OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 2013

Ratings: Moody's: "Aaa"
Standard & Poor's: "AAA"
Fitch: "AAA"
(See "OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION – Ratings")

NEW ISSUES – Book-Entry-Only

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Series 2013A Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under existing law and is not includable in the alternative minimum taxable income of individuals. See "TAX MATTERS FOR SERIES 2013A BONDS" for a discussion of the opinion of Bond Counsel, including a description of alternative minimum tax consequences for corporations. Interest on the Series 2013B Bonds is **not** excludable from gross income. See "TAX MATTERS FOR SERIES 2013B BONDS".

$43,250,000
CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS
(Travis, Williamson and Hays Counties)
Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A

$71,455,000
CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS
(Travis, Williamson and Hays Counties)
Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2013B

Dated Date: October 1, 2013

Due: September 1, as stated herein

Interest on the City of Austin, Texas $43,250,000 Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A (the "Series 2013A Bonds") and the City of Austin, Texas $71,455,000 Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2013B (the "2013B Bonds" and together with the Series 2013A Bonds, the "Bonds") will accrue from the dated date shown above, will be payable March 1, 2014, and each September 1 and March 1 thereafter until maturity, and will be calculated on the basis of a 360–day year consisting of twelve 30–day months. The City of Austin, Texas (the "City") intends to utilize the book-entry-only system of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), but reserves the right on its behalf or on the behalf of DTC to discontinue such system. Such book-entry-only system will affect the method and timing of payment and the method of transfer of the Series 2013A Bonds (see "BOND INFORMATION – Book-Entry-Only System").

The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, as well as a Series 2013A Ordinance (the "Series 2013A Ordinance") and a Series 2013B Ordinance (the "Series 2013B Ordinance" and together with the Series 2013A Ordinance, the "Ordinances") passed by the City Council of the City on August 29, 2013 (see "BOND INFORMATION - Authority for Issuance"). The Bonds are direct obligations of the City, payable from the proceeds of separate continuing, direct annual ad valorem taxes levied, within the limits prescribed by law, on all taxable property located within the City, as provided in each of the Ordinances (see "BOND INFORMATION – Security").

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to refund portions of the City's outstanding general obligation debt, and to pay certain costs of issuance of the Bonds (see "PLAN OF FINANCING – Purpose of Refunding" and "APPENDIX D – Summary of Refunded Obligations").

MATURITY SCHEDULE

See "MATURITY SCHEDULE" on next page

The Bonds are **not** subject to redemption prior to their stated maturities.

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and accepted by the Underwriters, subject to the approving opinions of the Attorney General of the State of Texas and of Andrews Kurth LLP, Austin, Texas, Bond Counsel. See APPENDIX C – "Forms of Bond Counsel's Opinions"). Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Greenberg Traurig, LLP, Houston, Texas.

It is expected that the Bonds will be delivered through the facilities of DTC on or about October 8, 2013.

Raymond James

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Piper Jaffray & Co.
SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc.

Wells Fargo Securities
FirstSouthwest

Morgan Stanley
Loop Capital Markets
Estrada Hinojosa & Company, Inc.

$43,250,000
CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS
Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A

MATURITY SCHEDULE
Base CUSIP No. 052396 (1)

Maturity (September 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP Suffix	Maturity (September 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP Suffix
2014	$3,690,000	2.000%	0.180%	3Q0	2019	$3,805,000	5.000%	1.790%	2V9
2015	4,255,000	5.000%	0.380%	2R8	2020	4,030,000	5.000%	2.070%	2W7
2016	4,490,000	5.000%	0.690%	2S6	2021	4,265,000	5.000%	2.370%	2X5
2017	3,395,000	5.000%	1.030%	2T4	2023	4,780,000	5.000%	2.800%	2Y3
2018	3,595,000	5.000%	1.440%	2U1	2024	6,945,000	5.000%	2.990%	2Z0

(Interest to accrue from the Dated Date)

$71,455,000
CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS
Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2013B

MATURITY SCHEDULE
Base CUSIP No. 052396 (1)

Maturity (September 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Price	CUSIP Suffix	Maturity (September 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Price	CUSIP Suffix
2014	$ 1,560,000	0.200%	100.000	3G1	2018	$14,675,000	1.927%	100.000	3D8
2015	1,420,000	0.440%	100.000	3A4	2019	15,020,000	2.418%	100.000	3E6
2016	16,125,000	0.934%	100.000	3B2	2020	6,320,000	2.718%	100.000	3F3
2017	16,335,000	1.577%	100.000	3C0					

(Interest to accrue from the Dated Date)

Concurrent Issues . . . The Series 2013A Bonds and the Series 2013B Bonds (defined herein) (collectively, the "Bonds") are being offered concurrently by the City under a common Official Statement. The Series 2013A Bonds and the Series 2013B Bonds are separate and distinct securities offerings issued and sold independently except for this Official Statement, and while they share certain common attributes, each issue is separate from the other and should be reviewed and analyzed independently, including without limitation the type of obligation being offered, its terms for payment, the rights of the City to redeem the Bonds, the federal, state or local tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds and other features.

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(1) CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services, managed by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC on behalf of the American Bankers Association. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CUSIP services. CUSIP numbers are provided for convenience of reference only. None of the City, the Financial Advisor (as defined herein), or the Underwriters take any responsibility for the accuracy of such numbers.

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No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the City or by the Underwriters to give any information or to make any representations, other than as contained in this Official Statement, and if given or made such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the City or the Underwriters. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of, the Bonds, by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

This Official Statement is submitted in connection with the sale of securities referred to herein and may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose. In no instance may this Official Statement be reproduced or used in part.

THE BONDS HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, NOR HAVE THE ORDINANCES BEEN QUALIFIED UNDER THE TRUST INDENTURE ACT OF 1939 IN RELIANCE ON EXEMPTIONS CONTAINED IN SUCH ACTS.

The information set forth herein has been furnished by the City and includes information obtained from other sources which are believed to be reliable, but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness by, and is not to be construed as a representation by, the Underwriters. The information and expressions of the opinion contained herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the City or the other matters described herein since the date hereof. CUSIP numbers have been assigned to each series of the Bonds by the CUSIP Global Services for the convenience of the owners of the Bonds.

This Official Statement includes descriptions and summaries of certain events, matters, and documents. Such descriptions and summaries do not purport to be complete and all such descriptions, summaries and references thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to this Official Statement in its entirety and to each such document, copies of which may be obtained from the City or from Public Financial Management, Inc., the Financial Advisor to the City. Any statements made in this Official Statement or the Appendices hereto involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not so expressly stated, are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any of such opinions or estimates will be realized.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING OF THE BONDS THE UNDERWRITERS MAY OVER ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS THAT STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF THE BONDS AT A LEVEL ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

THE UNDERWRITERS HAVE PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE FOR INCLUSION IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT. THE UNDERWRITERS HAVE REVIEWED THE INFORMATION IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES TO INVESTORS UNDER THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS AS APPLIED TO THE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS TRANSACTION, BUT THE UNDERWRITERS DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SUCH INFORMATION.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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CITY OF AUSTIN

Elected Officials (1)

Lee Leffingwell	Mayor
Chris Riley	Councilmember Place 1
Mike Martinez	Councilmember Place 2
Kathryne B. Tovo	Councilmember Place 3
Laura Morrison	Councilmember Place 4
William Spelman	Councilmember Place 5
Sheryl Cole, Mayor Pro Tem	Councilmember Place 6

(1) As a result of an amendment to the Austin City Charter approved at an election held November 2012, all current terms of the City Council will expire November 2014. In November 2014, the configuration of the City Council will change to an eleven member council, with the Mayor to be elected at large and the remainder of the council to be elected from ten single member districts. See APPENDIX A – "GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE CITY - Governance".

Appointed Officials

Marc A. Ott	City Manager
Mike McDonald	Deputy City Manager
Robert Goode	Assistant City Manager
Sue Edwards	Assistant City Manager
Bert Lumbreras	Assistant City Manager
Anthony Snipes	Assistant City Manager
Rey Arellano	Assistant City Manager
Elaine Hart, CPA	Chief Financial Officer
Greg Canally	Deputy Chief Financial Officer
Ed Van Eenoo	Deputy Chief Financial Officer
Karen Kennard	City Attorney
Jannette S. Goodall	City Clerk

BOND COUNSEL
Andrews Kurth LLP
Austin, Texas

DISCLOSURE COUNSEL TO THE CITY
McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P.
Dallas and Austin, Texas

FINANCIAL ADVISOR
Public Financial Management, Inc.
Austin, Texas

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
Deloitte & Touche LLP
Austin, Texas

For additional information regarding the City, please contact:

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Treasurer
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Suite 1900
Austin, TX 78701
(512) 614–5323
waleyd@pfm.com

SELECTED DATA FROM THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The selected data on this page is subject in all respects to the more complete information and definitions contained or incorporated in this Official Statement. The offering of the Series 2013A Bonds and the Series 2013B Bonds (referred herein collectively as the "Bonds") to potential investors is made only by means of this entire Official Statement. No person is authorized to detach this data page from this Official Statement or to otherwise use it without the entire Official Statement.

The Issuer.. The City of Austin, Texas (the "City"), is a political subdivision located in Travis, Williamson and Hays Counties, operating as a home–rule city under the laws of the State of Texas and a charter approved by the voters in 1953, as amended. The City operates under the Council/Manager form of government where the mayor and six councilmembers are elected for staggered three-year terms. The City Council formulates operating policy for the City while the City Manager is the chief administrative officer.

As a result of an amendment to the Austin City Charter approved at an election held November 2012, all current terms of the City Council will expire November 2014. In November 2014, the configuration of the City Council will change to an eleven member council, with the Mayor to be elected at large and the remainder of the council to be elected from ten single member districts.

The City is approximately 308 square miles in area. See APPENDIX A – "General Information Regarding the City".

The Series 2013A Bonds .... The Series 2013A Bonds are being issued in the principal amount of $43,250,000, pursuant to the general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, and an ordinance (the "Series 2013A Ordinance") passed by the City Council of the City. See "BOND INFORMATION – Authority for Issuance".

The Series 2013B Bonds .... The Series 2013B Bonds are being issued in the principal amount of $71,455,000, pursuant to the general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, and an ordinance (the "Series 2013B Ordinance") passed by the City Council of the City. See "BOND INFORMATION – Authority for Issuance".

Security... The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the City, payable from separate continuing levies of ad valorem taxes, within the limits prescribed by law, on taxable property within the City in an amount sufficient to provide for payment of principal of and interest on each series of the Bonds until maturity. See "BOND INFORMATION – Security".

Redemption .... The Bonds are **not** subject to redemption prior to their stated maturities.

Tax Exemption.............................. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Series 2013A Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under existing law and is not includable in the alternative minimum taxable income of individuals. See "TAX MATTERS FOR SERIES 2013A BONDS" for a discussion of the opinion of Bond Counsel, including a description of the alternative minimum tax consequences for corporations.

Interest on the Series 2013B Bonds is not excludable from gross income. See "TAX MATTERS FOR SERIES 2013B BONDS".

Payment Record .... The City has **not** defaulted since 1900 when all bonds were refunded at par with a voluntary reduction in interest rates.

Selected Issuer Indices

Fiscal Year Ended 9-30	Estimated City Population (1)	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Per Capita Taxable Assessed Valuation	(000's) Net Funded Tax Debt (2)	Per Capita Net Funded Tax Debt	Ratio of Net Funded Tax Debt to Taxable Valuation	% of Tax Collections
2005	695,881	$49,702,906,522	$ 71,424.93	$ 933,180	$1,341.01	1.88%	99.60%
2006	714,237	52,349,642,297	73,294.50	943,312	1,320.73	1.80%	100.32%
2007	732,381	60,512,328,889	82,624.11	869,974	1,187.87	1.44%	100.20%
2008	746,105	68,736,790,926	92,127.50	907,667	1,216.54	1.32%	99.56%
2009	770,296	76,752,007,737	99,639.63	1,065,565	1,383.32	1.39%	100.63%
2010	778,560	80,960,540,976	103,987.54	1,002,186	1,287.23	1.24%	99.93%
2011	805,662	77,619,349,384	96,342.32	1,049,751	1,302.89	1.35%	99.91%
2012	821,012	79,219,780,879	96,490.41	1,132,201	1,379.03	1.43%	100.10%
2013	830,278	83,578,526,899	100,663.30	1,037,357 (5)	1,249.41 (5)	1.24% (5)	99.22% (3)
2014	847,121	88,489,401,461 (4)	104,458.99	1,064,764 (5)	1,256.92 (5)	1.20% (5)	N/A

(1) Source: City of Austin Department of Planning and Development based on full purpose area as of September 30.
(2) Excludes general obligation debt issued for enterprise funds and general fund departments which transfer-in from Operating Budget.
(3) Estimated collections as of June 30, 2013 based on the July 2012 Certified Tax Roll tax levy.
(4) Certified taxable value for the 2013 tax year.
(5) Projected. Includes the Bonds; excludes the Refunded Obligations. Includes the Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2013; Certificates of Obligation, Series 2013; and Public Property Finance Contractual Obligations, Series 2013 which are expected to be delivered on October 3, 2013. See "DEBT INFORMATION".

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Relating to

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS

$43,250,000
Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A

$71,455,000
Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2013B

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the summary statement and the appendices hereto, provides certain information regarding the issuance by the City of Austin, Texas (the "City") of its $43,250,000 Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A (the "Series 2013A Bonds") and $71,455,000 Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2013B (the "Series 2013B Bonds", and together with the Series 2013A Bonds, the "Bonds"). Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement have the same meanings assigned to such terms in the ordinances authorizing the issuance of the Bonds adopted by the City Council of the City on August 29, 2013 (the "Series 2013A Ordinance" and the "Series 2013B Ordinance", respectively, and collectively the "Ordinances"), except as otherwise indicated herein.

There follows in this Official Statement a description of the Bonds and certain information regarding the City and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. This Official Statement speaks only as to its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. Copies of the final Official Statement and the Escrow Agreement (hereinafter defined) pertaining to the Bonds will be filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, 1900 Duke Street, Suite 600, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. See "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" for a description of the City's undertaking to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

PLAN OF FINANCING

Purpose of Refunding

The Bonds are being issued to refund certain of the City's currently outstanding general obligation indebtedness (the "Refunded Obligations"), as further described in APPENDIX D to this Official Statement, and to pay costs of issuance. The purpose of the transaction is to effect debt service savings. The refunding of the Refunded Obligations will result in a net present value savings to the City in excess of the thresholds established by the Ordinances governing the issuance of each series of the Bonds. See APPENDIX D for a listing of the Refunded Obligations.

Refunded Obligations

The Refunded Obligations, and interest due thereon, are to be paid on the scheduled interest payment dates and the maturity or redemption dates of such Refunded Obligations from funds to be deposited pursuant to an Escrow Agreement, the "Escrow Agreement"), between the City and Wilmington Trust, N.A., Dallas, Texas (the "Escrow Agent"). The Ordinances provide that the proceeds of the sale of the Bonds together with available funds of the City, if any, will be deposited with the Escrow Agent in an amount necessary to accomplish the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Obligations. Such amounts will be held by the Escrow Agent in special escrow accounts for each series of the Bonds (each, an "Escrow Fund" and collectively, the "Escrow Funds") and used to purchase direct obligations of the United States of America or obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States (the "Securities") to be held in the Escrow Funds. Pursuant to the Escrow Agreement, the Escrow Funds are irrevocably pledged to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Refunded Obligations to be refunded with amounts held in each such Escrow Fund. The Arbitrage Group, Inc., a nationally recognized accounting firm, will verify at the time of delivery of the Bonds to the Underwriters the mathematical accuracy of the schedules that demonstrate that the Securities will mature and pay interest in such amounts which, together with uninvested funds, if any, in the Escrow Funds, will be sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on the Refunded Obligations. Such maturing principal of and interest on the Securities, and other uninvested funds in the Escrow Funds, will not be available to pay the debt service on the Bonds.

By deposit of the Securities and cash with the Escrow Agent pursuant to the Escrow Agreement, the City will have entered into a firm banking and financial arrangement for the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Obligations, in accordance with applicable law. As a result of such firm banking and financial arrangements, the Refunded Obligations will be outstanding only for the purpose of receiving payments from the Securities and cash held for such purpose by the Escrow Agent, and such Refunded Obligations will not be deemed as being outstanding for the purpose of any limitation on debt or the assessment of taxes.

The City has covenanted in the Escrow Agreement to make timely deposits to the Escrow Funds from lawfully available funds, or any additional amounts required to pay the principal of and interest on the Refunded Obligations, if, for any reason, the cash balances on deposit or scheduled to be on deposit in the Escrow Funds are insufficient to make such payments.

Sources and Uses of Funds

The proceeds of the Bonds and other available funds of the City will be applied substantially as follows:

	Series 2013A Bonds	Series 2013B Bonds
Sources of Funds:		
Principal Amount	$43,250,000.00	$71,455,000.00
Accrued Interest	39,896.11	24,020.25
Original Issue Premium	6,534,484.35	-
Issuer Contribution	214,129.40	341,607.64
Total	$50,038,509.86	$71,820,627.89
Uses of Funds:		
Deposits to Escrow Funds	$49,640,368.69	$71,252,539.45
Accrued Interest	39,896.11	24,020.25
Costs of Issuance	196,053.01	296,158.58
Underwriters' Discount	162,192.05	247,909.61
Total	$50,038,509.86	$71,820,627.89

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BOND INFORMATION

Authority for Issuance

The City is authorized to issue the Bonds under authority granted by Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, and by the Ordinances.

General

The Bonds are dated October 1, 2013 (the "Dated Date") and shall bear interest on the unpaid principal amounts from such date, at the per annum rates shown on the inside cover page of this Official Statement. Interest on the Bonds will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months and will be payable on March 1, 2014, and on each September 1 and March 1 thereafter until maturity. Principal is payable, upon presentation thereof, at the Designated Payment/Transfer Office (herein defined) of the Paying Agent/Registrar (see "Paying Agent/Registrar" herein). Interest thereon is payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to the registered owner appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the Record Date (hereinafter defined) and shall be paid by the Paying Agent/Registrar by check mailed by United States mail, first class postage prepaid, to the address of such person as it appears on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar on or before each interest payment date or by such other method, acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar, requested by, and at the risk and expense of, the bondholder. The Bonds are issued only as fully registered obligations in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a maturity and a series.

The record date (the "Record Date") for the interest payable on any interest payment date is the 15th day of the month next preceding such interest payment date, as specified in the Ordinances. In the event of a nonpayment of interest on a scheduled interest payment date, and for 30 days thereafter, a new record date for such interest payment (the "Special Record Date") will be established by the Paying Agent/Registrar, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinances, if and when funds for the payment of such interest have been received from the City. Notice of the Special Record Date and of the scheduled payment date of the past due interest, which shall be at least 15 days after the Special Record Date, shall be sent at least five business days prior to the Special Record Date by United States mail, first class postage prepaid, to the address of each registered owner of Bonds appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the last business day next preceding the date of mailing of such notice.

Security

The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the City, payable from separate continuing levies of ad valorem taxes, within the limits prescribed by law, on taxable property located within the City in amounts sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on each series of the Bonds until maturity.

All taxable property within the City is subject to the assessment, levy and collection by the City of a continuing, direct annual ad valorem tax sufficient to provide for the payment of principal of and interest on all ad valorem tax debt within the limits prescribed by law. Article XI, Section 5, of the Texas Constitution is applicable to the City, and limits its maximum ad valorem tax rate to $2.50 per $100 assessed valuation for all City purposes. The City operates under a Home Rule Charter, sometimes referred to herein as the "Charter", which also limits the City's ad valorem tax rate to $2.50 per $100 assessed valuation for all City purposes. See "TAX INFORMATION – Tax Rate Limitation".

Concurrent Financings

On August 29, 2013, the City Council authorized the issuance of $104,665,000 Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2013, $25,355,000 Certificates of Obligation, Series 2013, and $50,150,000 Public Property Finance Contractual Obligations, Series 2013, each issue to finance capital improvements or equipment to be owned and operated by the City (the "2013 New Money Obligations"). Each series of the 2013 New Money Obligations constitutes a direct obligation of the City, payable from a continuing ad valorem tax levied, within the limits prescribed by law, on taxable property located within the City in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the 2013 New Money Obligations. In addition, a limited pledge of revenues of the City's solid waste system, not to exceed $1,000, is pledged to the payment of the Certificates of Obligation described in the preceding sentence. The 2013 New Money Obligations are expected to be delivered on October 3, 2013.

Remedies

If the City defaults in the payment of principal, interest, or redemption price on Bonds when due, or the City defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in either of the Ordinances, the registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the City or City officials to carry out the legally imposed duties with respect to the Bonds if there is no other available remedy at law to compel performance of the Bonds or the Ordinance authorizing the issuance of the Bonds of such series, and the City's obligations are not uncertain or disputed. The issuance of a writ of mandamus is controlled by equitable principles, so rests with the discretion of the court, but may not be arbitrarily refused. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. The Ordinances do not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interest of the holders of the Bonds upon any failure of the City to perform in accordance with the terms of the Ordinances, or upon any other condition and accordingly all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the registered owners. On June 30, 2006, the Texas Supreme Court ruled in *Tooke v. City of Mexia*, 197 S.W.3d 325 (Tex. 2006) that a waiver of sovereign immunity in a contractual dispute must be provided for by statute in "clear and unambiguous" language. Because it is unclear whether the Texas legislature has effectively waived the City's sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages, holders of the Bonds may not be able to bring such a suit against the City for breach of the Bonds or covenants contained in the Ordinances. Even if a judgment against the City could be obtained, it could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the City's property.

The City is eligible to seek relief from its creditors under Chapter 9 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code ("Chapter 9"). Although Chapter 9 provides for the recognition of a security interest represented by a specifically pledged source of revenues, such provision is subject to judicial construction. Chapter 9 also includes an automatic stay provision that would prohibit, without Bankruptcy Court approval, the prosecution of any other legal action by creditors or holders of the Bonds of an entity which has sought protection under Chapter 9. Therefore, should the City avail itself of Chapter 9 protection from creditors, the ability to enforce would be subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court (which could require that the action be heard in Bankruptcy Court instead of other federal or state court); and the Bankruptcy Code provides for broad discretionary powers of a Bankruptcy Court in administering any proceeding brought before it. The opinion of Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors.

Defeasance of Bonds

Each of the Ordinances provides for the defeasance of the obligations when the payment of the principal of the obligations, plus interest thereon to the due date thereof (whether such due date be by reason of maturity, redemption, or otherwise), is provided by irrevocably depositing with a paying agency, in trust (1) money sufficient to make such payment or (2) Defeasance Securities, certified by an independent public accounting firm of national reputation to mature as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times to insure the availability, without reinvestment, of sufficient money to make such payment, and all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the paying agent for the obligations. Each of the Ordinances provides that "Defeasance Securities" means any securities now or hereafter permitted by law, including (a) direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (b) noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent, and (c) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that have been refunded and that are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent. There is no assurance that the ratings for any Defeasance Security will be maintained by any particular rating category.

Book-Entry-Only System

The City has elected to utilize the book-entry-only system of the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), as described under this heading. The City is obligated to timely pay the Paying Agent/Registrar the amount due under the Ordinances. See "-Paying Agent/Registrar". The responsibilities of DTC, the Direct Participants and the Indirect Participants to the Beneficial Owner of the Bonds are described herein.

The information in this section concerning DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System has been provided by DTC for use in disclosure documents such as this Official Statement. The City believes this information to be reliable, but takes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

The City cannot and does not give any assurance that (1) DTC will distribute payment of debt service on the Bonds, or redemption or other notices to DTC Participants, (2) DTC Participants or others will distribute debt service payments paid to DTC or its nominee (as the registered owner of the Bonds), or redemption or other notices, to the beneficial owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or (3) DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement. The current rules applicable to DTC are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the current procedures of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered Bonds registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). Direct Participants and Indirect Participants are referred to herein as "Participants". DTC has a Standard & Poor's rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers. Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within a maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such maturity to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the City as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

All payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the City or the Paying Agent/Registrar, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with Bonds held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the City, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the City or the Paying Agent/Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the City or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The City may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, certificates for each series of the Bonds will be printed and delivered to DTC.

Paying Agent/Registrar

The initial Paying Agent/Registrar the Bonds is Wilmington Trust, N.A. Interest on and principal of the Bonds will be payable, and transfer functions will be performed at the corporate trust office of the Paying Agent/Registrar in Dallas, Texas (the "Designated Payment/Transfer Office"). In the Ordinances, the City retains the right to replace the Paying Agent/Registrar. The City covenants to maintain and provide a Paying Agent/Registrar at all times while the Bonds are outstanding and any successor Paying Agent/Registrar shall be a commercial bank, trust company or other entity duly qualified and legally authorized to serve as and perform the duties and services of Paying Agent/Registrar. Upon any change in the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds, the City agrees to promptly cause a written notice thereof to be sent to each registered owner of the Bonds by United States mail, first class postage prepaid, which notice shall also give the address of the new Paying Agent/Registrar.

Transfer, Exchange and Registration

In the event the book-entry-only system should be discontinued, the Bonds may be transferred and exchanged on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar only upon presentation and surrender thereof to the Paying Agent/Registrar at the Designated Payment/Transfer Office and such transfer or exchange shall be without expense or service charge to the registered owner, except for any tax or other governmental charges required to be paid with respect to such registration, exchange and transfer. A Bond may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form thereon or by other instrument of transfer and assignment acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar. A new Bond will be delivered by the Paying Agent/Registrar, in lieu of the Bonds being transferred or exchanged, at the Designated Payment/Transfer Office, or sent by United States mail, first class postage prepaid, to the new registered owner or his designee. To the extent possible, new Bonds issued in an exchange or transfer will be delivered to the registered owner or assignee of the registered owner in not more than three business days after the receipt thereof to be canceled, and the written instrument of transfer or request for exchange duly executed by the registered owner or his duly authorized agent, in form satisfactory to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds registered and delivered in an exchange or transfer shall be in any integral multiple of $5,000 for any one maturity and for a like aggregate principal amount as the Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. See "Book-Entry-Only System" herein for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to ownership and transferability of the Bonds.

No Optional Redemption

Neither series of the Bonds is subject to redemption at the option of the City prior to their scheduled maturities.

TAX INFORMATION

Ad Valorem Tax Law

The appraisal of property within the City is the responsibility of the Travis Central Appraisal District, Williamson Central Appraisal District and Hays Central Appraisal District (the "Appraisal Districts"). Excluding agricultural and open–space land, which may be taxed on the basis of productive capacity, the Appraisal Districts are required under Title 1, V.T.C.A. Tax Code (commonly known as the "Property Tax Code") to appraise all property within the Appraisal Districts on the basis of 100% of its market value and is prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. State law further limits the appraised value of a residence homestead for a tax year (the "Homestead 10% Increase Cap") to an amount not to exceed the lesser of (1) the property's market value in the most recent tax year in which the market value was determined by the Appraisal Districts or (2) the sum of (a) 10% of the property's appraised value in the preceding tax year, plus (b) the property's appraised value the preceding tax year, plus (c) the market value of all new improvements to the property. State law requires the appraised value of a residence homestead to be based solely on the property's value as a residence homestead, regardless of whether residential use is considered to be the highest and best use of the property. The value placed upon property within the Appraisal Districts is subject to review by an Appraisal Review Board, consisting of three members appointed by the Board of Directors of the Appraisal Districts. The Appraisal Districts are required to review the value of property within the Appraisal Districts at least every three years. The City may require annual review at its own expense, and is entitled to challenge the determination of appraised value of property within the City by petition filed with the Appraisal Review Board.

Reference is made to the Property Tax Code for identification of property subject to taxation; property exempt or which may be exempted from taxation, if claimed; the appraisal of property for ad valorem taxation purposes; and the procedures and limitations applicable to the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes.

Article VIII of the State Constitution ("Article VIII") and State law provide for certain exemptions from property taxes, the valuation of agricultural and open–space lands at productivity value, and the exemption of certain personal property from ad valorem taxation.

Under Section 1–b, Article VIII, and State law, the governing body of a political subdivision, at its option, may grant:

(1) An exemption of not less than $3,000 of the market value of the residence homestead of persons 65 years of age or older and the disabled from all ad valorem taxes thereafter levied by the political subdivision;
(2) An exemption of up to 20% of the market value of residence homesteads; minimum exemption $5,000.

Once authorized, the exemption described under (1) above may be repealed or decreased or increased in amount (i) by the governing body of the political subdivision or (ii) by a favorable vote of a majority of the qualified voters at an election called by the governing body of the political subdivision, which election must be called upon receipt of a petition signed by at least 20% of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election of the political subdivision. In the case of a decrease, the amount of the exemption may not be reduced to less than $3,000 of the market value.

State law and Section 2, Article VIII, mandate an additional property tax exemption for disabled veterans or the surviving spouse or children of a deceased veteran who died while on active duty in the armed forces; the exemption applies to either real or personal property with the amount of assessed valuation exempted ranging from $5,000 to a sum of $12,000.

The surviving spouse of an individual who qualifies for the exemption described under (1) above for the residence homestead of a person 65 or older (but not the disabled) is entitled to an exemption for the same property in an amount equal to that of the exemption for which the deceased spouse qualified if (i) the deceased spouse died in a year in which the deceased spouse qualified for the exemption, (ii) the surviving spouse was at least 55 years of age at the time of the death of the individual's spouse and (iii) the property was the residence homestead of the surviving spouse when the deceased spouse died and remains the residence homestead of the surviving spouse.

Section 1-b, Article VIII of the Texas Constitution, and State law authorize a county, city, town or junior college district to establish an ad valorem tax freeze on residence homesteads of persons who are disabled or sixty-five years of age or older. If the City Council does not take action to establish the tax limitation, voters within the City may submit a petition signed by five percent of the registered voters of the City requiring the City Council to call an election to determine by majority vote whether to establish the tax limitation.

If the tax limitation is established, the total amount of ad valorem taxes imposed by the City on a homestead that receives the residence homestead exemption for persons who are disabled or sixty-five years of age or older may not be increased, except to the extent the value of the homestead is increased by improvements other than repairs. If a disabled or elderly person dies in a year in which the person received a residence homestead exemption, the total amount of ad valorem taxes imposed on the homestead by the taxing unit may not be increased while it remains the residence homestead of that person's surviving spouse if the spouse is fifty-five years of age or older at the time of the person's death. In addition, the tax limitation applicable to a person's homestead may be transferred to the new homestead of such person if the person moves to a different residence within the taxing unit. Once established, the governing body of the taxing unit may not repeal or rescind the tax limitation.

The City Council has not determined at this time what action, if any, it will take regarding ad valorem tax freeze authorized by Section 1-b, Article VIII of the Texas Constitution. The City can make no representations or predictions concerning the impact such a tax limitation would have on the taxing rates of the City or its ability to make debt service payments.

Article VIII provides that eligible owners of both agricultural land (Section 1-d) and open-space land (Section 1-d-1), including open-space land devoted to farm or ranch purposes or open-space land devoted to timber production, may elect to have such property appraised for property taxation on the basis of its productive capacity. The same land may not be qualified under both Section 1-d and 1-d-1.

Personal property not used in the business of a taxpayer, such as automobiles or light trucks, is exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a political subdivision elects to tax this property.

Article VIII, Section 1-j of the Texas Constitution provides for "freeport property" to be exempted from ad valorem taxation. Freeport property is defined as goods detained in Texas for 175 days or less for the purpose of assembly, storage, manufacturing, processing or fabrication.

Article VIII, Section 1-n of the Texas Constitution provides for an exemption from taxation for "goods-in-transit." "Goods-in-transit" are defined as (i) personal property acquired or imported into Texas and transported to another location in the State, (ii) stored under a contract for bailment in public warehouses not in any way owned or controlled by the owner of the stored goods, and (iii) transported to another location in the State or outside of the State within 175 days of the date the property was acquired or imported into Texas. The exemption excludes oil, natural gas, petroleum products, aircraft and special inventory, including motor vehicle, vessel and out-board motor, heavy equipment and manufactured housing inventory. Pursuant to changes enacted during the 2011 Texas Legislative Special Session, all taxing units, including those that have previously taken official action to tax goods-in-transit, may not tax goods-in-transit in the 2012 tax year or thereafter, unless the governing body of the taxing unit holds a public hearing and takes action on or after October 2011, to provide for the taxation of the goods-in-transit. After holding the public hearing, a taxing unit may take official action prior to January 1 of the first tax year in which the governing body proposes to tax goods-in-transit. After taking official action, the goods-in-transit remain subject to taxation by the taxing unit until the governing body rescinds or repeals its previous action to tax goods-in-transit. If, however, a taxing unit took official action prior to October 1, 2011 to tax goods-in-transit and pledged the taxes imposed on goods-in-transit until the debt is discharged, if cessation of the imposition of the tax would impair the obligation of the contract by which the debt was created.

Freeport property is exempt from taxation by the City, and, on October 20, 2011, the City took action to tax goods-in-transit.

The City grants an exemption to the appraised value of the residence homestead of persons 65 years of age or older and to the disabled of $51,000.

The City may create one or more tax increment financing districts ("TIF") within the City and freeze the taxable values of real property in the TIF at the value at the time of its creation. Other overlapping taxing units levying taxes in the TIF may agree to contribute all or part of future ad valorem taxes levied and collected against the value of property in the TIF in excess of the "frozen values" to pay or finance the costs of certain public improvements in the TIF. Taxes levied by the City against the values of real property in the TIF in excess of the "frozen" value are not available for general city use but are restricted to paying or financing "project costs" within the TIF. The City may also enter into tax abatement agreements to encourage economic development. Under the agreements, a property owner agrees to construct certain improvements on its property. The City in turn agrees not to levy a tax on all or part of the increased value attributable to the improvements until the expiration of the agreement. The abatement agreement could last for a period of up to 10 years. The City has adopted criteria for granting tax abatements which establish guidelines regarding the number of jobs to be created and the amount of new value to be added by the taxpayer in return for the abatement. The City has entered into several such abatement agreements in recent years.

Cities are also authorized, pursuant to Chapter 380, Texas Local Government Code ("Chapter 380") to establish programs to promote state or local economic development and to stimulate business and commercial activity in the City. In accordance with a program established pursuant to Chapter 380, the City may make loans or grant of public funds for economic development purposes, however, no obligations secured by ad valorem taxes may be issued for such purposes unless approved by voters of the City. The City has entered into several such Chapter 380 agreements in recent years.

Tax Valuation

January 1, 2013 Appraised Valuation (1)		$101,700,821,184
Less Local Exemptions to Assessed Values: (2)		
Residential Homestead over 65	$1,568,022,868	
Homestead 10% Increase Cap	671,408,782	
Disabled Veterans	187,592,395	
Agricultural and Historical Exemptions	517,561,800	
Disability Exemption	114,299,773	
Other Exemptions	9,217,989,565	
Freeport Exemption	934,544,540	13,211,419,723
January 1, 2013 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation (1)		$ 88,489,401,461

(1) 2013 Certified Appraised Value includes $6,820,722,056 in property in the appeals process.
(2) Exemptions or adjustments to assessed valuation granted in 2013 include (a) exemptions of $51,000 for homestead property of property owners who are over 65 years of age or disabled; (b) exemptions for residence homestead property exceeding a 10 percent increase in valuation from the previous year; (c) exemptions for property of disabled veterans or certain surviving dependents of disabled veterans; (d) certain adjustments to productive agricultural lands; (e) exemptions to the land designated as historically significant sites by certain public bodies; (f) exemption of freeport property detained in Texas for 175 days or less for the purpose of assembly, storage, manufacturing, processing or fabrication of exported finished goods from Texas.

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Statement of Debt (As of September 30, 2013) (3)

The following table sets forth on a pro forma basis the amount of Public Improvement Bonds, Assumed Bonds, Contract Revenue Obligations, Certificates of Obligation and Contractual Obligations outstanding and certain debt ratios related thereto.

Public Improvement Bonds (1)	$909,835,000	
Certificates of Obligation (1)	166,185,000	
Contractual Obligations (1)	131,735,000	
Mueller Contract Revenue Obligations	39,100,000	
The Bonds (2)	114,705,000	
Assumed MUD Bonds (3)	9,914,994	
Total		$1,371,474,994
Less Self-Supporting Debt:		
Assumed MUDs	$ 9,914,994	
Mueller Contract Revenue Obligations	39,100,000	
Airport (4)	159,331	
Austin Energy (4)	818,249	
City Hall (4)	16,106,887	
Code Compliance (4)	1,021,340	
Convention Center (4)	19,326,961	
Financial Services (4)	20,259,813	
Fleet Management (4)	3,383,741	
Golf (4)	1,415,720	
One Texas Center (4)	5,866,869	
PARD - Zilker Park (5)	905,250	
Solid Waste (4)	75,906,242	
Transportation (4)	23,434,783	
Waller Creek (4)	69,519,119	
Water and Wastewater (4)	15,739,851	
Watershed Protection (4)	6,869,399	
		$309,748,549
Interest and Sinking Fund (6)		15,484,727
Self-Supporting General Fund Payments (7)		8,884,877
Net Debt (7)		$1,037,356,841
Ratio Total Debt to FY 2013 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation		1.64%
Ratio Net Debt to FY 2013 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation		1.24%

2013 Population (Estimate) – 830,278 (8)
Per Capita Net Taxable Assessed Valuation – $100,663.30
Per Capita Net Debt Outstanding – $1,249.41

(1) Excludes the Refunded Obligations. Includes the Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2013; Certificates of Obligation, Series 2013; and Public Property Finance Contractual Obligations, Series 2013 which were sold on August 29, 2013 and are expected to be delivered on October 3, 2013.
(2) The Bonds are expected to be delivered on October 8, 2013.
(3) Represents bonds of utility districts annexed by the City.
(4) Airport, Austin Energy, City Hall, Convention Center, Financial Services, Fleet Management, Golf, One Texas Center, Solid Waste, Transportation, Water, Wastewater and Watershed Protection represent a portion of the City's Outstanding Public Improvement Bonds, Certificates of Obligation and/or Contractual Obligations. Debt service for Airport, Austin Energy, Convention Center, Financial Services, Golf, One Texas Center, Solid Waste,

Transportation, Water, Wastewater and Watershed Protection is paid from revenue of the respective enterprises. The City plans to continue to pay these obligations from each respective enterprise. Fleet Management and One Texas Center are internal service funds that generate revenue through charges to user departments.

(5) The City entered into an agreement with C3 Productions, whereby C3 Productions will pay the City $500,000 each year for 5 years to cover the required debt service.

(6) Represents estimate of cash plus investments at cost on September 30, 2013.

(7) Various general fund departments have issued debt which is supported by a transfer into the debt service fund from the issuing department. These departments budget the required debt service which reduces the debt service tax requirement.

(8) Source: City of Austin Planning/Growth Department. This figure does not include areas annexed for limited purposes.

Revenue Debt (As of July 31, 2013)

In addition to the above, on a pro forma basis, the City had outstanding $31,051,469 Combined Utility Systems Revenue Bonds payable from a first lien on the combined net revenue of the Electric System and the Water and Wastewater System and $163,380,925 Combined Utility System Revenue Bonds payable from a subordinate lien on the combined net revenue of the Electric System and the Water and Wastewater System; $1,176,390,000 Electric Utility Obligations payable from a separate lien on the net revenues of the Electric Utility System; $2,074,175,000 Water and Wastewater Obligations payable from a separate lien on the net revenue of the Water and Wastewater System, and $109,553,000 Combined Utility Systems Commercial Paper payable from a subordinate lien on the combined net revenue of the Electric System and the Water and Wastewater System.

The City also has outstanding $326,055,000 Airport System Revenue Bonds payable from net revenues of the City's Airport System. The City also has outstanding $195,825,000 in Convention Center Bonds, payable from hotel/motel occupancy and rental car tax collections.

Obligations Subject to Annual Appropriation

With respect to the redevelopment of the property formerly known as Robert Mueller Municipal Airport ("Mueller"), the City entered into a Master Development Agreement with Catellus Austin, LLC, effective as of December 2, 2004 (the "Development Agreement"), and in the Development Agreement, the City agreed to issue debt to finance certain "Public Finance Reimbursable Project Costs" either directly or through the auspices of a local government corporation to be created by the City. The City has entered into a economic development grant agreement (the "Grant Agreement") with Mueller Local Government Corporation ("MLGC"), a non-profit local government corporation created by the City to act on its behalf with respect to the redevelopment of Mueller. MLGC was created in response to the provisions of the Development Agreement. Under the terms of the Grant Agreement, the City will make grant payments to MLGC from the General Fund, subject to annual appropriation by the City, in amounts sufficient to pay debt service on bonds issued by MLGC to fund Public Finance Reimbursable Project Costs and pay administrative costs associated with such bonds. It is anticipated that sales tax revenues generated by properties developed at Mueller will be sufficient to fund the grants throughout the term of the Grant Agreement. $12,000,000 in Contract Revenue Bonds were issued in 2006 by MLGC to finance Public Finance Reimbursable Project Costs.

The City has also created a tax increment reinvestment zone for the Mueller project to include Reinvestment Zone Number Sixteen (the "Zone") and neighboring areas for the promotion, development, encouragement and maintenance of employment, commerce, economic development and public facility development in the Zone which consists of approximately 700 acres. Currently, only the City participates in the Zone by contributing its tax increment revenues to the Zone, and it is not expected that any other taxing unit will participate in the Zone. The tax increment revenues of the City will be contributed by the City to the MLGC pursuant to the terms of a Tri-Party Agreement among the City, the MLGC and the Zone (the "Tri-Party Agreement"). In addition, the City has agreed to consider making payments to the MLGC under a grant agreement between the City and the MLGC, pursuant to which the City may make available to the MLGC grant funds in amounts sufficient to pay debt service on the Tax Increment Contract Revenue Bonds, should Pledged Revenues be insufficient to allow the MLGC to meet its debt service payment obligations. The grant payments are to be funded from available moneys in the City's general fund, subject to annual appropriation. The City is under no obligation to make grant payments. The MLGC issued $15 million in Tax Increment Contract Revenue Bonds in September 2009 backed by tax increment revenues generated from taxation of real property within the boundaries of the Zone from taxing units participating in the Zone. The MLGC issued $16,735,000 in Tax Increment Contract Revenue

Bonds in October 2012 backed by tax increment revenues generated from taxation of real property within the boundaries of the Zone from taxing units in the Zone.

Valuation and Funded Debt History

Fiscal Year Ended 9-30	Estimated City Population (1)	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Per Capita Taxable Assessed Valuation	(000's) Net Funded Tax Debt (2)	Per Capita Net Funded Tax Debt	Ratio of Net Funded Tax Debt to Taxable Valuation	% of Tax Collections
2005	695,881	$49,702,906,522	$ 71,424.93	$ 933,180	$1,341.01	1.88%	99.60%
2006	714,237	52,349,642,297	73,294.50	943,312	1,320.73	1.80%	100.32%
2007	732,381	60,512,328,889	82,624.11	869,974	1,187.87	1.44%	100.20%
2008	746,105	68,736,790,926	92,127.50	907,667	1,216.54	1.32%	99.56%
2009	770,296	76,752,007,737	99,639.63	1,065,565	1,383.32	1.39%	100.63%
2010	778,560	80,960,540,976	103,987.54	1,002,186	1,287.23	1.24%	99.93%
2011	805,662	77,619,349,384	96,342.32	1,049,751	1,302.89	1.35%	99.91%
2012	821,012	79,219,780,879	96,490.41	1,132,201	1,379.03	1.43%	100.10%
2013	830,278	83,578,526,899	100,663.30	1,037,357 (5)	1,249.41 (5)	1.24% (5)	99.22% (3)
2014	847,121	88,489,401,461 (4)	104,458.99	1,064,764 (5)	1,256.92 (5)	1.20% (5)	N/A

(1) Source: City of Austin Department of Planning and Development based on full purpose area as of September 30.
(2) Excludes general obligation debt issued for enterprise funds and general fund departments which transfer-in from Operating Budget.
(3) Estimated collections as of June 30, 2013 based on the July 2012 Certified Tax Roll tax levy.
(4) Certified taxable value for the 2013 tax year.
(5) Projected. Includes the Bonds; excludes the Refunded Obligations. Includes the Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2013; Certificates of Obligation, Series 2013; and Public Property Finance Contractual Obligations, Series 2031 which are expected to be delivered on October 3, 2013. See "DEBT INFORMATION".

Tax Rate, Levy and Collection History

Fiscal Year Ended 9-30	Total Tax Rate	Distribution: General Fund	Distribution: Interest and Sinking Fund	Tax Levy	% Current Collections	% Total Collections
2005	$0.4430	$0.2747	$0.1683	$220,183,876	98.97%	99.60%
2006	0.4430	0.2841	0.1589	231,908,915	99.55%	100.32%
2007	0.4126	0.2760	0.1366	249,673,869	99.61%	100.20%
2008	0.4034	0.2730	0.1304	277,284,215	99.14%	99.56%
2009	0.4012	0.2749	0.1263	307,929,055	99.03%	100.63%
2010	0.4209	0.2950	0.1259	340,762,917	98.97%	99.93%
2011	0.4571	0.3262	0.1309	354,798,046	99.13%	99.91%
2012	0.4811	0.3551	0.1260	381,126,366	99.37%	100.10%
2013	0.5029	0.3821	0.1208	420,316,412	98.68% (1)	99.22% (1)
2014	0.5027	0.3856	0.1171	445,279,246	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimated collections as of June 30, 2013 based on the July 2012 Certified Tax Roll tax levy.

Ten Largest Taxpayers (1)

Name of Taxpayer	Nature of Property	January 1, 2013 Taxable Assessed Valuation	% of Total Taxable Assessed Valuation
Samsung Semiconductor LLC	Manufacturing	$ 2,300,916,767	2.60%
Thomas Property Group LLC	Commercial	701,365,656	0.79%
St. Davids Healthcare Partnership	Commercial	453,129,396	0.51%
Circuit of the Americas LLC	Commercial	290,759,234	0.33%
IBM Corporation	Manufacturing	231,562,615	0.26%
Freescale Semiconductor Inc.(2)	Manufacturing	223,279,893	0.25%
IMP Capital II Riata LP	Commercial	211,437,260	0.24%
Brandywine Acquisition Partners	Commercial	207,880,187	0.23%
Riata Holdings LP	Commercial	179,528,020	0.20%
HEB Grocery Company	Commercial	178,351,749	0.20%
TOTAL		$4,978,210,777	5.63%

(1) Three of the companies represent computer technology manufacturers.
(2) The Motorola Corporation released a portion of its operations to form Freescale Semiconductor Inc.
Source: Travis Central Appraisal District.

Property Tax Rate Distribution

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
General Fund	$.2950	$.3262	$.3551	$.3821	$.3856
Interest and Sinking Fund	.1259	.1309	.1260	.1208	.1171
Total Tax Rate	$.4209	$.4571	$.4811	$.5029	$.5027

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Net Taxable Assessed Valuations, Tax Levies and Collections

Fiscal Year Ended 9-30	Valuation Date	Real Property Amount	Real Property % of Total	Personal Property Amount	Personal Property % of Total	Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	Total Tax Levy	% Current Collections	% Total Collections
2005	1-1-04	$43,662,323,952	87.85%	$6,040,582,570	12.15%	$49,702,906,522	$220,183,876	98.97%	99.60%
2006	1-1-05	46,492,828,677	88.81%	5,856,813,620	11.19%	52,349,642,297	231,908,915	99.55%	100.32%
2007	1-1-06	53,724,137,471	88.78%	6,788,191,418	11.22%	60,512,328,889	249,673,869	99.61%	100.20%
2008	1-1-07	61,455,307,904	89.41%	7,281,483,022	10.59%	68,736,790,926	277,284,215	99.22%	99.56%
2009	1-1-08	68,790,111,385	89.63%	7,961,896,352	10.37%	76,752,007,737	307,929,055	99.60%	100.63%
2010	1-1-09	72,029,659,502	94.21%	8,147,372,223	10.66%	80,960,540,976	340,762,917	99.00%	99.93%
2011	1-1-10	70,024,297,956	90.83%	7,072,966,278	9.17%	77,619,349,384	354,798,046	99.13%	99.91%
2012	1-1-11	70,283,821,626	88.72%	8,935,959,253	11.28%	79,219,780,879	381,126,366	99.37%	100.10%
2013	1-1-12	73,914,710,835	88.44%	9,663,816,064	11.56%	83,578,526,899	420,316,412	98.68% (1)	99.22% (1)
2014	1-1-13	79,145,439,674	89.44%	9,343,961,787	10.56%	88,489,401,461	445,279,246	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimated collections through June 30, 2013 based on the July 2012 Certified Tax Roll tax levy.

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Tax Rate Limitation

All taxable property within the City is subject to the assessment, levy and collection by the City of a continuing, direct annual ad valorem tax sufficient to provide for the payment of principal of and interest on all ad valorem tax debt within the limits prescribed by law. Article XI, Section 5, of the Texas Constitution is applicable to the City, and limits its maximum ad valorem tax rate to $2.50 per $100 assessed valuation for all City purposes. The City operates under a Home Rule Charter which also limits the City's ad valorem tax rate to $2.50 per $100 assessed valuation for all City purposes.

Administratively, pursuant to Title 1, Section 53.5 of the Texas Administrative Code, the Texas Attorney General prohibits the issuance of debt by a municipality, such as the City, if its issuance produces debt service requirements exceeding that which can be paid from $1.50 of such $2.50 maximum tax rate, calculated at 90% collection. The issuance of the Bonds will not exceed the above-described limits or violate the Texas Attorney General's administrative rule.

Tax Procedures

By each September 1 or as soon thereafter as practicable, the City Council adopts a tax rate per $100 taxable value for the upcoming fiscal year beginning October 1. The tax rate consists of two components: (1) a rate for funding of maintenance and operation expenditures, and (2) a rate for debt service.

Section 26.05 of the Property Tax Code provides that the governing body of a taxing unit is required to adopt the annual tax rate for the unit before the later of September 30 or the 60th day after the date the certified appraisal roll is received by the taxing unit, and a failure to adopt a tax rate by such required date will result in the tax rate for the taxing unit for the tax year to be the lower of the effective tax rate calculated for that tax year or the tax rate adopted by the taxing unit for the preceding tax year. Furthermore, Section 26.05 provides the City Council may not adopt a tax rate that exceeds the lower of the rollback tax rate or the effective tax rate until two public hearings are held on the proposed tax rate following a notice of such public hearings (including the requirement that notice be posted on the City's website if the City owns, operates or controls an internet website and public notice be given by television if the City has free access to a television channel) and the City Council has otherwise complied with the legal requirements for the adoption of such tax rate. If the adopted tax rate exceeds the rollback tax rate, the qualified voters of the City by petition may require that an election be held to determine whether or not to reduce the tax rate adopted for the current year to the rollback tax rate.

"Effective tax rate" means the rate that will produce last year's total tax levy (adjusted) from this year's total taxable values (adjusted). "Adjusted" means lost values are not included in the calculation of last year's taxes and new values are not included in this year's taxable values.

"Rollback tax rate" means the rate that will produce last year's maintenance and operation tax levy (adjusted) from this year's values (adjusted) multiplied by 1.08 plus a rate that will produce this year's debt service from this year's values (unadjusted) divided by the anticipated tax collection rate.

Reference is made to the Property Tax Code for definitive requirements for the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes and the calculation of the various defined tax rates.

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DEBT INFORMATION (a)

Debt Service Requirements

Fiscal Year Ending 09/30	Public Improvement Bonds (b)	Certificates of Obligation (b)	Contractual Obligations	Assumed NW Austin MUD #1	Mueller Contract Rev Bonds	The Bonds	Grand Total Requirements	Less Self-Supporting Requirements (c)	Net Total Requirements	Percent Principal Payout
2014	95,909,004	12,709,647	24,013,599	1,120,098	3,136,415	8,263,200	145,151,962	42,577,345	102,574,617	
2015	90,269,281	11,439,313	26,760,254	1,115,998	3,140,378	8,885,207	141,610,430	40,301,421	101,309,009	
2016	75,841,867	12,298,110	24,094,614	1,135,590	3,127,203	23,606,209	140,103,592	38,792,045	101,311,548	
2017	74,458,421	12,346,847	20,925,259	1,008,319	3,127,215	22,346,101	134,212,161	35,127,218	99,084,943	
2018	72,597,801	12,412,113	18,650,854	1,012,938	3,130,165	20,458,748	128,262,618	30,201,045	98,061,573	33.64%
2019	71,039,775	12,470,978	14,881,256	1,030,083	3,132,315	20,551,211	123,105,618	27,913,381	95,192,237	
2020	77,754,116	12,456,057	9,963,725	1,033,498	3,136,890	11,522,778	115,867,063	25,039,889	90,827,174	
2021	86,522,771	12,528,280	3,251,169	1,046,118	3,137,640	5,064,500	111,550,477	21,881,004	89,669,473	
2022	89,354,544	12,604,126		1,036,678	3,139,309	586,250	106,720,906	17,933,709	88,787,196	
2023	74,591,640	12,676,844		1,041,188	3,147,646	5,366,250	96,823,568	15,271,449	81,552,119	62.57%
2024	70,537,178	12,740,635		1,038,575	3,149,815	7,292,250	94,758,452	15,305,137	79,453,315	
2025	73,017,238	12,806,722		1,044,475	3,145,415		90,013,850	13,491,801	76,522,048	
2026	70,350,100	12,272,960		943,463	3,146,965		86,713,488	13,103,964	73,609,523	
2027	67,187,752	10,359,965			2,151,215		79,698,931	9,398,970	70,299,961	
2028	57,381,564	10,090,000			2,150,434		69,621,998	9,330,535	60,291,463	86.56%
2029	47,492,939	9,240,764			2,152,059		58,885,762	9,339,670	49,546,092	
2030	39,930,418	8,942,789			2,155,401		51,028,608	9,044,111	41,984,496	
2031	28,063,145	7,195,109			2,151,864		37,410,118	8,061,115	29,349,002	
2032	15,597,595	5,902,024			2,155,369		23,654,988	7,361,315	16,293,672	
2033	12,636,750	4,632,369					17,269,119	4,632,369	12,636,750	97.73%
2034		4,607,203					4,607,203	4,607,203		
2035		4,600,313					4,600,313	4,600,313		
2036		4,600,263					4,600,263	4,600,263		
2037		4,593,169					4,593,169	4,593,169		
2038		4,262,138					4,262,138	4,262,138		99.53%
2039		2,699,838					2,699,838	2,699,838		
2040		2,315,513					2,315,513	2,315,513		
2041		2,329,988					2,329,988	2,329,988		100.00%

(a) As of September 30, 2013.

