OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED AUGUST 28, 2014

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 Obligations 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 EXEMPTION" for a discussion of the opinion of Bond Counsel, including a description of alternative minimum tax consequences for corporations.

$89,915,000
CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS
(Travis, Williamson and Hays Counties)
Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2014

$35,490,000
CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS
(Travis, Williamson and Hays Counties)
Certificates of Obligation, Series 2014

$14,100,000
CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS
(Travis, Williamson and Hays Counties)
Public Property Finance Contractual Obligations, Series 2014

Dated Date: September 1, 2014

Due: As shown on the inside cover page

Interest on the City of Austin, Texas $89,915,000 Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2014 (the "Bonds"), the City of Austin $35,490,000 Certificates of Obligation, Series 2014 (the "Certificates") and the City of Austin, Texas $14,100,000 Public Property Finance Contractual Obligations, Series 2014 (the "Contractual Obligations") will accrue from the dated date shown above, and in the case of the Bonds and Certificates will be payable March 1, 2015, and each September 1 and March 1 thereafter until maturity or redemption prior to maturity, and in the case of the Contractual Obligations will be payable May 1, 2015, and each November 1 and May 1 thereafter until maturity, and will be calculated on the basis of a 360–day year consisting of twelve 30–day months. The Bonds, the Certificates, and the Contractual Obligations are collectively referred to as the "Obligations". The Bonds, the Certificates, and the Contractual Obligations are being offered separately by the City, and delivery of each issue is not contingent upon the delivery of the other issues. 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 Obligations (see "OBLIGATION INFORMATION – Book-Entry-Only System").

The Bonds are direct obligations of the City, payable from an ad valorem tax levied, within the limits prescribed by law, on all taxable property located within the City, as provided in the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the Bonds. The Certificates are direct obligations of the City, payable from an ad valorem tax levied, within the limits prescribed by law, on all taxable property located within the City and are additionally payable from and secured by a limited pledge of surplus revenues (not to exceed $1,000) of the City's solid waste disposal system, as provided in the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the Certificates. The Contractual Obligations are direct obligations of the City, payable from an ad valorem tax levied, within the limits prescribed by law, on all taxable property located within the City, as provided in the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the Contractual Obligations. See "OBLIGATION INFORMATION – Security".

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to finance various capital improvements, and to pay certain costs of issuance of the Bonds. Proceeds from the sale of the Certificates will be used to finance various capital improvements and to pay certain costs of issuance of the Certificates. Proceeds from the sale of the Contractual Obligations will be used to purchase certain equipment and other personal property for use by various City departments and to pay costs of issuance of the Contractual Obligations. See "OBLIGATION INFORMATION – Authority for Issuance".

MATURITY SCHEDULE

See "MATURITY SCHEDULE" on next page

The Bonds and Certificates are subject to redemption prior to their stated maturities as described in "OBLIGATION INFORMATION – Optional Redemption of the Bonds and the Certificates". The Contractual Obligations are not subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity.

The Obligations 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, Haynes & Boone, LLP, Houston, Texas.

It is expected that the Obligations will be delivered through the facilities of DTC on or about October 2, 2014.

RW Baird & Co.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
BOSC, Inc.

Hutchinson Shockey Erley & Co.
FirstSouthwest

Cabrera Capital Markets, LLC
Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated
Rice Financial Products

MATURITY SCHEDULE

$89,915,000
CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS
Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2014
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
2015	$ 260,000	3.000%	0.200%	3Z9	2025	$4,705,000	3.000%	2.380%	(2)	3P1
2016	-	-	-	-	2026	5,010,000	3.000%	2.490%	(2)	3Q9
2017	450,000	4.000%	0.600%	3H9	2027	2,620,000	5.000%	2.540%	(2)	3R7
2018	-	-	-	-	2028	5,385,000	5.000%	2.620%	(2)	3S5
2019	-	-	-	-	2029	5,715,000	5.000%	2.700%	(2)	3T3
2020	1,590,000	4.000%	1.470%	3J5	2030	6,050,000	5.000%	2.760%	(2)	3U0
2021	805,000	5.000%	1.730%	3K2	2031	6,420,000	5.000%	2.820%	(2)	3V8
2022	685,000	5.000%	1.960%	3L0	2032	12,880,000	5.000%	2.880%	(2)	3W6
2023	3,055,000	5.000%	2.140%	3M8	2033	14,435,000	5.000%	2.910%	(2)	3X4
2024	2,495,000	5.000%	2.250%	3N6	2034	17,355,000	5.000%	2.960%	(2)	3Y2

(Interest to accrue from the Dated Date)

$35,490,000
CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS
Certificates of Obligation, Series 2014
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
2015	$1,265,000	2.000%	0.200%	4Q8	2025	$1,660,000	5.000%	2.350%	(2)	5A2
2016	1,165,000	3.000%	0.350%	4R6	2026	1,765,000	5.000%	2.460%	(2)	5B0
2017	1,220,000	4.000%	0.600%	4S4	2027	1,870,000	5.000%	2.540%	(2)	5C8
2018	1,275,000	2.500%	0.870%	4T2	2028	1,980,000	5.000%	2.620%	(2)	5D6
2019	1,320,000	2.000%	1.180%	4U9	2029	2,100,000	5.000%	2.700%	(2)	5E4
2020	1,360,000	2.000%	1.470%	4V7	2030	2,235,000	5.000%	2.760%	(2)	5F1
2021	1,400,000	2.000%	1.730%	4W5	2031	2,365,000	5.000%	2.820%	(2)	5G9
2022	1,445,000	3.000%	1.960%	4X3	2032	2,505,000	5.000%	2.880%	(2)	5H7
2023	1,500,000	4.000%	2.140%	4Y1	2033	2,655,000	5.000%	2.910%	(2)	5J3
2024	1,580,000	4.000%	2.250%	4Z8	2034	2,825,000	5.000%	2.960%	(2)	5K0

(Interest to accrue from the Dated Date)

$14,100,000
CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS
Public Property Finance Contractual Obligations, Series 2014
Base CUSIP No. 052396 (1)

Maturity (May 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP Suffix	Maturity (November 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP Suffix
2015	$ 845,000	3.000%	0.170%	4A3	2015	$ 250,000	3.000%	0.220%	4H8
2016	245,000	3.000%	0.330%	4B1	2016	260,000	3.000%	0.390%	4J4
2017	255,000	4.000%	0.560%	4C9	2017	1,285,000	4.000%	0.640%	4K1
2018	1,280,000	4.000%	0.830%	4D7	2018	1,325,000	4.000%	0.960%	4L9
2019	1,330,000	4.000%	1.140%	4E5	2019	1,375,000	4.000%	1.260%	4M7
2020	1,370,000	4.000%	1.430%	4F2	2020	1,415,000	4.000%	1.540%	4N5
2021	1,420,000	5.000%	1.700%	4G0	2021	1,445,000	5.000%	1.800%	4P0

(Interest to accrue from the Dated Date)

Concurrent Issues . . . The Bonds, Certificates and Contractual Obligations (collectively, the "Obligations") are being offered concurrently by the City under a common Official Statement. The Bonds, Certificates, and Contractual Obligations 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 others 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 Obligations, the federal, state or local tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Obligations and other features.

Concurrently with the authorization of the sale of the Obligations to the Underwriters, the City approved ordinances delegating to an authorized representative the authority to sell its Certificates of Obligation, Taxable Series 2014 in the aggregate principal amount not to exceed $9,600,000 and its Public Improvement Bonds, Taxable Series 2014 in the aggregate principal amount not to exceed $10,000,000 (collectively, the "Taxable Obligations"). The City expects to execute one or more bond purchase agreements in connection with the sale of the Taxable Obligations in early September.

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(1) CUSIP numbers are included solely for the convenience of owners of the Obligations. 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. None of the City, the Financial Advisor, or the Underwriters shall be responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein.
(2) Yield to first optional call date.

The Bonds, the Certificates, and the Contractual Obligations (collectively the "Obligations") are offered by the City under a common Official Statement. The Bonds, the Certificates, and the Contractual Obligations are separate and distinct securities offerings being issued and sold independently, except for the common Official Statement; and, while the Obligations share certain common attributes, each issue is separate from the others and should be reviewed and analyzed independently, including the type of obligation being offered, its terms for payment, the security for its payment, the rights of the holders, the federal, state or local tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Obligations and other features.

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the City or by the purchasers in the initial offering of all or any of the Obligations (collectively 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 Obligations, 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 in this Official Statement 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 OBLIGATIONS 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 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 opinions in this Official Statement are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made under the Official Statement shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the City or the other matters described since the date in this Official Statement. CUSIP numbers have been assigned to each series of Obligations by CUSIP Global Services for the convenience of the owners of the Obligations.

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

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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 in 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 – General Information".

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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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 Bonds, the Certificates and the Contractual Obligations (collectively the "Obligations") to potential investors is made only by means of this entire Official Statement. No person is authorized to detach this 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 in 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 – General Information".

For further information about the City, see APPENDIX A – "GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE CITY".

The Bonds............................ The Bonds are issued in the principal amount of $89,915,000 pursuant to the general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Chapter 1331, Texas Government Code, elections held by the City (see "DEBT INFORMATION – Authorized General Obligation Bonds"), and an ordinance passed by the City Council of the City (see "OBLIGATION INFORMATION – Authority for Issuance").

The Certificates .... The Certificates are issued in the principal amount of $35,490,000 pursuant to the general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Subchapter C, Chapter 271, Texas Local Government Code and an ordinance passed by the City Council of the City (see "OBLIGATION INFORMATION – Authority for Issuance").

The Contractual Obligations.................. The Contractual Obligations are issued in the principal amount of $14,100,000 pursuant to the general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Subchapter A, Chapter 271, Texas Local Government Code (the "Public Property Finance Act") and an ordinance passed by the City Council of the City (see "OBLIGATION INFORMATION – Authority for Issuance").

Security.................................. Each series of the Obligations constitutes a direct obligation of the City, payable from a continuing ad valorem tax levied, within the limits prescribed by law, on all taxable property within the City in an amount sufficient to provide for payment of principal of and interest on all ad valorem tax debt. The Certificates are additionally secured by and payable from a limited pledge of the surplus revenues (not to exceed $1,000) of the City's solid waste disposal system (see "OBLIGATION INFORMATION - Security").

Redemption of Obligations .... The City reserves the right, at its option, to redeem the Bonds and the Certificates having stated maturities on and after September 1, 2025, in whole or in part in principal amounts of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on September 1, 2024, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof, without premium, plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption (see "OBLIGATION INFORMATION – Optional Redemption of the Bonds and the Certificates"). **The Contractual Obligations are not subject to redemption prior to their stated maturities.**

Tax Exemption .... In the opinion of Bond Counsel, the interest on the Obligations 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 EXEMPTION" for a discussion of the opinion of Bond Counsel, including a description of alternative minimum tax consequences for corporations.

Concurrent Issuance of General Obligation Debt .... Concurrently with the authorization of the sale of the Obligations to the Underwriters, the City approved ordinances delegating to an authorized representative the authority to sell its Certificates of Obligation, Taxable Series 2014 in the aggregate principal amount not to exceed $9,600,000 and its Public Improvement Bonds, Taxable Series 2014 in the aggregate principal amount not to exceed $10,000,000 (collectively, the "Taxable Obligations"). The City expects to execute one or more bond purchase agreements in connection with the sale of the Taxable Obligations in early September.

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

Selected Financial Information

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
2006	714,237	$52,349,642,297	$ 73,295	$943,312	$1,320.73	1.80%	99.85%
2007	732,381	60,512,328,889	82,624	869,974	1,187.87	1.44%	99.83%
2008	746,105	68,736,790,926	92,128	907,667	1,216.54	1.32%	99.70%
2009	770,296	76,752,007,737	99,640	1,065,565	1,383.32	1.39%	99.57%
2010	778,560	80,960,540,976	103,988	1,002,186	1,287.23	1.24%	99.22%
2011	805,662	77,619,349,384	96,342	1,049,751	1,302.89	1.35%	99.42%
2012	821,012	79,219,780,879	96,490	1,132,201	1,379.03	1.43%	99.27%
2013	841,629	83,294,536,493	98,966	1,198,730	1,424.26	1.44%	99.36%
2014	853,020	88,548,568,973	103,806	1,097,475	1,286.58	1.24%	99.78% (3)
2015	872,481	98,732,872,327(4)	113,163	1,176,468(5)	1,348.42(5)	1.19%(5)	N/A

(1) Source: City of Austin Department of Planning and Development based on full purpose area as of April 1.
(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, 2014 based on the July 2013 Certified Tax Roll tax levy.
(4) Certified taxable value for the 2014 tax year.
(5) Includes the Obligations and Taxable Obligations (assuming issuance of $19,600,000 par amount). See "DEBT INFORMATION - Concurrent Issuance of General Obligation Debt".

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Relating to

$89,915,000

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS

Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2014

$35,490,000

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS

Certificates of Obligation, Series 2014

$14,100,000

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS

Public Property Finance Contractual Obligations, Series 2014

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, the summary statement and the appendices, provides certain information regarding the issuance by the City of Austin, Texas (the "City") of its $89,915,000 Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2014 (the "Bonds"), its $35,490,000 Certificates of Obligation, Series 2014 (the "Certificates") and its $14,100,000 Public Property Finance Contractual Obligations, Series 2014 (the "Contractual Obligations"). The Bonds, the Certificates, and the Contractual Obligations are collectively referred to as the "Obligations". The Bonds, the Certificates, and the Contractual Obligations were offered separately by the City, and delivery of each issue is not contingent upon the delivery of the other issues. Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement have the same meanings assigned to such terms in the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the "Bond Ordinance"), the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the Certificates (the "Certificate Ordinance"), and the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the Contractual Obligations (the "Contractual Obligation Ordinance"), except as otherwise indicated. The Bond Ordinance, the Certificate Ordinance, and the Contractual Obligation Ordinance are collectively referred to as the "Ordinances".

There follows in this Official Statement descriptions of the Obligations 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.

OBLIGATION INFORMATION

Authority for Issuance

The capital improvements to be financed with the proceeds of the Bonds were authorized at elections held on various dates, and passed by a majority of the participating voters in the City (see "DEBT INFORMATION – Authorized General Obligation Bonds"). The City is authorized to issue the Bonds by voter authorization pursuant to Chapter 1331, Texas Government Code, and by the Bond Ordinance, the adoption of which is pursuant to the City Charter adopted by voters on January 31, 1953, as amended. Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to finance various capital improvements and to pay costs of issuance of the Bonds.

The Certificates are being issued pursuant to the general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Subchapter C of Chapter 271, Texas Local Government Code (the "Certificate of Obligation Act"), and the Certificate Ordinance passed by the City Council. Proceeds from the sale of the Certificates will be used to finance various capital improvements and to pay costs of issuance of the Certificates.

The Contractual Obligations are being issued pursuant to the general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Subchapter A of Chapter 271, Texas Local Government Code (the "Public Property Finance Act"), and the Contractual Obligation Ordinance passed by the City Council. Proceeds from the sale of the Contractual Obligations will be used to purchase certain equipment and other personal property for use by various City departments and to pay costs of issuance of the Contractual Obligations.

General

Each series of Obligations is dated as of September 1, 2014 (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 for each series of Obligations. Interest on the Obligations will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. Interest on the Bonds and the Certificates will be payable on March 1, 2015, and on each September 1 and March 1 thereafter until maturity or prior redemption. Interest on the Contractual Obligations will be payable on May 1, 2015, and on each November 1 and May 1 thereafter until maturity. Principal is payable, upon presentation, at the Designated Payment/Transfer Office of the Paying Agent/Registrar (see "Paying Agent/Registrar"). Interest 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 (defined below) 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 Obligations are issued only as fully registered obligations in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a maturity and a series.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, so long as records of ownership of the Obligations are maintained through the book-entry-only system described under "– Book-Entry-Only System", all payments of principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Obligations will be made in accordance with the procedures described in "– Book-Entry-Only System".

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 Obligations 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 Obligations constitute direct obligations of the City, payable from a continuing ad valorem tax levied, within the limits prescribed by law, on all taxable property located within the City in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on all ad valorem tax debt. The Certificates are additionally secured by and payable from a limited pledge of the surplus revenue (not to exceed $1,000) of the City's solid waste disposal system.

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, referred to 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".

Remedies

If the City defaults in the payment of principal, interest, or redemption price on any series of the Obligations when due, or the City defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in any 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 Obligations if there is no other available remedy at law to compel performance of the Obligations or the respective Ordinance authorizing the issuance of such Obligations, 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 Obligations 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 any series of the Obligations 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 Obligations may not be able to bring such a suit against the City for breach of the Obligations 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, the pledge of ad valorem taxes in support of a general obligation of a bankrupt entity is not specifically recognized as a security interest under Chapter 9 and 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 Obligations 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 opinions of Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Obligations are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors.

Defeasance of Obligations

Each of the Ordinances provides for the defeasance of each of the Obligations when the payment of such series 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, New York, New York ("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 Obligations are described in this Official Statement.

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 Obligations, 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 Obligations), 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.

DTC will act as securities depository for the Obligations. The Obligations will be issued as fully-registered Obligations 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 Obligations, 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 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 Obligations under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Obligations on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Obligation ("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 Obligations 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 Obligations, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Obligations is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Obligations 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 Obligations may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Obligations, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Obligation documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Obligations may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

All payments on the Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations 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, Obligation 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 Obligations will be printed and delivered to DTC.

Paying Agent/Registrar

The initial Paying Agent/Registrar for each series of Obligations is Wilmington Trust, N.A., Dallas, Texas. Interest on and principal of the Obligations will be payable, and transfer functions will be performed at the corporate trust office designated to the City by the Paying Agent/Registrar (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 Obligations 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 Obligations, the City agrees to promptly cause a written notice thereof to be sent to each registered owner of the Obligations 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 Obligations 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. An Obligation 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 Obligation will be delivered by the Paying Agent/Registrar, in lieu of the Obligations 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. New Obligations 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 and series as the Obligations 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 Obligations.

Limitation on Transfer of Bonds or Certificates Called for Redemption

Neither the City nor the Paying Agent/Registrar shall be required to transfer or exchange any Bond or Certificate called for redemption, in whole or in part, within 45 days of the date fixed for redemption; provided, however, such limitation of transfer shall not be applicable to an exchange by the registered owner of the uncalled principal of a Bond or Certificate.

Optional Redemption of the Bonds and the Certificates

The City reserves the right, at its option, to redeem the Bonds and the Certificates having stated maturities on and after September 1, 2025, in whole or in part in principal amounts of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on September 1, 2024, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof, without premium, plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. If less than all of the Bonds or all of the Certificates are to be redeemed, the City shall determine the respective maturities and amounts to be redeemed and, if less than all of a maturity and series is to be redeemed, the Paying Agent/Registrar (or DTC while the Bonds and the Certificates are in book-entry-only form) shall determine by lot or other customary random selection method the Bonds or the Certificates, or portions thereof, within such maturity and series to be redeemed.

The Contractual Obligations are not subject to redemption prior to their scheduled maturities.

Notice of Redemption

At least 30 days prior to a redemption date, the City shall cause a written notice of such redemption to be sent by United States mail, first class postage prepaid, to the registered owners of each Bond or Certificate to be redeemed at the address shown on the registration books maintained by the Paying Agent/Registrar and subject to the terms, conditions and provisions relating thereto contained in the Ordinances governing their issuance. If a Bond or a Certificate (or a portion of its principal sum) shall have been duly called for redemption and notice of such redemption duly given, then upon such redemption date such Bond or Certificate (or the portion of its principal sum to be redeemed) shall become due and payable, and interest on the Bond or Certificate shall cease to accrue from and after the redemption date of the Bond or Certificate, provided moneys for the payment of the redemption price and the interest on the principal amount to be redeemed to the date of redemption are held for the purpose of such payment by the Paying Agent/Registrar.

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, Texas 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 (3) 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 years of age 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, 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 65 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 (5%) 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 65 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 55 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.

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, 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, 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 the goods-in-transit for the payment of a debt of the taxing unit, the tax officials of the taxing unit may continue to impose the taxes on the 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 $70,000.

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 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.

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Tax Valuation

January 1, 2014 Appraised Valuation (1)		$116,470,243,654
Less Local Exemptions to Assessed Values: (2)		
Residential Homestead over 65	$ 2,240,780,366	
Homestead 10% Increase Cap	2,476,806,773	
Disabled Veterans	217,051,106	
Agricultural and Historical Exemptions	640,791,855	
Disability Exemption	159,611,390	
Other Exemptions	10,973,855,987	
Freeport Exemption	1,028,473,849	17,737,371,327
January 1, 2014 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation (1)		$ 98,732,872,327

(1) 2014 Certified Appraised Value includes $4,588,390,963 in property in the appeals process.

(2) Exemptions or adjustments to assessed valuation granted in 2014 include (a) exemptions of $70,000 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, 2014)

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)	$963,730,000	
Certificates of Obligation (1)	159,860,000	
Contractual Obligations (1)	110,395,000	
Mueller Contract Revenue Obligations	37,395,000	
The Obligations	139,505,000	
The Taxable Obligations (2)	19,600,000	
Assumed MUD Bonds (3)	9,194,994	
Total		$1,439,679,994
Less Self-Supporting Debt:		
Assumed MUDs	$9,194,994	
Mueller Contract Revenue Obligations	37,395,000	
Airport (4)	131,369	
Austin Energy (4)	676,160	
City Hall (4)	13,325,896	
Code Compliance (4)	859,147	
Convention Center (4)	17,864,441	
Financial Services (4)	19,098,127	
Fleet Management (4)	3,034,876	
Golf (4)	1,090,068	
One Texas Center (4)	4,429,953	
PARD - Zilker Park (4)	450,076	
Solid Waste (2) (4)	65,390,649	
Transportation (2) (4)	23,869,496	
Waller Creek (2) (4)	90,858,606	
Water and Wastewater (2) (4)	12,677,684	
Watershed Protection (2) (4)	18,870,853	
Total Self-Supporting		$319,217,395
Interest and Sinking Fund (5)		15,323,212
Self-Supporting General Fund Payments (6)		7,664,467
Net Debt (6)		$1,097,474,920
Ratio Total Debt to 2014 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation		1.63%
Ratio Net Debt to 2014 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation		1.24%

2014 Population (Estimate) – 853,020 (7)
Per Capita Net Taxable Assessed Valuation – $103,805.97
Per Capita Net Debt Outstanding – $1,286.58

(1) Excludes the Obligations and Taxable Obligations.
(2) The Taxable Obligations will be sold on September 9, 2014, and are expected to be delivered on October 2, 2014. Preliminary; subject to change. See also "DEBT INFORMATION - Concurrent Issuance of General Obligation Debt."
(3) Represents bonds of the Northwest Austin MUD#1 annexed by the City.
(4) Airport, Austin Energy, Austin Water, Code Compliance, City Hall, Convention Center, Financial Services, Fleet Management, Golf, One Texas Center, PARD, Solid Waste, Transportation, Waller Creek, 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, Austin Water, Convention Center, Code Compliance, Financial Services, Golf, One Texas Center, Solid Waste, Transportation, 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) Represents estimate of cash plus investments at cost on September 30, 2014.

(6) 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.

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

Revenue Debt (As of July 31, 2014)

In addition to the above, on a pro forma basis, the City had outstanding $30,561,469 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 $148,104,711 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; $1,095,765,000 Electric Utility Obligations payable from a separate lien on the net revenues of the Electric Utility System; $2,303,590,000 Water and Wastewater Obligations payable from a separate lien on the net revenue of the Water and Wastewater System, and $164,351,000 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 $310,445,000 Airport System Revenue Bonds payable from net revenues of the City's Airport System. The City also has outstanding $149,215,000 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 an 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. Concurrently with the passage of the Ordinances, the City anticipates approving a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the MLGC authorizing the issuance of up to $18,265,000 in Tax Increment Contract Revenue Bonds, to be backed by tax increment revenues generated from taxation of real property within the boundaries of the Zone from taxing units in the Zone. It is anticipated that said bonds will be delivered in October 2014.

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
2006	714,237	$52,349,642,297	$ 73,295	$ 943,312	$1,320.73	1.80%	99.85%
2007	732,381	60,512,328,889	82,624	869,974	1,187.87	1.44%	99.83%
2008	746,105	68,736,790,926	92,128	907,667	1,216.54	1.32%	99.70%
2009	770,296	76,752,007,737	99,640	1,065,565	1,383.32	1.39%	99.57%
2010	778,560	80,960,540,976	103,988	1,002,186	1,287.23	1.24%	99.22%
2011	805,662	77,619,349,384	96,342	1,049,751	1,302.89	1.35%	99.42%
2012	821,012	79,219,780,879	96,490	1,132,201	1,379.03	1.43%	99.27%
2013	841,629	83,294,536,493	98,966	1,198,730	1,424.26	1.44%	99.36%
2014	853,020	88,548,568,973	103,806	1,097,475	1,286.58	1.24%	99.78% (3)
2015	872,481	98,732,872,327 (4)	113,163	1,176,468 (5)	1,348.42 (5)	1.19% (5)	N/A

(1) Source: City of Austin Department of Planning and Development based on full purpose area as of April 1.
(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, 2014 based on the July 2013 Certified Tax Roll tax levy.
(4) Certified taxable value for the 2014 tax year.
(5) Projected. Includes the Obligations and Taxable Obligations (assuming issuance of $19,600,000 par amount).

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
2006	$0.4430	$0.2841	$0.1589	$231,908,915	99.55%	99.85%
2007	0.4126	0.2760	0.1366	249,673,869	99.61%	99.83%
2008	0.4034	0.2730	0.1304	277,284,215	99.14%	99.70%
2009	0.4012	0.2749	0.1263	307,929,055	99.03%	99.57%
2010	0.4209	0.2950	0.1259	340,762,917	98.97%	99.22%
2011	0.4571	0.3262	0.1309	354,798,046	99.13%	99.42%
2012	0.4811	0.3551	0.1260	381,126,366	99.27%	99.27%
2013	0.5029	0.3821	0.1208	418,888,224	99.36%	99.36%
2014	0.5027	0.3856	0.1171	445,133,656	99.27% (1)	99.78% (1)
2015 (2)	0.4798	0.3680	0.1118	473,720,321	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimated collections as of June 30, 2014 based on the July 2013 Certified Tax Roll tax levy.
(2) Preliminary, subject to change pending adoption of the tax rate, expected to occur on or about September 10, 2014.

Ten Largest Taxpayers

Name of Taxpayer	Nature of Property	January 1, 2013 Taxable Assessed Valuation	% of Total Taxable Assessed Valuation
Samsung Semiconductor LLC	Manufacturing	$2,478,991,304	2.51%
Parkway Properties LLC	Commercial	747,257,757	0.76%
Columbia/St Davids Healthcare	Commercial	455,730,685	0.46%
Circuit of the Americas LLC	Commercial	289,137,087	0.29%
IBM Corporation	Manufacturing	245,745,471	0.25%
IMP Capital II Riata LP	Commercial	236,598,167	0.24%
Finley Company	Commercial	217,426,375	0.22%
Riata Holdings LP	Commercial	201,136,903	0.20%
HEB Grocery Company	Commercial	196,985,175	0.20%
G&I VII Barton Skyway LP	Commercial	195,691,483	0.20%
TOTAL		$5,264,700,407	5.33%

Source: Travis Central Appraisal District.

Property Tax Rate Distribution

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (1)
General Fund	$.3262	$.3551	$.3821	$.3856	$.3680
Interest and Sinking Fund	.1309	.1260	.1208	.1171	.1118
Total Tax Rate	$.4571	$.4811	$.5029	$.5027	$.4798

(1) Preliminary, subject to change pending adoption of the tax rate, expected to occur on or about September 10, 2014.

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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
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%	99.85%
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%	99.83%
2008	1-1-07	61,455,307,904	89.41%	7,281,483,022	10.59%	68,736,790,926	277,284,215	99.14%	99.70%
2009	1-1-08	68,790,111,385	89.63%	7,961,896,352	10.37%	76,752,007,737	307,929,055	99.03%	99.57%
2010	1-1-09	72,029,659,502	94.21%	8,147,372,223	10.66%	80,960,540,976	340,762,917	98.97%	99.22%
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%	99.42%
2012	1-1-11	70,283,821,626	88.72%	8,935,959,253	11.28%	79,219,780,879	381,126,366	99.27%	99.27%
2013	1-1-12	73,663,555,699	88.44%	9,630,980,794	11.56%	83,294,536,493	418,888,224	99.36%	99.36%
2014	1-1-13	79,198,359,444	89.44%	9,350,209,529	10.56%	88,548,568,973	445,133,656	99.27% (1)	99.78% (1)
2015	1-1-14	88,957,781,717	90.10%	9,775,090,610	9.90%	98,732,872,327	473,720,321 (2)	N/A	N/A

(1) Estimated collections through June 30, 2014 based on the July 2013 Certified Tax Roll tax levy.
(2) Preliminary, subject to change pending adoption of the tax rate, expected to occur on or about September 10, 2014.

