31	314
Diversification Effect (1)			(133)
Total Value-at-Risk	\$1,128	\$487	\$ 763

(1) Equals the difference between total VaR and the sum of the VaRs for the two risk categories. This effect arises because the two market risk categories are not perfectly correlated. Because high and low VaR numbers for these risk categories may have occurred on different days, high and low numbers for diversification benefit would not be meaningful.

Trading losses exceeded our one-day VaR on seven occasions during the first quarter of 2016.

The aggregate VaR as of March 31, 2016 was higher than the reported VaR on December 31, 2015. The increase in VaR was due to an increase in inventories, particularly Eurodollar future derivative contracts, and cyclical increases in municipal securities, to accommodate and facilitate customer trading for the three months ended March 31, 2016.

In addition to VaR, we also employ additional measures to monitor and manage market risk exposure including net market position, duration exposure, option sensitivities, and inventory turnover. All metrics are aggregated by asset concentration and are used for monitoring limits and exception approvals. In times of market volatility, we also perform ad hoc stress tests and scenario analysis as market conditions dictate. Unlike our VaR, which measures potential losses within a given confidence level, stress scenarios do not have an associated implied probability. Rather,

stress testing is used to estimate the potential loss from market moves outside our VaR confidence levels.

Liquidity Risk

We are exposed to liquidity risk in our day-to-day funding activities, by holding potentially illiquid inventory positions and in our role as a remarketing agent for variable rate demand notes.

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See the section entitled "Liquidity, Funding and Capital Resources" in Item 2, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for information regarding our liquidity and how we manage liquidity risk.

Our inventory positions, including those associated with strategic trading activities, subject us to potential financial losses from the reduction in value of illiquid positions. Market risk can be exacerbated in times of trading illiquidity when market participants refrain from transacting in normal quantities and/or at normal bid-offer spreads. Depending on the specific security, the structure of the financial product, and/or overall market conditions, we may be forced to hold a security for substantially longer than we had planned or forced to liquidate into a challenging market if funding becomes unavailable.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the potential for loss due to the default or deterioration in credit quality of a counterparty, customer, borrower or issuer of securities we hold in our trading inventory. The nature and amount of credit risk depends on the type of transaction, the structure and duration of that transaction and the parties involved.

Credit spread risk arises from the possibility that changes in credit spreads will affect the value of financial instruments. Credit spreads represent the credit risk premiums required by market participants for a given credit quality (e.g., the additional yield that a debt instrument issued by a AA-rated entity must produce over a risk-free alternative). Changes in credit spreads result from potential changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's credit worthiness. We are exposed to credit spread risk with the debt instruments held in our trading inventory, including those held for strategic trading activities. We enter into transactions to hedge our exposure to credit spread risk through the use of derivatives and certain other financial instruments. These hedging strategies may not work in all market environments and as a result may not be effective in mitigating credit spread risk.

We are exposed to credit risk in our role as a trading counterparty to dealers and customers, as a holder of securities and as a member of exchanges and clearing organizations. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty and/or issuer of the security. We mitigate this risk by establishing and monitoring individual and aggregate position limits for each counterparty relative to potential levels of activity, holding and marking to market collateral on certain transactions and conducting business through clearing organizations, which guarantee performance. Our risk management functions also evaluate the potential risk associated with institutional counterparties with whom we hold repurchase and resale agreement facilities, stock borrow or loan facilities, derivatives, TBAs and other documented institutional counterparty agreements that may give rise to credit exposure.

Our client activities involve the execution, settlement and financing of various transactions. Client activities are transacted on a delivery versus payment, cash or margin basis. Our credit exposure to institutional client business is mitigated by the use of industry-standard delivery versus payment through depositories and clearing banks. Credit exposure associated with our customer margin accounts in the U.S. is monitored daily. Our risk management functions have credit risk policies establishing appropriate credit limits and collateralization thresholds for our customers utilizing margin lending.

We are subject to concentration risk if we hold large individual securities positions, execute large transactions with individual counterparties or groups of related counterparties, extend large loans to individual borrowers or make substantial underwriting commitments. Concentration risk can occur by industry, geographic area or type of client. Securities purchased under agreements to resell consist primarily of securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies. The counterparties to these agreements typically are primary dealers of U.S. government securities and major financial institutions. Inventory and investment positions taken and commitments made, including

underwritings, may result in exposure to individual issuers and businesses. Potential concentration risk is carefully monitored through review of counterparties and borrowers and is managed through the use of policies and limits established by senior management.