(b) Excludes the Refunded Bonds and includes the 2013 New Money Obligations.

(c) Includes principal and interest on all self-supporting debt (see "Statement of Debt", p. 10).

Estimated Direct and Overlapping Funded Debt Payable From Ad Valorem Taxes (As of 9-30-12) (in 000's)

Expenditures of the various taxing bodies within the territory of the City are paid out of ad valorem taxes levied by these taxing bodies on properties within the City. These political taxing bodies are independent of the City and may incur borrowings to finance their expenditures. Except for the amounts relating to the City, the City has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information, and no person should rely upon such information as being accurate or complete. Furthermore, certain of the entities listed below may have issued additional bonds since the date stated above, and such entities may have programs requiring the issuance of substantial amounts of additional bonds the amount of which cannot be determined. The following table reflects the estimated share of overlapping funded debt of the major taxing bodies in the area.

Taxing Jurisdiction	Total Funded Debt	Estimated % Applicable	Overlapping Funded Debt
Austin, City of	$ 1,036,925 (1)	100.00%	$1,036,925
Austin Community College	89,904	67.07%	60,299
Austin Independent School District	749,570	94.09%	705,270
Northwest Travis County Road District #3	1,175	51.52%	605
Round Rock Independent School District	705,365	34.18%	241,094
Travis County	625,005	70.45%	440,316
Del Valle Independent School District	157,675	67.23%	106,005
Eanes Independent School District	155,600	1.80%	2,801
Leander Independent School District	1,302,430	10.78%	140,402
Manor Independent School District	196,810	33.18%	65,302
Pflugerville Independent School District	329,395	36.41%	119,933
Williamson County	796,754	10.63%	84,695
TOTAL DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING FUNDED DEBT			$3,003,647
Ratio of Direct and Overlapping Funded Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation (2)			3.79%
Per Capita Overlapping Funded Debt (3)			$3,658.47

(1) Excludes the Bonds, includes the Refunded Obligations. Excludes general obligation debt reported in proprietary funds.
(2) Based on assessed valuation of $79,219,780,879 provided by the Travis Central Appraisal District, Williamson County Appraisal District and Hays Central Appraisal District.
(3) Based on 2012 estimated population of 821,012.
Source: 2012 City of Austin CAFR.
Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, as least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the City. This schedule estimated the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the City residents and businesses. This process recognized that, when considering the City's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government.

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Authorized General Obligation Bonds

Purpose	Date Authorized	Amount Authorized	Amount Previously Issued (1)	Unissued Balance
Brackenridge 2000	10-22-83	$ 50,000,000	$ 40,785,000	$ 9,215,000
Park Improvements	09-08-84	9,975,000	9,648,000	327,000
Cultural Arts	01-19-85	20,285,000	14,890,000	5,395,000
Transportation	11-07-06	103,100,000	103,100,000	-
Drainage Improvements	11-07-06	145,000,000	145,000,000	-
Park Improvements	11-07-06	84,700,000	83,700,000	1,000,000
Cultural Arts	11-07-06	31,500,000	27,500,000	4,000,000
Affordable Housing	11-07-06	55,000,000	55,000,000	-
Central Library	11-07-06	90,000,000	26,800,000	63,200,000
Public Safety Facility	11-07-06	58,100,000	53,100,000	5,000,000
Mobility Transportation	11-02-10	90,000,000	75,305,000	14,695,000
Mobility Transportation	11-06-12	143,299,000	11,895,000	131,404,000
Watershed Protection	11-06-12	30,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000
Park Improvements	11-06-12	77,680,000	550,000	77,130,000
Public Safety Facility	11-06-12	31,079,000	1,500,000	29,579,000
Health & Human Service Facility	11-06-12	11,148,000	235,000	10,913,000
Cultural Arts	11-06-12	13,442,000	820,000	12,622,000
		$1,044,308,000	$669,828,000	$374,480,000

(1) Excludes the Refunded Obligations. Includes the 2013 New Money Obligations (see "BOND INFORMATION – Concurrent Financings").

The City may also incur non-voted debts payable from or secured by its collection of ad valorem taxes and other sources of revenue, including certificates of obligation, tax notes, public property finance contractual obligations and leases for various purposes.

The City has called a bond election seeking the authority to issue up to $65 million of general obligation bonds for affordable housing. The bond election will be held November 5, 2013.

Anticipated Issuance of General Obligation Bonds

The City does not anticipate the issuance of additional general obligation bonds before the fall of 2014. The City continues to review opportunities for refunding certain previously issued general obligation bonds and assumed debt.

Funded Debt Limitation

No direct funded debt limitation is imposed on the City under current State law or the City's Home Rule Charter. See "- Tax Rate Limitations".

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The Capital Improvements Program Plan and Capital Budget

The Capital Improvement Plan is a five-year list of capital improvements and a corresponding spending plan for financing these improvements. It is developed through public input and department prioritization of needs. The process includes neighborhood meetings, department requests, Budget Office assessment of requested projects, input from the Planning Commission's CIP Subcommittee and other Boards and Commissions, and citizen input from public hearings. Each year, the Planning Commission reviews the Capital Improvement Plan and submits a recommendation to the City Manager detailing specific projects to be included in the Capital Budget for the next fiscal year.

The City Manager considers the Planning Commission's recommended Plan to propose a Capital Budget to the City Council. The Capital Budget contains requested appropriations for new projects, additional appropriations for previously approved projects and any requests to revise prior year appropriations. Unlike the Operating Budget, which authorizes expenditures for only one fiscal year, Capital Budget appropriations are multi-year, lasting until the project is complete or until changed by the City Council.

The City Council reviews the Capital Budget, holds public hearings to gather final citizen input and establishes the amount of revenue and general obligation bonds to sell to fund capital improvements.

2013-2014 Capital Budget

The 2013-2014 five-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) plan was reviewed by the Planning Commission and the Bond Oversight Committee. Public input was received at a public hearing held by the Planning Commission and the Bond Oversight Committee. The plan estimates city-wide capital spending in 2013-2014 of $600.7 million in enterprise funds and $309.3 million in general government funds.

The first year of the five-year plan was used to determine the new appropriations required for inclusion in the 2013-2014 Approved Capital Budget. The total new approved appropriation for General Government CIP Funds is $159.6 million and the total new approved appropriation for Enterprise CIP Funds is $352.1 million. Appropriation by department is listed below.

Summary of 2013-2014 Approved Capital Budget (millions):	
Austin Energy	$258.1
Austin Water Utility	3.0
Aviation	3.9
Austin Resource Recovery	17.7
Watershed Protection	66.3
Convention Center	3.1
Enterprise Appropriations	$352.1
Building Services	$ 6.5
Communications & Technology Management	20.6
Code Compliance	0.6
Economic Development	1.9
Emergency Medical Services	0.6
Financial & Administrative Services	1.1
Fire	4.9
Fleet	10.9
Health and Human Services	1.8
Library	3.1
Neighborhood Housing & Community Development	0.1
Parks & Recreation	17.9
Planning & Development Review	1.2
Police	8.3
Public Works and Austin Transportation	80.1
General Government Appropriations	$159.6
TOTAL APPROVED NEW APPROPRIATIONS	$511.7

Operating Budget

The City's Home Rule Charter and State law require the City Manager to prepare and submit to the City Council a balanced budget consisting of an estimate of the revenues and expenditures in the budget period and the undesignated General Fund balance available for reappropriation. The budget process in the City normally commences with all department heads submitting to the Chief Financial Officer of the City a detailed estimate of the appropriations required for their respective departments during the next fiscal year. The Chief Financial Officer of the City, in turn, forwards these estimates to the City Manager who submits them to the Mayor and City Council for their consideration and approval.

In June 1989, the City Council approved Financial Management Policies. Among other items, these policies require that a General Fund Emergency Reserve Fund of at least $40,000,000 shall be budgeted. Additionally, a General Fund Contingency Reserve Fund of 1% of total budgeted departmental expenditures, but not less than $2,000,000, and a General Fund Reserve for Budget Stabilization shall be budgeted annually. At the end of each fiscal year, any excess revenue received in that year and any unspent appropriations at the end of that year will be deposited into General Fund Reserve for Budget Stabilization. The Budget Stabilization Reserve will then be available for appropriation for one-time expenditures such as capital equipment but no more than one-third of the reserve will normally be appropriated in any one year. There is also a property tax reserve of $4,500,000.

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2013–2014 Budget (Amounts are in thousands)

The 2013-2014 operating budget was adopted on September 10, 2013, and was prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the City Council. The approved budget includes a total tax rate of $0.5027 per $100 assessed valuation, which is based on the 2013 certified tax roll. The property tax revenue in the approved budget is not significantly different with the revised tax rates. The following is a summary of the approved 2013-2014 General Fund Budget.

Beginning Balance, October 1, 2013 (Budget Basis) (000's omitted)		
Summary of Budgeted General Fund Resources		
Revenue:		
General Property Taxes	$334,200	
City Sales Tax	183,182	
Other Taxes	6,628	
Gross Receipts/Franchise Fees	33,268	
Miscellaneous	98,441	
Total Revenue		$655,719
Transfers In:		
Electric Revenue	$105,000	
Water Revenue	37,909	
Water Infrastructure Inspection	1,200	
Total Transfers In		144,109
Total General Fund Resources		$799,828
Summary of Budgeted General Fund Requirements		
Departmental Appropriations:		
Administrative Services	$ 14,990	
Urban Growth Management	27,365	
Public Safety	496,979	
Public Health and Human Services	51,116	
Public Recreation and Culture	91,335	
Total Departmental Appropriations		$681,785
Transfers Out:		
Support Services Fund	$40,406	
Other Funds	58,631	
Total Transfers Out		$ 99,037
Other Requirements		19,006
Total General Fund Requirements		$799,828
Use of Beginning Balance		0
Ending Balance		0
One-Time Critical Equipment		$ 14,972
Transfer to/from Budget Stabilization Reserve		$(14,972)
Adjusted Ending Balance		0
Budgeted Reserve Requirements		
Emergency Reserve		$ 40,000
Contingency Reserve		6,818
Property Tax Reserve		4,500
Budget Stabilization Reserve Fund		49,291
Total Budgeted Reserve Requirements		$100,609

Deficit Budgeting

The City is barred by Texas law and the City's Charter from deficit budgeting.

Accounting System

The City's accounting records for general governmental operations are maintained on a modified accrual basis, with the revenue being recorded when available and measurable and expenditures being recorded when the services or goods are received and the liabilities are incurred. Accounting records for the City's enterprise and internal service funds are maintained on an accrual basis.

Article VII, Section 15 of the City's Charter requires an annual audit of all accounts of the City by an independent certified public accountant. This charter requirement has been complied with and the accountant's report is included herein.

Short–Term Borrowing

Pursuant to Section 1431, V.T.C.A Government Code, the City has the authority to conduct short-term borrowings to provide for the payment of current expenses, through the issuance of anticipation notes. Such notes must mature before the first anniversary of the date the Attorney General approves the anticipation notes.

INVESTMENTS

The City invests its available funds in investments authorized by State law, particularly the Texas Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code (the "PFIA"), in accordance with investment policies approved by the City Council. Both State law and the City's investment policies are subject to change.

Legal Investments

Under Texas law, the City is authorized to invest in (1) obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including letters of credit; (2) direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations, the principal and interest of which is guaranteed or insured by or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State of Texas or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities, including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by explicit full faith and credit of the United States; (5) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than A or its equivalent; (6) bonds issued, assumed or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) certificates of deposit meeting the requirements of the PFIA (i) that are issued by an institution that has its main office or a branch office in the State of Texas and are guaranteed or insured by a combination of cash and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or are secured as to principal by obligations described in clauses (1) through (6) or in any other manner and amount provided by law for City deposits or (ii) that are invested by the City through a depository institution that has its main office or a branch office in the State of Texas and that otherwise meets the requirements of the PFIA; (8) fully collateralized repurchase agreements that have a defined termination date, are fully secured by a combination of cash and obligations described in clause (1) which are pledged to the City, held in the City's name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the City or with a third party selected and approved by the City and are placed through a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a financial institution doing business in the State of Texas; (9) certain bankers' acceptances with the remaining term of 270 days or less, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank or its parent are rated at least A-1 or P-1 or the equivalent by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency; (10) commercial paper with a stated maturity of 270 days or less that is rated at least A-1 or P-1 or the equivalent by either (a) two nationally recognized credit rating agencies or (b) one nationally recognized credit rating agency if the commercial paper is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a U.S. or state bank; (11) no-load money market mutual funds registered with and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission that have a dollar weighted average stated maturity of 90 days or less and include in their investment objectives the maintenance of a stable net asset value of $1 for each share; (12) no-load mutual funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission that have an average weighted maturity of less than two years, invest exclusively in obligations described in this paragraph, and are continuously rated as to investment quality by at least one nationally recognized investment rating firm of not less than "AAA" or its equivalent; and (13) local government investment pools organized in accordance with the Interlocal Cooperation Act (Chapter 791, Texas Government Act) as amended, whose assets consist exclusively of the obligations that are described above. A public funds investment pool must be continuously ranked no lower than "AAA", "AAA-m" or at an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service. The City may also invest bond proceeds in guaranteed investment contracts that have a defined termination date and are secured by obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities in an amount at least equal to the amount of bond proceeds invested under such contract, other than the prohibited obligations described below.

A political subdivision such as the City may enter into securities lending programs if (i) the securities loaned under the program are 100% collateralized, a loan made under the program allows for termination at any time and a loan made under the program is either secured by (a) obligations that are described in clauses (1) through (6) above, (b) irrevocable letters of credit issued by a state or national bank that is continuously rated by a nationally recognized investment rating firm at not less than A or its equivalent or (c) cash invested in obligations described in clauses (1) through (6) above, clauses (10) through (12) above, or an authorized investment pool; (ii) securities held as collateral under a loan are pledged to the City, held in the City's name and deposited at the time the investment is made with the City or a third party designated by the City; (iii) a loan made under the program is placed through either a primary government securities dealer or a financial institution doing business in the State of Texas; and (iv) the agreement to lend securities has a term of one year or less.

Effective September 1, 2005, the City, as the owner of a municipal electric utility that is engaged in the sale of electric energy to the public, may invest funds held in a "decommissioning trust" (a trust created to provide the Nuclear Regulatory Commission assurance that funds will be available for decommissioning purposes as required under 10 C.F.R. Part 50 or other similar regulation) in any investment authorized by Subtitle B, Title 9, Texas Property Code (commonly referred to as the "Texas Trust Code"). The Texas Trust Code provides that a trustee shall invest and manage trust assets as a prudent investor would, by considering the purposes, terms, distribution requirements, and other circumstances of the trust. In satisfying this standard, the trustee shall exercise reasonable care, skill, and caution.

The City may also contract with an investment management firm registered under the Investment Advisor Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b.1 et seq.) or with the State Securities Board to provide for the investment and management of its public funds or other funds under its control for a term of up to two years, but the City retains ultimate responsibility as fiduciary of its assets.

The City is specifically prohibited from investing in: (1) obligations whose payment represents the coupon payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no principal; (2) obligations whose payment represents the principal stream of cash flow from the underlying mortgage-backed security and bears no interest; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a stated final maturity of greater than 10 years; and (4) collateralized mortgage obligations the interest rate of which is determined by an index that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index.

Investment Policies

Under State law, the City is required to invest its funds under written investment policies that primarily emphasize safety of principal and liquidity; that address investment diversification, yield and maturity; and also that address the quality and capability of investment personnel. The policy includes a list of authorized investments for City funds, the maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment, the maximum average dollar–weighted maturity allowed for pooled fund groups, methods to monitor the market price of investments acquired with public funds, a requirement for settlement of all transactions, except investment pool funds and mutual funds, on a delivery versus payment basis, and procedures to monitor rating changes in investments acquired with public funds and the liquidation of such investments consistent with the PFIA. All City funds must be invested consistent with a formally adopted "Investment Strategy Statement" that specifically addresses each funds' investment. Each Investment Strategy Statement must describe the investment objectives for the particular fund using the following priorities: (1) suitability of investment type, (2) preservation and safety of principal, (3) liquidity, (4) marketability of each investment, (5) diversification of the portfolio, and (6) yield.

The City's investment policy authorizes the City to invest its funds and fund under its control in all of the eligible investments described above under "Legal Investments", except those investments described in clauses (3) and (6).

Under State law, City investments must be made "with judgment and care, under prevailing circumstances, that a person of prudence, discretion and intelligence would exercise in the management of that person's own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of capital and the probable income to be derived." At least quarterly, the investment officers of the City shall submit an investment report detailing: (1) the investment position of the City, (2) that all investment officers jointly prepared and signed the report, (3) the beginning market value and the ending value of each pooled fund group, (4) the book value and market value of each separately listed asset at the end of the reporting period, (5) the maturity date of each separately invested asset, (6) the account or fund or pooled fund group for which each individual investment was acquired, and (7) the compliance of the investment portfolio as it relates to (a) adopted investment strategy statements and (b) State law. No person may invest City funds without express written authority of the City Council or the Chief Financial Officer of the City.

Additional Provisions

Under Texas law, the City is additionally required to: (1) annually review its adopted policies and strategies, (2) require any investment officers with personal business relationships or relatives with firms seeking to sell securities to the City to disclose the relationship and file a statement with the Texas Ethics Commission and the City Council, (3) require the registered representative of firms seeking to sell securities to the City to (a) receive and review the City's investment policy, (b) acknowledge that reasonable controls and procedures have been implemented to preclude imprudent investment activities, and (c) deliver a written statement attesting to these requirements; (4) perform an annual audit of the management controls on investments and adherence to the City's investment policy; and (5) provide specific investment training for the Chief Financial Officer of the City, Treasurer and Investment Officers.

Current Investments

As of June 30, 2013, the City's investable funds were invested in the following categories.

Type of Investment	Percentage
U. S. Treasuries	2%
U. S. Agencies	53%
Money Market Funds	3%
Local Government Investment Pools	42%

The dollar weighted average maturity for the combined City investment portfolios is 320 days. The City prices the portfolios weekly utilizing a market pricing service.

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GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
(Amounts are in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Revenues:					
Taxes (1)	$347,961	$356,064	$387,061	$409,344	$448,537
Franchise Fees	35,577	33,276	34,964	32,904	32,578
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	18,946	19,100	18,692	18,131	15,784
Licenses, Permits and Inspections	24,268	20,531	15,716	18,653	22,664
Charges for Services	29,175	33,655	33,394	44,464	44,147
Interest and Other	12,639	10,456	8,059	5,096	4,414
Total Revenues	$468,566	$473,082	$497,886	$528,592	$568,124
Expenditures:					
Administration	$ 11,592	$ 11,966	$ 11,768	$ 12,229	$ 12,674
Urban Growth Management	20,692	19,682	17,535	34,299	38,419
Public Safety	384,081	389,518	398,930	422,092	447,944
Public Services and Utilities	340	365	363	14	-
Public Health	34,823	37,133	37,464	39,230	41,991
Public Recreation and Culture	58,919	59,988	60,040	72,189	71,753
Transportation, Planning and Sustainability	-	-	-	-	5 (3)
Nondepartmental Expenditures	65,112	52,197	69,456	74,291	83,875
Total Expenditures	$575,559	$570,849	$595,556	$654,344	$696,661
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses)	$(106,993)	$ (97,767)	$ (97,670)	$(125,752)	$(128,537)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers from Other Funds	116,311	121,936	130,233	141,448	144,208
Transfers to Other Funds	(27,438)	(20,698)	(16,014)	(9,487)	(19,761)
Net Other Financing Sources	$ 88,873	$101,238	$114,219	$131,961	$124,447
Excess (Deficiency) of Total Revenues and Other Services Over Expenditures and Other Uses	$ (18,120)	$ 3,471	$ 16,549	$ 6,209	$ (4,090)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	106,810	88,690	92,161	128,044	134,253
Fund Balances at End of Year	$ 88,690	$ 92,161 (2)	$108,710 (2)	$134,253 (2)	$130,163 (2)

(1) Consists of property, sales and mixed drinks tax.
(2) In addition to the budget stabilization reserve, the ending balance includes a contingency reserve of approximately $5.0 million and an emergency reserve of $40 million.
(3) Reported with Urban Growth Management prior to 2012.

CERTAIN GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS OTHER THAN AD VALOREM TAXES

Municipal Sales Tax

At an election held on September 30, 1967, the citizens of Austin voted a 1% retail sales and use tax to become effective on January 1, 1968. This tax provides an additional revenue source to the General Fund of the City. Collections and enforcements are effected through the offices of the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas, who currently remits the proceeds of the tax to the City monthly. Revenue from this source has been:

Fiscal Year Ended 9-30	Per Capita Sales and Use Tax	(in 000's) Sales and Use Tax	% of Ad Valorem Tax Levy
2004	$173.44	$117,725	48.79%
2005	177.64	123,617	56.14%
2006	196.75	139,289	60.06%
2007	211.43	153,098	61.32%
2008	207.00	154,445	55.70%
2009	182.51	139,795	45.40%
2010	185.87	144,710	42.47%
2011	187.58	151,125	42.59%
2012	199.99	164,193	43.08%
2013 (1)	210.81	175,030	41.64%
2014 (2)	216.24	183,182	41.14%

(1) Estimate.
(2) Estimate used in FY 2014 Budget adopted by the City Council.

Transfers from Utility Funds

The City owns and operates a Water and Wastewater System and an Electric Light and Power System, the financial operations of which are accounted for in the Utility Funds. Transfers from the Utility Funds to the General Fund have historically provided a significant percentage of the receipts for operation of the General Fund. The following sets forth the amount of such transfers.

Fiscal Year Ended 9-30	(in 000's) Transfers	% of General Fund Requirements
2004	$ 95,894	21.1%
2005	94,116	20.9%
2006	97,658	20.3%
2007	106,471	20.0%
2008	115,629	19.8%
2009	121,505	20.9%
2010	129,967	21.5%
2011	134,263	20.8%
2012	136,919	19.8%
2013 (1)	139,548	18.5%
2014 (2)	142,909	17.9%

(1) Estimate.
(2) Estimate used in FY 2014 Budget adopted by the City Council.

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ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets

The Enterprise Funds account for the activities of the City which render services on a user charge basis to the general public. Set forth on pages B-28 and B-29 of APPENDIX B, attached hereto, is a summary of the revenues, expenses, transfers and net assets of the City's enterprise funds for the year ended September 30, 2012.

THE SYSTEMS

The City owns and operates an Electric Utility System (also referred to in this document as "Austin Energy") and a Water and Wastewater System (also referred to in this document as the "Austin Water Utility" or the "Water and Wastewater Utility") which provide the City, adjoining areas of Travis County and certain adjacent areas of Williamson County with electric, water and wastewater services. The City owns all the facilities of the Water and Wastewater System. The City jointly participates with other electric utilities in the ownership of coal-fired electric generation facilities and a nuclear powered electric generation facility. Additionally, the City individually owns gas/oil-fired electric generation facilities, which are available to meet Electric Utility System demand. The Electric Utility System had approximately 1,659 full-time regular employees as of September 30, 2012. The Water and Wastewater System had approximately 1,094 full-time regular employees as of the same date.

STRATEGIC PLANS, GOALS AND POLICIES

Strategic Plan

In December 2003, the City Council approved a strategic plan for Austin Energy. The plan identified three strategies to position Austin Energy for continued success.

First, an overarching Risk Management Strategy guides Austin Energy to manage its exposure when considering future courses of action. This approach allows Austin Energy to prepare for future options without prematurely investing and allows time for more information to become known before major commitments are made.

Second, a strategy to provide Excellent Customer Service positions Austin Energy to meet evolving customer expectations in a rapidly changing energy industry. Under this strategy, Austin Energy intends to build employee and customer satisfaction so that it is positioned for competition or regulation in the future.

Third, an Energy Resource strategy directs Austin Energy to seek cost-effective renewable energy and conservation solutions to meet customers' new energy needs before resorting to traditional fossil fuel sources. In keeping with the risk management approach, Austin Energy has developed a Resource, Generation and Climate Protection Plan to 2020 discussed further in the next section.

Austin Energy Resource, Generation, and Climate Protection Plan to 2020

In February 2007, the City Council passed Resolution 20070215-023, directing the City Manager to develop, implement, and report to the City Council annually upon the implementation and progress of policies, procedures, and targets as necessary to make Austin the leading city in the nation in the effort to reduce and reverse the negative impacts of global warming. Soon thereafter, the Austin Climate Protection Program was created to implement this resolution and help the City build a more sustainable community.

The Austin Climate Protection Program has worked with all 23 departments to create a tailored climate protection plan to ensure that departmental operations were reducing greenhouse gas emissions from energy, water, waste, purchasing, education and transportation. Austin Energy developed the Resource, Generation, and Climate Protection Plan to 2020 (the "Plan") to meet these objectives for utility operations. The City Council adopted the Plan on April 22, 2010, as a resource planning tool that brings together demand and energy management options over the planning horizon.

Developing the Plan involved extensive analysis of the expected risks, costs, and opportunities to meet the future demand for electricity services. The goals outlined in this document are based on Austin Energy's current understanding of technology and of national, state and local energy policies. The primary goals of the Plan are by 2020 to achieve 800 MW in energy efficiency, 35% renewable energy generation, and CO_2 emissions 20% below 2005 levels.

The Plan is designed to be flexible and dynamic. As circumstances change, the City must maintain the flexibility to modify elements to respond to a range of factors, including economic conditions, customer load, fuel prices and availability, infrastructure build-out, technological development, law and regulations, policy direction, and customer needs. Therefore, as conditions change, the Plan will be adapted and modified to manage risk, maintain system and service reliability, achieve policy goals, and meet customer demand for excellence in all aspects of service. As each significant implementation step is undertaken through contracts, purchases or other arrangements, Austin Energy's recommendations to the City Council will be supported by assessment of impacts on all customers and by charting the progress each step will make toward achieving the goals outlined in this Plan.

Austin Energy will review the Plan annually and issue a report on performance against goals. Austin Energy will reassess the Plan in a public forum every two years, the first of which took place in 2012. Every major resource decision and Plan change will be taken before the City Council for review and authorization. The Plan demonstrates that customers and the community can indeed expect equitable, economic, and environmentally responsible electric services.

Goals Summary

Austin Energy has adopted the following changes and additions to its current resource planning goals, with a target of meeting these goals by 2020:

- Increase the energy efficiency goal from 700 MW to 800 MW
- Increase the renewable energy goal from 30% to 35%
- Increase the solar component of the renewable energy goal from 100 MW to 200 MW
- Establish a CO_2 reduction goal of 20% below 2005 level

Specific resource investments will be evaluated continually by Austin Energy, reinforcing that the goals are adaptable to changing legal/regulatory, market, and economic conditions. As explained further in the Plan, however, each individual investment will be considered by the City Council and subject to public review.

Coal/Nuclear. The Plan recognizes current ownership levels in the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station ("STP") and the Fayette Power Plant ("FPP"). Plan implementation would effectively reduce by about 24% the amount of energy Austin Energy receives from the FPP by 2020 to meet customer load. That reduction figures prominently in the Austin Energy goal to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions within the planning horizon by 20% from 2005 levels.

Natural Gas. The Plan calls for the build out of the gas-fueled Sand Hill Energy Center to add 200 megawatts of combined cycle capacity. This is in addition to the recently completed installation of 90 MW of peaking units at the facility.

Biomass. A total of 100 MW of biomass-fueled generation is contracted under a purchase power agreement. The City Council approved a 20-year contract through which Austin Energy may purchase the annual output of a 100 MW wood chip-fueled biomass plant located in Nacogdoches County, Texas. The plant, built by Nacogdoches Power LLC (a Southern Company subsidiary), commenced commercial operation in June 2012.

Wind. The majority of the Austin Energy renewables goal will be met through wind-generated power. As of September 30, 2012, wind generation totals 633.7 MW of capacity. Austin Energy has executed additional wind contracts for 293.94 MW of capacity which began commercial operation in 4Q2012 and 1Q2013. The Plan calls for total wind capacity by 2020 of 1,001 MW.

Solar. Installed solar capacity will increase from 30 MW to 200 MW by 2020. In February 2009, the City Council approved a 25-year contract under which Austin Energy now purchases the annual output of a 30 MW solar farm located near Webberville on Austin Energy property in Travis County, Texas. That project built by Gemini Solar Development Company, commenced commercial operation in December 2011 and is one of the nation's largest solar projects.

On October 6, 2011, the City Council passed Resolution 20111006-059, directing the City Manager to develop a report analyzing strategies relating to the FPP that were outlined in the Generation Plan. Specifically, the report would detail: the potential impact of the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule ("CSAPR") promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ('USEPA") and other proposed USEPA regulations that could impact FPP's costs of operation; the feasibility of selling the City's share of FPP to the Lower Colorado River Authority ("LCRA") or a third party; and the feasibility of "mothballing" the City's share of FPP. See "CERTAIN FACTORS AFFECTING THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – Environmental Regulation Related to Air Emissions" in this document. A presentation to the City Council on October 30, 2012 included an update to the Generation Plan and related strategic goals. The report noted that Austin Energy will continue to study options to achieve the CO_2 goal by 2020. FPP represents approximately 75% of annual CO_2 emissions so feasibility of reduction or removal of FPP's contribution will continue to be reviewed. Future actions to build, acquire, or remove resources will be presented to City Council with a current assessment of the impact to goals and affordability. There are no current plans to sell or mothball FPP.

Financial Policies

In a constantly changing electric utility industry, Austin Energy continues to follow strong financial policies aimed at maintaining financial integrity while allowing for flexibility to respond to market and regulatory challenges. Some of the more significant financial policies reviewed and approved annually by City Council during the budget process are:

- Current revenue, which does not include the beginning balance, will be sufficient to support current expenditures (defined as "structural balance"). However, if projected revenue in future years is not sufficient to support projected requirements, the ending balance may be budgeted to achieve structural balance.

- Debt Service coverage of a minimum of 2.0x shall be targeted for the Electric Utility Bonds. All short-term debt, including commercial paper, and non-revenue obligations will be included at 1.0x.

- A Strategic Reserve Fund shall be created and established, replacing the Debt Management Fund. It will have three components:
  - An Emergency Reserve with a minimum of 60 days of non-power supply operating requirements.
  - Up to a maximum of 60 days of additional non-power supply operating requirements set aside as a Contingency Reserve.
  - Any additional funds over the maximum 120 days of non-power supply operating requirements may be set aside in a Rate Stabilization Reserve.

- The Emergency Reserve shall only be used as a last resort to provide funding in the event of an unanticipated or unforeseen extraordinary need of an emergency nature, such as costs related to a natural disaster, emergency or unexpected costs created by Federal or State legislation. The Emergency Reserve shall be used only after the Contingency Reserve has been exhausted. The Contingency Reserve shall be used for unanticipated or unforeseen events that reduce revenue or increase obligations such as extended unplanned plant outages, insurance deductibles, unexpected costs created by Federal or State legislation, and liquidity support for unexpected changes in fuel costs or purchased power which stabilize fuel rates for Austin Energy customers. In the event any portion of the Contingency Reserve is used, the balance will be replenished to the targeted amount within two years. A Rate Stabilization Reserve shall be created and established, replacing the Competitive Reserve in FY 2011-2012, for the purpose of stabilizing electric utility rates in future periods. The Rate Stabilization Reserve may provide funding for: (1) deferring or minimizing future rate increases, (2) new generation capacity construction and acquisition costs and (3) balancing of annual power supply costs (net power supply/energy settlement cost). The balance shall not exceed 90 days of net power supply costs. Funding may be provided from net revenue available after meeting the General Fund Transfer, capital investment (equity contributions from current revenue), Repair and Replacement Fund, and 45 days of working capital.

- The General Fund Transfer shall not exceed 12% of Austin Energy's three-year average revenues, calculated using the current year estimate and the previous two years' actual revenues from the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

A decommissioning trust shall be established external to the City to hold the proceeds for moneys collected for the purpose of decommissioning the STP. An external investment manager may be hired to administer the trust investments.

- A Non-Nuclear Plant Decommissioning Fund shall be established to fund plant retirement. The amount set aside will be based on a decommissioning study of the plant site. Funding will be set aside over a minimum of four years prior to the expected plant closure.

Customer Rates

In June 2012, following an 18-year period with no change in its base electric rates, City Council approved a system average 7% rate increase for Austin Energy which was reflected on electric bills beginning in October 2012. The increase is anticipated to provide Austin Energy an additional $71 million in base revenue annually and an additional $21 million in 2015 from long-term contract customers. The City Council plans to further assess rate adjustment needs in 2014-2015. After this review, it is expected that rates will be reviewed at least every five years. The City Council reaffirmed that future rate increases should not exceed 2% per year and that Austin Energy rates remain in the lower 50% among Texas electric utilities. The rates approved by the Austin City Council also include several line item charges that can change annually.

Real Estate Taxes

Austin Energy pays no real property taxes on facilities inside or outside the City, nor payments in lieu of taxes with respect to Austin Energy.

CERTAIN FACTORS AFFECTING THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY

Rate Regulation

The City Council has original jurisdiction over Austin Energy's retail electric rates, while the Public Utilities Commission of Texas ("PUCT") sets Austin Energy's recoverable Transmission Matrix Expense. Certain residential ratepayers can appeal retail rate changes to the PUCT under section 33.101 of the Texas Public Utilities Regulatory Act ("PURA") by filing a petition with the PUCT containing the requisite number of valid signatures from residential ratepayers who take service outside the City limits. State courts have held that the PUCT may apply the same ratemaking standards in such an appeal as are applied to utilities over which the PUCT has original jurisdiction.

Section 35.004 of PURA requires the City to provide transmission service at wholesale to another utility, a qualifying facility, an exempt wholesale generator, a power marketer, power generation company, or a retail electric provider. Section 35.004 of PURA requires the City to provide wholesale services at rates, terms of access, and conditions that are not unreasonably preferential, prejudicial, discriminatory, predatory, or anti-competitive.

An Independent System Operator ("ISO") was established for the Electric Reliability Council of Texas ("ERCOT") as a part of the rules that were adopted by the PUCT to establish access to the wholesale electric market in the State and was approved by the PUCT on August 21, 1996. The ISO received approval on May 5, 2000, of its certification under Senate Bill 7, adopted by the State legislature and signed into law in 1999 ("SB7"). The ISO's responsibilities as detailed in SB7 are to (1) ensure nondiscriminatory access to the ERCOT transmission system; (2) ensure the reliability and adequacy of the ERCOT network; (3) ensure timely and accurate customer switching; and (4) ensure the accuracy of accounts among wholesale buyers and sellers. Austin Energy is a member of ERCOT, and Austin Energy staff is active in the ERCOT stakeholder process.

SB7 amended PURA to provide for retail deregulation of the electric utility industry in the State. SB7 opened retail competition for Investor Owned Utilities beginning January 1, 2002. SB7 allowed local authorities to choose when to bring retail competition to their Municipally Owned Utilities ("MOU"), and leaves key municipal utility decisions (like local rate setting and utility policies) in the hands of those who have a stake in the local community. Once a resolution to "opt in" for retail competition is adopted by the MOU's governing body, the decision is irrevocable. The City has not opted in to competition. As a result, retail competition is not allowed inside Austin Energy's service territory. Austin Energy participates in the wholesale power market.

State Wholesale Market Design Developments

In the summer of 2002, the PUCT initiated an investigation to convert the wholesale market in the ERCOT region from a zonal-based market design to a nodal market design. On September 22, 2003, the PUCT adopted a rule requiring that ERCOT use a stakeholder process to develop a nodal market design. The PUCT's purpose in ordering the change was to promote economic efficiency in the production and consumption of electricity, support wholesale and retail competition, support the reliability of electric service, and reflect the physical realities of the ERCOT electric system. The key components of the nodal market as ordered by the PUCT include: continued reliance on bilateral markets for energy and ancillary services; establishment of a day-ahead energy market; resource-specific bid curves for energy and ancillary services; congestion pricing incorporating direct assignment of all congestion rents to resources causing the congestion; tradable congestion revenue rights ("CRRs") made available through auctions; nodal energy prices for resources; energy trading hubs; and zonal energy prices for load settlement.

On September 23, 2005, ERCOT filed with the PUCT the nodal market Protocols developed through the ERCOT stakeholder process. The nodal Protocols incorporate specific provisions that allow Austin Energy to hedge congestion risk in the new market. For its generation resources in operation before September 1, 1999, Austin Energy receives pre-assigned CRRs at a discount to the market price which are allocated before the auction of CRRs. The service territory of Austin Energy is identified as a load zone for settlement purposes. On February 23, 2006, the PUCT voted to approve the nodal Protocols for the ERCOT region. The nodal market began operation in December of 2010.

Since the implementation of the ERCOT nodal market in 2010, each day, Austin Energy's Energy and Market Operations staff offer Austin Energy's generation resources into the ERCOT markets. All power to serve Austin Energy's load is procured from the ERCOT market as well. Participation in the centralized ERCOT wholesale market allows Austin Energy to procure the cheapest source of supply possible to service its customers, whether that power is produced from Austin Energy's own generation resources or procured from the ERCOT market.

Federal Rate Regulation

Austin Energy is not subject to Federal regulation in the establishment of rates, the issuance of securities or the operation, maintenance or expansion of Austin Energy under current Federal statutes and regulations. Austin Energy submits various reports to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") and voluntarily utilizes the FERC System of Accounts in maintaining its books of accounts and records.

Austin Energy is not subject to FERC's jurisdiction under sections 205 and 206 of the Federal Power Act. Nevertheless, Austin Energy participates in a stakeholder organization established under State law that is similar to the Regional Transmission Organizations envisioned in FERC Order No. 2000 and which predates the Order by several years. ERCOT is a stakeholder organization that includes stakeholders from all segments of the Texas electric market. ERCOT is responsible for the management and oversight of the day-to-day operations of the transmission network. Under PURA, the PUCT has specific responsibilities to oversee ERCOT operations and market participant compliance with ERCOT Protocols.

Under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, municipal entities are now subject to certain FERC authority on reliability. Specific reliability requirements have been developed by FERC. On July 20, 2006, FERC certified the North American Electric Reliability Council ("NERC") as the nation's Electric Reliability Organization responsible for developing and enforcing mandatory electric reliability standards under FERC's oversight. On April 19, 2007, FERC approved the Delegation Agreement between the NERC and the Texas Reliability Entity ("TRE") that governs the responsibilities of the TRE as the Regional Entity responsible for overseeing the NERC reliability standards in the ERCOT region. On June 4, 2007, FERC approved an initial set of NERC reliability standards that apply to entities operating in the ERCOT region. Austin Energy has established compliance programs in its Energy Markets; transmission systems planning, operations and reliability; and Information Technology and Telecommunications units to examine the requirements for compliance with the new standards and to evaluate and implement any needed changes to systems and procedures. This process is verified through external audits involving the TRE.

Environmental Regulation - General

Austin Energy's operations are subject to environmental regulation by Federal, State and local authorities. Austin Energy has processes in place for assuring compliance with applicable environmental regulations. Austin Energy's

Environmental Services section consists of a staff of educated and trained environmental compliance professionals who are responsible for establishing and maintaining compliance programs throughout the utility. The Environmental Services section interprets existing Federal, State and local regulations and monitors changes to regulations that affect Austin Energy. Austin Energy maintains an Environmental Management Information System (EMIS) which delineates roles and responsibilities, and automatically schedules environmental compliance tasks throughout the organization. The Environmental Services section staff and facility personnel monitor conformance with the environmental requirements, report deficiencies to facility management, and coordinate corrective actions where appropriate. Environmental Services is also responsible for conducting environmental training for the organization.

Environmental Regulation Related to Air Emissions

Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS)

Published in February 2012, USEPA's final MATS rule sets new emissions limits for mercury and other toxic air emissions from coal and oil-fired electric utility boilers to be achieved by 2015. For Austin Energy, this rule applies to the Fayette Power Project units 1 & 2. The flue gas desulphurization ("FGD") units or "scrubbers" that were put in operation in 2011 remove a significant portion of the air toxics to below the new limits. Although the scrubbers remove some mercury, a preliminary feasibility study conducted in early 2012 concluded that some additional "add-on" equipment will be necessary to enhance the removal of mercury in existing emissions control equipment to below the new limit. Austin Energy and co-owner LCRA are proceeding with the engineering and planning phase of installing that equipment. A preliminary estimate of Austin Energy's share of that capital expense is approximately $8 million. With the scrubbers already in operation, Austin Energy and LCRA are well-positioned to comply with the MATS rule.

Maintenance Start-up and Shutdown Permits

In 2011, Austin Energy and all owners of large electric generating units in Texas applied to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality for permits to cover routine Maintenance, Start-up and Shut-down emissions ("MSS"). Amended permits that account for MSS emissions have been issued to all but one Austin Energy facility. The amended permit for the remaining facility is expected to be issued in calendar year 2013 and the facility is considered to be in compliance while the permit amendment is pending. Minor amendments to reflect MSS emissions are still pending for some facilities but expected to be issued in calendar year 2013.

Cross-State Air Pollution Rule and Clean Air Interstate Rule

Austin Energy's large facilities have been complying with the Clean Air Interstate Rule ("CAIR"), a cap-and-trade program for annual NOx and SO2 emissions, since 2009. The USEPA finalized a court-mandated replacement for CAIR in 2011, called the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule ("CSAPR"), with compliance to begin in 2012 for annual NOx, annual SO2 and ozone season NOx emissions in 23 eastern- and mid-U.S. states including Texas. A federal court stayed CSAPR in late 2011 pending judicial review of the rule and in August 2012, the court vacated CSAPR holding that the USEPA had exceeded its authority in the way it apportioned cleanup responsibilities among the affected states. The result of that decision is that CAIR remains in effect and Austin Energy continues to comply with CAIR until such time as the USEPA develops a replacement for CSAPR or the status of CSAPR is otherwise changed by a court.

Environmental Regulation Related to Water Discharges

Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act establishes requirements to minimize the impact of cooling water intake structures on aquatic organisms. The USEPA proposed revised standards in 2011 that would require cooling water intake structures to be designed to limit organism impingement and entrainment. All major power plants with once-through cooling would be required to complete studies assessing impacts to aquatic organisms and appropriate mitigation measures, and design requirements would be enforced via state-issued Texas Pollution Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) permits. The proposed rule would impact Decker Creek Power Station and the Fayette Power Project, which both employ once-through cooling water; exact requirements and impacts of the proposal will not be known until the rule is final, which is scheduled for summer of 2013 per a consent decree. Austin Energy is similarly positioned to all power plants in Texas that employ once-through cooling.

Environmental Regulation Related to Hazardous Wastes and Remediation

The USEPA proposed a rule in 2010 that would set new requirements for the storage of Coal Combustion Residuals ("CCRs") and potentially reclassify those CCRs as a hazardous waste when stored in a landfill. The Fayette Power Project, like all coal burning plants, generates CCRs such as fly ash, bottom ash and gypsum. FPP currently recycles the majority of their CCR for beneficial use, such as for road base or as cement substitutes, with the remaining fractions stored onsite in a landfill for possible future use (recycle rates depend on market demand for the product). In 2011, Austin Energy and LCRA completed a project to permanently close a "wet" ash pond where ash slurry had previously been sent for dewatering before recycle, and converted ash handling to a dry system; the costs of the USEPA's proposed retrofit requirements for that ash pond would be avoided in the future since it is no longer active. A hazardous classification would result in new liability to Austin Energy and LCRA and likely costs to upgrade or design compliant landfills at the facility. The USEPA did not propose a hazardous classification for CCRs that are recycled for beneficial use, only stored; however, a hazardous classification could also result in reduced demand for CCRs and therefore greater volumes that would need to be stored in new onsite landfills. Austin Energy is in a similar position to all coal plants in the United States that burn coal and produce CCRs. It is not known when the USEPA will finalize the proposed rule and what future requirements will be.

Environmental - Other

Austin Energy began decommissioning the Holly Street Power Plant in 2011. The project includes the removal of the main power plant and adjacent support structures and the cleanup of historical contamination. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 2014.

Nuclear Regulation

Nuclear generation facilities are subject to regulation by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission ("NRC") and are required to obtain liability insurance and a United States Government indemnity agreement in order for the NRC to issue operating licenses. This primary insurance and the retrospective assessment discussed below are to insure against the maximum liability under the Price-Anderson Act for any public claims arising from a nuclear incident which occurs at any of the licensed nuclear reactors located in the United States.

STP is protected by provisions of the Price-Anderson Act, a comprehensive statutory arrangement providing limitations on nuclear liability and governmental indemnities even though the statutory protections for many non-commercial reactors are different. The Price-Anderson Act expires on December 31, 2025. The limit of liability under the Price-Anderson Act for licensees of nuclear power plants remains at $12.6 billion per unit per incident. The maximum amount that each licensee may be assessed following a nuclear incident at any insured facility is $117.495 million per unit, subject to adjustment for inflation, for the number of operating nuclear units and for each licensed reactor, payable at $17.55 million per year per reactor for each nuclear incident. The City and each of the other participants of STP are subject to such assessments, which will be borne on the basis of their respective ownership interests in STP. For purposes of the assessments, STP has two licensed reactors. The participants have purchased the maximum limits of nuclear liability insurance, as required by law, and have executed indemnification agreements with the NRC, in accordance with the financial protection requirements of the Price-Anderson Act.

A Master Worker Nuclear Liability policy, with a maximum limit of $300 million for the nuclear industry as a whole, provides protection from nuclear-related claims of workers employed in the nuclear industry after January 1, 1988 who do not use the workers' compensation system as sole remedy and bring suit against another party. The limit increased to $375 million effective January 1, 2010.

NRC regulations require licensees of nuclear power plants to obtain on-site property damage insurance in a minimum amount of $1.06 billion. NRC regulations also require that the proceeds from this insurance be used first to ensure that the licensed reactor is in a safe and stable condition so as to prevent any significant risk to the public health or safety, and then to complete any decontamination operations that may be ordered by the NRC. Any funds remaining would then be available for covering direct losses to property.

The owners of STP currently maintain $2.75 billion of nuclear property insurance, which is above the legally required amount of $1.06 billion, but is less than the total amount available for such losses ($2.75 billion is the maximum amount available for purchase from NEIL). Nuclear property insurance consists of $500 million in primary property damage insurance and $2.25 billion of excess property damage insurance, both subject to a retrospective assessment being paid by all members of NEIL. In the event that property losses as a result of an accident at any nuclear plant insured by NEIL exceed the accumulated fund available to NEIL, a retrospective assessment could occur. The maximum aggregate assessment under current policies for both primary and excess property damage insurance is $30.7 million during any one policy year. This number changes annually and is calculated as 10 times the current premium for each policy.

The NRC regulations set forth minimum amounts required to demonstrate reasonable financial assurance of funds for decommissioning of nuclear reactors. Beginning in 1990, each holder of an operating license is required to submit to the NRC a bi-annual report indicating how reasonable assurance would be provided. The City provides the required report on its share of STP to the NRC which is based on the minimum amount for decommissioning, excluding waste disposal, as required by the NRC regulations of $105 million per unit (January 1986 dollars). This minimum is required to be adjusted annually in accordance with the adjustment factor formula set forth in the regulations. The 2008 report provided by the City based reasonable assurance on the minimum amount (January 1986 dollars) as adjusted by the adjustment factor formula set forth in the regulations. The City has established an external irrevocable trust for decommissioning with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. The City has been collecting for its share of anticipated decommissioning activities which may begin as early as 2027 through its rates since Fiscal Year 1989. The decommissioning trust market value on September 30, 2012 was $184,982,589.12. For Fiscal Year 2013, Austin Energy estimates that it will continue to collect approximately $5 million for decommissioning expense. In 2007 dollars, the minimum amount for decommissioning the City's share of STP is $221 million. See "INVESTMENTS – Legal Investments" in this document.

Recent Events Affecting the Nuclear Industry

On March 11, 2011, a region of Japan sustained significant loss of life and destruction because of a major earthquake and resulting tsunami. Included in the damage areas were the Fukushima nuclear units, which lost power to components of the backup and safety control systems and began emitting radiation into the surrounding environment. Following the incident, the NRC began looking into the safety aspects of nuclear plant operations in the United States with the objective of assuring that events such as those at the Fukushima plant do not occur in this country. On August 31, 2012, the NRC issued Interim Staff Guidance ("ISG") to U.S. nuclear power plants to ensure proper implementation of three orders the agency issued in March, in response to lessons learned from the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear accident. The ISGs represent acceptable approaches to meeting the orders' requirements before their December 31, 2016 compliance deadline. The ISGs are not mandatory, but U.S. nuclear power plants would have to seek NRC approval in order to follow a different compliance approach. The NRC issued draft versions of the ISGs on May 31, 2012 and asked for public input; the final ISGs reflect information gained from the month-long comment period and subsequent public meetings.

The first NRC order requires all U.S. plants to better protect portable safety equipment put in place after the 9/11 terrorist attacks and to obtain sufficient equipment to support all reactors and spent fuel pools at a given site simultaneously. The ISG for this order endorses the industry's updated guidance for dealing with a scenario that knocks out all of a plant's alternating current electric sources. The updated approach includes the use of backup power supplies for devices that would burn off accident-generated hydrogen before it could accumulate to explosive levels. The staff concludes the updated approach will successfully implement the first NRC order. The ISG is available in the Agencywide Document Access and Management System ("ADAMS") under accession number ML12229A174; the associated industry document is available under accession number ML12242A378.

The second NRC order applies only to U.S. boiling-water reactors that have "Mark I" or "Mark II" containment designs. Mark I reactors must improve installed venting systems that help prevent core damage in the event of an accident; Mark II reactors must install these venting systems. The ISG for this order provides more detailed technical information on the vents, as well as how vent designs and operating procedures should avoid, where possible, relying on plant personnel taking actions under hazardous conditions. The second ISG is available in ADAMS under accession number ML12229A475.

The third NRC order requires all plants to install enhanced equipment for monitoring water levels in each plant's spent fuel pool. The ISG for this order largely endorses an industry document that the staff concludes will successfully implement the order. The ISG defines in more detail the water levels the new equipment must accurately report, as well as standards for equipment mounting, powering and testing, personnel training and other criteria. The final ISG notes several areas, including instrument qualifications and instrument protection from falling debris, where the industry revised its initial approach. An exception in the staff's endorsement sets specific seismic criteria to ensure the instruments will survive an earthquake. This ISG is available in ADAMS under accession number ML12221A399; the associated industry document is available under accession number ML12240A304.

THE CITY

Administration

Incorporated in 1839, the City operates under a Council-Manager form of government under its home rule charter. Currently, the City Council is comprised of a Mayor and six council members elected at-large for three-year staggered terms. As a result of an amendment to the Austin City Charter approved at an election held November 2012, all current terms of the City Council will expire November 2014. In November 2014, the configuration of the City Council will change to an eleven member council, with the Mayor to be elected at large and the remainder of the council to be elected from ten single member districts. See APPENDIX A – "GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE CITY - Governance".

By charter, the City Council appoints a City Manager for an indefinite term who acts as the chief administrative and executive officer of the City. The duties include, among others, the supervision of all City departments, the preparation and administration of an annual budget and the preparation of a report on the finances and administrative activities of the City. Marc Ott was appointed City Manager in January 2008.

City Manager – Marc A. Ott

Mr. Marc A. Ott was selected as City Manager for the City by the Austin City Council in January 2008. Mr. Ott is the 17th person in City history to be appointed City Manager in a full-time capacity. Mr. Ott previously served as Assistant City Manager for infrastructure services for the City of Fort Worth. In that role, he was responsible for Fort Worth's infrastructure operations carried out by the departments of Water, Transportation and Public Works, Engineering and Aviation. Mr. Ott was also responsible for implementing one of the Fort Worth City Council's top strategic priorities: promoting orderly growth. Prior to his position in Fort Worth, Mr. Ott was City Administrator for the City of Rochester Hills, Michigan, where he had administrative and managerial oversight of all municipal operations. In addition, Mr. Ott was City Manager of Kalamazoo, Michigan, from 1993 to 1997. He also served as that city's Deputy City Manager for two years and as an Assistant City Manager for almost a year. Mr. Ott earned his bachelor's degree in management with a concentration in economics from Michigan's Oakland University and master's in public administration from the same university. He is also a graduate of the Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

Chief Financial Officer – Elaine Hart, CPA

Ms. Elaine Hart received her B.B.A. in Accounting from The University of Texas at Arlington. Her career with the City spans more than 20 years including over 10 years in public power. Ms. Hart served as Interim Chief Financial Officer for two months before being appointed to the position of Chief Financial Officer in April 2012. Prior to her appointment as Chief Financial Officer, she served as Senior Vice President Finance and Corporate Services for Austin Energy, the municipally owned electric utility. During her tenure at the City (service not continuous), she has also served in other financial capacities, including the City's Chief Financial Officer in the late 1980s, Assistant Finance Director, City Controller and Deputy City Auditor. Ms. Hart also has private sector auditing, accounting and consulting experience.

Services Provided by the City

The City's major activities include police and fire protection, emergency medical services, parks and libraries, public health and social services, planning and zoning, general administrative services, solid waste disposal, and maintenance of bridges, streets and storm drains. The City owns and operates several major enterprises including Austin Energy, the Water and Wastewater System, an airport and two public event facilities.

Employees

Municipal employees are prohibited from engaging in strikes and collective bargaining under State law. An exception allows fire and police employees to engage in collective bargaining (but not the right to strike) after a favorable vote of the electorate. The voters have approved collective bargaining for fire fighters but not for police officers. Approximately 15% of the City's employees are members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, 8% are members of the American Police Association and 7% are members of the International Association of Fire Fighters.

The City does not have automatic escalators in payroll or in its retirement systems. The retirement systems may grant cost-of-living increases up to 6% for the municipal employees and 6% for police officers and a percentage based on the amount of increase in the Consumer Price Index for the firemen only if recommended by the independent actuary and approved by the retirement boards.

Annexation Program

The City annexes territory on a regular basis. Chapter 43 of the Texas Local Government Code regulates annexation of property by Texas municipalities. Before annexing territory, the City must develop a service plan describing the municipal services - police and fire protection, sanitation, provision and maintenance of public facilities such as water and wastewater facilities, roads, streets, and parks - to be provided to the annexed area. Generally, those services may not be at a lower level of service than provided in other areas of the City with similar characteristics. The City is not obligated to provide a uniform level of service to all areas of the City where differing characteristics of population, topography, and land use provide a sufficient basis for different service levels.

