Kentucky 58

Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation

Paintsville, Kentucky

Audited Financial Statements December 31, 2015 and 2014

Alan M. Zumstein Certified Public Accountant 1032 Chetford Drive Lexington, Kentucky 40509

CONTENTS

Independent Auditors' Report	1 - 2
Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheets	3
Statements of Revenue and Comprehensive Income	4
Statements of Changes in Member's Equities	5
Statements of Cash Flows	6
Notes to Financial Statements	7 - 12
Supplementary Information:	
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	13 - 14
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Aspects of Contractual Agreements and Regulatory Requirements for Electric Borrowers	15 - 16

ALAN M. ZUMSTEIN CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative Paintsville, Kentucky

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative, which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related statements of revenue and comprehensive income, changes in equities, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audits. I conducted my audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

I believe the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

To the Board of Directors Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, I have also issued a report dated January 15, 2016, on my consideration of Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative's internal control over financial reporting and my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of my testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Alan Zumstein

Alan M. Zumstein, CPA January 15, 2016

Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation Balance Sheets, December 31, 2015 and 2014

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Assets		
Electric Plant, at original cost:		
In service	\$ 51,786,741	\$ 50,270,003
Under construction	(71,702)	27,826
	51,715,039	50,297,829
Less accumulated depreciation	18,821,124	17,480,498
	32,893,915	32,817,331
Investments in Associated Organizations	14,825,489	13,238,286
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	513,115	1,871,489
Accounts receivable, less allowance for	7 -	
2015 of \$115,065 and 2014 of \$144,299	2,726,685	3,269,240
Other receivables	887,046	513,500
Material and supplies, at average cost	274,598	290,358
Other current assets	47,571	47,724
	4,449,015	5,992,311
Total	\$ 52,168,419	\$ 52,047,928
Members' Equities and Liabilities		
Members' Equities:		
Memberships	\$ 227,660	\$ 231,950
Patronage capital	24,749,152	23,104,904
Other equities	492,628	474,957
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(2,401,385)	(2,549,201)
	23,068,055	21,262,610
Long Term Debt	21,178,927	22,532,034
Accumulated Postretirement Benefits	3,749,502	3,786,152
Current Liabilities:		
Short term borrowings	-	-
Accounts payable	2,052,808	2,225,323
Current portion of long term debt	1,175,000	1,160,000
Consumer deposits	640,413	677,958
Accrued expenses	283,788	379,419
	4,152,009	4,482,700
Consumer Advances	19,926	24,432
Total	\$ 52,168,419	\$ 52,047,928

Statements of Revenue and Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Operating Revenues		
Sale of electricity	\$ 24,229,996	\$ 26,671,209
Other electric revenue	779,757	792,171
	25,009,753	27,463,380
Operating Expenses:		
Cost of power	17,190,536	19,111,224
Distribution - operations	1,081,338	969,813
Distribution - maintenance	1,563,328	1,640,038
Consumer accounts	871,842	873,672
Customer services	50,027	92,823
Sales	2,471	7,239
Administrative and general	1,324,858	1,281,386
Depreciation, excluding \$134,522 in 2015 and		
\$151,057 in 2014 charged to clearing account	2,245,342	2,173,975
Taxes, other than income	34,619	36,552
Other deductions	13,941	17,002
	24,378,302	26,203,724
Operating margins before interest charges	631,451	1,259,656
Interest Charges:		
Long-term debt	705,710	749,189
Other	52,202	54,474
	757,912	803,663
Operating margins after interest charges	(126,461)	455,993
Nonoperating Margins		
Interest income	174,792	177,255
Others	19,521	24,447
Others	194,313	201,702
	194,515	201,702
Patronage Capital Credits	1,642,737	1,480,210
Net Margins	1,710,589	2,137,905
Comprehensive income:		
Accumulated postretirement benefits	147,816	147,816
Net Comprehensive Income	\$ 1,858,405	\$ 2,285,721

Statement of Changes in Members' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015

