

# PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_, 2014

Ratings: Moody's: "Aa2"

Standard & Poor's: "AA"

Fitch: "AA-"

(See "OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION – Ratings")

## NEW ISSUE – Book-Entry-Only

*Delivery of the Bonds (as defined below) is subject to the receipt of the opinion of McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Bond Counsel, to the effect that, assuming continuing compliance by the City (as defined below) with certain covenants contained in the Twenty-Third Supplement described herein, interest on the Bonds will be excludable from gross income for purposes of federal income taxation under existing law, subject to the matters described under "TAX MATTERS" herein, including the alternative minimum tax on corporations.*

**\$278,515,000\***

## CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS

(Travis, Williamson and Hays Counties)

## Water and Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2014

Dated Date: Date of Delivery

Due: As shown on inside cover page

The bonds offered in this document are the \$278,515,000\* City of Austin, Texas Water and Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2014 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds represent the twenty-third encumbrance to be issued or incurred as "Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations" pursuant to an ordinance (the "Master Ordinance") adopted by the City Council of the City of Austin, Texas (the "City"), on June 8, 2000, and are authorized and being issued in accordance with a supplemental ordinance adopted by the City Council of the City on May 22, 2014 (the "Twenty-Third Supplement"). The Master Ordinance and Twenty-Third Supplement are collectively referred to herein as the "Bond Ordinance." The Master Ordinance contains the terms for the issuance of Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations and the covenants and security provisions related thereto. The City also has outstanding Prior First Lien Obligations and Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations, which are secured by joint and several pledges of the net revenues of both the Water and Wastewater System and Electric Utility System. The City must comply with the covenants and security provisions related to the Prior First Lien Obligations and Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations while such obligations remain outstanding. The Master Ordinance prohibits the issuance of additional revenue obligations secured by joint and several pledges of the net revenues of both the Water and Wastewater System and Electric Utility System such as Prior First Lien Obligations or Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations. Commercial Paper Obligations having a combined pledge of Electric Utility System and Water and Wastewater System net revenues may continue to be issued on a subordinate lien basis to the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations. The Bonds are special obligations of the City, payable as to both principal and interest solely from and, together with the Previously Issued Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations and Outstanding Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations, equally and ratably secured only by a lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the City's Water and Wastewater System (subject to the prior claim and lien on the Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System to the payment and security of the Outstanding Prior First Lien Obligations), as provided in the Master Ordinance and the Twenty-Third Supplement. Additionally, the Bonds and Previously Issued Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations referenced above are equally and ratably secured by a parity lien on the funds, if any, deposited to the credit of the Debt Service Fund (excluding any funds on deposit in the BAB Subsidy Subaccount, which was established for the exclusive benefit of the owners of the City's Water and Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2010B (Direct Subsidy – Build America Bonds)). The Bonds do not constitute a legal or equitable pledge, charge, lien or encumbrance upon any property of the City or the Water/Wastewater System, except with respect to the Net Revenues. The holders of the Bonds do not have any right to moneys or other Reserve Fund Obligations held in the Reserve Fund. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Reserve Fund Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations". **Neither the taxing power of the City nor the State of Texas (the "State") is pledged as security for the Bonds.** See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS" herein.

### Maturity Schedule on Inside Cover Page

The Bonds are issuable only in fully registered form in the denomination of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a maturity. Interest on the Bonds shall accrue from the date of delivery of the Bonds and shall be payable on November 15, 2014 and each May 15 and November 15 thereafter until maturity or prior redemption. Interest to be paid on the Bonds will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). DTC will act initially as securities depository of the Bonds, and individual purchases of the Bonds will be made in book-entry form only. See "DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS" herein.

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as, and if issued and subject, among other things, to the opinions of the Attorney General of Texas and McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Bond Counsel for the City, as to the validity of the issuance of the Bonds under the Constitution and laws of the State. The opinion of Bond Counsel will be printed on or attached to the Bonds. (See APPENDIX E - "Form of Bond Counsel's Opinion"). Certain legal matters will be passed on for the Underwriters by their counsel, Andrews Kurth LLP.

The Bonds are expected to be available for delivery on or about June 24, 2014.

Citi  
Comerica Securities  
Cabrera Capital Markets

Barclays  
Edward Jones  
BOSC, Inc.

RW Baird & Co.  
Fidelity Capital Markets  
Rice Financial Products

\*Preliminary; subject to change.

**\$278,515,000\* Water and Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2014**

**MATURITY SCHEDULE\***

Base CUSIP No. 052476 (1)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Serial Bonds

<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Initial Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP Suffix</u>
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\$ \_\_\_\_\_ % Term Bond due November 15, 20\_\_, Initial Yield \_\_\_\_\_ % (2) CUSIP 052476 \_\_\_\_\_

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ % Term Bond due November 15, 20\_\_, Initial Yield \_\_\_\_\_ % (2), CUSIP 052476 \_\_\_\_\_

(Interest to accrue from Date of Delivery)

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

**Optional Redemption of the Bonds\***

The City reserves the right, at its option, to redeem Bonds maturing on or after November 15, 2024, in whole or in part in the principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof on May 15, 2024, or any date thereafter, at the redemption price of par, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. See "DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS—Optional Redemption of the Bonds" herein.

**Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption of the Bonds**

The Bonds having stated maturities of November 15, 20\_\_ and November 15, 20\_\_, respectively, are subject to mandatory redemption prior to maturity in part, in the manner described herein under the subcaption "DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS - Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption of the Bonds."

\*Preliminary; subject to change.

For purposes of compliance with Rule 15c2-12 of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Rule”), this document constitutes an Official Statement of the City with respect to the Bonds that has been deemed “final” by the City as of its date except for the omission of no more than the information permitted by the Rule.

No dealer, salesman or any other person has been authorized by the City or by the Underwriters to give any information or to make any representations, other than the information and representations contained herein, in connection with the offering of the Bonds, and, if given or made, such 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, any of the Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

Certain information set forth in this Official Statement has been furnished by the City and other sources which are believed to be reliable, but such information is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness by, and is not to be relied upon as, or construed as a promise or representation by, the Underwriters. The information and expressions of opinion contained herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the City since the date hereof. The delivery of this Official Statement at any time does not imply that the information herein is correct as to any time subsequent to its date. See “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION” for a description of the City’s undertaking to provide certain information on a continuing basis. No representation is made by the City regarding the use, presentation and interpretation of the financial information of the City made by third parties, including, without limitation, the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

The price and other terms representing the offering and sale of the Bonds may be changed from time to time by the Underwriters after the Bonds are released for sale, and the Bonds may be offered and sold at prices other than the initial offering price, including sales to dealers who may sell the Bonds into investment accounts. In connection with the offering and sale of the Bonds, the Underwriters may over allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market price of the Bonds at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in open markets. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

THE BONDS ARE EXEMPT FROM REGISTRATION WITH THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (THE “SEC”) AND CONSEQUENTLY HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED THEREWITH. THE REGISTRATION, QUALIFICATION, OR EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAW PROVISIONS OF THE JURISDICTION IN WHICH THE BONDS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED, QUALIFIED OR EXEMPTED FROM REGISTRATION SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS A RECOMMENDATION THEREOF.

NEITHER THE SEC NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THE BONDS OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY MAY BE A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as a part of, their responsibility to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

None of the City, the Financial Advisor to the City, or the Underwriters make any representation regarding the information contained in this Official Statement regarding The Depository Trust Company, or its book-entry-only system, as such information has been furnished by The Depository Trust Company. This Official Statement contains “forward-looking” statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such statements may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance and achievements to be different from the future results, performance and achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. **Investors are cautioned that the actual results could differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements.** See “OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION – Forward-Looking Statements.”

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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. 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. All current terms of the City Council will expire when the next council is sworn in after the November election in 2014. 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

McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P.  
Austin and Dallas, Texas

#### SECURITIES COUNSEL FOR THE CITY

Fulbright & Jaworski LLP  
a member of Norton Rose Fulbright  
Austin and Dallas, Texas

#### FINANCIAL ADVISOR

Public Financial Management, Inc.  
Austin, Texas

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche LLP  
Austin, Texas

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## SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Combined Electric, Water and Wastewater Systems

The selected financial information below presents selected historical information related to the Electric Utility System and the Water and Wastewater System of the City, presented on a combined basis. The financial information for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2010 through 2013 is derived from the City's audited financial statements. This information should be read in conjunction with the information included in APPENDIX B – "AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS".

### Operating Summary

		(000's)			
		Fiscal Year Ended September 30 (3)			
	12 Months Ended <u>12-31-13</u> (2)	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Combined Gross Revenues	\$1,794,285	\$1,772,129	\$1,633,826	\$1,707,338	\$1,520,637
Combined Maintenance and Operating Expenses	<u>1,156,945</u>	<u>1,137,184</u>	<u>1,054,566</u>	<u>1,084,484</u>	<u>1,033,821</u>
Combined Net Revenues	<u>\$ 637,340</u>	<u>\$ 634,945</u>	<u>\$ 579,260</u>	<u>\$ 622,854</u>	<u>\$ 486,816</u>
Principal and Interest on Revenue Bonds (1)	\$ 25,750	\$ 76,067	\$ 116,773	\$ 122,169	\$ 125,671
Debt Service Coverage on Revenue Bonds (1)	24.75x	8.35x	4.96x	5.10x	3.87x

(1) Prior First Lien Obligations and Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations only.

(2) See "OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION – Independent Auditors" herein.

(3) See "OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION – Independent Auditors" herein.

*[The remainder of this page is intentionally left blank.]*

## Water and Wastewater System Only

The selected financial information below presents selected historical information related to the Water and Wastewater System of the City. The financial information for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2010 through 2013 is derived from the City's audited financial statements. This information should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements included in APPENDIX B – "AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS".

### Operating Summary

		(000's)			
		Fiscal Year Ended September 30 (4)			
	12 Months Ended				
	<u>12-31-13 (3)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Gross Revenues	\$483,464	\$477,013	\$443,028	\$448,467	\$361,342
Maintenance and Operating Expenditures	<u>212,548</u>	<u>209,890</u>	<u>178,891</u>	<u>171,833</u>	<u>166,907</u>
Net Revenues	<u>\$270,916</u>	<u>\$267,123</u>	<u>\$264,137</u>	<u>\$276,634</u>	<u>\$194,435</u>
Principal and Interest on Prior First Lien/Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations (1)	<u>\$ 12,150</u>	<u>\$ 30,718</u>	<u>\$ 44,386</u>	<u>\$ 46,016</u>	<u>\$ 46,160</u>
Net Revenues Available for Water and Wastewater System Separate Lien Obligations	<u>\$258,766</u>	<u>\$236,405</u>	<u>\$219,751</u>	<u>\$230,618</u>	<u>\$148,275</u>
Principal and Interest on Water and Wastewater System Separate Lien Obligations	\$172,447	\$158,294	\$133,781	\$109,865	\$109,518
Debt Service Coverage (Separate Lien Obligations) (2)	1.50x	1.49x	1.64x	2.10x	1.35x

- (1) Represents only the portion of Prior First Lien Obligations and Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations allocated to the Water and Wastewater System.
- (2) The Bonds, the Previously Issued Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations, and any additional Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations issued in the future under the Master Ordinance are (a) "Separate Lien Obligations" under the Prior Lien Ordinance (as defined herein) and (b) equally and ratably secured, together with the Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations, by the Net Revenues of the City's Water and Wastewater System.
- (3) See "OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION – Independent Auditors" herein.
- (4) See "OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION – Independent Auditors" herein.

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## OFFICIAL STATEMENT

\$278,515,000\*

### CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS

(Travis, Williamson and Hays Counties)

#### Water and Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2014

### INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and the appendices hereto, is being furnished in connection with the proposed issuance by the City of Austin, Texas (the “City”), of its \$278,515,000\* City of Austin, Texas Water and Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2014 (the “Bonds”). The Bonds are authorized to be issued pursuant to the authority conferred by the laws of the State of Texas (the “State”), an ordinance adopted by the City Council on June 8, 2000 (the “Master Ordinance”) providing the terms upon which Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations (as defined in the Master Ordinance) are to be issued and the covenant and security provisions related thereto, and a supplemental ordinance adopted by the City Council on May 22, 2014 (the “Twenty-Third Supplement”). The Master Ordinance and the Twenty-Third Supplement are sometimes herein referred to collectively as the “Bond Ordinance”. **Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein have the meanings assigned in the Bond Ordinance, or the Prior Lien Ordinance (hereinafter defined), as applicable (see APPENDICES C and D).** As noted under “PLAN OF FINANCING” below, the City is not permitted to issue any additional Prior First Lien Obligations or Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations, but must comply with the covenants contained in the bond ordinances authorizing the issuance of such obligations (collectively, the “Prior Lien Ordinance”) while such obligations are outstanding. A copy of the Master Ordinance is attached hereto as APPENDIX C, and a summary of certain provisions of the Prior Lien Ordinance is attached hereto as APPENDIX D. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document.

On June 20, 2013, the City Council adopted an ordinance authorizing the issuance of City of Austin, Texas Water and Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2013B, in an amount not to exceed \$200,000,000. This ordinance was designated as the twenty-third supplemental ordinance to the Master Ordinance. By its terms, the authority to issue bonds authorized by this ordinance expired on December 31, 2013. No bonds authorized by this ordinance were issued by the City, and by its terms, this ordinance expired and is of no further legal effect.

The Bonds represent the twenty-third encumbrance to be issued or incurred as Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations under the Master Ordinance. The City has issued, and there currently remain outstanding, certain Prior First Lien Obligations, Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations and Commercial Paper Obligations secured by a joint and several pledge of the net revenues of the City’s Water and Wastewater System and Electric Utility System. Pursuant to the Master Ordinance, no additional Prior First Lien Obligations and Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations may be issued. Commercial Paper Obligations having a combined pledge of Water and Wastewater System and Electric Utility System net revenues may continue to be issued on a subordinate lien basis to the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations. As of May 16, 2014, there was \$30,561,469 in aggregate principal amount of Prior First Lien Obligations outstanding, with the final maturity of the outstanding Prior First Lien Obligations occurring on May 15, 2019. As of May 16, 2014, there was \$148,104,711\* in aggregate principal amount of Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations outstanding, with the final maturity of the outstanding Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations occurring on May 15, 2025. See “OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE FROM SYSTEMS REVENUES” herein. In the Prior Lien Ordinance (defined above), the City also reserved the right to issue, and the City did issue, obligations referred to therein as Previously Issued Separate Lien Obligations, which were secured by a lien on and pledge of Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System on a parity with the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations. Such Previously Issued Separate Lien Obligations are no longer outstanding. See “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Pledges of Net Revenues” herein.

At such time as the Prior First Lien Obligations and the Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations have been fully paid or discharged in a manner that such obligations are no longer deemed to be outstanding under the terms of their respective ordinances and by law, all revenue obligations secured by a pledge of Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System either shall be Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations or obligations subordinate to the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations (such as the Commercial Paper Obligations), and shall be payable only from and secured only by a lien on a

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\*Preliminary; subject to change.

pledge of the Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System and the revenues deposited to the credit of the accounts and funds maintained in the ordinances providing for their issuance. The Master Ordinance governs the issuance of Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations and contains covenants and security provisions related thereto. The City must comply with the covenants and security provisions relating to the Prior First Lien Obligations and the Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations while any such obligations remain outstanding. See “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Credit Agreements” for a discussion of the treatment of the City’s obligations under interest rate swap agreements as Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations.

The City has also issued revenue obligations secured solely by the net revenues of the Electric Utility System pursuant to a master ordinance, the terms and provisions of which differ substantially from those of the Master Ordinance.

## **PLAN OF FINANCING**

### **Refunding**

The Bonds are issued in part to refund \$200,000,000\* in aggregate principal amount of the City’s outstanding Commercial Paper Obligations issued for the Water and Wastewater System (the “Refunded Notes”), thereby restoring the City’s available capacity under its commercial paper note program. Proceeds from the Bonds in an amount equal to the principal amount of the Refunded Notes will be deposited with U.S. Bank National Association, New York, New York, the issuing and paying agent for the Refunded Notes. Any interest due upon the maturity of the Refunded Notes is expected to be paid from available Water and Wastewater System Revenues. Additionally, the Bonds are issued in part to refund \$115,505,000\* in aggregate principal amount of the City’s currently outstanding Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations and Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations described in APPENDIX F – “SUMMARY OF REFUNDED BONDS”. The remaining proceeds of the Bonds will be used to pay the costs of issuance of the Bonds.

The Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations and Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations to be refunded with proceeds of the Bonds are referred to as the “Refunded Bonds”. The purpose of refunding the Refunded Bonds is to effect debt service savings. See “SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS”.

The Refunded Bonds, and interest due thereon, are to be paid on the scheduled interest payment dates and the maturity or redemption dates of such Refunded Bonds from funds to be deposited pursuant to that certain Escrow Agreement (the “Escrow Agreement”) between the City and U.S. Bank National Association, Houston, Texas (the “Escrow Agent”). The Twenty-Third Supplement provides that a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the Bonds, together with funds contributed by the City, will be deposited with the Escrow Agent in an amount necessary to accomplish the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds. Such funds will be held by the Escrow Agent in a special escrow account (the “Escrow Fund”), and a portion of said funds will remain uninvested while a portion of said funds will be used to purchase direct obligations of the United States of America (the “Escrowed Securities”) to be held in the Escrow Fund. Under the Escrow Agreement, the Escrow Fund is irrevocably pledged to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds.

The Arbitrage Group, Inc., a nationally recognized accounting firm, will verify at the time of delivery of the Bonds to the Underwriters the mathematical accuracy of the schedules that demonstrate that the Escrowed Securities will mature and pay interest in such amounts which, together with uninvested funds, if any, in the Escrow Fund, will be sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds. Such maturing principal of and interest on the Escrowed Securities, and other uninvested funds in the Escrow Fund will not be available to pay the Bonds.

By the deposit of the Escrowed Securities and cash with the Escrow Agent pursuant to the Escrow Agreement, the City will have effected the defeasance of the Refunded Bonds pursuant to the terms of Chapter 1207, Government Code, as amended, and the ordinances authorizing the issuance of the Refunded Bonds. As a result of such defeasance, the Refunded Bonds will no longer be payable from or secured by the Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System but will be payable solely from the principal of and interest on the Escrowed Securities and cash held for such purpose by the Escrow Agent, and the Refunded Bonds will be defeased and thus will not be included in or considered to be an obligation of the City for the purpose of a limitation on the issuance of revenue bonds or for any other purpose.

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\*Preliminary; subject to change.

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

#### **Authorized but Unissued Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations**

The Twenty-Third Supplement authorized the issuance of up to \$310,000,000 in bonds for the purpose of refunding Commercial Paper Obligations and Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations and Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations (including the Refunded Bonds). Upon the delivery of the Bonds, the City retains the authority to issue up to \$31,485,000\* in Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations under the terms of the Twenty-Third Supplement for such purposes. The authority to execute a bond purchase agreement to effect a sale of any or all of the authorized but unissued Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations described in this paragraph expires January 31, 2015.

#### **SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS**

The sources and uses of funds for the Bonds, together with funds contributed by the City, are as follows.

##### Sources

Par Amount  
Premium  
Transfer from Debt Service Fund  
Total

##### Uses:

Deposit with Paying Agent for Refunded Notes  
Deposit to Escrow Fund for Refunded Bonds  
Cost of Issuance  
Underwriters' Discount  
Total

*[The remainder of this page is intentionally left blank.]*

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\*Preliminary; subject to change.

## OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE FROM SYSTEMS REVENUES

(As of May 16, 2014)

<u>Combined Utility Systems Obligations</u>	
Prior First Lien Obligations	\$ 30,561,469
Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations (a)	<u>148,104,711</u>
Sub-Total	\$178,666,180
 <u>Parity Electric Utility Obligations</u>	 \$1,095,765,000
 <u>Water and Wastewater System Separate Lien Obligations</u>	
Parity Water and Wastewater Obligations (b)	\$2,299,900,000
 <u>Commercial Paper</u> (c)	 \$164,332,000
 <u>General Obligation Bonds</u> (d)	 \$13,674,468
 <u>Assumed Bonds and Obligations</u>	
Assumed District Bonds (e)	<u>\$6,113,906</u>
 TOTAL	 <u>\$3,758,451,554</u>

See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS".

- (a) Excludes a portion of the Refunded Bonds.
- (b) Excludes a portion of the Refunded Bonds, includes the Bonds.
- (c) The City has a Tax-Exempt Commercial Paper Program in place for the combined utility systems in an amount not to exceed \$350,000,000 and a Taxable Commercial Paper Program for the combined utility systems in an amount not to exceed \$50,000,000. The obligations issued pursuant to each such program are referred to herein collectively as the "Commercial Paper Obligations." The outstanding amount shown above excludes the Refunded Notes. The Commercial Paper Obligations and the reimbursement obligations to the respective banks providing the direct pay letter of credit supporting the Commercial Paper Obligations are payable from the Net Revenues of both the Electric Utility System and the Water and Wastewater System after providing for the payment of the Prior First Lien Obligations, the Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations and Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations. The City's current Financial Policy provides that Commercial Paper Obligation proceeds can only be utilized (i) for voter authorized projects (although such voter authorization is not required by State law), or (ii) to finance routine capital improvements required for normal business operation or improvements to comply with local, state and federal mandates without prior voter authorization. The Electric Utility System may utilize commercial paper for all improvements, excluding major nuclear and coal needs.
- (d) Contractual obligations and Public Improvement Refunding Bonds that are secured by and payable from City ad valorem taxes, but are currently being paid from surplus Net Revenues of the Electric Utility System and Water and Wastewater System.
- (e) Such bonds are secured by and payable from City ad valorem taxes, but are currently being paid from surplus Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System.

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## DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending 09/30	Outstanding Prior Lien Bonds	Outstanding Subordinate Lien Bonds (a) (b)	Total Prior & Subordinate Lien Bond Requirements (a) (b)	The Bonds (a)		Water/Wastewater Separate Lien Obligations (a) (b)	Electric Separate Lien Obligations	Assumed MUD Obligations (c)	Total Separate Lien and Combined Utility Systems Requirements (a)
				Principal	Interest				
2015	\$ 6,045,000	\$ 27,066,763	\$ 33,111,763	\$ -	\$ 12,417,127	\$ 181,907,600	\$ 96,175,718	\$ 714,462	\$ 324,326,669
2016	6,045,000	27,822,713	33,867,713	-	13,925,750	171,887,140	102,200,097	727,005	322,607,704
2017	42,150,000	18,148,438	60,298,438	-	13,925,750	171,019,227	95,343,081	645,526	341,232,021
2018	62,050,000	18,383,013	80,433,013	-	13,925,750	140,775,646	78,874,643	648,483	314,657,534
2019	31,735,000	18,491,838	50,226,838	3,715,000	13,925,750	139,181,521	79,956,461	659,459	287,665,029
2020		21,090,425	21,090,425	7,520,000	13,649,625	152,631,944	80,064,769	661,645	275,618,408
2021		14,963,350	14,963,350	7,885,000	13,269,000	159,827,012	78,142,777	669,724	274,756,863
2022		20,964,250	20,964,250	8,270,000	12,869,875	156,098,130	78,077,817	663,681	276,943,753
2023		19,950,225	19,950,225	8,675,000	12,451,250	151,975,860	73,701,534	666,568	267,420,437
2024		19,666,450	19,666,450	9,080,000	12,012,125	158,090,361	74,336,637	664,896	273,850,469
2025		15,834,863	15,834,863	9,505,000	11,552,500	153,015,533	74,438,274	668,673	265,014,843
2026				9,980,000	11,071,250	145,703,447	77,082,556	604,005	244,441,257
2027				10,450,000	10,566,000	144,077,156	88,246,764		253,339,920
2028				20,670,000	10,037,000	134,755,359	88,065,558		253,527,917
2029				11,540,000	8,996,500	134,287,549	75,209,036		230,033,085
2030				12,095,000	8,412,250	126,172,205	61,872,904		208,552,359
2031				12,670,000	7,799,875	85,922,037	61,829,877		168,221,789
2032				13,285,000	7,158,375	71,599,121	52,279,483		144,321,979
2033				13,960,000	6,485,625	71,592,945	52,042,647		144,081,217
2034				14,670,000	5,778,750	71,520,688	47,907,505		139,876,943
2035				15,380,000	5,035,875	71,404,606	47,718,049		139,538,529
2036				8,045,000	4,257,125	79,764,915	47,507,950		139,574,990
2037				8,455,000	3,844,625	79,582,597	38,030,248		129,912,470
2038				8,890,000	3,411,000	70,568,517	37,877,495		120,747,012
2039				9,345,000	2,955,125	61,584,559	37,716,506		111,601,190
2040				9,825,000	2,475,875	61,323,704	24,990,001		98,614,580
2041				10,330,000	1,972,000	47,855,552	24,838,785		84,996,337
2042				10,860,000	1,442,250	36,584,000			48,886,250
2043				11,415,000	885,375	23,473,500			35,773,875
2044				12,000,000	300,000	11,787,500			24,087,500

(a) Preliminary, subject to change.

(b) Excludes the Refunded Bonds.

(c) Assumed MUD obligations are secured by and payable from City ad valorem taxes, but are currently being paid from surplus Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System.

## SECURITY FOR THE BONDS

### Pledges of Net Revenues

Prior First Lien Obligations/Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations . . . The Net Revenues of both the City's Electric Utility System and Water and Wastewater System have been pledged, jointly and severally, (i) on a first lien basis to the payment and security of the Prior First Lien Obligations and (ii) on a second lien basis to the payment and security of the Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations. The outstanding Prior First Lien Obligations have maturities which extend through May 15, 2019. The outstanding Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations have maturities which extend through May 15, 2025. In the Prior Lien Ordinance, the City retained the right to issue "Separate Lien Obligations," which are defined in the Prior Lien Ordinance as obligations payable solely from the net revenues of either the Electric Utility System or the Water and Wastewater System, but not both, and such payments for their retirement by the terms of the ordinance authorizing their issuance are secured solely by a lien on and pledge of the net revenues of the Electric Utility System or the net revenues of the Water and Wastewater System, but not both, of equal dignity with the lien on and pledge of said net revenues securing the payment of the Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations.

Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations . . . The Bonds are Separate Lien Obligations under the terms of the Prior Lien Ordinance, and represent the twenty-third encumbrance issued or incurred as Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations for the benefit of the City's Water and Wastewater System. The encumbrances treated as Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations include the obligations incurred by the City under a credit agreement executed in support of bonds issued as Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS - Credit Agreement" below. The Master Ordinance and the Twenty-Third Supplement pledge the Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System to the payment of the "Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations" (which consist of the Previously Issued Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations, the Bonds, and additional parity obligations issued and to be issued under the Master Ordinance). The Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations, together with the Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations, are equally and ratably secured by a parity lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System, subject to the prior claim on and lien on the Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System to the payment and security of the Outstanding Prior First Lien Obligations, including the funding and maintenance of the special funds established and maintained for the payment and security of such Prior First Lien Obligations.

Additionally, the Bonds and Previously Issued Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations are, and future Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations may be, equally and ratably secured by a parity lien on the funds, if any, deposited to the credit of the Debt Service Fund and any special fund or funds created and maintained for the payment and security of the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations pursuant to a Supplemental Ordinance (excluding any funds on deposit in the BAB Subsidy Subaccount, which was established for the exclusive benefit of the owners of the City's Water and Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2010B (Direct Subsidy – Build America Bonds)(the "Taxable Series 2010B Bonds") issued as Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations), and funds on deposit in any construction fund maintained and established with the proceeds of the sale of Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations pending expenditure in accordance with the terms of the Master Ordinance and any Supplemental Ordinance.