Under current State law, there are two processes for the annexation of territory into a city. The three-year Municipal Annexation Plan ("MAP") process applies generally to populated annexation areas, i.e., those that include 100 or more properties with a house on each lot. Unpopulated areas, areas that are annexed by consent, and areas that meet certain other criteria follow the "exempt area process". The processes involve staff review, development of a service plan (or regulatory plan for a limited purpose annexation), property owner notification, publication of a newspaper notice, two public hearings, and ordinance approval. The MAP process also includes an inventory of existing services and a period in which residents appointed by the county commissioners negotiate with City staff on the service plan.

If the annexation service plan for an annexation area includes a schedule for the provision of full municipal services, the City has two and one-half years from the date of the annexation to substantially complete the capital improvements necessary to provide services to the area. However, if necessary, the City may propose a longer schedule. A wide range of services – police and fire protection, sanitation, and maintenance of public facilities such as water and wastewater facilities, roads, streets, and parks – must be provided immediately following annexation. Failure to provide municipal services in accordance with the service plan may provide grounds for a petition and court action for compliance with the service plan or for disannexation of the area, and may also result in a refund of taxes and fees collected for services not provided. The City may not reannex for ten years any area that was disannexed for failure to provide services; however, the City has never been forced to disannex due to such failure.

Some of the areas which may be considered for annexation will include developed areas for which water, sewer, and drainage services are being provided by utility districts created for such purposes. Existing utility districts, as well as new districts that may be created from time to time, may issue bonds for their own improvements. Such bonds are generally payable from the receipts of ad valorem taxes imposed by the district and, in some cases, are further payable from any net revenues derived from the operation of its water and sanitary sewer systems. State law generally requires that if a city is annexing a district, the district must be annexed in its entirety. Upon annexation by a city, a district is dissolved and the city assumes the district's outstanding bonds and other obligations and levies and collects ad valorem taxes on taxable property within the corporate limits of the city ad valorem taxes sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on such assumed bonds.

The City also assumes liabilities when it annexes land in an Emergency Services District ("ESD") and that territory is disannexed from the ESD. This liability, however, is limited to assumption of a pro-rata share of debt and assumption of those facilities directly used to provide service to the area.

The City Charter and the State's annexation laws provide the City with the ability to undertake two types of annexation. "Full purpose" annexation, discussed above, annexes territory into the City for all purposes, including the assessment and collection of ad valorem taxes on taxable property. The second type of annexation is known as "limited purpose" annexation by which territory may be annexed for the limited purposes of "Planning and Zoning" and "Health and Safety." Territory so annexed is subject to ordinances achieving these purposes: chiefly, the City's zoning ordinance, building code, and related ordinances regulating land development. Taxes may not be imposed on property annexed for limited purposes; municipal services are not provided; and residents of the area are restricted to voting only in City elections for City Council and Charter amendments. The City believes that limited purpose annexation is a valuable growth management tool. Since 1999 the City has annexed over 12,000 acres of territory for limited purposes. Strategic Annexation Programs are developed annually. These programs prioritize areas to be considered for annexation, usually at the end of the calendar year, to minimize the fiscal impact to the City.

The following table sets forth (in acres) the annual results of the City's annexations since 2000.

Calendar Year	Full Purpose Acres (1)	Limited Purpose Acres
2000	4,057	4,184
2001	3,908	15
2002	2,019	1,957
2003	3,253	0
2004	1,114	7,030
2005	1,914	1,234
2006	351	621
2007	2,466	1,266
2008	2,262	14
2009	295	984
2010	1,129	2,495
2011	726	0
2012	3,387	3,818
2013 (2)	0	594

(1) Includes acres converted from limited purpose to full purpose status.
(2) Through June 30, 2013.

Recent Annexation

In the first half of 2013, the City annexed 594 acres for limited purposes. This annexation was conducted with the consent the property owner and in accordance with a development agreement that was approved concurrently with the creation of a Public Improvement District ("PID"). Full purpose annexation will be deferred to allow the PID to issue debt for major infrastructure improvements and public amenities to serve a new mixed-use development in southern Travis County.

In the first half of 2013, the City annexed 3,318 acres for limited purposes. These annexations were conducted with the consent of property owners and in accordance with Strategic Partnership Agreements ("SPAs") with nine new MUDs. Full purpose annexation will be deferred to allow the MUDs to issue debt for major infrastructure improvements and public amenities to serve two large new mixed-use developments in eastern Travis County. In the remainder of 2012, the City annexed 3,387 acres for full purposes. Included in the 2012 annexation program are two fully developed areas with mixed commercial, industrial, and residential land uses; four vacant tracts with development plans approved or in process; the Circuit of the Americas racetrack site; and two other associated undeveloped or publicly owned sites. The total taxable assessed value ("TAV") for these areas exceeds $119,000,000.

In 2011, the remaining portion of Ribelin Ranch consisting of undeveloped wildlife habitat preserve land was converted from limited to full purpose annexation status. In addition, the City annexed a commercial and industrial area as well as a partially developed single-family residential subdivision for full purposes. The TAV for these areas was approximately $20,510,145.

The 2010 annual program included full purpose annexation of several developed residential and commercial areas, planned residential areas, and public right-of-way. Together the City's full and limited purpose annexations included approximately 8,500 residents and 3,624 acres. In accordance with the terms of the amended SPA between the City and the Springwoods Municipal Utility District, this area was annexed for limited and later full purposes. In addition, the City annexed the adjacent Springwoods MAP area. City Council also approved the creation and limited purpose annexation of two new PIDs, Whisper Valley and Indian Hills. Future full purpose annexation of these areas will occur in accordance with the terms of the development agreement.

In accordance with the terms of a SPA between the City and the River Place Municipal Utility District (the "River Place MUD"), all of the territory in the River Place MUD not previously annexed by the City was annexed for limited purposes of planning and zoning in 2009. In addition, the 2009 annual program included full purpose annexation of three small developed residential areas, a commercial and industrial area, and city owned property. Austin surpassed 300 square miles in incorporated area in 2010 and the City's estimated population grew to 778,560 people. Austin remains the 15th most populous city in the United States.

In 2008, Austin annexed the largest population since 1997, approximately 13,400 people. The largest of the 2008 annexations was Anderson Mill Municipal Utility District, which is more than 1,000 acres in size. This annexation resulted from a 1998 SPA between the City and the district. Other populated areas annexed for full purposes in 2008 include North Acres and Anderson Mill Estates, most of which were already in the City's limited purpose jurisdiction due to 1984 annexations. The City also annexed commercial properties and several new subdivisions under development. The TAV annexed in 2008 was over $1.1 billion.

2007 saw the conversion of Watersedge, Ribelin Ranch, and approximately one-half of Goodnight Ranch from limited purposes to full purposes. The remaining portion of Ribelin Ranch, consisting of undeveloped wildlife habitat preserve land, was converted from limited to full purpose annexation status in 2011. In addition, the City annexed a commercial and industrial area as well as a partially developed single-family residential subdivision for full purposes. The total TAV for these areas was approximately $20,510,145. In addition, the final remaining portions of Avery Ranch, annexed for limited purposes in 2000, were converted to full purposes. Several planned residential subdivisions in the extraterritorial jurisdiction were annexed. In total, 2,466 full purpose acres and $22 million in TAV were annexed in 2007.

The Pearce Lane/Ross Road area, located in southeast Travis County, was converted to full purpose annexation status in December 2006. This annexation area was added to the City's MAP in 2003 and includes two Del Valle Independent School District sites. Approximately $83 million in TAV and over 2,500 residents were added to the City. Sunfield Municipal Utility District No. 2 includes 575 acres southeast of Austin and was annexed for limited purposes in 2006.

In 2005, full purpose annexation of the Springfield and Walnut Creek MAP areas added over $123 million in TAV and 375 acres to the City. Nearly all the remaining Avery Ranch subdivision areas in Williamson County were converted from limited to full purpose annexation status in 2005. A total of 1,914 full purpose acres and over $140 million in TAV were annexed in 2005. Limited purpose areas annexed included Goodnight Ranch, Watersedge and the Woods at Greenshores.

Approximately $50 million in TAV was annexed for full purposes in 2004. Over 6,000 acres northwest of the City, known as the Robinson Ranch area, and the 748 acre Ribelin Ranch area, were annexed for limited purposes in June 2004.

Future Annexation

In the next several years, two MUDs are scheduled for annexation under approved SPAs with the City. The commercial portion of Lost Creek MUD was annexed in 2008 while annexation of the remaining residential property will take place in 2015. River Place MUD will be annexed for full purposes in its entirety in December 2017.

Pension Plans

There are three contributory defined benefit retirement plans for the Municipal, Fire, and Police employees. State law requires the City to make contributions to the funds in an amount at least equal to the contribution of the employee group.

Effective October 1, 2012, the municipal employees contribute 8.0% and the City contributes 18.0% of payroll. The Firefighters (who are not members of the Social Security System) contribute 16.7% of payroll, and the City contributes 21.05%. The Police Officers contribute 13.0% and the City contributes 21.63% of payroll.

The contributions to the pension funds are designed to fund current service costs and to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. As of December 31, 2012, the amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability for the City of Austin Employees Retirement System ("COAERS") was 27.0 years and for the Police Officer's Fund was 29.4 years.

As of December 31, 2012, the actuarial accrued liability for the COAERS was $2,968,400,000 and the funded ratio was 63.9%. The actuarial accrued liability for the Police Officer's Fund was $856,577,000 and the funded ratio was 65.2%.

An actuarial study is conducted in odd number years only for the Firefighters Fund. As of December 31, 2011, the amortization period for the Firefighters Fund was 20.9 years and the actuarial accrued liability for the Firefighters Fund was $746,143,000; the funded ratio was 87.3%.

Although the COAERS funding period had been infinite since December 31, 2002, investment losses in 2008 of 25.9% led to a significant decrease in the actuarial funded ratio and a significant increase to the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. In 2005, a Supplemental Funding Plan ("SFP") was approved that increased the City's annual contribution rate to a maximum of 12%, but even this additional funding was not sufficient to restore the long-term financial health of the COAERS. In FY 2011, City Council approved an amendment to the SFP that increased the City contribution rate to a maximum rate of 18% of pay to be contributed by 2013. The City contributed an additional 6% in FY 2011, an additional 8% in FY 2012 and will contribute an additional 10% in FY 2013 pursuant to the terms of the SFP, which will bring the City's contribution rate to the maximum of 18%. In addition, a new benefit tier for new employees hired on or after January 1, 2012, has been approved by the COAERS Board of Trustees, the City Council and the Texas Legislature. The new benefit tier increases the age and service criteria necessary to reach retirement eligibility. It also decreases the pension multiplier, which is used to determine the final pension amount paid to future retirees. These two actions are expected to substantially improve the long-term financial health of the COAERS over time.

See APPENDIX B – "Annual Financial Report – Note 7" for additional information on the City's Pension Plans.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

In addition to providing pension benefits, the City provides certain health care and insurance benefits to its retirees ("OPEB"). Any retiree who is eligible to receive retirement benefits under any of the City's three pension plans is eligible for these benefits. Post-retirement benefits include health, dental, vision, and $1,000 of life insurance. The City pays a portion of the retiree's medical insurance premiums and a portion of the retiree's dependents' medical insurance premium. The portion paid by the City varies according to age, coverage selection and years of service. The City pays the entire cost of the premium for life insurance for the retiree.

The City recognizes the cost of providing these benefits as payroll expenses/expenditures in an operating fund with corresponding revenue in the Employee Benefits Fund and are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. The estimated cost of providing these benefits for 3,731 retirees was $24.2 million in 2012 and $22.7 million in 2011 for 3,529 retirees.

As of September 30, 2012, the City's unfunded actuarial accrued liability is approximately $1.5 billion; the net OPEB obligation is $493.1 million. The City has worked with a task force consisting of employees and retirees to determine which elements of the retiree health care plan they value most highly. Using their input and information from other sources, the City has run alternate scenarios to assess the effect these would have on reducing retiree benefits or developing other cost-sharing strategies. Cost reduction strategies have also been implemented.

See APPENDIX B – "Annual Financial Report – Note 8" for additional information on the City's OPEB.

Insurance

The Liability Reserve Fund is the insurance fund of the City for settled claims, expenses, and reserves relating to third party liability claims for injury and property damage, including professional liability. The Liability Reserve Fund is used to pay for actual claims incurred and related expenses for settling these claims, for budgeted administrative costs for the fund's operations, and to estimate incurred, but not reported claims. The Liability Reserve Fund had accrued liabilities of approximately $6.3 million for claims and damages at the end of fiscal year 2012. Employee injuries are covered by the Workers' Compensation Fund, and health claims are protected by the Employee Benefits Fund.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

In each Ordinance, the City has made the following agreement for the benefit of the Holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The City is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the agreement, the City will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of certain specified events, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB").

Annual Reports

The City will provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB annually. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the City of the general type included in the main text of the Official Statement within the various tables (except for "-Estimated Direct and Overlapping Funded Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes") and in APPENDIX B. The City will update and provide this information as of the end of each fiscal year within six months after the end of each fiscal year. The City will provide the updated information to the MSRB through its Electronic Municipal Markets Access ("EMMA") information system.

The City may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly available documents, as permitted by Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"), promulgated by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The updated information will include audited financial statements, if the City commissions an audit and it is completed by the required time. If the audit of the financial statements is not complete within this period, then the City shall provide unaudited financial statements by the required time, and shall provide audited financial statements for the applicable fiscal year to the MSRB, when and if the audit report on the statements becomes available. Any such financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in APPENDIX B or such other accounting principles as the City may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to State law or regulation.

The City's current fiscal year is October 1 to September 30. Accordingly, it must provide updated information by March 31 of each year unless the City changes its fiscal year. If the City changes its fiscal year, it will notify the MSRB of the change.

Disclosure Event Notices

The City shall notify the MSRB, in a timely manner not in excess of ten Business Days after the occurrence of the event, of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds of either series: (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds, if material; (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the City; (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the City or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the City, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and (14) appointment of a successor Paying Agent/Registrar or change in the name of the Paying Agent/Registrar, if material. (Neither the Bonds nor the Ordinances make any provision for debt service reserves, redemption prior to maturity or liquidity enhancement.) The City shall notify the MSRB, in a timely manner, of any failure by the City to provide financial information or operating data by the time required by the Ordinances.

As used in clause 12 above, the phrase "bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event" means the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the City in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City, or if jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the City Council and official or officers of the City in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City. The term "Business Day" means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday, a legal holiday, or a day on which banking institutions are authorized by law or executive order to close in the City or the city where the Designated Payment/Transfer Office of the Paying Agent/Registrar is located.

Availability of Information

In connection with its continuing disclosure agreement entered into with respect to the Bonds, the City will file all required information and documentation with the MSRB in electronic format in accordance with MSRB guidelines. Access to such filings will be provided, without charge to the general public, by the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org.

Limitations and Amendments

The City has agreed to update information and to provide notices of certain specified events only as described above. The City has not agreed to provide other information that may be relevant or material to a complete presentation of its financial results of operations, condition, or prospects or agreed to update any information that is provided, except as described above. The City makes no representation or warranty concerning such information or concerning its usefulness to a decision to invest in or sell Bonds at any future date. The City disclaims any contractual or tort liability for damages resulting in whole or in part from any breach of its continuing disclosure agreement or from any statement made pursuant to its agreement, although Holders of Bonds may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the City to comply with its agreement.

The City may amend its continuing disclosure agreement from time to time to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the City, if (i) the agreement, as amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell Bonds in the offering described herein in compliance with the Rule, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the rule to the date of such amendment, as well as such changed circumstances, and (ii) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds consent to the amendment or (b) any person unaffiliated with the City (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that the amendment will not materially impair the interests of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The City may also amend or repeal the provisions of this continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provisions of the Rule or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of the Rule are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling Bonds in the primary offering of the Bonds. If the City so amends the agreement, it has agreed to include with the next financial information and operating data provided in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports" an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in the type of financial information and operating data so provided.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

Except as described in this paragraph, during the last five (5) years, the City has complied in all material respects with all continuing disclosure agreements made by it in accordance with the Rule. The City did not file its unaudited or audited financial statements for the fiscal years ending September 30 in each of the years 2008 and 2011 by the required deadline of March 31 of the next succeeding year. The audited financial statements of the City for each such fiscal year were filed no later than 31 days after March 31 of the next succeeding year. Annual financial information and operating data of the City was filed by the required time in accordance with the City's continuing disclosure agreements in the above-cited years in which the audited financial statements were filed after March 31 of the next succeeding year. The City has filed event notices in connection with each late filing. In addition, multiple rating changes occurred with respect to certain obligations of the City between 2008 and 2012, and the City did not file event notices with respect to certain of such rating changes. The City has filed event notices with respect to the current ratings of certain of its outstanding obligations. The City has implemented procedures to ensure timely filing of all future financial statements and event notices.

TAX MATTERS FOR SERIES 2013A BONDS

Tax Exemption

Delivery of the Series 2013A Bonds is subject to the opinion of Andrews Kurth LLP, Austin, Texas, Bond Counsel, that interest on the Series 2013A Bonds (1) will be excludable from gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (2) will not be includable in the alternative minimum taxable income of individuals or, except as described below, corporations.

Interest on the Series 2013A Bonds, owned by a corporation, other than an S corporation, a regulated investment company, a real estate investment trust (REIT), a real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC) or a financial asset securitization investment trust (FASIT), will be included in such corporation's adjusted current earnings for purposes of calculating such corporation's alternative minimum taxable income. A corporation's alternative minimum taxable income is the basis on which the alternative minimum tax imposed by the Code is computed.

The foregoing opinions of Bond Counsel are based on the Code and the regulations, rulings and court decisions thereunder in existence on the date of issue of the Series 2013A Bonds. Such authorities are subject to change and any such change could prospectively or retroactively result in the inclusion of the interest on the Series 2013A Bonds, in gross income of the owners thereof or change the treatment of such interest for purposes of computing alternative minimum taxable income.

In rendering its opinions, Bond Counsel has assumed continuing compliance by the City with certain covenants contained in the Series 2013A Ordinance, and has relied on representations by the City with respect to matters solely within the knowledge of the City, which Bond Counsel has not independently verified. The covenants and representations relate to, among other things, the use of bond proceeds and any facilities financed therewith, the source of repayment of the Series 2013A Bonds, the investment of bond proceeds and certain other amounts prior to expenditure, and requirements that excess arbitrage earned on the investment of bond proceeds and certain other amounts be paid periodically to the United States and that the City file an information report with the Internal Revenue Service. If the City should fail to comply with the covenants in the Series 2013A Ordinance, or if its representations should be determined to be inaccurate or incomplete, interest on the Series 2013A Bonds could become taxable from the date of delivery of the Series 2013A Bonds, regardless of the date on which the event causing such taxability occurs.

Except as stated above, Bond Counsel will express no opinion as to any federal, state or local tax consequences resulting from the ownership of, receipt or accrual of interest on or acquisition or disposition of the Series 2013A Bonds.

Bond Counsel's opinion is not a guarantee of a result, but represents its legal judgment based upon its review of existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions and the representations and covenants of the City described above. No ruling has been sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service") with respect to the matters addressed in the opinion of Bond Counsel, and Bond Counsel's opinion is not binding on the Service. The Service has an ongoing program of auditing the tax-exempt status of the interest on municipal bonds. If an audit of the Series 2013A Bonds, is commenced, under current procedures the Service is likely to treat the City as the "taxpayer," and the respective owners of the Series 2013A Bonds may have no right to participate in the audit process. In responding to or defending an audit of the tax-exempt status of the interest on the Series 2013A Bonds, the City may have different or conflicting interests from the respective owners of the Series 2013A Bonds. Public awareness of any future audit of the Series 2013A Bonds could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Series 2013A Bonds during the pendency of the audit, regardless of its ultimate outcome.

Under the Code, taxpayers are required to provide information on their returns regarding the amount of tax-exempt interest, such as interest on the Series 2013A Bonds, received or accrued during the year.

Prospective purchasers of the Series 2013A Bonds should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt bonds, such as the Series 2013A Bonds, may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, life insurance companies, property and casualty insurance companies, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, certain S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers who are deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt bonds, taxpayers owning an interest in a FASIT that holds tax-exempt bonds, and individuals otherwise eligible for the earned income tax credit. Such prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisors as to the consequences of investing in the Series 2013A Bonds.

Proposed Tax Legislation and "Fiscal Cliff"

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, and court decisions may cause interest on the Series 2013A Bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or state income taxation, or otherwise prevent the beneficial owners of the Series 2013A Bonds from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. For example, future legislation to resolve certain federal budgetary issues may significantly reduce the benefit of, or otherwise affect, the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on all state and local bonds, including the Series 2013A Bonds. In addition, such legislation or actions (whether currently proposed, proposed in the future or enacted) could affect the market price or marketability of the Series 2013A Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Series 2013A Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, and its impact on their individual situations, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

Tax Treatment of Original Issue Premium on Series 2013A Bonds

Certain maturities of the Series 2013A Bonds may be offered at an initial offering price which exceeds the stated redemption price payable at the maturity of such Series 2013A Bonds. If a substantial amount of any maturity of the Series 2013A Bonds is sold to members of the public (which for this purpose excludes bond houses, brokers and similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of wholesalers or underwriters) at such initial offering price, each of the Series 2013A Bonds of such maturity ("Premium Bond") will be considered for federal income tax purposes to have "bond premium" equal to the amount of such excess. The basis for federal income tax purposes of a Premium Bond in the hands of an initial purchaser who purchases such Premium Bond in the initial offering must be reduced each year and upon the sale or other taxable disposition of the Premium Bond by the amount of amortizable bond premium. This reduction in basis will increase the amount of any gain (or decrease the amount of any loss) recognized for federal income tax purposes upon the sale or other taxable disposition of a Premium Bond by the initial purchaser. Generally, no corresponding deduction is allowed for federal income tax purposes for the reduction in basis resulting from amortizable bond premium. The amount of bond premium on a Premium Bond which is amortizable each year (or shorter period in the event of a sale or disposition of a Premium Bond) is determined under special tax accounting rules which use a constant yield throughout the term of the Premium Bond based on the initial purchaser's original basis in such Premium Bond.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition by an owner of Series 2013A Bonds that are not purchased in the initial offering or which are purchased at an amount representing a price other than the initial offering price for the Series 2013A Bonds of the same maturity may be determined according to rules which differ from those described above. Moreover, all prospective purchasers of Series 2013A Bonds should consult their tax advisors with respect to the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition of Premium Bonds.

TAX MATTERS FOR SERIES 2013B BONDS

General

The following is a general summary of United States federal income tax consequences of the purchase and ownership of the Series 2013B Bonds. The discussion is based upon laws, Treasury Regulations, rulings and decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change (possibly with retroactive effect) or possibly differing interpretations. No assurances can be given that future changes in the law will not alter the conclusions reached herein. The discussion below does not purport to deal with United States federal income tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors. Further, this summary does not discuss all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may be relevant to a particular investor in the Series 2013B Bonds in light of the investor's particular personal investment circumstances or to certain types of investors subject to special treatment under United States federal income tax laws (including insurance companies, tax exempt organizations, financial institutions, broker-dealers, and persons who have hedged the risk of owning the Series 2013B Bonds). The summary is therefore limited to certain issues relating to initial investors who will hold the Series 2013B Bonds as "capital assets" within the meaning of section 1221 of the Code, and acquire such Series 2013B Bonds for investment and not as a dealer or for resale. This summary addresses certain federal income tax consequences applicable to beneficial owners of the Series 2013B Bonds who are United States persons within the meaning of section 7701(a)(30) of the Code ("United States persons") and, except as discussed below, does not address any consequences to persons other than United States persons. Prospective investors should note that no rulings have been or will be sought from the IRS with respect to any of the U.S. federal income tax consequences discussed below, and the discussion below is not binding on the IRS.

INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS IN DETERMINING THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, FOREIGN AND ANY OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM FROM THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE SERIES 2013B BONDS.

Internal Revenue Service Circular 230 Notice

You should be aware that:

(i) the discussion with respect to United States federal tax matters in this Official Statement was not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, by any taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer;

(ii) such discussion was written to support the promotion or marketing (within the meaning of IRS Circular 230) of the transactions or matters addressed by such discussion; and

(iii) each taxpayer should seek advice based on his or her particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

This notice is given solely for purposes of ensuring compliance with IRS Circular 230.

Stated Interest on the Series 2013B Bonds

The stated interest on the Series 2013B Bonds will be included in the gross income, as defined in section 61 of the Code, and in the net investment income, for purposes of the 3.8% Medicare tax imposed by section 1411 of the Code, of the beneficial owners thereof and be subject to U.S. federal income taxation when paid or accrued, depending on the tax accounting method applicable to the beneficial owners thereof.

Disposition of Series 2013B Bonds

A beneficial owner of Series 2013B Bonds will generally recognize gain or loss on the redemption, sale or exchange of a Series 2013B Bond equal to the difference between the redemption or sales price (exclusive of the amount paid for accrued interest) and the beneficial owner's adjusted tax basis in the Series 2013B Bond. Generally, the beneficial owner's adjusted tax basis in a Series 2013B Bond will be the beneficial owner's initial cost, increased by any original issue discount previously included in the beneficial owner's income to the date of disposition and reduced by any amortized bond premium. Any gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term or short-term, depending on the beneficial owner's holding period for the Series 2013B Bond.

Backup Withholding

Under section 3406 of the Code, a beneficial owner of the Series 2013B Bonds who is a United States person, as defined in section 7701(a)(30) of the Code, may, under certain circumstances, be subject to "backup withholding" with respect to current or accrued interest on the Series 2013B Bonds or with respect to proceeds received from a disposition of Series 2013B Bonds. This withholding applies if such beneficial owner of Series 2013B Bonds: (i) fails to furnish to the payor such beneficial owner's social security number or other taxpayer identification number ("TIN"); (ii) furnishes the payor an incorrect TIN; (iii) fails to report properly interest, dividends, or other "reportable payments" as defined in the Code; or (iv) under certain circumstances, fails to provide the payor with a certified statement, signed under penalty of perjury, that the TIN provided to the payor is correct and that such beneficial owner is not subject to backup withholding.

Backup withholding will not apply, however, with respect to payments made to certain beneficial owners of the Series 2013B Bonds. Beneficial owners of the Series 2013B Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding their qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedures for obtaining such exemption.

Withholding on Payments to Nonresident Alien Individuals and Foreign Corporations

Under sections 1441 and 1442 of the Code, nonresident alien individuals and foreign corporations are generally subject to withholding at the current rate of 30% (subject to change) on periodic income items arising from sources within the United States, provided such income is not effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business. Assuming the interest income of such beneficial owners of Series 2013B Bonds is not treated as effectively connected income within the meaning of section 864 of the Code, such interest will be subject to 30% withholding, or any lower rate specified in an income tax treaty, unless such income is treated as portfolio interest. Interest will be treated as portfolio interest if: (i) the beneficial owner provides a statement to the payor certifying, under penalties of perjury, that such beneficial owner is not a United States person and providing the name and address of such beneficial owner; (ii) such interest is treated as not effectively connected with the beneficial owner's United States trade or business; (iii) interest payments are not made to a person within a foreign country which the IRS has included on a list of countries having provisions inadequate to prevent United States tax evasion; (iv) interest payable with respect to the Series 2013B Bonds is not deemed contingent interest within the meaning of the portfolio debt provision; (v) such beneficial owner is not a controlled foreign corporation, within the meaning of section 957 of the Code; and (vi) such beneficial owner is not a bank receiving interest on the Series 2013B Bonds pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of the bank's trade or business.

Assuming payments on the Series 2013B Bonds are treated as portfolio interest within the meaning of sections 871 and 881 of the Code, then no withholding under section 1441 and 1442 of the Code and no backup withholding under section 3406 of the Code is required with respect to beneficial owners or intermediaries who have furnished Form W-8 BEN, Form W-8 EXP or Form W-8 IMY, as applicable, provided the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that such person is a United States person.

Reporting of Interest Payments

Subject to certain exceptions, interest payments made to beneficial owners with respect to Series 2013B Bonds will be reported to the IRS. Such information will be filed each year with the IRS on Form 1099 which will reflect the name, address, and TIN of the beneficial owner. A copy of Form 1099 will be sent to each beneficial owner of a Series 2013B Bond for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Ratings

The Bonds have received ratings of "AAA" by Standard & Poor's Rating Services, a Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC business ("S&P"), "AAA" by Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch") and "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"). The presently outstanding ad valorem tax supported debt of City is rated "AAA" by S&P, "AAA" by Fitch and "Aaa" by Moody's. An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from the company furnishing the rating. The ratings reflect only the respective views of such organizations and the City makes no representation as to the appropriateness of the ratings. There is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by such rating companies, if in the judgment of one or all such companies, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or by any one of them, may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds. The City will undertake no responsibility to notify the owners of the Bonds of any such revisions or withdrawal of ratings.

Litigation

A number of claims against the City, as well as certain other matters of litigation, are pending with respect to various matters arising in the normal course of the City's operations. The City Attorney and the City Management are of the opinion that resolution of the claims pending (including the matters described below) will not have a material effect on the City's financial condition or the financial condition of the Electric Utility System and/or the Water and Wastewater System.

The City has accrued liabilities in the Liability Reserve Fund for claims payable at September 30, 2012.

Electric Utility System Litigation

The City is in litigation with the owner of a block of land in downtown Austin, which is the site of a municipal parking garage and utility-owned chilled-water plant site. The chilled-water plant is one of two currently providing chilled-water services to some of Austin Energy's commercial customers in the downtown area. The City initiated a condemnation proceeding against the land on August 9, 2001 in Travis County Probate Court as Cause No. 2403, City of Austin v. Whittington, et al. The trial court granted the City summary judgment upholding the City's right to condemn the land, and a jury awarded the condemnee a price of $7.75 million. The condemnee appealed the condemnation proceeding. It also brought a related suit for declaratory judgment in the 250th Travis County District Court, Cause No. GN302752, Whittington, et al. v. City of Austin, alleging the City had failed to include an alleyway crossing the land in its condemnation proceeding, and thus had not taken title to the entire block. In the original condemnation proceeding, the Third Court of Appeals (Case No. 03-03-00496-CV) reversed the trial court's summary judgment, holding that the City had failed to meet its burden to show the City Council made proper determinations of public purpose and necessity in deciding to condemn the land. The Texas Supreme Court declined to review the appellate court's decision. In the separate alleyway case, the trial court entered judgment against the City, finding that the City had failed to include the alleyway in its condemnation proceeding and thus did not hold title to the alleyway portion of the land. The cases were consolidated and tried to a jury in April 2007. The jury found against the City, finding that its condemnation of the property was improper and invalid, and also valued the property at $10.5 million. The City appealed. The Third Court of Appeals upheld the trial court verdict. However, on August 31, 2012, the Texas Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals and held that the City's condemnation of the property was proper. The case has been ordered to be remanded to the trial court for judgment in favor of the City and awarding the condemnee $10.5 million for the property. The land owner has appealed the latest trial court judgment to the Third Court of Appeals on the issue of interest on the judgment.

The City has been named in a multi-party lawsuit stemming from the September 4, 2011 wildfire that damaged a number of properties in the Steiner Ranch community. Plaintiff, Ronya Aigner, Individually and as Heir of the Estate of Kevin Lee Aigner, filed suit on November 2, 2012. Plaintiff alleges that the City caused the fire, which ultimately led to the death of Kevin Aigner, a Travis County Constable, who responded to the fire and died of a stroke a week after the fire. Over 20 insurance companies representing hundreds of property owners intervened in the lawsuit and also alleged that the City caused the fire through its allegedly improper maintenance and operation of power lines. Recently, an additional personal injury claimant intervened in the lawsuit alleging that the fires aggravated a minor child's pre-existing tourette's syndrome condition. The City has filed a motion challenging each of the plaintiffs' complaints. The carriers presented property damage claims, including under-insured claims of approximately $13 million. Plaintiffs Aigner and Sterns have not specified personal injury or wrongful death damages.

Registration and Qualification

The sale of the Bonds has not been registered under the Federal Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemption provided thereunder by Section 3(a)(2); and the Bonds have not been qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein; nor have the Bonds been qualified under the securities acts of any jurisdiction. The City assumes no responsibility for qualification of the Bonds under the securities laws of any jurisdiction in which the Bonds may be sold, assigned, pledged, hypothecated or otherwise transferred. This disclaimer of responsibility for qualification for sale or other disposition of the Bonds shall not be construed as an interpretation of any kind with regard to the availability of any exemption from securities registration provisions.

Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas

Under the Texas Public Security Procedures Act (Texas Government Code, Chapter 1201), the Bonds are (i) negotiable instruments, (ii) investment securities to which Chapter 8 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code applies, and (iii) legal and authorized investments for (A) an insurance company, (B) a fiduciary or trustee, or (C) a sinking fund of a municipality or other political subdivision or public agency of the State of Texas. The Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the State, its agencies and political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value. For political subdivisions in Texas which have adopted investment policies and guidelines in accordance with the PFIA, the Bonds may have to be assigned a rating of at least "A" or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency before such Bonds are eligible investments for sinking funds and other public funds. In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with at least $1 million of capital and savings and loan associations.

The City has made no investigation of other laws, rules, regulations or investment criteria which might apply to such institutions or entities or which might limit the suitability of the Bonds for any of the foregoing purposes or limit the authority of such institutions or entities to purchase or invest in the Bonds for such purposes. The City has made no review of laws in other states to determine whether the Bonds are legal investments for various institutions in those states.

Legal Opinions and No–Litigation Certificate

The City will furnish complete transcripts of proceedings had incident to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds including the unqualified approving legal opinions of the Attorney General of the State of Texas approving the Bonds and to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding Bonds of the City, and based upon examination of such transcript of proceedings, the approving legal opinions of Bond Counsel, to like effect and to the effect that the interest on the Series 2013A Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 103(a) of the Code, subject to the matters described under "TAX MATTERS FOR SERIES 2013 BONDS" herein. The customary closing papers, including a certificate to the effect that no litigation of any nature has been filed or is then pending to restrain the issuance and delivery of the Bonds or which would affect the provision made for their payment or security or in any manner questioning the validity of the Bonds will also be furnished. Bond Counsel was not requested to participate, and did not take part, in the preparation of the Official Statement, and such firm has not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained therein, except that, in its capacity as Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information under the captions and subcaptions "PLAN OF FINANCING - Refunded Obligations," "BOND INFORMATION" (except the information under the subcaptions "Remedies" and "Book-Entry-Only System") and "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" (except for the information under the subcaption "Compliance With Prior Undertakings"), and such firm is of the opinion that the statements and information contained therein fairly and accurately reflect the provisions of the Ordinances; further, such firm has reviewed the statements and information contained in the Official Statement under the captions and subcaptions "TAX MATTERS FOR SERIES 2013A BONDS," "TAX MATTERS FOR SERIES 2013B BONDS" and "OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION – Registration and Qualification," "– Legal Investment and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas" and "Legal Opinions and No-Litigation Certificate" (only as it relates to its legal opinion) and such firm is of the opinion that the statements and information contained therein are correct as to matters of law. The legal fees to be paid Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of each series of the Bonds are contingent on the sale and delivery of the Bonds. The legal opinions will accompany the Bonds deposited with DTC or will be printed on the Bonds in the event of the discontinuance of the book-entry-only system. In connection with the transactions described in this Official Statement, Bond Counsel represents only the City.

Financial Advisor

Public Financial Management, Inc. ("PFM"), Austin, Texas, is employed as Financial Advisor to the City in connection with the issuance, sale and delivery of the Bonds. The payment of the fee for services rendered by PFM with respect to the sale of the Bonds is contingent upon the issuance and delivery of the Bonds. PFM, in its capacity as Financial Advisor, has not verified and does not assume any responsibility for the information, covenants and representations contained in any of the bond documentation with respect to the federal income tax status of the Bonds.

Independent Auditors

The financial data listed as fiscal year 2013 herein has been derived from the unaudited internal records of the City. The City's independent auditors have not reviewed, examined, or performed any procedures with respect to the unaudited financial information, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such information, and assume no responsibility for, and disclaim any association with the unaudited financial information. The unaudited information is preliminary and is subject to change as a result of the audit and may differ from the audited financial statements when they are released.

The financial statements of the City included in APPENDIX B to this Official Statement have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent auditors, to the extent and for the period indicated in their report.

Underwriting

Raymond James and Associates, Inc., as the representative of the Underwriters for the Series 2013A Bonds, has agreed, subject to certain customary conditions to delivery, to purchase the Series 2013A Bonds from the City at a purchase price of $49,622,292.30 (representing $43,250,000.00 original principal amount thereof, plus an original issue premium of $6,534,484.35, less an underwriting discount of $162,192.05) plus interest accrued on the Series 2013A Bonds from the dated date thereof to the closing. The Underwriters for the Series 2013A Bonds will be obligated to purchase all of the Series 2013A Bonds if any Series 2013A Bonds are purchased.

Raymond James and Associates, Inc., as the representative of the Underwriters for the Series 2013B Bonds, has agreed, subject to certain customary conditions to delivery, to purchase the Series 2013B Bonds from the City at a purchase price of $71,207,090.39 (representing $71,455,000.00 original principal amount thereof, less an underwriting discount of $247,909.61) plus interest accrued on the Series 2013B Bonds from the dated date thereof to the closing. The Underwriter for the Series 2013B Bonds will be obligated to purchase all of the Series 2013B Bonds if any Series 2013B Bonds are purchased.

Bonds may be offered and sold to certain dealers and others at prices lower than such public offering prices, and such public prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters.

The underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include sales and trading, commercial and investment banking, advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, market making, brokerage and other financial and non-financial activities and services. Certain of the underwriters and their respective affiliates have provided, and may in the future provide, a variety of these services to the issuer and to persons and entities with relationships with the issuer, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriters and their respective affiliates, officers, directors and employees may purchase, sell or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade securities, derivatives, loans, commodities, currencies, credit default swaps and other financial instruments for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and trading activities may involve or relate to assets, securities and/or instruments of the issuer (directly, as collateral securing other obligations or otherwise) and/or persons and entities with relationships with the issuer. The underwriters and their respective affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire, long and/or short positions in such assets, securities and instruments.

Piper Jaffray & Co. and Pershing LLC, a subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, entered into an agreement (the "Piper Agreement") which enables Pershing LLC to distribute certain new issue municipal securities underwritten by or allocated to Piper Jaffray & Co., including the Bonds. Under the Piper Agreement, Piper Jaffray & Co. will share with Pershing LLC a portion of the fee or commission paid to Piper.

Wells Fargo Securities is the trade name for certain securities-related capital markets and investment banking services of Wells Fargo & Company and its subsidiaries, including Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("WFBNA"). WFBNA, one of the Underwriters of the Bonds, has entered into an agreement (the "Wells Distribution Agreement") with its affiliate, Wells Fargo Advisors, LLC ("WFA"), for the distribution of certain municipal securities offerings, including the Bonds. Pursuant to the Wells Distribution Agreement, WFBNA will share a portion of its underwriting compensation with respect to the Bonds with WFA. WFBNA also utilizes the distribution capabilities of its affiliates, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC ("WFSLLC") and Wells Fargo Institutional Securities, LLC ("WFIS"), for the distribution of municipal securities offerings, including the Bonds. In connection with utilizing the distribution capabilities of WFSLLC, WFBNA pays a portion of WFSLLC's expenses based on its municipal securities transactions. WFBNA, WFSLLC, WFIS, and WFA are each wholly-owned subsidiaries of Wells Fargo & Company.

Morgan Stanley, parent company of Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC., an underwriter of the Bonds, has entered into a retail distribution arrangement with its affiliate Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. As part of the distribution arrangement, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC may distribute municipal securities to retail investors through the financial advisor network of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC. As part of this arrangement, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC may compensate Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC for its selling efforts with respect to the Bonds.

Loop Capital Markets LLC ("LCM"), one of the Underwriters of the Bonds, has entered into distribution agreements (each a "Loop Distribution Agreement") with each of UBS Financial Services Inc. ("UBSFS") and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. ("DBS") for the retail distribution of certain securities offerings at the original issue prices. Pursuant to each Loop Distribution Agreement (if applicable to this transaction), each of UBSFS and DBS will purchase Bonds from LCM at the original issue prices less a negotiated portion of the selling concession applicable to any Bonds that such firm sells.

Verification of Arithmetical and Mathematical Calculations

The Arbitrage Group, Inc. (the "Verification Agent"), a firm of independent certified public accountants, upon delivery of the Bonds, will deliver to the City its report indicating that they have examined the mathematical accuracy of computations prepared by PFM relating to (a) the sufficiency of the anticipated receipts from the Securities and on the Bonds and (b) language regarding yields.

The report of the Verification Agent will include the statement that the scope of their engagement was limited to verifying the mathematical accuracy of the computations contained in such schedules provided to them and that they have no obligation to update their report because of events occurring, or data or information coming to their attention, subsequent to the date of their report. The report of the Verification Agent will be relied upon by Bond Counsel in rendering their opinion with respect to the exclusion of interest on the Series 2013A Bonds for federal income tax purposes and with respect to the defeasance of the Refunded Obligations.

Authenticity of Financial Data and Other Information

The financial data and other information contained herein have been obtained from the City's records, audited financial statements and other sources which are believed to be reliable. There is no guarantee that any of the assumptions or estimates contained herein will be realized. All of the summaries of the statutes, documents and resolutions contained in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such statutes, documents and resolutions. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such documents for further information. Reference is made to original documents in all respects.

This Official Statement, and the execution and delivery of this Official Statement, was authorized by the Ordinances.

/s/ Lee Leffingwell
Mayor
City of Austin, Texas

ATTEST:

/s/ Jannette Goodall
City Clerk
City of Austin, Texas

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APPENDIX A

General Information Regarding the City

The following information has been presented for informational purposes only.

General Information

The City of Austin, chartered in 1839, has a Council-Manager form of government with a Mayor and six Councilmembers. The Mayor and Councilmembers are elected at large for three-year staggered terms with a maximum of two consecutive terms. As a result of an amendment to the Austin City Charter approved at an election held November 2012, all current terms of the City Council will expire November 2014. In November 2014, the configuration of the City Council will change to an eleven member council, with the Mayor to be elected at large and the remainder of the council to be elected from ten single member districts.

The City Manager, appointed by the City Council, is responsible to them for the management of all City employees and the administration of all City affairs. Austin, the capital of Texas, is the fourth largest city in the state (behind Houston, Dallas, and San Antonio) with a September 2011 population of 805,662, according to the City's estimates. Over the past ten years (2002-2011), Austin's population has increased by approximately 134,600 residents or 20.1%. Geographically, Austin consists of approximately 308 square miles. The 2011 current estimated median household income for Austin residents is $46,689, according to Claritas, a Nielsen company. Austin's 2011 per capita income is estimated to be $38,484 based on analysis of the Bureau of Economic Analysis information.

Austin is nationally recognized as a great place to live due in part to its diverse and eclectic population, as well as its promotion of a year-round outdoor active lifestyle. Austin draws its special character from its physical setting along the Balcones Escarpment, a city wedged between coastal plain and dramatic cliffs, canyons and juniper carpeted rolling hills; it sits on the edge of the Chihuahuan desert existing as a physical and cultural oasis where talented, entrepreneurial, hard-working people are drawn from all over the world. Austin's quality of life has become its biggest economic development engine, and the City's diverse demographic structure serves to support and enrich its quality of life.

The City of Austin is fortunate to offer a host of broad-ranged educational opportunities for those individuals with a desire to learn. Austin is a highly educated city, with approximately 44 percent of adults twenty-five years or older holding a bachelor's or advanced degree, compared to 28 percent for the U.S. as a whole. Higher education is a significant aspect of life in the Austin area. The Austin metropolitan area is host to seven universities and six other institutions of higher learning. The University of Texas at Austin (UT), the fifth largest public university in the nation, is known as a world-class center of education and research and was ranked 45th nationally and 13th among public universities by *U.S. News and World Report* in 2011.

Local Economy

The City of Austin's vision of being the most livable city in the country means that Austin is a place where all residents participate in its opportunities, vibrancy and richness of culture and diversity. Austin residents share a sense of community pride and a determination that the City's vision is not just a slogan, but a reality for everyone who lives in the City. Local government plays a critical role in determining a city's quality of life. When Austin is compared to other cities, it receives high marks. For instance, the 2011 Community Survey shows that Austin residents rate Austin's city services high, especially when compared to other large cities. Among 13 cities with populations greater than 500,000, Austin had the highest overall satisfaction rating. In addition, Austin is rated at or above the national average for large cities with populations over 200,000 in 89% of the 46 service areas assessed. The City's success is attributable to the hard work, thoughtfulness, and passion of the City Council, City employees, and Austinites themselves. Austin's rankings reflect a City government that seeks to keep its vision in the forefront while planning for the future.

In December 2011, the Brookings Institution's Metropolitan Policy Program published the MetroMonitor: Tracking Economic Recession and Recovery in America's 100 Largest Metropolitan Areas, a study that ranked Austin among the strongest-performing metro areas recovering from the economic recession, noting income and employment growth, and a stable housing market. Austin's diversified economy, including employment in government, education, and a robust high tech-sector were contributing factors in their analysis. As reported in the same article, through September 2011, Austin had regained more than half of the jobs lost between the prerecession high and post-recession low. In the third quarter of 2011, only 19 large U.S. metropolitan areas, including Austin, had a quarterly output growth rate of at least 0.8% which is indicative of a sustained economic recovery. Austin's unemployment rate ended 2012 at 4.7% in December, down from 6.1% in December 2011; the State and National unemployment rates in December 2012 were 6.0% and 7.6%, respectively.

As reported to Council during the fiscal year 2012 budget process, housing sales have remained stable and median home sales prices have increased 5.1% over the past five years, a reflection of the area's positive job growth. Sales tax revenue has shown positive growth over the past two fiscal years. Fiscal year 2011 experienced a 4.4% increase over fiscal year 2010, which was a 3.5% increase over the previous fiscal year. During 2011, Austin-Bergstrom International Airport (ABIA) passenger activity experienced a record high of more than 9 million travelers, a 5% increase over 2010. For the sixth consecutive year, ABIA was highly ranked for customer service, ranking fourth among airports in North America, regardless of size, by Airport Council International's 2011 Airport Service Quality (ASQ) passenger survey. ABIA's consistently high ASQ ranking earned the airport a place in the first Airport Council International's Director General's Roll of Excellence. Only 14 airports in the world received this recognition.

Austin continues to be a destination for both business and recreational activities. The Austin metropolitan area is consistently recognized as among the most inventive, creative, wired, educated, fit, and loved cities in which to live and work. Austin is known around the world as the "Live Music Capital of the World". In March 2011, South by Southwest (SXSW) hosted its 25th annual music festival, conference, and trade show, providing a unique convergence of original music, independent films, and emerging technologies. According to economic impact analysis posted on the SXSW website and prepared by Greyhill Advisors, the festival was responsible for injecting more than $167 million into the Austin economy.

In January 2012, Austin was named to the Top Seven List of Intelligent Communities for 2012 by the Intelligent Community Forum, a think tank that studies the economic and social development of the 21st Century community. Austin's selection came as a result of its commitment to utilize information and communication technologies in innovative ways that serve the community to address workforce challenges.

The City of Austin Economic Growth and Redevelopment Services Office received three Excellence in Economic Development Awards for communities with populations over 500,000 from the International Economic Development Council (IEDC). The awards are for the Small Business Development Program (SBDP) in the category of Entrepreneurship, Independent Business Investment Zone (IBIZ) District in the category of Neighborhood Development Initiatives, and the 2nd Street District in the category of Public-Private Partnerships.

Austin has ranked at the top of lists such as Forbes, Kiplinger's, the Milken Institute, and others in regards to career choice, income, recreation opportunities, housing, and business start-up.

10 Best Cities to Find a Job
Ajilon Professional Staffing – March 2011

America's Best Cities for Young Adults
Forbes – December 2010

America's Best and Worst Job Markets
Forbes – January 2011

Tracking Economic Recession and Recovery in America's 100 Largest Metropolitan Areas
The Brookings Institution – December 2011

Only 13 of Top 100 U.S. Metros Have Bounced Back from Recession
The Business Journals On Numbers – February 2012

Best-Performing Cities 2011, Where America's Jobs are Created and Sustained
Milken Institute – December 2011

The 10 Most Popular Cities for College Grads
The Atlantic – January 2011

10 U.S. Cities With the Cheapest Cost of Living
Kiplinger's Personal Finance Magazine – June 2011

The Next Biggest Boom Towns in the U.S.
Forbes – July 2011

The 10 Hottest Spots to Start a Small Business (Austin ranked number 1)
The Fiscal Times – July 2011

In 2012, Zilker Metropolitan Park received an honored designation as a Lone Star Legacy Park by the Texas Recreation and Parks Society. A Lone Star Legacy Park is classified as a park that holds special prominence in the local community and the state of Texas. To qualify for consideration, the park must have endured the test of time and become iconic to those who have visited, played, and rested on its grounds. This 351-acre park is home to a variety of recreation opportunities and special events for individuals and families.

Long-Term Financial Planning

A key City financial policy requires annual preparation of a five-year financial forecast projecting revenues and expenditures for all operating funds. This forecast is used as a planning tool to develop the following year's operating budget. The City's budgeting approach emphasizes fiscal responsibility by limiting spending in a given year to projected revenue collections.

Due to successful conservation efforts, Austin Water Utility pumps 50 gallons less water per capita per day than it did in 1995. It is projected that the typical residential customer's average monthly water usage will decrease by 6.5% in the future. With 80% of the utility's costs fixed and less than 20% of fixed revenues, this can inhibit the utility's ability to cover costs during extreme weather or economic events. To help improve the financial position, the Water and Wastewater Utility implemented a 5.1% combined water and wastewater rate increase in fiscal year 2012 and a new fixed Water Sustainability Fee that strengthens the future financial health and stability of the utility.

On November 2, 2010, Austin voters approved a $90 million bond program designed to enhance mobility in the region. This bond program will invest in streets, sidewalks, bike paths, trails, and transit infrastructure in all parts of Austin. The City Council established the Bond Oversight Committee to ensure efficiency, equity, timeliness, and accountability in the implementation of the 2006 and 2010 bond programs, as well as all future bond programs.

In August 2011, all three major U.S. financial rating agencies reaffirmed Austin's "AAA" long-term general obligation debt rating, the highest attainable bond rating, with a stable outlook. The Standard and Poor's report noted that key factors supporting the "AAA" rating included Austin's strong and diverse economic base, strong financial management and moderate overall debt levels. Fitch Ratings noted that one of the key factors driving affirmation of the "AAA" rating was due to consistently sound financial performance, stable taxable values, a resilient regional economy and a moderate debt profile. Moody's Investors Services, Inc. described Austin's financial policies, expenditure controls, and conservative budget practices as "favorable factors considered in the rating".

In June 2012, following an 18-year period with no change in its base electric rates, City Council approved a system average 7% rate increase for Austin Energy which was reflected on electric bills beginning in October 2012. The increase is anticipated to provide Austin Energy an additional $71 million in base revenue annually. The City Council plans to further assess rate adjustment needs in 2014. After the 2014 review, it is expected that rates will be reexamined every five years. The City Council also reaffirmed that future rate increases should not exceed 2% a year and that Austin Energy rates remain in the lower 50% among Texas electric utilities.

On November 6, 2012, voters approved six bond propositions, authorizing the City Council to issue up to $306.6 million of general obligation bonds to finance transportation and mobility projects, open space and watershed protection projects, parks and recreation projects, public safety projects, health and human services projects, and library and cultural arts facilities projects.

Budgetary Information

The fiscal year 2013 Approved Budget totals $3.1 billion and includes $742.5 million for the General Fund to provide public safety, health, library, parks, and other needed services to the Austin community. It is a structurally balanced budget, maintaining the high quality core services that Austin's residents expect and contribute to its top-ranked quality of life.

The 2013 Budget was developed in a manner true to the City's unwavering commitment to openness, transparency, and public engagement. The City's Budget is organized around activities and services. The budget development process integrates the City's finances with business planning, performance measurement, and resident input, thereby elevating budget discussions to meaningful conversations about outcomes that impact our residents. Input was gathered and evaluated to address the many issues, concerns, and priorities identified by Austin's citizens, employees, and Councilmembers. Those top priorities, identified through public engagement efforts, are addressed in the fiscal year

2013 Budget and include enhanced funding for public safety, health, library, parks, water, energy, infrastructure, development and other services to the citizens of Austin.

The fiscal year 2013 Approved Budget was passed with an increase to the property tax rate of 2.18 cents, from 48.11 to 50.29 cents per $100 of taxable value. Included in the approved budget are pay increases for employees; a 3% wage adjustment for all civilian employees and a 3% wage adjustment for uniformed personnel. Also included in the fiscal year 2013 Budget is the addition of 22 new police officers and the annualized cost of 6 new paramedic positions. The fiscal year 2013 Budget authorizes the use of approximately $13.5 million of the budget stabilization reserves to address capital replacement and other critical needs. The Approved Budget projects budget stabilization reserves of $41.4 million at the end of fiscal year 2013.

Austin includes several enterprise activities, including a municipal owned electric utility, water/wastewater utility, airport, and other miscellaneous operations. The City's largest enterprise department, Austin Energy, is the eighth largest municipal-owned electric utility in the United States in terms of customers served. Austin Energy serves more than 400,000 customers with a service territory of approximately 437 square miles and an approved budget for fiscal year 2013 of $1.28 billion in annual revenues, including transfers. The utility has a diverse generation mix that includes nuclear, coal, natural gas, and renewable energy sources. Austin Energy's capital improvement spending plan of $220.8 million includes projects for power production, Holly Power Plant decommissioning, alternative energy, distribution, transmission, customer billing and metering, and other utility-wide support.

The City's enterprise activities also include the Austin Water Utility, which provides water and wastewater services to nearly 212,000 customers within Austin and surrounding areas. The fiscal year 2013 Budget projects revenues from the sale of water and wastewater service and other revenue to be $514.8 million. Other enterprise funds and their fiscal year 2013 revenue budgets include Aviation ($86.6 million) and the Convention Center (all funds combined of $60.9 million).