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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 Obligations 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	Certificates of Obligation	Contractual Obligations	Assumed NW Austin MUD #1	The Bonds, The Certificates and The Contractual Obligations	The Taxable Bonds and The Taxable Certificates (b)	Grand Total Requirements	Less Self-Supporting Requirements (c)	Net Total Requirements	Percent Principal Payout
2015	$99,154,488	$11,439,313	$26,760,254	$1,115,998	$8,517,358	$1,096,396	$148,083,807	$40,697,080	$107,386,727	
2016	99,448,076	12,298,110	24,094,614	1,135,590	7,937,375	1,045,724	145,959,488	39,195,951	106,763,538	
2017	96,804,522	12,346,847	20,925,259	1,008,319	8,412,425	1,113,617	140,610,988	35,293,595	105,317,393	
2018	93,056,549	12,412,113	18,650,854	1,012,938	9,960,825	1,048,717	136,141,994	32,896,183	103,245,812	
2019	91,590,986	12,470,978	14,881,256	1,030,083	9,960,550	1,057,469	130,991,321	29,814,531	101,176,791	31.95%
2020	89,276,893	12,456,057	9,963,725	1,033,498	11,546,950	1,224,461	125,501,583	26,174,678	99,326,906	
2021	91,587,271	12,528,280	3,251,169	1,046,118	10,690,550	1,146,105	120,249,492	22,227,678	98,021,814	
2022	89,940,794	12,604,126		1,036,678	9,021,875	1,142,884	113,746,355	18,013,763	95,732,593	
2023	79,957,890	12,676,844		1,041,188	9,888,150	1,363,106	104,927,177	14,814,730	90,112,448	
2024	77,829,428	12,740,635		1,038,575	9,195,400	1,295,912	102,099,949	14,866,027	87,233,922	60.19%
2025	73,017,238	12,806,722		1,044,475	11,297,450	1,503,727	99,669,612	13,073,704	86,595,908	
2026	70,350,100	12,272,960		943,463	11,483,300	1,522,982	96,572,804	12,706,073	83,866,732	
2027	67,187,752	10,359,965			8,959,750	1,284,333	87,791,799	10,013,392	77,778,407	
2028	57,381,564	10,090,000			11,610,250	1,546,193	80,628,007	9,962,054	70,665,953	
2029	47,492,939	9,240,764			11,692,000	1,557,095	69,982,798	9,990,330	59,992,468	84.79%
2030	39,930,418	8,942,789			11,771,250	1,565,323	62,209,779	9,721,096	52,488,683	
2031	28,063,145	7,195,109			11,857,000	1,580,797	48,696,050	8,759,684	39,936,366	
2032	15,597,595	5,902,024			18,017,750	2,182,938	41,700,306	8,077,887	33,622,419	
2033	12,636,750	4,632,369			18,953,500	2,280,382	38,503,000	7,528,784	30,974,216	
2034		4,607,203			21,189,000	2,506,046	28,302,248	7,540,453	20,761,795	98.43%
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		
2039		2,699,838					2,699,838	2,699,838		99.69%
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, 2014.
(b) Preliminary, subject to change. See "DEBT INFORMATION - Concurrent Issuance of General Obligation Debt."
(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 9-30-13) (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)	$1,097,475	100.00%	$1,097,475
Austin Community College	85,259	68.34%	58,266
Austin Independent School District	772,691	94.37%	729,188
Northwest Travis County Road District #3	600	99.84%	599
Round Rock Independent School District	664,400	33.49%	222,508
Travis County	632,325	70.76%	447,433
Del Valle Independent School District	222,135	70.71%	157,072
Eanes Independent School District	136,275	31.80%	43,335
Leander Independent School District	1,334,709	11.58%	154,559
Manor Independent School District	188,815	75.07%	141,743
Pflugerville Independent School District	306,575	37.17%	113,954
Williamson County	794,002	10.95%	86,943
TOTAL DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING FUNDED DEBT			$3,253,075
Ratio of Direct and Overlapping Funded Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation (2)			3.67%
Per Capita Overlapping Funded Debt (3)			$3,813.60

(1) Includes the Obligations and Taxable Obligations (assuming issuance of $19,600,000 par amount). Excludes general obligation debt reported in proprietary funds. The principal amounts of the Taxable Obligations are preliminary, subject to change. See also "DEBT INFORMATION - Concurrent Issuance of General Obligation Debt."

(2) Based on assessed valuation of $88,548,568,973 provided by the Travis Central Appraisal District, Williamson County Appraisal District and Hays Central Appraisal District.

(3) Based on 2014 estimated population of 853,020.

Source: 2013 City of Austin Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("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	Bonds Being 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	20,000,000	43,200,000
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	40,210,000	91,194,000
Open Space	11-06-12	30,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	
Parks & Recreation	11-06-12	77,680,000	550,000	7,310,000	69,820,000
Public Safety Facility	11-06-12	31,079,000	1,500,000	6,720,000	22,859,000
Health & Human Service Facility	11-06-12	11,148,000	235,000	1,705,000	9,208,000
Cultural Arts	11-06-12	13,442,000	820,000	2,980,000	9,642,000
Affordable Housing	11-05-13	65,000,000	-	10,000,000	55,000,000
		$1,109,308,000	$669,828,000	$114,620,000	$324,860,000

(1) Bonds to be issued for Affordable Housing projects are anticipated to be sold as taxable obligations. See "DEBT INFORMATION – Concurrent Issuance of General Obligation Debt".

The City Council has called a bond election, to be held November 4, 2014, seeking the authority to issue up to $600 million of general obligation bonds to finance the planning and construction of a City-owned fixed rail transit system, which is expected to be operated by Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority. If approved by voters, issuance of these general obligation bonds for the construction of a fixed rail transit system is conditioned on the City providing funding in the amount of at least $400 million for roadway improvement projects, which is expected to be provided in the form of additional general obligation indebtedness.

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.

Concurrent Issuance of General Obligation Debt

Concurrently with the authorization of the sale of the Obligations to the Underwriters, the City approved ordinances delegating to an authorized representative the authority to sell its Certificates of Obligation, Taxable Series 2014 in the approximate aggregate principal amount not to exceed $9,600,000 and its Public Improvement Bonds, Taxable Series 2014 in the approximate aggregate principal amount not to exceed $10,000,000 (collectively, the "Taxable Obligations"). The City expects to execute one or more bond purchase agreements in connection with the sale of the Taxable Obligations in early September.

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 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 debt to sell to fund capital improvements.

2014-2015 Capital Budget

The 2014-2015 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 2014-2015 of $576.4 million in enterprise funds and $233.7 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 2014-2015 Proposed Capital Budget. Total new proposed appropriation for General Government CIP Funds is $169.0 million and total new proposed appropriation for Enterprise CIP Funds is $472.8 million. Appropriation by department is listed below.

Summary of 2014-2015 Proposed Capital Budget (millions):	
Austin Energy	$167.9
Austin Water Utility	0.9
Aviation	240.9
Austin Resource Recovery	3.0
Watershed Protection	31.4
Convention Center	28.7
Enterprise Appropriations	$472.8
Building Services	$6.9
Communications & Technology Management	29.0
Economic Development	3.4
Emergency Medical Services	0.1
Financial & Administrative Services	1.7
Fire	7.0
Health and Human Services	4.0
Library	15.2
Neighborhood Housing & Community Development	10.0
Parks & Recreation	32.3
Planning & Development Review	2.3
Police	3.2
Public Works and Austin Transportation	40.4
Transportation	13.5
General Government Appropriations	$169.0
TOTAL PROPOSED NEW APPROPRIATIONS	$641.8

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 the 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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2014–2015 Budget (Amounts are in thousands)

The 2014-2015 operating budget is expected to be adopted on September 10, 2014, and was prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the City Council. The proposed budget included a total tax rate of $0.4809 per $100 assessed valuation. The tax rolls have now been certified by the Travis central appraisal district. A tax rate of $0.4798 per $100 assessed valuation would generate revenue for the proposed budget as set forth below. The following is a summary of the proposed 2014-2015 General Fund Budget.

Beginning Balance, October 1, 2014 (Budget Basis) (000's omitted)		
Summary of Budgeted General Fund Resources		
Revenue:		
General Property Taxes	$354,402	
City Sales Tax	198,310	
Other Taxes	9,325	
Gross Receipts/Franchise Fees	36,634	
Miscellaneous	106,981	
Total Revenue		$705,652
Transfers In:		
Electric Revenue	$105,000	
Water Revenue	38,755	
Water Infrastructure Inspection	1,200	
Total Transfers In		144,955
Total General Fund Resources		$850,607
Summary of Budgeted General Fund Requirements		
Departmental Appropriations:		
Administrative Services	$ 19,675	
Urban Growth Management	35,557	
Public Safety	594,434	
Public Health and Human Services	62,793	
Public Recreation and Culture	106,927	
Total Departmental Appropriations		$819,386
Transfers Out		$29,025
Other Requirements		2,196
Total General Fund Requirements		$850,607
Use of Beginning Balance		0
Ending Balance		0
One-Time Critical Equipment		$ 29,016
Transfer to/from Budget Stabilization Reserve		$(29,016)
Adjusted Ending Balance		0
Budgeted Reserve Requirements		
Emergency Reserve		$ 40,000
Contingency Reserve		7,194
Property Tax Reserve		4,500
Budget Stabilization Reserve Fund		68,000
Total Budgeted Reserve Requirements		$119,694

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 in this Official Statement.

Short–Term Borrowing

Pursuant to Section 1431, Texas 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 funds 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, 2014, the City's investable funds were invested in the following categories.

Type of Investment	Percentage
U. S. Treasuries	10%
U. S. Agencies	50%
Money Market Funds	3%
Local Government Investment Pools	37%

The dollar weighted average maturity for the combined City investment portfolios is 330 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				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenues:					
Taxes (1)	$356,064	$387,061	$409,344	$448,537	$498,605
Franchise Fees	33,276	34,964	32,904	32,578	35,040
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	19,100	18,692	18,131	15,784	16,971
Licenses, Permits and Inspections	20,531	15,716	18,653	22,664	28,669
Charges for Services	33,655	33,394	44,464	44,147	49,579
Interest and Other	10,456	8,059	5,096	4,414	6,027
Total Revenues	$473,082	$497,886	$528,592	$568,124	$634,891
Expenditures:					
Administration	$ 11,966	$ 11,768	$ 12,229	$ 12,674	$ 13,926
Urban Growth Management	19,682	17,535	34,299	38,419	44,934
Public Safety	389,518	398,930	422,092	447,944	473,980
Public Services and Utilities	365	363	14	-	-
Public Health	37,133	37,464	39,230	41,991	48,232
Public Recreation and Culture	59,988	60,040	72,189	71,753	81,893
Transportation, Planning and Sustainability (3)	-	-	-	5	9
Nondepartmental Expenditures	52,197	69,456	74,291	83,875	87,126
Total Expenditures	$570,849	$595,556	$654,344	$696,661	$750,100
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses)	$ (97,767)	$ (97,670)	$(125,752)	$(128,537)	($115,209)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers from Other Funds	121,936	130,233	141,448	144,208	145,764
Transfers to Other Funds	(20,698)	(16,014)	(9,487)	(19,761)	(13,626)
Net Other Financing Sources	$101,238	$114,219	$131,961	$124,447	$132,138
Excess (Deficiency) of Total Revenues and Other Services Over Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 3,471	$ 16,549	$ 6,209	$ (4,090)	$ 16,929
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	88,690	92,161	128,044	134,253	130,163
Fund Balances at End of Year (2)	$ 92,161	$108,710	$134,253	$130,163	$147,092

(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.

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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
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	209.35	176,198	42.06%
2014 (1)	221.41	188,867	42.43%
2015 (2)	227.29	198,310	41.86%

(1) Estimate.
(2) Estimate used in FY 2015 Proposed Budget.

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
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	139,548	18.5%
2014 (1)	142,909	18.0%
2015 (2)	143,755	16.9%

(1) Estimate.
(2) Estimate used in FY 2015 Proposed Budget.

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ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position

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-30 and B-31 of APPENDIX B, attached hereto, is a summary of the revenues, expenses, transfers and net position of the City's enterprise funds for the year ended September 30, 2013.

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 1,673 full-time regular employees as of September 30, 2014. The Water and Wastewater System had approximately 1,157 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 including 100 MW of local solar, at least half of which will come from customer based systems.
- 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 Nuclear Power Plant ("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, 2013, wind generation totals 850.9 MW of capacity. Austin Energy has executed additional wind contracts for 700.0 MW of capacity which will begin commercial operation in 2015 and 2016. The Plan that was updated in 2012 calls for total wind capacity by 2020 of 1,137 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 commenced commercial operation in December 2011 and is one of the nation's largest solar projects. On October 24, 2013, the City Council passed a resolution to amend the existing Austin Energy Resource, Generation and Climate Protection to 2020 to specify that 50% of the previously adopted 200 MW goal will be local solar, and at least 25% of the 200 MW goal will be local customer-owned solar.

On June 27, 2013, the City Council passed Resolution 20130627-066, directing the City Manager to develop a comprehensive plan to eliminate coal from Austin Energy's (AE) portfolio by 2015-18 including options for retirement, sale and further reduction and replacement of generation facilities. A presentation to the City Council on February 4, 2014 included an update on this resolution. The presentation noted that eliminating FPP from Austin Energy's portfolio has near term financial impacts, regulatory and contractual implications, regardless of replacement strategy. The report also noted that all elimination options result in large impacts to customer rates and cash reserves, but did recommend establishing a target retirement date of 2025 for FPP and continue with the current plan to reduce FPP output starting in 2020. Future actions to build, acquire, replace or remove resources will be presented to City Council in September 2014. On February 25, 2014, Austin Energy officially commenced a public process to update the Resources, Generation and Climate Protection Plan to 2020 and expects to present the updated plan to the City Council before the end of the calendar year.

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 the 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 CAFR.

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.

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 Utility Commission of Texas ("PUCT") sets Austin Energy's recoverable Transmission Cost of Service. Certain residential ratepayers can appeal retail rate changes to the PUCT under section 33.101 of the Public Utility Regulatory Act (Texas Utilities Code, Chapter 33, "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.

ERCOT Wholesale Market Design

The ERCOT wholesale market has been dispatched and settled on a nodal basis since December 1, 2010. The key components of the nodal market include: 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. Austin Energy's service territory is identified as a load zone for settlement purposes.

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.

Throughout the past 18 months, the PUCT has considered changes to the ERCOT wholesale market to address some potential resource adequacy challenges. While there is some debate over the existence or severity of a resource adequacy issue, the PUCT has increased the market offer caps and implemented an Operating Reserve Demand Curve to represent the value of operating reserves in the real-time market relative to the probability of loss of load. The PUCT continues to solicit comments on further wholesale market design changes, but there is little expectation any major decisions will be made in the near term.

Federal Rate Regulation

Austin Energy is not subject to Federal statutes and regulation in the establishment of rates, the issuance of securities or the operation, maintenance or expansion of Austin Energy. Austin Energy submits various reports to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC").

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. 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 and wholesale market settlement. Under PURA, the PUCT has specific responsibilities to oversee ERCOT operations and market participant compliance with ERCOT Protocols.

Pursuant to the Energy Policy Act of 2005, municipal entities are now subject to certain FERC authority on reliability. On July 20, 2006, FERC certified the North American Electric Reliability Corporation ("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, Inc. ("TRE") that governs the responsibilities of the TRE as the Regional Entity responsible for overseeing the NERC reliability standards 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 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

CO_2 GHG New Source Performance Standard for new and existing Power Plants

The United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") in 2013 proposed New Source Performance Standards ("NSPS") that set Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") limits on any newly built power plants. That rule is not expected to impact Austin Energy. The USEPA continues to gather stakeholder input to meet its June 2014 deadline for proposing a GHG NSPS for all existing power plants. The proposal is expected to provide directives to states on what to consider in setting a limit for existing plants and possibly ensure that some level of emissions reduction is achieved. However, unlike the new source NSPS, the details of how utilities can comply are expected to be left mostly up to individual states. For Austin Energy, this means working with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality ("TCEQ") and other ERCOT utilities after the guidelines are proposed in June.

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, 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 Lower Colorado River Authority ("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 TCEQ 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 Austin Energy facilities.

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 USEPA appealed to the Supreme Court and in May 2014 won a reversal of the lower court decision to vacate the rule. It is now up to the lower court to reinstate CSAPR but it is not yet clear what the ultimate compliance requirements will be and when utilities will need to begin to comply. Austin Energy continues to comply with CAIR, the CSAPR predecessor, until the case is resolved, and Austin Energy continues to hold enough CAIR allowances for compliance in the foreseeable future.

On April 29, 2014, the United States Supreme Court ruled in *Environmental Protection Agency v. EME Homer City Generation, L.P.* (572 U.S. ___ (2014)) that the USEPA reasonably exercised its authority under the federal Clean Air Act in adopting CSAPR that had been vacated by lower federal court decisions. Specifically, the United States Supreme Court held that the federal Clean Air Act does not require states be giving a second opportunity to file a State Implementation Plan, that USEPA is not required to disregard costs and consider exclusively each upwind state's physically proportionate responsibility for each downwind air quality problem, and that USEPA's cost-effective allocation of emission reductions among upwind states is a permissible and equitable interpretation of the federal Clean Air Act. The United States Supreme Court remanded this case and an accompanying case to the lower federal courts for further proceedings consistent with its opinion. Austin Energy continues to comply with CAIR, the CSAPR predecessor, until the cases are resolved and CSAPR, or a new rule supplementing or replacing CSAPR, is put in place.

Proposed revisions to the federal ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

In 2009 USEPA sought to revise the federal ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). However, despite proposing a more stringent standard in 2010, in 2011, the Obama Administration elected to incorporate the 2010 proposal into the subsequent review cycle, expected in 2014. A more stringent ozone NAAQS, such as USEPA proposed in 2010, has the potential to require emissions reductions at the state and local levels which may impact Decker Power Plant. The USEPA is expected to propose a revised NAAQS in December 2014.

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 EPA 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. The final rule is expected to be released in December 2014.

Environmental Regulation Related to Water

Final 316(b) cooling water intake structure standards.

USEPA finalized rules in May 2014 that require power plants to ensure they meet "best available technology" to mitigate the impact on aquatic life of power plants' drawing in water to cool generators. The rule requires several characterization studies to occur in the next one to five years, which in turn will provide the state environmental agency with the information they will need to set site-specific requirements for Austin Energy's facilities. Those requirements may or may not include capital improvements to cooling water intake structures, however, notably, the rule recognizes the use of reservoirs built for the purpose of plant cooling as an acceptable technology for one major rule requirement, and Austin Energy facilities that use once-through cooling have such reservoirs. Additional financial risks will not be known for at least another year.

Proposed national power plant wastewater effluent standards.

The proposed rule would apply to wastewater discharges from steam generating electric facilities through incorporation into National Pollution Discharge Elimination Systems ("NPDES") permits issued by USEPA or authorized states. The proposal considered a number of regulatory options for each of seven waste streams common to steam generating units: flue gas desulfurization ("FGD") wastewater, fly ash transport water, bottom ash transport water, combustion residual leachate, flue gas mercury control ("FGMC") wastewater, gasification wastewater, and nonchemical metal cleaning wastes. It is likely that electric generating units ("EGUs") will be subject to several different standards based on which waste streams they possess, leading to significant increases in costs. Final rule is expected in 2015.

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 in 2015.

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 $13.6 billion per unit per incident. The maximum amount that each licensee may be assessed following a nuclear incident at any insured facility is $127,318 million per unit, subject to adjustment for inflation, for the number of operating nuclear units and for each licensed reactor, payable at $18.96 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 Nuclear Electric Insurance Limited ("NEIL")). Nuclear property insurance consists of $1.5 billion in primary property damage insurance and $1.25 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 funds available to NEIL, a retrospective assessment could occur. The maximum aggregate assessment under current policies for both primary and excess property damage insurance is $54.45 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, 2013 was $190,055,611.01. For Fiscal Year 2014, 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.

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 in 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 degree 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 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 11,000 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.

Calendar Year	Full Purpose Acres (1)	Limited Purpose Acres
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	3,484	594

(1) Includes acres converted from limited purpose to full purpose status.

Recent Annexation

In 2013, the Wildhorse Ranch and the remainder of the Goodnight Ranch proposed developments were converted from limited to full purpose annexation status. In addition, the City annexed one commercial area and several undeveloped areas for full purposes for a total of 3,484 acres for the year. The taxable assessed value ("TAV") for these areas was approximately $17 million. City Council also approved the creation and limited purpose annexation of a new Public Improvement District ("PID"), Estancia, which is located on the southern edge of the City along Interstate Highway 35 South. Future full purpose annexation of this area will occur in accordance with the terms of the development agreement.

The City annexed 3,818 acres for limited purposes in 2012 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 addition, the City annexed 3,387 acres for full purposes including 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 TAV for these areas exceeds $119,000,000.

In 2011, the remaining portion of Ribelin Ranch, which consists 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.

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

Three area 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. It is anticipated that River Place MUD will be annexed for full purposes in its entirety in December 2017. Shady Hollow MUD is scheduled for full purpose annexation in December 2020.

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.

The following describes the contributions in place as of March 31, 2014. Municipal employees contribute 8.0% and the City contributes 18.0% of payroll. The Firefighters (who are not members of the Social Security System) are scheduled to contribute 17.2% of payroll through September 30, 2014; 17.7% of payroll from October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015; 18.2% of payroll from October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016; and 18.7% of payroll on or after October 1, 2016; the City contributes 22.05%. 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, 2013, the amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability for the City of Austin Employees Retirement System ("COAERS") was 26.0 years and for the Police Officer's Fund was 28.9 years. As of December 31, 2013 the amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability for the Fire Fighters Fund was 10.51 years.

As of December 31, 2013, the actuarial accrued liability for the COAERS was $2,909,900,000 and the funded ratio was 70.4%. The actuarial accrued liability for the Police Officers' Fund as of December 31, 2013 was $911,044,154 and the funded ratio was 66.4%. The actuarial accrued liability for the Firefighters' Fund as of December 31, 2013 was $808,771,153 and the funded ratio was 91.8%.

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 an additional 10% in FY 2013 pursuant to the terms of the SFP, which brought 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, was 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 the contributions made to the three pension systems, the City provides certain other post-employment benefits ("OPEBs") 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.

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 $26.9 million for 3,945 retirees in 2013 and $24.2 million for 3,731 retirees in 2012. As of September 30, 2013, the net OPEB obligation is $598.7 million.

See APPENDIX B – "Annual Financial Report – Note 8" for additional information about 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 $10.1 million for claims and damages at the end of fiscal year 2013. 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 Obligations. The City is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Obligations. 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 audited financial statements are not provided by that time, the City will provide audited financial statements when and if they become 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 Obligations: (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 Obligations, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Obligations; (7) modifications to rights of holders of the Obligations, if material; (8) Obligation calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Obligations, 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 Obligations nor the Ordinances make any provision for debt service reserves 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 Obligations, the City will file all required information and documentation with the MSRB in electronic format and accompanied by such identifying information as prescribed by and 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 Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations in the offering described in this Official Statement 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 Obligations 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 Obligations. 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 Obligations in the primary offering of the Obligations. 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 year ending September 30, 2011 by the required deadline of March 31, 2012. The audited financial statements of the City for such fiscal year were filed on April 2, 2012. Annual financial information and operating data of the City were filed by the required time in accordance with the City's continuing disclosure agreements in the above-cited year in which the audited financial statements were filed after March 31. The City has filed an event notice in connection with the late filing. In addition, multiple rating changes occurred with respect to certain obligations of the City between 2009 and 2013, 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. Also, the City inadvertently omitted several tables from the annual financial information and operating data filing for the March 31, 2013 continuing disclosure report relating to certain obligations of the City. The City filed the omitted information on May 14, 2014. The City has implemented procedures to ensure timely filing of all future financial statements and event notices.

TAX EXEMPTION

Delivery of the Obligations of each series is subject to the opinion of Andrews Kurth LLP, Austin, Texas, Bond Counsel, that interest on the Bonds, Certificates and Contractual Obligations, respectively, will be (1) 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) not includable in the alternative minimum taxable income of individuals or, except as described below, corporations.

Interest on the Obligations 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 Obligations. Such authorities are subject to change and any such change could prospectively or retroactively result in the inclusion of the interest on the Obligations 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 Ordinances for Obligations 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 finance therewith, the source of repayment of the Obligations, 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 Ordinances for the Obligations or if its representations that are contained in the Ordinances for the Obligations should be determined to be inaccurate or incomplete, interest on the Obligations could become taxable from the date of delivery of the Obligations, 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 Obligations.

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 obligations. If an audit of the Obligations is commenced, under current procedures the Service is likely to treat the City as the "taxpayer," and the respective owners of the Obligations 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 Obligations, the City may have different or conflicting interests from the respective owners of the Obligations. Public awareness of any future audit of the Obligations could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Obligations 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 Obligations, received or accrued during the year.

Prospective purchasers of the Obligations should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations, such as the Obligations, 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, taxpayers owning an interest in a FASIT that holds tax-exempt obligations, 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 Obligations.

Proposed Tax Legislation

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, and court decisions may cause interest on the Obligations to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or state income taxation, or otherwise prevent the beneficial owners of the Obligations 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 obligations, including the Obligations. In addition, such legislation or actions (whether currently proposed, proposed in the future or enacted) could affect the market price or marketability of the Obligations. Prospective purchasers of the Obligations 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 OBLIGATIONS

Certain maturities of the Obligations may be offered at an initial offering price which exceeds the stated redemption price payable at the maturity of such Obligations. If a substantial amount of any maturity of the Obligations 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 initial purchasers) at such initial offering price, each of the Obligations of such maturity ("Premium Obligation") 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 Obligation in the hands of an initial purchaser who purchases such Premium Obligation in the initial offering must be reduced each year and upon the sale or other taxable disposition of the Premium Obligation 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 Obligation 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 with respect to the Premium Bonds. The amount of bond premium on a Premium Obligation which is amortizable each year (or shorter period in the event of a sale or disposition of a Premium Obligation) is determined under special tax accounting rules which use a constant yield throughout the term of the Premium Obligation based on the initial purchaser's original basis in such Premium Obligation.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition by an owner of Obligations 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 Obligations of the same maturity may be determined according to rules which differ from those described above. Moreover, all prospective purchasers of Obligations 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 Obligations.

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Ratings

The Obligations 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 the 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 Obligations. Except as provided under "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION – Disclosure Event Notices". The City will undertake no responsibility to notify the owners of the Obligations 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 Austin Energy and/or the Water and Wastewater Utility.

Electric Utility System Litigation

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 allegedly led to the death of Kevin Aigner, a Travis County Constable, who suffered a stroke while working in the Steiner Ranch area six days 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. An additional personal injury claimant intervened in the lawsuit alleging that the fires aggravated an individual's pre-existing tourette's syndrome condition. Five underinsured plaintiffs have also intervened. The City has filed a motion challenging jurisdiction that is currently on appeal in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. The carriers presented property damage claims, including under-insured claims of approximately $15 million. The individual plaintiffs have not provided detailed damage claims yet. The trial court ruled against the City. The City is appealing and asserting sovereign immunity as a defense. The City is uncertain as to when the appeal will be heard.

Registration and Qualification

The sale of the Obligations 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 Obligations have not been qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained in the Securities Act of Texas; nor have the Obligations been qualified under the securities acts of any jurisdiction. The City assumes no responsibility for qualification of the Obligations under the securities laws of any jurisdiction in which the Obligations may be sold, assigned, pledged, hypothecated or otherwise transferred. This disclaimer of responsibility for qualification for sale or other disposition of the Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations 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 obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations for any of the foregoing purposes or limit the authority of such institutions or entities to purchase or invest in the Obligations for such purposes. The City has made no review of laws in other states to determine whether the Obligations are legal investments for various institutions in those states.

Legal Matters

The delivery of each series of the Obligations is subject to the approval of the Attorney General of Texas to the effect that such Obligations are valid and legally binding obligations of the City payable from sources and in the manner described in this Official Statement and in the respective Ordinances and the approving legal opinions of Bond Counsel. The forms of Bond Counsel's opinions are attached hereto in Appendix C. The legal fee to be paid Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Obligations is contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Obligations. The legal opinions of Bond Counsel will accompany the Obligations deposited with DTC or will be printed on the definitive Obligations in the event of the discontinuance of the Book-Entry-Only System. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Haynes & Boone, LLP, Counsel for the Underwriters. The legal fee of such firm is contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Obligations.

Bond Counsel was engaged by, and only represents, the City. Except as noted below, Bond Counsel 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 in this Official Statement except that in its capacity as Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information appearing in this Official Statement under the captions "OBLIGATION INFORMATION" (except for the information under the subcaptions "Remedies" and "Book-Entry-Only System"), CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION (except for the subsection "Compliance with Prior Undertakings"), "TAX EXEMPTION," "TAX TREATMENT OF ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT AND PREMIUM OBLIGATIONS," and the information under the subcaptions "OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION - Registration and Qualification," " - Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas," and " - Legal Matters," and such firm is of the opinion that such descriptions present a fair and accurate summary of the provisions of the laws and instruments therein described, and such information conforms to the Ordinances.

The legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Obligations express the professional judgment of the attorneys rendering the opinions as to the legal issues expressly addressed in those opinions. In rendering a legal opinion, the attorney does not become an insurer or guarantor of the expression of professional judgment, of the transaction opined upon, or of the future performance of the parties to the transaction, nor does the rendering of an opinion guarantee the outcome of any legal dispute that may arise from the transaction.

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 Obligations. The payment of the fee for services rendered by PFM with respect to the sale of the Obligations is contingent upon the issuance and delivery of the Obligations. 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 Obligations.

Independent Auditors

The financial data listed as fiscal year 2014 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

The Underwriters have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Bonds from the City at a price equal to the initial offering prices to the public, as shown on the inside front cover page of this Official Statement, less an underwriting discount of $400,237.47. The Underwriters have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Certificates from the City at a price equal to the initial offering prices to the public, as shown on the inside front cover page of this Official Statement, less an underwriting discount of $144,357.31. The Underwriters have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Contractual Obligations from the City at a price equal to the initial offering prices to the public, as shown on the inside front cover page of this Official Statement, less an underwriting discount of $51,389.30. The Obligations to be offered to the public may be offered and sold to certain dealers (including the Underwriters and other dealers depositing Obligations into investment trusts) at prices lower than the public offering prices of such Obligations, and such public offering prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters.

The Underwriters have provided the following paragraphs for inclusion in the Official Statement, and the City takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. 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 City and to persons and entities with relationships with the City, 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 City (directly, as collateral securing other obligations or otherwise) and/or persons and entities with relationships with the City. 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.

Authenticity of Financial Data and Other Information

The financial data and other information contained in this Official Statement 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 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.

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Certification of the Official Statement

This Official Statement, and the execution and delivery of this Official Statement was approved and authorized by the Ordinances adopted by the City Council on August 28, 2014.

/s/ Lee Leffingwell
Mayor
City of Austin, Texas

ATTEST:

/s/ Jannette S. 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. Currently, the Mayor and Councilmembers are elected at large for three-year staggered terms with a maximum of two consecutive terms. 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.

With the passage of amendments to the City Charter at an election held on November 6, 2012, several changes to the City Council will take place beginning with the November 2014 election. The City Council will expand from 7 to 11 members (10 who are residents of specific geographic districts, with the mayor elected citywide); elections will move from May to November in even-numbered years; and Council terms will lengthen from 3 years to 4. The City Auditor oversaw the process which resulted in selection of a 14-member Independent Citizens Redistricting Commission (the "Commission"). The Commission received extensive public input before certifying the final redistricting plan and delivering it to City Council in November 2013. Additional information may be found at http://www.austintexas.gov/news/city-launches-website-assist-residents-single-member-districts and http://www.austinredistricting.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Austin_Final-Plan.pdf.

Austin, the capital of Texas, is the fourth largest city in the state (behind Houston, Dallas, and San Antonio) and the eleventh largest in the nation with a September 2013 population of 841,649, according to the City's estimates. Over the past ten years, Austin's population has increased by approximately 23.1% or 158,098 residents. Geographically, Austin consists of approximately 321 square miles. The current estimated median household income for Austin residents is $49,227 according to Claritas, a Nielsen company. Austin's per capita income is estimated to be $45,581 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 plains 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 45% of adults 25 years of age or older holding a bachelor's or advanced degree, compared to 28.5% for the U.S. as a whole. Higher education is a significant aspect of life in the Austin area, which is host to six universities, a robust community college system, and numerous 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 46th nationally and 16th among public universities in the 2014 U.S. News and World Report survey of undergraduate programs.

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND MAJOR INITIATIVES

Local Economy

The Austin metropolitan area is consistently recognized among the most inventive, creative, wired, educated, fit, and loved cities in which to live and work. In February 2014, Forbes confirmed Austin's popularity as the City topped its list of America's Fastest-Growing Cities for the fourth year in a row. The City's demographer estimates that about 110 people move to the Austin metro area every day. The Austin metropolitan area is booming and the trends reflect it. From job growth to population growth to real estate, the trends are positive and are expected to continue in this manner into the near future.