Previously Issued Separate Lien Obligations . . . In the Prior Lien Ordinance, the City reserved the right to issue, and the City did issue, obligations referred to therein as Previously Issued Separate Lien Obligations, which were secured by a lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System on a parity with the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations. Such Previously Issued Separate Lien Obligations are no longer outstanding. Pursuant to the terms of the Master Ordinance, any additional obligations payable from and secured by a lien on the Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System must satisfy the covenants with respect thereto in the Master Ordinance. See "SECURITY FOR THE BONDS – Separate Lien Obligations" herein.

Federal Subsidy on Build America Bonds . . . Pursuant to the requirements of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, 2 U.S.C. 901a, as amended, certain automatic reductions took place as of March 1, 2013. These required reductions include a reduction to refundable credits under section 6341 of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to certain qualified bonds, including build America bonds. The sequester reduction applied to any section 6431 amounts claimed by an issuer on any Form 8038-CP filed with the U.S. Treasury which results in a payment to such issuer on or after March 1, 2013. According to the Office of Tax Exempt Bonds within the Internal Revenue Service (IRS-TEB), direct pay bond subsidy payments processed from and after October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014 are being reduced by a federal fiscal year 2014 sequestration rate of 7.2 percent. The sequestration rate for federal fiscal years 2015 through 2023 will be set from time to time in the future, unless Congress takes additional action to change or eliminate



the sequestration percentage. The Taxable Series 2010B Bonds are the only obligations of the City secured by the Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System that are payable in part from the federal subsidy payments to be received pursuant to the “build America bond” program. Such subsidy payment for the Taxable Series 2010B Bonds has been reduced by approximately 7.6 percent. The City is not aware of any funding impacts from sequestration on the City’s Water and Wastewater System other than the reduction in the federal subsidy payment received by the City for the interest due on the Taxable Series 2010B Bonds.

#### **Rate Covenant Required By Prior Lien Ordinance**

In the Prior Lien Ordinance, the City has agreed to establish rates and charges for the facilities and services of the Electric Utility System and the Water and Wastewater System to provide Gross Revenues in each Fiscal Year sufficient (i) to pay the Maintenance and Operating Expenses, (ii) to fund the reserves required for Prior First Lien Obligations, Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations, Separate Lien Obligations (as defined in the Prior Lien Ordinance) and other obligations or evidences of indebtedness payable only from and secured solely by a lien on and pledge of the combined Net Revenues of the Electric Utility System and the Water and Wastewater System, and (iii) to produce Net Revenues (after satisfaction of the amount required in (ii) above) equal to at least (a) 1.25 times the annual principal and interest requirements (or other similar payments) for the then outstanding Prior First Lien Obligations and Separate Lien Obligations plus (b) 1.10 times the total annual principal and interest requirements (or other similar payments) for the then outstanding Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations and all other indebtedness, except Prior First Lien Obligations and Separate Lien Obligations, payable only from and secured solely by a lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of either the Electric Utility System or the Water and Wastewater System, or both.

#### **Rate Covenant Required by Master Ordinance**

In the Master Ordinance, the City has agreed to fix, establish, maintain and collect such rates, charges and fees for water and wastewater services furnished by the Water and Wastewater System and to the extent legally permissible, revise such rates, charges and fees to produce Gross Revenues in each Fiscal Year sufficient: (i) to pay all current Operating Expenses, (ii) to produce Net Revenues, after deducting amounts expended during the Fiscal Year from the Water and Wastewater System’s Net Revenues for the payment of debt service requirements of the Prior First Lien Obligations and Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations, equal to the greater of either (x) an amount to pay the actual annual debt service due and payable in such Fiscal Year of the then Outstanding Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations or (y) an amount, when added to Other Available Water and Wastewater System Revenues, that would pay 125% of Annual Debt Service Requirements due and payable in such Fiscal Year of the then Outstanding Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations, and (iii) to pay after deducting the amounts determined in (i) and (ii) above, all other financial obligations of the Water and Wastewater System reasonably anticipated to be paid from Gross Revenues.

If the Net Revenues in any Fiscal Year are less than the aggregate amount specified above, the City shall promptly upon receipt of the annual audit for such Fiscal Year cause such rates and charges to be revised and adjusted to comply with this covenant or obtain a written report from a Utility System Consultant after a review and study of the operations of the Water and Wastewater System has been made concluding that, in their opinion, the rates and charges then in effect for the current Fiscal Year are sufficient or adjustments and revisions need to be made to such rates and charges to comply with such rate covenant and such adjustments and revisions to water and wastewater rates and charges are promptly implemented and enacted in accordance with such Utility System Consultant’s report. Notwithstanding anything in the Master Ordinance to the contrary, the City shall be deemed to be in compliance with such rate covenant in the Master Ordinance if either of the actions mentioned in the preceding sentence are undertaken and completed prior to the end of the Fiscal Year next following the Fiscal Year the deficiency in Net Revenues occurred.

#### **Reserve Fund for Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations**

The Master Ordinance creates and establishes the “Water/Wastewater System Revenue Obligation Reserve Fund” (the “Reserve Fund”). The City may fund the Reserve Fund with respect to a series of Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations in accordance with the terms of the Master Ordinance and the provisions of any Supplemental Ordinance. The City, in accordance with the provisions of any Supplemental Ordinance, may choose **not** to fund the Reserve Fund in connection with the issuance of Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations issued under the terms of such Supplemental Ordinance. The City determined not to fund the Reserve Fund in connection with the issuance of its Water and Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A (the “Series 2013A Bonds”), in the aggregate principal amount of \$282,460,000 on July 25, 2013. **Pursuant to the terms of the Twenty-Third Supplement, the City has**

**determined not to fund the Reserve Fund in connection with the issuance of the Bonds, and therefore, the Bonds do not have any right to any moneys or any other Reserve Fund Obligations held in the Reserve Fund.**

Except as provided below with respect to Commercial Paper Obligations and obligations of the City incurred under certain Credit Agreements, the Reserve Fund shall be maintained for the benefit of the owners of the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations secured by the Reserve Fund. There shall be deposited into the Reserve Fund any Reserve Fund Obligations so designated by the City. Reserve Fund Obligations in the Reserve Fund shall be used for the purpose of retiring the last of the related Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations as they become due or paying principal of and interest on the applicable Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations when and to the extent the amounts in the Debt Service Fund are insufficient for such purpose. The amount to be accumulated and maintained in the Reserve Fund is required to be an amount equal to 50% of the average Annual Debt Service Requirements of the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations secured by the Reserve Fund (the "Required Reserve Amount"). The City may, at its option, withdraw and transfer to the Debt Service Fund all surplus in the Reserve Fund over the Required Reserve Amount. The City may replace or substitute a Credit Facility for cash or Eligible Investments on deposit in the Reserve Fund or in substitution for or replacement of any existing Credit Facility. Upon such replacement or substitution, the cash or Eligible Investments on deposit in the Reserve Fund, taken together with the face amount of any existing Credit Facilities, in excess of the Required Reserve Amount may be withdrawn by the City, at its option, and transferred to the System Fund unless such excess was funded with the proceeds of sale of Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations in which case such excess shall be deposited to the credit of the Debt Service Fund; provided that the face amount of any Credit Facility may be reduced at the option of the City in lieu of such transfer. If the City is required to make a withdrawal from the Reserve Fund, the City shall promptly notify the issuer of a Credit Facility of the necessity for a withdrawal from the Reserve Fund for any such purposes, and shall make such withdrawal FIRST from available moneys and cash resulting from the sale or liquidation of Eligible Investments then on deposit in the Reserve Fund, and NEXT from a drawing under any Credit Facility to the extent of such deficiency. In the event of a draw on a Credit Facility, the City shall reimburse the issuer of such Credit Facility for such draw, in accordance with the terms of any agreement pursuant to which the Credit Facility is issued, from Net Revenues; however, such reimbursement from Net Revenues shall be subject to the following paragraph and, dependent on the terms of the Credit Facility, may be subordinate and junior in right of payment to the payment of principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations.

In accordance with the provisions of the Master Ordinance and Supplemental Ordinances authorizing the issuance of the Previously Issued Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations, the Required Reserve Amount currently on deposit in the Reserve Fund (without giving effect to the refunding of the Refunded Bonds) is funded with a combination of cash (\$41,393,861) and surety bonds originally issued by MBIA Insurance Corporation (\$2,075,370), Financial Security Assurance Inc. (\$2,286,416), Ambac Assurance Corporation (\$5,863,996) and XL Capital Assurance Inc. (\$4,370,468).

In the event of a deficiency in the Reserve Fund, or in the event that on the date of termination or expiration of any Credit Facility there is not on deposit in the Reserve Fund sufficient Reserve Fund Obligations, all in an aggregate amount at least equal to the Required Reserve Amount, then the City shall, subject to satisfying or making provision for the uses having a priority on the Gross Revenues before any deposits for the payment and security of the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations and after making required deposits to the Debt Service Fund in accordance with the terms of the Master Ordinance and any Supplemental Ordinance, cause the aggregate Required Reserve Amount then required to be on deposit in the Reserve Fund to be fully restored within 12 months from the date such deficiency, termination or expiration occurred by (i) making substantially equal cash deposits to the Reserve Fund on or before the last day of each month from the available Net Revenues, (ii) depositing Eligible Investments or a Credit Facility to the credit of the Reserve Fund or (iii) a combination of (i) and (ii).

As Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations secured by the Reserve Fund are paid, redeemed or defeased and cease to be Outstanding under the terms of the Master Ordinance or a Supplemental Ordinance, the Required Reserve Amount may be recalculated and redetermined, and any Reserve Fund Obligations on deposit in the Reserve Fund in excess of the Required Reserve Amount may be withdrawn and transferred, at the option of the City, to (i) the System Fund, if an amount equal to such excess was funded with Net Revenues, or (ii) the Debt Service Fund.

**The Reserve Fund does not secure the Bonds, the Series 2013A Bonds or Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations issued in the form of commercial paper, or any Credit Agreement issued in support of such Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations issued in the form of commercial paper, except as otherwise may be provided in any Supplemental Ordinance.**

### **Reserve Fund for Prior First Lien Bonds and Prior Subordinate Lien Bonds**

A separate reserve fund has been established under the Prior Lien Ordinance for the benefit of the Prior First Lien Bonds and Prior Subordinate Lien Bonds. In 2002, the City obtained the consent of the holders of at least 51% of the principal amount and Maturity Amount of the outstanding Prior First Lien Obligations and Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations to amend the provisions of the Prior Lien Ordinance relating to the Reserve Fund to allow for the funding of all or a part of the amount required to be maintained in the Reserve Fund (the "Required Reserve") with Financial Commitments (defined below) and change the Required Reserve to an amount equal to the average annual requirement (calculated on a calendar year basis) for the payment of principal of and interest (or other similar payments) on all outstanding Prior First Lien Obligations and Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations, as determined on (i) the date of the initial deposit of a Financial Commitment to the Reserve Fund or (ii) the date one or more rating agencies announces the rating of the insurance company or association providing the Financial Commitment for the Reserve Fund falls below the minimum requirement, whichever date is the last to occur. The term "Financial Commitments" means an irrevocable and unconditional policy of bond insurance or surety bond in full force and effect issued by an insurance company or association duly authorized to do business in the State of New York and the State of Texas and with financial strength rated in the highest rating category by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC business ("S&P") and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch", and together with Moody's and S&P, the "Rating Agencies") and by A. M. Best, if rated by A. M. Best, on the date the Financial Commitment is deposited to the credit of the Reserve Fund.

The amount on deposit to the credit of the Reserve Fund under the Prior Lien Ordinance as of March 31, 2014 is \$27,011,503 and is funded with cash. The City may at any time substitute one or more Financial Commitments for the cash and securities deposited to the credit of the Reserve Fund, and following such substitution, the cash and securities released from the Reserve Fund shall be deposited to the credit of one or more special accounts maintained on the books and records of the City and expended only to pay, discharge and defease Prior First Lien Obligations and Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations in a manner that reduces the principal amount and Maturity Amount of outstanding Prior First Lien Obligations and Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations.

### **Issuance of Additional Prior Lien Bonds and Subordinate Lien Bonds Precluded**

The Master Ordinance provides that no additional revenue obligations issued will be on parity with the Prior First Lien Obligations or the Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations.

### **Separate Lien Obligations**

In the Prior Lien Ordinance, the City has reserved the right to issue or incur, by contract or otherwise, Separate Lien Obligations payable solely from the Net Revenues of either the Electric Utility System or the Water and Wastewater System, but not both, on a parity with the lien and pledge securing the payment of the Prior Subordinate Lien Bonds as to the appropriate utility system. In the case of such obligations secured by Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System, such obligations are to be issued on parity with the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations in accordance with the terms of the Master Ordinance.

### **Issuance of Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations**

Under the Master Ordinance, the City reserves the right and power to issue or incur Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations for any purpose authorized by law. The City may issue, incur, or otherwise become liable in respect of any Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations if: (i) a Designated Financial Officer shall execute a certificate stating that, to his or her knowledge, the City is in compliance with all covenants contained in the Master Ordinance and any Supplemental Ordinance, is not in default in the performance and observance of any of the terms, provisions and conditions contained in the Master Ordinance and any Supplemental Ordinance, and the Funds and Accounts securing the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations then Outstanding as established in accordance with the terms of the Master Ordinance and any Supplemental Ordinance contain the amount then required to be therein or the proceeds of the sale of the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations then to be issued are to be used to cure any deficiency in the amounts on deposit to the credit of such Funds and Accounts; and (ii) an Accountant shall certify or render an opinion to the effect that, for the last completed Fiscal Year preceding the date of the then proposed Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations, or for any twelve consecutive calendar month period ending not more than ninety days prior to the date of the then proposed Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations, the Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System, after deducting amounts

expended from the Water and Wastewater System's Net Revenues during the last completed Fiscal Year for the payment of debt service requirements of the Prior First Lien Obligations and Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations, together with Other Available Water and Wastewater Revenues, are equal to 1.25 times the average Annual Debt Service Requirements of the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations to be Outstanding, after giving effect to the issuance of the then proposed Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations. The Bonds are being issued in satisfaction of the requirements described in this paragraph.

For purposes of the Accountant's certification or opinion noted in (ii) above, if Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations are issued to refund less than all of the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations then Outstanding, the aforesaid certificate, report or opinion of the Accountant shall give effect to the issuance of the proposed refunding of Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations (and shall not give effect to the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations being refunded).

In making a determination of Net Revenues, the Accountant may take into consideration a change in the rates and charges for services and facilities afforded by the Water and Wastewater System that became effective at least 30 days prior to the last day of the period for which Net Revenues are determined and, for purposes of satisfying the Net Revenues coverage test described above, make a pro forma determination of the Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System for the period of time covered by the Accountant's certification or opinion based on such change in rates and charges being in effect for the entire period covered by the Accountant's certificate or opinion. In connection with the adoption of the Fiscal Year 2013-2014 operating budget, the City Council adopted a wastewater and reclaimed water rate increase, which became effective November 1, 2013, and a water rate increase, which became effective November 1, 2013. See "COMBINED WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEM INFORMATION – Water and Wastewater Rates".

#### **Short-Term Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations**

Pursuant to the Master Ordinance, the City may issue or incur Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations issued in the form of commercial paper and for purposes of satisfying the Net Revenues coverage test for additional Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations, the term "Outstanding Funded Debt" shall include Subordinated Debt that matures by its terms, or that is renewable at the option of the City to a date, more than one year after the date of its issuance by the City. The terms and conditions pertaining to the issuance of Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations in the form of commercial paper, including, without limitation, the security, liquidity and reserves necessary to support such commercial paper obligations, are to be contained in a Supplemental Ordinance relating to their issuance.

#### **Special Facilities Debt and Subordinated Debt**

Special Facilities Debt and Subordinated Debt may be incurred by the City without limitation.

#### **Credit Agreement**

Under the Master Ordinance, payments made under a Credit Agreement may be treated as Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations payable solely from and equally and ratably secured by a lien on the Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System of equal rank and dignity with the lien and pledge securing the payment of Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations if the governing body of the City makes a finding in the Supplemental Ordinance authorizing and approving the Credit Agreement that Gross Revenues will be sufficient to meet the obligations of the Water and Wastewater System, including sufficient Net Revenues to satisfy the Annual Debt Service Requirements of Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations then outstanding and the financial obligations of the City under the Credit Agreement, and such finding is supported by a certificate executed by a Designated Financial Officer of the City.

The City has outstanding one series of Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations in which the City has executed a Credit Agreement and treated its obligations thereunder as a Parity Water/Wastewater Obligation.

In conjunction with the delivery of the City of Austin, Texas Water and Wastewater System Variable Rate Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2008, issued in the aggregate principal amount of \$170,605,000 (the "2008 Variable Rate Bonds"), and delivered on May 15, 2008, and pursuant to a fifteenth supplemental ordinance to the Master Ordinance, the City entered into an Interest Rate Management Agreement (the "2008 Swap Agreement") with Goldman Sachs Capital Markets, L.P. ("Goldman"), pursuant to which the City is obligated to make payments to Goldman calculated on a notional amount equal to the scheduled outstanding principal amount of the 2008 Variable Rate Bonds and a fixed

interest rate of 3.60% per annum, and Goldman is obligated to make reciprocal payments to the City calculated on a notional amount equal to the scheduled outstanding principal amount of the 2008 Variable Rate Bonds and a variable rate equal to the SIFMA index for obligations having a maturity of 2031. Payments under the 2008 Swap Agreement are made on a net basis on the fifteenth day of each month, commencing in May 2008 and ending in May 2031. Interest on the 2008 Variable Rate Bonds is determined in a manner that differs from the SIFMA index used to calculate amounts payable to the City under the terms of the 2008 Swap Agreement. The City entered into the 2008 Swap Agreement in conjunction with the issuance of the 2008 Variable Rate Bonds in order to effect and quantify a debt service savings on outstanding bonds that were refunded with the proceeds of the 2008 Variable Rate Bonds. Payments to be made by the City, if any, under the terms of the 2008 Swap Agreement (other than a “termination payment” as discussed below) are payable solely from and equally and ratably secured by a lien on the Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System of equal rank and dignity with the lien and pledge securing the payment of Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations. See APPENDIX B – “ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS–Note 9b–Variable Rate Debt Management Program” for a discussion relating to the valuation of and risks associated with the 2008 Swap Agreement. As of March 31, 2014, the net aggregate monthly payments the City has made under the 2008 Swap Agreement equal \$29,337,630.

If either party to the 2008 Swap Agreement commits an event of default, suffers a reduction in credit worthiness, or merges with a materially weaker entity, or in certain other circumstances, the 2008 Swap Agreement may be terminated at the option of the other party. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the 2008 Swap Agreement will continue in existence until May 2031. If the 2008 Swap Agreement is terminated, then current market conditions will determine whether the City will owe a termination payment to Goldman or be entitled to receive a termination payment from Goldman. Such termination payment generally would be based on the market value of the 2008 Swap Agreement on the date of termination and could be substantial. In addition, a partial termination of the 2008 Swap Agreement could occur to the extent any 2008 Variable Rate Bonds are redeemed pursuant to the City exercising its right to effect an optional redemption of 2008 Variable Rate Bonds. If such optional redemption were to occur, termination payments related to the portion of the 2008 Swap Agreement to be terminated will be owed by either the City or Goldman, depending on the existing market conditions. The obligation of the City to pay a termination payment to Goldman could result in the City issuing Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations or Subordinated Debt to enable the City to make such a termination payment.

### **System Fund**

Under the Master Ordinance and in accordance with the provisions of the Prior Lien Ordinance authorizing the issuance of the Prior First Lien Obligations, Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations and the Commercial Paper Obligations, the City has created and there shall be maintained on the books of the City while the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations are Outstanding a separate fund or account known and designated as the “Water and Wastewater System Fund” (the “Water and Wastewater System Fund” or the “System Fund”). All funds deposited to the credit of the System Fund and disbursements from the System Fund shall be recorded in the books and records of the City and moneys deposited to the credit of the System Fund shall be in an account or fund maintained at an official depository of the City. The Gross Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System shall be deposited, as collected, to the credit of the System Fund and such Gross Revenues deposited to the credit of the System Fund shall be allocated, budgeted and appropriated to the extent required for the following uses and in the order of priority shown:

FIRST: To the payment of Operating Expenses, as defined herein or required by statute to be a first charge on and claim against the Gross Revenues thereof.

SECOND: To the payment of the amounts required to be deposited in any special funds or accounts created for the payment and security of the Prior First Lien Obligations, including the amounts required to be deposited to the credit of the common reserve fund established for the Prior First Lien Obligations and Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations.

THIRD: Equally and ratably to the payment of the amounts required to be deposited to the credit of (i) the special fund created and established for the payment of principal of and interest on the Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations as the same becomes due and payable, (ii) the funds maintained for the payment of Previously Issued Separate Lien Obligations currently Outstanding and (iii) the special Funds and Accounts for the payment of the Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations.

FOURTH: To pay Subordinated Debt, including amounts for the payment of the Commercial Paper Obligations, and the amounts, if any, due and payable under any credit agreement executed in connection therewith.

FIFTH: To the payment of the amount, if any, approved and authorized by action of the governing

body of the City, to be deposited to the credit of the Water and Wastewater System Surplus Revenue Account.

Any Net Revenues remaining in the Water and Wastewater System Fund after satisfying the foregoing payments, or making adequate and sufficient provision for the payment thereof, may be appropriated and used for any other City purpose now or hereafter permitted by law.

### **Surplus Revenue Account**

At the end of each Fiscal Year and after satisfying all payments and transfers having a priority on the revenues deposited to the credit of the System Fund, an amount approved and authorized by action of the governing body of the City may be transferred from the System Fund and deposited to the credit of a "Water and Wastewater System Surplus Revenue Account" to be established and maintained on the books and records of the City. The amounts deposited to the credit of the Water and Wastewater System Surplus Revenue Account may be used to make capital improvements to the Water and Wastewater System, to pay Operating Expenses or for any other lawful purpose. Prior to the beginning of each Fiscal Year, an amount deposited to the credit of the Water and Wastewater System Surplus Revenue Account may by action of the governing body of the City in the approval of the annual budget, or by a separate action, be designated as "Other Available Water and Wastewater Funds." The amount so designated as "Other Available Water and Wastewater Funds" shall be transferred on the books of the City to the credit of the System Fund as of the beginning of such Fiscal Year.

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS

The Bonds will be dated the date of delivery. Interest on the Bonds will accrue from their dated date and will be payable on November 15, 2014, and on each May 15 and November 15 thereafter until maturity or prior redemption. The Bonds will mature on the dates and in the principal amounts and bear interest at per annum rates set forth on the inside front cover page. Accrued interest to be paid on the Bonds will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. Principal of the Bonds is payable at maturity, subject only to prior redemption as is hereinafter described.

### Optional Redemption of the Bonds\*

The City reserves the right, at its option, to redeem Bonds maturing on or after November 15, 2024, in whole or in part, in the principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof on May 15, 2024, or any date thereafter, at the redemption price of par, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

### Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption of the Bonds

The Bonds having stated maturities of November 15, 20\_\_ and November 15, 20\_\_, respectively (the "Term Bonds"), shall be subject to mandatory redemption in part prior to maturity at the redemption price of par plus accrued interest to the date of redemption on November 15 in each of the years and in principal amounts as follows:

<u>      % Term Bond due November 15, 20__</u>		<u>      % Term Bond due November 15, 20__</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Stated maturity.

Approximately 45 days prior to each mandatory redemption date for the Term Bonds, the Paying Agent/Registrar shall select by lot the numbers of the Term Bonds within the applicable Stated Maturity to be redeemed on the next following November 15 from moneys set aside for that purpose in the Debt Service Fund. Any Term Bonds not selected for prior redemption shall be paid on the date of their stated maturity.

The principal amount of the Term Bonds of a stated maturity required to be redeemed pursuant to the operation of such mandatory redemption provisions may be reduced, at the option of the City, by the principal amount of Term Bonds of like maturity which, at least 50 days prior to the mandatory redemption date, (1) shall have been acquired by the City at a price not exceeding the principal amount of such Term Bonds plus accrued interest to the date of purchase thereof, and delivered to the Paying Agent/Registrar for cancellation, or (2) shall have been redeemed pursuant to the optional redemption provisions and not theretofore credited against a mandatory redemption requirement.

### Notice of Redemption

Not less than thirty (30) days prior to a redemption date for the Bonds, a notice of redemption shall be sent by United States mail, first-class postage prepaid, in the name of the City and at the City's expense, to each registered owner of a Bond to be redeemed in whole or in part at the address of the registered owner appearing on the registration book of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the business day next preceding the date of mailing such notice, and any notice of redemption so mailed shall be conclusively presumed to have been duly given irrespective of whether received by the registered owner.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Preliminary; subject to change.

With respect to any optional redemption of the Bonds, unless moneys sufficient to pay the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds to be redeemed shall have been received by the Paying Agent/Registrar prior to the giving of a notice of redemption, the notice may state that the redemption may, at the option of the City, be conditioned upon the receipt of such moneys by the Paying Agent/Registrar on or prior to the date fixed for the redemption, or upon the satisfaction of any prerequisites set forth in the notice of redemption; and, if conditional notice of redemption is given and such prerequisites to the redemption and sufficient moneys are not received, such notice shall have no force and effect, the City shall not redeem such Bonds and the Paying Agent/Registrar shall give notice, in the manner in which the notice of redemption was given, to the effect that the Bonds have not been redeemed.

### **Defeasance**

The City may defease and discharge its obligation to the holders of any or all of the Bonds to pay the principal of, redemption premium, and interest thereon by depositing with the Paying Agent/Registrar, or other authorized escrow agent, in trust: (a) cash in an amount equal to the principal amount of, redemption premium, and interest to become due on the Bonds to the date of maturity or prior redemption, or (b) Government Obligations, consisting of (i) direct non-callable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America; (ii) non-callable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm no less than "AAA" or its equivalent; or (iii) non-callable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that have been refunded and that, on the date of acquisition by the City are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent. Government Obligations deposited in trust to defease the Bonds are required to be affirmed by an independent public accounting firm of national reputation to mature as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times as will insure the availability, without reinvestment, of sufficient money to pay the principal of, redemption premium, and interest on such Bonds.

### **Paying Agent/Registrar**

The initial Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds is U.S. Bank National Association, Houston, Texas. The City retains the right to replace the Paying Agent/Registrar. Upon any change in the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds, the City will promptly cause written notice thereof to be given to each registered owner of the Bonds then outstanding, which notice will also give the address of the new Paying Agent/Registrar. Any Paying Agent/Registrar selected by the City shall be a bank, trust company, financial institution or other entity duly qualified and legally authorized to serve in the capacity and perform the duties of Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds.

Interest on the Bonds will be paid to the registered owners appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the Record Date (hereinafter defined), and such interest shall be paid (i) by check sent by United States mail, first-class postage prepaid, to the address of the registered owner recorded in the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar or (ii) by such other method, acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar requested by, and at the risk and expense of, the registered owner. Principal of the Bonds will be paid to the registered owner at their stated maturity or redemption prior to maturity upon their presentation to the designated payment/transfer office of the Paying Agent/Registrar. If a date for making a payment on the Bonds, the taking of any action or the mailing of any notice by the Paying Agent Registrar shall be a Saturday, Sunday, a legal holiday, or a day when banking institutions in the city where the designated payment/transfer office of the Paying Agent/Registrar is located are authorized by law or executive order to close, then the date for such payment, taking action or mailing of a notice will be the next succeeding day which is not such a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day when banking institutions are authorized to close; and a payment, action or mailing on such date shall have the same force and effect as if made on the original date the payment was due, or the action was required to be taken or the mailing was required to be made.

### **Record Date for Interest Payment**

The record date ("Record Date") for the interest payable on any interest payment date with respect to the Bonds means the close of business on the last business day of the month preceding such interest payment date. In the event of a non-payment of interest on one or more maturities of the Bonds on a scheduled interest payment date, and for 30 days thereafter, a new record date for such interest payment for such maturity or maturities (a "Special Record Date") will be established by the Paying Agent/Registrar, if any, 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 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 such maturity or maturities of the Bonds appearing on the 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.