Major Initiatives

The City of Austin's vision is to be the most livable City in the country. In April 2007 and amended in 2009, the Austin City Council adopted the following policy priorities:

- Rich Social and Cultural Community
- Vibrant Urban Fabric
- Healthy, Family-Friendly, Safe City
- Sustainable Economic Development and Financial Health

PRIDE. In order to achieve Austin's vision to be the most livable City in the country, Austin's city government has made it its mission to be the best-managed city in the country. The City Manager is committed to creating an environment that fosters creative thinking and innovation by the workforce to tackle challenges today and in the future. City employees take enormous pride in their work. PRIDE reflects the City's core values of public service and how employees relate to customers and each other. Being "best managed" means everybody in the organization is providing the best service possible to the community. The elements of PRIDE are as follows:

- Public Service & Engagement – We will partner with one another and with our community to provide the best service possible.
- Responsibility & Accountability – We take responsibility for achieving results and hold ourselves accountable for our actions.
- Innovation & Sustainability – We actively seek out good ideas that have a lasting, positive impact on our work, our community and our environment.
- Diversity & Inclusion – We recognize and respect a variety of perspectives, experiences and approaches that will help us achieve our organizational goals.
- Ethics & Integrity – Our actions will maintain the trust and confidence of the public and the organization. The City's Finance and Administrative Services mission is to maintain the financial integrity of the City.

Energy Efficiency. The USEPA has awarded Austin Energy a 2012 ENERGY STAR Sustained Excellence Award in recognition of its continued leadership and achievement in the delivery of energy efficiency services to its customers. It is the eighth year in a row that Austin Energy has been recognized by ENERGY STAR for continued excellence in helping residential customers reduce their energy use and lower their bills by making their homes more energy efficient. Over the last five years, some 13,000 Austin Energy residential customers used rebates or loans to make energy efficiency improvements such as replacing air conditioners, adding insulation or sealing ducts. Combined, those customers reduced their energy use by 26 million kilowatt-hours of electricity for annual savings of $2.6 million.

Innovative. In October 2010, the City unveiled Austin Finance Online, a one-stop web-based portal containing financial documents, Online Contract Catalog, Vendor Connection, eCheckbook, and other financial information of the City. The Online Contract Catalog is a service that provides details on each of the City's active purchasing contracts; Vendor Connection is a public clearinghouse to view detailed information about current business opportunities with the City. eCheckbook shares the City's payment register information in an interactive, user friendly format. Through eCheckbook, citizens can search the City's payment records, download reports and drilldown into transaction-level details. Recognizing the City's efforts in achieving the highest standards in financial transparency, the Texas State Comptroller awarded this site the Gold Level Leadership Circle Award.

ARRA. In 2009, the City established a Recovery Office to coordinate the City's efforts with other entities in applying for and reporting on funding received through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). The City has successfully pursued various ARRA funding opportunities in areas ranging from transportation to energy to health care. At year end, the City had been awarded $86.6 million either directly or as pass-through funds with a total of 81% of those funds being obligated. In fiscal year 2011, the City received $1.2 million in new funding to add solar power to the George Washington Carver Museum, establish a public computing center for job seekers at the Carver Library, convert 60 City fleet vehicles from unleaded gasoline to propane and test 14 plug-in hybrid Ram 1500 Crew Cab vehicles for three years. The City also received extra funds for on-going programs. In addition, four grants were completed, including the three S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women grants awarded to the Police Department and the Public Works grant for the Loop 360 Bike and Pedestrian Improvements.

Financial Policies

The City has adopted a comprehensive set of Financial Policies to ensure that the City's financial resources are managed in a prudent manner. These policies dictate that current revenue will be sufficient to support current expenditures (defined as "structural balance"). Assigned and unassigned fund balances in excess of what is required shall normally be used to fund capital items in the operating and capital budgets. The City maintains the goal of a structurally balanced budget to achieve long-term financial stability for the Austin community. These policies are reviewed as part of the annual budget process and are published in the Approved Budget.

Internal Controls

City management is responsible for establishing, implementing, and maintaining a framework of internal controls designed to ensure that City assets are protected from loss, theft, or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The system of internal control is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Budgetary Control

The annual operating budget is proposed by the City Manager and approved by the City Council after public discussion. Annual updates to the Capital Improvements Program budgets follow a similar process. Primary responsibility for fiscal analysis of budget to actual expense or revenue and overall program fiscal standing rests with the department operating the program. As demonstrated by the statements and schedules included in the City's 2012 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR"), the City continues to meet its responsibility for sound financial management.

Governance

On November 6, 2012, the City Charter of the City was amended to provide (1) for the election of a City Council comprised of ten single-member districts, and one at-large position to be held by the Mayor, (2) for council terms, including that of the Mayor, to be four years in length, and (3) for a permanent move of City elections from May to November in even-numbered years. It is anticipated that terms of the Mayor and Councilmembers will be staggered such that the terms of the entire City Council (including the Mayor) would not be coterminous. Additional actions will need to be taken for the City to implement the cited revisions to the City Charter, including preparing a map of the ten single-member districts. It is anticipated that the first elections to be conducted to elect an eleven-member City Council (including the Mayor) will be conducted in November 2014.

Awards

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awards a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to a governmental unit that publishes a CAFR that meets the GFOA program standards. GFOA awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City for its 2011 CAFR. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. City management believes that the 2012 CAFR conforms to the Certificate of Achievement Program requirements, and the City has submitted it to GFOA for review.

Employment by Industry in the Austin Metropolitan Area (a)

Employment Characteristics

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013 (b)	
Industrial Classification		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total
Manufacturing	49,500	6.5%	47,300	6.2%	50,900	6.4%	51,300	6.1%	51,300	6.0%
Government	167,900	22.1%	170,500	22.2%	167,400	20.9%	167,400	19.9%	169,000	19.8%
Trade, transportation & utilities	152,500	20.1%	134,200	17.5%	142,600	17.8%	176,600	21.0%	170,800	20.0%
Services and miscellaneous	304,000	40.0%	333,200	43.5%	354,500	44.4%	357,300	42.4%	372,800	43.6%
Finance, insurance and real estate	43,900	5.8%	42,300	5.5%	45,300	5.7%	46,100	5.5%	45,100	5.3%
Natural resources, mining & construction	42,000	5.5%	39,000	5.1%	38,600	4.8%	43,500	5.1%	45,500	5.3%
Total	759,800	100.0%	766,500	100.00%	799,300	100.00%	842,200	100.00%	854,500	100.00%

(a) Austin-Round Rock MSA includes Travis, Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays and Williamson Counties. Information is updated periodically; data contained in this document is the latest provided. Based on calendar year.
(b) Through June 2013.
Source: Texas Labor Market Review, July 2013, Texas Workforce Commission.

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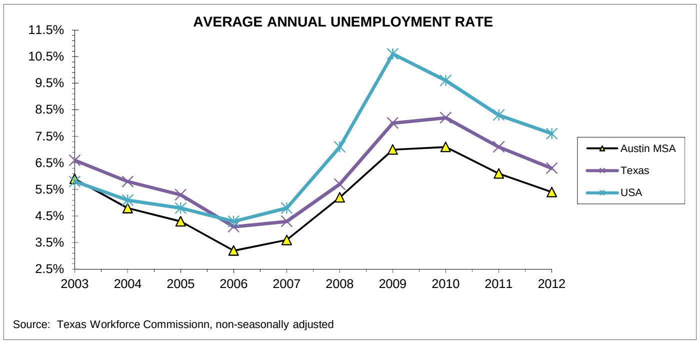
Average Annual Unemployment Rate



	Austin MSA	Texas	U.S.
2003	5.9%	6.6%	5.8%
2004	4.8%	5.8%	5.1%
2005	4.3%	5.3%	4.8%
2006	3.2%	4.1%	4.3%
2007	3.6%	4.3%	4.8%
2008	5.2%	5.7%	7.1%
2009	7.0%	8.0%	10.6%
2010	7.1%	8.2%	9.6%
2011	6.1%	7.1%	8.3%
2012	4.7%	6.0%	7.6%
2013 (June)	5.4%	6.9%	7.8%

Note: Information is updated periodically; data contained in this document is latest provided.
Source: Texas Labor Market Review, July 2013, Texas Workforce Commission.

City Sales Tax Collections (In Millions)

Period	Amount	Period	Amount	Period	Amount	Period	Amount	Period	Amount
1-1-09	$10.864	1-1-10	$10.215	1-1-11	$11.492	1-1-12	$12.189	1-1-13	$13.126
2-1-09	14.289	2-1-10	15.921 (1)	2-1-11	16.149	2-1-12	16.923	2-1-13	18.079
3-1-09	10.528	3-1-10	10.736	3-1-11	11.117	3-1-12	11.762	3-1-13	13.324
4-1-09	9.724	4-1-10	10.290	4-1-11	10.312	4-1-12	11.838	4-1-13	12.727
5-1-09	12.612	5-1-10	14.145	5-1-11	14.022	5-1-12	15.239	5-1-13	15.962
6-1-09	11.213	6-1-10	11.533	6-1-11	11.941	6-1-12	12.949	6-1-13	12.869
7-1-09	10.752	7-1-10	11.569	7-1-11	11.924	7-1-12	13.168	7-1-13	14.699
8-1-09	13.495	8-1-10	12.799	8-1-11	14.387	8-1-12	15.371	8-1-13	16.088
9-1-09	10.673	9-1-10	11.427	9-1-11	11.307	9-1-12	14.220		
10-1-09	11.037	10-1-10	11.562	10-1-11	13.385 (2)	10-1-12	13.960		
11-1-09	12.419	11-1-10	13.347	11-1-11	13.873	11-1-12	14.570		
12-1-09	11.165	12-1-10	11.216	12-1-11	12.004	12-1-12	14.373		

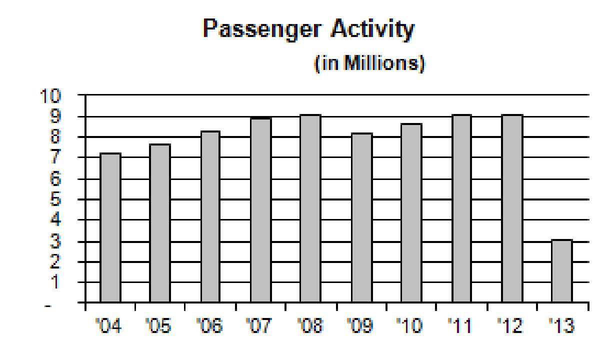
(1) Includes a $1.5 million one-time sales tax correction.
(2) Collections for 10-1-11 reflect an increase of $1,162,541 in future period and audit collection adjustments from the prior year. Sales taxes are not pledged to the payment of the Bonds.
Source: City of Austin, Budget Office.

Ten Largest Employers (As of September 30, 2012)

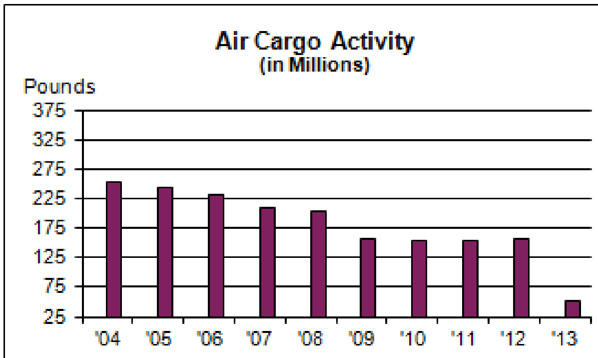
Employer	Product or Service	Employees
State Government	State Government	36,462
The University of Texas at Austin	Education	22,956
Dell Computer Corporation	Computers	14,000
Seton Healthcare Network	Healthcare	12,606
City of Austin	City Government	12,109
Federal Government	Government	11,400
Austin Independent School District	Education	11,168
HEB Grocery	Grocery/Retail	10,545
St. David's Healthcare Partnership	Healthcare	7,500
IBM Corporation	Computers	6,239

Source: 2012 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Transportation



Source: COA Aviation Department. 2013 Activity through April - Calendar Year basis.



Source: COA Aviation Department. 2013 Activity through April - Calendar Year basis.

Austin-Bergstrom International Airport

The City of Austin's Austin-Bergstrom International Airport ("ABIA"), which opened for passenger service on May 23, 1999 and replaced the Robert Mueller Municipal Airport as the City's commercial passenger service airport, is served by seven signatory airlines: American Airlines, Delta, Frontier, JetBlue, Southwest, United and US Airways. Non-stop service is available to 42 U.S. destinations. Starting in March 2014, British Airways will fly non-stop between ABIA and Heathrow airport in London.

On February 21, 2013, the City issued $143,770,000 of its Rental Car Special Facility Revenue Bonds, Taxable Series 2013, to finance a state-of-the-art rental car facility within walking distance of the Airport terminal. Ground breaking for the facility occurred in April 2013, and completion of the facility is expected to occur in September 2015.

Rail facilities are furnished by Union Pacific and Longhorn Railway Company. Amtrak brought passenger trains back to the City in January 1973, as one of the infrequent stops on the Mexico City-Kansas City route. Bus service is provided by Greyhound and Kerrville Bus-Coach USA.

On January 19, 1985, the citizens of Austin and several surrounding areas approved the creation of a metropolitan transit authority ("Capital Metro") and adopted an additional one percent sales tax to finance a transit system for the area, which was later reduced to three quarters of a percent, effective April 1, 1989. On June 12, 1995, the Capital Metro board approved a one quarter percent increase in the sales tax, thus returning to one percent effective October 1, 1995.

Demographic and Economic Statistics - Last Ten Years

Year	City of Austin Population (1)	Area of Incorporation (Square Miles) (1)	Population MSA (2)	Income (MSA) (thousands of dollars) (2)	Median Household Income MSA (3)	Capita Personal Income MSA (2)	Unemployment Rate (MSA) (4)
2003	674,719	276	1,385,723	$43,104,097	41,909	31,106	6.0%
2004	683,551	291	1,423,161	46,134,871	39,227	32,417	5.1%
2005	695,881	294	1,464,563	51,058,588	40,335	34,863	4.5%
2006	714,237	296	1,528,958	56,105,872	40,888	36,695	4.2%
2007	732,381	297	1,577,856	59,924,200	42,263	37,978	3.7%
2008	746,105	298	1,633,870	65,153,669	46,340	39,877	4.4%
2009	770,296	302	1,682,338	63,189,292	47,520	37,560	6.8%
2010	778,560	306	1,728,307	67,320,866	48,460	38,953	7.1%
2011	805,662	308	1,783,519	72,152,395	46,689	40,455	6.8%
2012	821,012	319	1,863,311 (6)	73,423,510 (5)	46,436	39,405 (5)	5.8%
2003-2012 Change	21.68%	15.61%	34.46%	70.34%	10.80%	26.68%	

Note: Prior year statistics are subject to change as more precise numbers become available.

(1) Source: City Demographer, City of Austin, Neighborhood Planning and Zoning Department based on full purpose area as of September 30.
(2) Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis for all years except 2012 which will not be available until first quarter 2013.
(3) Source: Claritas, a Nielson Company.
(4) Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; United State Department of Labor as of September 30.
(5) Data not available for 2012. Figures are estimated.
(6) Source: Claritas, a Nielson Company that historically reports less than the final numbers from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Connections and Permits

	Utility Connections			Building Permits		
Year	Electric	Water	Gas	Taxable	Federal, State and Municipal	Total
2003	363,377	184,659	199,042	1,189,489,091	17,084,652	1,206,573,743
2004	369,458	188,441	203,966	1,280,385,298	20,533,975	1,300,919,273
2005	372,735	192,511	207,686	1,405,871,887	40,484,950	1,446,356,837
2006	380,696	197,511	213,009	2,353,171,746	16,526,040	2,369,697,786
2007	388,626	199,671	188,101	2,529,648,915	14,272,851	2,543,921,766
2008	396,791	206,695	198,718	1,468,699,801	4,099,000	1,472,798,801
2009	407,926	209,994	208,232	834,498,480	6,988,999	841,487,479
2010	419,355	210,901	204,823	1,413,989,503	4,252,978	1,418,242,481
2011	418,968	212,754	213,365	745,909,589	2,812,350	748,721,939
2012	412,552	214,971	217,170	1,088,133,995	23,788,268	1,111,922,263

Source: Various including the City of Austin, Texas Gas Services, Atmos Energy and Centerpoint Energy.

Housing Units

The average two-bedroom apartment in the Austin MSA was $1,163 per month, with an occupancy rate of 97.3% for the second quarter of 2013, per Capitol Market Research.

Residential Sales Data

Year	Number of Sales	Total Volume	Average Price
2003	19,793	$3,899,018,519	$197,000
2004	22,567	4,487,464,528	198,900
2005	26,905	5,660,934,916	210,400
2006	30,284	6,961,725,607	229,900
2007	28,048	6,910,962,480	246,400
2008	22,440	5,470,518,171	243,800
2009	20,747	4,924,240,373	237,300
2010	19,872	4,906,445,110	246,900
2011	21,208	5,336,642,011	251,600
2012	25,518	6,786,966,004	266,000
2013 (June)	14,654	4,202,196,528	286,761

Note: Information is updated periodically, data contained in this document is latest provided.
Source: Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University.

City-Wide Austin Office Occupancy Rate

Year	Occupancy Rate
2003	76.7%
2004	80.8%
2005	84.2%
2006	87.5%
2007	85.6%
2008	80.6%
2009	77.7%
2010	80.0%
2011	82.7%
2012	86.8%
2013 (June)	87.6%

Source: Oxford Commercial.

Education

The Austin Independent School District had an enrollment of 86,732 for the 2012/2013 school year. The District includes 110 campus buildings.

School Year	Average Daily Membership	Average Daily Attendance
2003/04	77,313	73,085
2004/05	77,937	73,572
2005/06	79,500	74,860
2006/07	82,063	74,212
2007/08	82,739	74,622
2008/09	83,730	75,606
2009/10	84,996	76,658
2010/11	85,273	80,198
2011/12	86,724	79,087
2012/13	86,732	79,460

Source: Austin Independent School District.

The following institutions of higher education are located in the City: The University of Texas, St. Edward's University, Huston Tillotson University, Concordia University of Texas, Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest and Austin Community College.

The University of Texas at Austin had a total enrollment of 52,261 for the fall semester of 2012 and is a major research university with many nationally ranked academic programs at the graduate level. It is also known for its library collections and research resources. The present site has expanded more than 300 acres since classes began on the original 40 acres near downtown Austin. Additionally, University-owned property located in other areas of Austin includes the Pickle Research Center and the Brackenridge Tract, partially used for married student housing. The McDonald Observatory on Mount Locke in West Texas, the Marine Science Institute at Port Aransas and the Institute for Geophysics (Galveston) on the Gulf Coast operate as specialized research units of The University of Texas at Austin.

Tourism

The impact of tourism on the Austin economy is significant. There are more than 257 hotels available within the Austin Metropolitan Area and year-to-date occupancy through June 2013 is 73%.

Existing City convention and meeting facilities include a Convention Center, which is supported by hotel/motel occupancy tax collections and revenues of the facility and the new Lester E. Palmer Events Center with 70,000 square feet of exhibit space. Other facilities in Austin include the Frank Erwin Center, a 17,000-seat arena at The University of Texas, the Texas Exposition and Heritage Center, the Austin Music Hall, and The Long Center for the Performing Arts. The Texas Exposition and Heritage Center offers 6,000 seat arena seating and 20,000 square feet of banquet/exhibit hall facilities. The Austin Music Hall has a concert seating capacity of 3,000 and 32,000 square feet of exhibit space. The Long Center for the Performing Arts, a $77 million venue, opened in March 2008. The Center contains two theaters: the 2,300-seat Michael and Susan Dell Hall and the flexible 240-seat Debra and Kevin Rollins Studio Theater. This venue belongs to the City, while a private nonprofit entity operates the building. The Austin City Limits Live at The Moody Theater is a state-of-the-art, 2,700+ person capacity live music venue that also serves as the home of the KLRU-TV produced PBS program Austin City Limits, the longest running music series in American television history. The venue hosts 60-100 concerts a year. Additionally, the University of Texas Darrel K. Royal-Texas Memorial Stadium was expanded to a seating capacity of 100,119.

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APPENDIX B

Audited Financial Statements

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council,
City of Austin, Texas

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Austin, Texas (the "City"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2012, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the respective financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the respective financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to previously present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of September 30, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis, the General Fund – Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – Budget Basis, the Retirement Plans – Trend Information, and the Other Post-Employment Benefits – Trend Information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

March 29, 2013

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section of the City of Austin's (the City) Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for local governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The City has implemented GASB Statements No. 1 through No. 59 and No. 64.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide financial statements

The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the end of the fiscal year 2012, resulting in $4.5 billion of net assets. Net assets associated with governmental activities are approximately $1.4 billion, or 32% of the total net assets of the City. Net assets associated with business-type activities are approximately $3.1 billion, or 68% of the total net assets of the City. The largest portion of net assets consists of investment in capital assets, net of related debt, which is $3.7 billion, or 83% of total net assets.

Unrestricted net assets, which may be used to meet the City's future obligations, are $58.6 million, or 1.3% of the City's total net assets. Unrestricted net assets for governmental activities are a deficit of $334.3 million, while unrestricted net assets for business-type activities are approximately $392.9 million, or 12.9% of total business-type net assets. The deficit in governmental unrestricted net assets is largely due to the recognition of $301.1 million in other post employment benefit liabilities for governmental activities.

During fiscal year 2012, total net assets for the City of Austin decreased $61.3 million or 1.4%. Of this amount, governmental activities decreased $75.3 million, or 5.1% from the previous year and business-type activities increased $14 million, or 0.5% from the previous year.

Total revenues for the City decreased $17.9 million; revenues for governmental activities increased $28.1 million; revenues for business-type activities decreased $46 million. Total expenses for the City increased $108.8 million; expenses for governmental activities increased $42 million; expenses for business-type activities increased $66.9 million.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements, consisting of three components:

- government-wide financial statements,
- fund financial statements, and
- notes to the financial statements.

This report also contains required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

a -- Government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner comparable to a private-sector business. The two government-wide financial statements are, as follows:

- The ***Statement of Net Assets*** presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City of Austin is improving or deteriorating.

- The ***Statement of Activities*** presents information showing how the City's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods, such as revenues for uncollected taxes and expenses for future general obligation debt payments. The statement includes the annual depreciation for infrastructure and governmental assets.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government; public safety; transportation, planning and sustainability; public health; public recreation and culture; and urban growth management. The business-type activities include electric, water, wastewater, airport, convention, environmental and health services, public recreation, and urban growth management.

The government-wide financial statements include the City as well as blended component units: the Austin Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC), the Austin Industrial Development Corporation (AIDC), and the Mueller Local Government Corporation (MLGC). The operations of AHFC, AIDC, and MLGC are included within the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements. AHFC is reported as the Housing Assistance Fund. Although legally separate from the City, these component units are blended with the City because of their governance or financial relationships to the City.

b -- Fund financial statements

The fund financial statements are designed to report information about groupings of related accounts used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into the following three categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds. Within the governmental and proprietary categories, the emphasis is on the major funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Most of the City's basic services are reported in governmental funds. These funds focus on current sources and uses of liquid resources and on the balances of available resources at the end of the fiscal year. This information may be useful in determining what financial resources are available in the near term to finance the City's future obligations.

Because the focus of governmental fund level statements is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented in the government-wide statements. In addition to the governmental funds balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance, separate statements are provided that reconcile between the government-wide and fund level financial statements.

The City's General Fund is reported as a major fund and information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. In addition, the City maintains several individual governmental funds organized according to their type (special revenue, debt service, capital projects, and permanent funds). Data from these governmental funds are combined into a single column labeled nonmajor governmental funds. Individual fund data for the funds is provided in the form of combining statements in the supplementary section of this report.

Proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are generally used to account for services for which the City charges customers – either outside customers or internal units or departments of the City. Proprietary fund statements provide the same type of information shown in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The City maintains the following two types of proprietary funds:

- Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for the operations of three of the City's major funds, Austin Energy™, Austin Water Utility, and Austin-Bergstrom International Airport (Airport), as well as the nonmajor enterprise funds.

- Internal Service funds are used to report activities that provide supplies and services for many City programs and activities. The City's internal service funds include: Capital Projects Management; Combined Transportation, Emergency and Communications Center (CTECC); Employee Benefits; Fleet Maintenance; Information Systems; Liability Reserve; Support Services; Wireless Communication; and Workers' Compensation. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental operations rather than business-type functions, they have been included in governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

b -- Fund financial statements, continued

The nonmajor enterprise funds and the internal service funds are combined into separately aggregated presentations in the proprietary fund financial statements. Individual fund data for the funds are provided in the form of combining statements in the supplementary section of this report.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside City government. Since the resources of fiduciary funds are not available to support the City's own programs, they are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements. The accounting policies applied to fiduciary funds are much like those used for proprietary funds.

Comparison of government-wide and fund financial components. The following chart compares how the City's funds are included in the government-wide and fund financial statements:

Fund Types / Other	Government-wide	Fund Financials
General Fund	Governmental	Governmental - Major
Special revenue funds	Governmental	Governmental - Nonmajor
Debt service funds	Governmental	Governmental - Nonmajor
Capital project funds	Governmental	Governmental - Nonmajor
Permanent funds	Governmental	Governmental - Nonmajor
Internal service funds	Governmental	Proprietary
Governmental capital assets, including infrastructure assets	Governmental	Excluded
Governmental liabilities not expected to be liquidated with available expendable financial resources	Governmental	Excluded
Austin Energy	Business-type	Proprietary - Major
Austin Water Utility	Business-type	Proprietary - Major
Airport	Business-type	Proprietary - Major
Convention	Business-type	Proprietary - Nonmajor
Environmental and health services	Business-type	Proprietary - Nonmajor
Public recreation	Business-type	Proprietary - Nonmajor
Urban growth management	Business-type	Proprietary - Nonmajor
Fiduciary funds	Excluded	Fiduciary

Basis of reporting -- The government-wide statements and fund-level proprietary statements are reported using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting.

c -- Notes to the financial statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to fully understanding the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

d -- Other information

The Required Supplementary Information (RSI) section immediately follows the basic financial statements and related notes section of this report. The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for the General Fund plus four separately budgeted activities, all of which comprise the General Fund for GAAP reporting. RSI provides a comparison of revenues, expenditures and other financing sources and uses to budget and demonstrates budgetary compliance. In addition, trend information related to the City's retirement and other post employment benefits plans is presented in RSI. Following the RSI are other statements and schedules, including the combining statements for nonmajor governmental and enterprise funds, internal service funds, and fiduciary funds.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

a -- Net assets

The following table reflects a summary statement of net assets compared to prior year (in thousands):

Condensed Statement of Net Assets
as of September 30
(in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Current assets	$ 610,999	573,550	1,154,653	1,105,313	1,765,652	1,678,863
Capital assets	2,484,175	2,423,967	6,942,717	6,748,854	9,426,892	9,172,821
Other noncurrent assets	16,511	15,022	907,357	941,962	923,868	956,984
Total assets	3,111,685	3,012,539	9,004,727	8,796,129	12,116,412	11,808,668
Deferred outflows of resources	--	--	178,918	186,369	178,918	186,369
Current liabilities	273,024	246,696	537,372	519,251	810,396	765,947
Noncurrent liabilities	1,423,424	1,275,299	5,585,886	5,418,451	7,009,310	6,693,750
Total liabilities	1,696,448	1,521,995	6,123,258	5,937,702	7,819,706	7,459,697
Deferred inflows of resources	--	--	8,645	7,076	8,645	7,076
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	1,666,653	1,562,046	2,104,623	2,048,964	3,771,276	3,611,010
Restricted	82,916	92,650	554,215	550,516	637,131	643,166
Unrestricted (deficit)	(334,332)	(164,152)	392,904	438,240	58,572	274,088
Total net assets	$ 1,415,237	1,490,544	3,051,742	3,037,720	4,466,979	4,528,264

In the current fiscal year, total assets increased $307.7 million and deferred outflows of the City decreased by $7.5 million. Total liabilities increased $360 million and deferred inflows increased by $1.6 million. Governmental-type total assets increased by $99.1 million and business-type increased by $208.6 million, while governmental-type liabilities increased by $174.5 million and business-type increased by $185.6 million.

Significant factors in the increase of governmental total assets include an increase in cash and investments of $37.33 million and an increase in capital assets of $60.2 million. Factors in the increase of governmental-type liabilities include increases in the pension obligation payable of $6.2 million, other post employment benefits of $67.1 million, and bonds payable of $79.7 million.

Significant factors in the increase of business-type total assets include an increase in capital assets of $193.9 million. Significant factors in the increase in total liabilities include an increase in other post employment benefits payable of $42.8 million and an increase of bonds payable of $250 million. Other significant factors include a decrease in commercial paper notes payable of $54.8 million, a decrease in revenue notes payable of $28 million, a decrease in accrued interest payable of $18 million, and a decrease in capital appreciation bond interest payable of $15 million.

As noted earlier, net assets may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. For the City, assets exceeded liabilities by $4.5 billion at the end of the current fiscal year. However, the largest portion of the City's net assets are invested in capital assets, net of related debt (e.g. land, building, and equipment), which are $3.6 billion, or 84% of the total amount of the City's net assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens. Capital assets are generally not highly liquid; consequently, they are not considered future available resources. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources since the capital assets themselves cannot be liquidated for these liabilities.

An additional portion, $637.1 million of the City's net assets, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used in the future. The remaining balance, $58.6 million of unrestricted net assets, may be used to meet the government's future obligations. Unrestricted net assets decreased $215.5 million in the current fiscal year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net assets for the government as a whole, as well as for business-type activities. However, governmental activities report a deficit of $334.3 million for unrestricted net assets.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS, continued

b -- Changes in net assets

Total net assets of the City decreased by $61.3 million in the current fiscal year. Governmental net assets decreased by $75.3 million. The decrease is attributable to expenses exceeding revenues by $176.8 million before transfers from other funds of $101.5 million. Business-type net assets increased by $14 million due to revenues exceeding expenses by $115.5 million, before transfers to other funds of $101.5 million.

Changes in Net Assets
September 30
(in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 113,747	101,735	1,960,312	2,019,742	2,074,059	2,121,477
Operating grants and contributions	57,818	66,348	10,950	--	68,768	66,348
Capital grants and contributions	35,880	51,182	50,064	47,850	85,944	99,032
General revenues:						
Property tax	381,582	355,185	--	--	381,582	355,185
Sales tax	164,193	151,125	--	--	164,193	151,125
Franchise fees and gross receipts tax	99,011	95,029	--	--	99,011	95,029
Interest and other	15,884	19,364	11,529	11,274	27,413	30,638
Total revenues	868,115	839,968	2,032,855	2,078,866	2,900,970	2,918,834
Program expenses:						
General government	124,735	99,780	--	--	124,735	99,780
Public safety	536,132	485,611	--	--	536,132	485,611
Transportation, planning, and sustainability	64,247	74,835	--	--	64,247	74,835
Public health	75,799	61,865	--	--	75,799	61,865
Public recreation and culture	104,026	106,488	--	--	104,026	106,488
Urban growth management	93,593	129,258	--	--	93,593	129,258
Interest on debt	46,417	45,154	--	--	46,417	45,154
Electric	--	--	1,133,951	1,136,850	1,133,951	1,136,850
Water	--	--	223,228	178,712	223,228	178,712
Wastewater	--	--	194,650	170,514	194,650	170,514
Airport	--	--	101,991	102,774	101,991	102,774
Convention	--	--	56,142	54,231	56,142	54,231
Environmental and health services	--	--	87,450	91,151	87,450	91,151
Public recreation	--	--	5,624	5,209	5,624	5,209
Urban growth management	--	--	114,270	110,996	114,270	110,996
Total expenses	1,044,949	1,002,991	1,917,306	1,850,437	2,962,255	2,853,428
Excess (deficiency) before transfers	(176,834)	(163,023)	115,549	228,429	(61,285)	65,406
Transfers	101,527	97,100	(101,527)	(97,100)	--	--
Increase (decrease) in net assets	(75,307)	(65,923)	14,022	131,329	(61,285)	65,406
Beginning net assets, as previously reported	1,490,544	1,558,548	3,037,720	2,904,310	4,528,264	4,462,858
Restatement adjustment	--	(2,081)	--	2,081	--	--
Beginning net assets, as restated	1,490,544	1,556,467	3,037,720	2,906,391	4,528,264	4,462,858
Ending net assets	$ 1,415,237	1,490,544	3,051,742	3,037,720	4,466,979	4,528,264

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS, continued

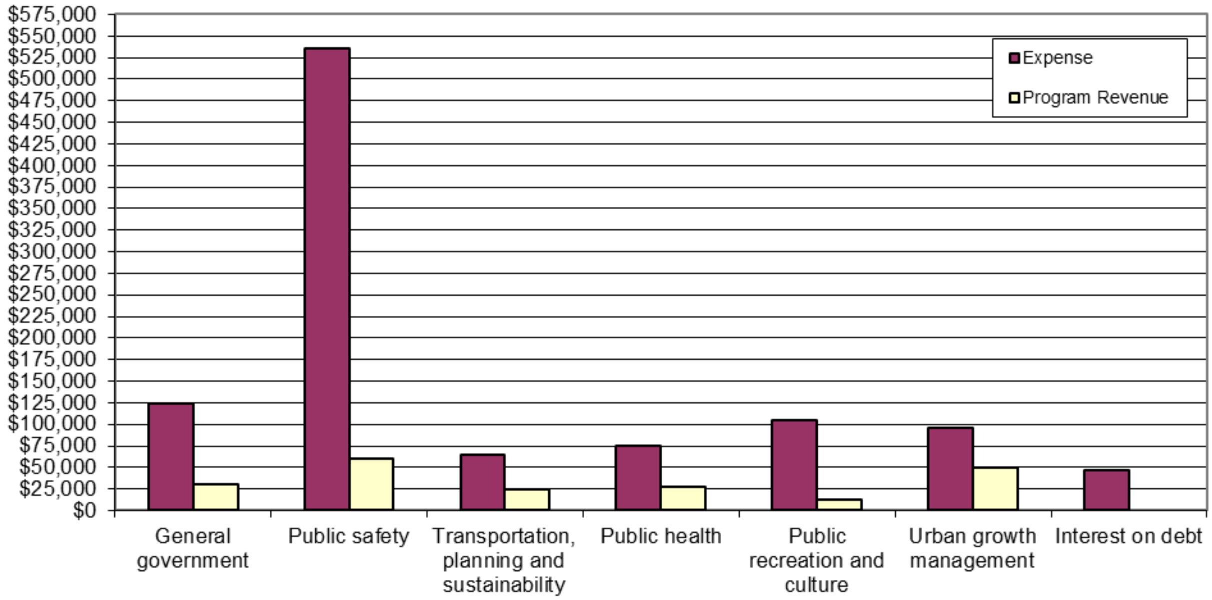
c -- Program revenues and expenses -- governmental activities

Governmental activities decreased the City's net assets by $75.3 million in fiscal year 2012, a 5.1% decrease of governmental net assets from the previous year. Key factors for the change from fiscal year 2011 to 2012 are as follows:

- The City's property tax revenue increased by $26.4 million from the previous year as a result of an increase in assessed property values and an increase in the City's tax rate from 45.71 cents to 48.11 per $100 valuation.
- Sales tax collections for fiscal year 2012 were $13.1 million more than fiscal year 2011.
- General government expenses increased $25 million primarily due to increases in other post employment benefits expenses and increases to payments to internal service funds for services provided. Public safety expenses increased $50.5 million primarily due to increase in salaries and urban growth management expenses decreased $35.7 million primarily due to reduced expenditures in the affordable housing program.

The chart below illustrates the City's governmental expense and revenues by function: general government; public safety; transportation, planning and sustainability; public health; public recreation and culture; urban growth management; and interest on debt.

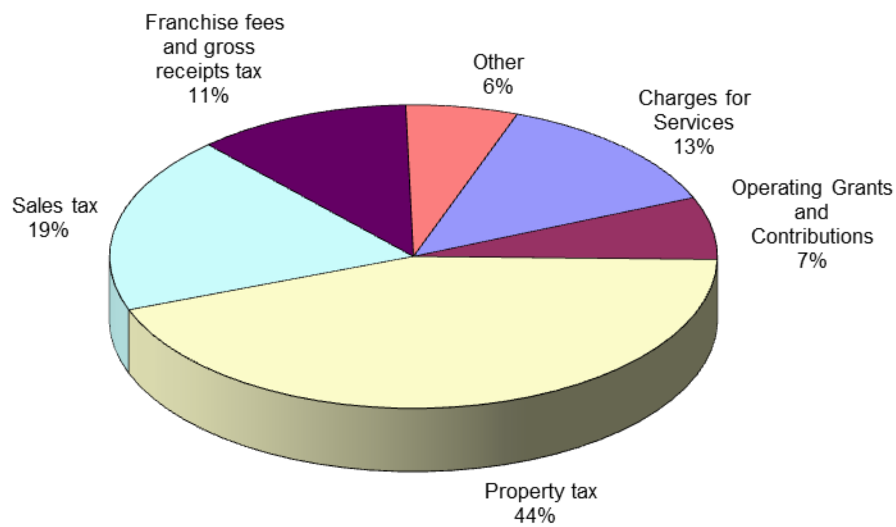
Government-wide Program Expenses and Revenues – Governmental Activities
(in thousands)



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS, continued

General revenues such as property taxes, sales taxes, and franchise fees are not shown by program, but are used to support all governmental activities. Property taxes are the largest source of governmental revenues, followed by sales taxes and charges for goods and services.

Government-wide Revenues by Source -- Governmental Activities



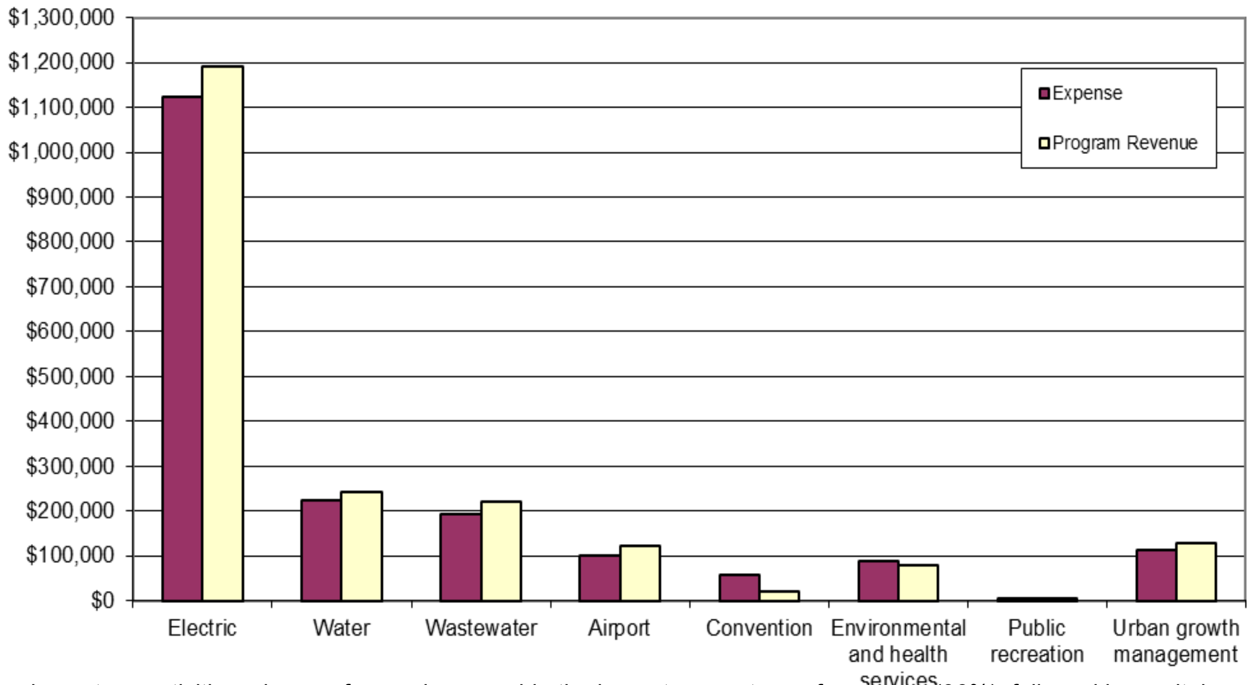
d -- Program revenues and expenses -- business-type activities
Business-type activities increase the City's net assets by approximately $14 million, accounting for a 0.31% increase in the City's total net assets. Key factors include:

- Austin Energy net assets decreased approximately $ 27.9 million. Revenues decreased by approximately 4.6% in fiscal year 2012. This was largely due to lower electric sales (base) due to milder temperatures and lower power supply revenue. Expenses decreased by 0.3% primarily due to lower power supply costs.
- Austin Water Utility net assets increased approximately $14.7 million. Revenues decreased 1.7% due in part to conservation efforts, watering restrictions, and changes in rainfall. Expenses increased by 19.66% due largely to increases in energy, street cut repair, and personnel costs.
- Airport net assets increased approximately $16.1 million. Revenues increased 10.3% due to an increase in passenger traffic. Expenses remained relatively constant.
- Convention net assets increased approximately $4.1 million. Revenues and transfers from the Hotel Occupancy Tax Fund increased 7% due in part to an increase in events. Expenses increased 3.5% due to increases in operations and maintenance costs.
- Environmental activities are comprised of the Austin Resource Recovery nonmajor enterprise fund. Net assets decreased by approximately $8.8 million. This decrease is primarily attributed to an increase in the accrual of environmental remediation costs during the year.
- Urban growth management activities are comprised of nonmajor enterprise funds that include the Drainage Fund and Transportation Fund. Net assets increased by approximately $16.2 million. Drainage revenues decreased 2.6% due primarily to lower capital grant revenue. Drainage expenses decreased 4.1% due primarily to fewer assets retirements than prior year. Transportation Fund revenues increased approximately 12.6% primarily due to increased license and permit fees and increased parking meter and pay station revenues.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS, continued

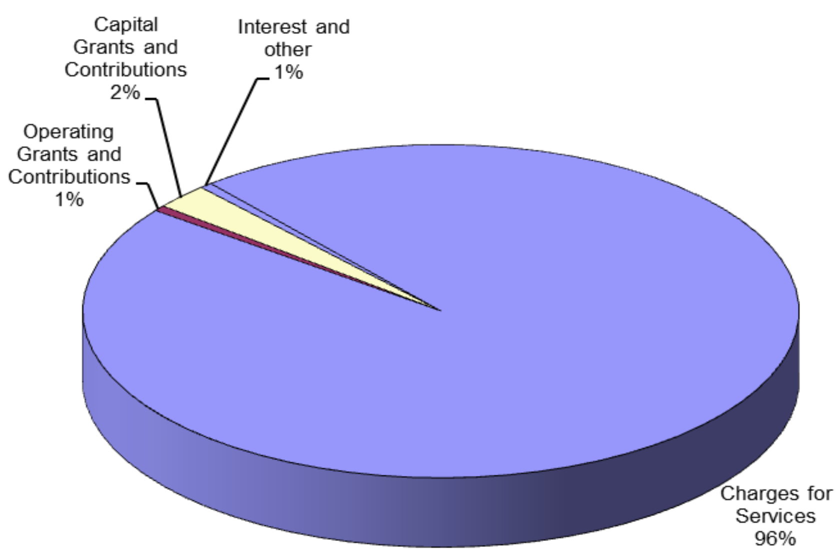
As shown in the following chart, the electric utility, with expenses of $1.13 billion is the City's largest business-type activity, followed by water with $223 million, wastewater with $195 million, urban growth management with $114 million, airport with $102 million, environmental and health services with $87 million, convention with $56 million, and public recreation with $6 million. For the fiscal year, operating revenues exceeded operating expenses for all business-type activities except convention, environmental and health services, and public recreation.

Government-wide Expenses and Program Revenues -- Business-type Activities
(Excludes General Revenues and Transfers)
(in thousands)



For all business-type activities, charges for services provide the largest percentage of revenues (96%), followed by capital grants and contributions (2%), interest and other revenues (1%), and operating grants and contributions (1%).

Government-wide Revenue by Source – Business-type Activities



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUND LEVEL STATEMENTS

In comparison to the government-wide statements, the fund-level statements focus on the key funds of the City. The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

a -- Governmental funds

The City reports the following types of governmental funds: the general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, capital projects funds, and permanent funds. The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and available resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

At the end of the fiscal year, the City of Austin's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $370.2 million, an increase of $0.9 million from the previous year. Approximately $1.9 million is nonspendable, $174.8 million is restricted, $33.1 million is committed, $85.4 million is assigned, and $75 million is unassigned.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, the General Fund reported nonspendable fund balance of $0.9 million, committed fund balance of $5.2 million, assigned fund balance of $11 million, and unassigned fund balance of $113 million. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 16.2% of total General Fund expenditures of $696.7 million, and total fund balance represents 18.7% of expenditures. The City's financial policies provide that surplus fund balance be indentified for budget stabilization. This amount is a component of unassigned fund balance. The fund balance indentified for budget stabilization was $64.3 million. The balance indentified for budget stabilization may be appropriated to fund capital or other one-time expenditures in the subsequent fiscal year, but such appropriation will not normally exceed one-third of the total indentified amount, with the other two-thirds indentified for budget stabilization in future years.

The fund balance of the General Fund decreased $4.1 million during the fiscal year. Significant differences from the previous year include:

- Property tax revenues increased $26.5 million due to an increase in assessed property values and the City's property tax rate increased from 45.71 cents to 48.11 cents per $100 valuation.
- Sales tax revenues increased $13.1 million, and fines, forfeitures, and penalties decreased $2.3 million.

General Fund expenditures increased $42.3 million, due primarily to an increase in public safety expenditures of $29.5 million, an increase in general government of $5 million, and an increase in urban growth management of $4.2 million. The increase in public safety, public recreation and culture, and urban growth management expenditures is primarily due to increases in salaries and contractual expenditures.

b -- Proprietary funds

The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the business-type activities of the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. Overall, net assets of the City's enterprise funds increased by $8.4 million before consolidation of the internal service funds activities.

Factors that contributed to the increase in net assets are discussed in the business-type activities section of the government-wide section.

OTHER INFORMATION

a -- General Fund budgetary highlights

The original revenue budget of the General Fund was amended during the fiscal year 2012 as a result of changes to development fees and charges. The original expenditure budget of the General Fund was amended during fiscal year 2012 to increase social services spending ($1.1 million) and increase planning and development review services ($1.1 million).

During the year, revenues were $15.6 million more than budgeted. Sales tax collections were $11.5 million more than budgeted.

Actual budget-basis expenditures were $4.6 million less than budgeted. General city responsibilities exceeded budget by $0.3 million, public health by $27 thousand, fire department by $1.4 million, emergency medical service by $39 thousand, and public library by $0.2 million; while all other departments were under budget. The total budget-basis fund balance at year-end was $121.3 million.

OTHER INFORMATION, continued

b -- Capital assets

The City's capital assets for governmental and business-type activities as of September 30, 2012, total $9.4 billion (net of accumulated depreciation). Capital assets include land, buildings and improvements, equipment, vehicles, electric plant, non-electric plant, infrastructure, construction in progress, nuclear fuel, plant held for future use, and water rights. The total increase in the City's capital assets for the current fiscal year was $253 million (2.8%), with an increase of 2.5% for governmental activities and an increase of 2.9% for business-type activities. Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note 5. Capital asset balances are as follows:

Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation
(in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Land and improvements	$ 345	344	502	487	847	831
Other assets not depreciated	22	21	2	2	24	23
Building and improvements	508	479	1,109	1,076	1,617	1,555
Plant and Equipment	87	80	2,235	2,096	2,322	2,176
Vehicles	37	39	65	59	102	98
Electric plant	--	--	2,198	2,158	2,198	2,158
Nonelectric plant	--	--	132	124	132	124
Infrastructure	1,322	1,273	--	--	1,322	1,273
Construction in progress	163	188	548	591	711	779
Nuclear fuel, net of amortization	--	--	41	42	41	42
Plant held for future use	--	--	23	26	23	26
Water rights, net of amortization	--	--	87	88	87	88
Total net capital assets	$ 2,484	2,424	6,942	6,749	9,426	9,173

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year include the following:

- Governmental capital assets increased $60 million primarily due to additions of new facilities and improvements to existing facilities. The African American Cultural and Heritage Facility, Mueller EMS Station 333, Zach Theatre, Rio Grande Bicycle Boulevard, Roy C. Guerrero Colorado River Park Development, Waller Creek Boathouse, Colony Park Recreation Center, and Deep Eddy Pool improvements were completed. Significant additions and improvements were also made to facilities, including streetscape, utility, and pedestrian, drainage systems, including Shoal Creek and Waller Creek, and communication equipment.
- Business-type activities purchased or completed construction on capital assets of $193 million. The increase was largely due to plant additions and improvements and land acquisition for Austin Energy, Austin Water Utility, the Airport Fund, and the Drainage Fund. Austin Energy implemented a new customer billing system and improved other electric plant assets. Austin Water completed projects related to providing water and wastewater services to the Circuit of the Americas motor racing facility, various pump station improvements, provision of services to annexed areas, and the Downtown Wastewater Tunnel. Additionally, upgrades were made to the biosolids management plant. The Airport Fund expanded the Remain Overnight Apron for aircraft and renovated the Ground Transportation Staging Area. The Drainage Fund made improvements to mitigate roadway flooding, repair erosion on City right-of-way, and stabilize Williamson Creek.

OTHER INFORMATION, continued

c -- Debt administration

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City reported $5.4 billion in outstanding debt. The table below reflects the outstanding debt at September 30. Additional information can be found in Note 6.

Outstanding Debt
General Obligation and Revenue Debt
(in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt, net	$ 1,018	938	132	132	1,150	1,070
Commercial paper notes, net	--	--	305	360	305	360
Revenue notes	--	--	--	28	--	28
Revenue bonds, net	--	--	3,945	3,694	3,945	3,694
Capital lease obligations	--	--	1	1	1	1
Total	$ 1,018	938	4,383	4,215	5,401	5,153

During fiscal year 2012, the City's total outstanding debt increased by $248 million. The City issued new debt and refinanced portions of existing debt to achieve lower borrowing costs. Debt issues include the following:

- Bond debt for governmental activities increased by $80 million. The resulting net increase is a combination of the issuance of $145 million in new debt to be used primarily for street improvements, streets and signals, drainage improvements, and the Waller creek tunnel project offset by the refinancing of existing debt and debt payments during the year.

- Outstanding debt for business-type functions increased by $168 million. The City issued $574.4 million of Austin Water Utility separate lien revenue refunding bonds to refund commercial paper, and $20 million in Convention Center subordinate lien revenue refunding bonds to refund prior lien debt. The City also retired $28 million of Airport revenue notes.

During the year, utility revenue bonds received favorable bond rating upgrades from Moody's Investors Services, Inc. Convention Center revenue bonds received favorable bond rating upgrades from Standard & Poor's. The City's commercial paper ratings are related to the ratings of the liquidity providers associated with those obligations, and the ratings of the provider of the tax exempt and taxable commercial paper notes were revised by Standard & Poor's from A-1+ to A-1, and by Fitch, Inc. from F1+ to F1. In addition, the rating of the provider of the tax exempt commercial paper notes was revised by Moody's Investors Services, Inc. from P-1 to P-2. All other bond ratings were unchanged. Ratings of the City's obligations for various debt instruments at September 30, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

Debt	Moody's Investors Services, Inc.		Standard & Poor's		Fitch, Inc.	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt	Aaa	Aaa	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Commercial paper notes - tax exempt	P-2	P-1	A-1	A-1+	F1	F1+
Commercial paper notes - taxable	P-1	P-1	A-1	A-1+	F1	F1+
Utility revenue bonds - prior lien	Aa1	A1	AA	AA	AA-	AA-
Utility revenue bonds - subordinate lien	Aa2	A1	AA	AA	AA-	AA-
Utility revenue bonds - separate lien:						
Austin Energy	A1	A1	A+	A+	AA-	AA-
Austin Water Utility	Aa2	Aa2	AA	AA	AA-	AA-
Airport system revenue bonds	NUR(1)	NUR(1)	A	A	NUR(1)	NUR(1)
Airport variable rate notes	NUR(1)	NUR(1)	NUR(1)	NUR(1)	NUR(1)	NUR(1)
Convention Center revenue bonds	A1	A1	A	A-	NUR(1)	NUR(1)

(1) No underlying rating

OTHER INFORMATION, continued

d -- Economic factors and next year's budget and rates

As the national economy struggles to emerge from the recession, the local economy continues to gain strength. Austin saw a 4.4 percent sales tax revenue increase in 2011 and a 8.6 percent increase in 2012. Austin's diverse economic base and national reputation as a great place to work and live continues to attract talented individuals and new employment opportunities. Partnerships between the City and the business community have been the key to Austin's economic success. The City's economic development efforts have been successful in attracting new green energy, new technology firms, and jobs to Austin.

The City's 2013 budget was developed in a manner true to the City Manager's unwavering commitment to openness, transparency, and public engagement. Input from City Council, City employees, and citizens played a major role in the development of a variety of structural applications designed to positively affect our City's fiscal sustainability over the long term and present a balanced budget for City Council's review. The Austin City Council has adopted a comprehensive set of financial policies to provide the foundation for long-range financial sustainability. These financial policies are directly aligned with the Council's priority of budget stability while at the same time maintaining affordability, investment in future economic development, infrastructure needs, and quality of life. These policies are also crucial in maintaining the City's favorable bond ratings. City management continues to monitor the economy and take corrective actions to help mitigate any unfavorable economic events. The assessed taxable property values within the City increased by 5.73% in 2012 for fiscal year 2013. The property tax rate for fiscal year 2013 is 50.29 cents per $100 valuation, up from 48.11 cents per $100 valuation in 2012. The tax rate consists of 38.21 cents for the General Fund and 12.08 cents for debt service.