In 2013, the Austin metropolitan area ranked number 1 in the Milken Institute Best-Performing Cities Index, which ranks U.S. metropolitan areas by how well they are creating and sustaining jobs and economic growth. The index "was designed to measure objectively which U.S. metropolitan areas are promoting economic vitality based on job creation and retention, the quality of new jobs, and other criteria."

The Texas economy continues to be strong. In September 2013, Forbes listed Texas as #2 in the list of Best States for Job Growth. Forbes has indicated that Texas is the only state "that ranks in the top five for both current economic climate and growth prospects." Moody's Analytics economic research firm expects employment to expand 3% annually through 2017 as Texas attracts businesses because of is regulatory environment, low taxes, and skilled workforce.

Employment - Virtually all Texas metro areas had more jobs in December 2013 than in December 2012. Texas' employment growth at 2.3% continues to outpace the nation at 1.6%, and the Austin metro area is growing faster than both, at 2.8%. Austin's unemployment rate was at 4.5% in December 2013, down from 5.0% in December 2012. The State and National unemployment rates in December 2013 were 6.0% and 6.7%, respectively.

Over the last four years, the Austin metro area has created more than 105,000 new jobs. This growth has been shared by all levels of wage earners. In 2013 and 2014 Forbes listed the area at or near the top of several lists including: "Best U.S. Cities for Future Job Growth"; "Cities Creating the Most Tech Jobs" (over 41% 2001 – 2013); "Cities Creating the Most Middle Class Jobs" (7.6% since 2007); and "Blue Collar Hot Spots" (10% since 2010).

This growth is expected to continue through 2017, according to "America's Job Outlook", published by CareerBuilder and Examination Management Services, Inc. This report projects total job growth of 9.7% in the Austin metro area, well ahead of the national level of 4.4% for the period 2013 through 2017. In addition, high-wage jobs are expected to grow at a rate of 9.4%, the second highest level in the nation. The report states, "Austin's position as one of the strongest markets for high-wage job growth, and job growth overall, has been fueled by its diverse industry mix."

Economic Development - The City's economic development efforts have greatly contributed to job growth. In 2013, the City executed economic development contracts with National Instruments and Visa, Inc., resulting in 1,794 new full-time jobs and capital investment of $107.3 million. In early 2014, City Council approved additional agreements which will result in 1,247 new full-time jobs. The combined economic impact of such agreements since the beginning of 2012 is over 7,700 direct jobs and $476 million in capital investment.

Over the next several years a new medical school will be constructed at the University of Texas at Austin. The Board of Regents for the University of Texas System approved the creation of the Dell Medical School and pledged funds for its construction as well as for faculty recruitment and continuing support. The University is partnering with the Seton Healthcare Family, who will build a new teaching hospital that will replace University Medical Center Brackenridge, and Central Health (the Travis County Healthcare District) who will purchase services from the medical school for the population it serves. The plan is supported by a broad cross-section of the community including the voters who in November 2012 approved a proposition for Central Health to increase property taxes by $.05 per $100 of assessed value to help fund these initiatives. In January, the first Dean of the medical school was selected and the school is scheduled to accept its first class in 2016. An economic analysis by TXP, Inc. estimates the economic impact of the school to be almost $1 billion in direct annual spending and 6,900 direct jobs.

Tourism - Austin continues to be a destination for both business and recreational activities. Austin is known around the world as the "Live Music Capital of the World" with over 250 live music venues. In March 2014, South by Southwest (SXSW) hosted its 27th annual festival, conference, and trade show, providing a unique convergence of original music, independent films, and emerging technologies. According to an economic impact analysis prepared by Greyhill Advisors, SXSW was responsible for injecting more than $218 million into the Austin economy. In October 2013, the Austin City Limits Music Festival expanded to two weekends, increasing opportunities for attendance and compounding the economic impact which was estimated at $102 million for the prior year.

The region's tourism industry got a boost in the fall of 2012 with the completion of the Circuit Of The Americas™ (COTA) complex and Austin's first ever United States Formula One™ Grand Prix race (F1). Three-day attendance for the F1 races in 2012 and 2013 exceeded 265,000 and 250,000, respectively. The COTA site is a state-of-the-art motorsports and entertainment venue constructed in southeast Travis County. In addition to being the first purpose-built Grand Prix facility in the United States, the complex houses a 40,000 square foot conference/media center, a 5,500 square foot medical center, and an amphitheater with 17,000 seating capacity. The facility operates throughout the year, showcasing events such as F1, Australian V8 Supercars, MotoGP, American LeMans series, Motocross, motorsport clubs, concerts, and foot and bicycle races. In 2013, despite stiff competition from several other cities, the COTA facility in Austin competed for and was chosen as the location of ESPN's summer X Games. Austin will host this extreme sports and concert event for four years beginning in the summer of 2014. The COTA site was annexed by the City in 2013, resulting in an increase in the City's property tax base, sales tax revenues, and mixed beverage taxes.

The growing local economy in Austin relies on quality air service to foster business, government, and leisure travel. During 2013 Austin Bergstrom International Airport ("ABIA"), set a new record for annual traffic for the third consecutive year, a 6% increase over the previous year's record. For the first time, over 10 million passengers passed through ABIA, enjoying over 1,100 live music performances and 59 tons of brisket. Three new carriers inaugurated services at ABIA during the year; and in March 2014, British Airways offered the first transatlantic air service between London and Austin, facilitating connections with over 70 countries throughout Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. To accommodate this growth, City Council recently approved the first step of a seven gate expansion project at ABIA.

Hotel occupancy is strong with 2013 city-wide occupancy rates at 72.5% and with downtown rates at 77%. As a result, hotel motel tax revenues continue to grow and in 2013 were 20% greater than the previous year. High occupancy rates have also spurred construction of new hotels in Austin, including JW Marriott, Westin, and Hotel Van Zandt, which will add in excess of 1,600 rooms downtown, an increase of over 25%. In addition the Fairmont Austin is in the final stages of permitting and is planned to have over 1,000 rooms.

Real Estate - All sectors of the real estate market are performing well. In 2013, building inspections almost doubled over 2012. Austin area home sales for 2013 were up 19% over 2012 and as of the end of December the market featured 2.0 months of housing, a historical low. As a result, the median price for a single family home is up about 9% over the previous year from $205,000 to $223,890. However, according to the National Association of Home Builders, Austin is in the mid-range of the major Texas cities when looking at overall housing affordability, which factors median family income into the equation. Multifamily occupancy rates are near 97%, rents per square foot are at an all-time high of $1.21, and absorption over the year was almost 4,600 units. Occupancy is expected to remain stable in the 95% to 96% range despite the more than 9,000 new units scheduled for delivery in 2014. The office market is also strong with an average occupancy rate of almost 89% at the end of 2013. Further evidence of the strength of the office market is the sale of over six million square feet of office space in the second half of 2013.

Sales Taxes - Sales tax revenue has shown positive growth over the past four fiscal years. Fiscal year 2013 experienced a robust 7.3% increase over fiscal year 2012, which was an 8.6% increase over 2011.

Recognition - In addition to the rankings mentioned above, Austin has ranked at the top of lists such as Bloomberg, NerdWallet, and others in regards to career choice, recreation opportunities, income, and business opportunities:

America's Top Boomtown
Bloomberg – April 2013

#1 Top 10 Cities to be a Moviemaker
MovieMaker – March 2013

#1 Top 15 Aspirational Cities
The *Daily Beast* – July 2013

#1 Best Cities for Job-seekers
NerdWallet – January 2014

#1 Hottest U.S. Startup Scene
GoodApril.com – July 2013

8 Best Run Cities in America
24/7 Wall St. - January 2014

#7 World's 20 Most Dynamic Cities
City Momentum Index
Jones Lang LaSalle - January 2014

#1 Metro Areas with Most Economic Momentum Going Into 2014
Forbes – December 2013

#4 Best Big Cities for Women in the Workforce
NerdWallet – May 2013

10 Up and Coming Cities for Entrepreneurs (International)
Forbes – September 2013

Holiday Hotspots: Where to go in 2014 (International)
The Guardian – January 2014

#1 2013 Small Business Friendliness Survey
Thumbtack.com – June 2013

Major Initiatives

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

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

Best Managed City - To achieve our vision of making Austin the most livable city in the country and to support City Council's policies and initiatives, the employees of the City – whether they be executives, managers, or front-line service providers – have the singular mission of making the City of Austin the best managed city in the country. We implement this mission through transparent business practices, excellence in public service, innovative leadership, and providing services that are reliable, safe, efficient, and above national standards.

City staff is committed to creating a work environment that fosters creative thinking and innovation throughout the organization, thereby better positioning the workforce to more effectively respond to new challenges as well as new opportunities. 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. The elements of PRIDE include: Public Service & Engagement; Responsibility & Accountability; Innovation & Sustainability; Diversity & Inclusion; and Ethics & Integrity.

Being "best managed" means everyone in the organization is providing the best service possible to the community. The City is launching a city-wide customer service initiative, one of the City Manager's top priorities for the organization, to ensure that the provision of City services results in a positive customer experience for our citizens in addition to their service requests being met.

Imagine Austin - 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 here. In 2012, after an extensive public process, the City Council unanimously voted to adopt Imagine Austin, the City's comprehensive plan for Austin's future. The plan defines where the City is today and where we want to go, setting a context to guide decision-makers for the next 30 years. The resulting plan adheres to 6 core principles established by our citizens:

- Grow as a compact, connected city
- Integrate nature into the city
- Provide paths to prosperity for all
- Develop as an affordable and healthy community
- Sustainably manage water, energy, and other environmental resources
- Think creatively and work together

Implementing this vision will take many incremental steps over time. Cross-departmental and cross-jurisdictional action teams have been created for these areas and the 2014 budget and capital plan included funding to support these principles. Further, a number of the initiatives discussed below also directly support Imagine Austin.

Development – In addition to its economic development efforts, the City has been committed to the redevelopment of a number of its downtown properties. Beginning with the development of six blocks in the warehouse district in the early 2000's, Austin's participation in joint public/private partnerships continues to contribute to a vibrant downtown and an enhanced tax base. Current downtown redevelopment focused in the Seaholm District includes:

- Groundbreaking for the construction of a new 198,000 square-foot central library in May 2013. This "library for the future" will have advanced sustainable features and is expected to be completed in 2016;
- Extensive improvements to Shoal Creek in the Seaholm area to improve streambank stabilization, and complete the gap in the existing trail, facilitating bicycle and pedestrian use;
- Construction of a mixed-used development that will involve renovation and reuse of the historical and

architecturally-significant Seaholm power plant. The offices of athenahealth, with whom the City recently executed an economic development incentive agreement, will be located in this development.

- Kick-off of the redevelopment of the Green Water Treatment Plant site with the sale and transfer of the first portion of the site to the development team who will construct a 38-floor mixed-use tower, including affordable living units. The first phase of this project also includes completion of the street grid in the district to enhance connectivity to Seaholm.

In 2014, the City will finalize construction of the Waller Creek Tunnel Project on the eastern edge of downtown. This mile-long stormwater bypass tunnel will address problems of flooding, erosion, and water pollution along lower Waller Creek. By taking nearly 28 acres of downtown land out of the 100-year floodplain, the project is expected to spur redevelopment and revitalization in the area. In addition, the City partnered with the Waller Creek Conservancy to create the Waller Creek District, a mile and a half long, 28 acre masterpiece park, along Waller Creek which spans from the mouth of Lady Bird Lake north to the University of Texas. The District, with construction now in progress, will include walking and bicycle paths, a 7,000 seat iconic event structure, specialized children's areas, meditation gardens and lattice bridges that provide connectivity across a creek which will now be turned into a healthy ecosystem.

Several miles from downtown, the City continues its public/private partnership to redevelop the site of the previous airport, Mueller. This 700 acre, vibrant, mixed-use urban village includes residential neighborhoods, retail, and office spaces, extensive parks, and trails. The development, which is sustainable, transit-oriented, and offers affordable housing opportunities, is about one-third complete and has a current assessed value of over $450 million. Demand for housing at Mueller has been high due to its proximity to downtown and many amenities.

Transparency – The City's ongoing commitment to transparency of financial transactions and processes is exemplified by Austin Finance Online (AFO). Since its inception in 2011, AFO has been recognized by the Texas State Comptroller for achieving the highest standards in financial transparency online by awarding the City's website with its Gold Level Leadership Circle Award. AFO provides a one-stop web-based portal containing an extensive library of budget and financial documents, an online contract catalog, payment register information, and other City financial information.

In 2013, Austin received a perfect score for its online transparency of economic development subsidies according to Good Jobs First, a Washington D.C.-based non-profit research center on economic development accountability. Last fall the City's government broadcasting channel was one of four nationally that received the "Excellence in Programming" award, from The National Association of Telecommunications Officers and Advisors "for actively supporting community programming's role in building stronger, more connected communities."

Innovation - In September 2013, the City's website, AustinTexas.gov was selected by Government Technology and the Center for Digital Government to receive a "Best of the Web" award in the city portal category. The first place award was given based on innovation, functionality, productivity, and performance and for having "…demonstrated the ability to adapt to the changing technology landscape, while creating first-class public and business services." The City also received a 2013 Driving Digital Government Award for the Austin Infrastructure Management, Mapping, Planning and Coordination Tool which provides key coordination of the mapping of infrastructure projects to identify possible conflicts and opportunities for collaboration reducing the City's infrastructure repair and rehabilitation costs.

Climate Protection - The City of Austin has long been a national leader in the climate protection arena through the efforts of City leaders, the city-owned electric utility, (Austin Energy), and the participation of customers from residential to other governmental entities and private businesses. As a result of these efforts and partnerships, Austin Energy led all public power utilities in the country for sales of renewable energy in 2012. In 2012, Austin became the first large city in America to power all of its city-owned buildings 100% with renewable energy, a goal set five years earlier. As a result, Austin received an EPA 2013 Climate Leadership Award for its achievement of this goal. The award recognizes high-quality leadership in response to climate change. Austin Energy also received the EPA's 2013 Energy Star Partner of the year Award for Sustained Excellence for outstanding contributions to energy efficiency for the ninth year in a row and was cited as having saved a combined 25 million kilowatt-hours of electricity annually through its energy efficiency programs. Finally Austin Energy won the International City/County Management Association, (ICMA) 2013 Program Excellence Award for Community Sustainability (for a large city) for its Green Building Program that promotes construction of more sustainable and eco-friendly homes and buildings.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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 GAAP. The system of internal controls 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.

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 and to provide a foundation for financial sustainability. 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. Compliance with these policies is reviewed annually as part of the budget process. The policies and results of the review are published in the Approved Budget document.

Long-term Financial Planning

Austin leaders are continually looking towards and planning for the future. The Austin approach of balancing the budget by not relying on one-time solutions, while at the same time making key investments in our community, our infrastructure, our economy, our sustainability, and our employees is providing a 21st century "best-managed" model for cities all around the country. 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. As directed by the financial policies, the City's budgeting approach emphasizes fiscal responsibility by limiting spending in a given year to projected revenue collections.

In addition, the City annually prepares a five-year Capital Improvement Project (CIP) Plan that outlines all capital projects in progress, those that will be implemented in the five-year horizon, and related funding sources. The City is currently developing a ten-year CIP Strategic Plan to look further into the future than the annual process. This plan, which should be complete within the next year, will focus on implementing Imagine Austin as well as other intersecting City initiatives and priorities through capital projects, and will improve the transparency of the City's long-term infrastructure plans.

On November 6, 2012, Austin voters approved a $307 million general obligation bond program that includes transportation and mobility projects, as well as projects for open space and watershed protection, parks and recreation, public safety, health and human services, and library, museum and cultural arts facilities. This bond program will be overseen by the Council-appointed Bond Oversight Committee, which is charged with ensuring efficiency, equity, timeliness, and accountability in the implementation of the program. Additionally on November 5, 2013, voters approved $65 million in general obligation debt for affordable rental and ownership housing as well as preservation of existing affordable housing stock.

Maintaining sound financial and economic development policies within the City organization allows for a high level of services to the community. Because of our consistent adherence to our financial policies, the City's bond ratings for General Obligation bonds continue to be "AAA" for all three bond rating agencies, Moody's (Aaa), Standard & Poor's and Fitch Investors. In November 2012, Austin Energy improved its Standard & Poor's credit rating from A+ to AA-, a reflection of the recent rate increase and the utility's diverse portfolio, as well as Austin's robust economy.

Budgetary Control

The annual operating budget is proposed by the City Manager and approved by the City Council after public discussion. Annual budgets are legally required for the General Fund, debt service funds, and certain special revenue funds. While not legally required, annual budgets are also adopted for the enterprise and internal service funds. Annual updates to the

Capital Improvements Program budgets follow a similar process. Multi-year budgets are adopted for capital projects and grant funds.

Throughout the year, primary responsibility for fiscal analysis of budget to actual expense or revenue and overall program fiscal standing rests with the department operating the program. The City Manager is authorized to transfer appropriation balances within a fund and department of the City. The City Council must approve amendments to the budget and transfers of appropriations from one fund and department to another. As demonstrated by the statements and schedules included in the City's 2013 CAFR, the City continues to meet its responsibility for sound financial management. See "APPENDIX B – AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS".

Budgetary Information

The 2014 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. The result was a budget built around the ideals of livability, affordability and inclusivity that dictate the operations of our City government and form the basis of the budget.

The structurally balanced fiscal year 2014 Approved Budget totals $3.3 billion and includes $799.8 million for the General Fund, providing for the continuation of high-quality public safety, health, library, parks, water, energy, infrastructure, development, and other services to the citizens of Austin. The 2014 budget was approved with a decrease to the property tax rate of .02 cents, from 50.29 to 50.27 cents per $100 of taxable value. The approved tax rate balances the tax impact to property owners with the need to invest in our community and continue providing the outstanding services Austinites have come to expect.

Included in the approved budget are moderate pay increases for non-sworn employees and police officers of 1.5%. In addition non-sworn employees will receive an annual salary adjustment at mid-year of $750. The budget also includes increases associated with step and longevity pay for sworn police personnel as required in the approved terms of the labor contract executed in June 2013. Labor contract negotiations with the firefighters are ongoing and adjustments to the budget may be required once the contract is completed; however, as agreed to in the expiring contract, funding was included to support a 1% annual increase to their retirement system. In November 2012, the citizens of Austin approved adoption of the Emergency Medical Services Personnel Civil Service Law. The first contract under this new law was finalized in September 2013 and is effective for the 2014 fiscal year. The approved contract provides for a pay increase of 1.5% as well as the costs associated with the creation of a step pay system for emergency medical services personnel.

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 420,000 customers within a service territory of approximately 437 square miles in the Greater Austin area. The approved budget for fiscal year 2014 is $1.36 billion in annual revenues, including transfers. The utility has a diverse generation mix that includes nuclear, coal, natural gas, and an increasing portfolio of renewable energy sources to meet the City Council goal of 35% renewable resources by 2020.

The City's second largest enterprise activity is the Austin Water Utility, which provides water and wastewater services to almost 218,000 customers within Austin and surrounding areas. The fiscal year 2014 budget projects revenues of $544.9 million. Growth in revenue is the result of projected customer growth as well as a combined system-wide rate increase of 4.9% in consideration of mandatory restrictions as a result of the continued drought.

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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that meets the GFOA program standards. The GFOA awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City for its 2012 CAFR. The City has received this award for 6 consecutive years. The certificate is valid for a period of one year only. City management believes that this 2013 CAFR conforms to the Certificate of Achievement Program requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA for review.

The City also received the GFOA Distinguished Budget Presentation award for the 2013 budget as well as a 2013 Certificate of Excellence in Performance Measurement from the ICMA.

Employment by Industry in the Austin Metropolitan Area (a)

Employment Characteristics

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Industrial Classification		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total
Manufacturing	49,500	6.5%	47,300	6.2%	49,500	6.5%	47,300	6.2%	51,200	6.0%
Government	167,900	22.1%	170,500	22.2%	167,900	22.1%	170,500	22.2%	164,100	19.3%
Trade, transportation & utilities	152,500	20.1%	134,200	17.5%	152,500	20.1%	134,200	17.5%	151,500	17.8%
Services and miscellaneous	304,000	40.0%	333,200	43.5%	304,000	40.0%	333,200	43.5%	394,000	46.2%
Finance, insurance and real estate	43,900	5.8%	42,300	5.5%	43,900	5.8%	42,300	5.5%	45,400	5.3%
Natural resources, mining & construction	42,000	5.5%	39,000	5.1%	42,000	5.5%	39,000	5.1%	46,100	5.4%
Total	759,800	100.0%	766,500	100.00%	759,800	100.0%	766,500	100.00%	852,300	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.

Source: Texas Labor Market Review, November 2013, Texas Workforce Commission.

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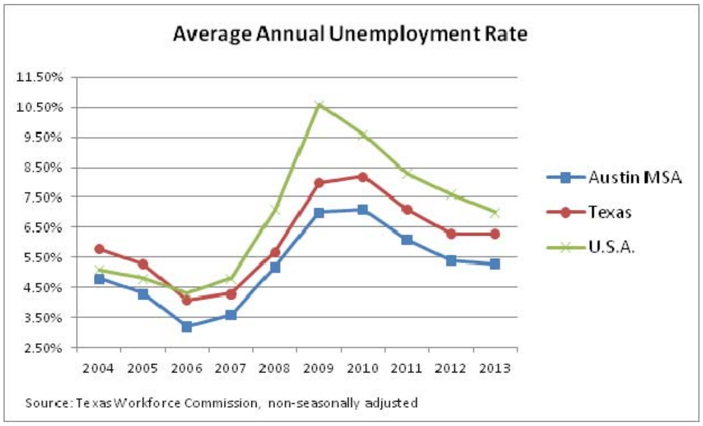
Average Annual Unemployment Rate



	Austin MSA	Texas	U.S.A.
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	5.4%	6.3%	7.6%
2013	5.3%	6.3%	7.0%

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

City Sales Tax Collections (In Millions)

Period	Amount	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	1-1-14	$15.123
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	2-1-14	19.112
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	3-1-14	13.782
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	4-1-14	13.803
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	9-1-13	14.119		
10-1-09	11.037	10-1-10	11.562	10-1-11	13.385 (2)	10-1-12	13.960	10-1-13	14.644		
11-1-09	12.419	11-1-10	13.347	11-1-11	13.873	11-1-12	14.570	11-1-13	16.187		
12-1-09	11.165	12-1-10	11.216	12-1-11	12.004	12-1-12	14.373	12-1-13	14.192		

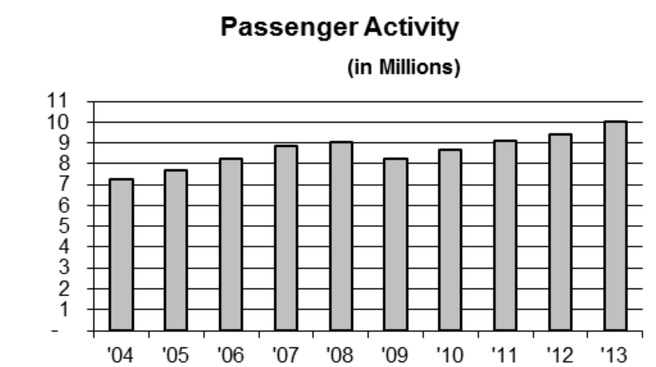
(1) Collections for 2-1-10 reflect a $1.5 million one-time sales tax correction.
(2) Collections for 10-1-11 reflect an increase of $1,162,541 in future period and audit collection adjustments from the prior year. Sales taxes are not pledged to the payment of the Bonds.
Source: City of Austin, Budget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

Ten Largest Employers (As of September 30, 2013)

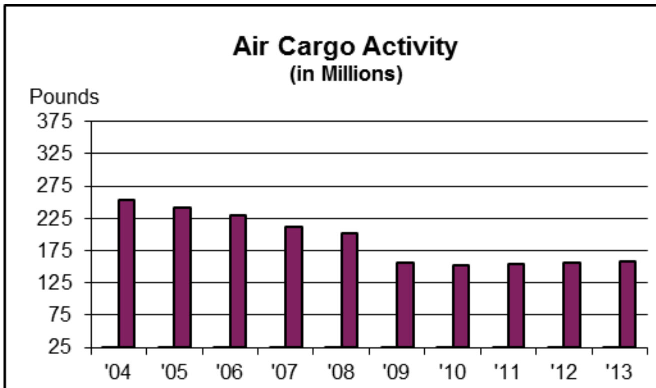
Employer	Product or Service	Employees
State Government	State Government	36,948
The University of Texas at Austin	Education	24,183
Dell Computer Corporation	Computers	14,000
Seton Healthcare Network	Healthcare	12,609
City of Austin	City Government	12,372
Austin Independent School District	Education	11,465
HEB Grocery	Grocery/Retail	11,277
Federal Government	Government	10,500
St. David's Healthcare Partnership	Healthcare	7,950
IBM Corporation	Computers	6,500

Source: 2013 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Transportation



Source: COA Aviation Department.
Calendar Year basis.



Source: COA Aviation Department.
Calendar Year basis.

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 34 U.S. destinations. On March 3, 2014, British Airways began non-stop service to London Heathrow Airport.

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, construction is underway and completion of the facility is expected to occur in September 2015.

Other Forms of Transit

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)
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	64,383,075	47,520	38,270	6.8%
2010	778,560	306	1,727,661	67,582,224	48,460	39,118	7.1%
2011	805,662	308	1,780,708	74,168,909	46,689	41,651	6.8%
2012	821,012	319	1,834,303	78,695,523	46,436	42,902	5.8%
2013	841,649	321	1,912,746 (6)	84,931,866 (5)	49,227	44,403 (5)	5.3%
2004-2013 Change	23.13%	10.31%	34.40%	84.09%	25.49%	36.97%	

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 2013 which will not be available until after first quarter 2014.
(3) Source: Claritas, a Nielson Company.
(4) Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; United States Department of Labor as of September 30.
(5) Data not available for 2013. Figures are estimated.
(6) Source: PFM CBK – CBSA 2013.

Connections and Permits

	Utility Connections			Building Permits		
Year	Electric	Water	Gas	Taxable	Federal, State and Municipal	Total
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
2013	430,582	217,070	216,688	1,456,541,504	-	1,456,541,504

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

Housing Units

The average rent for a two-bedroom apartment in the Austin area was $1,190 per month, with an occupancy rate of 96.9% in December 2013, per Capitol Market Research.

Residential Sales Data

Year	Number of Sales	Total Volume	Average Price
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	25,521	6,786,966,004	266,000
2013	30,419	8,714,544,439	286,500

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
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	89.2%

Source: Oxford Commercial.

Education

The Austin Independent School District had an enrollment of 85,363 for the 2013/2014 school year. The District includes 128 campus buildings.

School Year	Average Daily Membership	Average Daily Attendance
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
2013/14	85,363	77,928

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 52,059 for the fall semester of 2013 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 271 hotels available within the Austin Metropolitan Area and year-to-date occupancy through February 2014 is 66.6%.

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 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 a 6,000 seat arena 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 recently expanded to a seating capacity of 100,119.

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APPENDIX B

Audited Financial Statements

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Deloitte.

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Independent Auditors' Report

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Austin, Texas, (the "City") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of discretely presented component units which represents 100% percent of the assets, net position, and revenues of the discretely presented component units. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports, one of which (Austin Bergstrom Landhost Enterprises, Inc.) contains an emphasis of matter paragraph related to a going concern issue, has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the discretely presented component units, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. 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 from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Austin, Texas, as of September 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the 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, as listed in the table of contents, 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 and the other auditors 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 28, 2014

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, 2013.

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. 64.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide financial statements
The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the end of the fiscal year 2013, resulting in $4.6 billion of net position. Net position associated with governmental activities is approximately $1.4 billion, or 29.8% of the total net position of the City. Net position associated with business-type activities is approximately $3.2 billion, or 70.2% of the total net position of the City. The largest portion of net position consists of net investment in capital assets, which is $3.8 billion, or 84.5% of total net position.

Unrestricted net position, which may be used to meet the City's future obligations, is $68.9 million, or 1.5% of the City's total net position. Unrestricted net position for governmental activities is a deficit of $397.2 million, while unrestricted net position for business-type activities is approximately $466.2 million, or 14.6% of total business-type net position. The deficit in governmental unrestricted net position is largely due to the recognition of $376 million in other post employment benefit liabilities for governmental activities.

During fiscal year 2013, total net position for the City of Austin increased $84.9 million or 1.9%. Of this amount, governmental activities decreased $60.4 million, or 4.3% from the previous year and business-type activities increased $145.3 million, or 4.8% from the previous year.

Total revenues for the City increased $271.7 million; revenues for governmental activities increased $104.1 million; revenues for business-type activities increased $167.6 million. Total expenses for the City increased $125.5 million; expenses for governmental activities increased $75.4 million; expenses for business-type activities increased $50.1 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 Position*** presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position 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 position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position 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.

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.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

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), the Mueller Local Government Corporation (MLGC), and the Urban Renewal Agency (URA). The operations of AHFC, AIDC, MLGC, and URA 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.

The government-wide financial statements also include two discretely presented component units: Austin-Bergstrom Landhost Enterprises, Inc. and Austin Convention Enterprises, Inc. These entities are legally separate entities that are not considered part of the City's operations; therefore, data from these units are shown separately from data of the City. More information on these entities, including how to get a copy of their separately audited financial statements, can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

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.

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.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

b -- Fund financial statements, continued

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 projects 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
Discrete component units	Discrete component units	Excluded

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 position

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

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

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Current assets	$ 654,691	610,999	1,228,103	1,154,653	1,882,794	1,765,652
Capital assets	2,561,611	2,484,175	7,121,722	6,942,717	9,683,333	9,426,892
Other noncurrent assets	20,555	16,511	990,593	907,357	1,011,148	923,868
Total assets	3,236,857	3,111,685	9,340,418	9,004,727	12,577,275	12,116,412
Deferred outflows of resources	--	--	117,003	178,918	117,003	178,918
Current liabilities	315,474	273,024	538,045	537,372	853,519	810,396
Noncurrent liabilities	1,564,198	1,423,424	5,719,578	5,585,886	7,283,776	7,009,310
Total liabilities	1,879,672	1,696,448	6,257,623	6,123,258	8,137,295	7,819,706
Deferred inflows of resources	1,752	--	2,783	8,645	4,535	8,645
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	1,649,431	1,666,653	2,195,358	2,104,623	3,844,789	3,771,276
Restricted	103,246	82,916	535,490	554,215	638,736	637,131
Unrestricted (deficit)	(397,244)	(334,332)	466,167	392,904	68,923	58,572
Total net position	$ 1,355,433	1,415,237	3,197,015	3,051,742	4,552,448	4,466,979

In the current fiscal year, total assets increased $460.9 million and deferred outflows of the City decreased by $61.9 million. Total liabilities increased $317.6 million and deferred inflows decreased by $4.1 million. Governmental-type total assets increased by $125.2 million and business-type increased by $335.7 million, while governmental-type liabilities increased by $183.2 million and business-type increased by $134.4 million.

