ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012 AND 2011

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT
OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY
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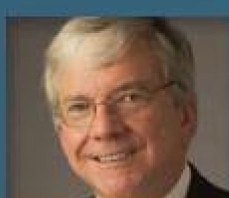
EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Allen Bradley
Executive Vice President and
Chief Operating Officer

Decosta Jenkins
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Teresa Broyles-Aplin
Vice President of Finance and
Administration and
Chief Financial Officer

BOARD MEMBERS



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Electric Power Board of the Metropolitan
Government of Nashville and Davidson County
Nashville, Tennessee

We have audited the accompanying statements of net assets of the Electric Power Board of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County (the "Electric Power Board"), a component unit of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, as of June 30, 2012 and 2011 and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets and of cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Electric Power Board's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our 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 we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Electric Power Board's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to previously present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Electric Power Board as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows thereof for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 31, 2012 on our consideration of the Electric Power Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our 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 our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3-11 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Electric Power Board's financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations* is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Electric Power Board's basic 2012 financial statements. The schedule of executive management and Board members as listed in the table of contents and the supplementary information on pages 38-52 is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic 2012 financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic 2012 financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

October 31, 2012

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As financial management of the Electric Power Board of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County (the "Board"), we offer readers of these financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Board for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 as compared to fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively. In conducting the operations of the electrical distribution system, the Board does business as Nashville Electric Service ("NES"). NES is a component unit of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee. This discussion and analysis is designed to assist the reader in focusing on the significant financial issues and activities and to identify any significant changes in financial position. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the financial statements taken as a whole.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to NES' financial statements, which are comprised of the basic financial statements and the notes to the financial statements. Since NES is comprised of a single enterprise fund, no fund-level financial statements are shown.

Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of NES' finances in a manner similar to that of a private-sector business.

The statements of net assets present information on all of NES' assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of NES is improving or deteriorating. Net assets increase when revenues exceed expenses. Increases to assets without a corresponding increase to liabilities results in increased net assets, which indicates an improved financial position.

The statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets present information showing how NES' net assets changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event occurs, regardless of timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., earned but unused vacation leave).

The statements of cash flows present changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from operating, financing, and investing activities. These statements present cash receipts and cash disbursements information, without consideration as to the timing for the earnings event, when an obligation arises, or depreciation of capital assets.

Summary of Changes in Net Assets

Assets exceeded liabilities by $575.9 million at June 30, 2012, and $530.7 million at June 30, 2011. This represents an increase of $45.2 million in 2012 and $28.9 million in 2011.

The largest portion of the Board's net assets reflects its investment in capital assets less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Board uses these capital assets to provide service and consequently, these assets are not available to liquidate liabilities or for other spending.

An additional portion of the Board's net assets represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. These restrictions include bond proceeds to be used for construction projects and reserve funds required by bond covenants.

STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS ($000 omitted)

	June 30,		
	2012	**2011**	**2010**
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS	$ 367,057	$ 329,741	$ 265,956
INVESTMENT OF RESTRICTED FUNDS	128,354	55,261	91,337
UTILITY PLANT, NET	865,013	842,384	819,335
ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAMS' NOTES RECEIVABLE	1,548	884	227
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	3,100	2,566	2,831
TOTAL ASSETS	1,365,072	1,230,836	1,179,686
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES	208,789	198,213	168,554
CURRENT LIABILITIES PAYABLE FROM RESTRICTED ASSETS	26,852	22,113	18,350
LONG-TERM DEBT, LESS CURRENT PORTION	548,445	467,103	487,142
OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payable to TVA – energy conservation programs	1,493	785	227
Other	3,622	11,926	3,604
	5,115	12,711	3,831
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES			
TOTAL LIABILITIES	789,201	700,140	677,877
NET ASSETS			
Invested in utility plant, net of related debt	364,249	358,152	355,501
Restricted	55,435	52,536	52,177
Unrestricted	156,187	120,008	94,131
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 575,871	$ 530,696	$ 501,809