Each 1 cent of the 2012 (Fiscal Year 2013) property tax rate is equivalent to $8,376,270 of tax levy, as compared to $7,921,978 in the previous year. In June 2012, the City Council approved a new rate structure for Austin Energy that goes into effect October 2012. This new rate structure will average to a 7% rate increase overall for Austin Energy customers. In Fiscal Year 2013, Austin Water Utility will implement a 5% system average water rate increase including an updated rate structure which will take effect in February 2013.

e -- Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Financial Services Department of the City of Austin, P.O. Box 2920, Austin, Texas 78768, or (512) 974-2600 or on the web at: https://www.ci.austin.tx.us/financeonline/finance/index.cfm.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands)

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total (†)
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash	$ 71	66	137
Pooled investments and cash	337,756	223,502	561,258
Pooled investments and cash - restricted	127,221	232,488	359,709
Total pooled investments and cash	464,977	455,990	920,967
Investments, at fair value - restricted	15,673	212,796	228,469
Cash held by trustee - restricted	6,636	1,911	8,547
Working capital advances	--	4,231	4,231
Property taxes receivable, net of allowance of $4,887	10,305	--	10,305
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of $179,991	91,606	259,618	351,224
Receivables from other governments	16,072	--	16,072
Notes receivable, net of allowance of $29,839	17,829	--	17,829
Internal balances	(22,257)	22,257	--
Inventories, at cost	2,273	86,966	89,239
Real property held for resale	6,520	--	6,520
Other receivables - restricted	--	3,891	3,891
Deferred costs and expenses, net of amortization	--	54,964	54,964
Prepaid items	263	6,715	6,978
Other assets	1,031	45,248	46,279
Total current assets	610,999	1,154,653	1,765,652
Noncurrent assets:			
Cash - restricted	--	5,250	5,250
Pooled investments and cash - restricted	--	122,739	122,739
Investments, at fair value - restricted	--	199,723	199,723
Investments held by trustee - restricted	--	204,643	204,643
Interest receivable - restricted	--	1,086	1,086
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,953,324	5,867,402	7,820,726
Nondepreciable capital assets	530,851	1,075,315	1,606,166
Derivative instruments - energy risk management	--	8,654	8,654
Net pension asset	7,184	--	7,184
Other long-term assets	--	52	52
Deferred costs and expenses, net of amortization	9,327	365,210	374,537
Total noncurrent assets	2,500,686	7,850,074	10,350,760
Total assets	3,111,685	9,004,727	12,116,412
Deferred outflows of resources	$ --	178,918	178,918

(†) After internal receivables and payables have been eliminated.

(Continued)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(In thousands) (Continued)

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total (†)
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	$ 43,864	67,992	111,856
Accounts and retainage payable from restricted assets	10,227	46,108	56,335
Accrued payroll	15,458	8,043	23,501
Accrued compensated absences	50,754	22,829	73,583
Claims payable	16,546	--	16,546
Accrued interest payable from restricted assets	--	76,796	76,796
Interest payable on capital appreciation bonds and other debt	3,842	1,590	5,432
Bonds payable	47,432	14,242	61,674
Bonds payable from restricted assets	15,873	210,148	226,021
Capital lease obligations payable	159	42	201
Customer and escrow deposits payable from restricted assets	49,955	43,505	93,460
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	--	1,119	1,119
Deferred credits and other current liabilities	18,914	38,594	57,508
Other current liabilities payable from restricted assets	--	6,364	6,364
Total current liabilities	273,024	537,372	810,396
Noncurrent liabilities, net of current portion:			
Accrued compensated absences	73,595	429	74,024
Claims payable	17,673	--	17,673
Capital appreciation bond interest payable	--	101,929	101,929
Commercial paper notes payable, net of discount	--	305,026	305,026
Bonds payable, net of discount and inclusive of premium	954,502	3,852,425	4,806,927
Pension obligation payable	68,654	67,601	136,255
Other post employment benefits payable	301,110	191,941	493,051
Capital lease obligations payable	--	1,176	1,176
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	--	10,914	10,914
Decommissioning liability payable from restricted assets	--	171,608	171,608
Derivative instruments - energy risk management	--	79,777	79,777
Derivative instruments - interest rate swaps	--	99,210	99,210
Deferred credits and other liabilities	7,890	699,730	707,620
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	--	4,120	4,120
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,423,424	5,585,886	7,009,310
Total liabilities	1,696,448	6,123,258	7,819,706
Deferred inflows of resources	--	8,645	8,645
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	1,666,653	2,104,623	3,771,276
Restricted for:			
Debt service	12,031	131,698	143,729
Strategic reserve	--	116,483	116,483
Capital projects	14,246	199,114	213,360
Renewal and replacement	--	10,895	10,895
Bond reserve	--	46,602	46,602
Passenger facility charges	--	35,663	35,663
Operating reserve	--	13,760	13,760
Perpetual care:			
Expendable	381	--	381
Nonexpendable	1,040	--	1,040
Other purposes	55,218	--	55,218
Unrestricted (deficit)	(334,332)	392,904	58,572
Total net assets	$ 1,415,237	3,051,742	4,466,979

(†) After internal receivables and payables have been eliminated.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Activities
For the year ended September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

City of Austin, Texas
Exhibit A-2

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets: Business-type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets: Total
Governmental activities							
General government	$ 124,735	17,285	5,685	8,209	(93,556)	--	(93,556)
Public safety	536,132	51,009	8,988	--	(476,135)	--	(476,135)
Transportation, planning, and sustainability	64,247	4,158	929	19,855	(39,305)	--	(39,305)
Public health	75,799	5,106	23,016	--	(47,677)	--	(47,677)
Public recreation and culture	104,026	7,576	984	4,585	(90,881)	--	(90,881)
Urban growth management	93,593	28,613	18,216	3,231	(43,533)	--	(43,533)
Interest on debt	46,417	--	--	--	(46,417)	--	(46,417)
Total governmental activities	1,044,949	113,747	57,818	35,880	(837,504)	--	(837,504)
Business-type activities							
Electric	1,133,951	1,179,872	9,490	12,360	--	67,771	67,771
Water	223,228	229,454	--	11,751	--	17,977	17,977
Wastewater	194,650	213,253	--	8,308	--	26,911	26,911
Airport	101,991	114,318	694	9,030	--	22,051	22,051
Convention	56,142	19,200	--	34	--	(36,908)	(36,908)
Environmental and health services	87,450	75,499	--	3,195	--	(8,756)	(8,756)
Public recreation	5,624	5,239	--	165	--	(220)	(220)
Urban growth management	114,270	123,477	766	5,221	--	15,194	15,194
Total business-type activities	1,917,306	1,960,312	10,950	50,064	--	104,020	104,020
Total	$ 2,962,255	2,074,059	68,768	85,944	(837,504)	104,020	(733,484)
General revenues:							
Property tax					381,582	--	381,582
Sales tax					164,193	--	164,193
Franchise fees and gross receipts tax					99,011	--	99,011
Interest and other					15,884	11,529	27,413
Transfers-internal activities					101,527	(101,527)	--
Total general revenues and transfers					762,197	(89,998)	672,199
Change in net assets					(75,307)	14,022	(61,285)
Beginning net assets					1,490,544	3,037,720	4,528,264
Ending net assets					$ 1,415,237	3,051,742	4,466,979

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(In thousands)

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash	$ 54	4	58
Pooled investments and cash	122,949	228,172	351,121
Investments, at fair value	--	15,673	15,673
Cash held by trustee-restricted	160	5,362	5,522
Property taxes receivable, net of allowance	6,652	3,653	10,305
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	54,205	29,480	83,685
Receivables from other governments	--	16,059	16,059
Notes receivable, net of allowance	--	17,829	17,829
Due from other funds	226	44,942	45,168
Advances to other funds	--	2,777	2,777
Inventories, at cost	691	--	691
Real property held for resale	--	6,520	6,520
Prepaid items	171	--	171
Other assets	173	858	1,031
Total assets	185,281	371,329	556,610
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Accounts payable	17,268	24,547	41,815
Accrued payroll	12,667	56	12,723
Accrued compensated absences	392	--	392
Due to other funds	196	45,168	45,364
Deferred revenue	19,644	10,711	30,355
Advances from other funds	1,630	902	2,532
Deposits and other liabilities	3,321	49,917	53,238
Total liabilities	55,118	131,301	186,419
Fund balances			
Nonspendable:			
Inventories and prepaid items	862	--	862
Permanent funds	--	1,040	1,040
Restricted	--	174,773	174,773
Committed	5,220	27,899	33,119
Assigned	11,035	74,328	85,363
Unassigned	113,046	(38,012)	75,034
Total fund balances	130,163	240,028	370,191
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 185,281	371,329	556,610

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(In thousands)

Total fund balances - Governmental funds		$ 370,191
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Governmental capital assets	3,682,139	
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,243,855)	
		2,438,284
Other long-term assets and certain revenues are not available as current-period resources and are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred revenue - accounts and other taxes receivable	14,855	
Deferred revenue - property taxes and interest	5,699	
Deferred costs and expenses	9,315	
Net pension asset	7,184	
		37,053
Long-term liabilities are not payable in the current period and are not reported in the funds.		
Bonds and other tax supported debt payable, net	(1,013,732)	
Pension obligation payable	(68,654)	
Other post employment benefits payable	(301,110)	
Compensated absences	(116,068)	
Interest payable	(3,826)	
Deferred credits and other liabilities	(12,235)	
		(1,515,625)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of capital project management, combined emergency communication center, employee benefits, fleet maintenance, information systems, liability reserve, support services, wireless communication, and workers' compensation to individual funds.		
Certain assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.		85,334
Total net assets - Governmental activities		$ 1,415,237

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Governmental Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
For the year ended September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Property taxes	$ 278,380	103,231	381,611
Sales taxes	164,193	--	164,193
Franchise fees and other taxes	38,542	60,361	98,903
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	15,784	4,467	20,251
Licenses, permits and inspections	22,664	--	22,664
Charges for services/goods	44,147	12,250	56,397
Intergovernmental	--	76,233	76,233
Property owners' participation and contributions	--	6,624	6,624
Interest and other	4,414	11,518	15,932
Total revenues	568,124	274,684	842,808
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	67,824	7,022	74,846
Public safety	472,487	10,971	483,458
Transportation, planning and sustainability	216	7,340	7,556
Public health	42,870	22,991	65,861
Public recreation and culture	74,031	6,787	80,818
Urban growth management	39,233	40,788	80,021
Debt service:			
Principal	--	71,906	71,906
Interest	--	46,188	46,188
Fees and commissions	--	16	16
Capital outlay-capital project funds	--	178,380	178,380
Total expenditures	696,661	392,389	1,089,050
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	(128,537)	(117,705)	(246,242)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Issuance of tax supported debt	--	145,175	145,175
Issuance of refunding bonds	--	58,347	58,347
Bond premiums	--	8,207	8,207
Payment to refunding bond escrow agent	--	(66,554)	(66,554)
Transfers in	144,208	34,560	178,768
Transfers out	(19,761)	(57,077)	(76,838)
Total other financing sources (uses)	124,447	122,658	247,105
Net change in fund balances	(4,090)	4,953	863
Fund balances at beginning of year	134,253	235,075	369,328
Fund balances at end of year	$ 130,163	240,028	370,191

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(In thousands)

Net change in fund balances - Governmental funds		$ 863
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Capital outlay	170,595	
Depreciation expense	(115,474)	
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(5,693)	
		49,428
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current available financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Property taxes	(29)	
Charges for services	(660)	
Interest and other	110	
Capital assets contribution	14,913	
		14,334
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
Issuance of long-term debt	(145,175)	
Principal repayment on long-term debt	71,906	
Issuance of refunding bonds	(58,347)	
Refunding bond premiums	(8,207)	
Payment to refunding bond escrow agent	66,554	
		(73,269)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources, and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated absences	(7,615)	
Pension obligation	(7,076)	
Other post employment benefits	(67,092)	
Interest and other	(4,972)	
		(86,755)
A portion of the net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is reported with the governmental activities.		20,092
Change in net assets - Governmental activities		$ (75,307)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Net Assets
September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	Austin Energy	Austin Water Utility	Airport
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash	$ 21	6	7
Pooled investments and cash	48,648	13,162	6,998
Pooled investments and cash - restricted	81,100	82,055	23,515
Total pooled investments and cash	129,748	95,217	30,513
Investments, at fair value - restricted	101,775	85,353	15,427
Cash held by trustee	--	--	--
Cash held by trustee - restricted	1,815	96	--
Investments held by trustee	--	--	--
Working capital advances	4,231	--	--
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	161,894	70,094	5,213
Receivables from other governments	--	--	--
Due from other funds	794	--	--
Inventories, at cost	80,965	1,931	1,586
Other receivables - restricted	2,577	88	502
Deferred costs and expenses, net of amortization	30,629	24,335	--
Prepaid expenses	6,513	16	9
Other assets	45,248	--	--
Total current assets	566,210	277,136	53,257
Noncurrent assets:			
Cash - restricted	5,250	--	--
Pooled investments and cash - restricted	--	--	122,739
Advances to other funds	27,045	--	--
Advances to other funds - restricted	--	--	85
Investments, at fair value - restricted	129,536	59,924	--
Investments held by trustee - restricted	184,983	19,660	--
Interest receivable - restricted	1,086	--	--
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,381,760	2,632,638	501,811
Nondepreciable capital assets	209,856	597,397	113,638
Derivative instruments - energy risk management	8,654	--	--
Other long-term assets	52	--	--
Deferred costs and expenses, net of amortization	187,787	170,452	2,480
Total noncurrent assets	3,136,009	3,480,071	740,753
Total assets	3,702,219	3,757,207	794,010
Deferred outflows of resources	$ 79,708	26,424	52,418

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities- Internal Service Funds
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash	32	66	13
Pooled investments and cash	154,694	223,502	113,856
Pooled investments and cash - restricted	45,818	232,488	--
Total pooled investments and cash	200,512	455,990	113,856
Investments, at fair value - restricted	10,241	212,796	--
Cash held by trustee	--	--	--
Cash held by trustee - restricted	--	1,911	1,114
Investments held by trustee	--	--	--
Working capital advances	--	4,231	--
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	22,417	259,618	7,921
Receivables from other governments	--	--	13
Due from other funds	210	1,004	11
Inventories, at cost	2,484	86,966	1,582
Other receivables - restricted	724	3,891	--
Deferred costs and expenses, net of amortization	--	54,964	--
Prepaid expenses	177	6,715	92
Other assets	--	45,248	--
Total current assets	236,797	1,133,400	124,602
Noncurrent assets:			
Cash - restricted	--	5,250	--
Pooled investments and cash - restricted	--	122,739	--
Advances to other funds	45	27,090	179
Advances to other funds - restricted	325	410	--
Investments, at fair value - restricted	10,263	199,723	--
Investments held by trustee - restricted	--	204,643	--
Interest receivable - restricted	--	1,086	--
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	351,193	5,867,402	44,844
Nondepreciable capital assets	154,424	1,075,315	1,047
Derivative instruments - energy risk management	--	8,654	--
Other long-term assets	--	52	--
Deferred costs and expenses, net of amortization	4,491	365,210	12
Total noncurrent assets	520,741	7,877,574	46,082
Total assets	757,538	9,010,974	170,684
Deferred outflows of resources	20,368	178,918	--

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(Continued)

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Net Assets
September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	Business-Type Activities		
	Austin Energy	Austin Water Utility	Airport
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	$ 57,716	2,916	2,171
Accounts and retainage payable from restricted assets	12,642	27,992	3,364
Accrued payroll	3,483	1,790	536
Accrued compensated absences	10,385	5,387	1,471
Claims payable	--	--	--
Due to other funds	--	--	141
Accrued interest payable from restricted assets	30,389	43,767	723
Interest payable on other debt	20	26	865
Bonds payable	--	--	38
Bonds payable from restricted assets	105,216	79,932	14,795
Capital lease obligations payable	42	--	--
Customer and escrow deposits payable from restricted assets	23,481	16,339	410
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	--	--	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	15,541	22,270	507
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	--	--	--
Total current liabilities	258,915	200,419	25,021
Noncurrent liabilities, net of current portion:			
Accrued compensated absences	74	--	246
Claims payable	--	--	--
Advances from other funds	--	2,761	1,260
Advances from other funds payable from restricted assets	--	22,723	--
Capital appreciation bond interest payable	10,570	91,359	--
Commercial paper notes payable, net of discount	225,256	79,770	--
Bonds payable, net of discount and inclusive of premium	1,081,412	2,236,125	254,650
Pension obligation payable	30,615	15,143	4,580
Other post employment benefits payable	80,079	48,104	13,848
Capital lease obligations payable	1,176	--	--
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	--	--	--
Decommissioning liability payable from restricted assets	171,608	--	--
Derivative instruments - energy risk management	79,777	--	--
Derivative instruments - interest rate swaps	--	26,424	52,418
Deferred credits and other liabilities	236,916	460,077	--
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	--	--	56
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,917,483	2,982,486	327,058
Total liabilities	2,176,398	3,182,905	352,079
Deferred inflows of resources	$ 8,645	--	--

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

	Business-Type Activities Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities- Internal Service Funds
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	5,189	67,992	12,276
Accounts and retainage payable from restricted assets	2,110	46,108	--
Accrued payroll	2,234	8,043	2,735
Accrued compensated absences	5,586	22,829	7,507
Claims payable	--	--	16,546
Due to other funds	530	671	148
Accrued interest payable from restricted assets	1,917	76,796	--
Interest payable on other debt	679	1,590	16
Bonds payable	14,204	14,242	346
Bonds payable from restricted assets	10,205	210,148	--
Capital lease obligations payable	--	42	159
Customer and escrow deposits payable from restricted assets	3,275	43,505	--
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	1,119	1,119	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	276	38,594	1,484
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	6,364	6,364	--
Total current liabilities	53,688	538,043	41,217
Noncurrent liabilities, net of current portion:			
Accrued compensated absences	109	429	383
Claims payable	--	--	17,673
Advances from other funds	1,013	5,034	167
Advances from other funds payable from restricted assets	--	22,723	--
Capital appreciation bond interest payable	--	101,929	--
Commercial paper notes payable, net of discount	--	305,026	--
Bonds payable, net of discount and inclusive of premium	280,238	3,852,425	3,729
Pension obligation payable	17,263	67,601	--
Other post employment benefits payable	49,910	191,941	--
Capital lease obligations payable	--	1,176	--
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	10,914	10,914	--
Decommissioning liability payable from restricted assets	--	171,608	--
Derivative instruments - energy risk management	--	79,777	--
Derivative instruments - interest rate swaps	20,368	99,210	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	2,737	699,730	--
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	4,064	4,120	--
Total noncurrent liabilities	386,616	5,613,643	21,952
Total liabilities	440,304	6,151,686	63,169
Deferred inflows of resources	--	8,645	--

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(Continued)

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Net Assets
September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	Austin Energy	Austin Water Utility	Airport
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	$ 1,081,344	438,680	345,887
Restricted for:			
Debt service	71,386	37,394	14,632
Strategic reserve	116,483	--	--
Capital projects	46,851	47,862	90,026
Renewal and replacement	64	--	10,000
Bond reserve	13,054	26,279	--
Passenger facility charges	--	--	35,663
Operating reserve	--	--	10,235
Unrestricted	267,702	50,511	(12,094)
Total net assets	$ 1,596,884	600,726	494,349
Reconciliation to government-wide Statement of Net Assets			
Adjustment to consolidate internal service activities	9,908	4,880	1,921
Total net assets - Business-type activities	$ 1,606,792	605,606	496,270

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	238,712	2,104,623	41,669
Restricted for:			
Debt service	8,286	131,698	--
Strategic reserve	--	116,483	--
Capital projects	14,375	199,114	2,721
Renewal and replacement	831	10,895	--
Bond reserve	7,269	46,602	--
Passenger facility charges	--	35,663	--
Operating reserve	3,525	13,760	--
Unrestricted	64,604	370,723	63,125
Total net assets	337,602	3,029,561	107,515
Reconciliation to government-wide Statement of Net Assets			
Adjustment to consolidate internal service activities	5,472	22,181	
Total net assets - Business-type activities	343,074	3,051,742	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets
For the year ended September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	Austin Energy	Austin Water Utility	Airport
OPERATING REVENUES			
Utility services	$ 1,179,872	442,707	--
User fees and rentals	--	--	95,904
Billings to departments	--	--	--
Employee contributions	--	--	--
Operating revenues from other governments	--	--	--
Other operating revenues	--	--	--
Total operating revenues	1,179,872	442,707	95,904
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Operating expenses before depreciation	896,396	190,987	69,201
Depreciation and amortization	144,909	95,392	20,398
Total operating expenses	1,041,305	286,379	89,599
Operating income (loss)	138,567	156,328	6,305
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Interest and other revenues	10,248	313	395
Interest on revenue bonds and other debt	(75,310)	(102,644)	(12,933)
Interest capitalized during construction	--	--	512
Passenger facility charges	--	--	18,414
Amortization of bond issue cost	(714)	(869)	(220)
Cost (recovered) to be recovered in future years	(4,607)	(32,509)	--
Other nonoperating revenue (expense)	(5,708)	3,466	537
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(76,091)	(132,243)	6,705
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	62,476	24,085	13,010
Capital contributions	12,360	20,059	9,030
Transfers in	319	6,505	--
Transfers out	(105,428)	(37,237)	(6,395)
Change in net assets	(30,273)	13,412	15,645
Total net assets - beginning	1,627,157	587,314	478,704
Total net assets - ending	$ 1,596,884	600,726	494,349
Reconciliation to government-wide Statement of Activities			
Change in net assets	(30,273)	13,412	15,645
Adjustment to consolidate internal service activities	2,342	1,272	406
Change in net assets - Business-type activities	$ (27,931)	14,684	16,051

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities-Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES			
Utility services	--	1,622,579	--
User fees and rentals	223,415	319,319	--
Billings to departments	--	--	311,362
Employee contributions	--	--	30,129
Operating revenues from other governments	--	--	3,464
Other operating revenues	--	--	12,330
Total operating revenues	223,415	1,941,898	357,285
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Operating expenses before depreciation	226,701	1,383,285	322,936
Depreciation and amortization	24,611	285,310	11,828
Total operating expenses	251,312	1,668,595	334,764
Operating income (loss)	(27,897)	273,303	22,521
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Interest and other revenues	573	11,529	43
Interest on revenue bonds and other debt	(12,086)	(202,973)	(229)
Interest capitalized during construction	1,528	2,040	--
Passenger facility charges	--	18,414	--
Amortization of bond issue cost	(346)	(2,149)	11
Cost (recovered) to be recovered in future years	--	(37,116)	--
Other nonoperating revenue (expense)	(3,142)	(4,847)	(11,672)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(13,473)	(215,102)	(11,847)
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	(41,370)	58,201	10,674
Capital contributions	8,615	50,064	17,105
Transfers in	46,646	53,470	4,388
Transfers out	(4,318)	(153,378)	(6,410)
Change in net assets	9,573	8,357	25,757
Total net assets - beginning	328,029	3,021,204	81,758
Total net assets - ending	337,602	3,029,561	107,515

Reconciliation to government-wide Statement of Activities

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total
Change in net assets	9,573	8,357
Adjustment to consolidate internal service activities	1,645	5,665
Change in net assets - Business-type activities	11,218	14,022

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	Austin Energy	Austin Water Utility	Airport
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash received from customers	$ 1,214,955	448,392	93,947
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(720,007)	(97,176)	(40,339)
Cash payments to employees for services	(161,077)	(81,327)	(24,958)
Cash payments to claimants/beneficiaries	--	--	--
Taxes collected and remitted to other governments	(38,236)	--	--
Net cash provided by operating activities	295,635	269,889	28,650
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Transfers in	319	110	--
Transfers out	(105,428)	(37,237)	--
Interest paid on revenue notes and other debt	(219)	--	--
Increase in deferred assets	(3,304)	--	--
Contributions (to) from other funds	--	140	--
Loans to other funds	--	--	--
Loans from other funds	--	--	--
Loan repayments to other funds	--	(1,652)	--
Loan repayments from other funds	1,960	--	(135)
Collections from other governments	9,490	--	582
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	(97,182)	(38,639)	447
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from the sale of commercial paper notes	72,674	237,560	--
Proceeds from the sale of general obligation bonds and other tax supported debt	--	1,965	--
Proceeds from the sale of revenue bonds	--	27,593	--
Principal paid on long-term debt	(75,851)	(72,194)	(42,196)
Purchased interest received	--	2,489	--
Interest paid on revenue bonds and other debt	(96,143)	(110,976)	(11,932)
Passenger facility charges	--	--	18,414
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(164,240)	(275,647)	(21,515)
Contributions from municipality	--	--	--
Contributions in aid of construction	12,360	9,133	9,030
Bond issuance costs	--	(5,145)	--
Bond premiums	--	78,885	5
Bonds issued for advanced refundings of debt	--	575,625	48
Cash paid for bond refunding escrow	--	(270,480)	--
Cash paid to payoff commercial paper	--	(365,000)	--
Proceeds from municipal utility district reserves	--	--	(53)
Cash paid for nuclear fuel inventory	(4,084)	--	--
Net cash (used) by capital and related financing activities	$ (255,284)	(166,192)	(48,199)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities- Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash received from customers	216,468	1,973,762	351,414
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(106,419)	(963,941)	(95,777)
Cash payments to employees for services	(101,619)	(368,981)	(125,176)
Cash payments to claimants/beneficiaries	--	--	(99,884)
Taxes collected and remitted to other governments	--	(38,236)	--
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,430	602,604	30,577
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Transfers in	46,646	47,075	4,388
Transfers out	(4,318)	(146,983)	(6,410)
Interest paid on revenue notes and other debt	(9)	(228)	--
Increase in deferred assets	--	(3,304)	--
Contributions (to) from other funds	620	760	--
Loans to other funds	(332)	(332)	--
Loans from other funds	16	16	--
Loan repayments to other funds	(879)	(2,531)	(141)
Loan repayments from other funds	139	1,964	--
Collections from other governments	697	10,769	--
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	42,580	(92,794)	(2,163)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from the sale of commercial paper notes	--	310,234	--
Proceeds from the sale of general obligation bonds and other tax supported debt	17,275	19,240	--
Proceeds from the sale of revenue bonds	--	27,593	--
Principal paid on long-term debt	(23,859)	(214,100)	(774)
Purchased interest received	126	2,615	--
Interest paid on revenue bonds and other debt	(12,474)	(231,525)	(233)
Passenger facility charges	--	18,414	--
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(30,174)	(491,576)	(12,334)
Contributions from municipality	--	--	--
Contributions in aid of construction	5,235	35,758	--
Bond issuance costs	(876)	(6,021)	--
Bond premiums	3,737	82,627	--
Bonds issued for advanced refundings of debt	31,800	607,473	--
Cash paid for bond refunding escrow	(32,907)	(303,387)	--
Cash paid to payoff commercial paper	--	(365,000)	--
Proceeds from municipal utility district reserves	--	(53)	--
Cash paid for nuclear fuel inventory	--	(4,084)	--
Net cash (used) by capital and related financing activities	(42,117)	(511,792)	(13,341)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(Continued)

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	Business-Type Activities		
	Austin Energy	**Austin Water Utility**	**Airport**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of investment securities	$ (320,195)	(221,134)	(57,989)
Proceeds from sale and maturities of investment securities	338,682	182,456	58,136
Interest on investments	5,838	313	395
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	24,325	(38,365)	542
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(32,506)	26,693	(18,560)
Cash and cash equivalents, October 1	169,340	68,626	171,819
Cash and cash equivalents, September 30	136,834	95,319	153,259
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Operating income (loss)	138,567	156,328	6,305
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	144,909	94,404	20,398
Amortization	--	988	--
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Increase in working capital advances	3,711	--	--
(Increase) in accounts receivable	(15,473)	(1,778)	(1,995)
Increase in allowance for doubtful accounts	673	533	142
Decrease in due from other funds	--	--	11
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(5,847)	(213)	(220)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	4,296	(10)	(2)
(Increase) in advances to other funds	--	--	--
(Increase) decrease in deferred costs and other expenses	(1,541)	25	--
Decrease in other long-term assets	5	168	--
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(12,495)	241	395
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll and compensated absences	(281)	249	221
Increase in claims payable	--	--	--
Increase in advances from other funds	--	--	--
Increase in pension obligations payable	2,878	1,378	426
Increase in other post employment benefits payable	17,843	10,718	3,085
Increase (decrease) in deferred credits and other liabilities	25,006	(72)	(94)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	(6,616)	6,930	(22)
Total adjustments	157,068	113,561	22,345
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 295,635	269,889	28,650

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

	Business-Type Activities: Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Business-Type Activities: Total	Governmental Activities-Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of investment securities	(21,491)	(620,809)	--
Proceeds from sale and maturities of investment securities	19,371	598,645	--
Interest on investments	573	7,119	43
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(1,547)	(15,045)	43
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,346	(17,027)	15,116
Cash and cash equivalents, October 1	193,198	602,983	99,867
Cash and cash equivalents, September 30	200,544	585,956	114,983
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Operating income (loss)	(27,897)	273,303	22,521
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	24,611	284,322	11,828
Amortization	--	988	--
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Increase in working capital advances	--	3,711	--
(Increase) in accounts receivable	(6,932)	(26,178)	(5,636)
Increase in allowance for doubtful accounts	174	1,522	--
Decrease in due from other funds	--	11	--
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(1,356)	(7,636)	52
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	24	4,308	(10)
(Increase) in advances to other funds	--	--	(87)
(Increase) decrease in deferred costs and other expenses	--	(1,516)	(5)
Decrease in other long-term assets	19	192	--
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	441	(11,418)	420
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll and compensated absences	758	947	879
Increase in claims payable	--	--	358
Increase in advances from other funds	22	22	--
Increase in pension obligations payable	1,674	6,356	--
Increase in other post employment benefits payable	11,121	42,767	--
Increase (decrease) in deferred credits and other liabilities	5,981	30,821	257
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	(210)	82	--
Total adjustments	36,327	329,301	8,056
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,430	602,604	30,577

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(Continued)

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	Austin Energy	Austin Water Utility	Airport
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
(Increase) decrease in deferred assets/expenses	$ 122	36,418	--
Capital appreciation bonds interest accreted	1,866	9,346	--
Capital assets contributed (to) from other funds	--	1,396	--
Contributed facilities	--	9,530	--
Decrease in the fair value of investments	(681)	--	--
Amortization of bond issue costs	(714)	(869)	(220)
Amortization of bond (discounts) premiums	3,986	7,160	241
Amortization of deferred loss on refundings	(9,482)	(4,442)	(1,243)
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	(17,169)	2,245	--
Deferred costs to be recovered	11,429	(32,509)	--
Increase (decrease) in deferred credits and other liabilities	13,734	(4,331)	--
Transfers (to) from other funds	--	6,395	(6,395)
Capitalized interest	--	--	512

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
(Increase) decrease in deferred assets/expenses	(246)	36,294	--
Capital appreciation bonds interest accreted	--	11,212	--
Capital assets contributed (to) from other funds	(1,455)	(59)	17,082
Contributed facilities	--	9,530	--
Decrease in the fair value of investments	--	(681)	--
Amortization of bond issue costs	(346)	(2,149)	(11)
Amortization of bond (discounts) premiums	937	12,324	--
Amortization of deferred loss on refundings	(1,199)	(16,366)	--
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	(443)	(15,367)	(11,672)
Deferred costs to be recovered	--	(21,080)	--
Increase (decrease) in deferred credits and other liabilities	--	9,403	--
Transfers (to) from other funds	--	--	--
Capitalized interest	1,528	2,040	--

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

(In thousands)

	Private-purpose Trust	Agency
ASSETS		
Pooled investments and cash	$ 1,452	2,276
Due from other funds	25	--
Other assets	120	--
Total assets	1,597	2,276
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	--	109
Due to other governments	--	1,622
Due to other funds	25	--
Deposits and other liabilities	701	545
Total liabilities	726	2,276
NET ASSETS		
Held in trust	871	
Total net assets	$ 871	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

For the year ended September 30, 2012
(In thousands)

	Private-purpose Trust
ADDITIONS	
Contributions	$ 499
Interest and other	4
Total additions	503
DEDUCTIONS	
Benefit payments	496
Total deductions	496
Net additions (deductions)	7
Total net assets - beginning	864
Total net assets - ending	$ 871

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Austin, Texas (the City) is a municipal corporation incorporated under Article XI, Section 5 of the Constitution of the State of Texas (Home Rule Amendment). The City operates under a Council-Manager form of government. The City Council is composed of a Mayor and six Councilmembers, all of whom are elected at large for three-year staggered terms and may serve a maximum of two consecutive terms. A petition signed by 5% of the registered voters waives the term limit for a Councilmember.

On November 6, 2012, City of Austin voters approved a Charter Amendment which provides for the election of City Councilmembers from 10 geographical single-member districts, with the mayor to be elected from the city at large. This new process will be effective with the November 2014 election. A 14-member Citizens Redistricting Commission will draw the boundaries for the 10 districts in compliance with federal and state requirements.

The City's major activities or programs include general government; public safety; transportation, planning, and sustainability; public health; public recreation and culture; and urban growth management. In addition, the City owns and operates certain major enterprise activities including an electric utility, water and wastewater utility, airport, and non-major enterprise activities including convention, environmental and health services, public recreation, and urban growth management activities. These activities are included in the accompanying financial statements.

The City of Austin's charter requires an annual audit by an independent certified public accountant. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for local governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The City has implemented GASB Statements No. 1 through No. 59 and No. 64. In fiscal year 2012, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 64 titled "*Derivative Instruments: Application of Hedge Accounting Termination Provisions,*" which had no material impact on the financial statements for fiscal year 2012. The more significant accounting and reporting policies and practices used by the City are described below.

As a local government, the City is not subject to federal income taxes, under the Internal Revenue Code Section 115. Furthermore, it is not subject to state sales tax.

a -- Reporting Entity

As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the City's primary government, its component units, and other entities for which the City is considered financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance, part of the City's operations; therefore, data from these units are combined with data of the City.

Blended Component Units -- The Austin Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) and Austin Industrial Development Corporation (AIDC) are legally separate entities from the City. AHFC and AIDC serve all the citizens of Austin and are governed by a board composed of the City Councilmembers. The activities are reported in the Housing Assistance Fund and Austin Industrial Corporation Fund, which are nonmajor special revenue funds.

The Mueller Local Government Corporation (MLGC) is a non-profit local government corporation created by the City under Subchapter D of Chapter 431 of the Texas Transportation Code. MLGC was created for the purpose of financing infrastructure projects required for the development of the former site of Mueller Airport. The Austin City Council acts as the board of directors of the corporation and members of the City staff serve as officers of the corporation. The entity is reported as a nonmajor special revenue fund in the City's financial statements.

Related Organizations -- The City council appoints board members, but the City has no significant financial accountability for the following related organizations:

- Capital Metropolitan Transit Authority (Capital Metro) – The City's accountability for this organization does not extend beyond appointing board members.
- Austin-Bergstrom International Airport (ABIA) Development Corporation – City Councilmembers appoint themselves as members of the board, but their function on the board is ministerial rather than substantive.
- Austin-Bergstrom Landhost Enterprises, Inc. and Austin Convention Enterprises, Inc. – City Councilmembers appoint members of these boards. Debt issues by these entities do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the City.
- Austin Travis County Mental Health Mental Retardation Center – The nine board members are appointed by the City, Travis County, and the Austin Independent School District.
- Urban Renewal Agency – The Mayor, with consent of the City Council, appoints the board of commissioners for this agency, whose primary responsibility is to oversee the implementation and compliance of urban renewal plans adopted by the City Council.
- Austin Housing Authority – The Mayor appoints the persons to serve as commissioners of this organization.

1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued
a -- Reporting Entity, continued

- Travis County Healthcare District – City Councilmembers appoint four board managers, Travis County appoints four board managers, and the City and County mutually appoint one board manager. Travis County reports the Healthcare District as a component unit on their financial statements.

All of these entities are separate from the operating activities of the City. Related organizations are not included in the City's reporting entity.

The City of Austin retirement plans (described in Note 7) and the City of Austin Deferred Compensation Plan are not included in the City's reporting entity since the City does not exercise substantial control over these plans.

b -- Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include both government-wide and fund financial statements. The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all governmental and business-type activities of the primary government and its component units. Fiduciary activities are not included in the government-wide statements. Internal service fund asset and liability balances that are not eliminated in the statement of net assets are reported in the governmental activities column on the government-wide statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Certain indirect costs are included in the program expenses of most business-type activities. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meet the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds. The fund level statements focus on the governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds. Each fund was established to account for specific activities in accordance with applicable regulations, restrictions, or limitations. Major funds are determined by criteria specified by GASB Statement No. 34; the City has elected to present the Airport Fund as a major fund even though it does not meet the minimum criteria. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. All other funds are aggregated into nonmajor governmental, nonmajor enterprise, or internal service fund groupings.

The City's fiduciary funds are presented in the fund financial statements by type (private-purpose and agency). By definition, fiduciary fund assets are held for the benefit of a third party and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the primary government; therefore, they are not included in the government-wide statements. Reconciliation of the fund financial statements to the government-wide statements is provided in the financial statements to explain the differences created by the integrated approach of GASB Statement No. 34.

c -- Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual (i.e. both measurable and available). Revenues, other than grants, are considered available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to liquidate liabilities of the current period (defined by the City as collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year). Revenues billed under a contractual agreement with another governmental entity, including federal and state grants, are recognized when billed or when all eligibility requirements of the provider have been met, and they are considered to be available if expected to be collected within one year. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is due. However, expenditures related to compensated absences and arbitrage are recorded when payment is due. Debt service expenditures are recognized when payment is due. The reported fund balance of governmental funds is considered a measure of available spendable resources.

1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued
c -- Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation, continued

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, hotel occupancy taxes, vehicle rental taxes, municipal court fines, development permits and inspections, building safety permits and inspections, public health charges, emergency medical service charges, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered measurable and available in the fiscal period the City receives cash.

Governmental Funds: Consist of the general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, capital projects funds, and permanent funds.

The City reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund: The primary operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources that are not required to be accounted for in another fund. It includes the following activities: general government; public safety; transportation, planning, and sustainability; public health; public recreation and culture; and urban growth management.

In addition, the City reports the following nonmajor governmental funds:

Special Revenue Funds: Account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Debt Service Funds: Account for and report financial resources, and the accumulation of those financial resources, that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest of general long-term debt and HUD Section 108 loans.

Capital Projects Funds: Account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets (other than those reported within proprietary funds). It is primarily funded by general obligation debt, other tax supported debt, interest income, and other intergovernmental revenues. A 1981 ordinance requires the establishment of a separate fund for each bond proposition approved in each bond election.

Permanent Funds: Account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the City's programs.

Proprietary Funds: Consist of enterprise funds and internal service funds. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations, such as providing electric or water-wastewater services. Other revenues or expenses are nonoperating items.

Enterprise Funds: Account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. Costs are financed or recovered primarily through user charges. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 20, the City applies all applicable GASB pronouncements as well as Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

Austin Energy™: Accounts for the activities of the City-owned electric utility.

Austin Water Utility: Accounts for the activities of the City-owned water and wastewater utility.

Airport Fund: Accounts for the operations of the Austin-Bergstrom International Airport (ABIA).

The City reports the following nonmajor business-type activities in Exhibit A-2:

Convention: Accounts for convention center and public events activities.
Environmental and health services: Accounts for solid waste services activities.
Public recreation: Accounts for golf activities.
Urban growth management: Accounts for drainage and transportation activities.

1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued
c -- Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation, continued

Internal Service Funds: Account for the financing of goods or services provided by one city department or agency to other city departments or to other governmental units on a cost-reimbursement basis. These activities include, but are not limited to, capital projects management, combined emergency center operations, employee health benefits, fleet services, information services, liability reserve (city-wide self insurance) services, support services, wireless communication services, and workers' compensation coverage.

Fiduciary Funds: Account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, or other governments:

Private-purpose Trust Funds: Account for trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Private-purpose trust funds account for various purposes: general government, transportation, public recreation and culture, and urban growth management.

Agency Funds: Account for resources held by the City in a custodial capacity for permit fees; campaign financing donations and fees; Municipal Court service fees; and escrow deposits and payments to loan recipients.

d -- Budget

The City Manager is required by the City Charter to present a proposed operating and capital budget to the City Council no later than thirty days before the beginning of the new fiscal year. The final budget shall be adopted no later than the twenty-seventh day of the last month of the preceding fiscal year. During the final adoption process, the City Council passes an appropriation ordinance and a tax-levying ordinance.

Annual budgets are legally adopted for the General Fund, certain special revenue funds, and debt service funds. Additional information related to special revenue funds with legally adopted budgets can be found in Exhibit E-13. Annual budgets are also adopted for enterprise and internal service funds, although they are not legally required. Multi-year budgets are adopted for capital projects and grant funds, where appropriations remain authorized for the life of the projects, irrespective of fiscal year. Expenditures are appropriated on a modified accrual basis, except that commitments related to purchase orders are treated as expenditures in the year of commitment. Certain payroll accruals, employee training, and other fund-level expenditures are budgeted as general city responsibilities.

Formal budgetary control is employed during the year at the fund and department level as a management control device for annual budgeted funds.

Budgets are modified throughout the year. The City Manager is authorized to transfer appropriation balances within a fund and department of the City. The City Council approves amendments to the budget and transfers of appropriations from one fund and department to another. The original and final budgets for the General Fund are reported in the required supplementary information. Unencumbered appropriations for annual budgets lapse at fiscal year end.

e -- Financial Statement Elements

Pooled Investments and Cash -- Cash balances of all city funds (except for certain funds shown in Note 2 as having non-pooled investments) are pooled and invested. Investments purchased with pooled cash, consisting primarily of U.S. government obligations and U.S. agency obligations, are stated at fair value. Interest earned on investments purchased with pooled cash is allocated monthly to each participating fund based upon the fund's average daily balance. Funds that carry a negative balance in pooled cash and investments are not allocated interest earnings nor charged interest expense.

Investments -- Certain investments are required to be reported at fair value, based on quoted market prices. Realized gains or losses resulting from the sale of investments are determined by the specific cost of the securities sold. The City carries all of its investments in U.S. government and agency debt securities and money market mutual funds at fair value as of September 30, 2012. Investments in local government investment pools are carried at net asset value per share calculated using the amortized cost method which approximates fair value.

1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued
e -- Financial Statement Elements, continued

Accounts Receivable -- Balances of accounts receivable, reported on the government-wide statement of net assets, are aggregations of different components such as charges for services, fines, and balances due from taxpayers or other governments. In order to assist the reader, the following information has been provided regarding significant components of receivable balances as of September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

	Charges for Services	Fines	Taxes	Other Govern-ments	Other	Total
Governmental activities						
General Fund	$ 169,501	23,385	36,253	--	--	229,139
Nonmajor governmental funds	1,026	64	13,590	13,090	1,969	29,739
Internal service funds	7,921	--	--	--	--	7,921
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(163,544)	(11,390)	--	(259)	--	(175,193)
Total	$ 14,904	12,059	49,843	12,831	1,969	91,606

Receivables reported in business-type activities are primarily comprised of charges for services.

	Austin Energy	Austin Water	Airport	Nonmajor enterprise	Total
Accounts Receivable	$ 164,479	70,864	6,132	22,941	264,416
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,585)	(770)	(919)	(524)	(4,798)
Total	$ 161,894	70,094	5,213	22,417	259,618

Elimination of Internal Activities -- The elimination of internal service fund activity is needed in order to eliminate duplicate activity in making the transition from the fund level financial statements to the government-wide financial statements. In addition, the elimination of internal service fund activity requires the City to "look back" and adjust the internal service funds' internal charges. A positive change in net assets derived from internal service fund activity results in a pro-rata reduction in the charges made to the participatory funds. A deficit change in net assets of internal service funds requires a pro-rata increase in the amounts charged to the participatory funds.

Internal Balances -- In the government-wide statement of net assets, internal balances are the receivables and payables between the governmental and business-type activities.

Interfund Receivables and Payables -- During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the fund-level statements when they are expected to be liquidated within one year. If receivables or payables are not expected to be liquidated within one year, they are classified as "advances to other funds" or "advances from other funds."

Inventories -- Inventories are valued at cost, which is determined as follows:

Fund	Inventory Valuation Method
General Fund	Average cost; postage first-in, first out
Austin Energy	
Fuel oil	Last-in, first-out
Other inventories	Average cost
All others	Average cost

Inventories for all funds are accounted for using the consumption method and expenditures are recorded when issued. Inventories reported in the General Fund and certain special revenue funds are offset by a fund balance reserve, which indicates that they do not represent "available spendable resources."

Restricted assets -- Restricted assets are assets whose use is subject to constraints that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Since Austin Energy and Austin Water Utility report in accordance with accounting for regulated operations, enabling legislation also includes restrictions on asset use established by its governing board which is the City Council. Restricted assets used to repay maturing debt and other current liabilities are classified as current.

1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued
e -- Financial Statement Elements, continued

The balance of restricted assets in the enterprise funds are as follows (in thousands):

	Austin Energy	Austin Water Utility	Airport	Nonmajor Enterprise	Total Restricted Assets
Capital projects	$ 46,853	95,189	90,022	24,599	256,663
Customer and escrow deposits	23,481	6,710	410	2,973	33,574
Debt service	101,775	81,161	15,436	10,566	208,938
Environmental and landfill	--	--	--	7,195	7,195
Federal grants	5,250	--	502	724	6,476
Operating reserve account	--	--	10,235	10,218	20,453
Passenger facility charge account	--	--	35,663	--	35,663
Plant decommissioning	201,162	--	--	--	201,162
Renewal and replacement account	64	--	10,000	833	10,897
Revenue bond reserve	13,054	64,116	--	10,263	87,433
Strategic reserve	116,483	--	--	--	116,483
	$ 508,122	247,176	162,268	67,371	984,937

Capital assets -- Capital assets, which primarily include land and improvements, buildings and improvements, plant and equipment, vehicles, water rights, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the proprietary funds and the applicable governmental or business-type activity columns of the government-wide statement of net assets; related depreciation or amortization is allocated to programs in the statement of activities. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial individual cost of $5,000 or more and an estimated useful life of greater than one year. Assets purchased, internally generated, or constructed are capitalized at historical cost. Contributed or annexed capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the time received. Capital outlay is recorded as an expenditure in the General Fund and other governmental funds and as an asset in the government-wide financial statements and proprietary funds. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Improvements and betterments that extend the useful lives of capital assets or increase their value are capitalized in the government-wide and proprietary statement of net assets and expended in governmental funds.

The City obtains public domain capital assets (infrastructure) through capital improvement projects (CIP) construction or through annexation or developer contribution. Infrastructure assets include streets and roads, bridges, pedestrian facilities, drainage systems, and traffic signal systems acquired after September 30, 1980.

Interest is not capitalized on governmental capital assets. Enterprise funds, with the exception of the Austin Energy and Austin Water Utility, capitalize interest paid on long-term debt when it can be attributed to a specific project and when it materially exceeds the interest revenue generated by the bond proceeds issued to fund the project. Interest is not capitalized on Austin Energy and Austin Water Utility assets in accordance with accounting for regulated operations.

Capital assets are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives (in years):

		Business-type Activities			
Assets	Governmental Activities (1)	Austin Energy	Austin Water Utility	Airport	Nonmajor Enterprise
Buildings	5-40	--	15-50	15-40	12-40
Plant and equipment	5-50	--	5-60	4-50	5-40
Vehicles	3-20	3-15	3-20	3-20	3-30
Electric plant	--	3-50	--	--	--
Non-electric plant	--	3-30	--	--	--
Communication equipment	7-15	--	7	7	7
Furniture and fixtures	12	--	12	12	12
Computers and EDP equipment	3-7	--	3-7	3-7	3-7
Water rights	--	--	101	--	--
Infrastructure					
Streets and roads	30	--	--	--	--
Bridges	50	--	--	--	--
Drainage systems	50	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian facilities	20	--	--	--	--
Traffic signals	25	--	--	--	--

(1) Includes internal service funds

1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued
e -- Financial Statement Elements, continued

Depreciation of assets is classified by functional component. The City considers land, arts and treasures, and library collections to be inexhaustible; therefore, these assets are reported as nondepreciable. The true value of arts and treasures is expected to be maintained over time and, thus, is not depreciated. The initial investment of library collections for each library is capitalized. All subsequent expenditures related to the maintenance of the collection (replacement of individual items) are expensed, with the overall value of the collection being maintained, and therefore, not depreciated.

In the government-wide and proprietary fund statements, the City recognizes a gain or loss on the disposal of assets when it retires or otherwise disposes of capital assets.

Water rights represent the amortized cost of a $100 million contract, net of accumulated amortization, of $12.8 million, between the City and the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) for a fifty-one year assured water supply agreement, with an option to extend another fifty years. The City and the LCRA entered into the contract in 1999. The asset amortization period is 101.25 years.

Deferred Expenses or Credits -- In accordance with accounting for regulated operations, certain utility expenses that do not currently require funding are deferred to future periods in which they are intended to be recovered by rates. Likewise, certain credits to income are deferred to periods in which they are matched with related costs. These expenses or credits include changes in fair value of investments, contributions, and debt issuance costs, pension, other post employment benefits, interest, decommission, fuel recovery, etc. Deferred expenses will be recovered in these future periods by setting rates sufficient to provide funds for the requirements. If deferred expenses are not recoverable in future rates, the deferred expenses will be subject to write off. Retail deregulation of electric rates in the future may affect the City's current accounting treatment of its electric utility revenues, expenses, and deferred amounts.

Deferred (Inflows) Outflows of Resources -- In accordance with GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, derivative instruments are reported in the statement of net assets at fair value. Changes in fair value of hedging derivative instruments are recognized through the application of hedge accounting as either deferred inflows or outflows in the statement of net assets, as an offset to the related hedging derivative instrument.

Compensated Absences -- The amounts owed to employees for unpaid vacation, exception vacation, and sick leave liabilities, including the City's share of employment-related taxes, are reported on the accrual basis of accounting in the applicable governmental or business-type activity columns of the government-wide statements and in the proprietary activities of the fund financial statements. The liabilities and expenditures are reported on the modified accrual basis in the governmental fund financial statements; the estimated liability for governmental funds is the amount of vacation, exception vacation, and sick leave at termination payable within 60 days of fiscal year-end.

Accumulated leave payouts are limited to the lower of actual accumulated hours or the hours listed below:

	Work-week	Non-Civil Service Employees (1)	Civil Service Police (2)	Civil Service Fire (3)
Vacation	0-40	240	240	240
	42	270	N/A	N/A
	48	309	N/A	N/A
	53	N/A	N/A	360
Exception vacation (4)	0-40	160	160	176
	42	160	N/A	N/A
	48	160	N/A	N/A
	53	N/A	N/A	264
Sick leave	0-40	720	1,400	720
	42	756	N/A	N/A
	48	926	N/A	N/A
	53	N/A	N/A	1,080

(1) Non-civil service employees are eligible for accumulated sick leave payout if hired before October 1, 1986.
(2) Civil service police employees with 10 years of actual service are eligible for accumulated sick leave payout. As of January 1, 2011, officers may be eligible to receive up to 1,700 hours of sick leave if certain criteria are met.
(3) Civil service fire employees are eligible for accumulated sick leave payout regardless of hire date.
(4) Exception vacation hours are hours accumulated by an employee when the employee works on a City holiday.

1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued
e -- Financial Statement Elements, continued

Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) -- The City provides certain health care benefits for its retired employees and their families as more fully described in Note 8. At September 30, 2012, the City's total actuarial accrued liability for these retiree benefits was approximately $1.5 billion. The City funds the costs of these benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Long-Term Debt -- The debt service for general obligation bonds and other general obligation debt (including loans), issued to fund general government capital projects, is paid from tax revenues, interfund transfers, and intergovernmental revenues. Such general obligation debt is reported in the government-wide statements under governmental activities.

The debt service for general obligation bonds and other general obligation debt issued to finance proprietary fund capital projects is normally paid from net revenues of the applicable proprietary fund, although such debt will be repaid from tax revenues if necessary. Such general obligation debt is shown as a specific liability of the applicable proprietary fund, which is appropriate under generally accepted accounting principles and in view of the expectation that the proprietary fund will provide resources to service the debt.

Revenue bonds issued to finance capital projects of certain enterprise funds are to be repaid from select revenues of these funds. Note 6 contains more information about pledged revenues by fund. The corresponding debt is recorded in the applicable fund.

The City has certain contractual commitments with several municipal utility districts (MUDs) for the construction of additions and improvements to the City's water and wastewater system that serve the MUDs and surrounding areas. These additions and improvements are funded by other tax supported debt, whose principal and interest are payable primarily from the net revenues of Austin Water Utility.

For proprietary funds and for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements, the City defers and amortizes gains and losses realized on refundings of debt and reports both the new debt liability and the related deferred amount on the statement of net assets. Austin Energy and Austin Water Utility recognize gains and losses on debt defeasance in accordance with accounting for regulated operations.

Other Long-Term Liabilities -- Capital appreciation bonds are recorded at net accreted value. Annual accretion of the bonds is recorded as interest expense during the life of the bonds. The cumulative accretion of capital appreciation bonds, net of principal and interest payments on the bonds, is recorded as capital appreciation bond interest payable.

Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs -- Municipal solid waste landfill costs are reported in accordance with GASB Statement No. 18, "*Accounting for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs*". The liability for landfill closure and postclosure costs is reported in the Austin Resource Recovery Fund, a nonmajor enterprise fund.

Operating Revenues -- Revenues are recorded net of allowances, including bad debt, in the government-wide and proprietary fund-level statements. The funds listed below report revenues net of bad debt expense, as follows (in thousands):

	Bad Debt Expense
Austin Energy	$ 3,483
Austin Water Utility	1,253
Airport	140
Nonmajor Enterprise	1,013

Electric, water, and wastewater revenue is recorded when earned. Customers' electric and water meters are read and bills rendered on a cycle basis by billing district. Electric rate schedules include a fuel cost adjustment clause that permits recovery of fuel costs in the month incurred or in future months. The City reports fuel costs on the same basis as it recognizes revenue. Unbilled revenue is recorded in Austin Energy by estimating the daily power generation and allocating by each billing district meter read dates as of September 30, 2012. The amount of unbilled revenue recorded, as of September 30, 2012, was $34.9 million. Austin Water Utility records unbilled revenue as earned based upon the percentage of October's billing that represented water usage through September 30, 2012. The amount of unbilled revenue recorded as of September 30, 2012 was $12.5 million for water and $11.4 million for wastewater.

1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued
e -- Financial Statement Elements, continued

Interfund Revenues, Expenses, and Transfers -- Transactions between funds that would be treated as revenues, expenditures, or expenses if they involved organizations external to the governmental unit are accounted for as revenues, expenditures, or expenses in the funds involved, such as billing for utility services. Transactions between funds that constitute reimbursements for expenditures or expenses are recorded as expenditures or expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of the expenditure or expense in the fund that is reimbursed. Transfers between funds are reported in the operations of governmental and proprietary funds. In the government-wide statement of activities, the effect of interfund activity has generally been removed from the statements. Exceptions include the chargeback of services, such as utilities or vehicle maintenance, and charges for central administrative costs. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues of the various functions reported. The City recovers indirect costs that are incurred in the Support Services Fund, which is reported as an internal service fund. Indirect costs are calculated in a citywide cost allocation plan or through indirect cost rates, which are based on the cost allocation plan.