We have concentrated counterparty credit exposure with five non-publicly rated entities totaling \$28.2 million at March 31, 2016. This counterparty credit exposure is part of our matched-book derivative program related to our public finance business, consisting primarily of interest rate swaps. One derivative counterparty represents 70.9 percent, or \$20.0 million, of this exposure. Credit exposure associated with our derivative counterparties is driven by uncollateralized market movements in the fair value of the interest rate swap contracts and is monitored regularly by our financial risk committee. We attempt to minimize the credit (or repayment) risk in derivative instruments by entering into transactions with high-quality counterparties that are reviewed periodically by senior management.

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Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss, or damage to our reputation, resulting from inadequate or failed processes, people and systems or from external events. We rely on the ability of our employees and our systems, both internal and at computer centers operated by third parties, to process a large number of transactions. Our systems may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of events that are wholly or partially beyond our control. In the event of a breakdown or improper operation of our systems or improper action by our employees or third party vendors, we could suffer financial loss, a disruption of our businesses, regulatory sanctions and damage to our reputation. We also face the risk of operational failure or termination of any of the exchanges, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries we use to facilitate our securities transactions. Any such failure or termination could adversely affect our ability to effect transactions and manage our exposure to risk.

Our operations rely on secure processing, storage and transmission of confidential and other information in our internal and outsourced computer systems and networks. Our computer systems, software and networks may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses or other malicious code, and other events that could have an information security impact. The occurrence of one or more of these events could jeopardize our or our clients' or counterparties' confidential and other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, our computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in our, our clients', our counterparties' or third parties' operations. We take protective measures and endeavor to modify them as circumstances warrant.

In order to mitigate and control operational risk, we have developed and continue to enhance policies and procedures that are designed to identify and manage operational risk at appropriate levels throughout the organization. We also have business continuity plans in place that we believe will cover critical processes on a company-wide basis, and redundancies are built into our systems as we have deemed appropriate. These control mechanisms attempt to ensure that operational policies and procedures are being followed and that our various businesses are operating within established corporate policies and limits.

Human Capital Risk

Our business is a human capital business and our success is dependent upon the skills, expertise and performance of our employees.

Our ability to compete effectively in the marketplace is dependent upon attracting and retaining qualified individuals who are motivated to serve the best interests of our clients, thereby serving the best interests of our company. Attracting and retaining employees depends, among other things, on our company's culture, management, work environment, geographic locations and compensation.

Legal, Regulatory and Compliance Risk

Legal, regulatory and compliance risk includes the risk of non-compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements and loss to our reputation we may suffer as a result of failure to comply with laws, regulations, rules, related self-regulatory organization standards and codes of conduct applicable to our business activities. We are generally subject to extensive regulation in the various jurisdictions in which we conduct our business. We have established procedures that are designed to ensure compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, such as public company reporting obligations, regulatory net capital requirements, sales and trading practices, potential conflicts of interest, use and safekeeping of customer funds and securities, anti-money laundering, privacy and recordkeeping. We have also established procedures that are designed to require that our policies relating to ethics and business conduct are followed. The legal and regulatory focus on the financial services industry presents a

continuing business challenge for us.

Our business also subjects us to the complex income tax laws of the jurisdictions in which we have business operations, and these tax laws may be subject to different interpretations by the taxpayer and the relevant governmental taxing authorities. We must make judgments and interpretations about the application of these inherently complex tax laws when determining the provision for income taxes.

Effects of Inflation

Because our assets are liquid and generally short-term in nature, they are not significantly affected by inflation. However, the rate of inflation affects our expenses, such as employee compensation, office space leasing costs and communications charges, which may not be readily recoverable in the price of services we offer to our clients. To the extent inflation results in rising interest rates and has other adverse effects upon the securities markets, it may adversely affect our financial position and results of operations.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

The information under the caption "Risk Management" in Item 2, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is (a) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and (b) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure.

During the first quarter of our fiscal year ending December 31, 2016, there was no change in our system of internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following supplements and amends our discussion set forth under Part I, Item 3 "Legal Proceedings" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

Municipal Derivatives Litigation

Several class action complaints were brought on behalf of a purported class of state, local and municipal government entities in connection with the bidding or sale of municipal investment contracts and municipal derivative products directly from one of the defendants or through a broker, from January 1, 1992, to the present. The complaints, which have been consolidated into a single nationwide class action entitled In re Municipal Derivatives Antitrust Litigation, MDL No. 1950 (Master Docket No. 08-2516), allege antitrust violations and are pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York under the multi-district litigation rules. The consolidated complaint seeks unspecified treble damages under Section 1 of the Sherman Act. Several California municipalities also brought separate class action complaints in California federal court, and approximately eighteen California municipalities and two New York municipalities filed individual lawsuits that are not as part of class actions, all of which have since been transferred to the Southern District of New York and consolidated for pretrial purposes. All three sets of complaints assert similar claims under federal (and for the California and New York plaintiffs, state) antitrust claims. With respect to In re Municipal Derivatives Antitrust Litigation, Piper Jaffray entered into a settlement agreement with class representatives in the amount of \$9.8 million to settle the MDL class action. This expense was incurred in the third quarter of 2015, and the settlement is subject to final court approval after notice to the class. Litigation in the separate California and New York individual cases is ongoing.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

The discussion of our business and operations should be read together with the risk factors contained in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015. These risk factors describe various risks and uncertainties to which we are or may become subject. These risks and uncertainties have the potential to affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, strategies or prospects in a material and adverse manner.