The most significant increase in governmental total assets resulted from an increase in capital assets of $77.4 million or 61.9% as the City continues to build out projects from the 2006 and 2010 bond programs. Factors in the increase of governmental-type liabilities include increases in the bonds payable of $67.5 million, related to the 2006 ($52.6 million) and 2010 ($28.4 million) bond programs along with other post-employment benefits of $74.8 million.

The most significant factor in the increase of business-type total assets is a result of an increase in capital assets of $179 million. The primary factors in the increase in total liabilities include an increase of bonds payable of $146.8 million as a result of bonds issued during the year.

As noted earlier, net position may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. For the City, assets exceeded liabilities by $4.6 billion at the end of the current fiscal year. However, the largest portion of the City's net position is represented in the net investment in capital assets (e.g. land, building, and equipment offset by related debt), which is $3.8 billion, or 84.5% of the total amount of the City's net position. 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, $638.7 million of the City's net position, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used in the future. The remaining balance, $68.9 million of unrestricted net position, may be used to meet the government's future obligations. Unrestricted net position increased $10.4 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 position for the government as a whole, as well as for business-type activities. However, governmental activities report a deficit of $397.2 million for unrestricted net position.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS, continued

b -- Changes in net position

Condensed Statement of Changes in Net Position
September 30
(in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 124,660	113,747	2,130,307	1,960,312	2,254,967	2,074,059
Operating grants and contributions	48,567	57,818	3,749	10,950	52,316	68,768
Capital grants and contributions	64,781	35,880	64,124	50,064	128,905	85,944
General revenues:						
Property tax	420,000	381,582	--	--	420,000	381,582
Sales tax	176,198	164,193	--	--	176,198	164,193
Franchise fees and gross receipts tax	114,147	99,011	--	--	114,147	99,011
Interest and other	23,888	15,884	2,269	11,529	26,157	27,413
Total revenues	972,241	868,115	2,200,449	2,032,855	3,172,690	2,900,970
Program expenses:						
General government	97,675	124,735	--	--	97,675	124,735
Public safety	580,074	536,132	--	--	580,074	536,132
Transportation, planning, and sustainability	78,594	64,247	--	--	78,594	64,247
Public health	73,186	75,799	--	--	73,186	75,799
Public recreation and culture	104,951	104,026	--	--	104,951	104,026
Urban growth management	137,478	93,593	--	--	137,478	93,593
Interest on debt	48,400	46,417	--	--	48,400	46,417
Electric	--	--	1,132,476	1,133,951	1,132,476	1,133,951
Water	--	--	231,774	223,228	231,774	223,228
Wastewater	--	--	214,580	194,650	214,580	194,650
Airport	--	--	107,389	101,991	107,389	101,991
Convention	--	--	62,884	56,142	62,884	56,142
Environmental and health services	--	--	81,544	87,450	81,544	87,450
Public recreation	--	--	7,185	5,624	7,185	5,624
Urban growth management	--	--	129,583	114,270	129,583	114,270
Total expenses	1,120,358	1,044,949	1,967,415	1,917,306	3,087,773	2,962,255
Excess (deficiency) before transfers	(148,117)	(176,834)	233,034	115,549	84,917	(61,285)
Transfers	87,761	101,527	(87,761)	(101,527)	--	--
Increase (decrease) in net position	(60,356)	(75,307)	145,273	14,022	84,917	(61,285)
Beginning net position, as previously reported	1,415,237	1,490,544	3,051,742	3,037,720	4,466,979	4,528,264
Restatement adjustment	552	--	--	--	552	--
Beginning net position, as restated	1,415,789	1,490,544	3,051,742	3,037,720	4,467,531	4,528,264
Ending net position	$ 1,355,433	1,415,237	3,197,015	3,051,742	4,552,448	4,466,979

Total net position of the City increased by $84.9 million in the current fiscal year. Governmental net position decreased by $60.4 million. The decrease is attributable to expenses exceeding revenues by $148.1 million before transfers from other funds of $87.8 million. Business-type net position increased by $145.3 million due to revenues exceeding expenses by $233 million, before transfers to other funds of $87.8 million.

In addition, the City restated beginning net position for governmental activities as a result of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 60, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements*. For more information, see Note 18.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS, continued

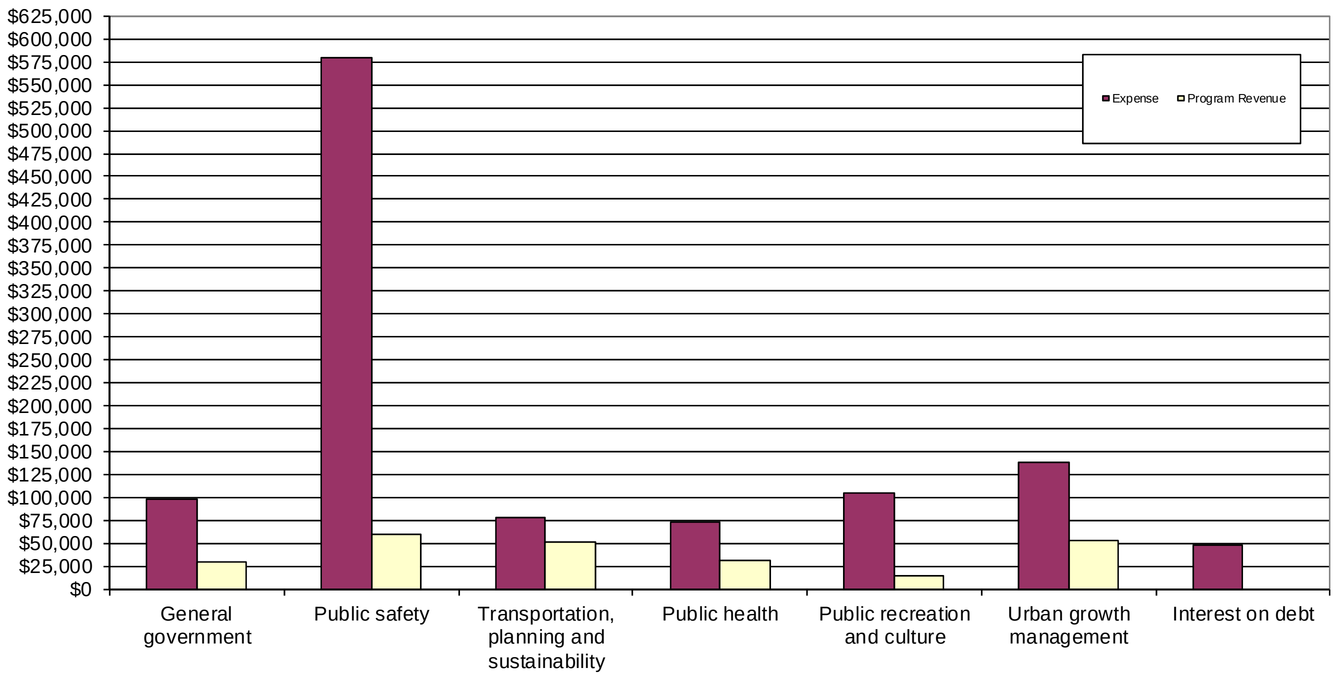
c -- Program revenues and expenses -- governmental activities

Governmental activities decreased the City's net position by $60.4 million in fiscal year 2013, a 4.3% decrease of governmental net position from the previous year. Key factors for the change from fiscal year 2012 to 2013 are as follows:

- The City's property tax revenue increased by $38.4 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 48.11 cents to 50.29 per $100 valuation.
- Sales tax collections for fiscal year 2013 were $12 million more than the prior year as result of the continued improvement of the Austin economy, including the convening of the State Legislature as well as the Formula 1 inaugural race.
- Public safety expenses increased $43.9 million primarily due to increase in other post-employment benefits and salaries, and urban growth management expenses increased $43.9 million primarily due to increased expenditures in the affordable housing program and increased salary expenditures.

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.

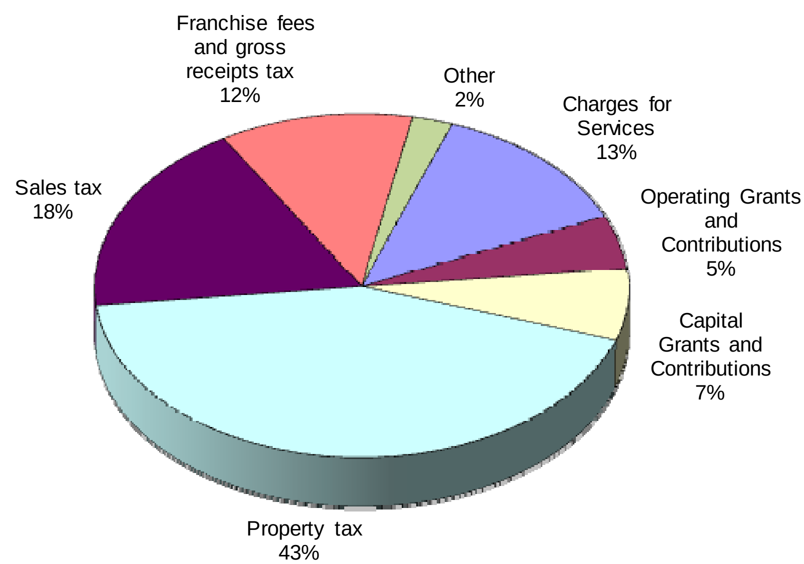
Government-wide Program Expenses and Revenues – Governmental Activities
(in thousands)



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

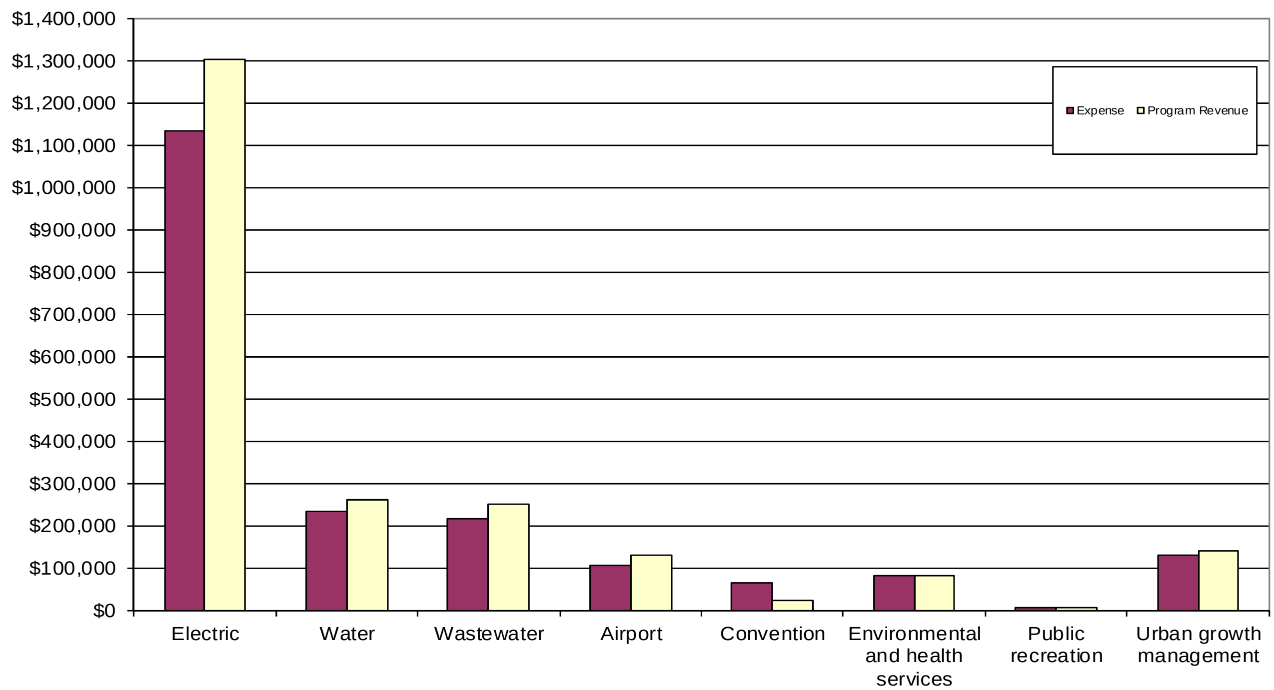
Business-type activities increased the City's net position by approximately $145.3 million, accounting for a 3.3% increase in the City's total net position. Key factors include:

- Austin Energy net position increased approximately $69.1 million. Revenues increased by approximately 8.5% in fiscal year 2013. This was largely due to the new rate structure implemented in October 2012. Expenses remained relatively constant.
- Austin Water Utility net position increased approximately $29.4 million. Revenues increased 10.6% due to a new rate structure implemented during the year. Expenses increased by 6.8% due to increased operations and maintenance costs.
- Airport net position increased approximately $21 million. Revenues increased 3.4% due to an increase in passenger traffic and higher rental and landing fees. Expenses increased by 5.3%, mainly due to higher personnel and operations costs.
- Convention net position increased approximately $9.7 million. Revenues and transfers from the Hotel Occupancy and Vehicle Rental Tax Funds increased 17.4% due in part to the growth of several large events, the inaugural Formula 1 event, and the convening of the State Legislature during the year. Expenses increased 12% due to increases in operations and maintenance costs.
- Environmental activities are comprised of the Austin Resource Recovery nonmajor enterprise fund. Net assets increased by approximately $0.8 million. Revenues increased by 5.6% due to higher rates and customer growth. Expenses decreased by 6.8% due mainly to fewer landfill and environmental remediation costs recognized during year.
- Urban growth management activities are comprised of nonmajor enterprise funds that include the Drainage Fund and Transportation Fund. Net position increased by approximately $15.7 million. Drainage revenues increased by 12.7% primarily due to a rate increase and customer growth. Drainage expenses remained relatively constant. Transportation revenues increased approximately 6.3% primarily due to a rate increase. Transportation expenses increased by 12.3% primarily due to increased street and right-of-way maintenance costs.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS, continued

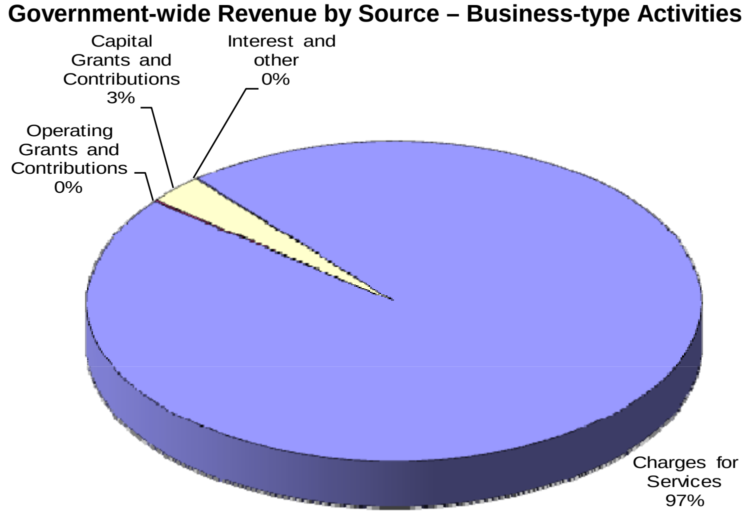
As shown in the following chart, the electric utility, with expenses of $1.1 billion is the City's largest business-type activity, followed by water with $231.8 million, wastewater with $214.6 million, urban growth management with $129.6 million, airport with $107.4 million, environmental and health services with $81.5 million, convention with $62.9 million, and public recreation with $7.2 million. For the fiscal year, operating revenues exceeded operating expenses for all business-type activities except convention 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 (96.8%), followed by capital grants and contributions (2.9%), operating grants and contributions (0.2%), and interest and other revenues (0.1%).

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 $364.2 million, a decrease of $5.9 million from the previous year. Approximately $1.8 million is nonspendable, $160.5 million is restricted, $52.1 million is committed, $69.5 million is assigned, and $80.3 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 $0.8 million, committed fund balance of $7.1 million, assigned fund balance of $11.3 million, and unassigned fund balance of $127.9 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 17% of total General Fund expenditures of $750.1 million, and total fund balance represents 19.6% 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 identified for budget stabilization was $78.3 million. The balance identified 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 identified amount, with the other two-thirds identified for budget stabilization in future years.

The fund balance of the General Fund increased $16.9 million during the fiscal year. Significant differences from the previous year include:

- Property tax revenues increased $37.1 million due to an increase in assessed property values and the City's property tax rate increased from 48.11 cents to 50.29 cents per $100 valuation.
- Sales tax revenues increased $12 million, and licenses, permits, and inspections increased $6 million.

General Fund expenditures increased $53.4 million, due primarily to an increase in public safety expenditures of $17.5 million, an increase in general government of $14 million, and an increase in public recreation and culture of $9.8 million. The increase in general government, public safety, and public recreation and culture 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 position of the City's enterprise funds increased by $139.6 million before consolidation of the internal service funds activities.

Factors that contributed to the increase in net position 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 2013 to increase sales taxes and the transfer in from the Budget Stabilization Reserve. The original expenditure budget of the General Fund was amended during fiscal year 2013 to increase transfers to capital improvement projects as well as increased fire and social services costs.

During the year, revenues were $28.8 million more than budgeted. Sales tax collections were $9.8 million more than budgeted.

Actual budget-basis expenditures were $9.1 million less than budgeted. Public health exceeded budget by $28 thousand; while all other departments were under budget. The total budget-basis fund balance at year-end was $150.3 million.

OTHER INFORMATION, continued

b -- Capital assets

The City's capital assets for governmental and business-type activities as of September 30, 2013, total $9.7 billion (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization). Capital assets include land, buildings and improvements, equipment, vehicles, electric plant, non-electric plant, infrastructure, construction in progress, nuclear fuel, and water rights. The total increase in the City's capital assets for the current fiscal year was $258 million (2.7%), with an increase of 3.1% for governmental activities and an increase of 2.6% 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	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
Land and improvements	$ 352	345	513	502	865	847
Construction in progress	219	163	649	548	868	711
Plant held for future use	--	--	23	23	23	23
Other assets not depreciated	22	22	2	2	24	24
Building and improvements	516	508	1,121	1,109	1,637	1,617
Plant and Equipment	80	87	2,243	2,235	2,323	2,322
Vehicles	42	37	74	65	116	102
Electric plant	--	--	2,243	2,198	2,243	2,198
Nonelectric plant	--	--	128	132	128	132
Infrastructure	1,331	1,322	--	--	1,331	1,322
Nuclear fuel, net of amortization	--	--	40	41	40	41
Water rights, net of amortization	--	--	86	87	86	87
Total net capital assets	$ 2,562	2,484	7,122	6,942	9,684	9,426

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

- Governmental capital assets increased $78 million primarily due to additions of new facilities and improvements to existing facilities. The Asian American Resource Center, building and course improvements to the Morris Williams Golf Course, a new irrigation system for Hancock Golf Course, improvements to several recreation centers and swimming pools, and Barton Springs Pool dam and general ground improvements were completed. Significant additions and improvements were also made including park land acquisitions, a new Austin Police Department helicopter, pedestrian facility improvements, and street reconstructions across the City.
- Business-type activities purchased or completed construction on capital assets of $180 million. The increase was largely due to plant additions and improvements and land acquisition for Austin Energy, Austin Water, the Airport Fund, and the Drainage Fund. Austin Energy provided facilities for the Domain, Seaholm Development District, the new Central Library, relocated utilities for the 290 toll way, and installed or upgraded various substations and transformers. Austin Water completed renovation of the Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant's electrical distribution system, made improvements to the water transmission lines, and upgraded various pump stations. The Airport Fund invested in facility and infrastructure improvements. The Drainage Fund relocated the Little Shoal Creek Tunnel and completed a stormwater by-pass for Barton Springs.

OTHER INFORMATION, continued

c -- Debt administration
At the end of the current fiscal year, the City reported $5.6 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	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt, net	$ 1,085	1,018	131	132	1,216	1,150
Commercial paper notes, net	--	--	194	305	194	305
Revenue bonds, net	--	--	4,204	3,945	4,204	3,945
Capital lease obligations	--	--	1	1	1	1
Total	$ 1,085	1,018	4,530	4,383	5,615	5,401

During fiscal year 2013, the City's total outstanding debt increased by $214 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 $67 million. The resulting net increase is a combination of the issuance of $132 million in new debt to be used primarily for street improvements, streets and signals, drainage improvements, Mueller public infrastructure improvements, transportation projects, and the Waller creek tunnel project offset by debt payments during the year.

- Outstanding debt for business-type functions increased by $147 million. The City issued $375.5 million of Electric Utility System separate lien revenue refunding bonds to refund commercial paper, $282.5 million in Water and Wastewater System separate lien revenue refunding bonds to refund commercial paper, and $60 million in Airport revenue bonds.

During the year, utility revenue subordinate lien bonds received a favorable bond rating upgrade from Fitch, Inc from AA- to AA. The City's commercial paper ratings are related to the ratings of the liquidity providers associated with those obligations, and the rating of the provider of the tax exempt commercial paper notes received a favorable rating upgrade from Moody's Investors Service, Inc. from P-2 to P-1. In addition, the rating for Austin Energy utility revenue separate lien bonds was revised by Standard & Poor's from A+ to AA-. All other bond ratings were unchanged. Ratings of the City's obligations for various debt instruments at September 30, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

Debt	Moody's Investors Service, Inc.		Standard & Poor's		Fitch, Inc.	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt	Aaa	Aaa	AAA	AAA	AAA	AAA
Commercial paper notes - tax exempt	P-1	P-2	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	Aa1	AA	AA	AA	AA-
Utility revenue bonds - subordinate lien	Aa2	Aa2	AA	AA	AA-	AA-
Utility revenue bonds - separate lien:						
Austin Energy	A1	A1	AA-	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

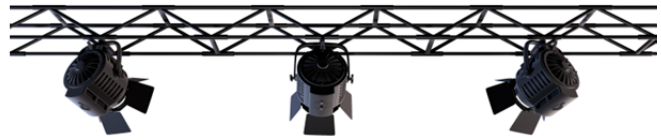
Austin's diverse economic base and national reputation as a great place to work and live continues to attract new employers and talented individuals. Both the Austin and the Texas economies continue to outpace the national economy. Partnerships between the City and the business community have been the key to Austin's economic success. The City's economic development efforts have been successful in attracting new firms and new jobs to Austin. As a result, employment growth is steady and expected to continue well ahead of national levels through at least 2017. All sectors of the real estate market are performing well including the hotel market with a number of new rooms under construction to meet increased demand resulting from both business travel and tourism. In 2013 sales taxes increased 7.3 percent following an 8.6 percent increase in 2012. While the rate of sales tax collections may slow over the next few years, it is expected to remain positive barring any events at the national or international level that would have an adverse impact.

The City's 2014 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 6.3% in 2013 for fiscal year 2014. The property tax rate for fiscal year 2014 is 50.27 cents per $100 valuation, down from 50.29 cents per $100 valuation in 2013. The tax rate consists of 38.56 cents for the General Fund and 11.71 cents for debt service. Each 1 cent of the 2013 (Fiscal Year 2014) property tax rate is equivalent to $8,854,857 of tax levy, as compared to $8,376,270 in the previous year. In Fiscal Year 2014, Austin Water Utility will implement a 4.9% combined system-wide rate increase.

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 (†)	Component Units
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash	$ 71	65	136	5,293
Pooled investments and cash	383,871	297,057	680,928	--
Pooled investments and cash - restricted	127,536	254,940	382,476	--
Total pooled investments and cash	511,407	551,997	1,063,404	--
Investments, at fair value - restricted	15,591	179,653	195,244	--
Cash held by trustee - restricted	6,596	--	6,596	--
Working capital advances	--	5,115	5,115	--
Property taxes receivable, net of allowance of $5,197	10,370	--	10,370	--
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of $208,192	93,462	278,522	371,984	1,998
Receivables from other governments	13,647	--	13,647	--
Receivables from other governments - restricted	--	941	941	
Notes receivable, net of allowance of $14,151	21,227	--	21,227	--
Internal balances	(28,113)	28,113	--	--
Inventories, at cost	2,206	91,005	93,211	1,011
Real property held for resale	6,911	--	6,911	--
Other receivables - restricted	--	5,293	5,293	--
Deferred costs and expenses, net of amortization	--	45,241	45,241	--
Prepaid items	280	9,204	9,484	468
Other assets	1,036	32,954	33,990	--
Total current assets	654,691	1,228,103	1,882,794	8,770
Noncurrent assets:				
Cash - restricted	--	5,233	5,233	--
Pooled investments and cash - restricted	--	183,132	183,132	--
Investments, at fair value - restricted	--	187,700	187,700	65,483
Investments held by trustee - restricted	--	207,653	207,653	1,115
Interest receivable - restricted	--	886	886	--
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,968,790	5,935,184	7,903,974	181,571
Nondepreciable capital assets	592,821	1,186,538	1,779,359	7,619
Derivative instruments - energy risk management	--	2,791	2,791	--
Net pension asset	10,041	--	10,041	--
Other long-term assets	--	1,072	1,072	12,834
Deferred costs and expenses, net of amortization	10,514	402,126	412,640	--
Total noncurrent assets	2,582,166	8,112,315	10,694,481	268,622
Total assets	3,236,857	9,340,418	12,577,275	277,392
Deferred outflows of resources	$ --	117,003	117,003	--

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

(Continued)

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

(In thousands)

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total (†)	Component Units
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ 59,494	76,193	135,687	7,756
Accounts and retainage payable from restricted assets	19,766	55,986	75,752	--
Accrued payroll	16,567	9,042	25,609	215
Accrued compensated absences	52,846	22,552	75,398	--
Claims payable	20,750	--	20,750	--
Accrued interest payable from restricted assets	--	62,701	62,701	14,351
Interest payable on capital appreciation bonds and other debt	4,185	747	4,932	--
Bonds payable	47,240	15,574	62,814	42,435
Bonds payable from restricted assets	15,796	212,007	227,803	--
Capital lease obligations payable	--	44	44	22
Customer and escrow deposits payable from restricted assets	51,507	37,162	88,669	--
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	--	656	656	--
Deferred credits and other current liabilities	27,323	41,106	68,429	--
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	--	4,275	4,275	--
Total current liabilities	315,474	538,045	853,519	64,779
Noncurrent liabilities, net of current portion:				
Accrued compensated absences	74,982	550	75,532	--
Claims payable	19,132	--	19,132	--
Capital appreciation bond interest payable	--	104,687	104,687	--
Commercial paper notes payable, net of discount	--	193,991	193,991	--
Bonds payable, net of discount and inclusive of premium	1,022,300	4,107,082	5,129,382	265,726
Pension obligation payable	64,768	63,638	128,406	--
Other post employment benefits payable	375,956	222,731	598,687	--
Capital lease obligations payable	--	1,132	1,132	2
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	--	9,654	9,654	--
Decommissioning liability payable from restricted assets	--	179,123	179,123	--
Derivative instruments - energy risk management	--	55,377	55,377	--
Derivative instruments - interest rate swaps	--	61,649	61,649	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	7,060	719,453	726,513	36
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	--	511	511	--
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,564,198	5,719,578	7,283,776	265,764
Total liabilities	1,879,672	6,257,623	8,137,295	330,543
Deferred inflows of resources	1,752	2,783	4,535	--
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	1,649,431	2,195,358	3,844,789	(112,657)
Restricted for:				
Debt service	11,627	123,853	135,480	4,696
Strategic reserve	--	105,996	105,996	--
Capital projects	24,371	195,933	220,304	--
Renewal and replacement	--	11,110	11,110	--
Bond reserve	--	40,873	40,873	--
Passenger facility charges	--	42,848	42,848	--
Operating reserve	--	14,877	14,877	--
Perpetual care:				
Expendable	411	--	411	--
Nonexpendable	1,040	--	1,040	--
Other purposes	65,797	--	65,797	--
Unrestricted (deficit)	(397,244)	466,167	68,923	54,810
Total net position	$ 1,355,433	3,197,015	4,552,448	(53,151)

(†) 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, 2013
(In thousands)

City of Austin, Texas
Exhibit A-2

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
					Primary Government			
Functions/Programs	**Expenses**	**Charges for Services**	**Operating Grants and Contributions**	**Capital Grants and Contributions**	**Governmental Activities**	**Business-type Activities**	**Total**	**Component Units**
Governmental activities								
General government	$ 97,675	15,223	140	14,240	(68,072)	--	(68,072)	--
Public safety	580,074	53,826	6,395	--	(519,853)	--	(519,853)	--
Transportation, planning, and sustainability	78,594	4,431	1,485	45,179	(27,499)	--	(27,499)	--
Public health	73,186	9,510	20,797	--	(42,879)	--	(42,879)	--
Public recreation and culture	104,951	8,753	788	4,802	(90,608)	--	(90,608)	--
Urban growth management	137,478	32,917	18,962	560	(85,039)	--	(85,039)	--
Interest on debt	48,400	--	--	--	(48,400)	--	(48,400)	--
Total governmental activities	1,120,358	124,660	48,567	64,781	(882,350)	--	(882,350)	--
Business-type activities								
Electric	1,132,476	1,288,259	2,868	12,172	--	170,823	170,823	--
Water	231,774	240,081	--	22,131	--	30,438	30,438	--
Wastewater	214,580	236,700	--	12,864	--	34,984	34,984	--
Airport	107,389	123,021	682	4,598	--	20,912	20,912	--
Convention	62,884	22,783	--	366	--	(39,735)	(39,735)	--
Environmental and health services	81,544	81,833	--	1,247	--	1,536	1,536	--
Public recreation	7,185	6,069	--	707	--	(409)	(409)	--
Urban growth management	129,583	131,561	199	10,039	--	12,216	12,216	--
Total business-type activities	1,967,415	2,130,307	3,749	64,124	--	230,765	230,765	--
Total primary government	$ 3,087,773	2,254,967	52,316	128,905	(882,350)	230,765	(651,585)	--
Component Units	74,637	81,983	--	--	--	--	--	7,346
	General revenues:							
	Property tax				420,000	--	420,000	--
	Sales tax				176,198	--	176,198	--
	Franchise fees and gross receipts tax				114,147	--	114,147	--
	Interest and other				23,888	2,269	26,157	45
	Transfers-internal activities				87,761	(87,761)	--	--
	Total general revenues and transfers				821,994	(85,492)	736,502	45
	Change in net position				(60,356)	145,273	84,917	7,391
	Beginning net position, as restated (Note 18)				1,415,789	3,051,742	4,467,531	(60,542)
	Ending net position				$ 1,355,433	3,197,015	4,552,448	(53,151)

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

(In thousands)