Intergovernmental Revenues, Receivables, and Liabilities -- Intergovernmental revenues and related receivables arise primarily through funding received from Federal and State grants. Revenues are earned through expenditure of money for grant purposes. Intergovernmental liabilities arise primarily from funds held in an agency capacity for other local governmental units.

Federal and State Grants, Entitlements, and Shared Revenues -- Grants, entitlements, and shared revenues may be accounted for within any City fund. The purpose and requirements of each grant, entitlement, or shared revenue are analyzed to determine the appropriate fund statement and revenue category in which to report the related transactions. Grants, entitlements, and shared revenues received for activities normally recorded in a particular fund may be accounted for in that fund, provided that applicable legal restrictions can be satisfied.

Revenues received for activities normally accounted for within the nonmajor governmental fund groupings include: Federal grant funds, State grant funds, and other special revenue grant funds. Capital grants restricted for capital acquisitions or construction, other than those associated with proprietary type funds, are accounted for in the applicable capital projects funds. Revenues received for operating activities of proprietary funds or revenues that may be used for either operations or capital expenditures are recognized in the applicable proprietary fund.

Fund Equity -- Fund balances for governmental funds are reported in classifications that demonstrate the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. The governmental fund type classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable: The portion of fund balance that cannot be spent because it is either (a) not in spendable form, such as inventories and prepaid items, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted: The portion of fund balance that is restricted to specific purposes due to constraints placed on the use of resources that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or (b) imposed by law through constitution provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed: The portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of a majority vote by City Council.

Assigned: The portion of fund balance that is constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Under the city charter, the City Manager and designees are authorized to assign individual amounts up to $55,000 in fiscal year 2012 to a specific purpose. This amount is updated annually based on the most recently published federal government, Bureau of Labor Statistics Indicator, Consumer Price Index (CPI-W U.S. City Average) U.S. City Average. The most recently published Consumer Price Index on May 4, 2002, shall be used as a base of 100 and the adjustment thereafter will be to the nearest one thousand dollars ($1,000).

Unassigned: The portion of fund balance that is not restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes.

1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued
e -- Financial Statement Elements, continued

The constraints placed on the fund balances of the General Fund and the nonmajor governmental funds are presented below:

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
Nonspendable			
General government	$ 108	50	158
Public safety	672	--	672
Public Health	2	--	2
Public recreation and culture	--	990	990
Urban growth management	80	--	80
Total Nonspendable	862	1,040	1,902
Restricted			
General government	--	20,646	20,646
Public safety	--	15,356	15,356
Transportation, planning, and sustainability	--	56,468	56,468
Public Health	--	281	281
Public recreation and culture	--	15,006	15,006
Urban growth management	--	67,016	67,016
Total Restricted	--	174,773	174,773
Committed			
General government	40	3,266	3,306
Public safety	1,478	47	1,525
Transportation, planning, and sustainability	31	178	209
Public Health	2,037	1	2,038
Public recreation and culture	390	6,135	6,525
Urban growth management	1,244	18,272	19,516
Total Committed	5,220	27,899	33,119
Assigned			
General government	--	24,713	24,713
Public safety	278	2,073	2,351
Transportation, planning, and sustainability	44	17,994	18,038
Public Health	207	203	410
Public recreation and culture	201	23,710	23,911
Urban growth management	10,305	5,635	15,940
Total Assigned	11,035	74,328	85,363
Unassigned	113,046	(38,012)	75,034
Total Fund Balance	$ 130,163	$ 240,028	370,191

Restricted resources -- If both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first and unrestricted resources as needed. In governmental funds, unrestricted resources would be utilized in order from committed to assigned and finally unassigned.

Budget stabilization -- By formal action of City Council, the General Fund maintains 3 reserve funds: a contingency reserve, an emergency reserve, and a budget stabilization reserve. These reserves are part of unassigned fund balance for the General Fund. As of September 30, 2012, the contingency reserve maintains a balance of 1 percent of departmental expenditures, or $6.5 million, the emergency reserve remains fixed with a balance of $40 million, and the budget stabilization reserve reports a balance of $64.3 million. The funds in the budget stabilization reserve may be appropriated to fund capital or other onetime costs, but such appropriation should not exceed one-third of the total amount in the reserve.

1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued
e -- Financial Statement Elements, continued

Cash and Cash Equivalents -- For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City considers cash and cash equivalents to be currency on hand, cash held by trustee, demand deposits with banks, and all amounts included in pooled investments and cash accounts. The City considers the investment pool to be highly liquid, similar to a mutual fund.

Pension Costs -- State law governs pension contribution requirements and benefits. Pension costs are composed of normal cost and, where applicable, amortization of unfunded actuarial accrued liability and of unfunded prior service cost (see Note 7).

Risk Management -- The City is exposed to employee-related risks for health benefits and workers' compensation, as well as to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; fraud; and natural disasters. The City is self-insured for legal liabilities, workers' compensation claims, and employee health benefits.

The City does not participate in a risk pool but purchases commercial insurance for coverage for property loss or damage, commercial crime, fidelity bonds, airport operations, and contractors working at selected capital improvement project sites. It complies with GASB Statement No. 10, "*Accounting and Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance issues*" (see Note 13).

Austin Energy has established an energy risk management program. This program was authorized by City Council and led by the risk oversight committee. Under this program, Austin Energy enters into futures contracts, options, and swaps to reduce exposure to natural gas and energy price fluctuations. For additional details see Note 9.

f -- Comparative Data

Governments are required to present comparative data only in connection with Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). Comparative data has been utilized within the MD&A to more fully understand the City's financial statements for the current period.

g -- Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expense during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2 – POOLED INVESTMENTS AND CASH

The following summarizes the amounts of pooled investments and cash by fund at September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

	Pooled Investments and Cash	
	Unrestricted	**Restricted**
General Fund	$ 122,949	--
Nonmajor governmental funds	228,172	--
Austin Energy	48,648	81,100
Austin Water Utility	13,162	82,055
Airport	6,998	146,254
Nonmajor enterprise funds	154,694	45,818
Internal service funds	113,856	--
Fiduciary funds	3,728	--
Subtotal pooled investments and cash	692,207	355,227
Total pooled investments and cash	$ 1,047,434	

3 – INVESTMENTS AND DEPOSITS
a -- Investments

Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code (the Public Fund Investment Act) authorizes the City to invest its funds under a written investment policy (the "Investment Policy") that primarily emphasizes safety of principal and liquidity; addresses investment diversification, yield, and maturity; and addresses the quality and capability of investment personnel. The investment policy defines what constitutes the legal list of investments allowed under the policy, which excludes certain investment instruments allowed under Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code.

3 – INVESTMENTS AND DEPOSITS, continued
a -- Investments, continued

The City's deposits and investments are invested pursuant to the Investment Policy, which is approved annually by the City Council. The Investment Policy includes a list of authorized investment instruments, a maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment, and the maximum average dollar weighted maturity allowed for pooled fund groups. In addition, it includes an "Investment Strategy Statement" that specifically addresses each fund's investment options and describes the priorities of suitability of investment type, preservation, and safety of principal, liquidity, marketability, diversification, and yield. Additionally, the soundness of financial institutions in which the City will deposit funds is addressed.

The City Treasurer submits an investment report each quarter to the investment committee. The report details the investment position of the City and the compliance of the investment portfolio as it relates to both the adopted investment strategy statements and Texas state law.

The City is authorized to invest in the following investment instruments if they meet the guidelines of the investment policy:

1. Obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities;
2. Direct obligations of the State of Texas;
3. Other obligations, the principal and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the State of Texas or the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities;
4. Obligations of other states, cities, counties, or other political subdivisions of any state having been rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm and having received a rating of not less than A or its equivalent;
5. Bankers' acceptances, so long as each such acceptance has a stated maturity of 270 days or less from the date of its issuance, will be liquidated in full at maturity, are eligible collateral for borrowing from a Federal Reserve Bank, and are accepted by a domestic bank whose short-term obligations are rated at least A-1, P-1, or the equivalent by a nationally recognized credit rating agency or which is the largest subsidiary of a bank holding company whose short-term obligations are so rated;
6. Commercial paper with a stated maturity of 270 days or less from the date of its issuance that is either rated not less than A-1, P-1, or the equivalent by at least two nationally recognized credit rating agencies or is rated at least A-1, P-1, or the equivalent by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency and is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a bank organized and existing under the laws of the United States or any state thereof;
7. Collateralized repurchase agreements having a defined termination date and described in more detail in the Investment Policy;
8. Certificates of deposit issued by state and national banks domiciled in Texas that are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor or as further described in the Investment Policy;
9. Certificates of deposit issued by savings banks domiciled in Texas;
10. Share certificates issued by a state or federal credit unions domiciled in Texas;
11. Money market mutual funds; and
12. Local government investment pools (LGIPs).

The City participates in four local government investment pools: TexPool, TexasDAILY, TexStar, and Lone Star. The State Comptroller oversees TexPool, with Federated Investors managing the daily operations of the pool under a contract with the State Comptroller. Although there is no regulatory oversight over TexasDaily, an advisory board consisting of participants or their designees maintains oversight responsibility for TexasDAILY. PFM Asset Management LLC manages the daily operations of TexasDAILY under a contract with the advisory board. JPMorgan Investment Management, Inc. and First Southwest Asset Management, Inc. serve as co-administrators for TexStar under an agreement with the TexStar board of directors. First Public, LLC serves as the administrator of Lone Star under an agreement with Lone Star's board of directors.

The City invests in TexPool, TexasDaily, TexStar, and Lone Star to provide its liquidity needs. TexPool, TexasDAILY, TexStar, and Lone Star are local government investment pools that were established in conformity with the interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Code. TexPool, TexasDaily, TexStar, and Lone Star are 2(a)7-like funds, meaning that they are structured similar to a money market mutual fund. Such funds allow shareholders the ability to deposit or withdraw funds on a daily basis. Interest rates are also adjusted on a daily basis. Such funds seek to maintain a constant net asset value of $1.00, although this cannot be fully guaranteed. TexPool, TexasDaily, TexStar, and Lone Star are rated AAAm and must maintain a dollar weighted average maturity not to exceed a 60-day limit. At September 30, 2012, TexPool, TexasDAILY, TexStar, and Lone Star had a weighted average maturity of 41 days, 54 days, 44 days, and 45 days, respectively. The City considers the holdings in these funds to have a weighted average maturity of one day, due to the fact that the share position can usually be redeemed each day at the discretion of the shareholder, unless there has been a significant change in value.

The City did not participate in any reverse repurchase agreements or security lending arrangements during fiscal year 2012.

All city investments are insured, registered, or held by an agent in the City's name; therefore, the City is not exposed to custodial credit risk.

3 – INVESTMENTS AND DEPOSITS, continued
a -- Investments, continued

The following table includes the portfolio balances of all non-pooled and pooled investments of the City at September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Fiduciary Funds	Total
Non-pooled investments:				
Local Government Investment Pools	$ 15,673	296,051	--	311,724
Money Market Funds	--	55,474	--	55,474
US Treasury Notes	--	52,998	--	52,998
US Agency Bonds	--	212,639	--	212,639
Total non-pooled investments	15,673	617,162	--	632,835
Pooled investments:				
Local Government Investment Pools	146,850	182,776	1,177	330,803
US Agency Bonds	322,837	401,853	2,551	727,241
Total pooled investments	469,687	584,629	3,728	1,058,044
Total investments	$ 485,360	1,201,791	3,728	1,690,879

Concentration of Credit Risk
At September 30, 2012, the City of Austin was exposed to concentration of credit risk since it held investments with more than five percent of the total investment portfolio balances of the City in securities of the following issuers (in millions): Federal Home Loan Bank ($397.3 or 24%), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ($280.1 or 17%), and Federal National Mortgage Association ($196.3 or 12%).

b -- Investment Categories

The risk exposures for governmental and business-type activities, individual major funds, nonmajor funds in the aggregate, and fiduciary fund types of the City are not significantly greater than the deposit and investment risk of the primary government. The Investment Policy segregates the portfolios into strategic categories including:

1. Operating funds excluding a special project fund;
2. Debt service funds;
3. Special project fund;
4. Special purpose funds.

The City's credit risk is controlled by complying with the Investment Policy, which includes qualification of the brokers and financial institutions with whom the City will transact, sufficient collateralization, portfolio diversification, and maturity limitations.

Operating Funds
As of September 30, 2012, the City operating funds had the following investments:

	Fair Value (in thousands)				
Investment Type	**Governmental Activities**	**Business-type Activities**	**Fiduciary Funds**	**Total**	**Weighted Average Maturity (days)**
Local Government Investment Pools	$ 146,850	182,776	1,177	330,803	1
US Agency Bonds	322,837	401,853	2,551	727,241	421
Total	$ 469,687	584,629	3,728	1,058,044	289

Credit Risk
None of the operating portfolio consists of direct obligations of the US government. As of September 30, 2012, Standard and Poor's issued the following ratings for other investments:

Local Government Investment Pools	31%	AAAm
US Agencies	69%	AA+

3 – INVESTMENTS AND DEPOSITS, continued
b -- Investment Categories, continued

Concentration of Credit Risk
At September 30, 2012, the operating funds held investments with more than five percent of the total in securities of the following issuers (in millions): Federal Home Loan Bank ($341.0 or 33%), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ($210.5 or 20%), and Federal National Mortgage Association ($135.6 or 13%).

Interest Rate Risk
As a means of minimizing risk of loss due to interest rate fluctuations, the Investment Policy requires that investment maturities will not exceed the lesser of a dollar weighted average maturity of 365 days or the anticipated cash flow requirements of the funds. Quality short-to-medium term securities should be purchased, which complement each other in a structured manner that minimizes risk and meets the City's cash flow requirements. Three years is the maximum period before maturity.

At September 30, 2012, less than half of the Investment Pool was invested in AAAm rated LGIPS (2(a) 7-like pools), with the remainder invested in short-to-medium term US Agency obligations. Term limits on individual maturities did not exceed three years from the purchase date. The dollar weighted average maturity of all securities was 289 days, which was less than the threshold of 365 days.

Debt Service Funds
As of September 30, 2012, the City's debt service funds had the following investments:

	Fair Value (in thousands)		
Investment Type	**Governmental Activities**	**Business-type Activities**	**Final Maturity**
General Obligation Debt Service			
Local Government Investment Pools	$ 15,673	--	N/A
Enterprise-Utility (1)			
Local Government Investment Pools	--	182,936	N/A
Enterprise-Airport			
Local Government Investment Pools	--	15,351	N/A
Nonmajor Enterprise-Convention Center			
Local Government Investment Pools	--	10,241	N/A
Total	$ 15,673	208,528	

(1) Includes combined pledge debt service

Credit Risk
As of September 30, 2012, Standard and Poor's rated TexPool AAAm.

Interest Rate Risk
Investment strategies for debt service funds have as the primary objective the assurance of investment liquidity adequate to cover the debt service obligation on the required payment date. As a means of minimizing risk of loss due to interest rate fluctuations, securities purchased cannot have a stated final maturity date which exceeds the debt service payment date.

Special Project Fund
Utility Reserve
At September 30, 2012, the City's special project fund had the following investments:

	Fair Value (in thousands)	
Investment Type	**Business-type Activities**	**Weighted Average Maturity (days)**
Local Government Investment Pools	$ 41,394	N/A

Credit Risk
As of September 30, 2012, Standard and Poor's rated TexPool AAAm.

Interest Rate Risk
As a means of minimizing risk of loss due to interest rate fluctuations, the Investment Policy requires that investment maturities in this category not exceed the anticipated cash flow requirements of the funds.

3 – INVESTMENTS AND DEPOSITS, continued
b -- Investment Categories, continued

Airport Construction
As of September 30, 2012, the City's special project fund had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value (in thousands) Business-type Activities	Weighted Average Maturity (days)
Local Government Investment Pools	$ 76	N/A

Credit Risk
As of September 30, 2012, Standard and Poor's rated TexPool AAAm.

Interest Rate Risk
As a means of minimizing risk of loss due to interest rate fluctuations, the Investment Policy requires that investment maturities in this category not exceed the anticipated cash flow requirements of the funds.

Convention Center Reserve
At September 30, 2012, the City's special project fund had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value (in thousands) Business-type Activities	Weighted Average Maturity (days)
Local Government Investment Pools	$ 10,263	N/A

Credit Risk
As of September 30, 2012, Standard and Poor's rated TexPool AAAm.

Interest Rate Risk
As a means of minimizing risk of loss due to interest rate fluctuations, the Investment Policy requires that investment maturities in this category not exceed the anticipated cash flow requirements of the funds.

Special Purpose Funds
Austin Energy Strategic Reserve Fund
As of September 30, 2012, the City's Special Purpose fund (Austin Energy Strategic Reserve Fund) had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value (in thousands)	Weighted Average Maturity (days)
Local Government Investment Pools	$ 14	1
US Treasury Notes	11,686	1,506
US Agency Bonds	104,783	1,252
Total	$ 116,483	1,274

Credit risk
At September 30, 2012, the Austin Energy Strategic Reserve Fund held an investment in TexPool, an LGIP rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's, with the remainder invested in short-to-medium term US Agency and Treasury obligations. Standard and Poor rated the US Agency Bonds AA+. The remaining securities are direct obligations of the US government.

Concentration of Credit Risk
At September 30, 2012, the Austin Energy Strategic Reserve Fund held investments with more than five percent of the total in securities of the following issuers (in millions): Federal Farm Credit Bank ($10.2 or 9%), Federal Home Loan Bank ($14.0 or 12%), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ($30.1 or 26%), and Federal National Mortgage Association ($50.5 or 43%).

Interest Rate Risk
As a means of minimizing risk of loss due to interest rate fluctuations, the Investment Policy requires that investment maturities in this category not exceed the anticipated cash flow requirements of the funds.

3 – INVESTMENTS AND DEPOSITS, continued
b -- Investment Categories, continued

At September 30, 2012, the portfolios held investments in TexPool, US Treasuries, and US Agencies with maturities that will meet anticipated cash flow requirements and an overall dollar weighted average maturity of 1,274 days (3.50 years).

Austin Energy Nuclear Decommissioning Trust Funds (NDTF)
At September 30, 2012, the City's Special Purpose Fund had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value (in thousands)	Weighted Average Maturity (years)
Money Market Funds	$ 35,815	1 day
US Treasury Notes	41,312	2.49
US Agency Bonds	107,856	3.08
Total	$ 184,983	2.33

Credit Risk
At September 30, 2012, Standard and Poor's rated the US Agency Bonds AA+ and the Money Market Fund AAAm. The remaining securities are direct obligations of the US government.

Concentration of Credit Risk
At September 30, 2012, the NDTF held investments with more than five percent of the total in securities of the following issuers (in millions): Federal Farm Credit Bank ($15.8 or 9%), Federal Home Loan Bank ($42.3 or 23%), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ($39.5 or 21%), Federal National Mortgage Association ($10.3 or 6%).

Interest Rate Risk
As a means of minimizing risk of loss due to interest rate fluctuations, the Investment policy for the NDTF portfolios requires that the dollar weighted average maturity, using final state maturity dates, shall not exceed seven years, although the portfolio's weighted average maturity may be substantially shorter if market conditions so dictate. At September 30, 2012, the dollar weighted average maturity was 2.33 years.

Combined Utility Reserve
At September 30, 2012, the City's special project fund had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value (in thousands) Business-type Activities	Weighted Average Maturity (days)
Local Government Investment Pools	$ 35,776	1

Credit Risk
At September 30, 2012, Standard and Poor's rated TexPool AAAm.

Interest Rate Risk
As a means of minimizing risk of loss due to interest rate fluctuations, the Investment Policy requires that investment maturities in this category not exceed the anticipated cash flow requirements of the funds.

Investments Held by Trustee
At September 30, 2012, the City's special project fund had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value (in thousands)	Weighted Average Maturity (years)
Money Market Funds	$ 19,659	1 day

Credit Risk
At September 30, 2012, Standard and Poor's rated the Money Market Fund AAAm.

Interest Rate Risk
Investment objectives for these special project funds have as the primary objective the safety of principal and assurance of liquidity adequate to cover construction expense draws. As a means of minimizing risk of loss due to interest rate fluctuations, funds are being held in overnight money market funds until definitive construction cash flows are established.

3 – INVESTMENTS AND DEPOSITS, continued
c – Investments and Deposits

Investments and deposits portfolio balances at September 30, 2012, are as follows (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Fiduciary Funds	Total
Non-pooled investments and cash	$ 22,380	624,389	--	646,769
Pooled investments and cash	473,576	589,470	3,728	1,066,774
Total investments and cash	495,956	1,213,859	3,728	1,713,543
Unrestricted cash	71	66	--	137
Restricted cash	6,636	7,161	--	13,797
Pooled investments and cash	473,576	589,470	3,728	1,066,774
Investments	15,673	617,162	--	632,835
Total	$ 495,956	1,213,859	3,728	1,713,543

A difference of $19.3 million exists between portfolio balance and book balance, primarily due to deposits in transit offset by outstanding checks.

Deposits
The September 30, 2012 carrying amount of deposits at the bank and cash on hand are as follows (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Cash			
Unrestricted	$ 71	66	137
Restricted	--	5,250	5,250
Cash held by trustee			
Restricted	6,636	1,911	8,547
Pooled cash	3,889	4,841	8,730
Total deposits	$ 10,596	12,068	22,664

All bank accounts were either insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or its agents in the City's name at September 30, 2012.

4 – PROPERTY TAXES

The City's property tax is levied each October 1 on the assessed value listed as of January 1 for all real and personal property located in the City. The adjusted assessed value for the roll as of January 1, 2011, upon which the 2012 levy was based, was $79,219,780,879.

Taxes are due by January 31 following the October 1 levy date. During the year ended September 30, 2012, 99.27% of the current tax levy (October 1, 2011) was collected. The statutory lien date is January 1.

The methods of property assessment and tax collection are determined by Texas statutes. The statutes provide for a property tax code, countywide appraisal districts, a State property tax board, and certain exemptions from taxation, such as intangible personal property, household goods, and family-owned automobiles.

The appraisal of property within the City is the responsibility of the Travis Central Appraisal District, the Williamson Central Appraisal District, and the Hays Central Appraisal District. The appraisal districts are required under the Property Tax Code to assess all real and personal property within the appraisal district on the basis of 100% of its appraised value and are prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. The value of property within the appraisal district must be reviewed every two years; however, the City may require more frequent reviews of appraised values at its own expense. The Travis Central Appraisal District and the Hays Central Appraisal District have chosen to review the value of property in their respective districts every two years, while the Williamson Central Appraisal District has chosen to review the value of property on an annual basis. The City may challenge appraised values established by the appraisal district through various appeals and, if necessary, legal action.

4 – PROPERTY TAXES, continued

The City is authorized to set tax rates on property within the city limits. However, if the effective tax rate, excluding tax rates for bonds, certificates of obligation, and other contractual obligations, as adjusted for new improvements and revaluation, exceeds the rate for the previous year by more than 8%, State statute allows qualified voters of the City to petition for an election to determine whether to limit the tax rate increase to no more than 8%.

The City is permitted by Article XI, Section 5 of the State of Texas Constitution to levy taxes up to $2.50 per $100 of assessed valuation for general governmental services, including the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt. Under the city charter, a limit on taxes levied for general governmental services, exclusive of payments of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt, has been established at $1.00 per $100 assessed valuation. A practical limitation on taxes levied for debt service of $1.50 per $100 of assessed valuation is established by state statute and city charter limitations. Through contractual arrangements, Travis, Williamson, and Hays Counties bill and collect property taxes for the City.

The tax rate to finance general governmental functions, other than the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt, for the year ended September 30, 2012, was $.3551 per $100 assessed valuation. The tax rate for servicing the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012 was $.1260 per $100 assessed valuation. The City has a tax margin for general governmental purposes of $.6449 per $100 assessed valuation, and could levy approximately $510,888,367 in additional taxes from the assessed valuation of $79,219,780,879 before the legislative limit is reached.

The City has reserved a portion of the taxes collected for lawsuits filed by certain taxpayers against the appraisal districts challenging assessed values in the government-wide financial statements.

5 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The City has recorded capitalized interest for fiscal year 2012 in the following funds related to the construction of various enterprise fund capital improvement projects (in thousands):

Enterprise Funds		
Major fund:		
Airport	$	512
Nonmajor enterprise funds:		
Convention Center		1,070
Drainage		458
Solid Waste Services		--

Interest is not capitalized on governmental capital assets. In accordance with accounting for regulated operations, interest is also not capitalized on electric and water and wastewater capital assets.

5 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE, continued

Governmental Activities

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2012, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases (1)	Decreases (1)	Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated				
Land and improvements	$ 343,852	5,991	(4,377)	345,466
Arts and treasures	6,950	651	--	7,601
Library collections	14,390	--	--	14,390
Total	365,192	6,642	(4,377)	367,457
Depreciable property, plant and equipment in service				
Building and improvements	702,041	55,415	(5,238)	752,218
Plant and equipment	188,680	60,371	(25,301)	223,750
Vehicles	103,152	18,956	(19,098)	103,010
Infrastructure	2,062,435	109,734	--	2,172,169
Total	3,056,308	244,476	(49,637)	3,251,147
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Building and improvements	(222,770)	(21,730)	757	(243,743)
Plant and equipment	(109,134)	(35,570)	7,493	(137,211)
Vehicles	(63,871)	(9,426)	7,045	(66,252)
Infrastructure	(790,041)	(60,576)	--	(850,617)
Total	(1,185,816)	(127,302) (2)	15,295	(1,297,823)
Net property, plant and equipment in service	1,870,492	117,174	(34,342)	1,953,324
Other capital assets				
Construction in progress	188,283	192,550	(217,439)	163,394
Total capital assets	$ 2,423,967	316,366	(256,158)	2,484,175

(1) Increases and decreases do not include transfers (at net book value) between Governmental Activities.

(2) Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows (in thousands):

Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 20,108
Public safety	14,511
Transportation, planning and sustainability	51,432
Public health	1,702
Public recreation and culture	11,463
Urban growth management	16,258
Internal service funds	11,828
Total increases in accumulated depreciation	$ 127,302

5 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE, continued

Business-type Activities: Austin Energy

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2012, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated				
Land and improvements	$ 69,128	6,118	(263)	74,983
Total	69,128	6,118	(263)	74,983
Depreciable property, plant and equipment in service				
Vehicles	29,243	2,419	(1,070)	30,592
Electric plant	4,102,736	174,366	(8,797)	4,268,305
Non-electric plant	157,188	16,732	(443)	173,477
Total	4,289,167	193,517	(10,310)	4,472,374
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Vehicles	(18,058)	(2,765)	1,078	(19,745)
Electric plant	(1,945,006)	(133,604)	7,891	(2,070,719)
Non-electric plant	(32,767)	(8,540)	184	(41,123)
Total	(1,995,831)	(144,909) (1)	9,153	(2,131,587)
Net property, plant and equipment in service	2,293,336	48,608	(1,157)	2,340,787
Other capital assets				
Construction in progress	159,409	165,856	(213,507)	111,758
Nuclear fuel, net of amortization	41,499	--	(526)	40,973
Plant held for future use	26,205	--	(3,090)	23,115
Total capital assets	$ 2,589,577	220,582	(218,543)	2,591,616

(1) Components of accumulated depreciation increases:

Current year depreciation	$ 144,909

5 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE, continued

Business-type Activities: Austin Water Utility

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2012, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases (1)	Decreases (1)	Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated				
Land and improvements	$ 218,246	7,440	(2)	225,684
Total	218,246	7,440	(2)	225,684
Depreciable property, plant and equipment in service				
Building and improvements	573,986	54,416	(11,009)	617,393
Plant and equipment	2,981,130	203,374	(18,213)	3,166,291
Vehicles	33,347	1,913	(1,249)	34,011
Total	3,588,463	259,703	(30,471)	3,817,695
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Building and improvements	(199,144)	(13,084)	9,452	(202,776)
Plant and equipment	(989,731)	(78,487)	21,591	(1,046,627)
Vehicles	(21,288)	(2,833)	1,307	(22,814)
Total	(1,210,163)	(94,404) (2)	32,350	(1,272,217)
Net property, plant and equipment in service	2,378,300	165,299	1,879	2,545,478
Other capital assets				
Construction in progress	351,678	272,068	(252,033)	371,713
Water rights, net of amortization	88,148	--	(988) (3)	87,160
Total capital assets	$ 3,036,372	444,807	(251,144)	3,230,035

(1) Increases and decreases do not include transfers (at net book value) between Austin Water Utility funds.

(2) Components of accumulated depreciation increases:

Current year depreciation	
Water	$ 40,625
Wastewater	53,779
Total increases in accumulated depreciation	$ 94,404

(3) Components of water rights, net of amortization decreases:

Current year amortization - Water	$ 988

5 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE, continued

Business-type Activities: Airport Fund

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2012, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated				
Land and improvements	$ 98,121	714	(3,249)	95,586
Arts and treasures	981	2	--	983
Total	99,102	716	(3,249)	96,569
Depreciable property, plant and equipment in service				
Building and improvements	679,434	19,602	(1,394)	697,642
Plant and equipment	22,942	3,350	(952)	25,340
Vehicles	5,475	2,474	(157)	7,792
Total	707,851	25,426	(2,503)	730,774
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Building and improvements	(195,393)	(18,162)	1,394	(212,161)
Plant and equipment	(12,155)	(1,615)	861	(12,909)
Vehicles	(3,340)	(621)	68	(3,893)
Total	(210,888)	(20,398) (1)	2,323	(228,963)
Net property, plant and equipment in service	496,963	5,028	(180)	501,811
Other capital assets				
Construction in progress	24,458	20,201	(27,590)	17,069
Total capital assets	$ 620,523	25,945	(31,019)	615,449

(1) Components of accumulated depreciation increases:

Current year depreciation	$ 20,398

5 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE, continued

Business-type Activities: Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2012, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases (1)	Decreases (1)	Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated				
Land and improvements	$ 101,818	7,160	(3,031)	105,947
Arts and treasures	612	--	--	612
Total	102,430	7,160	(3,031)	106,559
Depreciable property, plant and equipment in service				
Building and improvements	323,511	4,332	(2,580)	325,263
Plant and equipment	136,317	17,604	(1,232)	152,689
Vehicles	78,617	13,135	(2,823)	88,929
Total	538,445	35,071	(6,635)	566,881
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Building and improvements	(106,622)	(9,528)	11	(116,139)
Plant and equipment	(42,510)	(7,122)	210	(49,422)
Vehicles	(44,786)	(7,961)	2,620	(50,127)
Total	(193,918)	(24,611) (2)	2,841	(215,688)
Net property, plant and equipment in service	344,527	10,460	(3,794)	351,193
Other capital assets				
Construction in progress	55,425	31,737	(39,297)	47,865
Total capital assets	$ 502,382	49,357	(46,122)	505,617

(1) Increases and decreases do not include transfers (at net book value) between nonmajor enterprise funds.

(2) Components of accumulated depreciation increases:

Current year depreciation	
Convention Center	$ 9,028
Environmental and health services	6,855
Public recreation	681
Urban growth management	8,047
Total increases in accumulated depreciation	$ 24,611

5 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE, continued

Business-type Activities: Total

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2012, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases (1)	Decreases (1)	Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated				
Land and improvements	$ 487,313	21,432	(6,545)	502,200
Arts and treasures	1,593	2	--	1,595
Total	488,906	21,434	(6,545)	503,795
Depreciable property, plant and equipment in service				
Building and improvements	1,576,931	78,350	(14,983)	1,640,298
Plant and equipment	3,140,389	224,328	(20,397)	3,344,320
Vehicles	146,682	19,941	(5,299)	161,324
Electric plant	4,102,736	174,366	(8,797)	4,268,305
Non-electric plant	157,188	16,732	(443)	173,477
Total	9,123,926	513,717	(49,919)	9,587,724
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Building and improvements	(501,159)	(40,774)	10,857	(531,076)
Plant and equipment	(1,044,396)	(87,224)	22,662	(1,108,958)
Vehicles	(87,472)	(14,180)	5,073	(96,579)
Electric plant	(1,945,006)	(133,604)	7,891	(2,070,719)
Non-electric plant	(32,767)	(8,540)	184	(41,123)
Total	(3,610,800)	(284,322) (2)	46,667	(3,848,455)
Net property, plant and equipment in service	5,513,126	229,395	(3,252)	5,739,269
Other capital assets				
Construction in progress	590,970	489,862	(532,427)	548,405
Nuclear fuel, net of amortization	41,499	--	(526)	40,973
Plant held for future use	26,205	--	(3,090)	23,115
Water rights, net of amortization	88,148	--	(988) (3)	87,160
Total capital assets	$6,748,854	740,691	(546,828)	6,942,717

(1) Increases and decreases do not include transfers (at net book value) between business-type activities.

(2) Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows (in thousands):

Business-type activities:	
Electric	$ 144,909
Water	40,625
Wastewater	53,779
Airport	20,398
Convention Center	9,028
Environmental and health services	6,855
Public recreation	681
Urban growth management	8,047
Total increases in accumulated depreciation	284,322

(3) Components of water rights, net of amortization decreases:

Current year amortization - Water	$ 988

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES

a -- Long-Term Liabilities

Payments on bonds for governmental activities will be made from the general obligation debt service funds. Accrued compensated absences that pertain to governmental activities will be liquidated by the General Fund, special revenue funds, and internal service funds. Claims payable will be liquidated by internal service funds. Deferred revenue and other liabilities that pertain to governmental activities will be liquidated by the General Fund, special revenue funds, general governmental capital improvement projects funds, and internal service funds.

There are a number of limitations and restrictions contained in the various bond indentures. The City is in compliance with all limitations and restrictions.

Internal service funds predominately serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, long-term liabilities for these funds are included in governmental activities.

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations. Certain long-term obligations provide financing to both governmental and business-type activities. Balances at September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

Description	October 1, 2011	Increases	Decreases	September 30, 2012	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental activities					
General obligation bonds, net	$ 842,708	151,995	(116,892)	877,811	54,816
Certificates of obligation, net	62,426	43,450	(10,450)	95,426	4,219
Contractual obligations, net	32,994	16,284	(4,708)	44,570	4,270
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt total	938,128	211,729	(132,050)	1,017,807	63,305
Capital lease obligations	433		(274)	159	159
Debt service requirements total	938,561	211,729	(132,324)	1,017,966	63,464
Other long-term obligations					
Accrued compensated absences	116,730	8,147	(528)	124,349	50,754
Claims payable	33,861	15,759	(15,401)	34,219	16,546
Pension obligation payable	62,447	6,207	--	68,654	--
Other post employment benefits	234,018	67,092	--	301,110	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	79,263	4,867	(7,371)	76,759	68,869
Governmental activities total	1,464,880	313,801	(155,624)	1,623,057	199,633
Total business-type activities					
General obligation bonds, net	25,398	14,246	(4,983)	34,661	2,944
Certificates of obligation, net	40,903	8,843	(15,290)	34,456	2,521
Contractual obligations, net	54,854	10,688	(13,244)	52,298	12,958
Other tax supported debt, net	11,274	--	(669)	10,605	690
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt total	132,429	33,777	(34,186)	132,020	19,113
Commercial paper notes, net	359,792	310,257	(365,023)	305,026	--
Revenue notes	28,000	--	(28,000)	--	--
Revenue bonds, net	3,694,277	675,558	(425,040)	3,944,795	205,277
Capital lease obligations	1,258	-	(40)	1,218	42
Debt service requirements total	4,215,756	1,019,592	(852,289)	4,383,059	224,432
Other long-term obligations					
Accrued compensated absences	23,857	801	(1,400)	23,258	22,829
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	7,509	6,205	(1,681)	12,033	1,119
Decommissioning expense payable	166,556	5,052	--	171,608	--
Pension obligation payable	61,245	6,356	--	67,601	--
Other post employment benefits	149,174	42,767	--	191,941	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	778,097	25,293	(11,077)	792,313	88,463
Business-type activities total	5,402,194	1,106,066	(866,447)	5,641,813	336,843
Total liabilities (1)	$ 6,867,074	1,419,867	(1,022,071)	7,264,870	536,476

(1) This schedule excludes select short-term liabilities of $73,391 for governmental activities; and for business-type activities select short-term liabilities of $200,529, capital appreciation bond interest payable of $101,929, and derivative instruments of $178,987.

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
a -- Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Description	October 1, 2011	Increases	Decreases	September 30, 2012	Amounts Due Within One Year
Business-type activities:					
Electric activities					
General obligation bonds, net	$ 1,030	--	(88)	942	125
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt total	1,030	--	(88)	942	125
Commercial paper notes, net	152,582	72,697	(23)	225,256	--
Revenue bonds, net	1,256,096	--	(70,410)	1,185,686	105,091
Capital lease obligations	1,258	--	(40)	1,218	42
Debt service requirements total	1,410,966	72,697	(70,561)	1,413,102	105,258
Other long-term obligations					
Accrued compensated absences	11,303	23	(867)	10,459	10,385
Decommissioning expense payable	166,556	5,052	--	171,608	--
Pension obligation payable	27,737	2,878	--	30,615	--
Other post employment benefits	62,236	17,843	--	80,079	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	262,816	18,051	(4,929)	275,938	39,022
Electric activities total	1,941,614	116,544	(76,357)	1,981,801	154,665
Water and Wastewater activities					
General obligation bonds, net	5,974	1,404	(2,563)	4,815	1,190
Contractual obligations, net	10,750	1,983	(3,362)	9,371	3,114
Other tax supported debt, net	7,218	--	(428)	6,790	442
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt total	23,942	3,387	(6,353)	20,976	4,746
Commercial paper notes, net	207,210	237,560	(365,000)	79,770	--
Revenue bonds, net	1,953,688	654,076	(312,683)	2,295,081	75,186
Debt service requirements total	2,184,840	895,023	(684,036)	2,395,827	79,932
Other long-term obligations					
Accrued compensated absences	5,490	265	(368)	5,387	5,387
Pension obligation payable	13,765	1,378	--	15,143	--
Other post employment benefits	37,386	10,718	--	48,104	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	496,979	6,947	(5,240)	498,686	38,609
Water and Wastewater activities total	2,738,460	914,331	(689,644)	2,963,147	123,928
Airport activities					
General obligation bonds, net	232	53	(86)	199	38
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt total	232	53	(86)	199	38
Revenue notes	28,000	--	(28,000)	--	--
Revenue bonds, net	282,603	--	(13,319)	269,284	14,795
Debt service requirements total	310,835	53	(41,405)	269,483	14,833
Other long-term obligations					
Accrued compensated absences	1,604	113	--	1,717	1,471
Pension obligation payable	4,154	426	--	4,580	--
Other post employment benefits	10,763	3,085	--	13,848	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	1,089	--	(116)	973	917
Airport activities total	328,445	3,677	(41,521)	290,601	17,221
Nonmajor activities					
General obligation bonds, net	18,162	12,789	(2,246)	28,705	1,591
Certificates of obligation, net	40,903	8,843	(15,290)	34,456	2,521
Contractual obligations	44,104	8,705	(9,882)	42,927	9,844
Other tax supported debt, net	4,056	--	(241)	3,815	248
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt total	107,225	30,337	(27,659)	109,903	14,204
Revenue bonds, net	201,890	21,482	(28,628)	194,744	10,205
Debt service requirements total	309,115	51,819	(56,287)	304,647	24,409
Other long-term obligations					
Accrued compensated absences	5,460	400	(165)	5,695	5,586
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	7,509	6,205	(1,681)	12,033	1,119
Pension obligation payable	15,589	1,674	--	17,263	--
Other post employment benefits	38,789	11,121	--	49,910	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	17,213	295	(792)	16,716	9,915
Nonmajor activities total	$ 393,675	71,514	(58,925)	406,264	41,029

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
b -- Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities

General Obligation Bonds -- General obligation debt is collateralized by the full faith and credit of the City. The City intends to retire its general obligation debt, plus interest, from future ad valorem tax levies, and is required by ordinance to create from such tax revenues a sinking fund sufficient to pay the current interest due thereon and each installment of principal as it becomes due. General obligation debt issued to finance capital assets of enterprise funds is reported as an obligation of these enterprise funds, although the funds are not obligated by the applicable bond indentures to repay any portion of principal and interest on outstanding general obligation debt. However, the City intends for the enterprise funds to meet the debt service requirements from program revenues.

The following table summarizes significant facts about general obligation bonds, certificates of obligation, contractual obligations, and assumed municipal utility district (MUD) bonds outstanding at September 30, 2012, including those reported in certain proprietary funds (in thousands):

Series	Fiscal Year	Original Amount Issue	Principal Outstanding	Aggregate Interest Requirements Outstanding		Interest Rates of Debt Outstanding	Maturity Dates of Serial Debt
NW Austin MUD	2005	$ 2,630	1,655	308	(1)(3)	3.65 - 4.30%	9/01/2013-2020
NW Austin MUD	2006	7,995	7,170	3,622	(1)(3)	3.90 - 4.25%	9/01/2013-2026
NW Austin MUD	2010	2,760	1,780	189	(1)(3)	4.00 - 4.25%	3/01/2013-2018
Series 2002 Refunding	2002	12,190	1,320	27	(1)	4.13%	3/1/2013
Series 2002	2002	99,615	5,200	202	(1)	3.88%	9/1/2013
Series 2002	2002	34,095	1,675	67	(1)	4.00%	9/1/2013
Series 2003 Refunding	2003	62,585	2,580	129	(1)	5.00%	9/1/2013
Series 2003 Refunding	2003	68,855	6,825	420	(1)	4.00%	9/1/2013-2014
Series 2003A Refunding	2003	2,530	350	18	(1)	5.00%	9/1/2013
Series 2003	2003	4,450	430	26	(1)	4.00 - 4.10%	9/1/2013-2014
Series 2004 Refunding	2004	67,835	46,020	13,714	(1)	4.00 - 4.55%	9/1/2013-2024
Series 2004A Refunding	2004	2,430	785	61	(1)	4.75%	9/1/2013-2014
Series 2004	2004	25,000	6,710	1,659	(1)	4.63 - 5.00%	9/1/2013-2024
Series 2005 Refunding	2005	145,345	119,015	24,498	(1)	5.00%	9/1/2013-2020
Series 2005 Refunding	2005	19,535	14,040	5,676	(1)	4.00 - 4.50%	9/1/2013-2025
Series 2005	2005	7,185	5,445	1,737	(1)	3.50 - 4.30%	9/1/2013-2025
Series 2005	2005	14,940	1,155	22	(2)	3.75%	11/1/2012
Series 2006	2006	31,585	31,185	13,909	(1)	4.00 - 5.38%	9/1/2013-2026
Series 2006	2006	24,150	19,185	6,863	(1)	4.00 - 5.00%	9/1/2013-2026
Series 2006	2006	14,120	3,410	144	(2)	4.00 - 4.25%	11/1/2012-2013
Series 2006	2006	12,000	10,080	3,719	(1)(4)	4.13 - 6.00%	9/1/2013-2026
Series 2007	2008	97,525	93,225	50,136	(1)	4.64%	9/1/20123-2027
Series 2007	2008	3,820	3,185	1,386	(1)	4.88%	9/1/2013-2027
Series 2007	2008	9,755	4,690	402	(2)	3.66%	11/1/2012-2017
Series 2008 Refunding	2008	172,505	107,675	24,175	(1)	5.00%	9/1/2013-2021
Series 2008	2009	76,045	61,155	34,336	(1)	3.50 - 5.00%	9/1/2013-2028
Series 2008	2009	10,700	9,370	4,061	(1)	3.25 - 5.00%	9/1/2013-2028
Series 2008	2009	26,715	14,440	1,017	(2)	3.25 - 3.50%	11/1/2012-2015
Series 2009A	2009	20,905	8,470	1,068	(1)	3.00 - 5.00%	9/1/2013-2016
Series 2009B	2009	78,460	78,460	44,849	(1)	4.15 - 5.31%	9/1/2017-2029
Series 2009	2009	12,500	10,695	5,910	(1)	3.00 - 4.75%	9/1/2013-2039
Series 2009	2009	13,800	9,970	952	(2)	2.00 - 3.25%	11/1/2012-2019
Series 2009	2010	15,000	13,783	5,557	(1)(4)	3.50 - 4.25%	9/1/2013-2029
Series 2010A	2011	79,528	69,240	32,269	(1)	2.00 - 4.00%	9/1/2013-2030
Series 2010B	2011	26,400	25,760	14,065	(1)	3.50 - 4.65%	9/1/2013-2030
Series 2010	2011	22,300	20,915	7,001	(1)	2.00 - 3.50%	9/1/2013-2030
Series 2010	2011	16,450	13,365	576	(2)	1.00 - 1.75%	11/1/2012-2017
Series 2010 Refunding	2011	91,560	90,930	32,353	(1)	4.00 - 5.00%	9/1/2013-2023
Series 2011A	2012	78,090	69,690	39,243	(1)	2.00-4.00%	9/1/2013-2031
Series 2011B	2012	8,450	8,450	4,418	(1)	2.50-4.50%	9/1/2014-2031
Series 2011	2012	51,150	50,665	33,690	(1)	3.00-5.00%	9/1/2013-2041
Series 2011	2012	26,725	25,190	1,564	(2)	.05-2.00%	11/1/12-2018
Series 2011A Refunding	2012	68,285	53,050	12,034	(1)	4.00-5.25%	9/1/2013-2023
Series 2011B Refunding	2012	3,000	2,380	77	(1)	.81-1.86%	9/1/2013-2016
			$ 1,130,768				

(1) Interest is paid semiannually on March 1 and September 1.
(2) Interest is paid semiannually on May 1 and November 1.
(3) Includes Austin Water Utility principal of $6,790 and interest of $2,636 and Drainage Fund principal of $3,815 and interest of $1,483.
(4) Included with contractual obligations are Mueller Local Government Corporation contract revenue bonds.

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
b -- Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities, continued

In October 2011, the City issued $78,090,000 of Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2011A. The proceeds from the issue will be used as follows: streets and signals ($29,605,000), watershed protection improvements ($21,490,000), parks and recreation ($2,745,000), cultural arts ($10,500,000), central library ($4,000,000), and facility improvements ($9,750,000). These bonds will be amortized serially on September 1 of each year from 2012 to 2031. Interest is payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing March 1, 2012. Total interest requirements for these bonds, at rates ranging from 2.0% to 4.0%, are $42,099,100.

In October 2011, the City issued $8,450,000 of Public Improvements Bonds, Taxable Series 2011B. The proceeds from the issue will be used for affordable housing. These bonds will be amortized serially on September 1 of each year from 2014 to 2031. Interest is payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing March 1, 2012. Total interest requirements for these bonds, at rates ranging from 2.5% to 4.5%, are $4,747,410.

In October 2011, the City issued $51,150,000 of Certificates of Obligation, Series 2011. The proceeds from this issue will be used as follows: Solid Waste Environmental Remediation ($8,650,000), Transportation Projects ($7,500,000), and Waller Creek Project ($35,000,000). These certificates of obligation will be amortized serially on September 1 of each year from 2012 to 2041. Interest is payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing on March 1, 2012. Total interest requirements for these obligations, at rates ranging from 3.0% to 5.0%, are $35,660,738.

In October 2011, the City issued $26,725,000 of Public Property Finance Contractual Obligations, Series 2011. The proceeds from this issue will be used as follows: water utility capital equipment ($315,000), wastewater utility capital equipment ($1,650,000), public safety radio replacements ($7,500,000), police vehicles and equipment ($8,635,000), public works capital equipment ($3,003,000), and solid waste services capital equipment ($5,622,000). These contractual obligations will be amortized serially on May 1 and November 1 of each year from 2012 to 2018. Interest is payable on May 1 and November 1 of each year, commencing May 1, 2012. Total interest requirements for these obligations, at rates ranging from 0.05% to 2.0%, are $1,793,440.

Public Improvement Refunding Bond Issue - In November 2011, the City issued $68,285,000 of Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2011A. The net proceeds of $75,164,595 (after issue costs, discounts, and premiums) from the refunding were used to refund $4,375,000 of Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2001; $14,420,000 of Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2001; $5,045,000 of Certificates of Obligation, Series 2001; $5,500,000 of Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2002; $1,775,000 of Certificates of Obligation, Series 2002; $5,950,000 Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2002; $12,485,000 of Public Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2003; $2,515,000 of Certificates of Obligation, Series 2003; $9,590,000 of Certificates of Obligation, Series 2004; $4,980,000 of Public Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2004; $2,780,000 of HUD 108 Loan, Series 2002A; $785,000 of HUD 108 Loan, Series 2003A; $655,000 of HUD 108 Loan, Series 2006A. The refunding resulted in future interest requirements to service the debt of $14,428,816 with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0%. An economic gain of $4,953,123 was recognized on this transaction. The change in net cash flows that resulted from the refunding was a decrease of $5,572,626. An accounting loss of $3,504,769, which will be deferred and amortized, was recorded on this refunding.

In November 2011, the City issued $3,000,000 of Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2011B. The net proceeds of $2,975,379 (after issue costs, discounts, and premiums) from the refunding were used to refund $2,865,000 of HUD 108 Loan, Series 2010A. The refunding resulted in future interest requirements to service the debt of $107,077 with interest rates ranging from 0.44% to 1.86% An economic loss of $72,356 was recorded on this transaction. The change in net cash flows that resulted from the refunding was an increase of $82,456. An accounting loss of $110,379, which will be deferred and amortized, was recorded on this refunding.

General obligation bonds authorized and unissued amounted to $266,712,000 at September 30, 2012. Bond ratings at September 30, 2012, were Aaa (Moody's Investor Services, Inc.), AAA (Standard & Poor's), and AAA (Fitch).

c -- Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities

Utility Debt -- The City has previously issued combined debt for the Austin Energy and Austin Water Utility. The City began issuing separate debt for electric and water and wastewater activities in 2000. The following paragraphs describe both combined and separate debt.

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
c -- Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Combined Utility Systems Debt -- General - Austin Energy and Austin Water Utility comprise the combined utility systems, which issue combined utility systems revenue bonds to finance capital projects. Principal and interest on these bonds are payable solely from the combined net revenues of Austin Energy and Austin Water Utility.

The total combined utility systems revenue bond obligations at September 30, 2012, exclusive of discounts, premiums, and loss on refundings consists of $70,679,944 prior lien bonds and $168,274,512 subordinate lien bonds. Aggregate interest requirements for all prior lien and subordinate lien bonds are $239,124,243 at September 30, 2012. Revenue bonds authorized and unissued amount to $1,492,642,660 at that date. Bond ratings at September 30, 2012, for the prior lien and subordinate lien bonds were, respectively, Aa1 and Aa2 (Moody’s Investor Services, Inc.), AA and AA (Standard & Poor’s), and AA- and AA- (Fitch).

Combined Utility Systems Debt -- Revenue Bond Refunding Issues - The combined utility systems have refunded various issues of revenue bonds, notes, and certificates of obligation through refunding revenue bonds. Principal and interest on these refunding bonds are payable solely from the combined net revenues of Austin Energy and Austin Water Utility Fund. The prior lien bonds are subordinate only to the prior lien revenue bonds outstanding at the time of issuance, while the subordinate lien bonds are subordinate to prior lien revenue bonds and to subordinate lien revenue bonds outstanding at the time of issuance.

Some of these bonds are callable prior to maturity at the option of the City. The term bonds are subject to a mandatory redemption prior to the maturity dates as defined in the respective official statements.

The net proceeds of each of the refunding bond issuances were used to purchase U.S. government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be legally defeased and the liability for the refunded bonds has been removed from the financial statements. The accounting gains and losses due to the advance refunding of debt have been deferred and are being amortized over the life of the refunding bonds by the straight-line method. However, a gain or loss on refunded bonds is recognized when funds from current operations are used.

Combined Utility Systems Debt -- Bonds Issued and Outstanding - The following schedule shows the original and refunding revenue bonds outstanding at September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

Series	Fiscal Year	Original Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding	Aggregate Interest Requirements Outstanding		Interest Rates of Debt Outstanding	Maturity Dates of Serial Debt
1990B Refunding	1990	$ 236,009	3,668	20,502	(1)(3)	7.35%	11/15/2014-2017
1992 Refunding	1992	265,806	6,763	20,252	(1)(3)	6.85%	11/15/2012
1993 Refunding	1993	203,166	13,765	767	(1)(3)	6.30%	11/15/2012-2013
1994 Refunding	1995	142,559	26,894	96,961	(1)(3)	6.60%	05/15/2017-2019
1998 Refunding	1998	180,000	19,590	661	(1)(2)	6.75%	11/15/2012
1998 Refunding	1999	139,965	133,250	60,962	(1)	5.25%	5/15/2013-2025
1998A Refunding	1999	105,350	34,400	39,008	(1)(3)	4.25%-5.00%	5/15/2013-2028
1998B	1999	10,000	624	11	(1)	3.50%	11/15/2012
			$ 238,954				

(1) Interest is paid semiannually on May 15 and November 15.
(2) Series 1998 Refunding had a delayed delivery.
(3) Interest requirements include accreted interest

Combined Utility Systems Debt -- Commercial Paper Notes - The City is authorized by ordinance to issue commercial paper notes in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $350,000,000 outstanding at any one time. Proceeds from the notes are used to provide interim financing for capital project costs for additions, improvements, and extensions to the City’s electric system and the City’s water and wastewater system and to refinance, renew, or refund maturing notes and other obligations of the systems. Note ratings at September 30, 2012, were P-2 (Moody’s Investor Services, Inc.), A-1 (Standard & Poor’s), and F1 (Fitch). The notes are in denominations of $100,000 or more and mature not more than 270 days from the date of issuance. Principal and interest on the notes are payable from the combined net revenues of Austin Energy and Austin Water Utility.

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
c -- Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities, continued

At September 30, 2012, Austin Energy had outstanding commercial paper notes of $181,555,000 and Austin Water Utility had $79,770,000 of commercial paper notes outstanding. Interest rates on the notes range from 0.17% to 0.22%, which are adjusted daily. Subsequent issues cannot exceed the maximum rate of 15%. The City intends to refinance maturing commercial paper notes by issuing additional commercial paper notes or by issuing long-term debt. The associated letter of credit agreements have the following terms (in thousands):

Note Series	Liquidity Provider	Commitment Fee Rate	Credit Fee Rate	Remarketing	Remarketing Fee Rate	Outstanding	Expiration
various	JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA	0.85%	0.90%	Goldman Sachs	0.075%	$ 106,963	10/1/2014
various	Bank of America	0.85%	0.90%	Goldman Sachs	0.075%	67,114	10/1/2014
various	State Street	0.85%	0.90%	Goldman Sachs	0.075%	87,248	10/1/2014
						$ 261,325	

These notes are subject to purchase on the demand of the holder at a price equal to principal plus accrued interest with proper notice and delivery to the corresponding remarketing agent. If the remarketing agent is unable to successfully remarket the notes, the notes will be purchased by the respective liquidity providers and become bank notes with principal to be paid in 12 equal, quarterly installments. Bank notes bear an interest rate based on the bank rate which is the lesser of the base rate plus any applicable excess interest or the maximum rate.