### **Transfer, Exchange and Registration**

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System should be discontinued (see “BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM”, in this document), the Bonds may be transferred and exchanged on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar only upon presentation and surrender thereof to the Paying Agent/Registrar 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. Bonds may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form on the respective Bonds or by other instrument of transfer and assignment acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds will be delivered by the Paying Agent/Registrar, in lieu of the Bonds being transferred or exchanged, at the designated payment/transfer office of the Paying Agent/Registrar, or sent by United States mail, first-class postage prepaid, to the new registered owner or his designee. To the extent possible, new Bonds issued in an exchange or transfer of Bonds will be delivered to the registered owner or assignee of the registered owner in not more than three business days after the receipt of the Bonds to be canceled, and the written instrument of transfer or request for exchange duly executed by the registered owner or his duly authorized agent, in form satisfactory to the Paying Agent/Registrar.

### **Bondholders’ Remedies**

If the City defaults in the payment of principal, interest or redemption price on the Bonds when due, or the City defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in either the Master Ordinance or the Twenty-Third Supplement, or the City declares bankruptcy, the registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the City or City officials to carry out the legally imposed duties with respect to the Bonds if there is no other available remedy at law to compel performance of the Bonds, the Master Ordinance or the Twenty-Third Supplement 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 courts, but may not be arbitrarily refused. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. Neither of the Master Ordinance nor the Twenty-Third Supplement provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interest of the holders of the Bonds upon any failure of the City to perform in accordance with the terms of the Twenty-Third Supplement, 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. The City may exercise authority to issue obligations and enter into credit agreements pursuant to Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code (“Chapter 1371”), secured by the revenues of the Water and Wastewater System. In the proceedings authorizing the issuance of obligations or the execution and delivery of credit agreements, the City may agree to waive sovereign immunity from suit or liability for the purposes of adjudicating a claim to enforce the credit agreement or obligation or for damages for breach of the credit agreement or obligation. The City has not waived the defense of sovereign immunity with respect to the Bonds under Chapter 1371. 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 State legislature has effectively waived the City’s sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages outside of Chapter 1371, holders of the Bonds may not be able to bring such a suit against the City for breach of the Bonds or covenants contained in the Master Ordinance or the Twenty-Third Supplement. 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 revenue, such provision is subject to judicial construction. Chapter 9 also includes an automatic stay provision that would prohibit, without Bankruptcy Court approval, the prosecution of any other legal action by creditors or holders of the Bonds of an entity which has sought protection under Chapter 9. Therefore, should the City avail itself of Chapter 9 protection from creditors, the ability to enforce any other remedies available to the registered owners would be subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court (which could require that the action be heard in Bankruptcy Court instead of other federal or state court); and the Bankruptcy Code provides for broad discretionary powers of a Bankruptcy Court in

administering any proceeding brought before it. The opinion of Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors.

### **BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM**

DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds (the “Securities”). The Securities will be issued as fully-registered securities 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 Security certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Securities, 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 collectively 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](http://www.dtcc.com).

Purchases of Securities under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Securities on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Security (“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 Securities 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 Securities, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Securities is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Securities 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 Securities 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 Securities; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Securities 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 Securities may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Securities, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Security documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Securities may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Securities 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 Securities within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Securities unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's 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 Securities are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Redemption proceeds and principal and interest payments on the Securities 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 the 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 securities 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 nor its nominee, 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 and principal and interest 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 Securities 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, Security certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

Subject to DTC's policies and guidelines, the City may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Security certificates will be printed and delivered.

**The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry-only system has been obtained from sources that the City believes to be reliable, but the City takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.**

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## THE SYSTEMS

The City owns and operates an Electric Utility System (also referred to in this document as “Austin Energy”) and a Water and Wastewater System (also referred to in this document as the “Austin Water Utility” or the “Water and Wastewater Utility”) which provide the City, adjoining areas of Travis County and certain adjacent areas of Williamson County with electric, water and wastewater services. The City owns all the facilities of the Water and Wastewater System. The City jointly participates with other electric utilities in the ownership of coal-fired electric generation facilities and a nuclear powered electric generation facility. Additionally, the City individually owns gas/oil-fired electric generation facilities, which are available to meet Electric Utility System demand. The Electric Utility System had approximately 1,659 full-time regular employees as of September 30, 2013. The Water and Wastewater System had approximately 1,157 full-time regular employees as of the same date.

### THE WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEM

#### Management

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Length of Service with City*</u>
Greg Meszaros	Director	7 Years
David Anders	Assistant Director, Finance and Business Services	26 Years
Jane Burazer	Assistant Director, Treatment	20 Years
Rick Coronado, P.E.	Assistant Director, Pipeline Operations	19 Years
Chris Chen, P.E.	Assistant Director, Engineering Services	1 Year
David Juarez, P.E.	Assistant Director, Water Resource Management	23 Years**
Daryl Slusher	Assistant Director, Environmental Affairs and Conservation	18 Years**

\*As of March 1, 2014.

\*\*Length of service not continuous.

### WATER SYSTEM

#### Service Area

The City supplies treated water to residential and commercial customers within the corporate limits of the City and to a portion of Travis and Williamson Counties. The presently defined service area totals approximately 538 square miles. The City also has contracted to supply treated water on a wholesale basis to five municipal utility districts (“MUDs”), two water control and improvement districts (“WCIDs”), eight private water supply corporations, one private utility, the Cities of Manor, Rollingwood and Sunset Valley, and West Lake Hills. In addition, the City has had a Water Reclamation Initiative for nearly twenty years to develop facilities and processes to make treated wastewater effluent available for irrigation and cooling processes. The City established operating and capital funds for a Reclaimed Water Utility in addition to the Water and Wastewater operating and capital funds during fiscal year 2013. See “COMBINED WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEM INFORMATION – Water Reuse Facilities” in this document.

The City has previously acquired the systems and assets of eleven WCIDs. The City has paid off and canceled the bonded indebtedness of all of these WCIDs. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (“TCEQ”) is empowered to grant the City a certificate of convenience and necessity to provide water and wastewater service to retail customers outside the City’s boundaries. The City is not required to obtain such a certificate. References to the TCEQ in this Official Statement are intended to include agencies whose duties and responsibilities have been assumed by the TCEQ.

#### Water Supply

In 1888, City leaders campaigned successfully for the first Austin Dam across the Colorado River, which was completed early in 1893. In 1934, a \$4,500,000 loan and grant was obtained from the Public Works Administration to complete the Buchanan Dam. The Lower Colorado River Authority (“LCRA”) finished the dam (which is 150 feet high, 11,000 feet long), and the lake it forms is thirty-two miles long and two miles wide, covering 22,000 surface acres.

Since that time, a stairway of lakes was created by building five additional dams, giving the area 150 miles of lakes. Tom Miller Dam is within the City limits, and forms Lake Austin, which covers 1,590 surface acres; Mansfield Dam, the fifth largest masonry dam in the world, impounds Lake Travis, encompassing up to approximately 19,300 acres of surface area at the full conservation pool elevation of 681 feet MSL; Starcke Dam creates Lake Marble Falls, which spreads over 900 acres; Lake Lyndon B. Johnson, held by Alvin Wirtz Dam, has an area of 6,300 acres; and Roy Inks Dam forms Inks Lake, with a surface of 900 acres. The City owns Tom Miller Dam and has leased it to LCRA through December 31, 2050. The other dams are owned by LCRA.

The combined storage capacity of the six lakes is around 3,300,000 acre-feet of water, or more than a trillion gallons. Approximately 800,000 acre-feet of this capacity are reserved for flood control. Of the six dams on the Colorado River, two form major impounding reservoirs for the control of flood water; however, Mansfield Dam is the only designated flood control structure. The combined storage capacity of Lakes Travis and Buchanan, the two major water supply storage reservoirs upstream of Austin and managed by LCRA, is approximately 2 million acre-feet.

The City has also constructed Longhorn Dam on the Colorado River just downstream of Lady Bird Lake, and Decker Dam on Decker Creek, a tributary of the Colorado River that joins the river downstream of Longhorn Dam. Lady Bird Lake, which has a permitted capacity of approximately 3,500 acre-feet, is created by Longhorn Dam. Decker Dam creates Lake Walter E. Long, which has a permitted capacity of approximately 34,000 acre-feet.

United States Geological Survey (“USGS”) records at Austin gauging station No. 08158000 show the following flows for the water year (October 1 through September 30):

1987 – 3,399,000 Acre Feet	1996 – 758,300 Acre Feet	2005 – 1,077,031 Acre Feet
1988 – 834,000 Acre Feet	1997 – 3,013,512 Acre Feet	2006 – 528,785 Acre Feet
1989 – 667,900 Acre Feet	1998 – 1,313,831 Acre Feet	2007 – 2,155,974 Acre Feet
1990 – 692,300 Acre Feet	1999 – 803,240 Acre Feet	2008 – 621,526 Acre Feet
1991 – 829,700 Acre Feet	2000 – 627,370 Acre Feet	2009 – 584,735 Acre Feet
1992 – 5,419,000 Acre Feet	2001 – 1,371,435 Acre Feet	2010 – 798,517 Acre Feet
1993 – 978,000 Acre Feet	2002 – 1,674,985 Acre Feet	2011 – 670,104 Acre Feet
1994 – 708,200 Acre Feet	2003 – 1,017,294 Acre Feet	2012 – 212,849 Acre Feet
1995 – 896,700 Acre Feet	2004 – 928,065 Acre Feet	2013 – 210,530 Acre Feet

Using the last twenty-seven years from 1987-2013, the average flow was 1,214,551 acre-feet per year. (Note: As a result of drought conditions, the water year 2012 and 2013 flows of 212,849 and 210,530 acre feet (approximately 69 billion gallons), respectively, are atypical. A key reason for the lower amount of flow is that years 2012 and 2013 are the first and second years that, in accordance with TCEQ approval, most interruptible stored water was not released by LCRA from Lakes Travis and Buchanan for downstream farming operations). This gauging station is located on the Colorado River downstream of Longhorn Dam and downstream of the City of Austin intakes.

Water Rights. The City holds independent rights to impound, divert and use the waters of the Colorado River and its tributaries, and additional rights to such water pursuant to agreements with LCRA.

The City’s independent water rights have been adjudicated before the TCEQ in accordance with the Water Rights Adjudication Act, Texas Water Code, Section 11.301, et seq. The City’s rights, as determined by the TCEQ, are set forth in the Final Determination of all claims of Water Rights in the Lower Colorado River Segment of the Colorado River Basin issued by the TCEQ on July 29, 1985. Both the City and LCRA appealed the Final Determination, seeking additional rights and contesting the rights awarded to each other, in a proceeding styled *In Re: The Exceptions of the Lower Colorado River Authority and the City of Austin to the Adjudication of Water Rights in the Lower Colorado River Segment of the Colorado River Basin*, Cause No. 115,414-A-1 in the District Court of Bell County, Texas, 264th Judicial District (“Cause No. 115,414-A-1”).

The City and LCRA entered into a Comprehensive Water Settlement Agreement (the “Settlement Agreement”) in settlement of Cause No. 115,414-A-1 on December 10, 1987. The Settlement Agreement generally improves the independent water rights of both the City and LCRA. Such rights for the City include: the rights to maintain Tom Miller Dam and Lake Austin, Longhorn Dam and Lady Bird Lake, and Decker Dam and Lake Walter E. Long; the right to divert and use 272,403 run of the river acre-feet of water per year from Lake Austin and Lady Bird Lake for municipal purposes; the right to divert and circulate an unlimited amount of water per year from Lady Bird Lake for industrial

purposes so as to consumptively use not to exceed 24,000 acre-feet per year; the right to divert and circulate water from Lake Walter E. Long for industrial (cooling) purposes so as to consumptively use not to exceed 16,156 acre-feet per year; and the right to divert and use water through Tom Miller Dam for the generation of hydroelectric power. LCRA's independent water rights, as determined by the TCEQ, include the rights to maintain Lakes Travis and Buchanan and to divert and use water therefrom. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and the final judgment in Cause No. 115,414-A-1, certain other pending water-related disputes between the City and LCRA were settled. LCRA was granted an option to acquire up to a 50% undivided interest in the City's proposed Water Treatment Plant No. 4 (discussed under "Water Treatment Plants" below and referred to as "WTP No. 4"). The District Court issued a final judgment consistent with the Settlement Agreement. Certificates of Adjudication have been issued by the TCEQ.

Pursuant to previous agreements between the City and LCRA, LCRA has agreed to supply the City additional water from storage in Lakes Travis and Buchanan and other sources. The City also has leased Tom Miller Dam, and the City's right to divert and use water for the generation of hydroelectric power through Tom Miller Dam, to LCRA. The Settlement Agreement provided for the City to receive water from Lake Travis for WTP No. 4, and for additional water for municipal and other purposes of use downstream of Lake Travis.

The City and LCRA executed the First Amendment to the Settlement Agreement (the "First Amendment") on October 7, 1999. This First Amendment extends the existing Settlement Agreement through the year 2050, and gives the City a 50-year assured water supply by providing additional water from the Highland Lakes system, a chain of lakes formed on the Colorado River that includes Lake Travis, Lake Austin and Lady Bird Lake, and other sources. Additionally, the First Amendment includes an option for the City to renew the Settlement Agreement through the year 2100. The City paid a discounted amount of \$100.0 million to the LCRA as part of the First Amendment contract provisions. The \$100.0 million payment to LCRA included compensation for the following terms:

- Pre-paid reservation fee for an additional 75,000 firm acre-feet of water supply, which increased the City's total water supply from 250,000 firm acre-feet to 325,000 firm acre-feet per year for the additional 50-year period with an option to renew for another additional 50-year period.
- Pre-paid water use charges that would be paid by the City for water use above 150,000 firm acre-feet up to 201,000 firm acre-feet.

Under the terms of the First Amendment, the Water and Wastewater System will begin annual payments to LCRA for raw water diverted in excess of 150,000 acre-feet once the Water and Wastewater System's average annual diversions for two consecutive years exceed 201,000 acre-feet, which is unlikely to occur prior to 2030. The First Amendment also has numerous other provisions that benefit the City. Also, a legal issue regarding the building of WTP No. 4 was settled. LCRA's option to acquire up to 50% of the WTP No. 4 lapsed on January 1, 2000. All sections of the 1987 Settlement Agreement related to WTP No. 4 were deleted as part of the First Amendment. The First Amendment provides for mutual release of the City and LCRA from any claims or causes of action relating to the delayed construction of WTP No. 4.

## **Water Treatment Plants**

Austin Water Utility has two water treatment plants (Davis and Ullrich) which have a combined rated capacity of 285 million gallons per day ("mgd"). These water treatment plants have a combined clear well storage capacity of 35 million gallons on site. In September 2008, the City decommissioned a third water treatment plant, the 80-year old Green Water Treatment Plant, which had reached the end of its functional life.

Austin Water Utility water distribution system includes approximately 3,714 miles of water mains of varying diameters, 29 major distribution storage facilities with a storage capacity of approximately 167 million gallons, 26,158 City maintained fire hydrants, and 41 booster pump stations.

The City receives its water supply from the Colorado River through the two water treatment plants. The Davis Plant and the Ullrich Plant both take water from Lake Austin.

The Davis Water Treatment Plant, located at Mount Bonnell Road and West 35th Street, has a rated capacity of 118 mgd. The plant is of conventional design, with rapid mix basins, flocculation basins, sedimentation basins, gravity filters, clearwell storage, raw water, system chlorine disinfection, and finished water pumping stations. The plant was constructed in 1954 and expanded in 1963, 1975 and 1986.

The Ullrich Water Treatment Plant, located on a site south of Red Bud Trail and Forest View Drive, has a rated capacity of 167 mgd. The existing plant facilities consist of an intake and raw water pumping station, raw water transmission main, seven upflow-solids contact clarifiers, eighteen filters, chlorine disinfection, clearwell reservoirs, high service and medium service pumping stations, and sludge handling facilities. A 67 mgd upgrade to the Ullrich Plant was completed in 2006. This expansion increased the rated capacity of the plant from 100 mgd to 167 mgd.

WTP No. 4 is under construction and is on schedule to be in service in 2014. Located in northwest Austin, WTP No. 4 will draw its water from Lake Travis. To meet projected needs, the construction will add initial capacity of 50 mgd with expansion capability up to 300 mgd with future phases. Funding for the construction of WTP No. 4 comes from a combination of cash transferred from the operation fund and Commercial Paper Obligations.

### **Water Use Management Plan**

Austin Water Utility has both a water conservation plan and a drought contingency plan, as required in Texas for large municipal water suppliers. Austin's Water Conservation Plan details incentive programs, educational efforts and regulations designed to reduce both peak and average day water use. Austin's Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) outlines the City's response to emergency demand or supply conditions. In addition to year-round prohibitions against water waste and a mandatory watering schedule that allows not more than twice per week for outdoor irrigation, the plan calls for more restrictive stages if combined storage levels in the Highland Lakes fall below certain levels, or if daily pumpage exceeds limits established by the Austin Water Utility Director. Watering times and days are further limited, and restrictions are placed on discretionary water uses such as ornamental fountains and vehicle washing. Water use restrictions are codified in Austin's City Charter, Chapter 6-4, which was revised by the Austin City Council on August 16, 2012. Through these strategies, Austin Water Utility is striving to continue strengthening conservation efforts while also protecting the City's urban landscape and tree canopy.

For the majority of time since September 2011, Austin has been in Stage 2 watering restrictions, which, among other measures, limits lawn watering to no more than one day per week. In accordance with Austin's DCP, Stage 2 implementation was triggered in response to the combined storage of water supply in lakes Travis and Buchanan dropping to 900,000 acre-feet (AF) in late summer 2011. If it should become necessary, Austin is prepared to implement Stage 3 restrictions, which, in accordance with its DCP, are considered if lakes Travis and Buchanan reach a combined storage volume of 600,000 AF. In Stage 3, one-day-per-week watering is allowed but watering hours are further restricted compared to Stage 2 and other restrictions apply.

Stage 3 restrictions have an estimated impact of a \$30 million reduction in revenues that the proposed drought rate design would recover.

Inclining block rates, implemented April 1, 1994, are designed to promote water conservation by single family residential customers; it is believed that Austin has one of the highest rates in the country for customers using more than 20,000 gallons per month. Seasonal rates implemented in 2000 for commercial and multifamily customers are also designed to promote water conservation. Also see "COMBINED WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEM INFORMATION – Water Reuse Facilities" in this document.

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## Water Storage and Pumping Facilities

In addition to the water treatment plants, the City owns and operates the following storage facilities and major water pump stations as part of the Water and Wastewater System.

<u>North System</u>	<u>Total Storage Capacity (Millions of Gallons)</u>	<u>Firm Pumping Capacity (Gallons per Minute)</u>
Anderson Mill (1)	3	n/a
Avery Ranch (1)	3	n/a
Capital of Texas (1)	0.5	n/a
East Austin	12	37,800
Forest Ridge	3	8,000
Four Points (1) (Elevated)	1	n/a
Four Points (Ground)	7	7,800
Guildford Cove	0.275	1,000
Howard Lane 1	10	50,000
Howard Lane 2	10	See above
Jollyville	11	49,800
Lookout Lane	0.3	800
Martin Hill (1)	34	n/a
North Austin	10	39,800
Pond Springs (1)	3	n/a
Spicewood Springs	10	58,000
Tanglebriar (1)	0.2	n/a
<u>South System</u>		
Barclay Road	0.5	3,000
Center Street	8	31,400
Davis Lane 1	10	39,500
Davis Lane 2	10	See above
LaCrosse (1)	2	n/a
Leuthan Lane	3	SWB - 6,950 SWC - 2,700
Mt. Larson	0.1	100
Never Bend Cove	0.06	1,599
Pilot Knob	10	15,800
Slaughter Lane	6	SWB - 15,000 SWC - 5,400
Thomas Springs (1) (Elevated)	1.25	n/a
Westlake Drive	0.01	500

(1) Storage only, no pumps.

Source: Austin Water Utility.

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### Historical Water Pumpage - TABLE EIGHT

The following table summarizes historical demand and maximum day water pumpage from fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Pumpage (Millions of Gallons)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Maximum Day Pumpage (Millions of Gallons)</u>
2005	51,374	6.0%	247
2006	56,603	10.2%	241
2007	45,868	(19.0)%	180
2008	53,066	15.7%	227
2009	53,331	0.5%	240
2010	43,827	(17.8)%	190
2011	52,824	20.5%	231
2012	47,094	(10.8)%	203
2013	45,902	(2.5)%	183
2014	44,467 (1)	(3.1)%	210

(1) Estimated.

Source: Austin Water Utility.

### Projected Water Pumpage - TABLE NINE

The following table, based on actual operating experience, summarizes the annual water pumpage and maximum day pumpage projected by the City. The figures in the following table are based on estimates assuming continued implementation of Austin's Drought Contingency Plan Stage 2 Drought Restrictions.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Pumpage (Millions of Gallons)</u>	<u>Maximum Day Pumpage (Millions of Gallons)</u>
2015	45,290	214
2016	45,650	215
2017	46,068	218
2018	46,476	220
2019	46,898	222

Source: Austin Water Utility.

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Information Concerning Water Sales - TABLE TEN

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30									
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Average Customers	Thousand Gallons	Average Customers	Thousand Gallons	Average Customers	Thousand Gallons	Average Customers	Thousand Gallons	Average Customers	Thousand Gallons
Thousand Gallons Pumped		53,331,330		43,827,360		52,823,662		47,094,082		45,901,736
Less: Sales to Other Water Utilities (1)		<u>3,553,293</u>		<u>2,771,880</u>		<u>3,572,029</u>		<u>3,071,606</u>		<u>2,974,131</u>
Thousand Gallons to System		<u>49,778,037</u>		<u>41,055,480</u>		<u>49,251,633</u>		<u>44,022,476</u>		<u>42,927,605</u>
Water Sales: (2)										
Urban	196,595	40,236,545	198,437	33,885,594	211,185	44,502,550	212,466	38,974,582	215,328	38,531,557
Rural	<u>11,254</u>	<u>2,157,708</u>	<u>11,215</u>	<u>1,745,697</u>		<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	207,849	42,394,253	209,652	35,631,291	211,185	44,502,550	212,466	38,974,582	215,328	38,531,557
City Departments	<u>575</u>	<u>1,356,366</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>1,240,967</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>1,410,791</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>725,182</u>	<u>554</u>	<u>71,997</u>
Total Sales to Ultimate Consumer	<u>208,424</u>	<u>43,750,619</u>	<u>210,225</u>	<u>36,872,258</u>	<u>211,760</u>	<u>45,913,341</u>	<u>212,964</u>	<u>39,699,764</u>	<u>215,882</u>	<u>39,203,554</u>
Used by Water Utility		70,090		90,417		69,262		55,685		56,242
Other Unmetered Usage		1,567,941		1,288,524		1,553,016		1,384,566		1,349,511
Loss and Unaccounted For		<u>4,389,387</u>		<u>2,804,281</u>		<u>1,716,014</u>		<u>2,882,461</u>		<u>2,318,298</u>
Thousand Gallons to System		<u>49,778,037</u>		<u>41,055,480</u>		<u>49,251,633</u>		<u>44,022,476</u>		<u>42,927,605</u>
Maximum Daily Consumption		228,234		193,110		220,552		202,544		182,907
Average Daily Consumption		129,600		108,614		135,576		117,182		115,555

(1) Includes sales to all wholesale customers.

(2) FY 2011 - FY 2013 Water Sales include Urban and Rural combined.

Source: Austin Water Utility.

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Large Water Customers - TABLE ELEVEN

**Water and Wastewater Utility  
Large Water Customers  
Five Year Comparative Data (2009 - 2013)**

Fiscal Year Ended September 30  
(Gallons and Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2009</u>		<u>2010</u>		<u>2011</u>		<u>2012</u>		<u>2013</u>	
	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
Samsung	1,024,144	\$ 4,116	749,103	\$ 3,150	1,212,413	\$ 5,346	1,614,098	\$ 7,608	1,436,772	\$ 7,034
Water District 10	1,057,082	3,276	739,907	2,424	977,849	3,427	856,658	3,350	850,565	3,432
University of Texas	1,170,061	4,147	979,972	3,679	1,147,002	4,424	821,457	4,395	849,204	4,867
Freescall, Inc. (1)	698,391	2,816	675,872	2,855	690,252	3,044	599,530	2,767	648,085	3,116
Wells Branch MUD	565,819	1,580	454,483	1,312	554,683	1,697	518,536	1,777	469,564	1,798
Spanion	555,174	1,937	614,897	2,005	578,465	1,884	384,288	1,823	389,113	1,919
North Austin MUD	484,918	1,502	367,776	1,187	479,142	1,884	402,928	1,490	387,759	1,405
Northtown MUD	286,030	819	254,986	791	310,965	1,029	304,387	1,086	289,610	1,117
Lost Creek MUD	320,820	964	242,833	768	318,805	1,075	283,405	1,111	233,886	1,050
Shady Hollow MUD	<u>242,315</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>201,921</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>268,087</u>	<u>963</u>	<u>226,256</u>	<u>921</u>	<u>94,496</u>	<u>886</u>
	<u>6,404,754</u>	<u>\$21,931</u>	<u>5,281,750</u>	<u>\$18,856</u>	<u>6,537,663</u>	<u>\$24,773</u>	<u>6,011,543</u>	<u>\$26,328</u>	<u>5,749,054</u>	<u>\$26,624</u>

(1) Totals for Freescall, Inc. include their east Austin and west Austin plant sites.  
Source: Austin Water Utility.

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## WASTEWATER SYSTEM

### Service Area

Austin Water Utility provides wastewater service to customers within the corporate limits of the City and a portion of Travis and Williamson Counties. The City has entered into wholesale service contracts with five MUDs, two WCIDs, and the Cities of Manor, Rollingwood, Sunset Valley, and West Lake Hills to provide wastewater service.

### Facilities

Austin Water Utility has two main wastewater treatment plants with a total permitted capacity of 150 mgd, one biosolids treatment and disposal facility, over 2,693 miles of sanitary wastewater mains and lines, and 124 lift stations. The two treatment plants are the Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant, which began operations in 1977, and the South Austin Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, which started operating in 1986. A third plant, the Govalle Wastewater Treatment Plant, constructed in 1937 with permitted capacity of 10 mgd, was decommissioned in October 2006 after completion of a 25 mgd expansion at the South Austin Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Hornsby Bend Biosolids Treatment Plant operates as a sludge treatment and disposal facility and was placed in operation in 1956. In 2009 and 2010, the City received from the TCEQ renewals of discharge permits (TPDES permits) for all its wastewater treatment plants. The permits are renewable again in 2014.

The Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant is permitted to discharge an average flow of 75 mgd. During fiscal year 2013, average flows to the plant were approximately 51 mgd. Sludge from this plant is pumped to the anaerobic digesters at Hornsby Bend for stabilization and disposal. A 15 mgd upgrade to this plant (which resulted in the plant's current capacity of 75 mgd) was completed in 2004.

The South Austin Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant began operation in April 1986. The plant is now permitted to discharge at a rate of 75 mgd after a 25 mgd upgrade was completed in August 2006. During fiscal year 2013, average flows to the plant were approximately 44 mgd. An interceptor transfers wastewater from the former Govalle plant to the South Austin Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. Waste sludge is pumped to the Hornsby Bend facility to anaerobic digesters which were constructed simultaneously with the plant.