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash	$ 55	4	59
Pooled investments and cash	144,722	231,833	376,555
Investments, at fair value	--	15,591	15,591
Cash held by trustee - restricted	--	5,362	5,362
Property taxes receivable, net of allowance	6,775	3,595	10,370
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	59,178	31,448	90,626
Receivables from other governments	--	13,647	13,647
Notes receivable, net of allowance	--	21,227	21,227
Due from other funds	227	48,505	48,732
Advances to other funds	--	2,585	2,585
Inventories, at cost	597	--	597
Real property held for resale	--	6,911	6,911
Prepaid items	177	--	177
Other assets	172	864	1,036
Total assets	211,903	381,572	593,475
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Accounts payable	23,640	39,979	63,619
Accrued payroll	13,344	63	13,407
Accrued compensated absences	876	--	876
Due to other funds	189	48,743	48,932
Deferred revenue	18,294	19,551	37,845
Advances from other funds	1,447	1,211	2,658
Deposits and other liabilities	7,021	54,874	61,895
Total liabilities	64,811	164,421	229,232
Fund balances			
Nonspendable:			
Inventories and prepaid items	774	--	774
Permanent funds	--	1,040	1,040
Restricted	--	160,483	160,483
Committed	7,130	44,960	52,090
Assigned	11,329	58,180	69,509
Unassigned	127,859	(47,512)	80,347
Total fund balances	147,092	217,151	364,243
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 211,903	381,572	593,475

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

Governmental Funds — **City of Austin, Texas**

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position — **Exhibit B-1.1**

September 30, 2013

(In thousands)

Total fund balances - Governmental funds		$	364,243
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds.			
Governmental capital assets	3,830,364		
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,329,066)		
			2,501,298
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	21,274		
Deferred revenue - property taxes and interest	5,734		
Deferred costs and expenses	10,504		
Net pension asset	10,041		
			47,553
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	(1,081,620)		
Pension obligation payable	(64,768)		
Other post employment benefits payable	(375,956)		
Compensated absences	(118,960)		
Interest payable	(4,170)		
Deferred credits and other liabilities	(13,025)		
			(1,658,499)
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 position.			100,838
Total net position - Governmental activities		$	1,355,433

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

For the year ended September 30, 2013
(In thousands)

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Property taxes	$ 315,466	104,499	419,965
Sales taxes	176,198	--	176,198
Franchise fees and other taxes	41,981	72,058	114,039
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	16,971	4,157	21,128
Licenses, permits and inspections	28,669	--	28,669
Charges for services/goods	49,579	13,989	63,568
Intergovernmental	--	76,085	76,085
Property owners' participation and contributions	--	10,167	10,167
Interest and other	6,027	18,318	24,345
Total revenues	634,891	299,273	934,164
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	81,847	2,657	84,504
Public safety	490,001	7,370	497,371
Transportation, planning and sustainability	279	15,728	16,007
Public health	48,636	20,782	69,418
Public recreation and culture	83,786	8,496	92,282
Urban growth management	45,551	52,289	97,840
Debt service:			
Principal	--	69,625	69,625
Interest	--	48,199	48,199
Fees and commissions	--	17	17
Capital outlay-capital project funds	--	214,294	214,294
Total expenditures	750,100	439,457	1,189,557
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	(115,209)	(140,184)	(255,393)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Issuance of tax supported debt	--	131,499	131,499
Bond premiums	--	8,452	8,452
Transfers in	145,764	63,397	209,161
Transfers out	(13,626)	(86,041)	(99,667)
Total other financing sources (uses)	132,138	117,307	249,445
Net change in fund balances	16,929	(22,877)	(5,948)
Fund balances at beginning of year	130,163	240,028	370,191
Fund balances at end of year	$ 147,092	217,151	364,243

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

Governmental Funds
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities
For the year ended September 30, 2013
(In thousands)

Net change in fund balances - Governmental funds		$	(5,948)
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	166,879		
Depreciation expense	(122,279)		
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(3,958)		
			40,642
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current available financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Property taxes	35		
Charges for services	(1,072)		
Interest and other	(437)		
Capital assets contribution	53,764		
			52,290
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 position. 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	(139,951)		
Principal repayment on long-term debt	69,625		
			(70,326)
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	(2,893)		
Pension obligation	6,743		
Other post employment benefits	(74,845)		
Interest and other	(21,523)		
			(92,518)
A portion of the net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is reported with the governmental activities.			15,504
Change in net position - Governmental activities		$	(60,356)

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

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2013
(In thousands)

	Business-Type Activities		
	Austin Energy	**Austin Water Utility**	**Airport**
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash	$ 21	5	6
Pooled investments and cash	119,210	23,291	6,211
Pooled investments and cash - restricted	90,888	89,275	26,326
Total pooled investments and cash	210,098	112,566	32,537
Investments, at fair value - restricted	66,945	85,613	16,689
Cash held by trustee - restricted	--	--	--
Working capital advances	5,115	--	--
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	175,031	72,862	6,023
Receivables from other governments-restricted	941	--	--
Due from other funds	814	--	--
Inventories, at cost	84,386	2,156	1,627
Deferred costs and expenses, net of amortization	17,036	28,205	--
Prepaid expenses	9,127	15	22
Other receivables - restricted	4,250	134	513
Other assets	32,954	--	--
Total current assets	606,718	301,556	57,417
Noncurrent assets:			
Cash - restricted	5,233	--	--
Pooled investments and cash - restricted	--	--	183,132
Advances to other funds	20,529	--	--
Advances to other funds - restricted	--	--	64
Investments, at fair value - restricted	115,975	58,421	--
Investments held by trustee - restricted	190,006	17,647	--
Interest receivable - restricted	886	--	--
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,420,464	2,658,434	496,340
Nondepreciable capital assets	166,310	731,102	124,333
Derivative instruments - energy risk management	2,791	--	--
Other long-term assets	1,072	--	--
Deferred costs and expenses, net of amortization	235,737	159,724	2,413
Total noncurrent assets	3,159,003	3,625,328	806,282
Total assets	3,765,721	3,926,884	863,699
Deferred outflows of resources	$ 55,354	13,122	35,978

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
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash	33	65	12
Pooled investments and cash	148,345	297,057	134,852
Pooled investments and cash - restricted	48,451	254,940	--
Total pooled investments and cash	196,796	551,997	134,852
Investments, at fair value - restricted	10,406	179,653	--
Cash held by trustee - restricted	--	--	1,234
Working capital advances	--	5,115	--
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	24,606	278,522	2,836
Receivables from other governments-restricted	--	941	--
Due from other funds	287	1,101	11
Inventories, at cost	2,836	91,005	1,609
Deferred costs and expenses, net of amortization	--	45,241	--
Prepaid expenses	40	9,204	103
Other receivables - restricted	396	5,293	--
Other assets	--	32,954	--
Total current assets	235,400	1,201,091	140,657
Noncurrent assets:			
Cash - restricted	--	5,233	--
Pooled investments and cash - restricted	--	183,132	--
Advances to other funds	--	20,529	160
Advances to other funds - restricted	734	798	--
Investments, at fair value - restricted	13,304	187,700	--
Investments held by trustee - restricted	--	207,653	--
Interest receivable - restricted	--	886	--
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	359,946	5,935,184	59,740
Nondepreciable capital assets	164,793	1,186,538	573
Derivative instruments - energy risk management	--	2,791	--
Other long-term assets	--	1,072	--
Deferred costs and expenses, net of amortization	4,252	402,126	10
Total noncurrent assets	543,029	8,133,642	60,483
Total assets	778,429	9,334,733	201,140
Deferred outflows of resources	12,549	117,003	--

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

(Continued)

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2013
(In thousands)

	Business-Type Activities		
	Austin Energy	**Austin Water Utility**	**Airport**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	$ 63,911	4,904	1,663
Accounts and retainage payable from restricted assets	7,075	40,801	4,787
Accrued payroll	3,825	2,033	609
Accrued compensated absences	9,926	5,260	1,521
Claims payable	--	--	--
Due to other funds	--	--	145
Accrued interest payable from restricted assets	23,127	35,900	1,987
Interest payable on other debt	15	26	--
Bonds payable	--	--	26
Bonds payable from restricted assets	83,282	102,365	15,610
Capital lease obligations payable	44	--	--
Customer and escrow deposits payable from restricted assets	23,546	9,658	462
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	--	--	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	13,254	26,227	1,360
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	--	--	--
Total current liabilities	228,005	227,174	28,170
Noncurrent liabilities, net of current portion:			
Accrued compensated absences	64	--	261
Claims payable	--	--	--
Advances from other funds	--	2,384	1,118
Advances from other funds payable from restricted assets	--	17,027	--
Capital appreciation bond interest payable	9,071	95,616	--
Commercial paper notes payable, net of discount	88,541	105,450	--
Bonds payable, net of discount and inclusive of premium	1,227,256	2,309,787	299,908
Pension obligation payable	28,877	14,264	4,312
Other post employment benefits payable	92,064	55,462	14,926
Capital lease obligations payable	1,132	--	--
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	--	--	--
Decommissioning liability payable from restricted assets	179,123	--	--
Derivative instruments - energy risk management	55,377	--	--
Derivative instruments - interest rate swaps	--	13,122	35,978
Deferred credits and other liabilities	245,308	471,236	--
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	--	--	56
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,926,813	3,084,348	356,559
Total liabilities	2,154,818	3,311,522	384,729
Deferred inflows of resources	$ 2,783	--	--

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

	Business-Type Activities		Governmental Activities- Internal Service Funds
	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	5,715	76,193	15,641
Accounts and retainage payable from restricted assets	3,323	55,986	--
Accrued payroll	2,575	9,042	3,160
Accrued compensated absences	5,845	22,552	7,753
Claims payable	--	--	20,750
Due to other funds	613	758	154
Accrued interest payable from restricted assets	1,687	62,701	--
Interest payable on other debt	706	747	15
Bonds payable	15,548	15,574	377
Bonds payable from restricted assets	10,750	212,007	--
Capital lease obligations payable	--	44	--
Customer and escrow deposits payable from restricted assets	3,496	37,162	--
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	656	656	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	265	41,106	1,885
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	4,275	4,275	--
Total current liabilities	55,454	538,803	49,735
Noncurrent liabilities, net of current portion:			
Accrued compensated absences	225	550	239
Claims payable	--	--	19,132
Advances from other funds	872	4,374	13
Advances from other funds payable from restricted assets	--	17,027	--
Capital appreciation bond interest payable	--	104,687	--
Commercial paper notes payable, net of discount	--	193,991	--
Bonds payable, net of discount and inclusive of premium	270,131	4,107,082	3,339
Pension obligation payable	16,185	63,638	--
Other post employment benefits payable	60,279	222,731	--
Capital lease obligations payable	--	1,132	--
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	9,654	9,654	--
Decommissioning liability payable from restricted assets	--	179,123	--
Derivative instruments - energy risk management	--	55,377	--
Derivative instruments - interest rate swaps	12,549	61,649	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	2,909	719,453	--
Other liabilities payable from restricted assets	455	511	--
Total noncurrent liabilities	373,259	5,740,979	22,723
Total liabilities	428,713	6,279,782	72,458
Deferred inflows of resources	--	2,783	--

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

(Continued)

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2013
(In thousands)

	Business-Type Activities		
	Austin Energy	**Austin Water Utility**	**Airport**
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	$ 1,087,902	476,443	359,934
Restricted for:			
Debt service	43,818	49,712	18,700
Strategic reserve	105,996	--	--
Capital projects	59,175	38,178	86,224
Renewal and replacement	64	--	10,000
Bond reserve	9,979	20,584	--
Passenger facility charges	--	--	42,848
Operating reserve	--	--	10,841
Unrestricted	356,540	43,567	(13,599)
Total net position	$ 1,663,474	628,484	514,948
Reconciliation to government-wide Statement of Net Position			
Adjustment to consolidate internal service activities	12,445	6,486	2,350
Total net position - Business-type activities	$ 1,675,919	634,970	517,298

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

(Continued)

	Business-Type Activities		Governmental
	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Activities-Internal Service Funds
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	271,079	2,195,358	56,607
Restricted for:			
Debt service	11,623	123,853	--
Strategic reserve	--	105,996	--
Capital projects	12,356	195,933	627
Renewal and replacement	1,046	11,110	--
Bond reserve	10,310	40,873	--
Passenger facility charges	--	42,848	--
Operating reserve	4,036	14,877	--
Unrestricted	51,815	438,323	71,448
Total net position	362,265	3,169,171	128,682
Reconciliation to government-wide Statement of Net Position			
Adjustment to consolidate internal service activities	6,563	27,844	
Total net position - Business-type activities	368,828	3,197,015	

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

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
For the year ended September 30, 2013
(In thousands)

	Business-Type Activities		
	Austin Energy	**Austin Water Utility**	**Airport**
OPERATING REVENUES			
Utility services	$ 1,288,259	476,781	--
User fees and rentals	--	--	103,515
Billings to departments	--	--	--
Employee contributions	--	--	--
Operating revenues from other governments	--	--	--
Other operating revenues	--	--	--
Total operating revenues	1,288,259	476,781	103,515
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Operating expenses before depreciation	937,541	216,369	70,148
Depreciation and amortization	150,031	97,186	21,121
Total operating expenses	1,087,572	313,555	91,269
Operating income (loss)	200,687	163,226	12,246
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Interest and other revenues	1,788	88	190
Interest on revenue bonds and other debt	(70,918)	(107,164)	(12,801)
Interest capitalized during construction	--	--	843
Passenger facility charges	--	--	19,506
Amortization of bond issue cost	(625)	(1,187)	(207)
Cost (recovered) to be recovered in future years	27,780	(19,227)	--
Other nonoperating revenue (expense)	(810)	(1,446)	(3,704)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(42,785)	(128,936)	3,827
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	157,902	34,290	16,073
Capital contributions	12,172	34,995	4,598
Transfers in	1,849	87	--
Transfers out	(105,333)	(41,614)	(72)
Change in net position	66,590	27,758	20,599
Total net position - beginning	1,596,884	600,726	494,349
Total net position - ending	$ 1,663,474	628,484	514,948
Reconciliation to government-wide Statement of Activities			
Change in net position	66,590	27,758	20,599
Adjustment to consolidate internal service activities	2,537	1,606	429
Change in net position - Business-type activities	$ 69,127	29,364	21,028

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
OPERATING REVENUES			
Utility services	--	1,765,040	--
User fees and rentals	242,246	345,761	--
Billings to departments	--	--	339,901
Employee contributions	--	--	31,948
Operating revenues from other governments	--	--	3,434
Other operating revenues	--	--	8,933
Total operating revenues	242,246	2,110,801	384,216
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Operating expenses before depreciation	240,001	1,464,059	354,799
Depreciation and amortization	25,325	293,663	10,438
Total operating expenses	265,326	1,757,722	365,237
Operating income (loss)	(23,080)	353,079	18,979
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Interest and other revenues	203	2,269	40
Interest on revenue bonds and other debt	(11,590)	(202,473)	(201)
Interest capitalized during construction	1,576	2,419	--
Passenger facility charges	--	19,506	--
Amortization of bond issue cost	(363)	(2,382)	8
Cost (recovered) to be recovered in future years	--	8,553	--
Other nonoperating revenue (expense)	(503)	(6,463)	(11,917)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(10,677)	(178,571)	(12,070)
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	(33,757)	174,508	6,909
Capital contributions	12,359	64,124	24,730
Transfers in	53,416	55,352	243
Transfers out	(7,355)	(154,374)	(10,715)
Change in net position	24,663	139,610	21,167
Total net position - beginning	337,602	3,029,561	107,515
Total net position - ending	362,265	3,169,171	128,682
Reconciliation to government-wide Statement of Activities			
Change in net position	24,663	139,610	
Adjustment to consolidate internal service activities	1,091	5,663	
Change in net position - Business-type activities	25,754	145,273	

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

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended September 30, 2013
(In thousands)

	Business-Type Activities		
	Austin Energy	**Austin Water Utility**	**Airport**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash received from customers	$ 1,321,945	467,332	103,631
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(743,451)	(111,674)	(42,803)
Cash payments to employees for services	(165,338)	(87,703)	(26,959)
Cash payments to claimants/beneficiaries	--	--	--
Taxes collected and remitted to other governments	(40,508)	--	--
Net cash provided by operating activities	372,648	267,955	33,869
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Transfers in	1,849	87	--
Transfers out	(105,333)	(41,614)	(72)
Contributions (to) from other funds	--	(651)	--
Loans to other funds	(821)	--	--
Loans from other funds	--	--	4
Loan repayments to other funds	--	(6,072)	(142)
Loan repayments from other funds	6,516	--	--
Collections from other governments	2,981	--	458
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	(94,808)	(48,250)	248
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from the sale of commercial paper notes	88,539	200,680	--
Proceeds from the sale of general obligation bonds and other tax supported debt	--	2,250	--
Proceeds from the sale of revenue bonds	--	1,450	60,000
Principal paid on long-term debt	(105,259)	(80,061)	(14,833)
Purchased interest received	--	6	--
Interest paid on revenue bonds and other debt	(73,092)	(112,553)	(11,301)
Passenger facility charges	--	--	19,506
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(155,331)	(229,175)	(28,482)
Contributions from state and federal governments	--	125	--
Contributions in aid of construction	12,172	11,550	4,481
Bond issuance costs	(2,614)	(1,238)	--
Bond premiums	46,138	20,643	--
Bonds issued for advanced refundings of debt	375,485	284,529	--
Cash paid for bond refunding escrow	(419,009)	(129,004)	--
Cash paid to payoff commercial paper	--	(175,000)	--
Cash paid for nuclear fuel inventory	(12,600)	--	--
Net cash (used) by capital and related financing activities	$ (245,571)	(205,798)	29,371

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

	Business-Type Activities		Governmental
	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Activities- Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash received from customers	240,230	2,133,138	389,538
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(126,034)	(1,023,962)	(99,093)
Cash payments to employees for services	(110,225)	(390,225)	(134,415)
Cash payments to claimants/beneficiaries	--	--	(111,366)
Taxes collected and remitted to other governments	--	(40,508)	--
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,971	678,443	44,664
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Transfers in	53,416	55,352	71
Transfers out	(7,119)	(154,138)	(10,674)
Contributions (to) from other funds	651	--	--
Loans to other funds	(440)	(1,261)	--
Loans from other funds	185	189	--
Loan repayments to other funds	(243)	(6,457)	(148)
Loan repayments from other funds	--	6,516	--
Collections from other governments	574	4,013	--
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	47,024	(95,786)	(10,751)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from the sale of commercial paper notes	--	289,219	--
Proceeds from the sale of general obligation bonds and other tax supported debt	15,868	18,118	--
Proceeds from the sale of revenue bonds	--	61,450	--
Principal paid on long-term debt	(25,370)	(225,523)	(515)
Purchased interest received	45	51	--
Interest paid on revenue bonds and other debt	(12,092)	(209,038)	(202)
Passenger facility charges	--	19,506	--
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(33,672)	(446,660)	(12,121)
Contributions from state and federal governments	--	125	--
Contributions in aid of construction	2,186	30,389	--
Bond issuance costs	(124)	(3,976)	--
Bond premiums	1,452	68,233	--
Bonds issued for advanced refundings of debt	--	660,014	--
Cash paid for bond refunding escrow	--	(548,013)	--
Cash paid to payoff commercial paper	--	(175,000)	--
Cash paid for nuclear fuel inventory	--	(12,600)	--
Net cash (used) by capital and related financing activities	(51,707)	(473,705)	(12,838)

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

(Continued)

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended September 30, 2013
(In thousands)

	Business-Type Activities		
	Austin Energy	**Austin Water Utility**	**Airport**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of investment securities	$ (196,788)	(201,486)	(30,757)
Proceeds from sale and maturities of investment securities	239,182	204,743	29,495
Interest on investments	3,855	88	190
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	46,249	3,345	(1,072)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	78,518	17,252	62,416
Cash and cash equivalents, October 1	136,834	95,319	153,259
Cash and cash equivalents, September 30	215,352	112,571	215,675
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Operating income (loss)	200,687	163,226	12,246
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	150,031	96,198	21,121
Amortization	--	988	--
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease in working capital advances	(885)	--	--
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(17,861)	(4,218)	(959)
Increase in allowance for doubtful accounts	4,724	1,450	149
Increase in receivables from other governments	--	--	--
Decrease in due from other funds	--	--	21
Increase in inventory	(3,421)	(225)	(41)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	10,952	1	(13)
Decrease in advances to other funds	--	--	--
(Increase) decrease in deferred costs and other expenses	12,294	25	--
Decrease in other long-term assets	--	8,609	--
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	6,195	1,986	(507)
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll and compensated absences	(127)	116	138
Increase in claims payable	--	--	--
Decrease in pension obligations payable	(1,738)	(879)	(268)
Increase in other post employment benefits payable	11,985	7,358	1,077
Increase (decrease) in deferred credits and other liabilities	(2,287)	--	853
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	2,099	(6,680)	52
Total adjustments	171,961	104,729	21,623
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 372,648	267,955	33,869

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

	Business-Type Activities		Governmental
	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Activities- Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of investment securities	(22,815)	(451,846)	--
Proceeds from sale and maturities of investment securities	19,609	493,029	--
Interest on investments	203	4,336	40
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(3,003)	45,519	40
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,715)	154,471	21,115
Cash and cash equivalents, October 1	200,544	585,956	114,983
Cash and cash equivalents, September 30	196,829	740,427	136,098
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Operating income (loss)	(23,080)	353,079	18,979
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	25,325	292,675	10,438
Amortization	--	988	--
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease in working capital advances	--	(885)	--
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(3,756)	(26,794)	5,098
Increase in allowance for doubtful accounts	1,566	7,889	--
Increase in receivables from other governments	--	--	--
Decrease in due from other funds	--	21	--
Increase in inventory	(351)	(4,038)	(27)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	137	11,077	(11)
Decrease in advances to other funds	--	--	19
(Increase) decrease in deferred costs and other expenses	(47)	12,272	(2)
Decrease in other long-term assets	680	9,289	2
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	529	8,203	3,575
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll and compensated absences	717	844	527
Increase in claims payable	--	--	5,663
Decrease in pension obligations payable	(1,079)	(3,964)	--
Increase in other post employment benefits payable	10,369	30,789	--
Increase (decrease) in deferred credits and other liabilities	(7,258)	(8,692)	403
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	219	(4,310)	--
Total adjustments	27,051	325,364	25,685
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,971	678,443	44,664

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

(Continued)

Proprietary Funds
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended September 30, 2013
(In thousands)

	Business-Type Activities		
	Austin Energy	**Austin Water Utility**	**Airport**
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
(Increase) decrease in deferred assets/expenses	$ 34,357	7,237	--
Capital appreciation bonds interest accreted	878	11,429	--
Capital assets contributed from other funds	--	161	87
Capital assets contributed to other funds	--	--	--
Contributed facilities	--	23,159	30
(Increase) decrease in the fair value of investments	5,069	--	1,262
Amortization of bond issue costs	(625)	(1,187)	(207)
Amortization of bond (discounts) premiums	4,304	8,761	192
Amortization of deferred loss on refundings	(7,560)	(5,829)	(1,086)
Loss on disposal of assets	(1,395)	(2,879)	--
Deferred loss on bond refunding	--	(4,351)	--
Deferred costs to be recovered	--	(19,227)	--
Increase in deferred credits and other liabilities	15,907	9,975	--
Transfers (to) from other funds	--	--	--
Assets acquired through capital lease	1,132	--	--
Capitalized interest	--	--	843

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

	Business-Type Activities		Governmental
	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	**Total**	**Activities- Internal Service Funds**
NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
(Increase) decrease in deferred assets/expenses	220	41,814	--
Capital appreciation bonds interest accreted	--	12,307	--
Capital assets contributed from other funds	10,173	10,421	24,730
Capital assets contributed to other funds	(1,858)	(1,858)	--
Contributed facilities	--	23,189	--
(Increase) decrease in the fair value of investments	--	6,331	--
Amortization of bond issue costs	(363)	(2,382)	(8)
Amortization of bond (discounts) premiums	1,379	14,636	(3)
Amortization of deferred loss on refundings	(1,197)	(15,672)	--
Loss on disposal of assets	(943)	(5,217)	(11,917)
Deferred loss on bond refunding		(4,351)	--
Deferred costs to be recovered	--	(19,227)	--
Increase in deferred credits and other liabilities	--	25,882	--
Transfers (to) from other funds	(236)	(236)	131
Assets acquired through capital lease	--	1,132	--
Capitalized interest	1,576	2,419	--

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

(In thousands)

	Private-purpose Trust	Agency
ASSETS		
Pooled investments and cash	$ 1,761	2,730
Other assets	121	--
Total assets	1,882	2,730
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	1	24
Due to other governments	--	2,078
Deposits and other liabilities	1,172	628
Total liabilities	1,173	2,730
NET POSITION		
Held in trust	709	
Total net position	$ 709	

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

Fiduciary Funds
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
For the year ended September 30, 2013
(In thousands)

City of Austin, Texas
Exhibit D-2

	Private-purpose Trust
ADDITIONS	
Contributions	$ 646
Interest and other	3
Total additions	649
DEDUCTIONS	
Benefit payments	811
Total deductions	811
Net additions (deductions)	(162)
Total net position - beginning	871
Total net position - ending	$ 709

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 drew the boundaries for the 10 districts in compliance with federal and state requirements and submitted to Council in November 2013.

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. 64. In fiscal year 2013, the City implemented the following GASB Statements:

GASB Statement	Impact
60 – "*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements*"	Results of the implementation of this standard are discussed in Note 5 and Note 18.
61 – *"The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus"*	Results of the implementation of this standard can be found in Note 1a.
62 – *"Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements"*	The implementation of this standard had no financial statement impact as the City was following the previous guidance.
63 – *"Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position"*	The implementation of this standard resulted in renaming Net Assets to Net Position throughout the CAFR, but had little impact on the amounts reported in the statements.

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. Discrete component units are legally separate entities that are not considered part of the City's operations; therefore, data from these units are shown separately from data of the City.

Blended Component Units – Following are the City's blended component units.

Blended Component Units	*Brief Description of Activities, Relationship to City, and Key Inclusion Criteria*
The Austin Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)	AHFC was created in 1979 as a public, nonprofit corporation and instrumentality of the City under the provisions of the Texas Housing Finance Corporation Act, Chapter 394, and Local Government Code. The mission of the AHFC is to generate and implement strategic housing solutions for the benefit of low- and moderate- income residents of the City. AHFC is governed by a board composed of the City Councilmembers. Council maintains the ability to impose its will on the organization. Reporting Fund: Housing Assistance Fund, a nonmajor special revenue fund

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

Blended Component Units	*Brief Description of Activities, Relationship to City, and Key Inclusion Criteria*
Austin Industrial Development Corporation (AIDC)	AIDC was created under the Texas Development Corporation Act of 1979 to provide a means of extending tax-exempt financing to projects that are deemed to have substantial social benefit through the creation of commercial, industrial, and manufacturing enterprises, in order to promote and encourage employment in the City. The Austin City Council acts as the board of directors of the corporation and therefore has the ability to impose its will on the organization. Reporting Fund: Austin Industrial Development Corporation Fund, a nonmajor special revenue fund
Mueller Local Government Corporation (MLGC)	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 therefore has the ability to impose its will on the organization. Members of the City staff serve as officers of the corporation. Reporting Fund: Mueller Local Government Corporation, a nonmajor special revenue fund
Urban Renewal Agency (URA)	URA was created by the City under Chapter 374 of the Texas Local Government Code. 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. An Urban Renewal Plan's primary purpose is to eliminate slum and blighting influence within a designated area of the city. Council maintains the ability to impose its will on the organization. URA exclusively receives financial support/benefits from its relationship with the City. Reporting Fund: Urban Renewal Agency fund, a nonmajor special revenue fund
Austin-Bergstrom International Airport (ABIA) Development Corporation	ABIA Development Corporation is governed by a board composed of the City Councilmembers. The entity has no day-to-day operations. Its existence relates only to the authorization for issuance of industrial revenue bonds or to other similar financing arrangements in accordance with the Texas Development Corporation Act of 1979. To date, none of the bonds issued constitute a liability of ABIA Development Corporation or the City of Austin. There is no financial activity to report related to this component unit.
Waller Creek Local Government Corporation	WCLGC is a non-profit local government corporation created by the City under Subchapter D of Chapter 431 of the Texas Transportation Code. The purpose of WCLGC is implementing the financing, design, construction, maintenance and operation of certain public improvements located within or around the Waller Creek Redevelopment Project district. The Austin City Council appoints a voting majority of the board of directors of the WCLGC and maintains a contractual ability to remove board members at will. There is no financial activity to report related to this component unit.

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

Discretely Presented Component Units – Following are the City's discretely presented component units. See Note 17 for additional information. Financial statements for these entities can be requested from the addresses located below.

Discretely Presented Component Units	*Brief Description of Activities, Relationship to City, and Key Inclusion Criteria*
Austin-Bergstrom Landhost Enterprises, Inc. (ABLE) 2716 Spirit of Texas Drive Austin, TX 78719	ABLE is a legally separate entity that issues revenue bonds for the purpose of financing the cost of acquiring, improving, and equipping a full-service hotel on airport property. City Councilmembers appoint this entity's Board and maintain a contractual ability to remove board members at will. Debt issued by ABLE does not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the City.
Austin Convention Enterprises, Inc. (ACE) 500 East 4th Street Austin, TX 78701	ACE is a legally separate entity that owns, operates, and finances the Austin Convention Center Hotel. City Councilmembers appoint this entity's Board and maintain a contractual ability to remove board members at will. Debt issued by ACE does not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the City.

Related Organizations -- The City Council appoints the voting majority of the board members, but the City has no significant financial accountability for the Austin Housing Authority. The Mayor appoints the persons to serve as commissioners of this organization; however, this entity is 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 position 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 position are primarily 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 GAAP; 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. A reconciliation of the fund financial statements to the government-wide statements is provided in the financial statements to explain the differences between the two different reporting approaches.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.
>
> 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).

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

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.

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 3 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, 2013. 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 position, 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, 2013 (in thousands):

	Charges for Services	Fines	Taxes	Other Govern-ments	Other	Total
Governmental activities						
General Fund	$ 192,722	21,676	40,025	--	--	254,423
Nonmajor governmental funds	1,121	--	16,038	12,163	2,386	31,708
Internal service funds	2,836	--	--	--	--	2,836
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(185,221)	(10,024)	--	(260)	--	(195,505)
Total	$ 11,458	11,652	56,063	11,903	2,386	93,462

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

	Austin Energy	Austin Water	Airport	Nonmajor Enterprise	Total
Accounts receivable	$182,340	75,082	7,091	26,696	291,209
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(7,309)	(2,220)	(1,068)	(2,090)	(12,687)
Total	$175,031	72,862	6,023	24,606	278,522

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 position 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 position 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 position, 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 an equal amount in nonspendable fund balance, 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 balances 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	$ 59,177	99,757	142,546	27,718	329,198
Customer and escrow deposits	23,551	7,299	462	3,193	34,505
Debt service	66,945	85,612	19,514	13,627	185,698
Environmental and landfill	--	--	--	4,638	4,638
Federal grants	6,089	--	513	349	6,951
Operating reserve account	--	--	10,841	9,378	20,219
Passenger facility charge account	--	--	42,848	--	42,848
Plant decommissioning	203,323	--	--	--	203,323
Renewal and replacement account	64	--	10,000	1,084	11,148
Revenue bond reserve	9,979	58,422	--	13,304	81,705
Strategic reserve	105,996	--	--	--	105,996
	$ 475,124	251,090	226,724	73,291	1,026,229

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 position; 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 position 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 $13.8 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 -- Derivative instruments are reported in the statement of net position 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 position, as an offset to the related hedging derivative instrument.