Combined Utility Systems Debt -- Taxable Commercial Paper Notes - The City is authorized by ordinance to issue taxable commercial paper notes (the “taxable notes”) in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $50,000,000 outstanding at any time. Proceeds from the taxable notes are used to provide interim financing for capital project costs for additions, improvements, and extensions to the City’s electric system and the City’s water and wastewater system and to refinance, renew, or refund maturing notes and other obligations of the systems. Note ratings at September 30, 2012, were P-1 (Moody’s Investor Services, Inc.), A-1 (Standard & Poor’s), and F1 (Fitch).

The taxable notes are issued in denominations of $100,000 or more and mature not more than 270 days from the date of issuance. Principal and interest on the taxable notes are payable from the combined net revenues of Austin Energy and Austin Water Utility.

At September 30, 2012, the Austin Energy Fund had outstanding taxable notes of $43,723,000 (net of discount of $22,280), and the Austin Water Utility had no taxable notes outstanding. Interest rates on the taxable notes range from 0.24% to 0.29%. The City intends to refinance maturing commercial paper notes by issuing long-term debt. The associated letter of credit agreement has the following terms (in thousands):

Note Series	Liquidity Provider	Commitment Fee Rate	Remarketing	Remarketing Fee Rate	Outstanding	Expiration
various	JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA	0.85%	Goldman Sachs	0.075%	$ 43,723	10/1/2014

These taxable notes are subject to purchase on the demand of the holder at a price equal to principal plus accrued interest with proper notice and delivery to the corresponding remarketing agent. If the remarketing agent is unable to successfully remarket the notes, the notes will be purchased by JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA and become bank notes with principal due immediately. Bank notes bear an interest rate based on the bank rate which is the lesser of the base rate plus any applicable excess note interest or the maximum rate.

The taxable notes are secured by a direct-pay Letter of Credit issued by JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA which permits draws for the payment of the Notes. Draws made under the Letter of Credit are immediately due and payable by the City from the resources more fully described in the Ordinance. No term loan feature is provided by this agreement.

Electric Utility System Revenue Debt -- General - The City is authorized by ordinance to issue electric utility system revenue obligations. Proceeds from these obligations are used only to fund electric capital projects or to refund debt issued to fund these capital projects. Principal and interest on these obligations are payable solely from the net revenues of Austin Energy. Bond ratings at September 30, 2012, were A1 (Moody’s Investor Services, Inc.), A+ (Standard & Poor’s), and AA- (Fitch).

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued

c -- Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Electric Utility System Revenue Debt -- Bonds Issued and Outstanding - The following table summarizes all electric system original and refunding revenue bonds outstanding at September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

Series	Fiscal Year	Original Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding	Aggregate Interest Requirements Outstanding	Interest Rates of Debt Outstanding	Maturity Dates of Serial Debt
2002 Refunding	2002	$ 74,750	42,830	2,873 (1)	5.50%	11/15/2012-2014
2002A Refunding	2002	172,880	90,760	11,390 (1)	5.50%	11/15/2012-2016
2003 Refunding	2003	182,100	133,600	65,223 (1)	5.00 - 5.25%	11/15/2012-2028
2006 Refunding	2006	150,000	137,600	96,580 (1)	5.00%	11/15/2012-2035
2006A Refunding	2007	137,800	94,800	24,685 (1)	5.00%	11/15/2012-2022
2007 Refunding	2007	146,635	122,320	19,492 (1)	5.00%	11/15/2012-2020
2008 Refunding	2008	50,000	46,635	36,349 (1)	4.00 - 6.26%	11/15/2012-2032
2008A Refunding	2008	175,000	174,600	159,313 (1)	4.00 - 6.00%	11/15/2012-2038
2010A Refunding	2010	119,255	119,255	77,913 (1)	2.00 - 5.00%	11/15/2012-2040
2010B Refunding	2010	100,990	100,990	109,641 (1)	4.54 - 5.72%	11/15/2019-2040
			$ 1,063,390			

(1) Interest is paid semiannually on May 15 and November 15.

Electric Utility System Revenue Debt – Pledged Revenues - The net revenue of Austin Energy was pledged to service the outstanding principal and interest payments for revenue debt outstanding. The table below represents the pledged amounts at September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

Gross Revenue (1)	Operating Expense (2)(3)	Net Revenue	Debt Service Requirement	Revenue Bond Coverage
$ 1,190,798	875,675	315,123	168,731	186.8%

(1) Gross revenue includes revenues from operations and interest income.
(2) Excludes depreciation.
(3) Excludes other post employment benefits and pension obligation accruals.

Water and Wastewater System Revenue Debt -- General - The City is authorized by ordinance to issue Austin Water Utility revenue obligations. Proceeds from these obligations are used only to fund water and wastewater capital projects or to refund debt issued to fund these capital projects. Principal and interest on these obligations are payable solely from the net revenues of the Austin Water Utility.

Water and Wastewater System Revenue Debt -- Revenue Bond Refunding Issues – In December 2011, the City issued $237,530,000 of Water and Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2011. The net proceeds from the bond refunding were used to refund $175,000,000 of the City's outstanding tax-exempt commercial paper issued for the water and wastewater utility system; $52,345,000 of subordinate lien revenue refunding bonds, series 1998A; $3,545,000 of subordinate lien revenue bonds, series 1998B; $8,830,000 of water & wastewater system revenue refunding bonds, series 2001A; and $7,885,000 of water & wastewater system revenue refunding bonds, series 2001B. The debt service requirements on the refunding bonds are $449,868,159, with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0%. Interest payments are due May 15 and November 15 of each year from 2012 to 2041. Principal payments are due November 15 of each year from 2014 to 2041. An economic gain of $4,040,325 was recognized on this transaction. The change in net cash flows that resulted from the refunding was a decrease of $5,988,362. An accounting loss of $2,614,243, which will be deferred and amortized, was recorded on this refunding.

In July 2012, the City issued $336,820,000 of Water and Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012. The net proceeds from the bond refunding were used to refund $190,000,000 of the City's outstanding tax-exempt commercial paper issued for the water and wastewater utility system, $68,000,000 of separate lien revenue refunding bonds, series 2003, and $107,640,000 of separate lien revenue bonds, series 2004. The debt service requirements on the refunding bonds are $579,523,562, with interest rates ranging from 1.0% to 5.0%. Interest payments are due May 15 and November 15 of each year from 2012 to 2042. Principal payments are due November 15 of each year from 2013 to 2042. An economic gain of $4,495,215 was recognized on this transaction. The change in net cash flows that resulted from the refunding was a decrease of $4,117,014. An accounting loss of $22,645,338, which will be deferred and amortized, was recorded on this refunding.

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
c -- Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities, continued

In 2012, the City converted an additional $6,775,000 of initial bonds to definitive Water and Wastewater System Revenue Bonds, Series 2010. With these issuances, the outstanding commitment with the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) is now $30,365,000. See Note 13.

Water and Wastewater System Revenue Debt – Special Assessment Revenue Bond Issues – In November 2011, the City issued $18,485,168 of Special Assessment Revenue Bonds, Subordinate Series 2011 related to the Whisper Valley Public Improvement District. These bonds are being used by the City pursuant to the Public Improvement District Act, Chapter 372, Texas Local Government Code, Ordinance No. 20111103-055 adopted by the City Council on November 3, 2011. The proceeds from the issue will be used as follows: payment of a portion of the costs of construction, acquisition, or purchase of certain water, wastewater and roadway public improvements for the benefit of Whisper Valley Public Improvement District; payment of a portion of the costs incidental to the organization of the District; and payment of the cost of issuance of the bonds. The bonds are special obligations of the City payable solely from pledged revenues and any other funds, including certain Austin Water Utility funds, held under the indenture, as and to the extent provided in the indenture. The bonds do not give rise to a charge against the general credit or taxing powers of the City. These bonds will be amortized serially on December 1 of 2015 and 2016. Interest is payable on December 1 of 2015 and 2016. Total interest requirements for these bonds, at rates ranging from 2.5% to 2.8%, are $2,534,832.

In November 2011, the City issued $2,332,350 of Special Assessment Revenue Bonds, Subordinate Series 2011 related to the Indian Hills Public Improvement District. These bonds are being used by the City pursuant to the Public Improvement District Act, Chapter 372, Texas Local Government Code, Ordinance No. 20111103-053 adopted by the City Council on November 3, 2011. The proceeds from the issue will be used as follows: payment of a portion of the costs of construction, acquisition, or purchase of certain water, wastewater and roadway public improvements for the benefit of Indian Hills Public Improvement District; payment of a portion of the costs incidental to the organization of the District; and payment of the cost of issuance of the bonds. The bonds are special obligations of the City payable solely from pledged revenues and any other funds, including certain Austin Water Utility funds, held under the indenture, as and to the extent provided in the indenture. The bonds do not give rise to a charge against the general credit or taxing powers of the City. These bonds will be amortized serially on December 1 of each year of 2015 and 2016. Interest is payable on December 1 of 2015 and 2016. Total interest requirements for these bonds, at rates ranging from 2.5% to 2.8%, are $297,650.

Bond ratings at September 30, 2012, were Aa2 (Moody’s Investor Services, Inc.), AA (Standard & Poor’s), and AA- (Fitch).

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued

c -- Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Water and Wastewater System Revenue Debt -- Bonds Issued and Outstanding - The following table summarizes all water and wastewater system original and refunding revenue bonds outstanding at September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

Series	Fiscal Year	Original Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding	Aggregate Interest Requirements Outstanding		Interest Rates of Debt Outstanding	Maturity Dates of Serial Debt	
2001A Refunding	2001	$ 152,180	211	5	(1)	4.70%	11/15/2012	
2001C Refunding	2002	95,380	12,680	887	(1)	4.40 - 5.38%	11/15/2012-2015	(3)
2002A Refunding	2002	139,695	71,410	10,530	(1)	5.50%	11/15/2012-2016	
2003 Refunding	2003	121,500	4,000	80	(1)	4.00%	11/15/2012	
2004A Refunding	2005	165,145	143,120	73,682	(1)	5.00%	11/15/2012-2029	
2005 Refunding	2005	198,485	192,060	77,048	(1)	4.00 - 5.00%	5/15/2013-2030	
2005A Refunding	2006	142,335	121,165	80,718	(1)	4.30 - 5.00%	5/15/2013-2035	
2006 Refunding	2006	63,100	49,240	17,870	(1)	5.00%	11/15/2012-2025	
2006A Refunding	2007	135,000	125,840	82,748	(1)	3.50 - 5.00%	11/15/2012-2036	
2007 Refunding	2008	135,000	128,010	99,253	(1)	4.00 - 5.25%	11/15/2012-2037	
2008 Refunding	2008	170,605	154,360	57,048	(2)	0.04 - 0.30%	11/15/2012-2031	(3)
2009 Refunding	2009	175,000	169,025	85,791	(1)	3.00 - 5.13%	11/15/2012-2029	
2009A Refunding	2010	166,575	163,245	131,071	(1)	4.00 - 5.00%	11/15/2012-2039	
2010	2010	30,365	30,365	--	(4)	0.00%	11/15/2012-2040	
2010A Refunding	2011	76,855	76,855	70,423	(1)	4.00 - 5.13%	11/15/2013-2040	
2010B Refunding	2011	100,970	100,970	104,081	(1)	2.49 - 6.02%	11/15/2015-2040	
2011 Refunding	2012	237,530	237,530	206,295	(1)	2.00 - 5.00%	11/15/2014-2041	
2011 Revenue	2012	18,485	18,485	2,535	(5)	2.50 - 2.80%	12/01/2015-2016	
2011 Revenue	2012	2,332	2,332	298	(5)	2.50 - 2.80%	12/01/2015-2016	
2012 Refunding	2012	336,820	336,820	242,703	(1)	1.00 - 5.00%	11/15/2013-2042	
			$ 2,137,723					

(1) Interest is paid semiannually on May 15 and November 15.
(2) Interest is paid monthly and is based on a variable rate. Aggregate interest requirement is calculated utilizing the rate in effect at the end of the fiscal year.
(3) Series matures on May 15th of the final year.
(4) Zero interest bond placed with TWDB.
(5) Special Assessment Revenue Bonds.

Series 2008 refunding bonds are variable rate demand bonds. The associated letter of credit agreement has the following terms (in thousands):

Bond Sub-Series	Liquidity Provider	Commitment Fee Rate	Remarketing Agent	Remarketing Fee Rate	Outstanding	Expiration
2008	Sumitoma Mitsui Banking Corp./The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd	0.85%	Goldman Sachs	0.050%	$ 154,360	5/8/2015

These bonds are subject to purchase on the demand of the holder at a price equal to principal plus accrued interest with proper notice and delivery to the corresponding remarketing agent. If the remarketing agent is unable to successfully remarket the bonds, the bonds will be purchased by the respective liquidity providers and become bank bonds with principal to be paid in equal semi-annual installments over a 5-year amortization period. Bank bonds bear an interest rate based on the bank rate which is the lesser of the base rate plus any applicable excess interest or the maximum rate.

Water and Wastewater System Revenue Debt -- Pledged Revenues - The net revenue of Austin Water Utility was pledged to service the outstanding principal and interest payments for revenue debt outstanding. The table below represents the pledged amounts at September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

Gross Revenue (1)	Operating Expense (2)(3)	Net Revenue	Debt Service Requirement	Revenue Bond Coverage
$ 443,028	178,891	264,137	178,167	148.3%

(1) Gross revenue includes revenues from operations and interest income.
(2) Excludes depreciation.
(3) Excludes other post employment benefits and pension obligation accruals.

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
c -- Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Airport -- Revenue Bonds - The City's Airport Fund issues airport system revenue bonds to fund Airport Fund capital projects. Principal and interest on these bonds are payable solely from the net revenues of the Airport Fund. At September 30, 2012, the total airport system obligation for prior lien bonds is $280,850,000 exclusive of discounts, premiums, and loss on refundings. Aggregate interest requirements for all prior lien bonds are $85,612,862 at September 30, 2012. Revenue bonds authorized and unissued amount to $735,795,000.

The bond rating at September 30, 2012, for the prior lien bonds is A (Standard & Poor's).

The following table summarizes all airport system original and refunding revenue bonds outstanding at September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

Series	Fiscal Year	Original Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding	Aggregate Interest Requirements Outstanding	Interest Rates of Debt Outstanding	Maturity Dates of Serial Debt
2003 Refunding	2004	$ 54,250	44,550	9,700 (1)	4.00 - 5.25%	11/15/2012-2018
2008 Remarketing	2008	281,300	236,300	75,913 (2)	0.08% - 0.82%	11/15/2012-2025
			$ 280,850			

(1) Interest is paid semiannually on May 15 and November 15.
(2) Interest is paid monthly and is based on a variable rate. Aggregate interest requirement is calculated utilizing the rate in effect at the end of the fiscal year.

The Series 2008 remarketing bonds are variable rate demand bonds. These bonds are separated into 4 subseries with a total principal amount of $236,300,000. The associated letter of credit agreements have the following terms (in thousands):

		Variable Rate Demand Bonds				
Bond Sub-Series	Liquidity Provider	Commitment Fee Rate	Remarketing Agent	Remarketing Fee Rate	Outstanding	Expiration
2005-1	JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA	1.35%	Morgan Stanley	0.10%	$ 59,075	6/21/2014
2005-2	JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA	1.35%	Morgan Stanley	0.10%	59,025	6/21/2014
2005-3	State Street Bank and Trust	1.00%	Morgan Stanley	0.10%	59,100	6/21/2014
2005-4	Royal Bank of Canada	1.35%	Morgan Stanley	0.10%	59,100	6/21/2014
					$ 236,300	

These bonds are subject to purchase on the demand of the holder at a price equal to principal plus accrued interest with proper notice and delivery to the corresponding remarketing agent. If the remarketing agent is unable to successfully remarket the bonds, the bonds will be purchased by the respective liquidity provider and become bank bonds with principal to be paid in annual installments over the remaining life of the bond series. Bank bonds bear an interest rate based on the bank rate which is the lesser of the base rate plus any applicable excess interest or the maximum rate.

Airport Revenue Debt -- Pledged Revenues - The net revenue of the Airport Fund was pledged to service the outstanding principal and interest payments for revenue debt outstanding (including revenue bonds and revenue notes). The table below represents the pledged amounts at September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

Gross Revenue (1)	Other available funds (2)(6)	Operating Expense (3)(4)	Net Revenue and Other Available Funds	Debt Service Requirement (5)	Revenue Bond Coverage
$ 96,344	35,483	65,689	66,138	42,375	156.1%

(1) Gross revenue includes revenues from operations and interest income.
(2) Pursuant to bond ordinance, in addition to gross revenue, the Airport is authorized to use "other available funds" in the calculation of revenue bond coverage.
(3) Excludes depreciation.
(4) Excludes other post employment benefits and pension obligation accruals.
(5) Excludes debt service amounts paid w ith passenger facility charge revenues.
(6) Includes transfer from capital fund to debt service fund to pay off variable rate note.

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
c -- Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities, continued

Nonmajor fund:

Convention Center—Prior and Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds
In March 2012, the City issued $20,185,000 of Hotel Occupancy Tax Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012. The net proceeds of $22,422,882 (after issue costs, discounts, and premiums) from the refunding were used to refund $20,175,000 of the City's outstanding Waller Creek Venue Project, Series 1999A. The debt service requirements on the refunding bonds are $30,314,439 with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0%. Interest payments are due May 15 and November 15 of each year from 2012 to 2029. Principal payments are due November 15 of each year from 2012 to 2029. An economic gain of $1,337,876 was recognized on this transaction. The change in net cash flows that resulted from the refunding was a decrease of $ 1,421,296. An accounting loss of $992,605, which will be deferred and amortized, was recorded on this refunding.

The City's Convention Center Fund issues convention center revenue bonds and hotel occupancy tax revenue bonds to fund Convention Center Fund capital projects. Principal and interest on these bonds are payable solely from pledged hotel occupancy tax revenues and the special motor vehicle rental tax revenues. At September 30, 2012, the total convention center obligation for prior and subordinate lien bonds is $206,030,000, exclusive of discounts, premiums, and loss on refundings. Aggregate interest requirements for all prior and subordinate lien bonds are $71,256,058 at September 30, 2012. Revenue bonds authorized and unissued amount to $760,000 at September 30, 2012.

Bond ratings at September 30, 2012, for the revenue bonds were A1 (Moody's Investor Services, Inc.), and A (Standard & Poor's).

The following table summarizes Convention Center original and refunding revenue bonds outstanding at September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

Series	Fiscal Year	Original Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding	Aggregate Interest Requirements Outstanding	Interest Rates of Debt Outstanding	Maturity Dates of Serial Debt
2004 Refunding	2004	$ 52,715	36,745	7,830 (1)	5.00%	11/15/2012-2019
2005 Refunding	2005	36,720	36,140	18,287 (1)	3.50 - 5.00%	11/15/2012-2029
2008AB Refunding	2008	125,280	112,960	35,009 (2)	0.05% - .35%	11/15/2012-2029
2012 Refunding	2012	20,185	20,185	10,129 (1)	2.00 - 5.00%	11/15/2012-2029
			$ 206,030			

(1) Interest is paid semiannually on May 15 and November 15.
(2) Interest is paid monthly and is based on a variable rate. Aggregate interest requirement is calculated utilizing the rate in effect at the end of the fiscal year.

The Series 2008 A and B refunding bonds are variable rate demand bonds. The associated letter of credit agreements have the following terms (in thousands):

Bond Sub-Series	Liquidity Provider	Commitment Fee Rate	Remarketing Agent	Remarketing Fee Rate	Outstanding	Expiration
2008-A	JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA	1.10%	Morgan Keegan	0.060%	$ 56,480	7/25/2014
2008-B	Bank of America, NA	1.10%	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner& Smith Inc.	0.050%	56,480	7/25/2014
					$ 112,960	

These bonds are subject to purchase on the demand of the holder at a price equal to principal plus accrued interest with proper notice and delivery to the corresponding remarketing agent. If the remarketing agent is unable to successfully remarket the bonds, the bonds will be purchased by the respective liquidity provider and become bank bonds with principal to be paid in equal semi-annual installments over a 5-year amortization period. Bank bonds bear an interest rate based on the bank rate which is the lesser of the base rate plus any applicable excess interest or the maximum rate.

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
d -- Debt Service Requirements

Governmental Activities
(in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	General Obligation Bonds Principal	General Obligation Bonds Interest	Certificates of Obligation Principal	Certificates of Obligation Interest	Contractual Obligations Principal	Contractual Obligations Interest
2013	$ 54,816	38,834	4,219	3,711	4,270	1,377
2014	52,444	36,432	3,710	3,559	4,350	1,304
2015	52,496	34,032	3,473	3,436	4,958	1,192
2016	48,675	31,645	3,652	3,300	4,613	1,053
2017	55,311	29,355	3,807	3,158	4,235	938
2018-2022	274,518	107,276	21,817	13,582	11,490	3,250
2023-2027	221,140	52,484	24,602	8,950	8,170	1,459
2028-2032	102,765	8,537	12,348	4,767	2,145	138
2033-2037	--	--	8,370	2,850	--	--
2038-2042	--	--	8,329	907	--	--
	862,165	338,595	94,327	48,220	44,231	10,711
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	(637)	--	--	--	--	--
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	(19,373)	--	--	--	--	--
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	35,656	--	1,099	--	339	--
Net debt service requirements	877,811	338,595	95,426	48,220	44,570	10,711

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Capital Lease Obligations Principal	Capital Lease Obligations Interest	Total Governmental Debt Service Requirements Principal	Total Governmental Debt Service Requirements Interest	Total Governmental Debt Service Requirements Total
2013	159	3	63,464	43,925	107,389
2014	--	--	60,504	41,295	101,799
2015	--	--	60,927	38,660	99,587
2016	--	--	56,940	35,998	92,938
2017	--	--	63,353	33,451	96,804
2018-2022	--	--	307,825	124,108	431,933
2023-2027	--	--	253,912	62,893	316,805
2028-2032	--	--	117,258	13,442	130,700
2033-2037	--	--	8,370	2,850	11,220
2038-2042	--	--	8,329	907	9,236
	159	3	1,000,882	397,529	1,398,411
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	--	--	(637)	--	(637)
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	--	--	(19,373)	--	(19,373)
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	--	--	37,094	--	37,094
Net debt service requirements	$ 159	3	1,017,966	397,529	1,415,495

6– DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
d -- Debt Service Requirements, continued

Austin Energy Business-Type Activities
(in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	General Obligation Bonds Principal	General Obligation Bonds Interest	Commercial Paper Notes (1) Principal	Commercial Paper Notes (1) Interest	Revenue Bonds Principal	Revenue Bonds Interest
2013	$ 125	45	225,279	21	105,091	69,013
2014	131	39	--	--	123,006	53,913
2015	139	33	--	--	79,754	50,964
2016	112	26	--	--	52,996	47,779
2017	121	20	--	--	50,808	44,967
2018-2022	281	25	--	--	211,409	180,673
2023-2027	--	--	--	--	216,698	120,761
2028-2032	--	--	--	--	176,460	67,871
2033-2037	--	--	--	--	121,400	29,868
2038-2042	--	--	--	--	55,390	4,796
	909	188	225,279	21	1,193,012	670,605
Less: Unamortized bond discount	(2)	--	(23)	--	(1,464)	--
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	--	--	--	--	(34,625)	--
Add: Unamortized bond premium	35	--	--	--	28,763	--
Net debt service requirements	942	188	225,256	21	1,185,686	670,605

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Capital Lease Obligations Principal	Capital Lease Obligations Interest	Total Austin Energy Debt Service Requirements Principal	Total Austin Energy Debt Service Requirements Interest	Total Austin Energy Debt Service Requirements Total
2013	42	74	330,537	69,153	399,690
2014	44	72	123,181	54,024	177,205
2015	47	69	79,940	51,066	131,006
2016	49	67	53,157	47,872	101,029
2017	52	64	50,981	45,051	96,032
2018-2022	300	280	211,990	180,978	392,968
2023-2027	385	195	217,083	120,956	338,039
2028-2032	299	68	176,759	67,939	244,698
2033-2037	--	--	121,400	29,868	151,268
2038-2042	--	--	55,390	4,796	60,186
	1,218	889	1,420,418	671,703	2,092,121
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	--	--	(1,489)	--	(1,489)
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	--	--	(34,625)	--	(34,625)
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	--	--	28,798	--	28,798
Net debt service requirements	$ 1,218	889	1,413,102	671,703	2,084,805

(1) The City intends to refinance maturing commercial paper notes by issuing additional commercial paper notes or by issuing long-term debt.

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
d -- Debt Service Requirements, continued

Austin Water Utility Business-Type Activities
(in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	General Obligation Bonds Principal	General Obligation Bonds Interest	Contractual Obligations Principal	Contractual Obligations Interest	Other Tax Supported Debt Principal	Other Tax Supported Debt Interest
2013	$ 1,190	269	3,114	224	442	273
2014	975	214	2,410	130	461	256
2015	1,009	174	1,326	73	476	238
2016	1,022	133	1,020	46	509	218
2017	852	82	805	23	345	300
2018-2022	814	58	603	11	2,204	1,099
2023-2027	--	--	--	--	2,353	252
	5,862	930	9,278	507	6,790	2,636
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	(2)	--	--	--	--	--
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	(1,606)	--	--	--	--	--
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	561	--	93	--	--	--
Net debt service requirements	4,815	930	9,371	507	6,790	2,636

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Commercial Paper Notes (1) Principal	Commercial Paper Notes (1) Interest	Revenue Bonds (2) (3) Principal	Revenue Bonds (2) (3) Interest	Total Austin Water Utility Debt Service Requirements Principal	Total Austin Water Utility Debt Service Requirements Interest	Total
2013	79,770	2	75,186	112,679	159,702	113,447	273,149
2014	--	--	103,584	100,274	107,430	100,874	208,304
2015	--	--	97,402	104,783	100,213	105,268	205,481
2016	--	--	98,984	95,527	101,535	95,924	197,459
2017	--	--	115,581	120,111	117,583	120,516	238,099
2018-2022	--	--	418,403	453,971	422,024	455,139	877,163
2023-2027	--	--	487,643	264,433	489,996	264,685	754,681
2028-2032	--	--	390,889	154,090	390,889	154,090	544,979
2033-2037	--	--	254,370	84,968	254,370	84,968	339,338
2038-2042	--	--	193,611	23,923	193,611	23,923	217,534
2043-2047	--	--	11,400	285	11,400	285	11,685
	79,770	2	2,247,053	1,515,044	2,348,753	1,519,119	3,867,872
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	--	--	(4,052)	--	(4,054)	--	(4,054)
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	--	--	(59,142)	--	(60,748)	--	(60,748)
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	--	--	111,222	--	111,876	--	111,876
Net debt service requirements	$ 79,770	2	2,295,081	1,515,044	2,395,827	1,519,119	3,914,946

(1) The City intends to refinance maturing commercial paper notes by issuing additional commercial paper notes or by issuing long-term debt.
(2) Portions of these bonds are variable rate bonds w ith rates of 0.04% to 0.30%.
(3) Portions of these bonds are Special Assessment Revenue Bonds.

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
d -- Debt Service Requirements, continued

Airport Business-Type Activities
(in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	General Obligation Bonds		Revenue Bonds (1)	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2013	$ 38	9	14,795	11,466
2014	26	8	15,610	10,699
2015	28	6	16,345	10,042
2016	22	5	17,105	9,357
2017	23	4	18,865	8,699
2018-2022	54	5	105,105	28,724
2023-2027	--	--	93,025	6,626
2028-2032	--	--	--	--
	191	37	280,850	85,613
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	--	--	(647)	--
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	(2)	--	(12,248)	--
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	10	--	1,329	--
Net debt service requirements	199	37	269,284	85,613

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Total Airport Debt Service Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2013	14,833	11,475	26,308
2014	15,636	10,707	26,343
2015	16,373	10,048	26,421
2016	17,127	9,362	26,489
2017	18,888	8,703	27,591
2018-2022	105,159	28,729	133,888
2023-2027	93,025	6,626	99,651
	281,041	85,650	366,691
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	(647)	--	(647)
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	(12,250)	--	(12,250)
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	1,339	--	1,339
Net debt service requirements	$ 269,483	85,650	355,133

(1) Portions of these bonds are variable rate bonds with rates ranging from 0.08% to .82%.

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
d -- Debt Service Requirements, continued

Nonmajor Business-Type Activities
(in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	General Obligation Bonds		Certificates of Obligation		Contractual Obligations	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2013	$ 1,591	1,261	2,521	1,287	9,844	940
2014	2,359	1,183	2,205	1,187	8,775	704
2015	1,994	1,074	2,117	1,099	8,180	500
2016	2,004	983	2,228	1,015	6,667	299
2017	2,377	884	1,014	926	4,486	172
2018-2022	14,703	2,459	5,868	4,184	4,622	121
2023-2027	1,650	83	9,348	2,866	--	--
2028-2032	--	--	6,342	1,156	--	--
2033-2037	--	--	1,560	406	--	--
2038-2042	--	--	745	53	--	--
	26,678	7,927	33,948	14,179	42,574	2,736
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	(28)	--	--	--	--	--
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	(440)	--	--	--	--	--
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	2,495	--	508	--	353	--
Net debt service requirements	28,705	7,927	34,456	14,179	42,927	2,736

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Other Tax Supported Debt		Revenue Bonds (1)		Total Nonmajor Debt Service Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total
2013	248	154	10,205	7,977	24,409	11,619	36,028
2014	259	144	10,750	7,455	24,348	10,673	35,021
2015	268	133	11,175	7,015	23,734	9,821	33,555
2016	286	123	12,085	6,542	23,270	8,962	32,232
2017	194	169	12,555	6,042	20,626	8,193	28,819
2018-2022	1,238	618	59,340	22,400	85,771	29,782	115,553
2023-2027	1,322	142	52,870	11,948	65,190	15,039	80,229
2028-2032	--	--	37,050	1,877	43,392	3,033	46,425
2033-2037	--	--	--	--	1,560	406	1,966
2038-2042	--	--	--	--	745	53	798
	3,815	1,483	206,030	71,256	313,045	97,581	410,626
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	--	--	(318)	--	(346)	--	(346)
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	--	--	(15,617)	--	(16,057)	--	(16,057)
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	--	--	4,649	--	8,005	--	8,005
Net debt service requirements	$ 3,815	1,483	194,744	71,256	304,647	97,581	402,228

(1) A portion of these bonds are variable rate bonds with rates ranging from 0.05 to .35%.

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
d -- Debt Service Requirements, continued

Business-Type Activities
(in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	General Obligation Bonds Principal	General Obligation Bonds Interest	Certificates of Obligation Principal	Certificates of Obligation Interest	Contractual Obligations Principal	Contractual Obligations Interest
2013	$ 2,944	1,584	2,521	1,287	12,958	1,164
2014	3,491	1,444	2,205	1,187	11,185	834
2015	3,170	1,287	2,117	1,099	9,506	573
2016	3,160	1,147	2,228	1,015	7,687	345
2017	3,373	990	1,014	926	5,291	195
2018-2022	15,852	2,547	5,868	4,184	5,225	132
2023-2027	1,650	83	9,348	2,866	--	--
2028-2032	--	--	6,342	1,156	--	--
2033-2037	--	--	1,560	406	--	--
2038-2042	--	--	745	53	--	--
	33,640	9,082	33,948	14,179	51,852	3,243
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	(32)	--	--	--	--	--
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	(2,048)	--	--	--	--	--
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	3,101	--	508	--	446	--
Net debt service requirements	34,661	9,082	34,456	14,179	52,298	3,243

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Other Tax Supported Debt Principal	Other Tax Supported Debt Interest	Commercial Paper Notes (1) Principal	Commercial Paper Notes (1) Interest	Revenue Bonds (2)(3) Principal	Revenue Bonds (2)(3) Interest
2013	690	427	305,049	23	205,277	201,135
2014	720	400	--	--	252,950	172,341
2015	744	371	--	--	204,676	172,804
2016	795	341	--	--	181,170	159,205
2017	539	469	--	--	197,809	179,819
2018-2022	3,442	1,717	--	--	794,257	685,768
2023-2027	3,675	394	--	--	850,236	403,768
2028-2032	--	--	--	--	604,399	223,838
2033-2037	--	--	--	--	375,770	114,836
2038-2042	--	--	--	--	249,001	28,719
2043-2047	--	--	--	--	11,400	285
	10,605	4,119	305,049	23	3,926,945	2,342,518
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	--	--	(23)	--	(6,481)	--
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	--	--	--	--	(121,632)	--
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	--	--	--	--	145,963	--
Net debt service requirements	$ 10,605	4,119	305,026	23	3,944,795	2,342,518

(1) The City intends to refinance maturing commercial paper notes by issuing additional commercial paper notes or by issuing long-term debt.
(2) A portion of these bonds are variable rate bonds w ith rates ranging from 0.04% to 0.82%.
(3) Portions of these bonds are Special Assessment Revenue Bonds.

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
d -- Debt Service Requirements, continued

Business-Type Activities
(in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Capital Lease Obligations		Total Business-Type Activities Debt Service Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total
2013	42	74	529,481	205,694	735,175
2014	44	72	270,595	176,278	446,873
2015	47	69	220,260	176,203	396,463
2016	49	67	195,089	162,120	357,209
2017	52	64	208,078	182,463	390,541
2018-2022	300	280	824,944	694,628	1,519,572
2023-2027	385	195	865,294	407,306	1,272,600
2028-2032	299	68	611,040	225,062	836,102
2033-2037	--	--	377,330	115,242	492,572
2038-2042	--	--	249,746	28,772	278,518
2043-2047	--	--	11,400	285	11,685
	1,218	889	4,363,257	2,374,053	6,737,310
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	--	--	(6,536)	--	(6,536)
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	--	--	(123,680)	--	(123,680)
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	--	--	150,018	--	150,018
Net debt service requirements	1,218	889	4,383,059	2,374,053	6,757,112

e -- Defeased Bonds

Over time, the City has issued refunding bonds to advance refund certain public improvement bonds, certificates of obligation, and enterprise revenue bonds. The proceeds of the sale of the refunding bonds were deposited with an escrow agent in an amount necessary to accomplish the discharge and final payment of the refunded obligations. These funds are held by the escrow agent in an escrow fund and used to purchase direct obligations of the United States of America to be held in the escrow fund. The escrow fund is irrevocably pledged to the payment of the principal and interest on the refunded obligations.

On September 30, 2012, defeased bonds remaining unredeemed or unmatured are provided below (in thousands):

Refunded Bonds	Escrow Maturity	Balance (1)
General Obligation		
Public Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2003	9/1/2013	$ 44,270
Public Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2004	9/1/2014	4,980
Certificates of Obligations, Series 2003	9/1/2013	2,515
Certificates of Obligations, Series 2004	9/1/2014	10,945
HUD 108 Loan, Series 2003A	8/1/2013	785
HUD 108 Loan, Series 2006A	8/1/2016	655
HUD 108 Loan, Series 2010A	8/1/2016	2,865
Austin Energy		
Series 2003	5/15/2013	18,800
Austin Water Utility		
Series 2003	5/15/2013	97,100
		$ 182,915

(1) The balances shown have been escrowed to their respective call dates.

7 – RETIREMENT PLANS

a – Description

The City participates in funding three contributory, defined benefit retirement plans: the City of Austin Employees' Retirement and Pension Fund, the City of Austin Police Officers' Retirement and Pension Fund, and the Fire Fighters' Relief and Retirement Fund of Austin, Texas. An Independent Board of Trustees administers each plan. These plans are Citywide single employer funded plans that cover substantially all full-time employees. The fiscal year of each pension fund ends December 31. The most recently available financial statements of the pension funds are for the year ended December 31, 2011. Membership in the plans at December 31, 2011, is as follows:

	City Employees	Police Officers	Fire Fighters	Total
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits and terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them	5,464	605	590	6,659
Current employees	8,348	1,690	963	11,001
Total	13,812	2,295	1,553	17,660

Each plan provides service retirement, death, disability, and withdrawal benefits. State law governs benefit and contribution provisions. Amendments may be made by the Legislature of the State of Texas.

Financial reports that include financial statements and supplementary information for each plan are publicly available at the locations shown below.

Plan	Address	Telephone
Employees' Retirement and Pension Fund	418 E. Highland Mall Blvd. Austin, Texas 78752 www.coaers.org	(512)458-2551
Police Officers' Retirement and Pension Fund	2520 S. IH 35, Ste. 205 Austin, Texas 78704 www.ausprs.org	(512)416-7672
Fire Fighters' Relief and Retirement Fund	4101 Parkstone Heights Dr., Ste. 270 Austin, Texas 78746 www.afrs.org	(512)454-9567

b -- Funding Policy

	City of Austin Employees' Retirement and Pension Fund	City of Austin Police Officers' Retirement and Pension Fund	Fire Fighters' Relief and Retirement Fund
Authority establishing contributions obligation	State Legislation	State Legislation	State Legislation
Frequency of contribution	Biweekly	Biweekly	Biweekly
Employee's contribution (percent of earnings)	8.00%	13.00%	16.20%
City's contribution (percent of earnings)	16.0% (1)	20.63% (2)	20.05% (3)

(1) The City contributes two-thirds of the cost of prior service benefit payments. A rate of 16% was effective October 1, 2011. The City contribution includes an 8% employee match plus a subsidy contribution of 8%. This rate increased to 18% effective October 1, 2012 for fiscal year 2012-13 and each fiscal year thereafter. The City contribution includes an 8% employee match plus a subsidy contribution of 10%.
(2) A rate of 20.63% was effective October 1, 2011.
(3) A rate of 20.05% was effective October 1, 2011.

7 – RETIREMENT PLANS, continued
b -- Funding Policy, continued

While the contribution requirements are not actuarially determined, state law requires that a qualified actuary approve each plan of benefits adopted. Contributions for fiscal year ended September 30, 2012, are as follows (in thousands):

	City Employees	Police Officers	Fire Fighters	Total
City	$ 72,772	27,809	15,627	116,208
Employees	36,186	17,514	12,626	66,326
Total contributions	$ 108,958	45,323	28,253	182,534

c -- Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation (Asset)

The City's annual pension cost of $128,170,000 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012, was $11,962,000 more than the City's actual contributions. Three-year trend information is as follows (in thousands):

	City Employees	Police Officers	Fire Fighters	Total
City's Annual Pension Cost (APC)				
2010	$ 78,559	21,926	10,058	110,543
2011	81,615	22,306	15,649	119,570
2012	85,335	27,246	15,589	128,170
Percentage of APC contributed				
2010	69%	104%	133%	N/A
2011	79%	117%	95%	N/A
2012	85%	102%	100%	N/A
Net Pension Obligation (Asset)				
2010	106,376	(364)	(3,144)	102,868
2011	123,692	(4,170)	(2,413)	117,109
2012	136,255	(4,733)	(2,451)	129,071

The Net Pension Obligation associated with the City Employees' Retirement and Pension Fund, the Police Officers' Retirement and Pension Fund, and the Fire Fighters' Relief and Retirement Fund is as follows (in thousands):

	City Employees	Police Officers	Fire Fighters	Total
Annual required contribution	$ 83,142	27,352	15,635	126,129
Interest on net pension obligation (asset)	9,586	(334)	(187)	9,065
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(7,393)	228	141	(7,024)
Annual pension cost	85,335	27,246	15,589	128,170
Employer contributions	(72,772)	(27,809)	(15,627)	(116,208)
Change in net pension obligation (asset)	12,563	(563)	(38)	11,962
Beginning net pension obligation (asset)	123,692	(4,170)	(2,413)	117,109
Net pension obligation (asset)	$ 136,255	(4,733)	(2,451)	129,071

7 – RETIREMENT PLANS, continued
c -- Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation (Asset)

The latest actuarial valuations for the City Employees' Retirement and Pension Fund, the Police Officers' Retirement and Pension Fund, and the Austin Fire Fighters' Relief and Retirement Fund were completed as of December 31, 2011. The actuarial cost method and significant assumptions underlying the actuarial calculations are as follows:

	City Employees	Police Officers	Fire Fighters
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age
Asset Valuation Basis	5-year smoothed market	5-year smoothed market	5-year smoothed market
Inflation Rate	3.50%	3.75%	3.5%
Projected Annual Salary Increases	5% to 6%	6.8% average	8%
Post Retirement Benefit Increase	None	None	None
Assumed Rate of Return on Investments	7.75%	8%	7.75%
Amortization Method	Level percentage of projected payroll, open	Level percentage of projected payroll, open	Level percentage of projected payroll, open
Remaining Amortization Period	27.1 years	25.2 years	20.91 years

d -- Schedule of funding progress

Information pertaining to the schedule of funding progress for each plan is as follows (in thousands):

Valuation Date, December 31	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	UAAL (1)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	Percentage of UAAL to Covered Payroll
City Employees						
2011	$ 1,790,900	2,723,800	932,900	65.7%	451,800	207.0%
Police Officers						
2011	553,702	815,259	261,557	67.9%	134,844	194.0%
Fire Fighters (2)						
2011	651,557	746,143	94,568	87.3%	76,700	123.3%

(1) UAAL - Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability
(2) The actuarial study for the Fire Fighters' plan is performed biannually.

The schedule of funding progress, presented as RSI, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits over time.

8 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
a -- Description

In addition to the contributions made to the three pension systems, the City provides certain other post-employment benefits to its retirees. Other post-employment benefits include access to medical, dental, and vision insurance for the retiree and the retiree's family and $1,000 of life insurance on the retiree only. All retirees who are eligible to receive pension benefits under any of the City's three pension systems are eligible for other post-employment benefits. Retirees may also enroll eligible dependents under the medical, dental, and vision plan(s) in which they participate. The City's other post-employment benefits plan is a single employer plan.

The City is under no obligation to pay any portion of the cost of other post-employment benefits for retirees or their dependents. Allocation of City funds to pay other post-employment benefits is determined on an annual basis by the City Council as part of the budget approval process on a pay-as-you-go basis.

8 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS, continued
a – Description, continued

The City recognizes the cost of providing these benefits to active employees as an expense and corresponding revenue in the Employee Benefits Fund; no separate plan report is available. The City pays actual claims for medical and 100% of the retiree's life insurance premium. Group dental and vision coverage is available to retirees and their eligible dependents. The retiree pays the full cost of the dental and vision premium.

The estimated pay-as-you-go cost of providing medical and life benefits was $24.2 million for 3,731 retirees in 2012 and $22.7 million for 3,529 retirees in 2011.

b -- Annual Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The annual OPEB cost associated with the City's retiree benefits for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012 is as follows (in thousands):

	OPEB
Annual required contribution	$ 139,760
Interest on net OPEB obligation	16,132
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(21,810)
Annual OPEB cost	134,082
Contributions made	(24,223)
Change in net OPEB obligation	109,859
Beginning net OPEB obligation	383,192
Net OPEB obligation	$ 493,051

The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2012 and the two preceding years are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended September 30	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
2010	$ 116,704	18%	270,148
2011	135,756	17%	383,192
2012	134,082	18%	493,051

c -- Schedule of Funding Progress at September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	UAAL (1)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	Percentage of UAAL to Covered Payroll
$ --	1,499,465	1,499,465	0%	668,679	224.2%

(1) UAAL - Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability

Actuarial valuations for OPEB plans involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. These actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revisions as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as RSI, presents multiyear information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits over time.

d -- Actuarial methods and assumptions

Projections of benefits are based on the plan in place at the time of the valuation and include the type of benefits provided at the valuation date and the cost sharing pattern between the employer and plan members at that time. The actuarial calculations of the OPEB plan reflect a long-term perspective and utilize actuarial methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.

8 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS, continued
e -- Funding Policy

The actuarial cost method and significant assumptions underlying the actuarial calculation are as follows:

	OPEB
Actuarial Valuation Date	October 1, 2010
Actuarial Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization Method	Level Percentage Open
Remaining Amortization Period	30 years
Asset Valuation Method	N/A
Investment Rate of Return	4.21%
Inflation Rate	N/A
Salary Increase	None
Payroll Increase	None
Health Care Cost Trend Rate	9.0% in 2011, decreasing 1.0% per year for five years to an ultimate trend of 5.0% in 2015

9 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The City has derivatives in two hedging programs: Energy Risk Management Program and Variable Rate Debt Management Program.

The City implemented Statement 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments,* in fiscal year 2010, which addresses the recognition, measurement, and disclosure related to derivative instruments. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 53, the City is required to report the fair value of all derivative instruments on the statement of net assets. In addition, GASB Statement No. 53 requires that all derivatives be categorized into two basis types – (1) hedging derivative instruments and (2) investment derivative instruments. Hedging derivative instruments significantly reduce an identified financial risk by substantially offsetting changes in cash flows or fair values of an associated hedgeable item. Investment derivative instruments are entered into primarily for income or profit purposes or they are derivative instruments that do not meet the criteria of an effective hedging derivative instrument. Changes in fair value of hedging derivative instruments are deferred on the statement of net assets, and changes in fair value of investment derivative instruments are recognized as gains or losses on the statement of activities.

a -- Energy Risk Management Program

In an effort to mitigate the financial and market risk associated with the purchase of natural gas, energy, and congestion price volatility, Austin Energy has established a Risk Management Program. This program was authorized by the Austin City Council and is led by the Risk Oversight Committee. Under this program, Austin Energy enters into futures contracts, options, swaps and congestion rights for the purpose of reducing exposure to natural gas, energy and congestion price risk. Use of these types of instruments for the purpose of reducing exposure to price risk is performed as a hedging activity. These contracts may be settled in cash or delivery of certain commodities. Austin Energy typically settles these contracts in cash.

Hedging Derivative Instruments

Natural Gas Derivatives
Austin Energy purchases financial contracts on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) to provide a hedge against the physical delivery price of natural gas from its various hubs. Austin Energy enters into basis swaps to protect delivery price differences between Henry Hub and its natural gas delivery points, Western Area Hub Association (WAHA), Katy, and the Houston Ship Channel (HSC).

The fair value of futures, swaps, and basis swap contracts is determined using the NYMEX closing settlement prices as of the last day of the reporting period. The fair value is calculated by deriving the difference between the closing futures price on the last day of the reporting period and purchase price at the time the positions were established. The fair value of the options are calculated using the Black/Scholes valuation method utilizing implied volatility based on the NYMEX closing settlement prices of the options as of the last day of the reporting period, risk free interest rate, time to maturity, and the NYMEX forward price of the underlier as of the last day of the reporting period.

9 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS, continued
a -- Energy Risk Management Program, continued

Premiums paid for options are deferred until the contract is settled. As of September 30, 2012, $4.6 million in premiums was deferred. As of September 30, 2012, the fair value of Austin Energy's futures, options, swaps and congestion rights, was an unrealized loss of $71.1 million, of which $79.7 million is reported as derivative instruments in liabilities and $8.6 million is reported as derivative instruments in assets. The fair values of these derivative instruments are deferred until future periods on the balance sheet using deferred outflows and deferred inflows.

Congestion Revenue Rights Derivatives
Preassigned Congestion Revenue Rights (PCRRs) and Congestion Revenue Rights (CRRs) function as financial hedges against the cost of resolving congestion in the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) market. These instruments allow Austin Energy to hedge expected future congestion that may arise during a certain period. CRRs are purchased at auction, annually and monthly at market value. Municipally owned utilities are granted the right to purchase PCRRs annually at 10-20% of the cost of CRRs. The instruments exhibit all three characteristics - settlement, leverage, and net settlement - to classify them as derivative instruments.

As of September 30, 2012, PCRRs had a fair value of $2.24 million and CRRs had a fair value of $3.27 million and are reported as derivative instruments. The market value for CRRs and PCRRs is calculated using the implied market value (the difference between future proxy sink price and source price) multiplied by the number of open positions. The difference in the prices represents what the expected cost of congestion will be for that given point in time.

On September 30, 2012, Austin Energy had the following outstanding hedging derivative instruments (in thousands):

			Fair Value at September 30, 2012				
Type of Transaction	Reference Index	Maturity Dates	Notional Volumes		Fair Value	Change in Fair Value	Premiums Deferred
Long OTC Call Options	Henry Hub	Oct 2012 - Dec 2015	9,180,523	(1)	$ 1,151	(623)	8,083
Long OTC Put Options	Henry Hub	Oct 2012 - Sep 2013	5,470,000	(1)	361	361	--
Long Options	Henry Hub	Apr 2013 - Oct 2013	2,140,000	(1)	155	(322)	--
Long Basis Swaps	WAHA	Oct 2012 - Dec 2013	2,285,000	(1)	1,178	133	--
Short Futures	Henry Hub	Oct 2012 - July 2013	(382,500)	(1)	292	292	--
N/A Congestion Righ	ICE (2)	Oct 2012 - Dec 2013	14,615,211	(3)	5,508	2,395	--
		Derivative instruments (assets)			8,645	2,236	8,083
Short OTC Call Options	Henry Hub	Apr 2016 - Oct 2016	(1,050,000)	(1)	(631)	(631)	--
Short OTC Put Options	Henry Hub	Oct 2012 - Sep 2015	(11,015,000)	(1)	(23,980)	(6,409)	(3,482)
Long Futures	Henry Hub	Oct 2012 - July 2013	765,000	(1)	(2,285)	(1,016)	--
Short Options	Henry Hub	Apr 2013 - Oct 2013	(2,140,000)	(1)	(6,905)	(1,552)	--
Long OTC Swaps	Henry Hub	Oct 2012 - Dec 2016	49,277,500	(1)	(45,907)	(28,143)	--
		Derivative instruments (liabilities)			(79,708)	(37,751)	(3,482)
			Total		$ (71,063)	(35,515)	4,601

(1) Volume in MMBTUs
(2) IntercontinentalExchange
(3) Volume in MWHs

Austin Energy routinely purchases derivative instruments. The outstanding hedging derivative instruments were purchased at various dates.

The realized gains and losses related to the hedging activity derivative instruments are netted to fuel expense in the period realized.

Risks

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk of loss due to a counterparty defaulting on its obligations. Austin Energy's fuel derivative contracts expose Austin Energy to custodial credit risk on Exchange Traded derivative positions. In the event of default or nonperformance by brokers or the exchange, Austin Energy's operations will not be materially affected. However, Austin Energy does not expect the brokerages to fail to meet their obligations given their high credit ratings and the strict and deep credit requirements upheld by NYMEX, which these brokerage houses are members. At September 30, 2012, the brokerages had credit ratings of AA- and A-.

9 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS, continued
a -- Energy Risk Management Program, continued

The over-the-counter agreements expose Austin Energy to credit risk. In the event of default Austin Energy's operations will not be materially affected. However, Austin Energy does not expect the counterparties to fail to meet their obligations given their high credit rating. At September 30, 2012, the two counterparties had credit ratings of A+ and A-. The contractual provisions under the ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) agreement applied to these contracts include collateral provisions. At September 30, 2012 no collateral was required under these provisions.

The congestion rights expose Austin Energy to custodial credit risk in the event of default or nonperformance by ERCOT. In the event of default of nonperformance, Austin Energy's operations will not be materially affected. However, Austin Energy does not expect ERCOT to fail in meeting their obligations as they are a regulatory entity of the State of Texas.

Termination Risk. Termination risk is the risk that a derivative will terminate prior to its scheduled maturity due to a contractual event. Contractual events include illegality, tax and credit events upon merger and other events. Termination risk for exchange-traded instruments is greatly reduced by the strict rules and guidelines set up by the exchange, which is governed by the Commodity Futures Trade Commission. Austin Energy's exposure to termination risk for over-the counter agreements is minimal due to the high credit rating of the counterparties and the contractual provisions under the ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) agreement applied to these contracts. Termination risk is associated with all of Austin Energy's derivatives up to the fair value of the instrument.

Netting Arrangements. Austin Energy enters into netting arrangements whenever it has entered into more than one derivative instrument transaction with a counterparty. Under the terms of these arrangements, should one party become insolvent or otherwise default on its obligations, close-out netting provisions permit the non-defaulting party to accelerate and terminate all outstanding transactions and net the transactions' fair values so that a single sum will be owed by or owed to the non-defaulting party.

Basis Risk. Austin Energy is exposed to basis risk on its fuel hedges because the expected commodity purchases being hedged will price based on a delivery point (WAHA/Katy/HSC) different than that at which the financial hedging contracts are expected to settle NYMEX (Henry Hub). As of September 30, 2012, the NYMEX price was $3.023 per MMBTU, the WAHA Hub price was $2.79 per MMBTU, Katy was $2.87 per MMBTU, and the HSC Hub price was $2.97 per MMBTU.

Investment Derivative Instruments

On September 30, 2012, Austin Energy had the following closed out investment derivative instruments (in thousands):

		Fair Value at September 30, 2012			
Type of Transaction	**Reference Index**	**Maturity Dates**	**Volumes in MMBTU**	**Fair Value**	**Change in Fair Value**
Long OTC Call Options	Henry Hub	Oct 2012 - Oct 2013	5,660,000	$ 493	(608)
Short OTC Call Options	Henry Hub	Oct 2012 - Oct 2013	(5,660,000)	(493)	608
Long OTC Swaps	Henry Hub	Dec 2015 - Dec 2015	155,000	72	72
Short OTC Swaps	Henry Hub	Dec 2015 - Dec 2015	(155,000)	(63)	(63)
Long Futures	Henry Hub	Aug 2013 - Oct 2013	230,000	(1,148)	(210)
Short Futures	Henry Hub	Aug 2013 - Oct 2013	(230,000)	1,079	210
				$ (60)	9

At September 30, 2012, Austin Energy recorded an unrealized gain of $8 thousand on outstanding emission investment instruments.

In fiscal year 2012 Austin Energy sold Preassigned Congestion Revenue Rights (PCRRs) and recorded a gain of $1.54 million. However, this gain was deferred under the accounting requirements for regulated operations. At September 30, 2012, $948 thousand remained deferred.

Risks

As of September 30, 2012, Austin Energy was not exposed to credit, interest, or foreign currency risk on its investment derivative instruments.

9 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS, continued
b -- Variable Rate Debt Management Program

Hedging Derivative Instruments

The intention of the City's swap portfolio is to change variable interest rate bonds to synthetically fixed rate bonds. As a means to lower its borrowing costs when compared against fixed rate bonds at the time of issuance, the City executed pay-fixed, receive-variable swaps in connection with its issuance of variable rate bonds.