The Hornsby Bend Biosolids Treatment Plant serves as the City's central biosolids treatment and disposal facility. Waste sludge from the Walnut Creek and the South Austin Regional plants is pumped to anaerobic digesters at Hornsby Bend. A greenhouse enclosed aquaculture pond is used to treat the pond water before its use for irrigation on utility owned land at the site. Major improvements recently completed at Hornsby Bend include sludge thickening facilities. Biosolids received at Hornsby Bend are thickened, anaerobically digested, dewatered in sludge drying basins or mechanically dewatered using belt presses and composted for marketing and distribution. Some dried biosolids are applied to on-site agricultural land. A Center for Environmental Research has been established with the cooperation of the City, The University of Texas and Texas A&M University. The City provides laboratory, offices and research facilities at Hornsby Bend for the two universities to conduct environmental research.

In 1985, the City entered into a contract with the Brushy Creek Water Control and Improvement District No. 1, Williamson County MUD No. 2, Williamson County MUD No. 3 and the City of Round Rock to fund, construct, and operate a regional wastewater collection and treatment system (the "Project") serving the upper Brushy Creek watershed. In 1994, the Project participants terminated the agreement. The City and the City of Round Rock subsequently entered an interlocal agreement where the two cities assumed the obligations and divided the Project assets and entered an interim operations and maintenance agreement. LCRA and the Brazos River Authority ("BRA") purchased Round Rock's share in the Project and have also purchased a portion of the City's share relating to the area now included in the City of Cedar Park's extraterritorial jurisdiction. The City of Cedar Park entered into a wastewater service agreement with LCRA and BRA in 1997. Final negotiations were completed, selling the City's remaining assets to the LCRA, effective October 1, 2000, with the City becoming a customer of the LCRA and BRA wastewater system. The agreement, which requires the City to pay for its portion of capital expansions and operations and maintenance costs on an annual basis, reserves enough wastewater capacity to adequately serve all of the area inside the City's city limits or extraterritorial jurisdiction and within the Brushy Creek watershed. In December 2009, the City purchased an operating interest from LCRA for approximately \$12 million.

Stormwater is collected in an entirely separate gravity-fed storm wastewater system and is segregated from the sanitary wastewater system. The storm wastewater system is operated and maintained by the City's Department of Public Works and Transportation.

### Lift Stations

In addition to the wastewater treatment plants, the Austin Water Utility owns and operates numerous lift stations. The following table shows the capacity of the five largest lift stations.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Firm Capacity (Gallons per Minute)</u>
Boggy Creek East	22,500
SAR Transfer	10,000
Lake Creek	6,460
Tracor	5,580
Davis Springs	3,600

Source: Austin Water Utility.

### Historical Wastewater Flows - TABLE TWELVE

The following table summarizes the historical wastewater flows to the City's wastewater treatment facilities from fiscal years 2005 through 2014.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Wastewater Flow (Millions of Gallons)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
2005	32,624	2.8%
2006	30,324	(7.1)%
2007	37,208	22.7%
2008	32,011	(14.0)%
2009	32,177	0.5%
2010	37,254	15.8%
2011	32,946	(11.6)%
2012	37,756	14.6%
2013	34,813	(7.8)%
2014 (1)	35,906	3.1%

(1) Estimated.

Source: Austin Water Utility.

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### Projected Wastewater Flows - TABLE THIRTEEN

The following table, based on actual operating experience, summarizes the annual wastewater flows projected to be received at the City's wastewater treatment plants.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Wastewater Flow (Millions of Gallons)</u>
2015	36,186
2016	36,565
2017	36,745
2018	37,025
2019	37,305

Source: Austin Water Utility.

## COMBINED WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

### Future Capital Improvements for Water and Wastewater System

Based on the proposed FY 2015-19 capital spending plan, it is anticipated that the Water and Wastewater System will require approximately \$839.8 million for system improvements for such period. Such improvements will include treatment facilities, reservoir, pump station and lift station improvements, and major transmission distribution and collection improvements. It is anticipated that such improvements will be financed as follows: (1) the issuance of \$584.4 million additional Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations (including refunding of commercial paper issued to provide interim financing for such improvements) and (2) the application of \$255.4 million of anticipated transfers from current Water and Wastewater System revenues and amounts on hand.

### Services Financed by Utility Districts

On August 19, 1981, the City Council enacted an ordinance establishing the basic requirements for the City's consent to the creation of a district created under State law for the purpose of supplying water and/or wastewater service to land within the extraterritorial jurisdiction or the city limits of the City. That ordinance has been modified, over time, by the City's enactment of its Land Development Code, which contains provisions relating to the City's consent of districts.

Districts use ad valorem taxes, fees and charges, and water and/or wastewater revenues as a financing mechanism for development of land.

Under the current process, the City consents to the formation of a district by approval of a consent ordinance, a consent agreement, strategic partnership agreement, and if necessary, a utility construction agreement. These agreements among the City, the petitioners seeking formation of the district and the district itself establish a detailed set of requirements and policy statements governing the construction within, operation of and issuance of bonds by such a district.

Under the consent agreement with the district, the district may be annexed separately and dissolved by the City. Upon annexation and dissolution of the districts, the City would assume the district's outstanding debts and other obligations, which pursuant to State law would become payable from ad valorem taxes levied and collected within the City, water and/or wastewater utility revenues and, in some cases, from a surcharge fee assessed by the City to utility users within the boundaries of the annexed district. Upon annexation, the City is empowered to issue any authorized but unissued bonds of the district and to use the proceeds for improvements within the annexed district. Alternatively, some types of districts may be annexed, but not dissolved. If so, the City would be required only to provide services other than water and wastewater services and not to assume the district's outstanding debt. In December 1997, the City annexed ten Municipal Utility Districts ("MUDs") and assumed their outstanding utility system debt.

In February 2011, the City Council approved a resolution establishing a policy and general criteria under which the City Council will consider requests to create MUDs. The policy states that the City Council shall consider the following criteria: adherence to the comprehensive plan; extension of public infrastructure with MUD or developer financing; affordable housing; environmental improvement; public transportation facilities; open space; green building; development standards; amenities; school and public safety sites; City provision of water and wastewater services; and

financial viability.

In April 2011, the City Council approved resolutions consenting to special legislation that would create nine new MUDs, subject to criteria that would protect the City's interests. The City's MUD policy provides for consideration of extraordinary public benefits, superior development, and enhancement of other City interests when negotiating a consent agreement. These MUDs were subsequently created by the Texas Legislature, conditioned upon the City entering into a consent agreement with each MUD. Each MUD's enabling legislation also allows continuation of the district as a "limited district" (to operate and maintain certain assets such as parks or enforce deed restrictions) after full-purpose annexation by the City if the district and the City enter into a strategic partnership agreement. If the City does not consent to the creation of the district or enter into such agreements as are required by the terms of the City's consent ordinance, the MUDs will be dissolved. Following staff and board and commission review, in March 2012, the City Council conducted public hearings and approved ordinances consenting to the creation of the nine MUDs. In April 2012, the City Council conducted public hearings regarding a strategic partnership agreement with each of the MUDs, and subsequently executed those agreements.

### **Water Reuse Facilities**

The City has implemented a water reclamation initiative to develop facilities and processes to make treated wastewater effluent available for irrigation, manufacturing, toilet flushing, and cooling uses. The water reuse facilities operated as part of the Water and Wastewater System include three pump stations, two pressure zones with a boosted area, three water storage facilities with 3.5 MG in storage, and 48.3 miles of mains. A 1.5 MG water storage tank is under construction, and a 4.0 MG water storage tank with associated pump station is being designed. An additional 7.5 miles of mains are in design or under construction. The water reuse facilities presently serve a total of fifty-nine metered customers. City codes are being reviewed and will be revised to facilitate new customer connections.

Customer demand is highly dependent on weather conditions. In 2013, customers used 1,349 billion gallons (BG) of reclaimed water. Efforts to promote the use of reclaimed water are focused on existing large-volume commercial and industrial potable water users that can convert a portion of their use of treated potable water to reclaimed water. The water reuse facilities extend from the eastern edge of the City, where the water originates at the wastewater treatment plants, to the center of the City, where most of the reclaimed water customers are located.

### **Water and Wastewater Rates**

Rates for water and wastewater services are established by the City Council. Any rate increase to be effective for succeeding fiscal years must be approved by the City Council, and no assurances can be given that the Water and Wastewater System will seek future rate increases or whether the City Council will implement any future rate increases.

In fiscal year 2013, the Water and Wastewater System implemented a fixed revenue goal of 20%, new volumetric rates and block intervals, and a Revenue Stability Reserve Fund to help cover costs during extreme weather or economic events. To continue improving the financial position, the Water and Wastewater System implemented a 4.9% combined water and wastewater rate increase for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, as well as, continued funding of the Revenue Stability Reserve Fund to strengthen future financial health and stability of the system.

The City is not subject to regulation by the TCEQ with regard to the rates charged for water and wastewater services to customers within the boundaries of the City. The TCEQ has appellate jurisdiction to determine municipal water and wastewater rates outside the City's boundaries.

State law allows water districts to appeal the City's water and wastewater rates to the TCEQ.

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The following schedules present the monthly retail and wholesale customer water and wastewater rates.

**Water Service Rates Effective November 1, 2013 – TABLE FOURTEEN**

**Monthly Customer Charges**

<u>Customer Account Charge</u>	<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Retail Equivalent Meter Charge per Month (1)</u>	<u>Multi-Family Charge per Month</u>	<u>Commercial Charge per Month</u>
Retail Customer Account Charge(\$/Month)	5/8	\$ 7.10	\$ 7.25	\$ 5.70
	3/4	11.00	11.00	9.00
	1	14.00	18.00	14.00
	1¼	16.00	26.00	20.00
	1½	23.00	36.00	29.00
	2	36.00	58.00	46.00
	3	60.00	116.00	91.00
	4	114.00	181.00	143.00
	6	231.00	363.00	285.00
	8	786.00	580.00	456.00
	10	946.00	834.00	656.00
	12	1,136.00	1,233.00	969.00

**Volumetric Surcharge**

	<u>Charge per 1,000 Gals. (2)</u>
Water Revenue Stability Reserve Fund Surcharge	\$0.15

**Residential Monthly Tiered Minimum Charge**

0 – 2,000 Gallons	<u>Min. Charge Per Month (3)</u>
2,001 – 6,000 Gallons	\$ 2.00
6,001 – 11,000 Gallons	4.50
11,001 – 20,000 Gallons	7.45
20,001 – Over Gallons	12.55
	12.55

**Large Volume Fixed Minimum Charge**

	<u>Min. Charge Per Month (4)</u>
Freescall	\$ 27,220.00
Hospira	4,015.00
Samsung	70,335.00
Novati (formerly Sematech)	2,375.00
Spanion	17,430.00
University of Texas	16,055.00

(1) Charge is applied to all customer classes.

(2) Fee is charged to all water customers per 1,000 gallons of water billed for the billing period to fund the Revenue Stability Reserve Fund.

(3) Fee is charged in addition to the Retail Equivalent Meter Charge and is applied based on the total billed consumption for the billing period as it falls within the rate block, not as a volumetric charge per 1,000 gallons.

(4) Fee is charged in addition to the Retail Equivalent Meter Charge.

Source: Austin Water Utility.

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## Volume Unit Charge (1)

	Charge per <u>1,000 Gals.</u>
Single-Family Residential (2)	
0 – 2,000 Gallons	\$ 1.84
2,001 – 6,000 Gallons	3.39
6,001 – 11,000 Gallons	6.20
11,001 – 20,000 Gallons	9.95
20,001 – Over Gallons	12.84
Multifamily (3)	
Off Peak	\$ 4.38
Peak	4.82
Commercial (3)	
Off Peak	\$ 5.38
Peak	5.91
Large Volume (3)	
Freescall	
Off Peak	\$ 4.36
Peak	4.79
Hospira	
Off Peak	\$ 5.38
Peak	5.91
Samsung	
Off Peak	\$ 4.60
Peak	5.06
Novati (formerly Sematech)	
Off Peak	\$ 4.65
Peak	5.11
Spanion	
Off Peak	\$ 4.48
Peak	4.92
University of Texas	
Off Peak	\$ 5.04
Peak	5.54

(1) Wholesale unit charges vary between \$3.52 and \$7.14 for each 1,000 gallons.

(2) The City has approved an inclining block rate structure to promote water conservation for Single Family Residential customers. These rates will be administered on the basis of 100 gallon increments.

(3) Off Peak (November 1 – June 30 Bills). Peak (July 1 – October 31 Bills).

Source: Austin Water Utility.

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## Wastewater Service Rates Effective November 1, 2013 – TABLE FIFTEEN

### Customer Account Charge

	<u>Retail Customers</u>	<u>Wholesale Customers</u>
Customer Account Charge (\$/month)	\$10.00	\$10.00

### Volume Unit Charge (1)

	<u>Unit Cost per 1,000 Gallons (2)</u>
Retail	
Single-Family	
0 - 2,000 Gallons	\$4.32
2,001 - Over Gallons	8.94
Multifamily	\$8.62
Commercial	\$8.55
Large Volume:	
Freescall	\$8.03
Hospira	8.19
Samsung	7.40
Novati (formerly Sematech)	7.36
Spanion	7.36
University of Texas	8.55

(1) Wholesale unit charges vary between \$4.00 and \$5.61 for each 1,000 gallons.

(2) Applied to average water consumption during December, January and February billing periods, or actual water consumption, whichever is lower.

Source: Austin Water Utility.

The water and wastewater minimum charge and volumetric service rates effective November 1, 2013 reflect a 4.9% increase over the rates charged in the prior year.

### Wholesale Rate Challenge

On April 12, 2013, four of Austin Water Utility's eighteen wholesale water customers submitted a water rate petition challenging the City's wholesale water rates to the TCEQ. In their petition, the four wholesale customers (North Austin MUD, Northtown MUD, Travis County Water Control and Improvement District WCID #10 (Westlake), and Wells Branch MUD) allege that the City's wholesale rates are not just or reasonable. The petition alleges the new rates disproportionately increase the monthly fixed charges; collect for costs unrelated to water service; discourage conservation; and unfairly burden commercial and large volume customers. The petition also asks the TCEQ to set interim rates while the appeal is pending. The TCEQ has reviewed the petition and has recommended referral to the State Office of Administrative Hearings. The hearing has been scheduled for February 2015.

The four wholesale water customers represent \$8.3 million or 3.1% of the approximate \$268.6 million annual water revenue. Additionally, the petition only challenges a small portion of their revenue or how Austin Water Utility has designed its rates, and therefore would not be a significant revenue impact to Austin Water Utility if the appeal was upheld.

### Water and Wastewater Capital Recovery Fees

On September 3, 1982, the City Council adopted an ordinance under which all new non-industrial and non-commercial customers of the Water and Wastewater System must pay a Capital Recovery Fee at the time that the customer's new tap is purchased. The fee has been revised a number of times since that date and is currently applied to all connections added to the Water and Wastewater System unless expressly waived by the City Council. In 1989, the City Council

appointed an Impact Fee Advisory Committee and reauthorized the Capital Recovery Fee in compliance with procedures and methodology established by State law. The total Water and Wastewater Capital Recovery Fee was implemented August 5, 1999 and revised effective January 1, 2014. The revised fees are shown below. There are a number of express exemptions from payment of these fees. The City's policy is to use Capital Recovery Fee receipts to either service debt, defease debt or finance growth-related capital improvement projects, thus reducing the amount required to be debt financed and saving the Water and Wastewater System the related financing costs. The fees listed below are based on one service unit (5/8" meter).

Fees for lots that were platted between October 1, 2007 and December 31, 2013.

	<u>Water</u>	<u>Wastewater</u>	<u>Total</u>
Drinking Water Protection Zone in the City's extraterritorial jurisdiction	\$2,500	\$1,400	\$3,900
Drinking Water Protection Zone in the City limits	2,200	1,200	3,400
Desired Development Zone in the City's extraterritorial jurisdiction	1,800	1,000	2,800
Desired Development Zone in the City limits	1,000	600	1,600
Urban watersheds	800	500	1,300
Central urban redevelopment combining district area and the area bounded by Lady Bird Lake, Lamar Boulevard, 15 <sup>th</sup> Street, and IH-35	700	400	1,100
Outside of Austin extraterritorial jurisdiction	2,500	1,400	3,900

Fees for lots that were platted on or after January 1, 2014. For lots platted prior to this date see previous schedule.

	<u>Water</u>	<u>Wastewater</u>	<u>Total</u>
All Areas	\$5,400	\$2,200	\$7,600

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# **Analysis of Water Bills - TABLE SIXTEEN A**

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30				
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
<u>Average Monthly Bill Per Customer - Water</u>					
Residential *	\$ 37.23	\$ 29.52	\$ 46.56	\$ 45.04	\$ 41.89
Multifamily *	497.19	484.96	554.14	591.68	660.89
Commercial *	285.78	240.56	302.33	303.72	306.23
Large Volume	137,990.95	128,925.24	187,302.62	216,445.74	211,176.57
City Departments	665.31	504.56	697.92	738.96	598.67
Average Monthly Bill – Above Customers	\$ 74.48	\$ 63.07	\$ 86.42	\$ 87.09	\$ 85.53
Sales to Other Water Utilities **	\$ 50,551.73	\$ 41,007.04	\$ 55,663.29	\$ 55,877.81	\$ 55,207.74
Average Monthly Bill – All Customers	\$ 78.84	\$ 66.58	\$ 91.14	\$ 91.80	\$ 90.12
<u>Average Monthly Use in 1,000 Gallons – Water</u>					
Residential *	8.78	6.76	8.81	7.62	6.92
Multifamily *	133.11	124.29	133.75	126.46	131.78
Commercial *	62.23	48.23	60.14	54.87	54.76
Large Volume	34,387.35	30,260.52	41,983.88	45,339.01	33,551.21
City Departments	200.44	179.61	201.22	124.96	100.44
Average Monthly Use – Above Customers	17.82	14.51	17.75	15.96	15.01
Sales to Other Water Utilities **	16,781.03	12,772.62	16,270.57	14,634.11	13,677.20
Average Monthly Use – All Customers	19.27	15.61	19.13	17.20	16.15
<u>Average Revenue Per 1,000 Gallons – Water</u>					
Residential *	\$4.24	\$4.37	\$5.28	\$5.91	\$6.05
Multifamily *	3.74	3.90	4.14	4.68	5.02
Commercial *	4.59	4.99	5.03	5.54	5.59
Large Volume	4.01	4.26	4.46	4.77	6.29
City Departments	3.32	2.81	3.47	5.91	5.96
Average Revenue – Above Customers	\$4.18	\$4.35	\$4.87	\$5.46	\$5.70
Sales to Other Water Utilities **	\$3.01	\$3.21	\$3.42	\$3.82	\$4.04
Average Revenue – All Customers	\$4.09	\$4.27	\$4.76	\$5.34	\$5.58

\*Rural & Urban (Inside & Outside City) customers combined.

\*\*Includes all Wholesale customers.

Source: Austin Water Utility.

# **Analysis of Wastewater Bills - TABLE SIXTEEN B**

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<u>Average Monthly Bill Per Customer – Wastewater</u>					
Residential *	\$ 36.22	\$ 32.49	\$ 35.16	\$ 36.79	\$ 40.93
Multifamily *	749.26	800.32	847.28	895.83	1,058.16
Commercial *	333.47	314.11	322.84	350.13	367.56
Large Volume	155,973.46	144,699.09	196,261.93	219,013.24	216,581.48
City Departments	365.15	470.68	371.53	352.98	387.69
<u>Average Monthly Bill – Above Customers</u>	\$ 78.34	\$ 74.65	\$ 79.46	\$ 83.42	\$ 91.05
Sales to Other Utilities **	\$ 49,907.13	\$ 49,409.22	\$ 49,363.10	\$ 50,635.47	\$ 54,488.52
Average Monthly Bill – All Customers	\$ 80.89	\$ 77.15	\$ 81.94	\$ 85.94	\$ 93.73
<u>Average Monthly Use in 1,000 Gallons – Wastewater</u>					
Residential *	4.85	4.16	4.28	4.33	4.53
Multifamily *	112.37	110.10	112.22	115.40	128.20
Commercial *	45.20	41.66	42.47	43.78	43.58
Large Volume	23,946.17	22,123.58	29,344.27	31,493.39	29,857.14
City Departments	51.30	56.91	47.05	45.07	46.45
Average Monthly Use – Above Customers	10.96	9.97	10.26	10.39	10.69
Sales to Other Utilities **	10,182.46	10,334.83	9,911.86	9,868.40	10,128.19
Average Monthly Use – All Customers	11.48	10.49	10.76	10.88	11.19
<u>Average Revenue Per 1,000 Gallons – Wastewater</u>					
Residential *	\$7.47	\$7.81	\$8.21	\$8.50	\$9.03
Multifamily *	6.67	7.27	7.55	7.76	8.25
Commercial *	7.38	7.54	7.60	8.00	8.43
Large Volume	6.51	6.54	6.69	6.95	7.25
City Departments	7.12	8.27	7.90	7.83	8.35
Average Revenue – Above Customers	\$7.15	\$7.49	\$7.74	\$8.03	\$8.52
Sales to Other Utilities **	\$4.90	\$4.78	\$4.98	\$5.13	\$5.38
Average Revenue – All Customers	\$7.05	\$7.35	\$7.61	\$7.90	\$8.38

\*Rural & Urban (Inside & Outside City) customers combined.

\*\*Includes all Wholesale customers.

Source: Austin Water Utility.

**THE ELECTRIC UTILITY SYSTEM  
“AUSTIN ENERGY”**

**Management** (as of February 28, 2014)

	<u>Years at City</u>	<u>Additional Years of Experience</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Manager			
Larry Weis	3.0	29.0	32.0
Deputy General Managers			
Cheryl Mele, PE, <i>Chief Operating Officer</i>	22.0	5.0	27.0
Kerry Overton, <i>Chief Administrative Officer</i>	14.0	12.0	26.0
Senior Vice President			
Ann Little, CPA, <i>Finance and Corporate Services</i>	14.0	18.0	32.0
David Wood, PE, <i>Electric Service Delivery</i>	21.5	7.0	28.5
Vice Presidents			
Elaina Ball, PE, <i>Power Production</i>	1.5	12.0	13.5
Mark Dreyfus, Ph.D., <i>Regulatory Affairs and Corporate Communications</i>	14.5	12.0	26.5
Jawana Gutierrez, PMP, <i>Customer Care Services</i>	21.0	5.0	26.0
Elaine Kelly-Diaz, <i>Customer Account Management</i>	6.0	12.0	18.0
Debbie Kimberly, <i>Customer Energy Solutions</i>	1.0	30.0	31.0
Khalil Shalabi, <i>Market Operations and Resources Planning</i>	0.2	20.0	<u>20.2</u>
Executive Team Years of Experience			<u>280.7</u>

A new governance model for the management of Austin Energy was studied and reviewed by the City Council. Resolution No. 20130523-071 was adopted May 23, 2013 providing for a new City Council Committee on Austin Energy. The committee meets monthly and provides oversight and policy recommendations on utility matters.

**Service Area**

The service area for Austin Energy was established by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (“PUCT”) pursuant to a certificate of convenience and necessity on April 3, 1978. The City’s service area encompasses 206.41 square miles within the City itself and 230.65 square miles of surrounding Travis and Williamson Counties. The establishment of such a service area entitles Austin Energy to provide electric service within this area. As presently constituted, the City’s service area overlaps with approximately 11 square miles of the service area of ONCOR Electric Delivery in Travis and Williamson Counties.

The City may not extend the service area for Austin Energy to an area receiving similar utility service from another utility service provider without first obtaining a certificate of convenience and necessity from the PUCT. The City has no plans to expand its present service area.

**Real Estate Taxes**

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

**Customer Base – Average Monthly Number of Customers**

<u>For 12 Month Period ended September 30, 2013</u>	<u>Average Monthly Number of Customers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Residential	383,257	89.01%
Commercial	45,761	10.63%
Industrial	138	0.03%
Public Street & Highway	6	0.00%
Governmental Authorities	<u>1,420</u>	<u>0.33%</u>
Total Service Area Customers	<u>430,582</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Source: Austin Energy.

## **Physical Property**

The City either owns or has an ownership interest in a diverse mix of generation sources, including coal, nuclear and natural gas facilities. In addition, Austin Energy has renewable energy installations or contracts for purchased power from wind, landfill methane, solar, and biomass projects. See “DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL PROPERTY” and “STRATEGIC PLANS, GOALS AND POLICIES – Austin Energy Resource, Generation and Climate Protection Plan to 2020” in this document.

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## Generation Facilities— TABLE ONE

As of September 30, 2013, generation facilities wholly or partially owned by Austin Energy are as follows.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Year Installed</u>	<u>Nameplate Rating (MW)</u>	<u>Fuel</u>
Fayette Power Project			
Unit No. 1	1979	285.0	Coal
Unit No. 2	1980	285.0	Coal
Decker Power Station			
Unit No. 1	1970	321.0	Gas
Unit No. 2	1977	405.0	Gas
Gas Turbines	1988	200.0	Gas
Sand Hill Energy Center			
Gas Turbines	2001	180.0	Gas
Gas Turbines	2010	90.0	Gas
Combined Cycle	2004	300.0	Gas
MEC CHP (Dell Children's Hospital)	2006	4.6	Gas
South Texas Project Electric Generating Station			
Unit No. 1	1988	200.0	Nuclear
Unit No. 2	1989	200.0	Nuclear
Total Capacity owned by Austin Energy		2,470.6	
Purchased Power (1)(2):			
LCRA Texas Wind Contract	1995	10.0	Wind
Infigen Sweetwater Wind	2005	126.0	Wind
RES North America Whirlwind Energy LLC	2007	59.8	Wind
RES North America Hackberry Wind LLC	2008	165.6	Wind
Iberdrola Penascal Wind Power/Penascal II Wind Project	2011	195.6	Wind
Exelon Whitetail Wind Energy	2012	92.3	Wind
Duke Energy Los Vientos IB	2012	201.6	Wind
Longsol LLC Webberville Solar	2011	30.0	Solar
Sunset Farms Energy, LLC	1994-2003	4.0	Landfill Methane
Energy Developments, Inc.	2002-2003	7.8	Landfill Methane
Nacogdoches Power LLC	2012	100.0	Biomass
		<u>992.7</u>	
Total Capacity including Purchased Power		3,463.3	

(1) The City has also signed contracts to purchase electric energy to be provided in future years. See "CUSTOMER STATISTICS - Power and Energy Purchase Contracts" in this document.

(2) Purchased power portfolio is comprised of 100% renewable energy.

Source: Austin Energy.

See "CUSTOMER STATISTICS - Generation and Use Data - TABLE FOUR - System Peak Demand" in this document for more information on peak demand and generation capacity. Generation capacity is adequate to meet native load. Based on historical availability patterns, the Electric Reliability Council of Texas ("ERCOT") currently expects that only 8.7% of wind facilities' nameplate ratings will be included in capacity requirements to meet system peak demand.



## Fuel Supply

The cost and availability of fuel are two of the factors that affect Austin Energy's finances. Fuel mix percentages (based on generation) by fuel type are provided below.

<u>Fuel Type</u>	Percentage of Generation As of September 30,				
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>
Coal	28.3%	33.3%	28.9%	27.0%	25.9%
Natural Gas & Oil (1)	26.5%	25.9%	25.8%	20.5%	15.7%
Nuclear	26.4%	23.0%	21.3%	21.9%	22.8%
Renewable Energy	9.5%	10.0%	9.5%	14.9%	20.7%
Purchased Power	<u>9.3%</u>	<u>7.8%</u>	<u>14.5%</u>	<u>15.7%</u>	<u>14.9%</u>
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

(1) No fuel oil since FY 2013.

Source: Austin Energy.

## Fuel Type

Coal . . . Coal supply and rail transportation are procured through a portfolio of contracts designed to minimize cost. Typically, several weeks of coal inventory are maintained to protect against disruptions. Coal inventories are managed within targeted ranges, and depending on the efficiency of railroad performance, train sets are either removed from or added to service to maintain desired inventory levels. Austin Energy's coal inventory share was at 62 days at April 30, 2014. Austin Energy's coal inventory is targeted to be 40-70 days.