Deferred inflows are recognized for the resources related to the service concession arrangements that will be recognized as revenue in future years over the terms of arrangements between the City and the operators.

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, 2013, the City's total actuarial accrued liability for these retiree benefits was approximately $1.4 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 position. 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 and the liability for landfill closure and postclosure costs are 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	$ 17,257
Austin Water Utility	2,991
Airport	149
Nonmajor Enterprise	4,084

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, 2013. The amount of unbilled revenue recorded, as of September 30, 2013, was $40.4 million. Austin Water Utility records unbilled revenue as earned based upon the percentage of October's billing that represented water usage through September 30, 2013. The amount of unbilled revenue recorded as of September 30, 2013 was $13.4 million for water and $12.8 million for wastewater.

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

Revenues are also recorded net of discounts in the government-wide and proprietary fund-level statements. Discounts are offered as incentives geared towards generating additional revenue in the form of new or expanded business, or to encourage events with a significant economic impact, as well as expedient event planning. The funds listed below report revenues net of discounts, as follows (in thousands):

	Discounts
Airport	$ 597
Nonmajor Enterprise	1,036

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. The City Council is the highest level of decision making.

Assigned: The portion of fund balance that is constrained by the City's intent to use for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Under the city charter, the City Manager is authorized to assign individual amounts up to $56,000 in fiscal year 2013 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.

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 (in thousands):

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
Nonspendable			
General government	$ 102	50	152
Public safety	588	--	588
Public health	2	--	2
Public recreation and culture	--	990	990
Urban growth management	82	--	82
Total Nonspendable	774	1,040	1,814
Restricted			
General government	--	20,070	20,070
Public safety	--	15,338	15,338
Transportation, planning, and sustainability	--	27,104	27,104
Public health	--	296	296
Public recreation and culture	--	35,586	35,586
Urban growth management	--	62,089	62,089
Total Restricted	--	160,483	160,483
Committed			
General government	13	10,227	10,240
Public safety	2,800	4	2,804
Transportation, planning, and sustainability	--	4,518	4,518
Public health	3,297	1	3,298
Public recreation and culture	677	9,481	10,158
Urban growth management	343	20,729	21,072
Total Committed	7,130	44,960	52,090
Assigned			
General government	56	9,398	9,454
Public safety	496	2,772	3,268
Transportation, planning, and sustainability	--	18,041	18,041
Public health	359	154	513
Public recreation and culture	216	20,500	20,716
Urban growth management	10,202	7,315	17,517
Total Assigned	11,329	58,180	69,509
Unassigned	127,859	(47,512)	80,347
Total Fund Balance	$ 147,092	217,151	364,243

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, 2013, 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 $78.3 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.

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.

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

The City does not participate in a risk pool but purchases commercial insurance coverage for property loss or damage, commercial crime, fidelity bonds, airport operations, and contractors working at selected capital improvement project sites (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 help readers 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, 2013 (in thousands):

	Pooled Investments and Cash	
	Unrestricted	**Restricted**
General Fund	$ 144,722	--
Nonmajor governmental funds	231,833	--
Austin Energy	119,210	90,888
Austin Water Utility	23,291	89,275
Airport	6,211	209,458
Nonmajor enterprise funds	148,345	48,451
Internal service funds	134,852	--
Fiduciary funds	4,491	--
Subtotal pooled investments and cash	812,955	438,072
Total pooled investments and cash	$ 1,251,027	

3 – INVESTMENTS AND DEPOSITS
a -- Investments

Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code (the Public Funds 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.

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.

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

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;
12. Local government investment pools (LGIPs); and
13. Securities lending program.

The City participates in four LGIPs: 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 LGIPs 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, 2013, TexPool, TexasDAILY, TexStar, and Lone Star had a weighted average maturity of 60 days, 49 days, 51 days, and 56 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 2013.

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, 2013 (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Fiduciary Funds	Total
Non-pooled investments:				
Local Government Investment Pools	$ 15,591	282,291	--	297,882
Money Market Funds	--	47,164	--	47,164
US Treasury Notes	--	31,501	--	31,501
US Agency Bonds	--	214,050	--	214,050
Total non-pooled investments	15,591	575,006	--	590,597
Pooled investments:				
Local Government Investment Pools	186,125	267,425	1,634	455,184
US Treasury Notes	4,089	5,878	36	10,003
US Agency Bonds	319,059	458,616	2,821	780,496
Total pooled investments	509,273	731,919	4,491	1,245,683
Total investments	$ 524,864	1,306,925	4,491	1,836,280

Concentration of Credit Risk
At September 30, 2013, 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 Farm Credit Bank ($160.5 or 9%), Federal Home Loan Bank ($365.3 or 20%), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ($278.9 or 15%), and Federal National Mortgage Association ($189.8 or 10%).

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 special project funds;
2. Debt service funds;
3. Debt service reserve funds
4. Special project funds or 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.

<u>Operating Funds</u>
As of September 30, 2013, the City operating funds had the following investments (in thousands):

	Fair Value				Weighted
Investment Type	**Governmental Activities**	**Business-type Activities**	**Fiduciary Funds**	**Total**	**Maturity (days)**
Local Government Investment Pools	$ 186,125	267,425	1,634	455,184	1
US Treasury Notes	4,089	5,878	36	10,003	303
US Agency Bonds	319,059	458,616	2,821	780,496	430
Total	$ 509,273	731,919	4,491	1,245,683	272

Credit Risk
At September 30, 2013, the Operating funds held investments in LGIPs rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's, with the remainder invested in short-to-medium term US Agency and Treasury obligations. Standard & Poor's rated the US Agency Bonds AA+. The remaining securities are direct obligations of the US government.

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

Concentration of Credit Risk
At September 30, 2013, the operating funds held investments with more than five percent of the total portfolio in securities of the following issuers (in millions): Federal Farm Credit Bank ($140.1 or 11%), Federal Home Loan Bank ($305.1 or 25%), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ($220.3 or 18%), and Federal National Mortgage Association ($115.0 or 9%).

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, 2013, less than half of the Investment Pool was invested in AAAm rated LGIPs, with the remainder invested in short-to-medium term US Agency and Treasury obligations. Term limits on individual maturities did not exceed three years from the purchase date. The dollar weighted average maturity of all securities was 272 days, which was less than the threshold of 365 days.

Debt Service Funds
As of September 30, 2013, the City's debt service funds had the following investments (in thousands):

Investment Type	Fair Value Governmental Activities	Fair Value Business-type Activities	Weighted Average Maturity (days)
General Obligation Debt Service			
Local Government Investment Pools	$ 15,591	--	1
Enterprise-Utility (1)			
Local Government Investment Pools	--	152,557	1
Enterprise-Airport			
Local Government Investment Pools	--	16,410	1
Nonmajor Enterprise-Convention Center			
Local Government Investment Pools	--	10,406	1
Total	$ 15,591	179,373	

(1) Includes combined pledge debt service

Credit Risk
As of September 30, 2013, Standard & 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.

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

Debt Service Reserve Funds
As of September 30, 2013, the City's debt service reserve funds had the following investments (in thousands):

Investment Type	Fair Value Business-type Activities	Weighted Average Maturity (days)
Enterprise-Utility (1)		
Local Government Investment Pools	$ 41,394	1
Enterprise-Airport		
Local Government Investment Pools	203	1
Nonmajor Enterprise-Convention Center		
Local Government Investment Pools	13,304	1
Total	$ 54,901	

(1) Includes combined pledge debt service

Credit Risk
As of September 30, 2013, Standard & Poor's rated TexPool AAAm.

Interest Rate Risk
Investment strategies for debt service reserve funds shall have as the primary object the ability to generate a dependable revenue stream to the appropriate debt service fund from securities with a low degree of volatility. Except as may be required by bond ordinance specific to an individual issue, securities should be of high quality, with short- to intermediate-term securities.

Special Projects or Special Purpose Funds
Special Project Funds
At September 30, 2013, the City's special project funds had the following investments (in thousands):

	Fair Value			
	Business-type Activities			
Investment Type	Utility Reserve	Airport Construction	Total	Weighted Maturity (days)
Local Government Investment Pools	$ 27,007	76	27,083	1

Credit Risk
As of September 30, 2013, Standard & 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, 2013, the City's Austin Energy Strategic Reserve Fund, a special purpose fund, had the following investments (in thousands):

Investment Type	Fair Value Business-type Activities	Weighted Average Maturity (days)
Local Government Investment Pools	$ 20,934	1
US Treasury Notes	11,206	1141
US Agency Bonds	73,856	914
Total	$ 105,996	752

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

Credit risk
At September 30, 2013, the Austin Energy Strategic Reserve Fund held an investment in TexPool, an LGIP rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's, with the remainder invested in short-to-medium term US Agency and Treasury obligations. Standard & Poor's rated the US Agency Bonds AA+. The remaining securities are direct obligations of the US government.

Concentration of Credit Risk
At September 30, 2013, 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 ($10.0 or 9%), Federal Home Loan Bank ($18.7 or 18%), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ($20.0 or 19%), and Federal National Mortgage Association ($25.1 or 24%).

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.

At September 30, 2013, 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 752 days (2.06 years).

Special Purpose Funds - Austin Energy Nuclear Decommissioning Trust Funds (NDTF)
At September 30, 2013, the City's Austin Energy NDTF had the following investments (in thousands):

Investment Type	Fair Value Business-type Activities	Weighted Average Maturity (years)
Money Market Funds	$ 29,517	1 day
US Treasury Notes	20,295	3.85
US Agency Bonds	140,194	2.85
Total	$ 190,006	2.50

Credit Risk
At September 30, 2013, Standard & 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, 2013, the NDTF held investments with more than five percent of the total in securities of the following issuers (in millions): Federal Farm Credit Bank ($10.4 or 5%), Federal Home Loan Bank ($41.5 or 22%), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ($38.7 or 20%), Federal National Mortgage Association ($49.6 or 26%).

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, 2013, the dollar weighted average maturity was 2.50 years.

Special Purpose Funds - Investments Held by Trustee – Public Improvement Districts
At September 30, 2013, the City's special purpose funds had the following investments (in thousands):

Investment Type	Fair Value Business-type Activities	Weighted Average Maturity (days)
Money Market Funds	$ 17,647	1

Credit Risk
At September 30, 2013, Standard & Poor's rated the Money Market Fund AAAm.

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

Interest Rate Risk
Investment objectives for these special purpose 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.

c – Investments and Deposits

Investments and deposits portfolio balances at September 30, 2013, are as follows (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Fiduciary Funds	Total
Non-pooled investments and cash	$ 22,258	580,304	--	602,562
Pooled investments and cash	514,867	739,960	4,491	1,259,318
Total investments and cash	537,125	1,320,264	4,491	1,861,880
Unrestricted cash	71	65	--	136
Restricted cash	6,596	5,233	--	11,829
Pooled investments and cash	514,867	739,960	4,491	1,259,318
Investments	15,591	575,006	--	590,597
Total	$ 537,125	1,320,264	4,491	1,861,880

A difference of $8.3 million exists between portfolio balance and book balance, primarily due to deposits in transit offset by outstanding checks.

Deposits
The September 30, 2013 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	65	136
Restricted	--	5,233	5,233
Cash held by trustee			
Restricted	6,596	--	6,596
Pooled cash	5,594	8,041	13,635
Total deposits	$ 12,261	13,339	25,600

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, 2013.

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, 2012, upon which the 2013 levy was based, was $83,294,536,493.

Taxes are due by January 31 following the October 1 levy date. During the year ended September 30, 2013, 99.36% of the current tax levy (October 1, 2012) 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.

4 – PROPERTY TAXES, continued

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.

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, 2013, was $.3821 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, 2013 was $.1208 per $100 assessed valuation. The City has a tax margin for general governmental purposes of $.6179 per $100 assessed valuation, and could levy approximately $514,676,941 in additional taxes from the assessed valuation of $83,294,536,493 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

Governmental Activities

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2013, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases (1)	Decreases (1)	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable capital assets				
Land and improvements	$ 345,466	10,557	(4,027)	351,996
Arts and treasures	7,601	452	(32)	8,021
Library collections	14,390	--	--	14,390
Construction in progress	163,394	227,362	(172,342)	218,414
Total nondepreciable assets	530,851	238,371	(176,401)	592,821
Depreciable capital assets				
Building and improvements	752,218	60,769	(31,620)	781,367
Plant and equipment	223,750	23,388	(31,583)	215,555
Vehicles	103,010	17,057	(5,370)	114,697
Infrastructure	2,172,169	72,857	--	2,245,026
Total depreciable capital assets	3,251,147	174,071	(68,573)	3,356,645
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Building and improvements	(243,743)	(23,257)	1,471	(265,529)
Plant and equipment	(137,211)	(35,873)	37,181	(135,903)
Vehicles	(66,252)	(10,000)	4,032	(72,220)
Infrastructure	(850,617)	(63,586)	--	(914,203)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,297,823)	(132,716) (2)	42,684	(1,387,855)
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,953,324	41,355	(25,889)	1,968,790
Total capital assets	$ 2,484,175	279,726	(202,290)	2,561,611

(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	$ 22,530
Public safety	14,596
Transportation, planning and sustainability	52,978
Public health	1,670
Public recreation and culture	12,698
Urban growth management	17,806
Internal service funds	10,438
Total increases in accumulated depreciation	$ 132,716

5 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE, continued

Business-type Activities: Total

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2013, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases (1)	Decreases (1)	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable capital assets				
Land and improvements	$ 502,200	27,626	(16,613)	513,213
Arts and treasures	1,595	62	--	1,657
Construction in progress	548,405	481,390	(381,242)	648,553
Plant held for future use	23,115	--	--	23,115
Total nondepreciable assets	1,075,315	509,078	(397,855)	1,186,538
Depreciable capital assets				
Building and improvements	1,640,298	72,197	(18,425)	1,694,070
Plant and equipment	3,344,320	121,410	(27,585)	3,438,145
Vehicles	161,324	24,862	(8,738)	177,448
Electric plant	4,268,305	190,258	(19,988)	4,438,575
Non-electric plant	173,477	2,782	(102)	176,157
Nuclear fuel, net of amortization	40,973	11,519	(12,475)	40,017
Water rights, net of amortization	87,160	--	(988) (3)	86,172
Total depreciable capital assets	9,715,857	423,028	(88,301)	10,050,584
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Building and improvements	(531,076)	(42,468)	122	(573,422)
Plant and equipment	(1,108,958)	(87,778)	1,914	(1,194,822)
Vehicles	(96,579)	(15,004)	7,824	(103,759)
Electric plant	(2,070,719)	(140,430)	15,837	(2,195,312)
Non-electric plant	(41,123)	(6,995)	33	(48,085)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,848,455)	(292,675) (2)	25,730	(4,115,400)
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	5,867,402	130,353	(62,571)	5,935,184
Total capital assets	$ 6,942,717	639,431	(460,426)	7,121,722

(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	$ 150,031
Water	41,133
Wastewater	55,065
Airport	21,121
Convention Center	8,901
Environmental and health services	6,862
Public recreation	679
Urban growth management	8,883
Total increases in accumulated depreciation	292,675

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

Current year amortization - Water	$ 988

5 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE, continued

Business-type Activities: Austin Energy

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2013, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable capital assets				
Land and improvements	$ 74,983	--	(12,660)	62,323
Plant held for future use	23,115	--	--	23,115
Construction in progress	111,758	155,422	(186,308)	80,872
Total nondepreciable assets	209,856	155,422	(198,968)	166,310
Depreciable capital assets				
Vehicles	30,592	870	(711)	30,751
Electric plant	4,268,305	190,258	(19,988)	4,438,575
Non-electric plant	173,477	2,782	(102)	176,157
Nuclear fuel, net of amortization	40,973	11,519	(12,475)	40,017
Total depreciable capital assets	4,513,347	205,429	(33,276)	4,685,500
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Vehicles	(19,745)	(2,606)	712	(21,639)
Electric plant	(2,070,719)	(140,430)	15,837	(2,195,312)
Non-electric plant	(41,123)	(6,995)	33	(48,085)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,131,587)	(150,031) (1)	16,582	(2,265,036)
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,381,760	55,398	(16,694)	2,420,464
Total capital assets	$ 2,591,616	210,820	(215,662)	2,586,774

(1) Components of accumulated depreciation increases:

Current year depreciation	$ 150,031

5 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE, continued

Business-type Activities: Austin Water Utility

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2013, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases (1)	Decreases (1)	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable capital assets				
Land and improvements	$ 225,684	19,127	(165)	244,646
Arts and treasures	--	62	--	62
Construction in progress	371,713	251,152	(136,471)	486,394
Total nondepreciable assets	597,397	270,341	(136,636)	731,102
Depreciable capital assets				
Building and improvements	617,393	57,455	(17,915)	656,933
Plant and equipment	3,166,291	104,344	(23,943)	3,246,692
Vehicles	34,011	3,000	(559)	36,452
Water rights, net of amortization	87,160	--	(988) (3)	86,172
Non-electric plant	--	--	--	--
Total depreciable capital assets	3,904,855	164,799	(43,405)	4,026,249
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Building and improvements	(202,776)	(13,957)	16	(216,717)
Plant and equipment	(1,046,627)	(79,342)	324	(1,125,645)
Vehicles	(22,814)	(2,899)	260	(25,453)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,272,217)	(96,198) (2)	600	(1,367,815)
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,632,638	68,601	(42,805)	2,658,434
Total capital assets	$ 3,230,035	338,942	(179,441)	3,389,536

(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	$ 41,133
Wastewater	55,065
Total increases in accumulated depreciation	$ 96,198

(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, 2013, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable capital assets				
Land and improvements	$ 95,586	416	(3,615)	92,387
Arts and treasures	983	--	--	983
Construction in progress	17,069	31,175	(17,281)	30,963
Total nondepreciable assets	113,638	31,591	(20,896)	124,333
Depreciable capital assets				
Building and improvements	697,642	12,839	--	710,481
Plant and equipment	25,340	711	(969)	25,082
Vehicles	7,792	2,918	(38)	10,672
Total depreciable capital assets	730,774	16,468	(1,007)	746,235
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Building and improvements	(212,161)	(18,907)	--	(231,068)
Plant and equipment	(12,909)	(1,225)	159	(13,975)
Vehicles	(3,893)	(989)	30	(4,852)
Total accumulated depreciation	(228,963)	(21,121) (1)	189	(249,895)
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	501,811	(4,653)	(818)	496,340
Total capital assets	$ 615,449	26,938	(21,714)	620,673

(1) Components of accumulated depreciation increases:

Current year depreciation	$ 21,121

5 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE, continued

Business-type Activities: Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2013, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Increases (1)	Decreases (1)	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable capital assets				
Land and improvements	$ 105,947	8,083	(173)	113,857
Arts and treasures	612	--	--	612
Construction in progress	47,865	43,641	(41,182)	50,324
Total nondepreciable assets	154,424	51,724	(41,355)	164,793
Depreciable capital assets				
Building and improvements	325,263	1,903	(510)	326,656
Plant and equipment	152,689	16,355	(2,673)	166,371
Vehicles	88,929	18,074	(7,430)	99,573
Total depreciable capital assets	566,881	36,332	(10,613)	592,600
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Building and improvements	(116,139)	(9,604)	106	(125,637)
Plant and equipment	(49,422)	(7,211)	1,431	(55,202)
Vehicles	(50,127)	(8,510)	6,822	(51,815)
Total accumulated depreciation	(215,688)	(25,325) (2)	8,359	(232,654)
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	351,193	11,007	(2,254)	359,946
Total capital assets	$ 505,617	62,731	(43,609)	524,739

(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	$ 8,901
Environmental and health services	6,862
Public recreation	679
Urban growth management	8,883
Total increases in accumulated depreciation	$ 25,325

5 – CAPITAL ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE, continued

Capitalized Interest
The City has recorded capitalized interest for fiscal year 2013 in the following funds related to the construction of various enterprise fund capital improvement projects (in thousands):

Enterprise Funds		
Major fund:		
Airport	$	843
Nonmajor enterprise funds:		
Convention Center		1,138
Drainage		438

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.

Service Concession Arrangements
The City has recorded capital assets and deferred inflows of $3.67 million from the effects of implementing GASB Statement No. 60, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements*.

The City has had an agreement with the Friends of Umlauf Garden, Inc. since 1991 to manage and operate the Umlauf Sculpture Garden and Museum located at 605 Robert E. Lee Road. The agreement extends through 2021 and is for the purpose of displaying the artistic works of Charles Umlauf for the public enjoyment and education. Structures, which are dedicated to the City, have been built on City-owned land and display City-owned artwork.

The City entered into an agreement with the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in 2010 to develop and construct a new joint-use recreational facility for the public use located at 1000 W. Rundberg Lane. The facility was built upon City-owned land and was completed in December 2012.

As of September 30, 2013, the City recorded the following activity in the governmental activities (in thousands):

Service Concession Arrangement	Asset Construction Cost	Prior Period Depreciation	Current Year Depreciation	Total Depreciation	Net Book Value
Umlauf Sculpture Garden	$ 2,337	1,222	58	1,280	1,057
YMCA Northeast Recreation Center	1,333	--	28	28	1,305
	3,670	1,222	86	1,308	2,362

	Deferred Inflows	Prior Period Amortization	Current Year Amortization	Total Amortization	New Deferred Inflows
Umlauf Sculpture Garden	2,337	1,629	78	1,707	630
YMCA Northeast Recreation Center	1,333	144	67	211	1,122
	$ 3,670	1,773	145	1,918	1,752

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, 2013, were as follows (in thousands):

Description	October 1, 2012	Increases	Decreases	September 30, 2013	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental activities					
General obligation bonds, net	$ 877,811	86,896	(61,957)	902,750	52,445
Certificates of obligation, net	95,426	24,340	(4,968)	114,798	4,268
Contractual obligations, net	44,570	28,715	(5,497)	67,788	6,323
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt total	1,017,807	139,951	(72,422)	1,085,336	63,036
Capital lease obligations	159	--	(159)	--	--
Debt service requirements total	1,017,966	139,951	(72,581)	1,085,336	63,036
Other long-term obligations					
Accrued compensated absences	124,349	3,623	(144)	127,828	52,846
Claims payable	34,219	22,094	(16,431)	39,882	20,750
Pension obligation payable	68,654	--	(3,886)	64,768	--
Other post employment benefits	301,110	74,846	--	375,956	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	76,759	11,311	(2,180)	85,890	78,830
Governmental activities total	1,623,057	251,825	(95,222)	1,779,660	215,462
Total business-type activities					
General obligation bonds, net	34,661	--	(3,280)	31,381	3,490
Certificates of obligation, net	34,456	1,852	(2,650)	33,658	2,278
Contractual obligations, net	52,298	17,732	(14,522)	55,508	13,336
Other tax supported debt, net	10,605	--	(690)	9,915	721
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt total	132,020	19,584	(21,142)	130,462	19,825
Commercial paper notes, net	305,026	289,245	(400,280)	193,991	--
Revenue bonds, net	3,944,795	773,257	(513,851)	4,204,201	207,756
Capital lease obligations	1,218	--	(42)	1,176	44
Debt service requirements total	4,383,059	1,082,086	(935,315)	4,529,830	227,625
Other long-term obligations					
Accrued compensated absences	23,258	1,221	(1,377)	23,102	22,552
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	12,033	--	(1,723)	10,310	656
Decommissioning expense payable	171,608	14,885	(7,370)	179,123	--
Pension obligation payable	67,601	--	(3,963)	63,638	--
Other post employment benefits	191,941	30,790	--	222,731	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	792,313	24,699	(14,505)	802,507	82,543
Business-type activities total	5,641,813	1,153,681	(964,253)	5,831,241	333,376
Total liabilities (1)	$ 7,264,870	1,405,506	(1,059,475)	7,610,901	548,838

(1) This schedule excludes select short-term liabilities of $100,012 for governmental activities. For business-type activities, it excludes select short-term liablities of $204,669, capital appreciation bond interest payable of $104,687, and derivative instruments of $117,026.

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

Description	October 1, 2012	Increases	Decreases	September 30, 2013	Amounts Due Within One Year
Business-type activities:					
Electric activities					
General obligation bonds, net	$ 942	--	(133)	809	131
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt total	942	--	(133)	809	131
Commercial paper notes, net	225,256	88,565	(225,280)	88,541	--
Revenue bonds, net	1,185,686	413,251	(289,208)	1,309,729	83,151
Capital lease obligations	1,218	--	(42)	1,176	44
Debt service requirements total	1,413,102	501,816	(514,663)	1,400,255	83,326
Other long-term obligations					
Accrued compensated absences	10,459	739	(1,208)	9,990	9,926
Decommissioning expense payable	171,608	14,885	(7,370)	179,123	--
Pension obligation payable	30,615	--	(1,738)	28,877	--
Other post employment benefits	80,079	11,985	--	92,064	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	275,938	8,457	(2,287)	282,108	36,800
Electric activities total	1,981,801	537,882	(527,266)	1,992,417	130,052
Water and Wastewater activities					
General obligation bonds, net	4,815	--	(1,181)	3,634	974
Contractual obligations, net	9,371	2,265	(3,355)	8,281	2,685
Other tax supported debt, net	6,790	--	(442)	6,348	461
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt total	20,976	2,265	(4,978)	18,263	4,120
Commercial paper notes, net	79,770	200,680	(175,000)	105,450	--
Revenue bonds, net	2,295,081	300,006	(201,198)	2,393,889	98,245
Debt service requirements total	2,395,827	502,951	(381,176)	2,517,602	102,365
Other long-term obligations					
Accrued compensated absences	5,387	4	(131)	5,260	5,260
Pension obligation payable	15,143	--	(879)	14,264	--
Other post employment benefits	48,104	7,358	--	55,462	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	498,686	15,116	(6,681)	507,121	35,885
Water and Wastewater activities total	2,963,147	525,429	(388,867)	3,099,709	143,510
Airport activities					
General obligation bonds, net	199	--	(40)	159	26
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt total	199	--	(40)	159	26
Revenue bonds, net	269,284	60,000	(13,899)	315,385	15,610
Debt service requirements total	269,483	60,000	(13,939)	315,544	15,636
Other long-term obligations					
Accrued compensated absences	1,717	65	--	1,782	1,521
Pension obligation payable	4,580	--	(268)	4,312	--
Other post employment benefits	13,848	1,078	--	14,926	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	973	905	--	1,878	1,822
Airport activities total	290,601	62,048	(14,207)	338,442	18,979
Nonmajor activities					
General obligation bonds, net	28,705	--	(1,926)	26,779	2,359
Certificates of obligation, net	34,456	1,852	(2,650)	33,658	2,278
Contractual obligations	42,927	15,467	(11,167)	47,227	10,651
Other tax supported debt, net	3,815	--	(248)	3,567	260
General obligation bonds and other tax supported debt total	109,903	17,319	(15,991)	111,231	15,548
Revenue bonds, net	194,744	--	(9,546)	185,198	10,750
Debt service requirements total	304,647	17,319	(25,537)	296,429	26,298
Other long-term obligations					
Accrued compensated absences	5,695	413	(38)	6,070	5,845
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	12,033	--	(1,723)	10,310	656
Pension obligation payable	17,263	--	(1,078)	16,185	--
Other post employment benefits	49,910	10,369	--	60,279	--
Deferred credits and other liabilities	16,716	221	(5,537)	11,400	8,036
Nonmajor activities total	$ 406,264	28,322	(33,913)	400,673	40,835

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, 2013, 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	1,460	242	(1)(3)	3.85 - 4.30%	9/01/2014-2020
NW Austin MUD	2006	7,995	7,015	3,327	(1)(3)	4.00 - 4.25%	9/01/2014-2026
NW Austin MUD	2010	2,760	1,440	123	(1)(3)	4.00 - 4.25%	3/01/2014-2018
Series 2003 Refunding	2003	68,855	3,670	147	(1)	4.00%	9/1/2014
Series 2003	2003	4,450	220	9	(1)	4.00%	9/1/2014
Series 2004 Refunding	2004	67,835	42,800	11,735	(1)	4.00 - 4.55%	9/1/2014-2024
Series 2004A Refunding	2004	2,430	500	24	(1)	4.75%	9/1/2014
Series 2004	2004	25,000	5,585	1,330	(1)	4.63 - 5.00%	9/1/2014-2024
Series 2005 Refunding	2005	145,345	102,505	18,547	(1)	5.00%	9/1/2014-2020
Series 2005 Refunding	2005	19,535	13,165	5,081	(1)	4.00 - 4.25%	9/1/2014-2025
Series 2005	2005	7,185	5,145	1,517	(1)	3.60 - 4.30%	9/1/2014-2025
Series 2006	2006	31,585	31,085	12,535	(1)	4.00 - 5.38%	9/1/2014-2026
Series 2006	2006	24,150	18,205	6,036	(1)	4.00 - 5.00%	9/1/2014-2026
Series 2006	2006	14,120	1,160	25	(2)	4.25%	11/1/2013
Series 2006	2006	12,000	9,550	3,267	(1)(4)	4.00 - 6.00%	9/1/2014-2026
Series 2007	2008	97,525	93,125	45,810	(1)	4.64%	9/1/2014-2027
Series 2007	2008	3,820	3,040	1,230	(1)	4.88%	9/1/2014-2027
Series 2007	2008	9,755	3,415	242	(2)	3.66%	11/1/2013-2017
Series 2008 Refunding	2008	172,505	93,900	18,791	(1)	5.00%	9/1/2014-2021
Series 2008	2009	76,045	61,055	31,546	(1)	3.50 - 5.00%	9/1/2014-2028
Series 2008	2009	10,700	8,990	3,645	(1)	3.25 - 5.00%	9/1/2014-2028
Series 2008	2009	26,715	10,530	558	(2)	3.25 - 3.50%	11/1/2013-2015
Series 2009A	2009	20,905	8,370	683	(1)	4.13 - 5.00%	9/1/2014-2016
Series 2009B	2009	78,460	78,460	41,001	(1)	4.15 - 5.31%	9/1/2017-2029
Series 2009	2009	12,500	10,025	5,496	(1)	3.00 - 4.75%	9/1/2014-2039
Series 2009	2009	13,800	8,265	678	(2)	2.00 - 3.25%	11/1/2013-2019
Series 2009	2010	15,000	13,165	5,012	(1)(4)	3.50 - 4.25%	9/1/2014-2029
Series 2010A	2011	79,528	66,430	29,973	(1)	2.00 - 4.00%	9/1/2014-2030
Series 2010B	2011	26,400	24,970	12,995	(1)	3.50 - 4.65%	9/1/2014-2030
Series 2010	2011	22,300	20,170	6,404	(1)	2.00 - 3.50%	9/1/2014-2030
Series 2010	2011	16,450	11,070	411	(2)	1.00 - 1.75%	11/1/2013-2017
Series 2010 Refunding	2011	91,560	90,250	27,952	(1)	4.00 - 5.00%	9/1/2014-2023
Series 2011A	2012	78,090	69,690	36,577	(1)	2.00-4.00%	9/1/2014-2031
Series 2011B	2012	8,450	8,450	4,090	(1)	2.50-4.50%	9/1/2014-2031
Series 2011	2012	51,150	50,155	31,734	(1)	3.00-5.00%	9/1/2014-2041
Series 2011	2012	26,725	21,700	1,220	(2)	.05-2.00%	11/1/2013-2018
Series 2011A Refunding	2012	68,285	47,895	9,725	(1)	4.00-5.00%	9/1/2014-2023
Series 2011B Refunding	2012	3,000	1,725	47	(1)	1.19-1.86%	9/1/2014-2016
Series 2012A	2013	74,280	70,945	35,289	(1)	3.00-5.00%	9/1/2014-2032
Series 2012B	2013	6,640	5,760	2,022	(1)	2.00-3.50%	9/1/2014-2032
Series 2012	2013	24,645	23,920	9,301	(1)	2.00-4.00%	9/1/2014-2037
Series 2012	2013	27,135	25,445	3,185	(2)	2.00-4.00%	11/1/2013-2019
Series 2012	2013	16,735	16,385	6,335	(1)(4)	2.00-3.38%	9/1/2014-2032
			$ 1,190,805				

(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 $6,348 and interest of $2,364 and Drainage Fund principal of $3,567 and interest of $1,328.
(4) Included w ith 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 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.