As of September 30, 2012, the City has 3 outstanding swap transactions with initial and outstanding notional amounts totaling $602.1 million and $503.6 million, respectively. The mark-to-market or fair value for each swap is estimated using the zero-coupon method. This method calculates the future payments required by the swap, assuming that the current forward rates implied by the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) swap yield curve are the market's best estimate of future spot interest rates. These payments are then discounted using the spot rates implied by the current yield curve for a hypothetical zero-coupon rate bond due on the date of each future net settlement on the swaps.

On September 30, 2012, the City had the following outstanding interest rate swap hedging derivative instruments (in thousands):

Item	Related Variable Rate Bonds	Terms	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Notional Amount	Fair Value
Business-Type Activities - Hedging derivatives:						
WW2	Water & Wastewater Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2008	Pay 3.600%, receive SIFMA swap index	5/15/2008	5/15/2031	$ 154,360	(26,424)
AIR1	Airport System Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005	Pay 4.051%, receive 71% of LIBOR	8/17/2005	11/15/2025	236,300	(52,418)
HOT1	Hotel Occupancy Tax Subordinate Lien Variable Rate Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2008	Pay 3.251%, receive 67% of LIBOR	8/14/2008	11/15/2029	112,960	(20,368)
					$ 503,620	(99,210)

All swaps are pay-fixed interest rate swaps. All were entered into with the objective of hedging changes in the cash flows on the related variable rate debt.

The fair value of the City's interest rate swap hedging derivative instruments is reported as derivative instruments in liabilities with an offsetting adjustment to deferred outflow of resources. The table below provides for the fair value and changes in fair value of the City's interest rate swap agreements as of September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

		Fair Value and Classification as of September 30, 2012		Change in fair value for the year ended September 30, 2012	
Item	Outstanding Notional Amount	Amount	Classification	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Business-Type Activities:					
Hedging derivative instruments (cash flow hedges):					
WW2	$ 154,360	(26,424)	Non-current liability	(4,088)	--
AIR1	236,300	(52,418)	Non-current liability	(1,402)	--
HOT1	112,960	(20,368)	Non-current liability	(1,189)	--
	$ 503,620	(99,210)		(6,679)	--

Due to the continued low interest rate levels during fiscal year 2012, the City's interest rate swap hedging derivative instruments had negative fair values as of September 30, 2012. The fair value takes into consideration the prevailing interest rate environment, the specific terms and conditions of a given transaction, and any upfront payments that may have been received.

9 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS, continued
b -- Variable Rate Debt Management Program, continued

As of September 30, 2012, the City had refunded Austin Water Utility's variable rate debt associated with the previously reported pay-fixed, receive-variable swap WWW1. Accordingly, the accumulated changes in the fair value of the swap that were reported as a deferred outflow of resources of $(16,280,216) at September 30, 2011, and the decrease in the fair value of the swap in fiscal year 2012 of $(199,784), that totaled $(16,480,000), was paid as a termination payment, and included in the net carrying amount of the refunded bonds.

Risks

Credit risk. As of September 30, 2012, the City was not exposed to credit risk on any of its outstanding swap agreements because each swap had a negative fair value. However, should interest rates changes and the fair value of a swap become positive, the City would be exposed to credit risk in the amount of the swap's fair value. The City will be exposed to interest rate risk only if the counterparty to the swap defaults or if the swap is terminated.

The counterparty credit ratings for the City's interest rate swap hedging derivative instruments at September 30, 2012 are included in the table below:

			Counterparty Ratings		
Item	**Related Variable Rate Bonds**	**Counterparty**	**Moody's Investors Service, Inc**	**Standard & Poor's**	**Fitch, Inc**
Business-Type Activities:					
WW2	Water & Wastewater Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2008	Goldman Sachs Bank USA	A2	A-	A
AIR1	Airport System Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005	Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc.	Baa1	A-	A
HOT1	Hotel Occupancy Tax Subordinate Lien Variable Rate Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2008	Morgan Keegan Financial Products	A2	A+	A+

Swap agreements for all three swaps contain collateral agreements with the counterparties. These swap agreements require collateralization of the fair value of the swap should the counterparty's credit rating fall below the applicable thresholds in the agreements. For Swap AIR1, the City purchased swap insurance to mitigate the need to post collateral as long as the insurer, Financial Security Assurance, maintains a credit rating above A2/A by Moody's/S&P. For Swap HOT1, the credit support provider of MKFP is Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch (DBAG). This swap requires collateralization of the fair value of the swap should DBAG's credit rating fall below the applicable thresholds in the agreement.

9 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS, continued
b -- Variable Rate Debt Management Program, continued

Swap payments and associated debt. The net cash flows for the City's interest rate swap hedging derivative instruments for the year ended September 30, 2012 are included in the table below (in thousands):

Item	Related Variable Rate Bonds		Counterparty Swap Interest Pay	Receive	Net	Interest to Bondholders	Net Interest Payments
Business-Type Activities:							
WW2	Water & Wastewater Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2008	$	(5,595)	237	(5,358)	(215)	(5,573)
AIR1	Airport System Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005		(9,753)	433	(9,320)	(567)	(9,887)
HOT1	Hotel Occupancy Tax Subordinate Lien Variable Rate Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2008		(3,676)	191	(3,485)	(211)	(3,696)
		$	(19,024)	861	(18,163)	(993)	(19,156)

Basis and interest rate risk. Basis risk is the risk that the interest rate paid by the City on underlying variable rate bonds to bondholders temporarily differs from the variable swap rate received from the applicable counterparty. The City does not bear basis risk on Swap WW2. At September 30, 2012, the City bears basis risk on the three remaining swaps. These swaps have basis risk since the City receives a percentage of LIBOR to offset the actual variable rate the City pays on the related bonds. The City is exposed to basis risk should the floating rate that it receives on a swap drop below the actual variable rate the City pays on the bonds. Depending on the magnitude and duration of any basis risk shortfall, the expected cost of the basis risk may vary.

The City will be exposed to interest rate risk only if the counterparty to the swap defaults or if the swap is terminated.

Tax risk. Tax risk is a specific type of basis risk. Tax risk is a permanent mismatch between the interest rate paid on the City's underlying variable rate bonds and the rate received on the swap caused by a reduction or elimination in the benefits of the tax exemption for municipal bonds, e.g. a tax cut that results in an increase in the ratio of tax-exempt to taxable yields. The City is receiving 71% of LIBOR on AIR1, and 67% of LIBOR on Swap HOT1 and would experience a shortfall relative to the rate paid on its bonds if marginal income tax rates decrease relative to expected levels, thus increasing the overall cost of its synthetic fixed rate debt.

Termination risk. The City or the counterparties may terminate any of the swaps if the other party falls to perform under the terms of the respective contracts. If any of the swaps are terminated, the associated variable rate bonds would no longer be hedged to a fixed rate. If at the time of termination the swap has a negative fair value, the City would be liable to the counterparty for a payment equal to the swap's fair value. The additional termination events in the agreement are limited to credit related events only and the ratings triggers are substantially below the current credit rating of the City. Additionally, the City purchased swap insurance on the Swap AIR1 to further reduce the possibility of termination risk.

Rollover risk. The City is exposed to rollover risk on hedging derivative instruments that are hedges of debt that mature or may be terminated prior to the maturity of the hedged debt. When these hedging derivative instruments terminate, the City will be re-exposed to the risks being hedged by the hedging derivative instrument. The City is currently not exposed to rollover risk on its hedging derivative instruments.

Investment Derivative Instruments

At September 30, 2012, the City did not have any investment derivative instruments related to interest rate swaps.

9 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS, continued
c -- Swap Payments and Associated Debt

As of September 30, 2012, debt service requirement of the City's variable rate debt and net swap payments, assuming current interest rates remain the same, for their term are as follows (as rates vary, variable rate bond interest payments and net swap payments will vary):

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Variable-Rate Bonds (in thousands) Principal	Interest	Interest Rate Swaps, Net	Total Interest
2013	$ 17,485	171	18,107	18,278
2014	42,825	160	16,876	17,036
2015	30,520	148	15,485	15,633
2016	23,820	139	14,540	14,679
2017	12,255	133	14,006	14,139
2018-2022	131,780	537	57,016	57,553
2023-2027	168,090	237	25,315	25,552
2028-2031	76,845	39	5,106	5,145
Total	$ 503,620	1,564	166,451	168,015

10 – DEFICITS IN FUND BALANCES AND NET ASSETS

At September 30, 2012, the following funds reported deficits in fund balances/net assets (in thousands). Management intends to recover these deficits through future operating revenues, transfers, or debt issues.

Nonmajor Governmental	Deficit
Special Revenue Funds:	
Municipal Court Traffic Safety	$ 109
One Texas Center	65
Rutherford Lane Facility	935
Capital Projects Funds:	
Street & traffic signals	8
Parks and recreation facilities	288
Libraries	17
Radio Trunking	47
Transportation	1,586
Cultural Facilities	211
Affordable Housing	902
Central Library	505
Mobility	9,564
Planning & development improvements	1
TPSD general improvements	2,050
Health projects	38
Build Austin	407
Park improvements	1,231
Police and courts	9,137
Capital Reserve	810
Public Works	2,361
Watershed Protection	670
City Hall, plaza, parking garage	7,055
Conservation Land	15
Nonmajor Enterprise	
Austin Resource Recovery	13,085

11 – INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund receivables, payables, and advances at September 30, 2012, are as follows (in thousands):

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount Current	Amount Advances
Governmental funds:			
General Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	$ 226	--
Nonmajor governmental funds	General Fund	11	--
	Nonmajor governmental funds	44,931	--
	Austin Water Utility	--	2,761
	Nonmajor enterprise funds	--	16
Internal Service funds	Nonmajor governmental funds	11	179
Enterprise funds:			
Austin Energy	General Fund	185	1,630
	Nonmajor governmental funds	--	268
	Austin Water Utility (restricted)	--	22,723
	Airport	141	1,260
	Nonmajor enterprise funds	320	997
	Internal service funds	148	167
Airport (restricted)	Nonmajor governmental funds	--	85
Nonmajor enterprise funds	Nonmajor governmental funds	--	370
	Nonmajor enterprise funds	210	--
Fiduciary funds:			
Private Purpose	Private Purpose	25	--
		$ 46,208	30,456

Interfund receivables, payables, and advances reflect loans between funds. Of the above current amount, $16.6 million is an interfund loan from the Fiscal Surety Fund, a special revenue fund, to other special revenue funds (primarily grant funds) to cover deficit pooled investments and cash. The above current amount also includes $28.3 million in interfund loans between capital project funds to cover deficit pooled investments and cash.

Interfund transfers during fiscal year 2012 were as follows (in thousands):

	Transfers In						
Transfers Out	General	Nonmajor Governmental	Austin Energy	Austin Water Utility	Nonmajor Enterprise	Internal Service	Total
General	$ --	17,223	--	--	2,538	--	19,761
Nonmajor governmental	--	8,366	319	--	44,004	4,388	57,077
Austin Energy	105,428	--	--	--	--	--	105,428
Austin Water Utility	36,840	287	--	110	--	--	37,237
Airport	--	--	--	6,395	--	--	6,395
Nonmajor enterprise	1,940	2,356	--	--	22	--	4,318
Internal Service	--	6,328	--	--	82	--	6,410
Total transfers out	$ 144,208	34,560	319	6,505	46,646	4,388	236,626

Interfund transfers are authorized through City Council approval. Significant transfers include Austin Energy and Austin Water Utility transfers to the General Fund, which are comparable to a return on investment to owners, and the transfer of hotel occupancy and vehicle rental tax collections from the Hotel-Motel Occupancy Tax and the Vehicle Rental Tax Funds to the Convention Center Fund.

12 – SELECTED REVENUES
a -- Major Enterprise Funds

Austin Energy and Austin Water Utility
The Texas Public Utility Commission (PUC) has jurisdiction over electric utility wholesale transmission rates. On June 9, 2006, the PUC approved the City's most recent wholesale transmission rate of $1.002466/KW. Transmission revenues totaled approximately $63.4 million in 2012. The City Council has jurisdiction over all other electric utility rates and over all water and wastewater utility rates and other services. The Council determines electric utility and water and wastewater utility rates based on the cost of operations and a debt service coverage approach.

Under a bill passed by the Texas Legislature in 1999, municipally-owned electric utilities such as the City's utility system have the option of offering retail competition after January 1, 2002. As of September 30, 2012, City management has elected not to enter the retail market, as allowed by state law.

Electric rates include a fixed rate and a fuel recovery cost-adjustment factor that allows for recovery of coal, gas, purchased power, and other fuel costs. If actual fuel costs differ from amounts billed to customers, then deferred or unbilled revenues are recorded by Austin Energy. Any over- or under-collections are applied to the cost-adjustment factor. The fuel factor is reviewed annually on a calendar year basis or when over- or under-recovery is more than 10% of expected fuel costs.

Airport
The City has entered into certain lease agreements as the lessor for concessions at the Airport. These lease agreements qualify as operating leases for accounting purposes. In the fiscal year 2012, the Airport fund revenues included minimum concession guarantees of $9,871,811.

The following is a schedule by year of minimum future rentals on noncancelable operating leases with remaining terms of up to ten years for the Airport Fund as of September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Enterprise Airport Lease Receipts
2013	$ 14,160
2014	10,303
2015	2,851
2016	2,374
2017	1,547
2018-2022	233
Totals	$ 31,468

Projection of minimum future rentals for the Austin-Bergstrom Landhost Enterprises, Inc. is based on the current adjusted minimum rent for the period May 1, 2010 through April 30, 2015. The minimum rent is adjusted every five years commensurate with the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) – Urban Wage Earners and Clerical workers, U.S. Owner Average, published by the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics over the five-year period.

13 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
a -- Fayette Power Project

Austin Energy's coal-fired electric generating units are located at the Fayette Power Project (FPP) and operate pursuant to a participation agreement with LCRA. Austin Energy has an undivided 50 percent interest in Units 1 and 2, and LCRA wholly owns Unit 3. A management committee of four members governs FPP; each participant administratively appoints two members. As managing partner, LCRA is responsible for the operation of the project and appoints project management.

Austin Energy's investment is financed through operations, revenue bonds, or commercial paper, which are repaid by Austin Energy (see Note 6), and its pro-rata share of operations is recorded as if wholly owned. Austin Energy's pro-rata interest in FPP was $32.7 million as of September 30, 2012. The increase in the pro-rata interest from 2011 is primarily due to an increase in coal inventory and a reduction in liabilities. The pro-rata interest in the FPP is calculated pursuant to the participation agreement and is reported in various assets and liability accounts within the City's financial statements. The original cost of Austin Energy's share of FPP's generation and transmission facilities is recorded in the utility plant accounts of the City in accordance with its accounting policies.

13 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES, continued
b -- South Texas Project

Austin Energy is one of three participants in the South Texas Project (STP), which consists of two 1,250-megawatt nuclear generating units in Matagorda County, Texas. The other participants in the STP are NRG South Texas LP and City Public Service of San Antonio. In-service dates for STP were August 1988 for Unit 1 and June 1989 for Unit 2. Austin Energy's 16 percent ownership in the STP represents 400 megawatts of plant capacity. At September 30, 2012, Austin Energy's investment in the STP was approximately $423 million, net of accumulated depreciation.

Effective November 17, 1997, the participation agreement among the owners of STP was amended and restated, and the STP Nuclear Operating Company (STPNOC), a Texas non-profit non-member corporation created by the participants, assumed responsibility as the licensed operator of STP. The participants share costs in proportion to ownership interests, including all liabilities and expenses of STPNOC. Each participant is responsible for its STP funding. The City's portion is financed through operations, revenue bonds, or commercial paper, which are repaid by Austin Energy (see Note 6). In addition, each participant has the obligation to finance any deficits that may occur.

Each participant appoints one member to the board of directors of STPNOC, as well as one other member to the management committee. A member of the management committee may serve on the board of directors in the absence of a board member. The City's portion of STP is classified as plant in service, construction in progress, and nuclear fuel inventory. Nuclear fuel includes fuel in the reactor as well as nuclear fuel in process.

STP requested a 20 year license renewal for units 1 & 2 with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The NRC decided to stop all licensing activities that rely on the Waste Confidence Decision and Rule until burial waste issues are resolved.

c -- South Texas Project Decommissioning

Austin Energy began collecting in rates and accumulating funds for decommissioning STP in 1989 in an external trust. The Decommissioning Trust assets are reported as restricted investments held by trustee. The related liability is reported as a decommissioning liability payable. Excess or unfunded liabilities related to decommissioning STP will be adjusted in future rates so that there are sufficient funds in place to pay for decommissioning. At September 30, 2012, the trust's assets were in excess of the estimated liability by $21.4 million which is reported as part of deferred revenue and other liabilities (in thousands):

Decommissioning trust assets	$ 178,191
Pro rata decommissioning liability	(156,747)
	$ 21,444

STP is subject to regulation by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The NRC requires that each holder of a nuclear plant-operating license submit a certificate of financial assurance to the NRC for plant decommissioning every two years or upon transfer of ownership. The certificate provides reasonable assurance that sufficient funds are being accumulated to provide the minimum requirement for decommissioning mandated by the NRC. The most recent annual calculation of financial assurance filed on December 31, 2010 showed that the trust assets exceeded the minimum required assurance by $29.2 million.

d -- Purchased Power

Austin Energy has commitments totaling $4.4 billion to purchase energy and capacity through purchase power agreements. This amount includes provisions for wind power through 2037, landfill power through 2020, biomass through 2032, and solar through 2036.

e -- Decommissioning and Environmental/Pollution Remediation Contingencies

Austin Energy may incur costs for environmental/pollution remediation of certain sites including the Holly, Fayette, and Seaholm Power Plants. The financial statements include a liability of approximately $15.7 million at September 30, 2012. Austin Energy anticipates payment of these costs in 2013 and future years. The amount is based on 2012 cost estimates to perform remediation and decommissioning. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

Austin Water Utility closed the Green Water Treatment Plant (GWTP) on September 23, 2008. The total decommissioning cost to close the GWTP was $10.6 million. Plant decommissioning reached final completion in fiscal year 2012.

13 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES, continued
e -- Decommissioning and Environmental/Pollution Remediation Contingencies, continued

Austin Resource Recovery may incur costs for environmental remediation of certain sites outside of the City's landfill site. The financial statements include a liability of approximately $10 million at September 30, 2012 for sites related to Harold Court, Rosewood and Loop 360. Austin Resource Recovery anticipates payment of these costs in 2012 and future years. The amount is based on 2012 cost estimates to perform remediation. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

f -- Texas Water Development Board

In November 2009, the City delivered $31,815,000 of initial Water and Wastewater System Revenue Bonds, Series 2010 as a private placement with the TWDB. This zero-interest issuance is part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. As part of that program, the initial bonds, in $5,000 increments, are replaced with definitive bonds as the City requests reimbursement for expenditures related to the approved project: green infrastructure improvements at the Hornsby Bend Biosolids Management plant. The City recognizes a liability once the definitive bonds have been issued. The remaining commitment will be recognized as future definitive bonds are issued. At year end, the liability recognized by the Water and Wastewater System Revenue Bonds, Series 2010 and the remaining commitment are as follows (in thousands):

Total bonds authorized	$ 31,815
Definitive bonds issued to date	(30,365)
Remaining commitment	$ 1,450

The City intends to issue definitive bonds for the remaining commitment. If the full amount of bonds authorized is not converted to definitive bonds, the TWDB and the City would agree to cancel any remaining initial bonds authorized but not converted. The City's liability in the financial statements represents the amount of definitive bonds outstanding.

g -- Arbitrage Rebate Payable

The City's arbitrage consultant has determined that the City has not earned interest revenue on unused bond proceeds in excess of amounts allowed by applicable Federal regulations. Therefore, the City will not be required to rebate any amounts to the federal government. There are no estimated payables at September 30, 2012.

h -- Federal and State Financial Assistance Programs

The City participates in a number of federally assisted and state grant programs, financed primarily by the U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Department, U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS) Department, and U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). The City's programs are subject to program compliance audits by the granting agencies. Management believes that no material liability will arise from any such audits.

i -- Capital Improvement Plan

As required by charter, the City has a *Capital Improvements Program* plan (capital budget) covering a five-year period which details anticipated spending for projects in the upcoming and future years. The City's 2012 Capital Budget has substantial contractual commitments relating to its capital improvement plan.

The key projects in progress include improvements to and development of the electric system, water and wastewater systems, airport, transportation infrastructure, public recreation and culture activities, and urban growth management activities. Remaining commitments represent current unspent budget and future costs required to complete projects.

13 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES, continued

i -- Capital Improvement Plan, continued

Project (in thousands)	Remaining Commitment
Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 75,807
Public safety	12,820
Transportation	154,826
Public health	874
Public recreation and culture	149,708
Urban growth management	144,290
Business-type activities:	
Electric	241,870
Water	592,718
Wastewater	438,748
Airport	77,928
Convention	4,359
Environmental and health services	16,347
Urban growth management	76,272
Total	$ 1,986,567

j -- Encumbrances

The City utilizes encumbrances to track commitments against budget in governmental funds. The amount of outstanding encumbrances at September 30, 2012, is as follows:

	Encumbrances
General Fund	$ 5,157
Nonmajor governmental	
Special Revenue	3,496
Capital Projects	181,226
	$ 189,879

Significant encumbrances include reservations for the 2006 bond program ($38,980), the 2010 bond program (38,869) and the Waller Creek Tunnel project ($69,605).

k -- Landfill Closure and Postclosure Liability

State and federal regulations require the City to place a final cover on the City of Austin landfill site (located on FM 812) when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. Although closure and postclosure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, a portion of these future closure and postclosure care costs are reported as an operating expense in each period as incurred in the Austin Resource Recovery Fund, a nonmajor enterprise fund. Substantial closure occurred in fiscal year 2011. Drought conditions have delayed final closure, which is expected to occur in fiscal year 2013. While the landfill only reached 99.04% capacity, the City is no longer accepting waste. The amount of costs reported, based on landfill capacity of 100% as of September 30, 2012, is as follows (in thousands):

	Closure	Postclosure	Total
Total estimated costs	$ 14,584	11,185	25,769
% capacity used	100%	100%	100%
Cumulative liability accrued	14,584	11,185	25,769
Costs incurred	(13,736)	--	(13,736)
Closure and post-closure liability	$ 848	11,185	12,033

13 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES, continued
k -- Landfill Closure and Postclosure Liability

These amounts are based on the 2012 cost estimates to perform closure and postclosure care. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. State and federal laws require owners to demonstrate financial assurance for closure, postclosure, and/or corrective action. The City complies with the financial and public notice components of the local government financial test and government-guarantee of the test.

l -- Risk-Related Contingencies

The City uses internal service funds to account for risks related to health benefits, third-party liability, and workers' compensation. The funds are as follows:

Fund Name	Description
Employee Benefits	City employees and retirees may choose a self-insured PPO or HMO for health coverage. Approximately 30% of city employees and 37% of retirees use the HMO option; approximately 70% of city employees and 63% of retirees use the PPO option. Costs are charged to city funds through a charge per employee per pay period.
Liability Reserve	This self-insured program includes losses and claims related to liability for bodily injury, property damage, professional liability, and certain employment liability. Premiums are charged to other city funds each year based on historical costs.
Workers' Compensation	Premium charges for this self-insured program are assessed to other funds each year based on the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees per fund.

The City purchases stop-loss insurance for the City's PPO and HMO. This stop-loss insurance covers individual claims that exceed $500,000 per calendar year, up to a maximum of $5 million. In fiscal year 2012, two claims exceeded the stop-loss limit of $500,000; during fiscal year 2011, six claims exceeded the stop-loss limit of $500,000, and during fiscal year 2010, six claims exceeded the stop-loss limit of $500,000. City coverage is unlimited for lifetime benefits. The City does not purchase stop-loss insurance for workers' compensation claims.

The City is self-insured for much of its risk exposure; however, the City purchases commercial insurance coverage for loss or damage to real property, theft and other criminal acts committed by employees, and third party liability associated with the airport, owned aircraft, and electric utility operations. There have been no claims settlements in excess of the purchased insurance coverage for the last three years. The City also purchases insurance coverage through a program that provides workers' compensation, employer's liability, and third party liability coverage to contractors working on designated capital improvement project sites.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNRs). The City utilizes actuarial information and historical claim settlement trends to determine the claim liabilities for the Employee Benefits Fund and Workers' Compensation Fund. Claims liabilities for the Liability Reserve Fund are calculated based on an estimate of outstanding claims, which may differ from the actual amounts paid. Possible losses are estimated to range from $34.2 to $49.9 million. The City contributes amounts to an internal service fund based on an estimate of anticipated costs for claims each year.

Changes in the balances of claims liability are as follows (in thousands):

	Employee Benefits		Liability Reserve		Workers' Compensation	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Liability balances, beginning of year	$10,638	10,558	7,585	7,576	15,638	15,301
Claims and changes in estimates	8,348	7,386	803	4,289	6,608	3,810
Claim payments	(8,682)	(7,306)	(2,064)	(4,280)	(4,655)	(3,473)
Liability balances, end of year	$10,304	10,638	6,324	7,585	17,591	15,638

The Liability Reserve Fund claims liability balance at fiscal year end includes liabilities of $3.4 million discounted at 3.99% in 2012 and $5.0 million discounted at 4.47% in 2011.

13 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES, continued
m -- Redevelopment of Robert Mueller Municipal Airport

In December 2004, City Council approved a master development agreement with Catellus Development Group (Catellus) to develop approximately 700 acres at the former site of the City's municipal airport into a mixed-use urban village near downtown Austin. Catellus is currently developing and marketing the property. The Mueller Local Government Corporation (MLGC), created by the City for this development, issues debt to fund infrastructure such as streets, drainage facilities, public parks, and greenways, which are supported by taxes generated from this development.

In September 2006, the MLGC issued debt in the amount of $12 million. Proceeds of the debt have been used to reimburse the developer for eligible infrastructure such as streets, drainage, and parks. Debt service payments will be funded through an economic development grant from the City of Austin, and supported by sales tax proceeds from the development.

In October 2009, the MLGC issued debt in the amount of $15 million. Proceeds of the debt have been used to reimburse the developer for additional eligible infrastructure for the residential portion of the development. Debt service payments will be funded through an economic development grant from the City of Austin, and supported by property tax proceeds from the development.

The development contains over 1.15 million square feet of institutional Class A office space which hosts over 40 employers providing more than 3,600 jobs at Mueller. In addition, the development has more than 390,000 square feet of retail space. From the start of home sales in 2007, the community has been well received. As of September 30, 2012, approximately 925 single-family homes and 943 multi-family units were either complete or under construction. Catellus has also started the infrastructure for an additional 98 single-family homes, 274 multi-family units, and 125,000 square feet of retail space.

n -- No-Commitment Special Assessment Debt

In November 2011, the City issued $15,500,000 of Special Assessment Revenue Bonds, Senior Series 2011 related to the Whisper Valley Public Improvement District. These bonds are being used by the City pursuant to the Public Improvement District Act, Chapter 372, Texas Local Government Code, Ordinance No. 20111103-054 adopted by the City Council on November 3, 2011. The proceeds from the issue will be used as follows: payment of a portion of the costs of construction, acquisition, or purchase of certain water, wastewater and roadway public improvements for the benefit of Whisper Valley Public Improvement District; funding of a reserve fund; payment of a portion of the costs incidental to the organization of the District; funding of capitalized interest; and payment of the cost of issuance of the bonds. The bonds are special obligations of the City payable solely from the assessments levied against parcels within the Public Improvement District and other pledged funds held under the indenture. The bonds do not give rise to a charge against the general credit or taxing powers of the City. The City is acting as an agent for the property owners within the district in collecting the future assessments, forwarding collections to trustees, approving bond proceed disbursements, and initiating any future foreclosures. No assessments were levied in the year ended September 30, 3012. The aggregate principal outstanding and the balance of bond proceeds held by the trustee at September 30, 2012 are $15,500,000 and $13,735,785, respectively.

In November 2011, the City issued $2,860,000 of Special Assessment Revenue Bonds, Senior Series 2011 related to the Indian Hills Public Improvement District. These bonds are being used by the City pursuant to the Public Improvement District Act, Chapter 372, Texas Local Government Code, Ordinance No. 20111103-052 adopted by the City Council on November 3, 2011. The proceeds from the issue will be used as follows: payment of a portion of the costs of construction, acquisition, or purchase of certain water, wastewater and roadway public improvements for the benefit of Indian Hills Public Improvement District; funding of a reserve fund; payment of a portion of the costs incidental to the organization of the District; funding of capitalized interest; and payment of the cost of issuance of the bonds. The bonds are special obligations of the City payable solely from the assessments levied against parcels within the Public Improvement District and other pledged funds held under the indenture. The bonds do not give rise to a charge against the general credit or taxing powers of the City. The City is acting as an agent for the property owners within the district in collecting the future assessments, forwarding collections to trustees, approving bond proceed disbursements, and initiating any future foreclosures. No assessments were levied in the year ended September 30, 3012. The aggregate principal outstanding and the balance of bond proceeds held by the trustee at September 30, 2012 are $2,860,000 and $2,417,699, respectively.

o -- Other Commitments and Contingencies

The City is committed under various leases for building and office space, tracts of land and rights-of-way, and certain equipment. These leases are considered operating leases for accounting purposes. Lease expense for the year ended September 30, 2012 was $26.1 million. The City expects these leases to be replaced with similar leases in the ordinary course of business. Future minimum lease payments for these leases will remain approximately the same.

The City has entered into certain lease agreements to finance equipment for both governmental and business-type activities. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments at their inception date. Refer to Note 6 for the debt service requirements on these leases.

13 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES, continued
o -- Other Commitments and Contingencies, continued

The following summarizes capital assets recorded at September 30, 2012, under capital lease obligations (in thousands):

Capital Assets	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities Austin Energy
Building and improvements	$ --	1,405
Equipment	578	--
Accumulated depreciation	(513)	(351)
Net capital assets	$ 65	1,054

14 – LITIGATION

A number of claims and lawsuits against the City are pending with respect to various matters arising in the normal course of the City's operations. Legal counsel and city management are of the opinion that settlement of these claims and lawsuits will not have a material effect on the City's financial statements. The City has accrued liabilities in the Liability Reserve Fund for claims payable at September 30, 2012. These liabilities, reported in the government-wide statement of net assets, include amounts for claims and lawsuits settled subsequent to year-end.

15 – CONDUIT DEBT

The City has issued several series of housing revenue bonds to provide for low cost housing. These bonds are secured by the property financed and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying mortgage loans. The City has issued $115.2 million in various series of housing revenue bonds that have an outstanding balance of $108.4 million as of September 30, 2012.

Revenue bonds have been issued by various related entities to provide for facilities located at the international airport and convention center. These bonds are special limited obligations payable solely from and secured by a pledge of revenue to be received from agreements between the entities and various third parties. As of September 30, 2012, $336.5 million in revenue and revenue refunding bonds was outstanding that had an original issue value of $382.2 million.

The above bonds do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the City and accordingly have not been reported in the accompanying financial statements.

16 – SEGMENT INFORMATION – CONVENTION CENTER

The Convention Center provides event facilities and services to its customers.

Condensed Statement of Net Assets

ASSETS	
Current assets	$ 61,295
Advances to other funds	45
Capital assets	260,022
Other assets	14,042
Total assets	335,404
Deferred outflows of resources	20,368
LIABILITIES	
Due to other funds	320
Other current liabilities	17,703
Advances from other funds	997
Other noncurrent liabilities	238,846
Total liabilities	257,866
NET ASSETS	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	49,867
Restricted	19,586
Unrestricted	28,453
Total net assets	$ 97,906

16 – SEGMENT INFORMATION – CONVENTION CENTER, continued

Condensed statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets

OPERATING REVENUES	
User fees and rentals	$ 19,200
Total operating revenues	19,200
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Operating expenses before depreciation	37,617
Depreciation and amortization	9,028
Total operating expenses	46,645
Operating income (loss)	(27,445)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(12,597)
Capital contributions	34
Transfers	43,791
Change in net assets	3,783
Total net assets - beginning	94,123
Total net assets - ending	$ 97,906

Condensed statement cash flows

Net cash provided (used) by:	
Operating activities	$ (16,172)
Noncapital financing activities	43,470
Capital and related financing activities	(25,125)
Investing activities	(1,965)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	208
Cash and cash equivalents, October 1	49,847
Cash and cash equivalents, September 30	$ 50,055

17 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS
a -- General Obligation Bond Issue

In October 2012, the City issued $74,280,000 of Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2012A. The net proceeds of $78,980,000 (after issue costs, discounts, and premiums) from the issue will be used as follows: streets and signals ($44,700,000), watershed protection improvements ($5,000,000), parks and recreation ($9,640,000), cultural arts ($5,900,000), central library ($1,300,000), and facility improvements ($12,440,000). These bonds will be amortized serially on September 1 of each year from 2013 to 2032. Interest is payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing March 1, 2013. Total interest requirements for these bonds, at rates ranging from 3.0% to 5.0%, are $37,944,100.

In October 2012, the City issued $6,640,000 of Public Improvements Bonds, Taxable Series 2012B. The net proceeds of $6,650,000 (after issue costs, discounts, and premiums) from the issue will be used for affordable housing. These bonds will be amortized serially on September 1 of each year from 2013 to 2032. Interest is payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing March 1, 2013. Total interest requirements for these bonds, at rates ranging from 2.0% to 3.5%, are $2,201,098.

In October 2012, the City issued $24,645,000 of Certificates of Obligation, Series 2012. The net proceeds of $25,890,000 (after issue costs, discounts, and premiums) from this issue will be used as follows: Solid Waste Services Environmental Remediation ($1,830,000), Transportation Projects ($10,000,000), parks and recreation ($4,060,000), and Waller Creek Tunnel ($10,000,000). These certificates of obligation will be amortized serially on September 1 of each year from 2013 to 2037. Interest is payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing on March 1, 2013. Total interest requirements for these obligations, at rates ranging from 2.0% to 4.0%, are $10,111,213.

17 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS, continued
a -- General Obligation Bond Issue, continued

In October 2012, the City issued $27,135,000 of Public Property Finance Contractual Obligations, Series 2012. The net proceeds of $29,515,000 (after issue costs, discounts, and premiums) from this issue will be used as follows: water utility capital equipment ($1,210,000), wastewater utility capital equipment ($1,040,000), parks capital equipment ($865,000), police vehicles and equipment ($11,900,000), and solid waste services capital equipment ($14,500,000). These contractual obligations will be amortized serially on May 1 and November 1 of each year from 2013 to 2019. Interest is payable on May 1 and November 1 of each year, commencing May 1, 2013. Total interest requirements for these obligations, at rates ranging from 1.0% to 4.0%, are $3,748,758.

b -- Mueller Local Government Corporation Tax Increment Contract Revenue Bonds

In October 2012, the City issued $16,735,000 of Mueller Local Government Corporation Tax Increment Contract Revenue Bonds, Series 2012. The Mueller Local Government Corporation is a not-for-profit local government corporation acting on behalf of the City of Austin, Texas. Proceeds from the issue will be used to provide funds for certain public infrastructure improvements within the Reinvestment Zone Number Sixteen, City of Austin, Texas, a tax increment reinvestment zone created by the City. The debt service requirements on the bonds are $23,576,313, with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 3.4%. Interest payments are due March 1 and September 1 of each year from 2013 to 2032. Principal payments are due September 1 of each year from 2013 to 2032.

c -- Texas Water Development Board

As of February 11, 2013, the City has converted an additional $1,035,000 of initial bonds to definitive Water and Wastewater System Revenue Bonds, Series 2010 over three separate draw requests. With these issuances, the outstanding commitment with the TWDB in now reduced to $415,000.

d -- Electric Utility System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012A

In December 2012, the City issued $267,770,000 of Electric Utility System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012A. The net proceeds from the bond refunding were used to refund $181,555,000 of the City's outstanding tax-exempt commercial paper issued for the electric utility system and $127,800,000 of separate lien refunding bonds, series 2003. The debt service requirements on the refunding bonds are $488,264,319, with interest rates ranging from 2.5% to 5.0%. Interest payments are due May 15 and November 15 of each year from 2013 to 2040. Principal payments are due November 15 of each year from 2016 to 2040. An economic gain of $24,186,987 was recognized on this transaction. The change in net cash flows that resulted from the refunding was a decrease of $25,484,029. An accounting loss of $1,354,733, which will be deferred and amortized, was recorded on this refunding.

In December 2012, the City issued $107,715,000 of Electric Utility System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012B. The net proceeds from the bond refunding were used to refund $43,745,000 of the City's outstanding taxable commercial paper notes issued for the electric utility system; $24,135,000 of separate lien revenue refunding bonds, series 2002A; $3,500,000 of separate lien revenue refunding bonds, series 2006; $29,000,000 of separate lien revenue refunding bonds, series 2007; and $2,570,000 of separate lien revenue refunding bonds, series 2008. The debt service requirements on the refunding bonds are $138, 270,727, with interest rates ranging from 0.67% to 3.2%. Interest payments are due May 15 and November 15 of each year from 2013 to 2027. Principal payments are due November 15 of each year from 2015 to 2027. An economic loss of $1,193,260 was recognized on this transaction. The change in net cash flows that resulted from the refunding was an increase of $11,339,873. An accounting loss of $7,806,248, which will be deferred and amortized, was recorded on this refunding.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(In thousands)

General Fund	Actual	Adjustments (1) (2)	Actual-Budget Basis	Budget Original	Budget Final	Variance (3) Positive (Negative)
REVENUES						
Taxes	$ 448,537	99	448,636	437,261	437,261	11,375
Franchise fees	32,578	47	32,625	33,827	33,827	(1,202)
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	15,784	(1)	15,783	20,079	20,079	(4,296)
Licenses, permits and inspections	22,664	(3)	22,661	15,300	15,618	7,043
Charges for services/goods	44,147	2,188	46,335	43,540	43,540	2,795
Interest and other	4,414	(883)	3,531	3,645	3,645	(114)
Total revenues	568,124	1,447	569,571	553,652	553,970	15,601
EXPENDITURES						
General government						
Municipal Court	12,674	(6)	12,668	12,834	12,834	166
Public safety						
Police	265,016	(579)	264,437	267,580	267,580	3,143
Fire	132,832	(148)	132,684	131,199	131,264	(1,420)
Emergency Medical Services	50,096	(276)	49,820	49,781	49,781	(39)
Transportation, planning, and sustainability						
Transportation, planning, and sustainability	5	(5)	--	--	--	--
Public health:						
Health	41,991	729	42,720	41,553	42,693	(27)
Public recreation and culture						
Parks and Recreation	44,810	263	45,073	45,290	45,290	217
Austin Public Library	26,943	(143)	26,800	26,593	26,593	(207)
Urban growth management						
Neighborhood Planning and Zoning	21,933	(224)	21,709	21,181	22,255	546
Other Urban Growth Management	16,486	(1,528)	14,958	17,527	17,492	2,534
General city responsibilities (4)	83,875	(59,850)	24,025	23,737	23,737	(288)
Total expenditures	696,661	(61,767)	634,894	637,275	639,519	4,625
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(128,537)	63,214	(65,323)	(83,623)	(85,549)	20,226
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	144,208	18,066	162,274	161,215	163,193	(919)
Transfers out	(19,761)	(76,873)	(96,634)	(96,304)	(96,338)	(296)
Total other financing sources (uses)	124,447	(58,807)	65,640	64,911	66,855	(1,215)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	(4,090)	4,407	317	(18,712)	(18,694)	19,011
Fund balance at beginning of year	134,253	(13,226)	121,027	84,184	103,746	17,281
Fund balance at end of year	$ 130,163	(8,819)	121,344	65,472	85,052	36,292

(1) Includes adjustments to expenditures for current year encumbrances, payments against prior year encumbrances, accrued payroll, compensated absences, and amounts budgeted as operating transfers.
(2) Includes adjustments to revenues/transfers required for adjusted budget basis presentation.
(3) Variance is actual-budget basis to final budget.
(4) Actual expenditures include employee training costs and amounts budgeted as fund-level expenditures or operating transfers. Actual-budget basis expenditures include employee training costs, budgeted payroll accrual, and amounts budgeted as fund-level expenditures.

BUDGET BASIS REPORTING

a -- General

The City of Austin prepares its annual operating budget based on the modified accrual basis. Encumbrances constitute the equivalent of expenditures for budgetary purposes. In order to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results to the budget, the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -- Budget and Actual-Budget Basis for the General Fund presents the actual and actual-budget basis amounts in comparison with original and final budgets.

The General Fund, as reported in the financial statements is comprised of five separately budgeted funds: the General Fund, as budgeted by the City plus the Economic Incentives Reserve, New Central Library, Neighborhood Housing and Community Development, and Sustainability activities.

The General Fund budget includes other revenues and requirements, which are presented in the general city responsibilities category. The expenditure budget for these general city requirements includes the following: tuition reimbursement ($340,000), accrued payroll ($2,323,439), expenditures for workers' compensation ($5,391,885), liability reserve ($2,000,000), and public safety ($2,632,781).

b -- Budget Amendments

The original revenue budget of the General Fund was amended during the fiscal year 2012 to increase social services and planning and development review. The original expenditure budget of the General Fund was amended during fiscal year 2012 primarily for increased social services and planning and development review costs. The original and final budget is presented in the accompanying schedule.

c -- Reconciliation of GAAP Basis and Budget Basis Amounts

The primary differences between GAAP-basis and budget-basis reporting for the General Fund are the reporting of encumbrances and the reporting of certain transfers. General Fund accrued payroll is recorded at the department level on a GAAP basis and as an expenditure in the general city responsibilities activity on the budget basis. Adjustments necessary to convert the excess revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses on a GAAP basis to a budget basis for the activities comprising the General Fund are provided, as follows (in thousands):

	General Fund
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses - GAAP basis	$ (4,090)
Adjustments - increases (decreases) due to:	
Unbudgeted revenues	1,438
Net compensated absences accrual	(329)
Outstanding encumbrances established in current year	(5,157)
Payments against prior year encumbrances	3,132
Other	5,323
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses - budget basis	$ 317

RETIREMENT PLANS-TREND INFORMATION

Information pertaining to the latest actuarial valuation for each plan is as follows (in thousands):

Valuation Date, December 31	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	UAAL(1)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	Percentage of UAAL to Covered Payroll
City Employees						
2009	$ 1,672,470	2,330,937	658,467	71.8%	442,539	148.8%
2010	1,711,600	2,460,700	749,100	69.6%	438,900	170.7%
2011	1,790,900	2,723,800	932,900	65.7%	451,800	207.0%
Police Officers						
2009	518,112	733,635	215,523	70.6%	122,928	175.3%
2010	546,957	776,231	229,274	70.5%	127,732	179.5%
2011	553,702	815,259	261,557	67.9%	134,844	194.0%
Fire Fighters (2)						
2007	584,420	586,802	2,382	99.6%	76,556	3.1%
2009	589,261	664,185	74,924	88.7%	78,980	94.9%
2011	651,557	746,143	94,568	87.3%	76,700	123.3%

(1) UAAL – Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (Excess)
(2) The actuarial study for the Fire Fighters' plan is performed biannually.

Information on where to obtain financial statements and supplementary information for each plan can be found in Footnote 7.

OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS-TREND INFORMATION

Under GAAP, the City is required to have an actuarial valuation of its other post employment benefits program every other year. The Schedule of Funding Progress for other post employment benefits is as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Valuation Date, October 1	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	UAAL(1)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	Percentage of UAAL to Covered Payroll
2010	2008	$ --	1,134,864	1,134,864	0.0%	620,526	182.9%
2011	2010	--	1,404,692	1,404,692	0.0%	668,679	210.1%
2012	2010	--	1,499,465	1,499,465	0.0%	668,679	224.2%

(1) UAAL – Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (Excess)

Supplementary information for the OPEB plan can be found in Footnote 8.

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APPENDIX C

Forms of Bond Counsel's Opinions

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ANDREWS KURTH LLP
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____________, 2013

WE HAVE ACTED as Bond Counsel for the City of Austin, Texas (the "City"), in connection with an issue of bonds (the "Bonds") described as follows:

> CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2013A, dated October 1, 2013, in the aggregate principal amount of $43,250,000, maturing on September 1 in each year from 2014 through and including 2024. The Bonds are issuable in fully registered form only, in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, and bear interest, and may be transferred and exchanged as set out in the Bonds and in the ordinance (the "Ordinance") adopted by the City Council of the City authorizing their issuance.

WE HAVE ACTED as Bond Counsel for the sole purpose of rendering an opinion with respect to the legality and validity of the Bonds under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas and with respect to the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income under federal income tax law. In such capacity we have examined the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas; federal income tax law; and a transcript of certain certified proceedings pertaining to the issuance of the Bonds and the obligations that are being refunded (the "Refunded Obligations") with the proceeds of the Bonds, as described in the Ordinance. The transcript contains certified copies of certain proceedings of the City and Wilmington Trust, N.A. (the "Escrow Agent"); the report (the "Report") of The Arbitrage Group, Inc. (the "Verification Agent"), which verifies the sufficiency of the deposits made with the Escrow Agent for the defeasance of the Refunded Obligations and the mathematical accuracy of certain computations of the yield on the Bonds and the obligations acquired with the proceeds of the Bonds; certain certifications and representations and other material facts within the knowledge and control of the City, upon which we rely; and certain other customary documents and instruments authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Bonds and the firm banking and financial arrangements for the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Obligations. We have also examined executed Bond No. T-1.

WE HAVE NOT BEEN REQUESTED to examine, and have not investigated or verified, any original proceedings, records, data or other material, but have relied upon the transcript of certified proceedings. We have not assumed any responsibility with respect to the financial condition or capabilities of the City or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds. Our role in connection with the City's Official Statement prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Bonds has been limited as described therein.

BASED ON SUCH EXAMINATION, it is our opinion as follows:

(1) The transcript of certified proceedings evidences complete legal authority for the issuance of the Bonds in full compliance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas presently in effect; the Bonds constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the City enforceable in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof, except to the extent that the rights and remedies of the owners of the Bonds may be limited by laws heretofore or hereafter enacted relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions and the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases; and the Bonds have been authorized and delivered in accordance with law;

(2) The Bonds are payable, both as to principal and interest, from the receipts of an annual ad valorem tax levied, within the limits prescribed by law, upon taxable property located within the City, which taxes have been pledged irrevocably to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds; and

(3) The escrow agreement between the City and the Escrow Agent (the "Escrow Agreement") has been duly executed and delivered and constitutes a binding and enforceable agreement in accordance with its terms; the establishment of the Series 2013A Escrow Fund pursuant to the Escrow Agreement and the deposit made therein constitute the making of firm banking and financial arrangements for the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Obligations; in reliance upon the accuracy of the calculations contained in the Report, the Refunded Obligations, having been discharged and paid, are no longer outstanding and the lien on and pledge of ad valorem taxes and other revenues as set forth in the ordinances authorizing their issuance will be appropriately and legally defeased; the holders of the Refunded Obligations may obtain payment of the principal of and interest on the Refunded Obligations only out of the funds provided therefor now held in escrow for that purpose by the Escrow Agent pursuant to the terms of the Escrow Agreement; and, therefore, the Refunded Obligations are deemed to be fully paid and no longer outstanding, except for the purpose of being paid from the funds provided therefor in such Escrow Agreement.

ALSO BASED ON OUR EXAMINATION AS DESCRIBED ABOVE, it is our further opinion that, subject to the restrictions hereinafter described, interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes under existing law and is not subject to the alternative minimum tax on individuals or, except as hereinafter described, corporations. The opinion set forth in the first sentence of this paragraph is subject to the condition that the City comply with all requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order that interest thereon be, or continue to be, excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The City has covenanted in the Ordinance to comply with each such requirement.

Failure to comply with certain of such requirements may cause the inclusion of interest on the Bonds in gross income for federal income tax purposes to be retroactive to the date of issuance of the Bonds. The Code and the existing regulations, rulings and court decisions thereunder, upon which the foregoing opinions of Bond Counsel are based, are subject to change, which could prospectively or retroactively result in the inclusion of the interest on the Bonds in gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes.

INTEREST ON the Bonds owned by a corporation (other than an S corporation, a regulated investment company, a real estate investment trust (REIT), a real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC), or a financial asset securitization investment trust (FASIT)) will be included in such corporation's adjusted current earnings for purposes of calculating such corporation's alternative minimum taxable income. A corporation's alternative minimum taxable income is the basis on which the alternative minimum tax imposed by the Code is computed.

EXCEPT AS DESCRIBED ABOVE, we express no opinion as to any federal, state or local tax consequences resulting from the ownership of, receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, life insurance companies, property and casualty insurance companies, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, certain S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers who are deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations and individuals otherwise qualified for the earned income credit. Such prospective purchasers should consult their own tax advisors as to the consequences of investing in the Bonds.

OUR OPINIONS ARE BASED ON EXISTING LAW, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to our attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, our opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service; rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law that we deem relevant to such opinions and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above.

ANDREWS KURTH LLP
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____________, 2013

WE HAVE ACTED as Bond Counsel for the City of Austin, Texas (the "City"), in connection with an issue of bonds (the "Bonds") described as follows:

> CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT REFUNDING BONDS, TAXABLE SERIES 2013B, dated October 1, 2013, in the aggregate principal amount of $71,455,000, maturing on September 1 in each year from 2014 through and including 2020. The Bonds are issuable in fully registered form only, in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, and bear interest, and may be transferred and exchanged as set out in the Bonds and in the ordinance (the "Ordinance") adopted by the City Council of the City authorizing their issuance.

WE HAVE ACTED as Bond Counsel for the sole purpose of rendering an opinion with respect to the legality and validity of the Bonds under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas. In such capacity we have examined the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas and a transcript of certain certified proceedings pertaining to the issuance of the Bonds and the obligations that are being refunded (the "Refunded Obligations") with the proceeds of the Bonds, as described in the Ordinance. The transcript contains certified copies of certain proceedings of the City and Wilmington Trust, N.A. (the "Escrow Agent"); the report (the "Report") of The Arbitrage Group, Inc. (the "Verification Agent"), which verifies the sufficiency of the deposits made with the Escrow Agent for the defeasance of the Refunded Obligations and the mathematical accuracy of certain computations of the yield on the Bonds and the obligations acquired with the proceeds of the Bonds; certain certifications and representations and other material facts within the knowledge and control of the City, upon which we rely; and certain other customary documents and instruments authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Bonds and the firm banking and financial arrangements for the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Obligations. We have also examined executed Bond No. T-1.

WE HAVE NOT BEEN REQUESTED to examine, and have not investigated or verified, any original proceedings, records, data or other material, but have relied upon the transcript of certified proceedings. We have not assumed any responsibility with respect to the financial condition or capabilities of the City or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds. Our role in connection with the City's Official Statement prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Bonds has been limited as described therein.

BASED ON SUCH EXAMINATION, it is our opinion as follows:

(1) The transcript of certified proceedings evidences complete legal authority for the issuance of the Bonds in full compliance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas presently in effect; the Bonds constitute valid

and legally binding obligations of the City enforceable in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof, except to the extent that the rights and remedies of the owners of the Bonds may be limited by laws heretofore or hereafter enacted relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions and the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases; and the Bonds have been authorized and delivered in accordance with law;

(2) The Bonds are payable, both as to principal and interest, from the receipts of an annual ad valorem tax levied, within the limits prescribed by law, upon taxable property located within the City, which taxes have been pledged irrevocably to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds; and

(3) The escrow agreement between the City and the Escrow Agent (the "Escrow Agreement") has been duly executed and delivered and constitutes a binding and enforceable agreement in accordance with its terms; the establishment of the Series 2013B Escrow Fund pursuant to the Escrow Agreement and the deposit made therein constitute the making of firm banking and financial arrangements for the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Obligations; in reliance upon the accuracy of the calculations contained in the Report, the Refunded Obligations, having been discharged and paid, are no longer outstanding and the lien on and pledge of ad valorem taxes and other revenues as set forth in the ordinances authorizing their issuance will be appropriately and legally defeased; the holders of the Refunded Obligations may obtain payment of the principal of and interest on the Refunded Obligations only out of the funds provided therefor now held in escrow for that purpose by the Escrow Agent pursuant to the terms of the Escrow Agreement; and, therefore, the Refunded Obligations are deemed to be fully paid and no longer outstanding, except for the purpose of being paid from the funds provided therefor in such Escrow Agreement.

OUR OPINIONS ARE BASED ON EXISTING LAW, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to our attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, our opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service; rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law that we deem relevant to such opinions and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above.

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APPENDIX D

Summary of Refunded Obligations
(Refunded with Series 2013A Bond Proceeds)

	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Par Amount	Call Date	Call Price
Public Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2003	9/1/2014	4.000%	$ 3,670,000	11/11/2013	100%
			$ 3,670,000		
Certificates of Obligation, Series 2003	9/1/2014	4.000%	$ 220,000	11/11/2013	100%
			$ 220,000		
Public Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 2004	9/1/2015	4.000%	$ 3,520,000	9/1/2014	100%
	9/1/2016	4.000%	3,690,000	9/1/2014	100%
	9/1/2017	4.200%	3,875,000	9/1/2014	100%
	9/1/2018	4.300%	4,070,000	9/1/2014	100%
	9/1/2019	4.400%	4,275,000	9/1/2014	100%
	9/1/2020	4.450%	4,495,000	9/1/2014	100%
	9/1/2021	4.550%	4,730,000	9/1/2014	100%
	9/1/2023	4.500%	5,245,000	9/1/2014	100%
	9/1/2024	4.500%	5,535,000	9/1/2014	100%
			$ 39,435,000		
Certificates of Obligation, Series 2004	9/1/2015	5.000%	$ 1,235,000	9/1/2014	100%
	9/1/2016	5.000%	1,295,000	9/1/2014	100%
	9/1/2024	4.625%	1,875,000	9/1/2014	100%
			$ 4,405,000		
Total Refunded Obligations with Series 2013A Proceeds			$ 47,730,000		

Summary of Refunded Obligations
(Refunded with Series 2013B Bond Proceeds)

	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Par Amount	Call Date	Call Price
Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2005	9/1/2016	5.000%	$ 14,695,000	3/1/2015	100%
	9/1/2017	5.000%	15,490,000	3/1/2015	100%
	9/1/2018	5.000%	14,345,000	3/1/2015	100%
	9/1/2019	5.000%	15,125,000	3/1/2015	100%
	9/1/2020	5.000%	6,820,000	3/1/2015	100%
			$ 66,475,000		
Total Refunded Obligations with Series 2013B Proceeds			66,475,000		