	Memberships	Assigned	Assignable	Patronage Cap Prior <u>Defitis</u>	ital <u>Retirements</u>	Total	Other <u>Equity</u>	Accumulated Other Comprehensive <u>Income</u>	Total Members' <u>Equity</u>
Balance - Beginning of year	\$ 231,635	\$ 21,831,266	\$ 2,295,208	\$ (565,732)	\$ (2,528,989)	\$ 21,031,753	\$457,358	\$ (2,697,017)	\$ 19,023,729
Allocate margins Comprehensive income:		2,212,505	(2,295,208)	82,703		-			-
Net margins Postretirement benefit obli	igation		2,137,905			2,137,905			2,137,905
Amortization Adjustments								147,816	147,816
Total comprehensive in									2,285,721
Net change in memberships Refunds to estates Other equities	315				(64,754)	(64,754)	17,599		315 (64,754) 17,599
Balance-December 31, 2014	231,950	24,043,771	2,137,905	(483,029)	(2,593,743)	23,104,904	474,957	(2,549,201)	21,262,610
Allocate margins Comprehensive income:		1,936,204	(2,137,905)	201,701		-			-
Net margins Postretirement benefit obli	igation		1,710,589			1,710,589			1,710,589
Amortization Adjustments								147,816	147,816
Total comprehensive in	come								1,858,405
Net change in memberships Refunds to estates Other equities	(4,290)				(66,341)	(66,341)	17,671		(4,290) (66,341) 17,671
Balance-December 31, 2015	\$ 227,660	\$ 25,979,975	\$ 1,710,589	\$ (281,328)	\$ (2,660,084)	\$ 24,749,152	\$492,628	\$ (2,401,385)	\$ 23,068,055

Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

-		<u>2015</u>		<u>2014</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Net margins (deficit)	\$	1,710,589	\$	2,137,905
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provi	ided			
by operating activities:				
Depreciation:				
Charged to expense		2,245,342		2,173,975
Charged to clearing accounts		134,522		151,057
Patronage capital credits assigned		(1,642,737)		(1,480,210)
Accumulated postretirement benefits		111,166		109,470
Change in assets and liabilities:				
Receivables		169,009		133,300
Material and supplies		15,760		25,742
Other assets		153		7,171
Payables		(172,515)		(295,132)
Consumer deposits and advances		(42,051)		(5,610)
Accrued expenses		(95,631)		54,715
		2,433,607		3,012,383
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Plant additions		(2,172,038)		(1,984,139)
Plant removal costs		(344,882)		(340,977)
Salvage recovered from retired plant		60,472		100,342
Receipts from other investments, net		55,534		65,766
		(2,400,914)		(2,159,008)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:				
Net increase in memberships		(4,290)		315
Refund of patronage capital to members		(66,341)		(64,754)
Increase in other equities		17,671		17,599
Short term borrowings		-		-
Payments on long term debt		(1,188,122)		(1,156,084)
Advances of long term debt		-		-
Advance payments		(149,985)		(172,084)
		(1,391,067)		(1,375,008)
Net increase in cash		(1,358,374)		(521,633)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of ye	ar _	1,871,489		2,393,122
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	513,115	\$	1,871,489
Supplemental cash flows information:	ф.	707 (00	¢	754 221
Interest paid on long-term debt	\$	707,698	\$	754,321

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative ("Big Sandy") maintains its records in accordance with the policies prescribed or permitted by the Kentucky Public Service Commission ("PSC") and the United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service ("RUS"), which conform in all material respects with generally accepted accounting principles. The more significant of these policies are as follows:

Electric Plant Electric plant is stated at original cost, which is the cost when first dedicated to public service. Such amount includes applicable supervisory and overhead cost including any construction period interest and taxes. There was no interest required to be capitalized during the year.

The cost of maintenance and repairs, including renewals of minor items of property, is charged to operating expense. The cost of replacement of depreciable property units, as distinguished from minor items, is charged to electric plant. The units of property replaced or retired, including cost of removal, net of any salvage value, is charged to accumulated depreciation. Electric plant consists of:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Distribution plant	\$45,673,125	\$44,489,613
General plant	6,113,616	5,780,390
Total	\$51,786,741	\$50,270,003

Depreciation Provision has been made for depreciation on the basis of the estimated lives of assets, using the straight-line method. Depreciation rates range from 2.2% to 6.67%, with a composite rate of 4.7% for distribution plant. General plant rates range from 2.5% to 17%.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Big Sandy considers all short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Big Sandy maintains its cash balances, which may exceed the federally insured limit, with several financial institutions. These financial institutions have strong credit ratings and management believes that credit risk related to the accounts is minimal.

Revenue Big Sandy records revenue as billed to its consumers based on monthly meter-readings through the end of the month. All consumers are required to pay a refundable deposit, however, it may be waived under certain circumstances. Big Sandy's sales are concentrated in a six county area of southeastern Kentucky. There were no consumers whose individual account balance exceeded 10% of outstanding accounts receivable at December 31, 2015 or 2014. Consumers must pay their bill within 20 days of billing, then are subject to disconnect after another 10 days. Accounts are written off when they are deemed to be uncollectible. The allowance for uncollectible accounts is based on the aging of receivables.