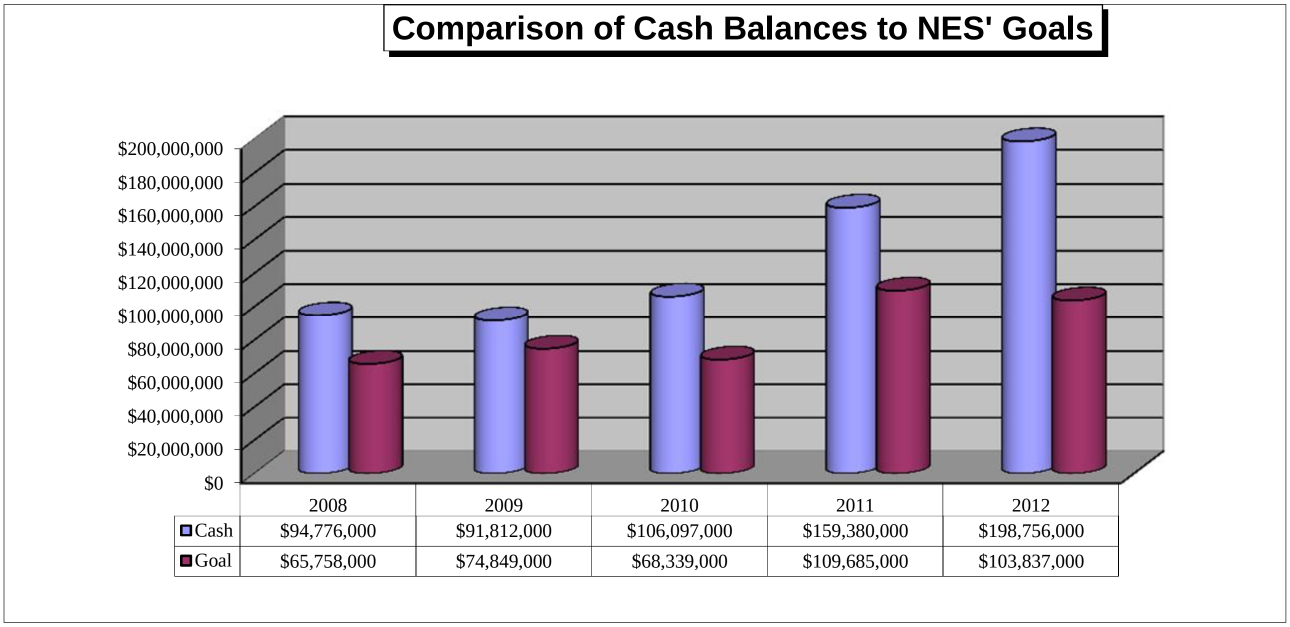
Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Board has sufficient debt capacity and a strong financial position. Therefore, the tax-exempt bond market is expected to be a future source of liquidity to supplement the cash flow from operations. On November 4, 2011, the Board closed on the sale of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, Electric System Revenue Bonds, 2011 Series A and B. The purpose of the 2011 Series A Bonds was to reimburse NES for a portion of the 2011 capital expenditures and to fund approximately 50 percent of NES' projected $210.0 million Capital Budget for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2012, through June 30, 2014. The remainder will be funded with operating revenues. The par amount of the 2011 Series A Bonds, $100.9 million, plus original issue premium, less underwriter discount, cost of issuance, and a deposit to the debt service reserve fund netted proceeds in the amount of $110.6 million of which $105.0 million was deposited into the Special Construction Fund, $5.4 million in the Debt Service Reserve Fund and $246 thousand into the General Fund. During fiscal year 2012, NES drew down $35.0 million from these funds for capital expenditures. The remaining proceeds will be drawn down quarterly over the next two years. The 2011 Series B Bonds were being offered to refund $101.5 million aggregate principal amount of the 2001 Series A Bonds maturing on May 15, 2012 through 2026, and to refund $51.1 million aggregate principal amount of 2004 Series A Bonds maturing on May 15, 2018 through 2024.

In addition to operating cash flow and proceeds from tax-exempt bonds, the Board has a $25 million line-of-credit, which is renewed each year. The credit facility is not a source of liquidity for ongoing operations. It is available as an additional funding source in the event of a natural catastrophe.

The Board's financing cost may be impacted by short-term and long-term debt ratings assigned by independent rating agencies. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the Board's revenue bonds were rated at AA+ by both Standard & Poor's and Fitch. In issuing bond ratings, agencies typically evaluate financial operations, rate-setting practices, and debt ratios. Higher ratings aid in securing favorable borrowing rates, which results in lower interest costs.