Natural Gas . . . Austin Energy utilizes a portfolio of gas contracts and multiple pipelines in an effort to diversify risk and minimize cost. See "CUSTOMER STATISTICS – Energy Risk Management".

Nuclear . . . The South Texas Project Nuclear Operating Company ("STPNOC"), on behalf of the owners of the South Texas Project (see "DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL PROPERTY - South Texas Project Electric Generating Station" in this document), is responsible for the supply of nuclear fuel and for the disposal of spent fuel for the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station ("STP"). Volatility in uranium prices and a number of industry-wide challenges to security of supply in the past few years have led to decisions to enter into long-term supply contracts and to carry a full reload of natural uranium hexafluoride.

## DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL PROPERTY

### Fayette Power Project

The Fayette Power Project ("FPP") is a power project co-owned by the LCRA and Austin Energy. Austin Energy is a 50% owner in Units 1 and 2 of the FPP. A third unit, also at the facility, is 100% owned by LCRA. Pursuant to the Participation Agreement (between the City of Austin and LCRA), LCRA was appointed Project Manager and a Management Committee was established, supported by five Subcommittees (Environmental, Fiscal/Budget, Fuels, Water and Technical) composed of two representatives from each participant to direct the operation of the project. The FPP is a 7,500 acre site located 8½ miles east of LaGrange, Texas, which is approximately 65 miles southeast of the City of Austin.

FPP installed scrubbers on Units 1 and 2 in 2011 to meet SO<sub>2</sub> permit levels and to help meet limits of air toxics in the recently finalized federal Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) rules. See "CERTAIN FACTORS AFFECTING THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – Environmental Regulation Related to Air Emissions – Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS)" in this document. Austin Energy's share of the final cost is \$197 million. The scrubbers, in combination with other existing control equipment, are equipped to help the facility meet the majority of the MATS limits; however, some smaller scale add-on enhancements is required to meet the mercury limits before the 2015 compliance deadline, at a projected cost of approximately \$8 million for Austin Energy. For additional information regarding the FPP, see "STRATEGIC PLANS, GOALS AND POLICIES - Goals Summary" in this document.

## Austin Energy Gas Generation Facilities

Austin Energy owns three gas generation facilities located in Austin Energy's service territory.

Decker Power Plant consists of two large steam-boiler units, Decker 1 and Decker 2, placed in service in 1970 and 1977, respectively. The plant also includes four Pratt and Whitney aeroderivative gas turbines placed into service in 1988. The Decker plant is served by two natural gas pipelines.

Austin Energy began commercial operation of a 300 MW combined cycle gas-fired electric generating facility at the Sand Hill Energy Center on September 1, 2004. The "one-on-one" combined cycle unit consists of one (1) "F" class combustion turbine ("CT"), one (1) natural circulation, duct fired, heat recovery steam generator ("HRSG"), and one (1) steam turbine and balance of plant equipment and controls. The unit was designed so that a future "F" technology CT/HRSG train may be added to achieve a nominal rating of 500 MW for this power block. In summer 2010, two General Electric LM6000 aeroderivative gas turbines were placed into service at the Sand Hill Energy Center. The two new units (45 MW each) are similar to the four existing peaking units installed at Sand Hill in 2001. The plant is served by three natural gas pipelines.

In July 2006, Austin Energy added electric generation at a central utility plant located at the redevelopment site of the former Robert Mueller Airport. The plant is a tri-generation facility producing steam, chilled water and power for adjacent buildings. Excess electric power generated at the facility is sent to the electric grid. The electric power is produced by a gas turbine rated at 4.6 MW. The gas turbine exhaust passes through a heat recovery steam generator producing steam for use by an adjoining hospital and/or in an absorption chiller. A 1.5 MW standby diesel generator provides the plant with "Black Start" capability. The plant is served by one natural gas pipeline.

## South Texas Project Electric Generating Station

STP is a two-unit pressurized water reactor nuclear power plant system that produces 2,700 megawatts of electricity. It is located on a 12,220 acre site in Matagorda County, Texas, near the Texas Gulf Coast, approximately 200 miles southeast of Austin, Texas. On August 29, 2012, Dennis Koehl was announced as the new CEO and Chief Nuclear Officer. Mr. Koehl, a former Xcel Energy Inc. Sr. Vice President, assumed this new position on October 15, 2012.

## South Texas Project Ownership

STP is a two-unit nuclear power plant with Unit 1 and Unit 2 (or Units 1 and 2) having a nominal output of approximately 1,350 MW each. Participant Ownership ("Participants") in STP Units 1 and 2 and their percentage of ownership are as follows:

	Ownership	
	Effective February 2, 2006 (1)	
	<u>%</u>	<u>MW (Approximate)</u>
NRG Energy ("NRG")	44.0	1,188
CPS Energy (City of San Antonio)	40.0	1,080
City of Austin – Austin Energy	<u>16.0</u>	<u>432</u>
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,700</u>

- (1) In 2006, Texas Genco, holder of a 44% interest in STP, was acquired by NRG Energy, Inc. NRG Energy holds its interest in STP Units 1 and 2 in NRG South Texas LP.

STP is operated by STPNOC, financed and directed by the Participants pursuant to an operating agreement among the Participants and STPNOC. Currently, a four-member board of directors governs the STPNOC, with each of the three Participants appointing one member to serve. The fourth member is STPNOC's chief executive officer and president. All costs and generation output are shared in proportion to each Participant's interest.

STP Units 1 and 2 each have a 40-year Nuclear Regulatory Commission ("NRC") license that expires in 2027 and 2028, respectively. Under NRC regulations, the STP owners can request a 20-year license renewal. The STP license renewal project process is underway for Units 1 and 2. NRC review of the license renewal application is proceeding on schedule and with no significant challenges. Three hundred requests for additional information were received from the NRC.

The NRC is presently preparing draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements in support of the new extended license. Contention petitions were denied and are now closed. While the process for licensing new and existing plants will move forward, the NRC has voted that no final licensing decisions will be made until burial waste issues (Waste Confidence Rule) are resolved. Presently, STP License Renewal Activities and NRC review were resumed January 2014. Several activities and confirmatory items are remaining before the final decision and granting of an extended license. The NRC approval timeline is forecasted to be late 2014/early 2015.

On November 13, 2008, NRG South Texas LP, one of the STP partners, provided Austin Energy with notice of an updated proposal to add Units 3 and 4 at the South Texas Project site. The City had the right to participate in the ownership of the proposed new units, up to its existing 16 percent share of the South Texas Project. Austin Energy evaluated the City's ownership option and provided City Council with an analysis on which to base a decision. The City Council elected to decline participation in this expansion as currently proposed. At this time, the Unit 3 and 4 activities being pursued by others are limited to licensing activities only.

Low Pressure turbine upgrades were completed in 2007 for Units 1 and 2. The replacement resulted in an additional 136.9 MW of capacity, of which Austin Energy's share is 21.9 MW. A major capital project was the replacement of reactor vessel heads in 2009 and 2010 as a proactive move to eliminate reactor head corrosion issues found throughout the industry and reported at other facilities.

## **CUSTOMER RATES**

### **Retail Service Rates**

The City Council has original jurisdiction over Austin Energy's retail electric rates. Ratepayers outside the City can appeal rate changes to the PUCT under section 33.101 of the Public Utility Regulatory Act (Texas Utilities Code, Chapter 33, "PURA") by the filing of a petition with the PUCT containing the requisite number of valid signatures from residential ratepayers who take service outside the City's corporate limits.

State courts have held that the PUCT may apply the same ratemaking standards to the City as are applied to utilities over which the PUCT has original jurisdiction.

In June 2012, following an 18-year period with no change in its base electric rates, City Council approved a system average 7% rate increase for Austin Energy which was reflected on electric bills beginning in October 2012. After this review, it is expected that rates will be reviewed at least every five years. The City Council reaffirmed that future rate increases should not exceed 2% per year and that Austin Energy rates remain in the lower 50% among Texas electric utilities. The rates approved by the Austin City Council also include several line item charges that are reviewed and updated annually:

- Power Supply Adjustment recovers dollar-for-dollar fuel and power supply costs.
- Regulatory Charge: recovers dollar-for-dollar Austin Energy's retail transmission expense and other regulatory expenses, such as environmental costs.
- Customer Assistance Program costs: All customers fund utility bill discounts for low income customers. Austin Energy was able to more than double the number of customers assisted annually, and is now providing assistance to 35,000.
- Service Area Streetlights costs: All customers living inside the city limit pay a charge to maintain and power the streetlights and traffic signals in the City of Austin. Outside the City customers do not pay this rate, and other City entities are charged for the costs to provide street lights in areas outside the City of Austin.
- Energy Efficiency Services costs: Austin Energy's energy efficiency programs costs are charged to all customers.

*Residential* rates and structure: Residential customers pay the pass through charges for Power Supply costs, Regulatory charges and a Community Benefit Charge to pay for low income and energy efficiency programs, and street lights.

*Commercial* rates: Commercial rates generally include a customer charge, demand and electric delivery charges (based on demand), energy charges, and the pass through charges for Power Supply costs, Regulatory charges and a Community Benefit Charge to pay for low income and energy efficiency programs, and street lights.

*Industrial* rates: While new industrial rates were approved by City Council, most current industrial customers have signed contracts which are set to expire in 2015.

Residential ratepayers taking service outside the City's corporate limits appealed the rate change to the PUCT (PUC Docket No. 40627). The parties to the appeal signed a settlement agreement on March 22, 2013, and the settlement was approved by the PUCT on April 29, 2013. The settlement sets rates for the outside City customers, which became effective June 1, 2013. See "CUSTOMER STATISTICS – Electric Rates – TABLE THREE" in this document for the current Electric Utility System rates by customer class.

#### **Typical Residential Electric Bills of Large Texas Cities**

<u>City</u>	<u>Electric Bill*</u>
San Antonio	\$ 97.14
<b>AUSTIN</b>	100.04
Dallas/Fort Worth	97.01
Houston	104.51
Corpus Christi	107.05
El Paso	111.03

\*Average residential bill for 1,000 KWh during the period October 2012 to September 2013, including fuel costs. The cities shown, other than Austin and San Antonio, are served by competitive retail service providers.

Source: Public Utility Commission of Texas and [powertochoose.org](http://powertochoose.org).

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## CUSTOMER STATISTICS

### Five Year Electric Customer Statistics – TABLE TWO

TABLE TWO shows service area billed customer sales since the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009. The revenue per year varies in large degree due to the price of fuel which is passed through to customers in the fuel adjustment clause as stated above. MWH sales variances are due to a combination of customer growth and weather.

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<u>Revenue (000's)</u>					
Residential	\$ 406,393	\$ 407,074	\$ 457,263	\$ 422,195	\$ 458,657
Commercial	402,032	409,952	433,887	409,330	474,659
Industrial	132,792	122,714	145,553	158,727	184,517
Public Street & Highway	8,430	8,515	8,591	7,881	4,625
Sales to Government Authorities	82,751	81,875	85,447	83,476	61,407
Total	\$1,032,398	\$1,030,130	\$1,130,741	\$1,081,609	\$1,183,865
<u>MWH</u>					
Residential	4,218,600	4,238,690	4,561,858	4,381,194	4,162,387
Commercial	4,480,902	4,553,866	4,675,615	4,633,557	4,644,247
Industrial	2,218,315	2,038,706	2,342,538	2,648,487	2,735,012
Public Street & Highway	47,831	48,078	48,327	46,949	38,838
Sales to Government Authorities	1,137,492	1,096,986	1,094,965	1,005,961	690,249
Total	12,103,140	11,976,326	12,723,303	12,716,148	12,270,733
<u>Average Monthly Number of Customers</u>					
Residential	363,217	368,700	372,329	376,614	383,257
Commercial	43,050	43,489	43,814	44,006	45,761
Industrial	80	80	82	82	138
Public Street & Highway	4	4	4	4	6
Sales to Government Authorities	1,575	1,597	1,636	1,664	1,420
Total	407,926	413,870	417,865	422,370	430,582
<u>Average Monthly KWH per Customer</u>					
Residential	968	958	1,021	969	905
Commercial	8,674	8,726	8,893	8,774	8,457
Industrial	2,310,745	2,123,652	2,383,535	2,691,551	1,651,577
Public Street & Highway	996,479	1,001,625	936,570	958,137	539,423
Sales to Government Authorities	60,192	57,242	55,771	50,381	40,508
<u>Average Monthly Bill per Customer</u>					
Residential	\$ 93.24	\$ 92.01	\$ 102.34	\$ 93.42	\$ 99.73
Commercial	778.23	785.55	825.25	775.14	864.38
Industrial	138,325.00	127,827.08	148,100.33	161,308.06	111,423.40
Public Street & Highway	175,625.00	177,395.83	166,492.25	160,832.96	64,231.86
Sales to Government Authorities	4,378.92	4,272.33	4,352.17	4,180.69	3,603.72
<u>Average Revenues per KWH</u>					
Residential	\$0.09633	\$0.09604	\$0.10024	\$0.09637	\$0.11019
Commercial	0.08972	0.09002	0.09280	0.08834	0.10220
Industrial	0.05986	0.06019	0.06213	0.05993	0.06746
Public Street & Highway	0.17625	0.17711	0.17777	0.16786	0.11908
Sales to Government Authorities	0.07275	0.07464	0.07804	0.08298	0.08896

Source: Austin Energy.

*[The remainder of this page is intentionally left blank]*

### Electric Rates – TABLE THREE

Inside City of Austin rates were effective October 1, 2012. Outside City of Austin Rates are effective June 1, 2013. The Power Supply Adjustment (PSA), Regulatory Charge, and Community Benefit Charge are updated as of November 1, 2013.

#### Residential Electric Rates - Inside City of Austin

Customer Classification	Customer Charge	kWh Tier	Energy Charge (\$/kWh)		Power Supply Adjustment (\$/kWh)	Regulatory Charge (\$/kWh)	Community Benefit Charge (\$/kWh)
			Jun-Sep	Oct-May			
Residential	\$10.00	0-500 kWh	\$0.03300	\$0.01800	\$0.03709	\$0.00794	\$0.00665
		501-1000 kWh	\$0.08000	\$0.05600			
		1001-1500 kWh	\$0.09100	\$0.07200			
		1501-2500 kWh	\$0.11000	\$0.08400			
		Additional kWh	\$0.11400	\$0.09600			

#### Residential Electric Rates - Outside City of Austin

Customer Classification	Customer Charge	kWh Tier	Energy Charge (\$/kWh)		Power Supply Adjustment (\$/kWh)	Regulatory Charge (\$/kWh)	Community Benefit Charge (\$/kWh)
			Jun-Sep	Oct-May			
Residential	\$10.00	0-500 kWh	\$0.03750	\$0.01800	\$0.03709	\$0.00851	\$0.00518
		501-1000 kWh	\$0.08000	\$0.05600			
		1001-1500 kWh	\$0.09325	\$0.07170			
		1501-2500 kWh	\$0.09325	\$0.07170			
		Additional kWh	\$0.09325	\$0.07170			

#### Commercial Electric Rates - Inside City of Austin

Classification	Customer Charge	Delivery Charge	Demand Charge (\$/kW)		Energy Charge (\$/kWh)		Power Supply Adjustment (\$/kWh)	Regulatory Charge	Community Benefit Charge (\$/kWh)
			Jun-Sep	Oct-May	Jun-Sep	Oct-May			
Secondary < 10kW	\$18.00	NA	NA	NA	\$0.06198	\$0.04598	\$0.03709	\$0.00859/kWh	\$0.00627
Secondary ≥ 10 < 50 kW	\$25.00	\$4.00	\$6.15	\$5.15	\$0.02914	\$0.02414	\$0.03709	\$2.56/kW	\$0.00663
Secondary ≥ 50 kW	\$65.00	\$4.50	\$7.85	\$6.85	\$0.02247	\$0.01747	\$0.03709	\$2.49/kW	\$0.00407
Primary < 3 MW	\$250.00	\$2.50	\$10.00	\$9.00	\$0.01263	\$0.00763	\$0.03625	\$3.79/kW	\$0.00472
Primary ≥ 3 < 20 MW	\$2,000.00	\$3.50	\$11.25	\$10.25	\$0.01265	\$0.00765	\$0.03625	\$0.38/kW	\$0.00187
Primary ≥ 20 MW	\$2,500.00	\$3.50	\$12.00	\$11.00	\$0.00760	\$0.00260	\$0.03625	\$2.91/kW	\$0.00274
Transmission	\$2,500.00	NA	\$12.00	\$11.00	\$0.00815	\$0.00615	\$0.03579	\$1.57/kW	\$0.00312

#### Commercial Electric Rates - Outside City of Austin

Classification	Customer Charge	Delivery Charge	Demand Charge (\$/kW)		Energy Charge (\$/kWh)		Power Supply Adjustment (\$/kWh)	Regulatory Charge	Community Benefit Charge (\$/kWh)
			Jun-Sep	Oct-May	Jun-Sep	Oct-May			
Secondary < 10kW	\$18.00	NA	NA	NA	\$0.06198	\$0.04598	\$0.03709	\$0.00917/kWh	\$0.00531
Secondary ≥ 10 < 50 kW	\$25.00	\$3.98	\$6.11	\$5.12	\$0.02896	\$0.02399	\$0.03709	\$2.69/kW	\$0.00587
Secondary ≥ 50 kW	\$65.00	\$4.47	\$7.81	\$6.81	\$0.02234	\$0.01737	\$0.03709	\$2.66/kW	\$0.00339
Primary < 3 MW	\$236.00	\$2.36	\$9.44	\$8.44	\$0.01192	\$0.00720	\$0.03625	\$3.94/kW	\$0.00414
Primary ≥ 3 < 20 MW	\$1,872.00	\$3.28	\$10.53	\$9.53	\$0.01184	\$0.00716	\$0.03625	\$0.61/kW	\$0.00133
Primary ≥ 20 MW	\$2,500.00	\$3.50	\$12.00	\$11.00	\$0.00760	\$0.00260	\$0.03625	\$2.91/kW	\$0.00223
Transmission	\$2,500.00	NA	\$12.00	\$11.00	\$0.00815	\$0.00615	\$0.03579	\$1.74/kW	\$0.00267

Source: Austin Energy.

## Lighting Rates

<u>Customer Classification</u>	<u>Customer Charge</u>	<u>Energy Charge (\$/kWh)</u>		<u>Power Supply Adjustment</u>	<u>Regulatory Charge</u>	<u>Community Benefit Charge (Inside COA) (\$/kWh)</u>	<u>Community Benefit Charge (Outside COA) (\$/kWh)</u>
Customer Owned Metered Lighting	\$15.00	\$0.06983	\$0.05483	\$0.03709	\$0.00305	\$0.00146	\$0.00065
Customer Owned Non-Metered Lighting	NA	\$0.02604	\$0.02604	\$0.03709	\$0.00036	\$0.00113	\$0.00065
	100 Watt	175 Watt	250 Watt				
	High Pressure	Mercury	High Pressure	400 Watt		Power Supply	
	<u>Sodium</u>	<u>Vapor</u>	<u>Sodium</u>	<u>Mercury Vapor</u>		<u>Adjustment (\$/kWh)</u>	
Security Lights	\$7.03	\$12.05	\$18.07	\$28.12		\$0.03709	

Source: Austin Energy.

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## Transmission Rates

The PUCT has exclusive jurisdiction over rates and terms and conditions for the provision of transmission services by the City. On June 9, 2006, the PUCT approved the City's most recent wholesale transmission rate of \$1.002466/kW. Transmission revenues totaled \$63 million in fiscal year 2013 and are expected to total approximately \$63 million in fiscal year 2014 as well. Austin Energy will continue to manage and review the need for wholesale transmission rate increases as necessitated by its investment and cost to serve.

## GreenChoice® Energy Rider

In March 2001, Austin Energy adopted a GreenChoice® Energy charge for renewable energy. Customers who subscribe to the GreenChoice program will pay, in lieu of the fuel adjustment factor, a renewable energy charge as determined by Austin Energy. Austin Energy's GreenChoice program has led all voluntary utility green-pricing programs in the nation in kilowatt-hours of renewable energy sold during its first decade of operation, as ranked by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Subscribers see the fuel charge on their electric bill replaced with a GreenChoice charge that remains fixed for 5 years or more, depending on the contracted renewable energy source. The GreenChoice program is Green-e Energy certified. Green-e Energy is the nation's leading independent consumer protection program for the sale of renewable energy and greenhouse gas reductions in the retail market.

### GreenChoice Sales (kWh) by Calendar Year

2004	344,446,101
2005	434,040,739
2006	580,580,401
2007	577,636,840
2008	723,824,901
2009	764,895,830
2010	754,203,479
2011	698,703,263
2012	744,442,709
2013	863,956,193

## Power and Energy Sales Contracts

Austin Energy has numerous enabling agreements in place with various market participants. The agreements are designed to facilitate energy transactions by providing a standard agreement and may be cancelled by either party upon thirty (30) days' written notice. Any transactions are by mutual agreement; no party is obligated to offer, sell or buy energy under the agreements. Austin Energy is an active participant in the ERCOT wholesale power market. In December 2010, ERCOT commenced operation of a nodal or Locational Market Price (LMP) market. Under this structure, Austin Energy generators are economically dispatched based on their cost against total ERCOT load rather than Austin Energy load. All load is likewise served by the ERCOT centralized dispatch. Bilateral power purchase and sale contracts are unaffected by this change and remain a key feature of the market. See "CERTAIN FACTORS AFFECTING THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – ERCOT Wholesale Market Design".

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# Generation and Use Data – TABLE FOUR

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30									
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Average Customers	kWh	Average Customers	kWh	Average Customers	kWh	Average Customers	kWh	Average Customers	kWh
Net kWh Generated		10,780,499,000		10,275,574,000		10,142,406,000		9,060,948,000		8,271,499,000
kWh Received from ERCOT		2,763,237,000		2,832,001,000		3,433,333,000		4,299,061,000		4,916,439,000
Less: kWh Delivered to ERCOT		(401,123,000)		(390,666,000)		(184,992,000)		(155,105,000)		(160,812,000)
Less: kWh Delivered to Other Utilities		(483,631,000)		(198,682,000)		(30,221,000)		(112,900,000)		(143,496,000)
Total kWh Delivered to Service Area		<u>12,658,982,000</u>		<u>12,518,227,000</u>		<u>13,360,526,000</u>		<u>13,092,004,000</u>		<u>12,883,630,000</u>
Service Area Energy Use:										
Residential	363,217	4,218,600,234	368,700	4,238,690,401	372,329	4,561,857,688	376,614	4,381,193,546	383,257	4,162,387,287
General Service (Less UT & ENW)	<u>43,829</u>	<u>7,477,806,302</u>	<u>44,305</u>	<u>7,362,471,563</u>	<u>44,660</u>	<u>7,766,695,257</u>	<u>44,863</u>	<u>7,957,926,386</u>	<u>46,292</u>	<u>7,683,864,711</u>
	<u>407,046</u>	<u>11,696,406,536</u>	<u>413,005</u>	<u>11,601,161,964</u>	<u>416,989</u>	<u>12,328,552,945</u>	<u>421,477</u>	<u>12,339,119,932</u>	<u>429,549</u>	<u>11,846,251,998</u>
Public Street Lighting	4	47,830,865	4	48,077,910	4	48,327,221	4	46,948,693	6	38,838,425
City Utility Departments (*)	187	214,401,264	177	189,961,003	235	219,180,770	191	198,728,570	345	264,950,503
Other City Departments (*)	<u>688</u>	<u>130,345,139</u>	<u>683</u>	<u>123,407,724</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>113,612,914</u>	<u>697</u>	<u>117,686,130</u>	<u>681</u>	<u>108,493,578</u>
	<u>879</u>	<u>392,577,268</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>361,446,637</u>	<u>875</u>	<u>381,120,905</u>	<u>892</u>	<u>363,363,393</u>	<u>1,032</u>	<u>412,282,506</u>
Total Service Area Sales	407,925	12,088,983,804	413,869	11,962,608,601	417,864	12,709,673,850	422,369	12,702,483,325	430,581	12,258,534,504
Sales to UT & ENW (Nightwatchman)	1	14,156,478	1	13,717,834	1	13,629,431	2	13,662,906	1	12,198,496
Loss and Unaccounted For	<u>      </u>	<u>555,841,718</u>	<u>      </u>	<u>541,900,565</u>	<u>      </u>	<u>637,222,719</u>	<u>      </u>	<u>375,857,769</u>	<u>      </u>	<u>612,897,000</u>
Total kWh Delivered to Service Area	<u>407,926</u>	<u>12,658,982,000</u>	<u>413,870</u>	<u>12,518,227,000</u>	<u>417,865</u>	<u>13,360,526,000</u>	<u>422,371</u>	<u>13,092,004,000</u>	<u>430,582</u>	<u>12,883,630,000</u>
System Peak Demand (kW)		2,602,000		2,628,000		2,714,000		2,702,000		2,592,000

Source: Austin Energy.

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## **Energy Risk Management**

In an effort to mitigate the financial and market risk associated with the purchase of natural gas and energy price volatility, Austin Energy has established an Energy Risk Management Program. This program is authorized by the City Council with an \$800 million limit and is led by the Risk Oversight Committee. Under this program, Austin Energy enters into futures contracts, options, and swaps for the purpose of reducing exposure to natural gas and energy price risk over a five year time horizon. 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.

The City implemented GASB Statement 53, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments, in fiscal year 2010, which addresses the recognition, measurement, and disclosure related to derivative instruments. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 53, the City is required to report the fair value of all derivative instruments on the statement of net assets. In addition, GASB Statement No. 53 requires that all derivatives be categorized into two types – (1) hedging derivative instruments and (2) investment derivative instruments. Hedging derivative instruments significantly reduce an identified financial risk by substantially offsetting changes in cash flows or fair values of an associated hedgeable item. Investment derivative instruments are entered into primarily for income or profit purposes or they are derivative instruments that do not meet the criteria of an effective hedging derivative instrument. Changes in fair value of hedging derivative instruments are deferred on the statement of net assets; and changes in fair value of investment derivative instruments are recognized as gains or losses on the statement of activities.

Premiums paid for options are deferred until the contract is settled. As of September 30, 2013, \$0.7 million 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.

Further explanation and historical information at last fiscal year end can be found in the footnotes to the financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013 (see APPENDIX B – “Annual Financial Report – Note 9a – Energy Risk Management Program”).

## **Power and Energy Purchase Contracts**

The City has signed several long-term energy purchase agreements for conventional, wind, solar and landfill gas (methane) electric generation.

In December 1994, the City signed a 25-year contract with Alternative Power Limited Partnership (“APLP”) to purchase electric energy generated by APLP's 3-megawatt landfill gas plant in Austin. After dissolution of APLP in 2002, the seller of electric energy under the contract is now Sunset Farms Energy LLC, successor to Gas Recovery Systems, LLC, the former general partner of APLP. Another megawatt of capacity was added in 2003, bringing the total capacity to 4 MW.

In March 1995, the City signed a 25-year contract with LCRA to purchase up to 10 MW of electric energy per year from the LCRA Texas Wind Power Project located in the Delaware Mountains east of El Paso. The project went into commercial operation in September 1995.

In December 1999, Austin Energy signed two contracts for the purchase of energy from landfill methane-recovery projects to be developed by Ecogas Inc. and Energy Developments, Inc. (“EDI”). Ecogas Inc. assigned its rights to EDI in October 2000. In October 2002, EDI brought on the first 5.2 MW of landfill methane generation at its Tessman Road facilities located in San Antonio, Texas. Another 2.6 MW of landfill methane generation was added in 2003, bringing the total capacity to 7.8 MW.