Big Sandy is required to collect, on behalf of the State of Kentucky, sales taxes based on 6 percent of gross sales from non-residential consumers, a 3 percent school tax from certain counties on most gross sales, and franchise fees in certain cities. Big Sandy's policy is to exclude sales tax from revenue when collected and expenses when paid and instead, record collection and payment of sales taxes through a liability account.

Cost of Power Big Sandy is one of sixteen members of East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. ("East Kentucky"). Under a wholesale power agreement, Big Sandy is committed to purchase its electric power and energy requirements from East Kentucky until 2051. The rates charged by East Kentucky are subject to approval of the PSC. The cost of purchased power is recorded monthly during the period in which the energy is consumed, based upon billings from East Kentucky.

Advertising Big Sandy expenses advertising costs as incurred.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements.

Fair Value Measurements The Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic of the FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal, or most advantageous, market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Fair Values Measurements Topic establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. This hierarchy requires entities to maximize the use of observable inputs when possible. The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities

Level 2: Quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active or financial instruments for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measure and unobservable.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The carrying amounts of Big Sandy's cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, investments, inventories, other assets, trade accounts payable, accrued expenses and liabilities, and other liabilities approximate fair value due to their short maturity. Investments in associated organizations are not considered a financial instrument because they represent nontransferable interests in associated organizations. Other assets and liabilities are not considered financial instruments because they represent activities specifically related to Big Sandy. Long term debt cannot be traded in the market, and is specifically for electric cooperatives and, therefore, a value other than its outstanding principal cannot be determined.

Big Sandy may, and also does, invest idle funds in local banks and in National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation ("CFC") commercial paper. The inputs used to measure idle funds are Level 1 measurements, as these funds are exchange traded funds in an active market.

Risk Management Big Sandy is exposed to various forms of losses of assets associated with, but not limited to, fire, personal liability, theft, vehicular accidents, errors and omissions, fiduciary responsibility, workers compensation, etc. Each of these areas is covered through the purchase of commercial insurance.

Comprehensive Income Comprehensive income includes both net margin and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income represents the change in funded status of the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation.

Contingencies Big Sandy is involved in litigation arising in the normal course of business. While the results of such litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, management, based upon advice of counsel, believes that the final outcome will not have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Income Tax Status Big Sandy is exempt from federal and state income taxes under provisions of Section 501(c)(12). Accordingly, the financial statements for Big Sandy include no provision for income taxes. Big Sandy's accounting policy provides that a tax expense/benefit from an uncertain tax position may be recognized when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits. Management believes Big Sandy has no uncertain tax positions resulting in an accrual of tax expense or benefit. Big Sandy recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in operating expenses. Big Sandy did not recognize any interest or penalties during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. Big Sandy's income tax return is subject to possible examination by taxing authorities until the expiration of related statues of limitations on the return, which is generally three years.

Subsequent Events Management has evaluated subsequent events through January 15, 2016, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no significant subsequent events to report.

Note 2. Investments in Associated Organizations

Big Sandy records patronage capital assigned by associated organizations in the year in which such assignments are received. The Capital Term Certificates ("CTCs") of CFC are recorded at cost. The CTCs were purchased from CFC as a condition of obtaining long-term financing. The CTCs bear interest at 3% and 5% and are scheduled to mature at varying times from 2020 to 2080.

Investments in associated organizations consist of:

	<u>2015</u>	2014
East Kentucky, patronage capital	\$13,707,417	\$12,134,387
CFC, CTC's	479,095	504,327
CFC, patronage capital	199,494	195,042
Other associated organizations	439,483	404,530
Total	\$14,825,489	\$13,238,286

Note 3. Patronage Capital

Under provisions of the long-term debt agreement, return to patrons of capital contributed by them is limited to amounts which would not allow the total equities and margins to be less than 30% of total assets, except that distributions may be made to estates of deceased patrons. The debt agreement provides, however, that should such distributions to estates not exceed 25% of the net margins for the next preceding year, Big Sandy may distribute the difference between 25% and the payments made to such estates. The equity at December 31, 2015 was 39% of total assets. Prior years' deficits will be offset with future years' non operating margins.

Note 4. Long Term Debt

All assets, except vehicles, are pledged as collateral on the long term debt to RUS, Federal Financing Bank ("FFB"), CFC, and National Bank for Cooperatives ("CoBank") under a joint mortgage agreement.