Debt ratings are based, in significant part, on the Board's performance as measured by certain credit measures. In order to maintain its strong credit ratings, the Board has adopted certain financial goals. Such goals provide a signal to the Board as to the adequacy of rates for funding ongoing cash flows from operations. One such goal is a cash goal of 10 percent of in-lieu-of-tax payments, purchased power, and operating and maintenance expenses. That goal was met every month of the fiscal year 2012. That percentage was 19.1 percent as of June 30, 2012, and 14.5 percent as of June 30, 2011. The Board also has a goal of maintaining a debt coverage ratio of at least 2 to 1. The Board's debt coverage ratio for the 12 months ended June 30, 2012, was 3.9 to 1. The Board continues to exceed its goals. The outlook on all debt ratings is stable as of June 30, 2012.



Operations

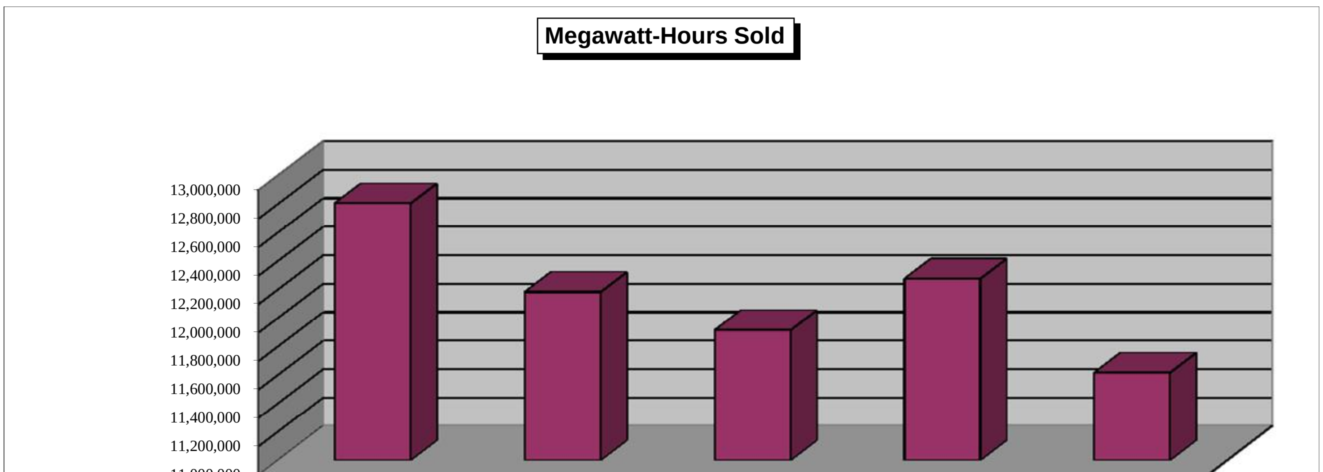
Summary Revenue & Expense Data
($000 omitted)

	Year Ended June 30, 2012	2011	Net Asset Effect	Year Ended June 30, 2010	Net Asset Effect
Operating Revenues	$1,154,512	$1,199,609	$ (45,097)	$1,063,155	$ 136,454
Purchased Power	868,453	927,065	58,612	816,152	(110,913)
Margin	286,059	272,544	13,515	247,003	25,541
Operating Expenses	141,289	142,189	900	133,314	(8,875)
Depreciation and Tax Equivalents	77,904	75,115	(2,789)	72,840	(2,275)
Interest Income	399	513	(114)	1,328	(815)
Interest Expense	24,100	24,451	351	26,362	1,911
Extraordinary Gain (Loss)	2,010	(2,415)	4,425	(2,110)	(305)
Increase in Net Assets	$ 45,175	$ 28,887	$ 16,288	$ 13,705	$ 15,182

2012 and 2011 Results of Operations

On April 1, 2011, the Tennessee Valley Authority ("TVA") implemented a new wholesale Time of Use rate structure. With the new structure, retail customers are billed under a seasonal rate structure. Retail and Wholesale billing units are misaligned due to timing of meter readings, which will impact retail revenue and wholesale power costs.