In February 2005, Austin Energy began purchasing 91.5 MW of wind power from the Sweetwater Phase II wind project near Sweetwater, Texas under a 12-year contract. In December 2005, Austin Energy increased its purchase to a total of 126.0 MW with additional capacity from Sweetwater Phase III.

In September 2006, Austin Energy signed a 20-year contract with Renewable Energy Systems (“RES”) America Development, Inc. to purchase the output of a 59.8 MW wind energy project located in Floyd County, Texas. On October 10, 2006, RES assigned the contract to Whirlwind Energy, L.L.C. The project began full-scale commercial operation in December 2007.

In August 2007, Austin Energy signed a 15-year contract with RES to purchase the output of a 165.6 MW wind energy project located in Shackelford County, Texas near Abilene. On September 6, 2007, RES assigned the contract to Hackberry Wind, LLC. The project began full-scale commercial operation in December 2008.

In August 2008, Austin Energy signed a 20-year contract with Nacogdoches Power LLC to purchase the output of a 100 MW biomass power plant fueled by wood waste such as forest residue, mill residue, waste pallets and municipal wood waste. The project is located near Nacogdoches, Texas and commenced commercial operation in June 2012.

In August 2009, Austin Energy signed a 25-year contract with Gemini Solar Development Company, LLC, predecessor to the current joint owners, Longsol LLC and Metlife, to purchase the output of a 30 MW solar power plant. The project is located on an Austin Energy site near Webberville just east of Austin and commenced commercial operation in December 2011.

In September 2011, Austin Energy signed a 25-year contract with Los Vientos Windpower IB, LLC, an affiliate of Duke Energy to purchase the output of a 201.6 MW wind energy project located in Willacy County, Texas. Energy purchases from Los Vientos IB commenced in November, 2012, and full scale commercial operation commenced in December 2012. Also in September 2011, Austin Energy signed a 25-year contract with Whitetail Wind Energy, LLC an affiliate of Exelon Corporation, to purchase the output of a 92.34 MW wind energy project located in Webb County, Texas. Energy purchases from Whitetail also began in November, 2012, and full-scale commercial operation commenced on December 21, 2012.

In October 2011, Austin Energy signed a 15-month power purchase agreement (the “PPA”) with Penascal Wind Power LLC and Penascal II Wind Project LLC to purchase the combined output of a 195.6 MW wind energy project located in Kenedy County, Texas. On May 16, 2012, the term of the PPA was extended through December 31, 2015.

In September 2013, Austin Energy entered into two 25-year Power Purchase Agreements with Duke Energy affiliates, Los Vientos Windpower III, LLC and Los Vientos Windpower IV, LLC, to purchase the output of 200 MW wind energy projects from each entity located in Starr County, Texas. Construction on Los Vientos III is expected to be completed and commercial operation commencing in the second quarter of 2015. Los Vientos IV is expected to achieve commercial operation in the third quarter of 2016.

In February 2014, Austin Energy signed an 18-year contract with TX Jumbo Road Wind, LLC, an affiliate of Lincoln Renewable Energy, to purchase the output of a 300 MW wind energy facility located in Castro County, Texas. Commercial operation is expected to begin in the fourth quarter of 2015.

With respect to the contracts described above, Austin Energy is obligated to purchase all of the energy generated by each of the facilities up to the maximum amount as described above; to the extent energy is so generated. Many of the facilities described above do not run at full capacity for 24 hours a day; therefore, Austin Energy may be purchasing energy in amounts less than the maximum amounts that are shown above.

### **Electric Transmission and Distribution System Statistics**

The transmission and distribution plant statistics of Austin Energy as of September 30, 2013 are as follows:

	<u>Number of Substations</u>	<u>Miles of Lines</u>	<u>Kilovolts</u>
Transmission	14	623	345/138/69
Distribution	60	11,429	35/12.5/7.2
Overhead Primary		2,375	
Overhead Secondary		2,986	
Underground Primary		3,006	
Underground Secondary		3,062	

The City and LCRA entered into the Fayette Power Project Transmission Agreement dated March 17, 1977, setting forth the duties, obligations and responsibilities with respect to the transmission of energy from the FPP. The City has also entered into the STP 345 kV Transmission Line Agreement dated as of January 1, 1976 with the participants in STP, setting forth the duties, obligations and responsibilities with respect to transmission facilities associated with STP.

Austin Energy is interconnected with LCRA, CenterPoint Energy (formerly Houston Lighting & Power Co.), CPS Energy and American Electric Power. Austin Energy is a member of ERCOT. As a participant in ERCOT, Austin Energy is able to provide and be provided with a reliable backup supply of generation under normal and emergency conditions. The diversification of fuel sources of the member systems increases the potential for economic interchanges among the respective systems. Sale and purchase transactions generally maximize the use of less expensive fuel sources by all members of the interconnected system.

Historically, electric utilities operating in the State have not had any significant interstate connections, and hence investor owned utilities have not been subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") and its predecessor agencies under the Federal Power Act. Over the past several years, successive efforts have been made to provide interstate connections. These efforts have resulted in protracted judicial and administrative proceedings involving ERCOT members. The settlement of such proceedings permits the ERCOT members to avoid federal regulation as the result of any interstate interconnection with another interstate connected utility.

### **ISO 9001 Registration**

Three major business units of Austin Energy's have earned their ISO 9001 registration. The Electric Service Delivery ("ESD") division responsible for the construction, maintenance and operation of Austin's electric system became the first of any utility in the nation to earn ISO 9001:2000 registration. ISO (International Organization for Standardization) 9000 is a series of international quality standards designed to ensure that all activities related to providing and delivering a product or service are appropriately quality assured. To earn the registration, applicants must develop a Quality Management System that reflects standards of performance for every major process, in this case, related to building, maintaining and repairing the electric system. Auditors from the National Standards Authority of Ireland ("NSAI"), the worldwide entity that certifies ISO quality management program, issued the registration on January 3, 2008. The certification followed a rigorous four-day review in December 2007 of the Electric Service Delivery Quality Management System by NSAI auditors. In June 2012, Austin Energy's Electric Service Delivery Quality Management System was re-registered under ISO 9001:2008 standard. ESD continues to maintain their ISO certification.

In June 2010, Austin Energy's Customer Care unit was also registered as an ISO 9001:2008 organization. The Customer Care unit is responsible for receiving customer requests, responding to customer requests, billing customers, processing customer payments, and managing customer accounts. Customer Care continues their ISO certification.

In January 2013, Austin Energy's Power Supply and Market Operations ("PSMO") received ISO registration for their quality management system. The PSMO quality management system includes over fifty (50) work processes related to operations, maintenance, planning, environmental compliance, plant engineering and market operations. PSMO continues to maintain their ISO certification.

Planning is underway to determine which Austin Energy business unit will be next to pursue this important business management endeavor.

### **Conventional System Improvements**

In September 2013, the 2014-2018 Capital Improvements Spending Plan was approved by the City Council in the amount of \$1,180,917,403. Austin Energy's five-year spending plan provides continued funding for distribution and street lighting additions including line extensions for new service, system modifications for increased load, and relocations or replacements of distribution facilities in the central business district and along major thoroughfares. It also includes funding for transmission, generation and other general additions. Funding for the total Capital Plan is expected to be provided from current revenues and the issuance of commercial paper which from time to time will be refinanced with long-term debt.

## **\$1.2 Billion Five Year Capital Spending Plan**

<u>\$ in Millions</u>	<u>2013-14</u>	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>Total</u>
Distribution	\$ 76	\$ 76	\$ 54	\$ 54	\$ 55	\$ 315
Distribution Substation	12	15	15	16	17	75
Transmission	<u>22</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>106</u>
Electric Service Delivery	110	111	92	91	92	496
Power Production	62	109	180	73	32	456
Customer Service Billing & Metering	6	6	13	11	1	37
Facilities, Technology & Support Services	<u>40</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>192</u>
Total	<u>\$218</u>	<u>\$274</u>	<u>\$332</u>	<u>\$221</u>	<u>\$136</u>	<u>\$1,181</u>

## **Austin Energy Smart Meter Installation Program**

Austin Energy initiated a pilot project in 2001 to evaluate the then new automated meter technology. Austin Energy installed (1-way) automated meter read (“AMR”) meters at apartment buildings throughout Austin, 107,500 of which are still installed. These AMR meters communicate daily meter reads via radio signals. AMR metering is component of the Automated Metering Infrastructure (AMI), which has matured in technology and function over time. In 2008, Austin Energy began the second phase of its smart meter program to exchange the remaining 300,000 electro-mechanical customer meters with second generation-2-way AMR meters. These AMR meters also communicate daily meter reads via radio signals. The 2-Way AMR meter deployment was completed in 2010. Continued improvements in the AMI technology now provide for more robust functionality. Austin Energy is beginning the replacement of its remaining 1-way AMR meters to 2-way meters with the expected final conversion completed by 2018. (Austin Energy currently has approximately 434,000 AMR meters installed: 107,500 1-Way residential meters, 280,500 2-Way residential meters and 46,000 2-Way commercial and industrial meters).

## **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<sub>2</sub> 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<sub>2</sub> 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 STP and the 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. See “CUSTOMER STATISTICS - Power and Energy Purchase Contracts” in this document.

*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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

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

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

## **CERTAIN FACTORS AFFECTING THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY**

### **Rate Regulation**

The City Council has original jurisdiction over Austin Energy's retail electric rates, while the 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 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 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 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<sub>2</sub> GHG New Source Performance Standard for new and existing Power Plants*

The 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 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 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 NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> 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 NO<sub>x</sub>, annual SO<sub>2</sub> and ozone season NO<sub>x</sub> 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. EPA 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 has proposed a cooling-water intake rule that could require use of “best available technology” to mitigate the impact on aquatic life of power plants’ drawing in water to cool generators. USEPA is expected to finalize the regulation in May 2014 (EPA had not released a final rule as of May 15, 2014). Austin Energy is similarly positioned to all other major utilities with once through cooling. The rule could impose significant costs on the Decker Power Plant, and FPP if intake structure retrofits are needed. The rule could affect more than 400 power plants that employ once through cooling and could require significant retrofits to cooling water intake structures. However, Austin Energy will not know what the impact will be to its facilities, if any, until a final rule is released.

### *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 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 fund available to NEIL, a retrospective assessment could occur. The maximum aggregate assessment under current policies for both primary and excess property damage insurance is \$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 2013, Austin Energy estimates that it will continue to collect approximately \$5 million for decommissioning expense. In 2007 dollars, the minimum amount for decommissioning the City's share of STP is \$221 million. See "INVESTMENTS – Legal Investments" in this document.

### **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.

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**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ELECTRIC UTILITY SYSTEM  
AND WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEM OPERATIONS  
OCTOBER 1, 2009 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2013**  
(in thousands rounded)

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30				
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
INCOME					
Revenue	\$1,772,129	\$1,633,140	\$1,707,190	\$1,518,352	\$1,573,459
Operating Expense	<u>(1,137,184)</u>	<u>(1,054,566)</u>	<u>(1,071,056)</u>	<u>(1,026,312)</u>	<u>(1,041,685)</u>
Balance Available for Debt Service	634,945	578,574	636,134	492,040	531,774
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	<u>(249,029)</u>	<u>(241,884)</u>	<u>(224,995)</u>	<u>(209,019)</u>	<u>(196,620)</u>
Earnings Before Interest Expense	385,916	336,690	411,139	283,021	335,154
Interest Incurred on Debt	(164,692)	(177,954)	(181,665)	(174,497)	(181,899)
Other	<u>(1,908)</u>	<u>4,580</u>	<u>(1,741)</u>	<u>(6,378)</u>	<u>(26,632)</u>
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE OPERATING TRANSFERS (a) (b) (c) (d)	<u>\$ 219,316</u>	<u>\$ 163,316</u>	<u>\$ 227,733</u>	<u>\$ 102,146</u>	<u>\$ 126,623</u>
PERCENTAGES					
Revenue	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Operating Expense	<u>(64.17%)</u>	<u>(64.57%)</u>	<u>(62.74%)</u>	<u>(67.59%)</u>	<u>(66.20%)</u>
Balance Available for Debt Service	35.83%	35.43%	37.26%	32.41%	33.80%
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	<u>(14.05%)</u>	<u>(14.81%)</u>	<u>(13.18%)</u>	<u>(13.77%)</u>	<u>(12.50%)</u>
Earnings Before Interest Expense	21.78%	20.62%	24.08%	18.64%	21.30%
Interest Incurred on Debt	(9.29%)	(10.90%)	(10.64%)	(11.49%)	(11.56%)
Other	<u>(0.11%)</u>	<u>0.28%</u>	<u>(0.10%)</u>	<u>(0.42%)</u>	<u>(1.69%)</u>
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE OPERATING TRANSFERS	<u>12.38%</u>	<u>10.00%</u>	<u>13.34%</u>	<u>6.73%</u>	<u>8.05%</u>

(a) Income before transfers to the General Fund and Other Funds for the 12 months ended September 30, 2013, are as follows (in thousands rounded):

Transfer to General Fund	\$139,548
Transfers to Other Funds	\$ 7,399

(b) Excludes Combined Utility Funds' deferred costs recovered in future years of \$29,945 for the 12 months ended September 30, 2013.

(c) There was no extraordinary gain or loss during each respective 12 month period.

(d) Excludes capital contributions of \$47,167 for the 12 months ended September 30, 2013.

Source: City Controller's Office.

**OPERATING STATEMENT**  
**ELECTRIC UTILITY SYSTEM AND WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEM**  
(in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30				
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
<b>REVENUE</b>					
<b>ELECTRIC UTILITY</b>					
Domestic and Rural Residential	\$ 459,211	\$ 414,159	\$ 457,272	\$ 402,597	\$ 402,892
Commercial General	705,009	615,588	641,510	592,125	594,637
City Utility Departments	5	21,356	19,065	15,721	17,316
Public Street Lighting	0	5,653	6,507	6,396	6,343
City General Government Departments	0	10,942	7,400	8,152	8,670
Sales to Other Utilities	6,358	4,057	943	7,584	16,878
Transmission	63,333	63,434	59,066	60,746	57,003
Rent from Electric Property	2,070	2,090	3,206	3,255	2,722
Customers' Forfeited Discounts and Penalties	8,185	1,144	5,031	4,898	5,141
Miscellaneous	<u>44,088</u>	<u>41,449</u>	<u>49,139</u>	<u>46,202</u>	<u>50,684</u>
Total Electric Utility	<u>\$1,288,259</u>	<u>\$1,179,872</u>	<u>\$1,249,139</u>	<u>\$1,147,676</u>	<u>\$1,162,286</u>
<b>WATER UTILITY</b>					
Water Services	\$ 229,300	\$ 211,050	\$ 239,769	\$ 169,055	\$ 193,401
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,644	1,198	3,036	2,002	1,610
Revenue Stability Fee	4,864	16,639	0	0	0
Reserve Fund Surcharge	3,410	0	0	0	0
Reclaimed Revenue	<u>864</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>579</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>469</u>
Total Water Utility	<u>\$ 240,082</u>	<u>\$ 229,454</u>	<u>\$ 243,384</u>	<u>\$ 171,456</u>	<u>\$ 195,480</u>
<b>WASTEWATER UTILITY</b>					
Wastewater Services	\$233,984	\$210,534	\$ 201,422	\$ 185,866	\$ 193,596
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,715	2,719	3,234	3,323	2,813
Reclaimed Revenue	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
Total Wastewater Utility	<u>\$ 236,699</u>	<u>\$ 213,253</u>	<u>\$ 204,664</u>	<u>\$ 189,193</u>	<u>\$ 196,416</u>
Interest	<u>\$ 7,089</u>	<u>\$ 10,561</u>	<u>\$ 10,003</u>	<u>\$ 10,027</u>	<u>\$ 19,277</u>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<u>\$1,772,129</u>	<u>\$1,633,140</u>	<u>\$1,707,190</u>	<u>\$1,518,352</u>	<u>\$1,573,459</u>

Source: City Controller's Office.

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**OPERATING STATEMENT**  
**ELECTRIC UTILITY SYSTEM AND WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEM – (Continued)**  
(in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30				
EXPENSE	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
<b>ELECTRIC UTILITY</b>					
Production	\$ 242,994	\$ 330,066	\$ 378,484	\$ 339,221	\$ 353,059
Joint Facility Production	186,035	189,914	202,217	201,024	187,374
System Control	13,979	17,366	13,663	12,335	12,852
Transmission and Distribution	126,902	116,884	107,035	113,958	105,552
Jobbing and Contract Work	(204)	181	415	(3)	751
Customer Accounting and Collection	12,678	13,454	18,374	14,327	15,189
Customer Services	3,924	20,926	20,163	20,961	22,408
Administrative and General	<u>340,986</u>	<u>186,884</u>	<u>167,173</u>	<u>165,088</u>	<u>172,062</u>
Total Electric Utility	<u>\$ 927,294</u>	<u>\$ 875,675</u>	<u>\$ 907,524</u>	<u>\$ 866,911</u>	<u>\$ 869,247</u>
<b>WATER UTILITY</b>					
Treatment	\$ 37,306	\$ 33,464	\$ 31,538	\$ 29,597	\$ 30,996
Pipeline Operations	23,251	22,317	20,932	19,909	19,080
Engineering Services	5,261	4,926	4,386	4,374	3,648
Water Resources Management	2,216	2,048	1,919	1,958	1,794
Environmental Affairs & Conservation	8,495	6,789	7,766	10,064	10,995
Support Services - Utility	9,843	9,233	8,138	7,817	6,835
One Stop Shop	226	219	167	157	434
Reclaimed Water Services	(20,409)	212	0	0	0
Other Operating Expenses	<u>50,230</u>	<u>20,134</u>	<u>16,265</u>	<u>14,993</u>	<u>22,026</u>
Total Water Utility	<u>\$ 117,419</u>	<u>\$ 99,342</u>	<u>\$ 91,111</u>	<u>\$ 88,869</u>	<u>\$ 95,808</u>
<b>WASTEWATER UTILITY</b>					
Treatment	\$ 38,187	\$ 30,301	\$ 28,502	\$ 28,004	\$ 30,218
Pipeline Operations	13,646	13,798	13,102	14,158	13,807
Engineering Services	5,955	5,715	5,431	5,382	5,567
Water Resources Management	2,248	2,104	1,987	1,843	1,685
Environmental Affairs & Conservation	2,062	1,877	1,967	1,873	1,956
Support Services - Utility	10,554	9,869	8,810	8,684	6,020
One Stop Shop	394	348	329	285	514
Other Operating Expenses	<u>17,425</u>	<u>15,537</u>	<u>12,293</u>	<u>10,303</u>	<u>16,863</u>
Total Wastewater Utility	<u>\$ 92,471</u>	<u>\$ 79,549</u>	<u>\$ 72,421</u>	<u>\$ 70,532</u>	<u>\$ 76,630</u>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSE (1)</b>	<u><b>\$1,137,184</b></u>	<u><b>\$1,054,566</b></u>	<u><b>\$1,071,056</b></u>	<u><b>\$1,026,312</b></u>	<u><b>\$1,041,685</b></u>
<b>NET REVENUE AVAILABLE FOR DEBT SERVICE</b>	<u><b>\$ 634,945</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 578,574</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 636,134</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 492,040</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 531,774</b></u>
Electric Customers	430,582	412,552	418,968	419,353	407,926
Water Customers	217,070	214,971	212,754	210,901	209,994
Wastewater Customers	203,896	202,444	199,818	198,116	196,842

(1) Interest expense, depreciation, amortization, other non-operating items, and OPEB accrual are not included in total expense.

Source: City Controller's Office.



## **DISCUSSION OF OPERATING STATEMENT**

### **Austin Energy Revenues**

Variations in total Austin Energy revenues for the fiscal years (“FY”) ended September 30, 2009 through September 30, 2013 were attributable to changes in cost of fuel for power generation and weather variations. Total fuel costs are passed through to the consumer.

### **Water and Wastewater System Revenues**

Variations in Water and Wastewater System revenues for the period FY09 through FY13 were largely attributable to weather and system rate changes.

### **Austin Energy Expenses**

Changes in Austin Energy expenses for the period FY09 through FY13 were largely attributable to changes in the cost of fuel for power generation and general inflationary increases in other expense categories.

### **Water and Wastewater System Expenses**

Changes in Water and Wastewater System expenses for the period FY09 through FY13 were primarily attributable to inflationary increases in the cost of power and chemicals, along with system growth.

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The Electric Utility System and Water and Wastewater System – TABLE FIVE (000's)

	Fiscal Year Ended September 30				
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
<b>Plant Cost</b>					
Utility Systems					
Electric	\$4,851,811	\$4,723,203	\$4,585,408	\$4,475,178	\$4,302,379
Water	2,415,970	2,209,639	2,046,462	1,893,032	1,757,958
Wastewater	<u>2,255,208</u>	<u>2,205,455</u>	<u>2,111,926</u>	<u>2,012,704</u>	<u>1,932,710</u>
Total Cost	<u>\$9,522,989</u>	<u>\$9,138,297</u>	<u>\$8,743,796</u>	<u>\$8,380,914</u>	<u>\$7,993,047</u>
Allowance for Depreciation:					
Electric	\$2,265,036	\$2,131,588	\$1,995,831	\$1,895,660	\$1,797,981
Water	607,609	564,937	555,727	517,841	483,312
Wastewater	<u>760,206</u>	<u>707,281</u>	<u>654,436</u>	<u>603,524</u>	<u>557,609</u>
Total Depreciation	<u>\$3,632,851</u>	<u>\$3,403,806</u>	<u>\$3,205,994</u>	<u>\$3,017,025</u>	<u>\$2,838,902</u>
Cost after Depreciation	<u>\$5,890,138</u>	<u>\$5,734,491</u>	<u>\$5,537,802</u>	<u>\$5,363,889</u>	<u>\$5,154,145</u>
<b>Equity in Utility Systems</b>					
Utility Systems	\$9,522,989	\$9,138,297	\$8,743,796	\$8,380,914	\$7,993,047
Plus: Inventories, Materials and Supplies (1)	54,181	56,019	54,204	49,376	45,557
Net Construction Assets and Unamortized Bond Issue Cost	<u>117,790</u>	<u>104,298</u>	<u>79,769</u>	<u>57,826</u>	<u>86,610</u>
	<u>\$9,694,960</u>	<u>\$9,298,614</u>	<u>\$8,877,769</u>	<u>\$8,488,116</u>	<u>\$8,125,214</u>
Less:					
Allowance for Depreciation	\$3,632,852	\$3,403,806	\$3,205,994	\$3,017,025	\$2,838,902
Construction Contract Payable	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>\$3,632,852</u>	<u>\$3,403,806</u>	<u>\$3,205,994</u>	<u>\$3,017,025</u>	<u>\$2,838,902</u>
Utility Systems, Net	\$6,062,108	\$5,894,808	\$5,671,775	\$5,471,091	\$5,286,312
Revenue Bonds and Other Debt Outstanding (2)	\$3,917,857	\$3,808,929	\$3,595,807	\$3,366,859	\$3,284,335
Less: Bond Retirement and Reserve Funds	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net Debt	<u>\$3,917,857</u>	<u>\$3,808,929</u>	<u>\$3,595,807</u>	<u>\$3,366,859</u>	<u>\$3,284,335</u>
Equity in Utility Systems	<u>\$2,144,251</u>	<u>\$2,085,879</u>	<u>\$2,075,968</u>	<u>\$2,104,232</u>	<u>\$2,001,977</u>
Percentage of Equity in Utility Systems	35.37%	35.39%	36.60%	38.46%	37.87%

- (1) Does not include fuel oil or coal inventories of approximately \$32.34 million at September 30, 2013. Consists primarily of spare parts inventory at Fayette Plant and South Texas Project.
- (2) Includes Revenue Bonds and Tax and Revenue Bonds of \$3.71 billion (net of discounts, unamortized gains and losses on refundings, and inclusive of premiums); Contract Revenue Bonds of \$0 (net of discounts); Capital Lease Obligations of \$1.2 million; Commercial Paper of \$194 million (net of discounts); General Obligation Bonds of \$4.44 million; and Contractual Obligations of \$8.28 million.

Source: City Controller's Office.

## 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 adverse effect on the City's financial condition or the financial condition of the Electric Utility System or of the Water and Wastewater System.

### 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.

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## 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 in November, 2012, the configuration of the City Council will change to an eleven member council, with the Mayor to be elected at large, and the remaining members to be elected from ten single member districts, at an election to be held in November, 2014. See APPENDIX A – “GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE CITY – General Information”.

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

### Chief Financial Officer – Elaine Hart, CPA

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

### Services Provided by the City

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

### Employees

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

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

### **Annexation Program**

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Full Purpose Acres (1)</u>	<u>Limited Purpose Acres</u>
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 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 taxable assessed value (“TAV”) for these areas exceeds \$119,000,000.

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

The 2010 annual program included full purpose annexation of several developed residential and commercial areas, planned residential areas, and public right-of-way. Together the City’s full and limited purpose annexations included approximately 8,500 residents and 3,624 acres. In accordance with the terms of the amended SPA between the City and the Springwoods Municipal Utility District, this area was annexed for limited and later full purposes. In addition, the City annexed the adjacent Springwoods MAP area. City Council also approved the creation and limited purpose annexation of two new Public Improvement Districts (“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 Strategic Partnership Agreements ("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) contribute 16.2% of payroll, and the City contributes 21.05%. The Police Officers contribute 13.0% and the City contributes 21.63% of payroll.

The contributions to the pension funds are designed to fund current service costs and to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. As of December 31, 2012, the amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability for the City of Austin Employees Retirement System ("COAERS") was 27.0 years and for the Police Officer's Fund was 29.4 years. As of December 31, 2011 the amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability for the Fire Fighters Fund was 20.91 years.

As of December 31, 2012, the actuarial accrued liability for the COAERS was \$2,968,400,000 and the funded ratio was 63.9%. The actuarial accrued liability for the Police Officers' Fund as of December 31, 2012 was \$856,577,000 and the funded ratio was 65.2%. The actuarial accrued liability for the Firefighters' Fund as of December 31, 2011 (the last study) was \$746,143,000 and the funded ratio was 87.3%.

Although the COAERS funding period had been infinite since December 31, 2002, investment losses in 2008 of 25.9% led to a significant decrease in the actuarial funded ratio and a significant increase to the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. In 2005, a Supplemental Funding Plan ("SFP") was approved that increased the City's annual contribution rate

to a maximum of 12%, but even this additional funding was not sufficient to restore the long-term financial health of the COAERS. In FY 2011, City Council approved an amendment to the SFP that increased the City contribution rate to a maximum rate of 18% of pay to be contributed by 2013. The City contributed an additional 6% in FY 2011, an additional 8% in FY 2012 and 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 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 of 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.

## **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 State 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 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;
  - (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 ninety (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 value of securities loaned under the program must not be collateralized at less than 100%, including accrued income, 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; and
- (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

(“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 the type of authorized investments for City funds, the maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment owned by the City, 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) understanding of the suitability of the investment to the financial requirements of the City;
- (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 the 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 March 31, 2014, the City's investable funds were invested in the following categories.

<u>Type of Investment</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
U. S. Treasuries	7.2%
U. S. Agencies	45.3%
Money Market Funds	1.8%
Local Government Investment Pools	45.7%

The dollar weighted average maturity for the combined City investment portfolios is 296 days. The City prices the portfolios weekly utilizing a market pricing service.

## TAX MATTERS

### Opinion

On the date of initial delivery of the Bonds, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Dallas, Texas, Bond Counsel to the City, will render its opinion that, in accordance with statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date thereof ("Existing Law"), (1) interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes will be excludable from the "gross income" of the holders thereof and (2) the Bonds will not be treated as "specified private activity bonds" the interest on which would be included as an alternative minimum tax preference item under section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). Except as stated above, Bond Counsel to the City will express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds. See Appendix E - Form of Bond Counsel's Opinion.