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.

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. The 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. 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. The total interest requirements for these bonds, at rates ranging from 2.0% to 3.4%, are $6,841,313.

General obligation bonds authorized and unissued amounted to $487,730,000 at September 30, 2013. Bond ratings at September 30, 2013 were Aaa (Moody's Investors Service, 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.

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, 2013, exclusive of discounts, premiums, and loss on refundings consists of $31,051,469 prior lien bonds and $163,380,925 subordinate lien bonds. Aggregate interest requirements for all prior lien and subordinate lien bonds are $207,578,319 at September 30, 2013. Revenue bonds authorized and unissued amount to $1,492,642,660 at that date. Bond ratings at September 30, 2013, for the prior lien and subordinate lien bonds were, respectively, Aa1 and Aa2 (Moody's Investors Service, Inc.), AA and AA (Standard & Poor's), and AA and AA- (Fitch).

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

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, 2013 (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)(2)	7.35%	11/15/2014-2017
1993 Refunding	1993	203,166	490	15	(1)(2)	6.00%	11/15/2013
1994 Refunding	1995	142,559	26,894	96,961	(1)(2)	6.60%	05/15/2017-2019
1998 Refunding	1999	139,965	131,600	53,966	(1)	5.25%	5/15/2014-2025
1998A Refunding	1999	105,350	31,780	36,134	(1)(2)	4.25%	5/15/2014-2028
			$ 194,432				

(1) Interest is paid semiannually on May 15 and November 15.
(2) Interest requirements include accreted interest

Combined Utility Systems Debt – Tax Exempt 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, 2013, were P-1 (Moody's Investors Service, 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.

At September 30, 2013, Austin Energy had outstanding tax exempt commercial paper notes of $82,535,000 and Austin Water Utility had $105,450,000 of commercial paper notes outstanding. Interest rates on the notes range from 0.1% to 0.2%, 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%	$ 101,083	10/1/2014
Various	State Street	0.85%	0.90%	Goldman Sachs	0.075%	86,902	10/1/2014
						$ 187,985	

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

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, 2013, were P-1 (Moody's Investors Service, 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, 2013, the Austin Energy Fund had outstanding taxable notes of $6,008,000 (net of discount of $3,033), and the Austin Water Utility had no taxable notes outstanding. Interest rates on the taxable notes range from 0.21% to 0.22%. 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%	$ 6,008	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, 2013, were A1 (Moody's Investors Service, Inc.), AA- (Standard & Poor's), and AA- (Fitch).

Electric Utility System Revenue Debt -- Revenue Bond Refunding Issues – 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.

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

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.

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, 2013 (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	24,335	1,026	(1)	5.50%	11/15/2013-2014
2002A Refunding	2002	172,880	48,660	4,901	(1)	5.50%	11/15/2013-2016
2006 Refunding	2006	150,000	130,700	89,698	(1)	5.00%	11/15/2013-2035
2006A Refunding	2007	137,800	83,870	20,218	(1)	5.00%	11/15/2013-2022
2007 Refunding	2007	146,635	80,640	12,968	(1)	5.00%	11/15/2013-2020
2008 Refunding	2008	50,000	42,860	33,473	(1)	4.15 - 6.26%	11/15/2013-2032
2008A Refunding	2008	175,000	174,400	150,111	(1)	4.00 - 6.00%	11/15/2013-2038
2010A Refunding	2010	119,255	114,450	72,240	(1)	3.00 - 5.00%	11/15/2013-2040
2010B Refunding	2010	100,990	100,990	104,085	(1)	4.54 - 5.72%	11/15/2019-2040
2012A Refunding	2013	267,770	267,770	215,483	(1)	2.50 - 5.00%	11/15/2016-2040
2012B Refunding	2013	107,715	107,715	29,524	(1)	.67 - 3.16%	11/15/2015-2027
			$ 1,176,390				

(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, 2013 (in thousands):

Gross Revenue (1)	Operating Expense (2)(3)	Net Revenue	Debt Service Requirement	Revenue Bond Coverage
$ 1,295,116	927,294	367,822	176,143	208.8%

(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 July 2013, the City issued $282,460,000 of Water and Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2013. 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; and $118,645,000 of separate lien revenue refunding bonds, series 2004A. The debt service requirements on the refunding bonds are $511,942,722 with interest rates ranging from 3.0% to 5.0%. Interest payments are due May 15 and November 15 of each year from 2013 to 2043. Principal payments are due November 15 of each year from 2015 to 2043. An economic gain of $6,401,122 was recognized on this transaction. The change in net cash flows that resulted from the refunding was a decrease of $6,565,024. An accounting loss of $4,351,020, 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

Bond ratings at September 30, 2013, were Aa2 (Moody's Investors Service, Inc.), AA (Standard & Poor's), and AA- (Fitch).

In 2013, the City converted the final $1,450,000 of initial bonds, those authorized but not converted, to definitive Water and Wastewater System Revenue Bonds, Series 2010. With these issuances and the current year principal payment, the outstanding commitment with the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) is now $30,750,000.

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, 2013 (in thousands):

Series	Fiscal Year	Original Amount Issued	Principal Outstanding	Aggregate Interest Requirements Outstanding		Interest Rates of Debt Outstanding	Maturity Dates of Serial Debt	
2001C Refunding	2002	$ 95,380	6,621	228	(1)	4.60 - 5.38%	11/15/2013-2015	(3)
2002A Refunding	2002	139,695	64,425	6,794	(1)	5.50%	11/15/2013-2016	
2004A Refunding	2005	165,145	19,390	4,615	(1)	5.00%	11/15/2013-2029	
2005 Refunding	2005	198,485	183,240	67,449	(1)	4.00 - 5.00%	11/15/2013-2030	(3)
2005A Refunding	2006	142,335	117,895	74,893	(1)	4.30 - 5.00%	11/15/2013-2035	(3)
2006 Refunding	2006	63,100	45,865	15,492	(1)	5.00%	11/15/2013-2025	
2006A Refunding	2007	135,000	123,250	77,240	(1)	3.50 - 5.00%	11/15/2013-2036	
2007 Refunding	2008	135,000	125,490	93,034	(1)	4.00 - 5.25%	11/15/2013-2037	
2008 Refunding	2008	170,605	147,720	51,689	(2)	0.04 - 0.23%	11/15/2013-2031	(3)
2009 Refunding	2009	175,000	162,870	77,791	(1)	4.00 - 5.13%	11/15/2013-2029	
2009A Refunding	2010	166,575	159,745	123,333	(1)	4.00 - 5.00%	11/15/2013-2039	
2010	2010	31,815	30,750	--	(4)	0.00%	11/15/2013-2041	
2010A Refunding	2011	76,855	76,855	66,594	(1)	4.00 - 5.13%	11/15/2013-2040	
2010B Refunding	2011	100,970	100,970	98,637	(1)	2.49 - 6.02%	11/15/2015-2040	
2011 Refunding	2012	237,530	237,530	195,081	(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	228,452	(1)	1.00 - 5.00%	11/15/2013-2042	
2013A Refunding	2013	282,460	282,460	229,483	(1)	3.00 - 5.00%	11/15/2015-2043	
			$ 2,242,713					

(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%	$ 147,720	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.

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

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, 2013 (in thousands):

Gross Revenue (1)	Operating Expense (2)(3)	Net Revenue	Debt Service Requirement	Revenue Bond Coverage
$ 477,013	209,890	267,123	189,012	141.3%

(1) Gross revenue includes revenues from operations and interest income.
(2) Excludes depreciation.
(3) Excludes other post employment benefits and pension obligation accruals.

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, 2013, the total airport system obligation for prior lien bonds is $326,055,000 exclusive of discounts, premiums, and loss on refundings. Aggregate interest requirements for all prior lien bonds are $87,384,794 at September 30, 2013. Revenue bonds authorized and unissued amount to $735,795,000.

Airport System Revenue Debt -- Revenue Bond Issue - In May 2013, the City issued $60,000,000 of Airport System Revenue Bonds, Series 2013. The proceeds from this issue will be used to provide funds for planning, acquiring, establishing, constructing, improving and equipping Airport facilities. The debt service requirements on the revenue bonds are $73,237,650 with interest rate of 2.25%. Interest payments are due May 15 and November 15 of each year from 2013 to 2028, with the first interest payment beginning in November. Principal payments are due November 15 of each year from 2015 to 2027, with the final principal payment due May 15 of 2028.

The bond rating at September 30, 2013, for the revenue bonds is A (Standard & Poor's).

The following table summarizes all airport system original and refunding revenue bonds outstanding at September 30, 2013 (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	35,880	7,610 (1)	4.00 - 5.25%	11/15/2013-2018
2005 Refunding	2008 (2)	281,300	230,175	66,537 (3)	0.05 - 0.24%	11/15/2013-2025
2013 Revenue	2013	60,000	60,000	13,238 (1)	2.25%	11/15/2015-2028 (4)
			$ 326,055			

(1) Interest is paid semiannually on May 15 and November 15.
(2) Series was remarketed in 2008.
(3) 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.
(4) Series matures on May 15th of the final year.

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

The Series 2005 refunding bonds that were remarketed in 2008 are variable rate demand bonds. These bonds are separated into 4 subseries with a total principal amount of $230,175,000. 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%	$ 57,550	6/21/2014
2005-2	JPMorgan Chase Bank, NA	1.35%	Morgan Stanley	0.10%	57,500	6/21/2014
2005-3	State Street Bank and Trust	1.00%	Morgan Stanley	0.10%	57,550	6/21/2014
2005-4	Royal Bank of Canada	1.35%	Morgan Stanley	0.10%	57,575	6/21/2014
					$ 230,175	

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 or if the agreement expires with no new agreement in place, 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 beginning on the first business day of the month six months following the triggering repayment event. Thus, under any circumstance, no principal payments will be due within a year of September 30, 2013. 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, 2013 (in thousands):

Gross Revenue (1)	Other Available Funds (2)	Operating Expense (3)(4)	Net Revenue and Other Available Funds	Debt Service Requirement (5)	Revenue Bond Coverage
$ 103,705	7,778	69,338	42,145	15,221	276.9%

(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 with passenger facility charge revenues.

Nonmajor fund:

Convention Center—Prior and Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds - 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, 2013, the total convention center obligation for prior and subordinate lien bonds is $195,825,000 exclusive of discounts, premiums, and loss on refundings. Aggregate interest requirements for all prior and subordinate lien bonds are $63,279,018 at September 30, 2013. Revenue bonds authorized and unissued amount to $760,000 at September 30, 2013.

Bond ratings at September 30, 2013, for the revenue bonds were A1 (Moody's Investors Service, Inc.), and A (Standard & Poor's).

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

The following table summarizes Convention Center original and refunding revenue bonds outstanding at September 30, 2013 (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	32,915	6,089 (1)	5.00%	11/15/2013-2019
2005 Refunding	2005	36,720	34,825	16,571 (1)	4.00 - 5.00%	11/15/2013-2029
2008AB Refunding	2008	125,280	108,240	31,485 (2)	0.05 - 0.28%	11/15/2013-2029
2012 Refunding	2012	20,185	19,845	9,134 (1)	2.00 - 5.00%	11/15/2013-2029
			$ 195,825			

(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	0.06%	$ 54,120	7/25/2014
2008-B	Bank of America, NA	1.10%	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner& Smith Inc.	0.05%	54,120	7/25/2014
					$ 108,240	

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 or if the agreement expires with no new agreement in place, 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 beginning six months from the triggering repayment event. Thus, under any circumstance, no principal payments will be due within a year of September 30, 2013. 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		Certificates of Obligation		Contractual Obligations	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2014	$ 52,445	39,150	4,268	4,301	6,323	2,109
2015	52,746	36,749	4,317	4,166	6,986	1,953
2016	48,920	34,358	4,510	4,013	6,697	1,756
2017	55,546	32,062	4,691	3,845	6,391	1,574
2018	55,659	29,410	4,910	3,680	6,371	1,388
2019-2023	269,549	107,957	27,887	15,499	14,732	4,920
2024-2028	257,895	50,815	29,065	9,597	11,170	2,574
2029-2033	91,295	6,571	16,265	4,960	7,935	680
2034-2038	--	--	10,060	2,609	--	--
2039-2043	--	--	6,395	552	--	--
	884,055	337,072	112,368	53,222	66,605	16,954
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	(530)	--	--	--	(7)	--
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	(17,223)	--	--	--	--	--
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	36,448	--	2,430	--	1,190	--
Net debt service requirements	902,750	337,072	114,798	53,222	67,788	16,954

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Total Governmental Debt Service Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	63,036	45,560	108,596
2015	64,049	42,868	106,917
2016	60,127	40,127	100,254
2017	66,628	37,481	104,109
2018	66,940	34,478	101,418
2019-2023	312,168	128,376	440,544
2024-2028	298,130	62,986	361,116
2029-2033	115,495	12,211	127,706
2034-2038	10,060	2,609	12,669
2039-2043	6,395	552	6,947
	1,063,028	407,248	1,470,276
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	(537)	--	(537)
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	(17,223)	--	(17,223)
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	40,068	--	40,068
Net debt service requirements	1,085,336	407,248	1,492,584

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		Certificates of Obligation		Contractual Obligations	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2014	$ 3,490	1,444	2,278	1,242	13,336	1,317
2015	3,169	1,288	2,188	1,152	11,709	1,007
2016	3,160	1,146	2,301	1,067	9,957	709
2017	3,373	991	1,089	977	7,644	478
2018	3,712	822	1,135	948	5,909	292
2019-2023	13,791	1,807	6,593	4,204	5,523	175
2024-2028	--	--	10,205	2,604	--	--
2029-2033	--	--	5,275	936	--	--
2034-2038	--	--	1,645	332	--	--
2039-2043	--	--	380	18	--	--
	30,695	7,498	33,089	13,480	54,078	3,978
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	(24)	--	--	--	--	--
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	(1,810)	--	--	--	--	--
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	2,520	--	569	--	1,430	--
Net debt service requirements	31,381	7,498	33,658	13,480	55,508	3,978

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Other Tax Supported Debt		Commercial Paper Notes (1)		Revenue Bonds (2)(3)	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2014	721	400	193,993	20	207,756	184,920
2015	744	371	--	--	172,601	190,006
2016	795	342	--	--	194,228	177,406
2017	539	469	--	--	203,760	198,239
2018	545	467	--	--	155,258	205,200
2019-2023	3,781	1,407	--	--	869,315	685,884
2024-2028	2,790	236	--	--	956,110	442,378
2029-2033	--	--	--	--	603,239	256,429
2034-2038	--	--	--	--	473,480	134,659
2039-2043	--	--	--	--	288,168	30,197
2044-2048	--	--	--	--	11,501	287
	9,915	3,692	193,993	20	4,135,416	2,505,605
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	--	--	(2)	--	(4,867)	--
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	--	--	--	--	(114,155)	--
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	--	--	--	--	187,807	--
Net debt service requirements	$ 9,915	3,692	193,991	20	4,204,201	2,505,605

(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 with rates ranging from 0.05% to 0.28%.
(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
2014	44	58	421,618	189,401	611,019
2015	47	56	190,458	193,880	384,338
2016	49	53	210,490	180,723	391,213
2017	51	51	216,456	201,205	417,661
2018	54	48	166,613	207,777	374,390
2019-2023	316	195	899,319	693,672	1,592,991
2024-2028	405	106	969,510	445,324	1,414,834
2029-2033	210	12	608,724	257,377	866,101
2034-2038	--	--	475,125	134,991	610,116
2039-2043	--	--	288,548	30,215	318,763
2044-2048	--	--	11,501	287	11,788
	1,176	579	4,458,362	2,534,852	6,993,214
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	--	--	(4,893)	--	(4,893)
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	--	--	(115,965)	--	(115,965)
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	--	--	192,326	--	192,326
Net debt service requirements	1,176	579	4,529,830	2,534,852	7,064,682

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		Commercial Paper Notes (1)		Revenue Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2014	$ 131	39	88,543	15	83,151	60,101
2015	139	33	--	--	47,904	59,018
2016	112	26	--	--	65,132	56,811
2017	121	20	--	--	53,793	54,201
2018	113	14	--	--	39,431	52,048
2019-2023	167	11	--	--	238,017	213,588
2024-2028	--	--	--	--	277,164	151,356
2029-2033	--	--	--	--	213,235	89,999
2034-2038	--	--	--	--	176,730	42,311
2039-2043	--	--	--	--	81,845	5,700
	783	143	88,543	15	1,276,402	785,133
Less: Unamortized bond discount	(1)	--	(2)	--	(786)	--
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	--	--	--	--	(30,717)	--
Add: Unamortized bond premium	27	--	--	--	64,830	--
Net debt service requirements	809	143	88,541	15	1,309,729	785,133

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Capital Lease Obligations		Total Austin Energy Debt Service Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	44	58	171,869	60,213	232,082
2015	47	56	48,090	59,107	107,197
2016	49	53	65,293	56,890	122,183
2017	51	51	53,965	54,272	108,237
2018	54	48	39,598	52,110	91,708
2019-2023	316	195	238,500	213,794	452,294
2024-2028	405	106	277,569	151,462	429,031
2029-2033	210	12	213,445	90,011	303,456
2034-2038	--	--	176,730	42,311	219,041
2039-2043	--	--	81,845	5,700	87,545
	1,176	579	1,366,904	785,870	2,152,774
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	--	--	(789)	--	(789)
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	--	--	(30,717)	--	(30,717)
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	--	--	64,857	--	64,857
Net debt service requirements	$ 1,176	579	1,400,255	785,870	2,186,125

(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		Contractual Obligations		Other Tax Supported Debt	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2014	$ 974	214	2,685	192	461	256
2015	1,009	174	1,607	129	476	238
2016	1,022	133	1,310	93	509	219
2017	852	82	1,105	59	345	300
2018	598	40	755	34	349	299
2019-2023	217	18	641	19	2,422	901
2024-2028	--	--	--	--	1,786	151
	4,672	661	8,103	526	6,348	2,364
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	(1)	--	--	--	--	--
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	(1,432)	--	--	--	--	--
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	395	--	178	--	--	--
Net debt service requirements	3,634	661	8,281	526	6,348	2,364

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Commercial Paper Notes (1)		Revenue Bonds (2) (3)		Total Austin Water Utility Debt Service Requirements		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	105,450	5	98,245	105,314	207,815	105,981	313,796
2015	--	--	97,177	112,580	100,269	113,121	213,390
2016	--	--	99,026	103,356	101,867	103,801	205,668
2017	--	--	115,837	127,997	118,139	128,438	246,577
2018	--	--	78,812	138,685	80,514	139,058	219,572
2019-2023	--	--	446,008	423,501	449,288	424,439	873,727
2024-2028	--	--	522,631	275,589	524,417	275,740	800,157
2029-2033	--	--	364,824	165,654	364,824	165,654	530,478
2034-2038	--	--	296,750	92,348	296,750	92,348	389,098
2039-2043	--	--	206,323	24,497	206,323	24,497	230,820
2044-2048	--	--	11,501	287	11,501	287	11,788
	105,450	5	2,337,134	1,569,808	2,461,707	1,573,364	4,035,071
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	--	--	(3,244)	--	(3,245)	--	(3,245)
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	--	--	(57,836)	--	(59,268)	--	(59,268)
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	--	--	117,835	--	118,408	--	118,408
Net debt service requirements	$105,450	5	2,393,889	1,569,808	2,517,602	1,573,364	4,090,966

(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 0.23%.
(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 Principal	General Obligation Bonds Interest	Revenue Bonds (1) Principal	Revenue Bonds (1) Interest
2014	$ 26	8	15,610	12,049
2015	28	6	16,345	11,393
2016	22	5	17,985	10,697
2017	23	4	21,575	9,999
2018	21	3	23,965	8,939
2019-2023	33	2	129,240	28,729
2024-2028	--	--	101,335	5,579
	153	28	326,055	87,385
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	--	--	(560)	--
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	(2)	--	(11,162)	--
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	8	--	1,052	--
Net debt service requirements	159	28	315,385	87,385

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Total Airport Debt Service Requirements Principal	Interest	Total
2014	15,636	12,057	27,693
2015	16,373	11,399	27,772
2016	18,007	10,702	28,709
2017	21,598	10,003	31,601
2018	23,986	8,942	32,928
2019-2023	129,273	28,731	158,004
2024-2028	101,335	5,579	106,914
	326,208	87,413	413,621
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	(560)	--	(560)
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	(11,164)	--	(11,164)
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	1,060	--	1,060
Net debt service requirements	$ 315,544	87,413	402,957

(1) Portions of these bonds are variable rate bonds with rates ranging from 0.05% to .24%.

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 Principal	General Obligation Bonds Interest	Certificates of Obligation Principal	Certificates of Obligation Interest	Contractual Obligations Principal	Contractual Obligations Interest
2014	$ 2,359	1,183	2,278	1,242	10,651	1,125
2015	1,993	1,075	2,188	1,152	10,102	878
2016	2,004	982	2,301	1,067	8,647	616
2017	2,377	885	1,089	977	6,539	419
2018	2,980	765	1,135	948	5,154	258
2019-2023	13,374	1,776	6,593	4,204	4,882	156
2024-2028	--	--	10,205	2,604	--	--
2029-2033	--	--	5,275	936	--	--
2034-2038	--	--	1,645	332	--	--
2039-2043	--	--	380	18	--	--
	25,087	6,666	33,089	13,480	45,975	3,452
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	(22)	--	--	--	--	--
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	(376)	--	--	--	--	--
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	2,090	--	569	--	1,252	--
Net debt service requirements	26,779	6,666	33,658	13,480	47,227	3,452

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Other Tax Supported Debt Principal	Other Tax Supported Debt Interest	Revenue Bonds (1) Principal	Revenue Bonds (1) Interest	Total Nonmajor Debt Service Requirements Principal	Total Nonmajor Debt Service Requirements Interest	Total Nonmajor Debt Service Requirements Total
2014	260	144	10,750	7,456	26,298	11,150	37,448
2015	268	133	11,175	7,015	25,726	10,253	35,979
2016	286	123	12,085	6,542	25,323	9,330	34,653
2017	194	169	12,555	6,042	22,754	8,492	31,246
2018	196	168	13,050	5,528	22,515	7,667	30,182
2019-2023	1,359	506	56,050	20,066	82,258	26,708	108,966
2024-2028	1,004	85	54,980	9,854	66,189	12,543	78,732
2029-2033	--	--	25,180	776	30,455	1,712	32,167
2034-2038	--	--	--	--	1,645	332	1,977
2039-2043	--	--	--	--	380	18	398
	3,567	1,328	195,825	63,279	303,543	88,205	391,748
Less: Unamortized bond discounts	--	--	(277)	--	(299)	--	(299)
Unamortized gain(loss) on bond refundings	--	--	(14,440)	--	(14,816)	--	(14,816)
Add: Unamortized bond premiums	--	--	4,090	--	8,001	--	8,001
Net debt service requirements	$ 3,567	1,328	185,198	63,279	296,429	88,205	384,634

(1) A portion of these bonds are variable rate bonds with rates ranging from 0.05% to 0.28%.

6 – DEBT AND NON-DEBT LIABILITIES, continued
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, 2013, 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 2004	9/1/2014	$	4,980
Certificates of Obligations, Series 2004	9/1/2014		10,945
HUD 108 Loan, Series 2006A	8/1/2016		655
HUD 108 Loan, Series 2010A	8/1/2016		2,865
Austin Water Utility			
Series 2004A	11/15/2013		5,340
Series 2004A	11/15/2014		113,305
		$	138,090

(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, 2012. Membership in the plans at December 31, 2012, 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	5,755	648	617	7,020
Current employees	8,387	1,709	998	11,094
Total	14,142	2,357	1,615	18,114

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% (1)
City's contribution (percent of earnings)	18.0% (2)	21.63% (3)	21.05% (4)

(1) A rate of 16.70% was effective October 1, 2013
(2) The City contributes two-thirds of the cost of prior service benefit payments. A rate of 18% was effective October 1, 2012. The City contribution includes an 8% employee match plus a subsidy contribution of 10%.
(3) A rate of 21.63% was effective October 1, 2012.
(4) A rate of 22.05% was effective August 25, 2013.

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, 2013, are as follows (in thousands):

	City Employees	Police Officers	Fire Fighters	Total
City	$ 85,531	30,675	17,390	133,596
Employees	37,795	18,436	13,744	69,975
Total contributions	$ 123,326	49,111	31,134	203,571

c -- Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation (Asset)

The City's annual pension cost of $122,890,000 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013, was $10,706,000 less 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)				
2011	$ 81,615	22,306	15,649	119,570
2012	85,335	27,246	15,589	128,170
2013	77,682	27,347	17,861	122,890
Percentage of APC contributed				
2011	79%	117%	95%	N/A
2012	85%	102%	100%	N/A
2013	110%	112%	97%	N/A
Net Pension Obligation (Asset)				
2011	123,692	(4,170)	(2,413)	117,109
2012	136,255	(4,733)	(2,451)	129,071
2013	128,406	(8,061)	(1,980)	118,365

The Net Pension Obligation (Asset) 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	$ 75,077	27,456	17,908	120,441
Interest on net pension obligation (asset)	10,562	(378)	(190)	9,994
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(7,957)	269	143	(7,545)
Annual pension cost	77,682	27,347	17,861	122,890
Employer contributions	(85,531)	(30,675)	(17,390)	(133,596)
Change in net pension obligation (asset)	(7,849)	(3,328)	471	(10,706)
Beginning net pension obligation (asset)	136,255	(4,733)	(2,451)	129,071
Net pension obligation (asset)	$ 128,406	(8,061)	(1,980)	118,365

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, 2012. 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	3.25%	3.75%	3.5%
Projected Annual Salary Increases	4.5% 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	27.0 years	29.4 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 2012	$ 1,897,700	2,968,400	1,070,700	63.9%	470,200	227.7%
Police Officers 2012	558,476	856,577	298,101	65.2%	141,561	210.6%
Fire Fighters (2) 2011	651,557	746,143	94,586	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 $26.9 million for 3,945 retirees in 2013 and $24.2 million for 3,731 retirees in 2012.

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, 2013 is as follows (in thousands):

	OPEB
Annual required contribution	$ 139,900
Interest on net OPEB obligation	20,758
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(28,063)
Annual OPEB cost	132,595
Contributions made	(26,959)
Change in net OPEB obligation	105,636
Beginning net OPEB obligation	493,051
Net OPEB obligation	$ 598,687

The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the current year 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
2011	$ 135,756	17%	383,192
2012	134,082	18%	493,051
2013	132,595	20%	598,687

c -- Schedule of Funding Progress at September 30, 2013 (in thousands):

Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	UAAL (1)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	Percentage of UAAL to Covered Payroll
$ --	1,384,490	1,384,490	0%	696,559	198.8%

(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, 2012
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	8.0% in 2013, decreasing 0.5% per year for seven years to an ultimate trend of 5.0% in 2019

9 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The City has derivatives in two hedging programs: Energy Risk Management Program and Variable Rate Debt Management Program.

In accordance with GAAP, the City is required to report the fair value of all derivative instruments on the statement of net position. All derivatives must 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 position, 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

<u>Natural Gas Derivatives</u>
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, 2013, $736 thousand in premiums was deferred. As of September 30, 2013, the fair value of Austin Energy's futures, options, swaps and congestion rights, was an unrealized loss of $52.6 million, of which $55.4 million is reported as derivative instruments in liabilities and $2.8 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, 2013, PCRRs had a fair value of $164 thousand and CRRs had a fair value of $714 thousand 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, 2013, Austin Energy had the following outstanding hedging derivative instruments (in thousands):

				Fair Value				
Type of Transaction		Reference Index	Maturity Dates	Notional Volumes		Fair Value	Change in Fair Value	Premiums Deferred
Long	OTC Call Options	Henry Hub	Oct 2013 - Sep 2017	6,120,518	(1)	1,549	662	2,152
Long	OTC Put Options	Henry Hub	Oct 2013 - Mar 2014	1,820,000	(1)	125	(33)	--
Long	Options	Henry Hub	Oct 2013	310,000	(1)	--	(55)	--
Long	Basis Swaps	WAHA	Oct 2013 - Dec 2013	460,000	(1)	231	12	--
n/a	Congestion Rights	ICE (2)	Oct 2013 - Dec 2015	26,338,966	(3)	878	(1,403)	--
			Derivative instruments (assets)			2,783	(817)	2,152
Short	OTC Call Options	Henry Hub	Apr 2016 - Oct 2016	(1,660,000)	(1)	(807)	(177)	--
Short	OTC Put Options	Henry Hub	Oct 2013 - Sep 2017	(8,260,000)	(1)	(7,418)	(1,281)	(1,416)
Short	Options	Henry Hub	Oct 2013	(310,000)	(1)	(1,087)	(86)	--
Long	OTC Swaps	Henry Hub	Oct 2013 - Sep 2018	47,345,000	(1)	(46,042)	(9,695)	--
			Derivative instruments (liabilities)			(55,354)	(11,239)	(1,416)
			Total			$ (52,571)	(12,056)	736

(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, 2013, the brokerages had credit ratings of A- 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 counterparty to fail to meet its obligations given its high credit rating. At September 30, 2013, the counterparty had a credit rating of A. The contractual provisions under the ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) agreement applied to these contracts include collateral provisions. At September 30, 2013, 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, 2013, the NYMEX price was $3.50 per MMBTU, the WAHA Hub price was $3.41 per MMBTU, Katy was $3.64 per MMBTU, and the HSC Hub price was $3.47 per MMBTU.