Operating Revenues. Operating revenues decreased by $45.1 million, or 3.8 percent, when compared to 2011. Total electric sales were $1.15 billion for the period versus $1.20 billion last year. The average realized rate on electric sales was $.0976 per kilowatt-hour in 2012 compared to $.0961 per kilowatt-hour in 2011. The increase in the average realized rate in 2012 is the result of the 2.20% rate increase passed-through from TVA in October 2011. Megawatt-hours sold in 2012 decreased by 5.4 percent when compared to 2011. Weather plays an important part in determining revenue for any year. The impact of weather is reflected in the comparison of degree-days from one period to the next. Degree-days represent the difference between the weather's average daily temperatures minus 65 degrees. Temperatures above 65 degrees are considered cooling degree-days; temperatures below 65 degrees are considered heating degree-days. Total cooling degree-days were 1,999 in 2012 compared to 2,069 in 2011. Total heating degree-days were 2,812 in 2012 compared to 3,665 in 2011. Total heating and cooling degree-days were 4,811 in 2012 compared to 5,734 in 2011 or a decrease of approximately 16.1 percent. Total average number of active year-to-date customers increased by 0.3 percent when compared to 2011. Revenue in Excess of Net Bills, (Late Charge) decreased by $0.5 million, and Rentals and Electric Property (primarily pole attachments) decreased by $0.2 million.



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Megawatt-Hours Sold	12,806,000	12,184,000	11,916,000	12,277,000	11,617,000

Non-operating Revenues. Interest income was $0.4 million in 2012 compared to $0.5 million in 2011. The average rate of return on the General Fund was 0.2 percent in 2012 and 2011. The average monthly balance of the General Fund was $148.3 million in 2012 compared to $126.3 million in 2011, an increase of 17.4 percent. Interest income was less than the previous year due to the maturity of a $22.0 million investment in June 2011 that carried an interest rate of 4.25%. The interest rate on the same funds in fiscal year 2012 was 0.23%.

Purchased Power and Operating Expenses. The Board purchases all of its power from TVA under an all-requirements contract that had an initial term of 20 years. Beginning on December 19, 1989, and on each subsequent anniversary thereafter, the contract is automatically extended for an additional one-year period. The contract is subject to earlier termination by either party on not less than 10 years' prior written notice. Purchased power was $868.5 million for the period compared to $927.1 million in 2011. The average realized rate on purchased power was $.072 per kilowatt-hour in 2012 compared to $.070 per kilowatt-hour in 2011. This decrease is due to the pass-through of the Fuel Cost Adjustment ("FCA") and the rate structure change in April 2011. In addition, TVA adjusted purchased power by $20.6 million in March 2012 due to an over-billing at the Old Hickory hydro substation. Megawatt-hours purchased were 12.1 million in 2012 compared to 13.2 million in 2011.

Distribution expenses for the period were $49.2 million compared to $55.7 million last year. This is a decrease of $6.5 million or 11.7 percent. The change is primarily attributable to a decrease in storms, $7.6 million; operation and maintenance miscellaneous expense, $2.4 million; operation and maintenance of overhead lines, $1.9 million; and emergency service, $0.9 million, offset by increases in tree-trimming, $4.3 million; operation and maintenance supervision and engineering, $0.6 million; operation and maintenance of street light and signal system, $0.5 million; operation and maintenance of meters, $0.5 million; operation and maintenance of station equipment, $0.2 million; operation and maintenance mapping, $0.1 million; and private lights, $0.1 million.

Customer Accounts expense and Customer Service and Information expenses combined were $25.1 million for the period compared to $23.7 million last year or an increase of $1.4 million or 5.9 percent. This is primarily the result of an increase in customer orders and service expenses, $0.5 million; customer records and collection, $0.4 million; data processing, $0.2 million; customer assistance costs, $0.2 million; supervision, $0.1 million; and meter reading, $0.1 million.

Administrative and General (A&G) expenses were $67.0 million for the period compared to $62.8 million last year. This was an increase of $4.2 million or 6.7 percent. The increase is primarily the result of increases in employee and retirement benefits, $4.0 million; employees welfare, $0.7 million; maintenance of general plant, $0.4 million; data processing, $0.4 million; miscellaneous expense, $0.3 million; property insurance, $0.3 million, offset by decreases in injuries and damages, $1.2 million; office supplies and expenses, $0.4 million; and administrative and general salaries, $0.3 million.