In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel to the City will rely upon (a) the City's federal tax certificate and the verification report prepared by The Arbitrage Group, Inc., and (b) covenants of the City with respect to arbitrage, the application of the proceeds to be received from the issuance and sale of the Bonds and certain other matters. Failure of the City to comply with these representations or covenants could cause the interest on the Bonds to become includable in gross income retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds.

Bond Counsel's opinion represents its legal judgment based upon its review of Existing Law and the reliance on the aforementioned information, representations and covenants. Bond Counsel's opinion is not a guarantee of a result. Existing Law is subject to change by the Congress and to subsequent judicial and administrative interpretation by the courts and the Department of the Treasury. There can be no assurance that Existing Law or the interpretation thereof will not be changed in a manner which would adversely affect the tax treatment of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds.

A ruling was not sought from the Internal Revenue Service by the City with respect to the Bonds or the projects financed or refinanced with the proceeds of the Bonds. Bond Counsel's opinion represents its legal judgment based

upon its review of Existing Law and the representations of the City that it deems relevant to render such opinion and is not a guarantee of a result. No assurances can be given as to whether the Internal Revenue Service will commence an audit of the Bonds, or as to whether the Internal Revenue Service would agree with the opinion of Bond Counsel. If an audit is commenced, under current procedures the Internal Revenue Service is likely to treat the City as the taxpayer and the Bondholders may have no right to participate in such procedure. No additional interest will be paid upon any determination of taxability.

### **Federal Income Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Discount**

The initial public offering price to be paid for one or more maturities of the Bonds may be less than the principal amount thereof or one or more periods for the payment of interest on the Bonds may not be equal to the accrual period or be in excess of one year (the "Original Issue Discount Bonds"). In such event, the difference between (i) the "stated redemption price at maturity" of each Original Issue Discount Bond, and (ii) the initial offering price to the public of such Original Issue Discount Bond would constitute original issue discount. The "stated redemption price at maturity" means the sum of all payments to be made on the Bonds less the amount of all periodic interest payments. Periodic interest payments are payments which are made during equal accrual periods (or during any unequal period if it is the initial or final period) and which are made during accrual periods which do not exceed one year.

Under Existing Law, any owner who has purchased such Original Issue Discount Bond in the initial public offering is entitled to exclude from gross income (as defined in section 61 of the Code) an amount of income with respect to such Original Issue Discount Bond equal to that portion of the amount of such original issue discount allocable to the accrual period. For a discussion of certain collateral federal tax consequences, see discussion set forth below.

In the event of the redemption, sale or other taxable disposition of such Original Issue Discount Bond prior to stated maturity, however, the amount realized by such owner in excess of the basis of such Original Issue Discount Bond in the hands of such owner (adjusted upward by the portion of the original issue discount allocable to the period for which such Original Issue Discount Bond was held by such initial owner) is includable in gross income.

Under Existing Law, the original issue discount on each Original Issue Discount Bond is accrued daily to the stated maturity thereof (in amounts calculated as described below for each six-month period ending on the date before the semiannual anniversary dates of the date of the Bonds and ratably within each such six-month period) and the accrued amount is added to an initial owner's basis for such Original Issue Discount Bond for purposes of determining the amount of gain or loss recognized by such owner upon the redemption, sale or other disposition thereof. The amount to be added to basis for each accrual period is equal to (a) the sum of the issue price and the amount of original issue discount accrued in prior periods multiplied by the yield to stated maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) less (b) the amounts payable as current interest during such accrual period on such Original Issue Discount Bond.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition of Original Issue Discount Bonds which are not purchased in the initial offering at the initial offering price may be determined according to rules which differ from those described above. All owners of Original Issue Discount Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal, state and local income tax purposes of the treatment of interest accrued upon redemption, sale or other disposition of such Original Issue Discount Bonds and with respect to the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition of such Original Issue Discount Bonds.

### **Collateral Federal Income Tax Consequences**

The following discussion is a summary of certain collateral federal income tax consequences resulting from the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds. This discussion is based on Existing Law, which is subject to change or modification, retroactively.

The following discussion is applicable to investors, other than those who are subject to special provisions of the Code, such as financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, life insurance companies, owners of interests in a FASIT, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals allowed an earned income credit, certain S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits, taxpayers qualifying for the health insurance premium assistance credit, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase

tax-exempt obligations.

THE DISCUSSION CONTAINED HEREIN MAY NOT BE EXHAUSTIVE. INVESTORS, INCLUDING THOSE WHO ARE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CODE, SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE TAX TREATMENT WHICH MAY BE ANTICIPATED TO RESULT FROM THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS BEFORE DETERMINING WHETHER TO PURCHASE THE BONDS.

Interest on the Bonds will be includable as an adjustment for “adjusted current earnings” to calculate the alternative minimum tax imposed on corporations by section 55 of the Code.

Interest on the Bonds may be subject to the “branch profits tax” imposed by section 884 of the Code on the effectively-connected earnings and profits of a foreign corporation doing business in the United States.

Under section 6012 of the Code, holders of tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, may be required to disclose interest received or accrued during each taxable year on their returns of federal income taxation.

Section 1276 of the Code provides for ordinary income tax treatment of gain recognized upon the disposition of a tax-exempt obligation, such as the Bonds, if such obligation was acquired at a “market discount” and if the fixed maturity of such obligation is equal to, or exceeds, one year from the date of issue. Such treatment applies to “market discount Bonds” to the extent such gain does not exceed the accrued market discount of such Bonds; although for this purpose, a de minimis amount of market discount is ignored. A “market discount bond” is one which is acquired by the holder at a purchase price which is less than the stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of a bond issued at an original issue discount, the “revised issue price” (i.e., the issue price plus accrued original issue discount). The “accrued market discount” is the amount which bears the same ratio to the market discount as the number of days during which the holder holds the obligation bears to the number of days between the acquisition date and the final maturity date.

#### **Future and Proposed Legislation**

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the Federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds under Federal or state law and could affect the market price or marketability of the Bonds. Any such proposal could limit the value of certain deductions and exclusions, including the exclusion for tax-exempt interest. The likelihood of any such proposal being enacted cannot be predicted. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

#### **State, Local and Foreign Taxes**

Investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax implications of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds under applicable state or local laws. Foreign investors should also consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences unique to investors who are not United States persons.

### **CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION**

In the Twenty-Third Supplement, the City has made the following agreement for the benefit of the Holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The City is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the agreement, the City will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of 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 and in APPENDIX B. The City will update and provide this information within six (6) months after the end of each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending in 2014. The City will provide the updated information to the MSRB through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) information system.

The financial information and operating data to be provided may be set forth in full in one or more documents or may be included by specific reference to any document available to the public on the MSRB's Internet Web site or filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), as permitted by SEC Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"). 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 unaudited financial information by the required time and 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 (10) Business Days after the occurrence of the event, of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds:

- (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (2) non-payment related defaults, if material;
- (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds;
- (7) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds, if material;
- (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
- (9) defeasances;
- (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material;
- (11) rating changes;
- (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the City;
- (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the City or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the City, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and
- (14) appointment of a successor Paying Agent/Registrar or change in the name of the Paying Agent/Registrar, if material.

(Neither the Bonds or the Twenty-Third Supplement make any provision for credit 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 Bond Ordinance.

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 officials or officers of the City in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City. The term "Business Day" means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday, a legal holiday, or a day on which banking institutions are authorized by law or executive order to close in the City or the city where the Designated Payment/Transfer Office of the Paying Agent/Registrar is located.

## **Availability of Information**

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

## **Limitations and Amendments**

The City has agreed to update information and to provide notices of certain 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 or sell Bonds at any future date. The City disclaims any contractual or tort liability for damages resulting in whole or in part from any breach of its continuing disclosure agreement or from any statement made pursuant to its agreement, although holders of Bonds may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the City to comply with its agreement.

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

## **Compliance with Prior Undertakings**

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

## **OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION**

### **Ratings**

The Bonds have received ratings of “Aa” (negative outlook) by Moody’s, “AA” (positive outlook) by S&P and “AA-” (negative outlook) by Fitch. An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from the organization 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 one or all of such rating companies, if in the judgment of one or more companies, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or

withdrawal of such ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

### **Registration and Qualification of Bonds**

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

### **Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas**

Section 1201.041 of the Public Security Procedures Act (Chapter 1201, Texas Government Code) provides that the Bonds are negotiable instruments governed by Chapter 8, Texas Business and Commerce Code, and are legal and authorized investments for insurance companies, fiduciaries, and trustees, and for the sinking funds of municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State. With respect to investment in the Bonds by municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State, the PFIA requires that the Bonds be assigned a rating of not less than “A” or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency. See “OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION – Ratings” herein. In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with capital of one million dollars or more, and savings and loan associations. The Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the State, its agencies, and its political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value. No review by the City has been made of the laws in other states to determine whether the Bonds are legal investments for various institutions in those states.

### **Legal Opinions**

The delivery of the Bonds is subject to the approval of the Attorney General of Texas to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding special obligations of the City in accordance with their terms payable solely from and, together with the outstanding Parity Water/Wastewater Obligations and Outstanding Prior Subordinate Lien Obligations, equally and ratably secured by a parity lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the Water and Wastewater System in the manner provided in the Twenty-Third Supplement and the approving legal opinion of Bond Counsel, to like effect and to the effect that the interest on the Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 103(a) of the Code, subject to the matters described under “TAX MATTERS” herein, including the alternative minimum tax on corporations. The form of Bond Counsel’s opinion is attached hereto as APPENDIX E.

Bond Counsel was not requested to participate, and did not take part, in the preparation of the Official Statement, and such firm has not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained therein, except that, in their capacity as Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information in the Official Statement under the captions “PLAN OF FINANCING”, “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS”, “DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS” (except for the information under the subheading “Bondholders Remedies”), “TAX MATTERS”, “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION” (except for the information under the subheading “Compliance with Prior Undertakings”), “OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION – Registration and Qualification of Bonds”, “OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION – Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas” and “OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION – Legal Opinions”, and in “APPENDIX C”, “APPENDIX D” and “APPENDIX E” to verify that the information relating to the Bonds, the Master Ordinance and the Twenty-Third Supplement contained under such captions and in APPENDIX C and APPENDIX D in all respects accurately and fairly reflect the provisions thereof and, insofar as such information relates to matters of law, is true and accurate. The legal fee to be paid Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is contingent on the delivery of the Bonds occurring. The opinion of Bond Counsel will accompany the global certificates deposited with DTC in connection with the use of the Book-Entry-Only System. Certain legal matters will be passed on for the Underwriters by their counsel, Andrews Kurth LLP. The City recommended such firms to the Underwriters based on a variety of factors, including that certain of such firms have familiarity with the affairs of the City based on prior service as counsel to the City and to underwriters in connection with City debt issues over a period of time, and other matters. The fees of such firms are contingent upon the delivery of the Bonds.



The legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds express the professional judgment of the attorneys rendering the opinions as to the legal issues expressly addressed therein. 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 of the Bonds. PFM's fee for services rendered with respect to the sale of the Bonds is contingent upon the issuance and delivery of the Bonds. PFM, in its capacity as Financial Advisor, has not verified and does not assume any responsibility for the information, covenants and representations contained in any of the bond documentation with respect to the federal income tax status of the Bonds.

### **Independent Auditors**

The financial data as of and for the 12 months ended December 31, 2013 herein has been derived from the unaudited internal records of the City. The City's independent auditors have not reviewed, examined, or performed any procedures with respect to the unaudited financial information, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such information, and assume no responsibility for, and disclaim any association with the unaudited financial information. The unaudited information is preliminary and is subject to change as a result of the audit and may differ from the audited financial statements when they are released.

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

### **Underwriting**

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 \$\_\_\_\_\_. The Bonds to be offered to the public may be offered and sold to certain dealers (including the Underwriters and other dealers depositing Bonds into investment trusts) at prices lower than the public offering prices of such Bonds, and such public offering prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters. The Underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the Bonds if any Bonds are purchased.

The Underwriters have provided the following paragraphs for inclusion in the Official Statement, but 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.

Citigroup Global Markets Inc., an underwriter of the Bonds, has entered into a retail distribution agreement with each of TMC Bonds L.L.C. ("TMC") and UBS Financial Services Inc. ("UBSFS"). Under these distribution agreements, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. may distribute municipal securities to retail investors through the financial advisor network of UBSFS and the electronic primary offering platform of TMC. As part of this arrangement, Citigroup Global

Markets Inc. may compensate TMC (and TMC may compensate its electronic platform member firms) and UBSFS for their selling efforts with respect to the Bonds.

### **Forward-Looking Statements**

The statements contained in this Official Statement and in any other information provided by the City that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the City's expectations, hopes, intentions, or strategies regarding the future. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements included in this Official Statement are based on information available to the City on the date hereof, and the City assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. It is important to note that the City's actual results could differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements included herein are necessarily based on various assumptions and estimates and are inherently subject to various risks and uncertainties, including risks and uncertainties relating to the possible invalidity of the underlying assumptions and estimates and possible changes or developments in social, economic, business, industry, market, legal, and regulatory circumstances and conditions and actions taken or omitted to be taken by third parties, including customers, suppliers, business partners, and competitors, and legislative, judicial, and other governmental authorities and officials.

Assumptions related to the foregoing involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive, and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond the control of the City. Any of such assumptions could be inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this Official Statement will prove to be accurate.

### **Verification of Arithmetical and Mathematical Calculations**

The Arbitrage Group, Inc. (the "Verification Agent"), a firm of independent certified public accountants, upon delivery of the Bonds, will deliver to the City its report indicating that they have examined (a) the mathematical accuracy of computations prepared by PFM relating to the sufficiency of the proceeds of the Bonds and the City contribution deposited to the credit of the Escrow Fund to effect the defeasance of the Refunded Bonds and (b) the mathematical computations of yield used by Bond Counsel to support its opinion that interest on the Bonds will be excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

The report of the Verification Agent will include the statement that the scope of their engagement was limited to verifying the mathematical accuracy of the computations contained in such schedules provided to them and that they have no obligation to update their report because of events occurring, or data or information coming to their attention, subsequent to the date of their report.

### **Miscellaneous Information**

The financial data and other information contained herein have been obtained from the City's records, audited financial statements and other sources which are believed to be reliable. There is no guarantee that any of the assumptions or estimates contained herein will be realized. All of the summaries of the statutes, documents and ordinances contained in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such statutes, documents and ordinances. 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.

The City approved the form and content of this Official Statement, and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto, and authorized its further use in the offering of the Bonds by the Underwriters.

/s/

Mayor

City of Austin, Texas

ATTEST:

/s/

City Clerk

City of Austin, Texas

## **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](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 twenty-five years 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 the #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 its 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's 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 <i>Bloomberg</i> – April 2013	#1 Top 10 Cities to be a Moviemaker <i>MovieMaker</i> – March 2013	#1 Top 15 Aspirational Cities <i>The Daily Beast</i> – July 2013
#1 Best Cities for Job-seekers <i>NerdWallet</i> – January 2014	#1 Hottest U.S. Startup Scene <i>GoodApril.com</i> – July 2013	# 8 Best Run Cities in America <i>24/7 Wall St.</i> - January 2014
#7 World's 20 Most Dynamic Cities <i>City Momentum Index</i> Jones Lang LaSalle - January 2014	#1 Metro Areas with Most Economic Momentum Going Into 2014 <i>Forbes</i> – December 2013	#4 Best Big Cities for Women in the Workforce <i>NerdWallet</i> – May 2013
10 Up and Coming Cities for Entrepreneurs (International) <i>Forbes</i> – September 2013	Holiday Hotspots: Where to go in 2014 (International) <i>The Guardian</i> – January 2014	#1 2013 Small Business Friendliness Survey <i>Thumbtack.com</i> – 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 control is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

## **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

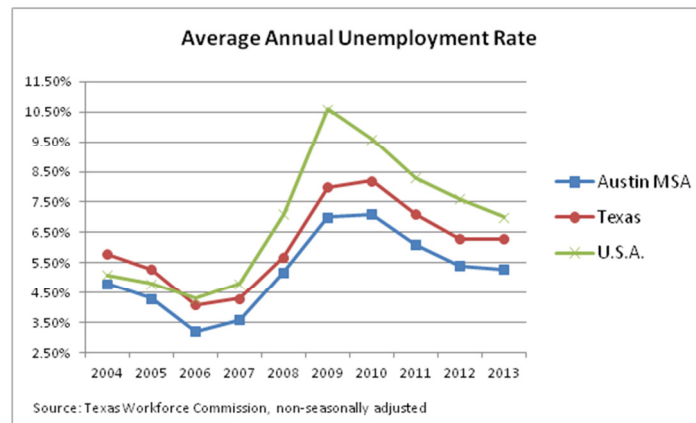
	<u>2009</u>		<u>2010</u>		<u>2011</u>		<u>2012</u>		<u>2013</u>	
<u>Industrial Classification</u>		<u>% of Total</u>		<u>% of Total</u>		<u>% of Total</u>		<u>% of Total</u>		<u>% of Total</u>
Manufacturing	49,500	6.5%	47,300	6.2%	49,500	6.5%	47,300	6.2%	51,200	6.0%
Government	167,900	22.1%	170,500	22.2%	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	<u>42,000</u>	<u>5.5%</u>	<u>39,000</u>	<u>5.1%</u>	<u>42,000</u>	<u>5.5%</u>	<u>39,000</u>	<u>5.1%</u>	<u>46,100</u>	<u>5.4%</u>
Total	<u>759,800</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>766,500</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>759,800</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>766,500</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>852,300</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

(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



	<u>Austin MSA</u>	<u>Texas</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>
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	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	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.

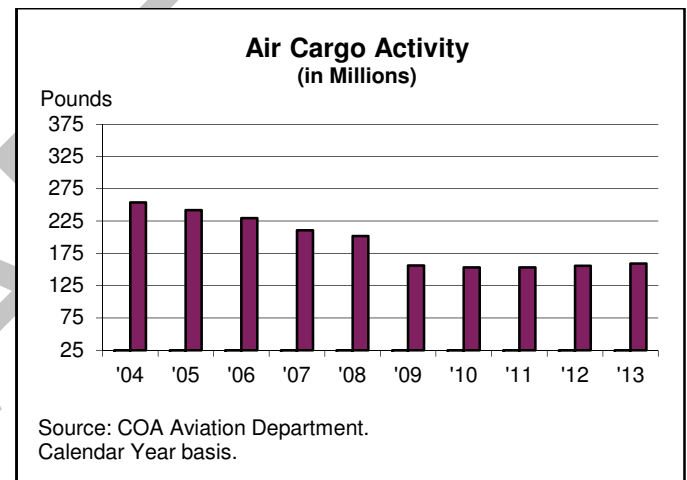
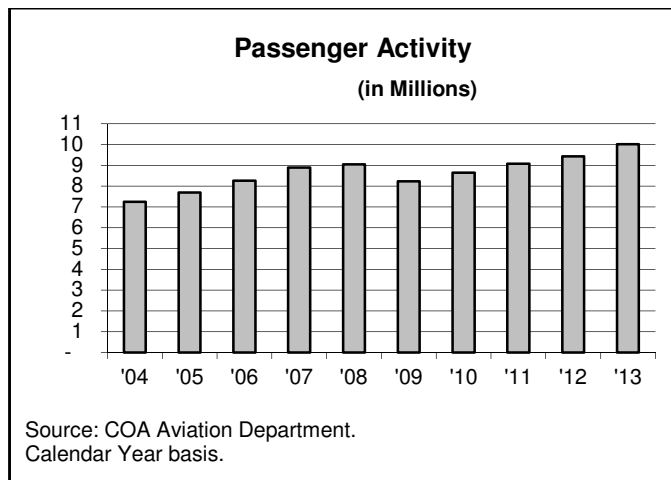
Source: City of Austin, Budget Office.

## Ten Largest Employers (As of September 30, 2013)

<u>Employer</u>	<u>Product or Service</u>	<u>Employees</u>
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



## Austin-Bergstrom International Airport

The City of Austin's Austin-Bergstrom International Airport, 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

<u>Year</u>	<u>City of Austin Population (1)</u>	<u>Area of Incorporation (Square Miles) (1)</u>	<u>Population MSA (2)</u>	<u>Income (MSA) (thousands of dollars) (2)</u>	<u>Median Household Income MSA (3)</u>	<u>Capita Personal Income MSA (2)</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate (MSA) (4)</u>
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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Utility Connections</u>			<u>Building Permits</u>		
	<u>Electric</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Gas</u>	<u>Taxable</u>	<u>Federal, State and Municipal</u>	<u>Total</u>
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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Sales</u>	<u>Total Volume</u>	<u>Average Price</u>
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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Occupancy Rate</u>
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.

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Average Daily Membership</u>	<u>Average Daily Attendance</u>
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 6,000 seat arena seating and 20,000 square feet of banquet/exhibit hall facilities. The Austin Music Hall has a concert seating capacity of 3,000 and 32,000 square feet of exhibit space. The Long Center for the Performing Arts, a \$77 million venue, opened in March 2008. The Center contains two theaters: the 2,300-seat Michael and Susan Dell Hall and the flexible 240-seat Debra and Kevin Rollins Studio Theater. This venue belongs to the City, while a private nonprofit entity operates the building. The Austin City Limits Live at The Moody Theater is a state-of-the-art, 2,700+ person capacity live music venue that also serves as the home of the KLRU-TV produced PBS program Austin City Limits, the longest running music series in American television history. The venue hosts 60-100 concerts a year. Additionally, the University of Texas Darrel K. Royal-Texas Memorial Stadium was recently expanded to a seating capacity of 100,119.

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**APPENDIX B**  
**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**APPENDIX C**

**COPY OF MASTER ORDINANCE**

DRAFT

## APPENDIX D

### SELECTED MODIFIED PROVISIONS FROM ORDINANCES RELATING TO PRIOR FIRST LIEN OBLIGATIONS AND PRIOR SUBORDINATE LIEN OBLIGATIONS

SECTION : Definitions. The following definitions are provided:

City-shall mean the City of Austin, Texas, located in the Counties of Travis and Williamson.

Electric Light and Power System-shall mean all facilities and plants currently owned, operated and maintained by the City, wholly or partially in participation with others, for the generation, transmission, supply and distribution of electrical energy and power, together with all future extensions, improvements, replacements and additions thereto, and all replacements thereof; provided that, notwithstanding the foregoing, and to the extent now or hereafter authorized or permitted by law, the term "Electric Light and Power System" shall not include facilities of any kind (including any electric power generating and transmission facilities) which are declared not to be a part of the Electric Light and Power System and which are acquired or constructed by the City, or in participation with others, with the proceeds from the issuance of "Special Facilities Bonds," which are hereby defined as being special revenue obligations of the City which are not Prior Lien Bonds, Subordinate Lien Bonds or Separate Lien Obligations but which are payable from and secured by other liens on and pledges of any revenues, sources or payments not pledged to the payment of the Prior Lien Bonds, the Subordinate Lien Bonds or Separate Lien Obligations including, but not limited to, special contract revenues or payments received from any other legal entity in connection with such facilities.

Fiscal Year-shall mean the twelve month period used by the City in connection with the operation of the Systems which may be any twelve consecutive month period established by the City.

Government Obligations-shall mean direct obligations of the United States of America, including obligations the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, which may be United States Treasury obligations such as its State and Local Government Series, and which may be in book-entry form.

Gross Revenues-shall mean, with respect to the Electric Light and Power System or the Waterworks and Sewer System, all income, receipts and revenues of every nature derived or received from the operation and ownership (excluding refundable meter deposits, restricted gifts and grants and proceeds derived from the sale or other disposition of all or part of the City's participating interest in the South Texas Project and revenues, sources or payment from facilities acquired or constructed with "Special Facilities Bonds") of the respective system, including earnings and income derived from the investment or deposit of moneys in any special funds or accounts created and established by the City for the payment and security of the Prior Lien Bonds or the Subordinate Lien Bonds or Separate Lien Obligations.

Maintenance and Operating Expenses-shall mean, with respect to the Electric Light and Power System or the Waterworks and Sewer System, all current expenses of operating and maintaining the respective system, including all salaries, labor, materials, repairs and extensions necessary to render efficient service; provided, however, that only such repairs and extensions, as in the judgment of the City Council, reasonably and fairly exercised, are necessary to maintain the operations and render adequate service to the City and the inhabitants thereof, or such as might be necessary to meet some physical accident or condition which would otherwise impair the Prior Lien Bonds or the Subordinate Lien Bonds shall be deducted in determining "Net Revenues." Depreciation shall never be considered as an expense of Maintenance and Operation. Maintenance and Operating Expenses shall include payments under contracts for the purchase of power and energy, water supply or other materials, goods or services for the Systems to the extent authorized by law and the provisions of such contract.

Net Revenues-shall mean, with respect to the Electric Light and Power System or the Waterworks and Sewer System, Gross Revenues of the respective system after deducting the system's Maintenance and Operating Expenses.

Outstanding-shall mean with respect to Bonds, as of the date of determination, all Bonds theretofore issued and delivered under this Ordinance, except:(i) those Bonds canceled by the Paying Agent/Registrar or delivered to the Paying Agent/Registrar for cancellation; (ii) those Bonds for which payment has been duly provided by the City in

accordance with the provisions of Section 27 hereof; and(iii) those Bonds that have been mutilated, destroyed, lost, or stolen and replacement Bonds have been registered and delivered in lieu thereof as provided in Section 30 hereof.

Prior Lien Bonds-shall mean the outstanding revenue bonds of those issues or series identified as follows: (i) "City of Austin, Texas, Combined Utility Systems Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1990B", dated February 1, 1990, (ii) "City of Austin, Texas, Combined Utility Systems Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1992", dated March 1, 1992, (iii) "City of Austin, Texas, Combined Utility Systems Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1992A", dated May 15, 1992, (iv) "City of Austin, Texas, Combined Utility Systems Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1993", dated January 15, 1993, (v) "City of Austin, Texas, Combined Utility Systems Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1993A", dated June 1, 1993, (vi) "City of Austin, Texas, Combined Utility Systems Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1994", dated September 1, 1994, (vii) "City of Austin, Texas, Combined Utility Systems Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1995", dated June 1, 1995, (viii) "City of Austin, Texas, Combined Utility Systems Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1996A," dated August 1, 1996, (ix) "City of Austin, Texas, Combined Utility Systems Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1996B," dated August 1, 1996, (x) "City of Austin, Texas, Combined Utility Systems Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1997," dated August 1, 1997, (xi) "City of Austin, Texas, Combined Utility Systems Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1998," dated July 1, 1996, and (xii) "City of Austin, Texas, Combined Utility Systems Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1998A," dated August 1, 1997.

Subordinate Lien Bonds-shall mean the outstanding revenue bonds of those series designated (i) "City of Austin, Texas, Subordinate Lien Revenue Bonds, Series 1994," dated March 1, 1994, (ii) "City of Austin, Texas, Combined Utility System Subordinate Lien Revenue Bonds, Series 1998," dated August 1, 1998, (iii) "City of Austin, Texas, Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1998," dated October 1, 1998 and (iv) "City of Austin, Texas, Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1998A," dated October 1, 1998.

Required Reserve-shall mean the amount required to be accumulated and maintained in the Reserve Fund under the provisions of Section 15 hereof.

Separate Lien Obligations-shall mean (a) those obligations hereafter (i) issued or incurred by the City payable solely from the Net Revenues of either the Electric Light and Power System or the Net Revenues of the Waterworks and Sewer System, but not both, (ii) incurred pursuant to express charter or statutory authority heretofore or hereafter adopted or enacted and (iii) which by the terms of the ordinance authorizing their issuance or the incurring of the obligation provide for payments to be made by the City for the retirement or payment thereof to be secured solely by a lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the Electric Light and Power System or the Net Revenues of the Waterworks and Sewer System, but not both, of equal dignity with the lien on and pledge of said Net Revenues securing the payment of the Subordinate Lien Bonds and (b) those contractual obligations of the City heretofore incurred payable solely from and secured by a lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the Water and Sewer System and securing the payment of certain outstanding contract revenue bonds more specifically identified in Exhibit B.