The long term debt is due in quarterly and monthly installments of varying amounts through 2039. The 3.35% to 6.46% notes due CFC are available for repricing every 7 years to either a variable or fixed rate. RUS assess 12.5 basis points to administer the FFB loans. Big Sandy has loan funds available from FFB in the amount of \$7,397,000. These funds will be used for future plant additions.

Note 4. Long Term Debt, continued

First mortgage notes consist of:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
RUS, 0.11% to 4.93%	\$8,264,518	\$8,517,781
Advance payments at 5%	(3,012,250)	(3,012,250)
	5,252,268	5,505,531
FFB, 0.2% and 4.472%	14,662,638	15,183,819
CoBank, 3.26%	1,021,915	1,199,539
CFC:		
3.35% to 6.40% notes	382,839	424,123
Refinance RUS loans 5.10% to 5.70%	1,034,267	1,379,022
	1,417,106	1,803,145
	22,353,927	23,692,034
Less current portion	1,175,000	1,160,000
Long term portion	\$21,178,927	\$22,532,034

As of December 31, 2015, the annual principal portion of long term debt outstanding for the next five years are as follows: 2016 - \$1,175,000; 2017 - \$1,185,000; 2018 - \$1,200,000; 2019 - \$865,000; 2020 - \$880,000.

Note 5. Short Term Borrowings

At December 31, 2015, Big Sandy had short term lines of credit of \$2,500,000 available from CFC and \$2,000,000 from CoBank. Big Sandy has repaid all advances during the audit period.

Note 6. Pension Plan

All eligible non-union employees of Big Sandy participate in the NRECA Retirement and Security Plan ("R&S Plan"), a defined benefit pension plan qualified under section 401 and tax exempt under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. It is considered a multiemployer plan under the accounting standards. The Plan sponsor's identification number is 53-0116145 and the Plan Number is 333. A unique characteristic of a multiemployer plan compared to a single employer plan is that all plan assets are available to pay benefits of any plan participant. Separate asset accounts are not maintained for participating employers. This means that assets contributed by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.

Big Sandy's contributions to the R&S Plan in 2015 and 2014 represent less than 5 percent of the total contributions made to the plan by all participating employers. Big Sandy made contributions to the plan of \$235,673 in 2015 and \$230,571 in 2014. There have been no significant changes that affect the comparability of 2015 and 2014.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 6. Pension Plans, continued

In the R&S Plan, a "zone status" determination is not required, and therefore not determined, under the Pension Protection Act ("PPA") of 2006. In addition, the accumulated benefit obligations and plan assets are not determined or allocated separately by individual employer. In total, the R&S Plan was over 80 percent funded at January 1, 2015 and 2014 based on the PPA funding target and PPA actuarial value of assets on those dates. Because the provisions of the PPA do not apply to the R&S Plan, funding improvement plans and surcharges are not applicable. Future contribution requirements are determined each year as part of the actuarial valuation of the plan and may change as a result of plan experience.

All eligible union employees participate in the American Funds Retirement Planning Center's 401(k) Savings Plan. This plan was converted from NRECA effective January 1, 2010. Big Sandy contributes 6% of base wages to the plan. The Corporation contributions to the plan totaled \$95,202 in 2015 and \$94,915 in 2014.

Note 7. Postretirement Benefits

Big Sandy sponsors a defined benefit plan that provides medical insurance coverage to retirees and their dependents. Participating retirees and dependents do not contribute to the projected cost of coverage. For measurement purposes, an annual rate of increase of 8% in 2015, then decreasing by 0.5% per year until 5% per year, in the per capita cost of covered health care benefit was assumed. The discount rate used in determining the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was 5.50%.

The funded status of the plan is as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Projected benefit obligation	(\$3,749,502)	(\$3,786,152)
Plan assets at fair value		
Funded status	(\$3,749,502)	(\$3,786,152)

The components of net periodic postretirement benefit costs are as follows:

	2015	<u>2014</u>
Benefit obligation - beginning of period	\$3,786,152	\$3,824,498
Net periodic benefit cost:		
Service cost	29,978	28,237
Interest cost	90,266	92,007
Net period cost	120,244	120,244
Adjust comprehensive income	-	-
Benefit payments to participants	(156,894)	(158,590)
Benefit obligation - end of period	\$3,749,502	\$3,786,152

Projected retiree benefit payments for the next five years are expected to be as follows: 2016 - \$153,000; 2017 - \$145,000; 2018 - \$147,000; 2019 - \$149,000; 2020 - \$141,000.