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ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

The table below sets forth the information with respect to purchases made by or on behalf of Piper Jaffray Companies or any "affiliated purchaser" (as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), of our common stock during the quarter ended March 31, 2016.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares Yet to be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
Month #1 (January 1, 2016 to January 31, 2016)	347,742	\$ 35.05	347,742	\$ 119 million
Month #2 (February 1, 2016 to February 28, 2016)	168,619	\$ 41.81	—	\$ 119 million
Month #3 (March 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016)	4,712	⁽²⁾ \$ 44.24	4,049	\$ 119 million
Total	521,073	\$ 37.32	351,791	\$ 119 million

(1) Effective August 14, 2015, the Company's board of directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$150.0 million in common shares through September 30, 2017.

(2) Consists of 4,049 shares of common stock repurchased on the open market pursuant to a 10b5-1 plan established with an independent agent at an average price of \$43.72 per share, and 663 shares of common stock withheld from recipients of restricted stock to pay taxes upon the vesting of the restricted stock at an average price per share of \$47.47.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

Exhibit Number	Description	Method of Filing
2.1	First Amendment to Securities Purchase Agreement dated February 25, 2016 among Piper Jaffray Companies, Piper Jaffray & Co., Simmons & Company International, SCI JV LP, SCI GP, LLC, and Simmons & Company International Holdings LLC (excluding schedules and exhibits, which the registrant agrees to furnish supplementally to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request).	Filed herewith
4.1	Piper Jaffray Companies 2016 Employment Inducement Award Plan. †	(1)
4.2	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for grants under the Piper Jaffray Companies 2016 Employment Inducement Award Plan. †	(2)
10.1	Consulting Agreement for Services of Independent Contractor dated November 16, 2015 by and between Piper Jaffray & Co. and Michael E. Frazier. †	Filed herewith
10.2	Restricted Stock Agreement dated November 16, 2015 by and between Piper Jaffray Companies and Michael E. Frazier. †	Filed herewith
10.3	Piper Jaffray Companies Amended and Restated Mutual Fund Restricted Share Investment Plan, effective as of February 16, 2016. †	Filed herewith
10.4	Form of Performance Share Unit Agreement for 2016 Leadership Team Grants under the Piper Jaffray Companies Amended and Restated 2003 Annual and Long-Term Incentive Plan. †	Filed herewith
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.	Filed herewith
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer.	Filed herewith
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications.	Filed herewith
101	Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 Registration S-T: (i) the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 and (v) the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.	Filed herewith

†This exhibit is a management contract or compensatory plan or agreement.

(1) Filed as Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission of February 25, 2016, and incorporated by reference herein.

(2) Filed as Exhibit 4.5 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission of February 25, 2016, and incorporated by reference herein.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on May 4, 2016.

PIPER JAFFRAY COMPANIES

By /s/ Andrew S. Duff
Its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

By /s/ Debra L. Schoneman
Its Chief Financial Officer

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description	Method of Filing
2.1	First Amendment to Securities Purchase Agreement dated February 25, 2016 among Piper Jaffray Companies, Piper Jaffray & Co., Simmons & Company International, SCI JV LP, SCI GP, LLC, and Simmons & Company International Holdings LLC (excluding schedules and exhibits, which the registrant agrees to furnish supplementally to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request).	Filed herewith
4.1	Piper Jaffray Companies 2016 Employment Inducement Award Plan. †	(1)
4.2	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for grants under the Piper Jaffray Companies 2016 Employment Inducement Award Plan. †	(2)
10.1	Consulting Agreement for Services of Independent Contractor dated November 16, 2015 by and between Piper Jaffray & Co. and Michael E. Frazier. †	Filed herewith
10.2	Restricted Stock Agreement dated November 16, 2015 by and between Piper Jaffray Companies and Michael E. Frazier. †	Filed herewith
10.3	Piper Jaffray Companies Amended and Restated Mutual Fund Restricted Share Investment Plan, effective as of February 16, 2016. †	Filed herewith
10.4	Form of Performance Share Unit Agreement for 2016 Leadership Team Grants under the Piper Jaffray Companies Amended and Restated 2003 Annual and Long-Term Incentive Plan. †	Filed herewith
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.	Filed herewith
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer.	Filed herewith
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications.	Filed herewith
101	Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 Registration S-T: (i) the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 and (v) the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.	Filed herewith

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