South Texas Project-shall mean the City's ownership interest in two nuclear steam electric generating units and related land and facilities, as more particularly defined in the South Texas Project Participation Agreement effective as of December 1, 1973, as amended.

Systems-shall mean collectively the Electric Light and Power System and the Waterworks and Sewer System.

Waterworks and Sewer System-means all properties, facilities and plants currently owned, operated and maintained by the City for the supply, treatment and transmission of treated potable water and the collection, treatment and disposal of water-carried wastes, together with all future extensions, improvements, replacements and additions thereto; provided, however, that notwithstanding the foregoing, and to the extent now or hereafter authorized or permitted by law, the term "Waterworks and Sewer System" shall not include facilities of any kind which are declared not to be a part of the Waterworks and Sewer System and which are acquired or constructed by or on behalf of the City with the proceeds from the issuance of "Special Facilities Bonds," which are hereby defined as being special revenue obligations of the City which are not Prior Lien Bonds, Subordinate Lien Bonds or Separate Lien Obligations but which are payable from and secured by other liens on and pledges of any revenues, sources or payments, not pledged to the payment of Prior Lien Bonds, the Subordinate Lien Bonds or Separate Lien Obligations including, but not limited to, special contract revenues or payments received from any other legal entity in connection with such facilities.

SECTION : Pledge. (a) Electric Light and Power System. Subject only to the prior lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the Electric Light and Power System for the payment and security of the Prior Lien Bonds, the City hereby covenants and agrees that the Net Revenues of the Electric Light and Power System, with the exception of those in excess of the amounts required for the payment and security of the Subordinate Lien Bonds and the Separate Lien Obligations, shall be and are hereby irrevocably pledged, equally and ratably, to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Subordinate Lien Bonds and Additional Subordinate Lien Bonds, if issued, and to satisfy amounts required for the payment of Separate Lien Obligations, if issued or incurred, and the pledge of the Net Revenues of the Electric Light and Power System herein affirmed and made for the payment and security of the Subordinate Lien Bonds and Separate Lien Obligations, if issued, shall constitute a lien on the Net Revenues of the Electric Light and Power System in accordance with the terms and provisions hereof, subject and subordinate only to the lien and pledge securing the payment of the Prior Lien Bonds.

(b) Waterworks and Sewer System. Subject only to the prior lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the Waterworks and Sewer System for the payment and security of the Prior Lien Bonds, the City hereby covenants and agrees that the Net Revenues of the Waterworks and Sewer System, with the exception of those in excess of the amounts required for the payment and security of the Subordinate Lien Bonds and the Separate Lien Obligations, shall be and are hereby irrevocably pledged, equally and ratably, to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Subordinate Lien Bonds and Additional Subordinate Lien Bonds, if issued, and to satisfy amounts required for the payment of Separate Lien Obligations now outstanding and hereafter issued or incurred, and the pledge of the Net Revenues of the Waterworks and Sewer System herein affirmed and made for the payment and security of the Subordinate Lien Bonds and Separate Lien Obligations now outstanding and hereafter issued, shall constitute a lien on the Net Revenues of the Waterworks and Sewer System in accordance with the terms and provisions hereof, subject and subordinate only to the lien and pledge securing the payment of the Prior Lien Bonds.

SECTION : Rates and Charges. For the benefit of the Holders and in addition to all provisions and covenants in the laws of the State of Texas and in this Ordinance, the City hereby expressly stipulates and agrees, while any of the Subordinate Lien Bonds are outstanding, to establish and maintain rates and charges for facilities and services afforded by the Electric Light and Power System and the Waterworks and Sewer System to provide Gross Revenues in each Fiscal Year from each System sufficient:

- (1) To pay the respective Maintenance and Operating Expenses thereof,
- (2) To provide amounts required to establish, maintain or restore, as the case may be, a required balance in any reserve or contingency fund created for the payment and security of Separate Lien Obligations,
- (3) To produce combined Net Revenues of the Systems sufficient to pay the amounts required to be deposited in any reserve or contingency fund created for the payment and security of the Prior Lien Bonds, the Subordinate Lien Bonds, and other obligations or evidences of indebtedness issued or incurred that are payable only from and secured solely by a lien on and pledge of the combined Net Revenues of the Systems, and
- (4) To produce combined Net Revenues of the Systems (after satisfaction of the amounts required to be paid in 2 and 3 above) equal to at least the sum of (i) 1.25 times the annual principal and interest requirements (or other similar payments) for the then outstanding Prior Lien Bonds and Separate Lien Obligations and (ii) 1.10 times the total annual principal and interest requirements (or other similar payments) for the then outstanding Subordinate Lien Bonds and all other indebtedness (except Prior Lien Bonds and Separate Lien Obligations) payable only from and secured solely by lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the Systems, either or both.

SECTION : Electric Light and Power System Fund. The City hereby covenants and agrees that the Gross Revenues of the Electric Light and Power System shall be deposited, as collected, into a separate account maintained with a depository bank of the City and known as the "Electric Light and Power System Fund" (herein called the "Electric Fund") and such revenues of the Electric Light and Power System shall be kept separate and apart from all other funds of the City. All revenues deposited in the Electric Fund shall be pledged and appropriated to the extent required for the following uses and in the order of precedence shown:

FIRST: To the payment of all necessary and reasonable Maintenance and Operating Expenses of the Electric Light and Power System, as defined herein or required by statute to be a first charge on and claim against the Gross Revenues thereof.

SECOND: To the payment of the amounts required to be deposited in the special funds or accounts created for the payment and security of the Prior Lien Bonds.

THIRD: To the payment of the amounts required to be deposited in the Reserve Fund to establish and maintain the Required Reserve in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance or any other ordinance relating to obligations for which the Reserve Fund was created and established to pay.

FOURTH: To the payment of the amounts required to be deposited in the Interest and Redemption Fund created and established for the payment of principal of and interest on the Subordinate Lien Bonds as the same becomes due and payable and the payment of Separate Lien Obligations secured by a lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the Electric Light and Power System.

Any Net Revenues remaining in the Electric Fund after satisfying the foregoing payments, or making adequate and sufficient provision for the payment thereof, may be appropriated and used for any other City purpose now or hereafter permitted by law.

SECTION : Water and Sewer System Fund. The City hereby covenants and agrees that Gross Revenues of the Waterworks and Sewer System shall be deposited, as collected, into a separate account maintained with a depository bank of the City and known as the "Water and Sewer System Fund" (herein called the "Water and Sewer Fund") and such revenues of the Waterworks and Sewer System shall be kept separate and apart from all other funds of the City. All revenues deposited in the Water and Sewer Fund shall be pledged and appropriated to the extent required for the following uses and in the order of precedence shown:

FIRST: To the payment of all necessary and reasonable Maintenance and Operating Expenses of the Waterworks and Sewer System, as defined herein or required by statute to be a first charge on and claim against the Gross Revenues thereof.

SECOND: To the payment of the amounts required to be deposited in any special funds or accounts created for the payment and security of the Prior Lien Bonds.

THIRD: To the payment of the amounts required to be deposited in the Reserve Fund to establish and maintain the Required Reserve in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance or any other ordinance relating to obligations for which the Reserve Fund was created and established to pay.

FOURTH: To the payment of the amounts required to be deposited in the Interest and Redemption Fund created and established for the payment of principal of and interest on the Subordinate Lien Bonds as the same becomes due and payable and the payment of Separate Lien Obligations secured by a lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the Waterworks and Sewer System.

Any Net Revenues remaining in the Water and Sewer Fund after satisfying the foregoing payments, or making adequate and sufficient provision for the payment thereof, may be appropriated and used for any other City purpose now or hereafter permitted by law.

SECTION : Reserve Fund. (a) In connection with the issuance of the Prior Lien Bonds and Subordinate Lien Bonds, the City agrees and covenants to keep and maintain with its depository bank a separate and special fund known as the "Combined Pledge Revenue Bond Common Reserve Fund" (the "Reserve Fund") for the purpose of accumulating and maintaining funds as a reserve for the payment of the Prior Lien Bonds and Subordinate Lien Bonds in an amount (the "Required Reserve") equal to the average annual requirement (calculated on a calendar year basis) for

the payment of principal of and interest (or other similar payments) on all outstanding Prior Lien Bonds and Subordinate Lien Bonds, as determined on (i) the date of the initial deposit of a Financial Commitment (hereinafter defined) to the Reserve Fund or (ii) the date one or more rating agencies announces the rating of the insurance company or association providing the Financial Commitment for the Reserve Fund falls below the minimum requirement noted below, whichever date is the last to occur. All funds deposited in the Reserve Fund (excluding earnings and income derived or received from deposits or investments which, subject to the limitations hereinafter specified, may be withdrawn and transferred from the Reserve Fund) shall be used solely for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Prior Lien Bonds and the Subordinate Lien Bonds on a pro rata basis, when (whether at maturity, upon mandatory redemption prior to maturity or any interest payment date) and to the extent other funds available for such purpose are insufficient, and, in addition, may be used to retire the last of the Prior Lien Bonds or Subordinate Lien Bonds outstanding.

The total amount required to be accumulated and maintained in the Reserve Fund is \$106,790,235.15 (the Required Reserve), which amount is equal to or greater than the average annual requirement (calculated on a calendar year basis) for the payment of principal of and interest (or other similar payments) on all outstanding Prior Lien Bonds and Subordinate Lien Bonds as determined on the date of the initial deposit of a Financial Commitment (hereinafter defined) to the Reserve Fund.

Currently, the Required Reserve is fully funded with Financial Commitments of Financial Security Assurance Inc. in the amounts of \$30,000,000 (the Initial Financial Commitment acquired) and \$76,790,325.15 (an additional Financial Commitment acquired on or about August 31, 2004).

When and so long as the money and investments, or Financial Commitments, are on deposit to the credit of the Reserve Fund in an amount equal to or exceeding the Required Reserve, no deposits need be made to the credit of the Reserve Fund; but when and if the Reserve Fund at any time contains less than the Required Reserve, the City covenants and agrees to cure the deficiency in the Required Reserve within twelve (12) months from the date the Required Reserve deficiency occurred with available Net Revenues in the Electric Fund and the Water and Sewer Fund, and the City hereby covenants and agrees that, subject only to payments required for the payment of principal of and interest on the Prior Lien Bonds and the establishment and maintenance of the special funds (other than the Reserve Fund) created for the payment and security thereof, all Net Revenues remaining in the Electric Fund and the Water and Sewer Fund shall be applied and appropriated and used to establish and maintain the Required Reserve and to cure any deficiency in such amount as required by the terms of this Ordinance and any other ordinance pertaining to obligations the payment of which are secured by the Required Reserve. During such time as the Reserve Fund contains the total Required Reserve, the City may, at its option, withdraw all surplus in the Reserve Fund in excess of the Required Reserve and deposit such surplus in the "Interest and Redemption Fund" created and established for the payment and redemption of the Subordinate Lien Bonds while the same remain outstanding and, at such time as the Subordinate Lien Bonds are no longer outstanding, such surplus may be deposited in the Bond Fund.

Notwithstanding any provision contained herein to the contrary, the Required Reserve may be funded, in whole or in part, by depositing to the credit of the Reserve Fund (i) cash, (ii) investments, and (iii) one or more Financial Commitments. The term Financial Commitments means an irrevocable and unconditional policy of bond insurance or surety bond in full force and effect issued by an insurance company or association duly authorized to do business in the State of New York and the State of Texas and with financial strength meeting the requirements below. Such insurance policy or surety bond shall provide for payment thereunder of moneys when other funds available to the payment of the Prior Lien Bonds or Subordinate Lien Bonds, or both, in the interest and sinking fund maintained for the payment of the Prior Lien Bonds or Subordinate Lien Bonds, or both, is insufficient on a payment date when interest or principal, or both, is due and payable for such obligations.

The financial strength of the insurance company or association providing the Financial Commitment must be rated on the date of the deposit of the Financial Commitment to be credit of the Reserve Fund in the highest rating category by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and Fitch Ratings and, if rated, by A.M. Best. In the event the rating of the financial strength of a provider of a Financial Commitment falls below (i) "Aa2" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., (ii) "AA" by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, (iii) "AA" by Fitch Ratings or (iv) if applicable, "A+" by A.M. Best, the City will be required to replace the Financial Commitment with (a) cash and Authorized Securities or (b) a substitute Financial Commitment issued by an insurance company or association that satisfies the ratings requirements summarized above in this paragraph (but in no event less than the ratings described in clauses (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of this sentence).

Notwithstanding any provision herein to the contrary, the City may at any time substitute one or more Financial Commitments for the cash and securities deposited to the credit of the Reserve Fund, and following the substitution of one or more Financial Commitments for cash and securities held in the Reserve Fund, the cash and securities released from the Reserve Fund, net of costs incurred with respect to the initial substitution of the Financial Commitment, shall be deposited to the credit of one or more special accounts maintained on the books and records of the City and expended only to pay, discharge and defease Prior Lien Bonds and Subordinate Lien Bonds in a manner that reduces the principal amount and Maturity Amount of outstanding Prior Lien Bonds and Subordinate Lien Bonds.

(b) Initial Financial Commitment. As permitted in paragraph (a) above, the City has determined to acquire initially a Financial Commitment for the Reserve Fund with coverage in the maximum amount of \$30,000,000 to fund in part the Required Reserve from Financial Security Assurance Inc., a New York domiciled insurance company (hereinafter referred to as "FSA"). In accordance with FSA's terms for the issuance of a "Municipal Bond Debt Service Reserve Insurance Policy" (the "Reserve Policy"), an Insurance Agreement by and between the City and FSA has been submitted to the City for approval and execution, and such Insurance Agreement, substantially in the form and content of Exhibit A attached hereto, is hereby approved and authorized to be executed by the City Manager and such Insurance Agreement, as executed and delivered by the City Manager, shall be deemed the Insurance Agreement herein approved by the City Council and authorized for execution.

To the extent the City should make a draw under the Reserve Policy, the City acknowledges and agrees the repayment of "Policy Costs," as defined in the Insurance Agreement, shall constitute a payment of an amount required to be deposited in the Reserve Fund to establish and maintain the Required Reserve, and insofar as the priority of uses of the revenues of (i) Electric Light and Power System and (ii) the Waterworks and Sewer System, such Policy Costs shall be entitled to the same priority of payment identified in the Prior Lien Bond Ordinances for payments required to be deposited in the Reserve Fund to establish and maintain the Required Reserve.

SECTION : Interest and Redemption Funds. For purposes of providing funds to pay the principal of and interest on the Prior Lien Bond or the Subordinate Lien Bonds, as the case may be, as the same becomes due and payable (whether at maturity or upon redemption), the City agrees to maintain at a depository bank of the City a separate and special account or fund known as the "City of Austin Interest and Redemption Fund" (the "Interest and Redemption Fund").

The City covenants that there shall be deposited into said Fund prior to each interest and principal payment date for the Prior Lien Bonds and for the Subordinate Lien Bonds from the Net Revenues in the Electric Fund and the Water and Sewer Fund amounts equal to one hundred per centum (100%) of the amount required to fully pay the interest on and principal then due and payable on the Prior Lien Bonds and the Subordinate Lien Bonds, as the case may be, such deposits to pay principal at maturity or redemption, as the case may be, and accrued interest to be made in substantially equal monthly installments on or before the 14<sup>th</sup> day of each month, beginning on or before the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the month. If the Net Revenues in the Electric Fund and the Water and Sewer Fund in any month are then insufficient to make the required payments into the Interest and Redemption Fund, then the amount of any deficiency in the payment shall be added to the amount otherwise required to be paid into the Interest and Redemption Fund in the next month.

The monthly deposits to the Interest and Redemption Fund for the payment of principal and interest on the Prior Lien Bonds and the Subordinate Lien Bonds shall continue to be made as hereinabove provided until such time as (i) the total amounts on deposit in the respective Interest and Redemption Fund and Reserve Funds is equal to the amount required to pay all outstanding indebtedness (principal and interest) for which said Funds were created and established or (ii) the Prior Lien Bonds or Subordinate Lien Bonds, as the case may be, are no longer Outstanding.

Accrued interest and premium, if any, received from the purchasers of the Bonds shall be deposited to the credit of the Interest and Redemption Fund and taken into consideration and reduce the amount of the monthly deposits hereinabove required to be deposited in the Interest and Redemption Fund from the Net Revenues of the Systems.

SECTION : Investment of Certain Funds. (a) Money in any Fund required to be maintained pursuant to this Ordinance may, at the option of the City, be placed in time deposits or certificates of deposit secured by obligations of the type hereinafter described, or be invested, including investments held in book-entry form, in direct obligations of the United States of America, obligations guaranteed or insured by the United States of America, which, in the opinion

of the Attorney General of the United States, are backed by its full faith and credit or represent its general obligations, or invested in indirect obligations of the United States of America, including, but not limited to, evidences of indebtedness issued, insured or guaranteed by such governmental agencies as the Federal Land Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Banks for Cooperatives, Federal Home Loan Banks, Government National Mortgage Association, United States Postal Service, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, Small Business Administration, Federal Housing Association, or Participation Certificates in the Federal Assets Financing Trust; provided that all such deposits and investments shall be made in such a manner that the money required to be expended from any Fund will be available at the proper time or times. Such investments (except State and Local Government Series investments held in book entry form, which shall at all times be valued at cost) shall be valued in terms of current market value within 45 days of the close of each Fiscal Year. All interest and income derived from deposits and investments in the Interest and Redemption Fund immediately shall be credited to, and any losses debited to, the Interest and Redemption Fund. All interest and income derived from deposits in and investments of the Reserve Fund shall, subject to the limitations provided in Section 14 hereof, be credited to and deposited in the Interest and Redemption Fund.

All such investments with respect to the Interest and Redemption Fund and Reserve Fund shall be sold promptly when necessary to prevent any default in connection with the Subordinate Lien Bonds and, with respect to the Reserve Fund, to prevent any default in connection with the Prior Lien Bonds.

(b) Money in all Funds required to be maintained by this Ordinance, to the extent not invested, shall be secured in the manner prescribed by law for securing funds of the City.

SECTION : Obligations of Inferior Lien and Pledge. The City hereby reserves the right to issue obligations payable from and secured by a lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the Systems, either or both, junior and subordinate to the lien and pledge securing the payment of the Subordinate Lien Bonds, as may be authorized by the laws of the State of Texas.

SECTION : Maintenance and Operation-Insurance. The City shall maintain the Systems in good condition and operate each in an efficient manner and at reasonable cost. So long as any Bonds are Outstanding, the City agrees to maintain insurance, for the benefit of the Holders of the Bonds, on the Systems of a kind and in an amount which usually would be carried by municipal corporations engaged in a similar type of business. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed as requiring the City to expend any funds derived from sources other than the operation of the Systems, but nothing herein shall be construed as preventing the City from doing so.

SECTION : Sale, Lease or Disposal of System Property. To the extent and in the manner provided by law, the City can sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of property and facilities constituting part of the System at any time and from time to time, provided such sale or exchange of property or facilities does not impede the operations of the System. In the event the property, facilities or assets of the System sold or exchanged represents more than 5% of the total assets of the System, the City agrees to notify the rating agencies then rating the Prior Lien Bonds, Subordinate Lien Bonds and Separate Lien Obligations and bond insurance companies insuring the Prior Lien Bonds, Subordinate Lien Bonds and Separate Lien Obligations of such sale, exchange or disposal of property and facilities. Prior to the sale or exchange of any assets or properties representing more than 5% of the total assets of the System being completed, a written response shall be obtained from the rating agencies then rating the Prior Lien Bonds, Subordinate Lien Bonds and Separate Lien Obligations to the effect that such sale or exchange of such assets or properties in and of itself will not result in a rating category change of the ratings then assigned on such obligations. Furthermore, the City to the extent and in the manner provided by law may lease, contract, or grant licenses for the operation of, or make arrangements for the use of, or grant easements or other rights to the properties and facilities of the System, provided such lease, contract, license, arrangement, easement or right does not impede or disrupt the operations of the System. The proceeds of any such sale, exchange or disposal of property or facilities shall be deposited to the credit of a special Fund or Account, and funds deposited to the credit of such Fund or Account shall be used either (i) to acquire other property necessary or desirable for the safe or efficient operation of the System, or (ii) to redeem, defease or retire Prior Lien Bonds, Subordinate Lien Bonds or Separate Lien Obligations.

SECTION : Records and Accounts. The City hereby covenants and agrees that so long as any of the Bonds or any interest thereon remains Outstanding, it will keep and maintain separate and complete records and accounts pertaining to the operations of the Waterworks and Sewer System and the Electric Light and Power System in which complete and correct entries shall be made of all transactions relating thereto, as provided by Article 1113,



V.A.T.C.S. The Holders of any Bonds or any duly authorized agent or agents of such Holders shall have the right at all reasonable times to inspect such records, accounts and data relating thereto, and to inspect the respective Systems and all properties comprising same. The City further agrees that following the close of each Fiscal Year, it will cause an audit of such books and accounts to be made by an independent firm of Certified Public Accountants. Each such audit, in addition to whatever other matters may be thought proper by the Accountant, shall particularly include the following:

(a) A detailed statement of the income and expenditures of the Electric Light and Power System and of the Waterworks and Sewer System for such Fiscal Year.

(b) A balance sheet for the Electric Light and Power System and the Waterworks and Sewer System as of the end of such Fiscal Year.

(c) The Accountant's comments regarding the manner in which the City has carried out the requirements of this Ordinance and any other ordinance authorizing the issuance of Prior Lien Bonds or Subordinate Lien Bonds and his recommendations for any changes or improvements in the operations, records and accounts of the respective Systems.

(d) A list of insurance policies in force at the end of the Fiscal Year covering the properties of the respective Systems, setting out as to each policy the amount thereof, the risk covered, the name of the insurer and the policy's expiration date.

Expenses incurred in making an annual audit of the operations of the Systems are to be regarded as Maintenance and Operating Expenses of the respective Systems and paid on a pro rata basis or as otherwise determined by the City from available revenues in the Electric Fund and Water and Sewer Fund, either or both. Copies of each annual audit shall be furnished to the Executive Director of the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas at his office in Austin, Texas, the Texas Water Development Board, Attention: Executive Administrator, State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund and, upon request, to the original purchaser of any series of Subordinate Lien Bonds. The audits herein required shall be made within 120 days following the close of each Fiscal Year insofar as is possible.

SECTION : Deficiencies; Excess Net Revenues. (a) If on any occasion there shall not be sufficient Net Revenues of the Systems to make the required deposits into the Interest and Redemption Fund and the Reserve Fund, then such deficiency shall be cured as soon as possible from the next available Net Revenues of the Systems, or from any other sources available for such purpose.

(b) Subject to making the required deposits to (i) all special funds created for the payment and security of the Prior Lien Bonds (including the Reserve Fund) (ii) all special funds created for the payment and security of the Subordinate Lien Bonds (including the Interest and Redemption Fund) and (iii) all funds or accounts created for the benefit of Separate Lien Obligations, the excess Net Revenues of the Systems, either or both, may be used by the City for any lawful purpose.

SECTION : Final Deposits; Governmental Obligations. (a) All or any of the Prior Lien Bonds or Subordinate Lien Bonds, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be paid, retired and no longer outstanding within the meaning of their respective ordinances when payment of the principal of, and redemption premium, if any, on such obligations, plus interest thereon to the due date thereof (whether such due date be by reason of maturity, upon redemption, or otherwise) either (i) shall have been made or caused to be made in accordance with the terms thereof (including the giving of any required notice of redemption), or (ii) shall have been provided by irrevocably depositing with, or making available to, the Paying Agent/Registrar, in trust and irrevocably set aside exclusively for such payment, (1) money sufficient to make such payment or (2) Government Obligations, certified by an independent public accounting firm of national reputation, to mature as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times as will 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/Registrar with respect to which such deposit is made shall have been paid or the payment thereof provided for the satisfaction of the Paying Agent/Registrar. At such time as an obligation shall be deemed to be paid hereunder, as aforesaid, it shall no longer be secured by or entitled to the benefit of this Ordinance or a lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the Systems, and shall be entitled to payment solely from such money or Government Obligations.

(b) Any moneys so deposited with the Paying Agent/Registrar, or an authorized escrow agent, may at the

direction of the City also be invested in Government Obligations, maturing in the amounts and at the times as hereinbefore set forth, and all income from all Government Obligations not required for the payment of the obligations, the redemption premium, if any, and interest thereon, with respect to which such money has been so deposited, shall be turned over to the City or deposited as directed by the City.

(c) The City covenants that no deposit will be made or accepted under clause (a)(ii) of this Section and no use made of any such deposit which would cause the obligations to be treated as arbitrage bonds within the meaning of Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provisions of the ordinances, all money or Government Obligations set aside and held in trust pursuant to the provisions of this Section for the payment of the obligations, the redemption premium, if any, and interest thereon, shall be applied to and used for the payment of such obligations, the redemption premium, if any, and interest thereon and the income on such money or Government Obligations shall not be considered to be "Gross Revenues" under this Ordinance.

SECTION : Remedy in Event of Default. In addition to all rights and remedies provided by the laws of the State of Texas, the City covenants and agrees particularly that in the event the City (a) defaults in payments to be made to the Interest and Redemption Fund or the Reserve Fund as required by the ordinances authorizing the issuance of the Prior Lien Bonds or the Subordinate Lien Bonds, as the case may be, or (b) defaults in the observance or performance of any other of the covenants, conditions or obligations set forth in such ordinances, the Holders of any of the Prior Lien Bonds or Subordinate Lien Bonds, as the case may be, shall be entitled to a writ of mandamus issued by a court of proper jurisdiction, compelling and requiring the City and its officers to observe and perform any covenant, condition or obligation prescribed in the ordinance authorizing their issuance. No delay or omission to exercise any right or power accruing upon any default shall impair any such right or power, or shall be construed to be a waiver of any such default or acquiescence therein, and every such right and power may be exercised from time to time and as often as may be deemed expedient.

The specific remedy herein provided shall be cumulative of all other existing remedies and the specification of such remedy shall not be deemed to be exclusive.

SECTION : Special Obligations. The Bonds are special obligations of the City payable from the pledged Net Revenues of the Systems and the Holders shall never have the right to demand payment thereof out of funds raised or to be raised by taxation.

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**APPENDIX E**

**FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION**

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## APPENDIX F

### SUMMARY OF REFUNDED BONDS (1)

	<u>Maturity Type</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Par Amount</u>	<u>Call Date</u>	<u>Call Price</u>
Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1998A	TERM 2028	05/15/28	4.250%	\$ 9,725,000	TBD	(2)
Water and Wastewater System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005A	SERIAL	05/15/16	5.000%	\$ 3,485,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/17	5.000%	3,615,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/18	4.300%	3,765,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/19	4.350%	3,910,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/20	4.400%	4,075,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/21	4.450%	4,240,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/22	4.500%	4,415,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/23	5.000%	4,600,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/24	5.000%	4,795,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/25	4.375%	5,000,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/26	5.000%	5,215,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/27	5.000%	5,440,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/28	5.000%	5,680,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/29	5.000%	5,930,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/30	5.000%	6,195,000	05/15/15	(2)
	SERIAL	05/15/31	5.000%	6,470,000	05/15/15	(2)
	Term 2033	05/15/32	4.500%	6,765,000	05/15/15	(2)
	Term 2033	05/15/33	4.500%	7,070,000	05/15/15	(2)
	Term 2035	05/15/34	5.000%	7,390,000	05/15/15	(2)
	Term 2035	05/15/35	5.000%	<u>7,725,000</u>	05/15/15	(2)
				\$ 105,780,000		
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$ 115,505,000</b>		

(1) Preliminary, subject to change.

(2) Refunded Bonds are subject to redemption at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

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