Investment Derivative Instruments

On September 30, 2013, Austin Energy had the following closed out investment derivative instruments (in thousands):

		Fair Value			
Type of Transaction	Reference Index	Maturity Dates	Volumes in MMBTU	Fair Value	Change in Fair Value
Long OTC Call Options	Henry Hub	Oct 2013	620,000	$ --	--
Short OTC Call Options	Henry Hub	Oct 2013	(620,000)	--	--
Long OTC Swaps	Henry Hub	Dec 2015	155,000	17	55
Short OTC Swaps	Henry Hub	Dec 2015	(155,000)	(9)	(55)
Long Futures	Henry Hub	Oct 2013	77,500	(415)	(30)
Short Futures	Henry Hub	Oct 2013	(77,500)	392	30
				$ (15)	--

In fiscal year 2013 Austin Energy sold PCRRs and recorded a gain of $1.2 million. However, this gain was deferred under the accounting requirements for regulated operations. At September 30, 2013, $1.3 million remained deferred.

<u>Risks</u>

As of September 30, 2013, 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 each of the City's swaps is to provide a cash flow hedge for its variable interest rate bonds by providing synthetic 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, 2013, the City has 3 outstanding swap transactions with initial and outstanding notional amounts totaling $602.1 million and $486.1 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, 2013, 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	$	147,720	(13,122)
AIR1	Airport System Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005	Pay 4.051%, receive 71% of LIBOR	8/17/2005	11/15/2025		230,175	(35,978)
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		108,240	(12,549)
					$	486,135	(61,649)

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, 2013 (in thousands):

Item		Outstanding Notional Amount	Fair Value and Classification Amount	Fair Value and Classification Classification	Change in fair value Deferred Outflows	Change in fair value Deferred Inflows
Business-Type Activities:						
Hedging derivative instruments (cash flow hedges):						
WW2	$	147,720	(13,122)	Non-current liability	13,302	--
AIR1		230,175	(35,978)	Non-current liability	16,440	--
HOT1		108,240	(12,549)	Non-current liability	7,819	--
	$	486,135	(61,649)		37,561	--

Due to the continued low interest rate levels during fiscal year 2013, the City's interest rate swap hedging derivative instruments had negative fair values as of September 30, 2013. 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

Risks

Credit risk. As of September 30, 2013, 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 change 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, 2013 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.

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, 2013, are included in the table below (in thousands):

		Counterparty Swap Interest				
Item	**Related Variable Rate Bonds**	**Pay**	**Receive**	**Net**	**Interest to Bondholders**	**Net Interest Payments**
Business-Type Activities:						
WW2	Water & Wastewater Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2008	$ (5,358)	184	(5,174)	(177)	(5,351)
AIR1	Airport System Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005	(9,347)	341	(9,006)	(332)	(9,338)
HOT1	Hotel Occupancy Tax Subordinate Lien Variable Rate Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2008	(3,523)	146	(3,377)	(151)	(3,528)
		$ (18,228)	671	(17,557)	(660)	(18,217)

9 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS, continued
b -- Variable Rate Debt Management Program, continued

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, 2013, the City bears basis risk on the two 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 the risk of a permanent mismatch occurring 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. For example, a grandfathering of the elimination of federal tax-exemption on existing tax-exempt bonds, or a tax cut, would result in the yields required by investors on the City's bonds coming close to or being equal to taxable yields. This would result 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, 2013, the City did not have any investment derivative instruments related to interest rate swaps.

As of September 30, 2013, 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	Variable-Rate Bonds (in thousands) Interest	Interest Rate Swaps, Net	Total Interest
2014	$ 42,825	40	16,996	17,036
2015	30,520	26	15,607	15,633
2016	23,820	32	14,647	14,679
2017	12,255	32	14,107	14,139
2018	12,600	29	13,666	13,695
2019-2023	158,365	240	51,636	51,876
2024-2028	149,125	304	19,556	19,860
2029-2031	56,625	86	2,734	2,820
Total	$ 486,135	789	148,949	149,738

10 – DEFICITS IN FUND BALANCES AND NET POSITION

At September 30, 2013, the following funds reported deficits in fund balances/net position (in thousands). Management intends to recover these deficits through future operating revenues, transfers, or debt issues.

Nonmajor Governmental	**Deficit**
Special Revenue Funds:	
Mueller Development	$ 4
Rutherford Lane Facility	963
Section 108 Family Business Loan	15
Capital Projects Funds:	
Street & traffic signals	8
Parks and recreation facilities	288
Libraries	17
Radio Trunking	47
Transportation 2006	920
Central Library	3,044
Mobility	13,410
Transportation 2012	1,173
Open Space	1,335
Parks	222
Public Safety	14
Health	136
Library & Cultural	10
Planning & development improvements	1
Health projects	187
Build Austin	342
Park improvements	1,905
Police and courts	2,095
Capital Reserve	1,128
Public Works	519
Watershed Protection	699
City Hall, plaza, parking garage	7,032
Conservation Land	15
Waller Creek Tunnel	11,983
Nonmajor Enterprise	
Austin Resource Recovery	12,445

11 – INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund receivables, payables, and advances at September 30, 2013, are as follows (in thousands):

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount Current	Amount Advances
Governmental funds:			
General Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	$ 227	--
Nonmajor governmental funds	Nonmajor governmental funds	48,505	--
	Austin Water Utility	--	2,384
	Nonmajor enterprise funds	--	201
Internal Service funds	Nonmajor governmental funds	11	160
Enterprise funds:			
Austin Energy	General Fund	189	1,447
	Nonmajor governmental funds	--	253
	Austin Water Utility (restricted)	--	17,027
	Airport	145	1,118
	Nonmajor enterprise funds	326	671
	Internal service funds	154	13
Airport (restricted)	Nonmajor governmental funds	--	64
Nonmajor enterprise funds (restricted)	Nonmajor governmental funds	--	734
Nonmajor enterprise funds	Nonmajor enterprise funds	287	--
		$ 49,844	24,072

Interfund receivables, payables, and advances reflect loans between funds. Of the above current amount, $12.2 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 $36.2 million in interfund loans between capital project funds to cover deficit pooled investments and cash.

Interfund transfers during fiscal year 2013 were as follows (in thousands):

Transfers Out	Transfers In: General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental	Austin Energy	Austin Water Utility	Nonmajor Enterprise	Internal Service	Total
General Fund	$ --	12,735	--	--	851	40	13,626
Nonmajor governmental funds	--	34,406	--	--	51,635	--	86,041
Austin Energy	105,333	--	--	--	--	--	105,333
Austin Water Utility	39,684	175	1,755	--	--	--	41,614
Airport	--	--	72	--	--	--	72
Nonmajor enterprise funds	747	5,497	22	80	840	169	7,355
Internal service funds	--	10,584	--	7	90	34	10,715
Total transfers out	$ 145,764	63,397	1,849	87	53,416	243	264,756

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 2013. 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.

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, 2013, City management has elected not to enter the retail market, as allowed by state law.

Electric rates include a fixed-rate component and cost-adjustment factors that allow for recovery of power supply, regulatory, and community benefit costs. If actual power supply costs differ from amounts billed to customers, then deferred or unbilled revenues are recorded by Austin Energy. The power supply factor is reviewed annually or when over- or under-recovery is more than 10% of expected power supply costs. Any over- or under-collections of the power supply, regulatory, or community benefit costs are applied to the respective cost-adjustment factor.

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 2013, the Airport fund revenues included minimum concession guarantees of $15,379,661.

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, 2013 (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Enterprise Airport Lease Receipts
2014	$ 13,889
2015	11,331
2016	3,423
2017	1,761
2018	50
2019-2023	11
Totals	$ 30,465

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, 2011 through April 30, 2016. 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 $39 million as of September 30, 2013. The increase in the pro-rata interest from 2012 is primarily due to an increase in coal inventory. 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, 2013, Austin Energy's investment in the STP was approximately $404 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 extension for units 1 & 2 with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The current licenses expire in 2027 and 2028, respectively. 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, 2013, the trust's assets were in excess of the estimated liability by $18.8 million which is reported as part of deferred revenue and other liabilities (in thousands):

Decommissioning trust assets	$ 186,477
Pro rata decommissioning liability	(167,632)
	$ 18,845

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, 2012, showed that the trust assets exceeded the minimum required assurance by $25.6 million.

d -- Purchased Power

Austin Energy has commitments totaling $5.2 billion to purchase energy and capacity through purchase power agreements. This amount includes provisions for wind power through 2041, 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 $12.2 million at September 30, 2013. Austin Energy anticipates payment of these costs in 2014 and future years. The amount is based on 2013 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. During fiscal year 2013, redevelopment activities of the former GWTP site triggered the recognition of an additional $3.1 million in environmental liabilities related to additional remediation of the site.

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 $4.3 million at September 30, 2013, for sites related to Harold Court, Rosewood and Loop 360. Austin Resource Recovery anticipates payment of these costs in 2014 and future years. The amount is based on 2013 cost estimates to perform remediation. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

f -- 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, 2013.

g -- 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.

h -- 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 2013 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.

Project (in thousands)	Remaining Commitment
Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 105,024
Public safety	9,074
Transportation	103,323
Public health	1,978
Public recreation and culture	121,474
Urban growth management	51,014
Business-type activities:	
Electric	280,815
Water	372,472
Wastewater	91,621
Reclaimed Water	10,052
Airport	74,283
Convention	36,773
Environmental and health services	11,961
Urban growth management	74,215
Total	$ 1,344,079

13 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES, continued

i -- Encumbrances

The City utilizes encumbrances to track commitments against budget in governmental funds. The amount of outstanding encumbrances at September 30, 2013, is as follows (in thousands):

		Encumbrances
General Fund	$	8,059
Nonmajor governmental		
Special Revenue		12,194
Capital Projects		132,174
	$	152,427

Significant encumbrances include reservations for the 2000 bond program ($25,359), the 2006 bond program ($27,990), the 2010 bond program ($19,913), and the Waller Creek Tunnel project ($42,468).

j -- 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 2014. 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, 2013, is as follows (in thousands):

	Closure	Postclosure	Total
Total estimated costs	$ 15,457	9,654	25,111
% capacity used	100%	100%	100%
Cumulative liability accrued	15,457	9,654	25,111
Costs incurred	(14,801)	--	(14,801)
Closure and postclosure liability	$ 656	9,654	10,310

These amounts are based on the 2013 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.

k -- 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 29% of city employees and 36% of retirees use the HMO option; approximately 71% of city employees and 64% 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.

13 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES, continued
k -- Risk-Related Contingencies, continued

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 2013, nine claims exceeded the stop-loss limit of $500,000; during fiscal year 2012, five claims exceeded the stop-loss limit of $500,000, and during fiscal year 2011, 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 $39.8 to 52 million. In accordance with GAAP, $39.8 million is recognized as claims payable in the financial statements with $20.7 million recognized as a current liability and $19.1 recognized as long term. 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	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Liability balances, beginning of year	$10,304	10,638	6,324	7,585	17,591	15,638
Claims and changes in estimates	9,677	8,348	5,547	803	6,870	6,608
Claim payments	(9,061)	(8,682)	(1,748)	(2,064)	(5,622)	(4,655)
Liability balances, end of year	$10,920	10,304	10,123	6,324	18,839	17,591

The Liability Reserve Fund claims liability balance at fiscal year end includes liabilities of $3.5 million discounted at 4.85% in 2013 and $3.4 million discounted at 3.99% in 2012.

l – 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 are 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 . Debt service payments are funded by property tax proceeds from the Mueller Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone.

In October 2012, the MLGC issued debt in the amount of $16,735,000. Proceeds from the debt have been used to reimburse the developer for additional eligible infrastructure. Debt service payments are funded by property tax proceeds from the Mueller Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone.

13 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES, continued
l – Redevelopment of Robert Mueller Municipal Airport, continued

The development contains over 1.15 million square feet of institutional and Class A office space and approximately 500,000 square feet of retail space. Over 50 employers provide approximately 4,000 jobs at Mueller. From the start of home sales in 2007, the community has been well received. As of September 30, 2013, approximately 1,023 single-family homes and 1,222 multi-family units were either complete or under construction. Catellus has also started the infrastructure for an additional 334 single-family homes.

m -- 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. 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, 3013. The aggregate principal outstanding and the balance of bond proceeds held by the trustee at September 30, 2013 are $15,500,000 and $11,945,594, 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. 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, 3013. The aggregate principal outstanding and the balance of bond proceeds held by the trustee at September 30, 2013 are $2,860,000 and $2,202,719, respectively.

In July 2013, the City issued $12,590,000 of Special Assessment Revenue Bonds, Series 2013 related to the Estancia Hill Country Public Improvement District. 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, 3013. The aggregate principal outstanding and the balance of bond proceeds held by the trustee at September 30, 2013 are $12,590,000 and $7,157,734, respectively.

n -- 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, 2013 was $29.5 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 a lease agreement to finance equipment for business-type activities. This lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and has been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments at their inception date. The lease agreement ends in 2031. Refer to Note 6 for the debt service requirements on this lease.

The following summarizes capital assets recorded at September 30, 2013, under capital lease obligations (in thousands):

	Business-type Activities
Capital Assets	**Austin Energy**
Building and improvements	$ 1,405
Accumulated depreciation	(386)
Net capital assets	$ 1,019

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, 2013. These liabilities, reported in the government-wide statement of net position, 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 $110.5 million in various series of housing revenue bonds that have an outstanding balance of $105.2 million as of September 30, 2013.

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, 2013, $158.9 million in revenue and revenue refunding bonds were outstanding with an original issue value of $164.7 million. Included in these amounts is $143.8 million in taxable revenue bonds issued during Fiscal Year 2013 for the Austin Bergstrom International Airport Consolidated Rental Car Facility. These funds are to be used for the construction of a 1.6 million square foot parking complex, consolidating all rental car operations and providing 900 new public parking spaces. These bonds are payable by revenues collected through a customer facility charge.

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. Below are the condensed financial statements for this segment (in thousands):

Condensed Statement of Net Position

ASSETS	
Current assets	$ 63,202
Capital assets	255,513
Other assets	16,869
Total assets	335,584
Deferred outflows of resources	12,549
LIABILITIES	
Due to other funds	326
Other current liabilities	19,368
Advances from other funds	671
Other noncurrent liabilities	220,482
Total liabilities	240,847
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	55,668
Restricted	26,323
Unrestricted	25,295
Total net position	$ 107,286

16 – SEGMENT INFORMATION – CONVENTION CENTER, continued

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

OPERATING REVENUES		
User fees and rentals	$	22,783
Total operating revenues		22,783
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operating expenses before depreciation		45,641
Depreciation and amortization		8,901
Total operating expenses		54,542
Operating income (loss)		(31,759)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)		(10,104)
Capital contributions		366
Transfers		50,877
Change in net position		9,380
Total net position - beginning		97,906
Total net position - ending	$	107,286

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

Net cash provided (used) by:		
Operating activities	$	(20,697)
Noncapital financing activities		50,560
Capital and related financing activities		(24,918)
Investing activities		(3,148)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,797
Cash and cash equivalents, October 1		50,055
Cash and cash equivalents, September 30	$	51,852

17 – DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

Condensed financial information is included below for the discretely presented component units of the City. See Note 1 for the additional information about how to obtain the complete financial statements of these organizations. Subsequent to the issuance of the City's 2012 financial statements, the City's management determined that these discretely presented component units were incorrectly classified as related organizations of the City. As a result, the discretely presented component units are now presented in the City's Government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities. The most recently available financial statements for these organizations are for the year ended December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

Condensed Combining Statement of Net Position

	Austin Bergstrom Landhost Enterprises, Inc.	Austin Convention Enterprises, Inc.	Total
ASSETS			
Cash, receivable, and other current assets	$ 805	7,965	8,770
Noncurrent assets	1,760	85,291	87,051
Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	26,793	154,778	181,571
Total assets	29,358	248,034	277,392
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities	46,719	18,060	64,779
Noncurrent liabilities	2	36	38
Bonds payable, net of discount and inclusive of premium	15,373	250,353	265,726
Total liabilities	62,094	268,449	330,543
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	(26,320)	(86,337)	(112,657)
Restricted for debt service	--	4,696	4,696
Unrestricted (deficit)	(6,416)	61,226	54,810
Total net position	$ (32,736)	(20,415)	(53,151)

Condensed Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

	Austin Bergstrom Landhost Enterprises, Inc.	Austin Convention Enterprises, Inc.	Total
OPERATING REVENUES			
User fees and rentals	$ 14,259	67,724	81,983
Total operating revenues	14,259	67,724	81,983
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Operating expenses before depreciation	11,785	36,932	48,717
Depreciation and amortization	1,308	6,053	7,361
Total operating expenses	13,093	42,985	56,078
Operating income (loss)	1,166	24,739	25,905
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(4,048)	(14,466)	(18,514)
Change in net position	(2,882)	10,273	7,391
Total net position - beginning	(29,854)	(30,688)	(60,542)
Total net position - ending	$ (32,736)	(20,415)	(53,151)

18 – RESTATEMENT AS A RESULT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARD

During fiscal year 2013, the City implemented a new accounting standard, GASB Statement No. 60, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements* (SCAs), which established standards of accounting and reporting for SCAs between a government and an operator. GASB Statement No. 60 requires a restatement of prior financial statements for prior period impacts of implementation. The statement also requires the City to report the activities for certain public-private partnerships as SCAs in the financial statements, including the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of information regarding those SCAs. As described in Note 5, the City identified two SCAs as a result of the implementation of this standard.

The City has restated the beginning net position in 2012 for the governmental activities to reflect this implementation as follows (in thousands):

Exhibit A-2

September 30, 2012		Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Net assets, as previously reported	$	1,415,237	3,051,742
Adjustments to properly record:			
Implementation of GASB Statement No. 60		552	--
Net assets, as restated	$	1,415,789	3,051,742

19 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a – Halloween Flood Event

On October 31, 2013, a record flood occurred on Onion Creek within the City of Austin. Preliminary estimates indicate 825 homes were damaged, and four people died in the City of Austin/Travis County area. Implementation of an emergency buyout program is underway to purchase homes in the flood plain area utilizing funds identified from the Drainage Fund, existing bond funds designated for flood property buyouts, and the Regional Stormwater Management Program. In addition, the City expects to receive additional buyout funding from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers buyout program.

In addition to private property losses, the City of Austin experienced damage to public property. The City is assessing impairments to City assets and submitting insurance claims. As a result of the significant impact to the area, the City anticipates receiving several grants from the Federal Emergency Management Agency in 2014 to assist with restoration and cleanup of public property.

b -- General Obligation Bond Issue

In October 2013, the City issued $104,665,000 of Public Improvement Bonds, Series 2013. The net proceeds of $113,250,000 (after issue costs, discounts, and premiums) from the issue will be used as follows: streets and signals ($50,335,000), watershed protection improvements ($35,000,000), parks and recreation ($1,425,000), central library ($20,000,000), and facility improvements ($6,490,000). These bonds will be amortized serially on September 1 of each year from 2014 to 2033. Interest is payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing March 1, 2014. Total interest requirements for these bonds, at rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0%, are $63,690,050.

In October 2013, the City issued $25,355,000 of Certificates of Obligation, Series 2013. The net proceeds of $25,355,000 (after issue costs, discounts, and premiums) from this issue will be used as follows: solid waste services environmental remediation ($355,000) and Waller Creek Tunnel ($25,000,000). These certificates of obligation will be amortized serially on September 1 of each year from 2016 to 2038. Interest is payable on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing on March 1, 2014. Total interest requirements for these obligations, at rates ranging from 3.25% to 5.0%, are $16,526,625.

In October 2013, the City issued $50,150,000 of Public Property Finance Contractual Obligations, Series 2013. The net proceeds of $51,240,000 (after issue costs, discounts, and premiums) from this issue will be used as follows: water utility capital equipment ($1,245,000), wastewater utility capital equipment ($1,760,000), public safety radio replacements ($5,355,000), general government and support services capital equipment ($13,425,000), police capital equipment ($3,745,000), public works capital equipment ($9,210,000), fire capital equipment ($2,865,000), transportation capital equipment ($635,000) and solid waste services capital equipment ($13,000,000). These contractual obligations will be amortized serially on May 1 and November 1 of each year from 2014 to 2020. Interest is payable on May 1 and November 1 of each year, commencing May 1, 2014. Total interest requirements for these obligations, at rates ranging from 0.5% to 3.0%, are $4,487,556.

19 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS, continued

c -- Public Improvement Refunding Bond Issue

In October 2013, the City issued $43,250,000 of Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A. The net proceeds of $49,640,369 (after issue costs, discounts, and premiums) from the refunding were used to refund $3,670,000 of Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2003; $220,000 of Certificates of Obligation, Series 2003; $4,405,000 of Certificates of Obligation, Series 2004; and $39,435,000 of Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2004. The refunding resulted in future interest requirements to service the debt of $13,047,317 with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0%. Interest is payable March 1 and September 1 of each year from 2014 to 2024, commencing on March 1, 2014. Principal payments are due September 1 of each year from 2014 to 2021, and 2023 to 2024. An economic gain of $3,773,236 was recognized on this transaction. The change in net cash flows that resulted from the refunding was a decrease of $4,286,744.

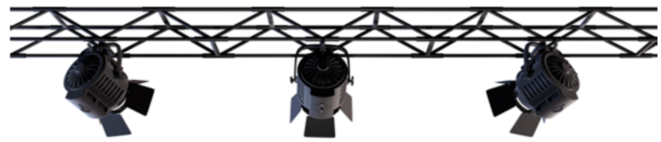
In October 2013, the City issued $71,455,000 of Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2013B. The net proceeds of $71,252,539 (after issue costs, discounts, and premiums) from the refunding were used to refund $66,475,000 of Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2005. The refunding resulted in future interest requirements to service the debt of $6,190,387 with interest rates ranging from 0.20% to 2.72%. Interest is payable March 1 and September 1 of each year from 2014 to 2020, commencing on March 1, 2014. Principal payments are due September 1 of each year from 2014 to 2020. An economic gain of $3,993,908 was recognized on this transaction. The change in net cash flows that resulted from the refunding was a decrease of $4,325,025.

d -- Convention Center – Revenue Refunding Bond Issue

In December 2013, the City issued $26,485,000 of Hotel Occupancy Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2013. The net proceeds of $29,154,825 (after issue costs, discounts, and premiums) from the refunding were used to refund $28,890,000 of the City's outstanding Hotel Occupancy Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2004. The debt service requirements on the refunding bonds are $30,852,642, with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0%. Interest is payable May 15 and November 15 of each year from 2014 to 2019, commencing on May 15, 2014. Principal payments are due November 15 of each year from 2014 to 2019. An economic gain of $3,013,625 was recognized on this transaction. The change in net cash flows that resulted from the refunding was a decrease of $3,166,933.

e -- Airport – Revenue Refunding Bond Issue

In October 2013, the City issued $35,620,000 of Airport System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A. The net proceeds of $36,868,542 (after issue costs, discounts, and premiums) from the refunding were used to refund $35,880,000 of the City's outstanding Airport System Prior Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2003. The debt service requirements on the refunding bonds are $37,590,793, with an interest rate of 1.56%. Interest is payable May 15 and November 15 of each year from 2014 to 2018, commencing on May 15, 2014. Principal payments are due November 15 of each year from 2014 to 2018. An economic gain of $5,698,670 was recognized on this transaction. The change in net cash flows that resulted from the refunding was a decrease of $5,899,132.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

General Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances--Budget and Actual-Budget Basis
For the year ended September 30, 2013
(In thousands)

General Fund	Actual	Adjustments (1) (2)	Actual-Budget Basis	Budget Original	Budget Final	Variance (3) Positive (Negative)
REVENUES						
Taxes	498,605	100	498,705	483,261	485,461	13,244
Franchise fees	35,040	16	35,056	33,300	33,300	1,756
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	16,971	--	16,971	17,910	17,910	(939)
Licenses, permits and inspections	28,669	8	28,677	20,000	20,000	8,677
Charges for services/goods	49,579	(164)	49,415	44,291	44,571	4,844
Interest and other	6,027	(1,668)	4,359	3,149	3,149	1,210
Total revenues	634,891	(1,708)	633,183	601,911	604,391	28,792
EXPENDITURES						
General government						
Municipal Court	13,926	(38)	13,888	14,292	14,260	372
Public safety						
Police	280,954	359	281,313	284,416	284,717	3,404
Fire	138,676	619	139,295	138,337	139,366	71
Emergency Medical Services	54,350	195	54,545	57,923	56,382	1,837
Transportation, planning, and sustainability						
Transportation, planning, and sustainability	9	(9)	--	--	--	--
Public health						
Health	48,232	841	49,073	48,360	49,045	(28)
Public recreation and culture						
Parks and Recreation	51,910	299	52,209	51,875	52,397	188
Austin Public Library	29,983	114	30,097	30,304	30,254	157
Urban growth management						
Neighborhood Planning and Zoning	25,022	78	25,100	25,186	25,199	99
Other Urban Growth Management	19,912	(3,808)	16,104	17,770	17,820	1,716
General city responsibilities (4)	87,126	(73,796)	13,330	26,590	14,625	1,295
Total expenditures	750,100	(75,146)	674,954	695,053	684,065	9,111
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(115,209)	73,438	(41,771)	(93,142)	(79,674)	37,903
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	145,764	27,992	173,756	163,532	174,050	(294)
Transfers out	(13,626)	(89,406)	(103,032)	(82,629)	(103,576)	544
Total other financing sources (uses)	132,138	(61,414)	70,724	80,903	70,474	250
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	16,929	12,024	28,953	(12,239)	(9,200)	38,153
Fund balance at beginning of year	130,163	(8,819)	121,344	65,411	84,991	36,353
Fund balance at end of year	147,092	3,205	150,297	53,172	75,791	74,506

(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

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, Music Venue Assistance Program, 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 ($1,942,337), expenditures for workers' compensation ($6,420,101), liability reserve ($2,100,000), public safety ($2,822,908), and customer service call center ($1,000,000).

b -- Budget Amendments

The original revenue budget of the General Fund was amended during the fiscal year 2013 to increase sales taxes and the transfer in from the Budget Stabilization Reserve. The original expenditure budget of the General Fund was amended during fiscal year 2013 primarily for the increased transfer to capital improvement projects as well as increased fire and social services 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	$ 16,929
Adjustments - increases (decreases) due to:	
Unbudgeted revenues	(1,144)
Net compensated absences accrual	484
Outstanding encumbrances established in current year	(7,495)
Payments against prior year encumbrances	4,227
Other	15,952
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses - budget basis	$ 28,953

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						
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%
2012	1,897,700	2,968,400	1,070,700	63.9%	470,200	227.7%
Police Officers						
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%
2012	558,476	856,577	298,101	65.2%	141,561	210.6%
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	94,586	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
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%
2013	2012	--	1,384,490	1,384,490	0.0%	696,559	198.8%

(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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October 2, 2014

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 BONDS, SERIES 2014, dated September 1, 2014, in the aggregate principal amount of $89,915,000, maturing on September 1 in the years 2015 and 2017 and in each year from 2020 through and including 2034. The Bonds are issuable in fully registered form only, in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, bear interest, are subject to redemption prior to maturity 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, as described in the Ordinance. The transcript contains certified copies of certain proceedings of the City; 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. 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; and

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.

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 under present law, or future legislation, 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, 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, taxpayers owning an interest in a FASIT that holds tax-exempt obligations and individuals otherwise qualified for the earned income credit. For the foregoing reasons, prospective purchasers should consult their 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.

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ANDREWS
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October 2, 2014

WE HAVE ACTED as Bond Counsel for the City of Austin, Texas (the "City") in connection with an issue of certificates of obligation (the "Certificates") described as follows:

> CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, CERTIFICATES OF OBLIGATION, SERIES 2014, dated September 1, 2014, in the aggregate principal amount of $35,490,000, maturing on September 1 in each year from 2015 through and including 2034. The Certificates are issuable in fully registered form only, in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, bear interest, are subject to redemption prior to maturity and may be transferred and exchanged as set out in the Certificates 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 Certificates under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas and with respect to the exclusion of interest on the Certificates 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 Certificates, as described in the Ordinance. The transcript contains certified copies of certain proceedings of the City; 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 Certificates. We have also examined executed Certificate 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 Certificates. Our role in connection with the City's Official Statement prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Certificates 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 Certificates in full compliance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas presently in effect; the Certificates 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 Certificates 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 Certificates have been authorized and delivered in accordance with law;

2. The Certificates 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 Certificates; and

3. The Certificates are additionally payable from a limited pledge of the surplus revenues (not to exceed $1,000) of the City's solid waste disposal system in the manner and to the extent provided in the Ordinance.

ALSO BASED ON OUR EXAMINATION AS DESCRIBED ABOVE, it is our further opinion that, subject to the restrictions hereinafter described, interest on the Certificates 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 Certificates 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 Certificates in gross income for federal income tax purposes to be retroactive to the date of issuance of the Certificates. 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 Certificates in gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes.

INTEREST ON the Certificates 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 under present law, or future legislation, resulting from the ownership of, receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Certificates. Prospective purchasers of the Certificates should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations, such as the Certificates, may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, 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, taxpayers owning an interest in a FASIT that holds tax-exempt obligations and individuals otherwise qualified for the earned income credit. For the foregoing reasons, prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisors as to the consequences of investing in the Certificates.

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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October 2, 2014

WE HAVE ACTED as Bond Counsel for the City of Austin, Texas (the "City"), in connection with an issue of contractual obligations (the "Contractual Obligations") described as follows:

> CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, PUBLIC PROPERTY FINANCE CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS, SERIES 2014, dated September 1, 2014, in the aggregate principal amount of $14,100,000, maturing on May 1 and November 1 in each year from 2015 through and including 2021. The Contractual Obligations are issuable in fully registered form only, in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, and bear interest, mature and may be transferred and exchanged as set out 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 Contractual Obligations under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas and with respect to the exclusion of interest on the Contractual Obligations 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 Contractual Obligations, as described in the Ordinance. The transcript contains certain certified copies of certain proceedings of the City; 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 Contractual Obligations. We also have examined executed Contractual Obligation 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 Contractual Obligations. Our role in connection with the City's Official Statement prepared or used in connection with the sale of the Contractual Obligations 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 Contractual Obligations in full compliance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas presently in effect; the Contractual Obligations

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 Contractual Obligations 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 Contractual Obligations have been authorized and delivered in accordance with law; and

2. The Contractual Obligations 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 Contractual Obligations.

ALSO BASED ON OUR EXAMINATION AS DESCRIBED ABOVE, it is our further opinion that, subject to the restrictions hereinafter described, interest on the Contractual Obligations 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 Contractual Obligations 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 Contractual Obligations in gross income for federal income tax purposes to be retroactive to the date of issuance of the Contractual Obligations. 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 Contractual Obligations in gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes.

INTEREST ON the Contractual Obligations 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 under present law, or future legislation, resulting from the ownership of, receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Contractual Obligations. Prospective purchasers of the Contractual Obligations should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations, such as the Contractual Obligations, may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, 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, taxpayers owning an interest in a FASIT that holds tax-exempt obligations and individuals otherwise qualified for the earned income tax credit. For the foregoing reasons, prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisors as to the consequences of investing in the Contractual Obligations.

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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