Note 8. Related Party Transactions

Several of the Directors of Big Sandy and its President & General Manager are on the Boards of Directors of various associated organizations. The Cooperative purchased a used vehicle from the President & General Manager for \$2,500 during 2015.

Note 9. Commitments

Big Sandy has various other agreements outstanding with local contractors. Under these agreements, the contractors will perform certain construction and maintenance work at specified hourly rates or unit cost, or on an as needed basis. The duration of these contracts are one to three years.

Note 10. Environmental Contingency

Big Sandy from time to time is required to work with and handle PCBs, herbicides, automotive fluids, lubricants, and other hazardous materials in the normal course of business. As a result, there is the possibility that environmental conditions may arise which would require Big Sandy to incur cleanup costs. The likelihood of such an event, or the amount of such costs, if any, cannot be determined at this time. However, management does not believe such costs, if any, would materially affect Big Sandy's financial position or its future cash flows.

Note 11. Labor Force

Approximately 40% of Big Sandy's labor force is subject to a collective bargaining agreement. A two (2) year agreement was negotiated and approved for the period starting January 1, 2016 between Big Sandy and the International Brotherhood of Electric Workers ("IBEW").

Note 12. Contingencies

Big Sandy, on occasion, is involved in litigation arising in the normal course of business. While the results of such litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, management, based upon advice of counsel, believes that the final outcome will not have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.

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ALAN M. ZUMSTEIN CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

To the Board of Directors Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative

I have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative, which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related statements of revenue and comprehensive income, members' equities and cash flows for the years then ended, and related notes to the financial statements, and have issued my report thereon dated January 15, 2016.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements, I considered Big Sandy's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Big Sandy's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Big Sandy's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

My consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during my audit I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that I consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

To the Board of Directors Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Big Sandy's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I performed test of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of my audit, and accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of my testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the organization's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the organization's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Alan Zumstein

Alan M. Zumstein, CPA January 15, 2016

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Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Aspects of Contractual Agreements and Regulatory Requirements for Electric Borrowers

Board of Directors Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative

Independent Auditor's Report

I have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative ("the Cooperative"), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2015, and the related statements of revenue and comprehensive income, patronage capital, and changes in cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued my report thereon dated January 15, 2016. In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued my report dated January 15, 2016, on my consideration of the Cooperative's internal control over financial reporting and on my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. No reports other than the reports referred to above and my schedule of findings and recommendations related to my audit have been furnished to management.

In connection with my audit, nothing came to my attention that caused me to believe that the Cooperative failed to comply with the terms, covenants, provisions, or conditions of their loan, grant, and security instruments as set forth in 7 CFR Part 1773, *Policy on Audits of Rural Utilities Service Borrowers*, §1773.33 and clarified in the RUS policy memorandum dated February 7, 2013, insofar as they relate to accounting matters as enumerated below. However, my audit was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of noncompliance. Accordingly, had I performed additional procedures, other matters may have come to my attention regarding the Cooperative's noncompliance with the above-referenced terms, covenants, provisions, or conditions of the contractual agreements and regulatory requirements, insofar as they relate to accounting matters. In connection with my audit, I noted no matters regarding the Cooperative's accounting and records to indicate that the Cooperative did not:

- Maintain adequate and effective accounting procedures;
- Utilize adequate and fair methods for accumulating and recording labor, material, and overhead costs, and the distribution of these costs to construction, retirement, and maintenance or other expense accounts;
- Reconcile continuing property records to the controlling general ledger plant accounts;
- Clear construction accounts and accrue depreciation on completed construction;

Board of Directors Big Sandy Rural Electric Cooperative

- Record and properly price the retirement of plant;
- Seek approval of the sale, lease, or transfer of capital assets and disposition of proceeds for the sale or lease of plant, material, or scrap;
- Maintain adequate control over material and supplies;
- Prepare accurate and timely Financial and Operating Reports;
- Obtain written RUS approval to enter into any contract for the management, operation, or maintenance of the borrower's system if the contract covers all or substantially all of the electric system;
- Disclose material related party transactions in the financial statements, in accordance with requirements for related parties in generally accepted accounting principles;
- Record depreciation in accordance with RUS requirements ("See RUS Bulletin 183-1, Depreciation Rates and Procedures");
- Comply with the requirements for the detailed schedule of deferred debits and deferred credits; and
- Comply with the requirements for the detailed schedule of investments, of which there were none.

The deferred credits are as follows:

Consumer advances for construction \$19,926

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the board of directors, management, RUS, and supplemental lenders and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distributions is not limited.

Alan Zumstein

Alan M. Zumstein, CPA January 15, 2016