Depreciation and Tax Equivalents were $49.3 million and $28.6 million compared to $47.5 million and $27.6 million for 2012 and 2011, respectively. The increase in depreciation was the result of increased investment in the utility plant. Tax equivalents consist primarily of payments in–lieu-of taxes to the Metropolitan Government and the surrounding counties. Such payments are calculated based on a prescribed formula that takes into consideration utility plant value and the average of the Board's last three years' operating margin. The increase in payments in-lieu-of taxes was the result of increases in tax rates coupled with increased investment in the utility plant.

Extraordinary Gain (Loss). In 2011, NES experienced an extraordinary loss due to extensive flooding that impacted the Nashville area in May of 2010. An event is deemed extraordinary if it is both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. The extraordinary loss recognized in 2011 was $2.4 million. It was made up of $1.9 million in expenditures and a reduction to the prior year receivable of $0.5 million. NES received insurance recoveries in the current fiscal year in the amount of $2.0 million that resulted in an extraordinary gain from impairment loss on capital assets and other expenditures.

2011 and 2010 Results of Operations

Operating Revenues. Operating revenues increased by $136.4 million, or 12.8 percent, when compared to 2010. Total electric sales were $1.2 billion in 2011 versus $1.0 billion in 2010. The average realized rate on electric sales was $.0961 per kilowatt-hour in 2011 compared to $.0877 per kilowatt-hour in 2010. The increase in average realized rates in 2011 is the impact of TVA rate adjustments for fuel costs and the rate structure change. Megawatt-hours sold in 2011 increased by 3.0 percent when compared to 2010. In October 2009, TVA increased wholesale rates by 9.0 percent, which increased retail rates by 7.2 percent. The wholesale rate increase and monthly FCA were implemented as a pass-through to our retail customers. Since the increase in wholesale rates and fluctuations in the wholesale FCA were matched by corresponding adjustments in retail rates, there was no significant impact on NES net income. In addition, NES increased retail rates in October 2009 by 3.0 percent which had a direct impact on NES net income. Weather plays an important part in determining revenue for any year. The impact of weather is reflected in the comparison of degree-days from one period to the next. Degree-days represent the difference between the weather's average daily temperatures minus 65 degrees. Temperatures above 65 degrees are considered cooling degree-days; temperatures below 65 degrees are considered heating degree-days. Total cooling degree-days were 2,069 in 2011 compared to 1,730 in 2010. Total heating degree-days were 3,665 in 2011 compared to 3,942 in 2010. Total heating and cooling degree-days were 5,734 in 2011 compared to 5,672 in 2010 or an increase of approximately 1.1 percent. Total average number of active year-to-date customers increased by 0.2 percent when compared to 2010. Revenue in Excess of Net Bills, (Late Charge) increased by $1.0 million, and Rentals and Electric Property (primarily pole attachments) increased $0.7 million.

Non-operating Revenues. Interest income was $0.5 million in 2011 compared to $1.3 million in 2010. The average rate of return on the General Fund was 0.2 percent in 2011 compared to 0.2 percent in 2010. The average monthly balance of the General Fund was $126.3 million in 2011 compared to $102.8 million in 2010, an increase of 22.9 percent. Interest income was less in 2011 due to the additional draw down of funds from the Construction Fund that were provided by the June 2008 bond issuance.

Purchased Power and Operating Expenses. The Board purchases all of its power from TVA under an all-requirements contract that had an initial term of 20 years. Beginning on December 19, 1989, and on each subsequent anniversary thereafter, the contract is automatically extended for an additional one-year period. The contract is subject to earlier termination by either party on not less than 10 years' prior written notice. Purchased power was $927.1 million in 2011 compared to $816.2 million in 2010. The average realized rate on purchased power was $.070 per kilowatt-hour in 2011 compared to $.065 per kilowatt-hour in 2010. This increase is due to the pass-through of the FCA and the rate structure change in April 2011. Megawatt-hours purchased were 13.2 million in 2011 compared to 12.5 million in 2010.

Distribution expenses for the period were $55.7 million compared to $43.6 million in 2010. This is an increase of $12.1 million or 27.8 percent. The change is primarily attributable to increases in miscellaneous expenses, $5.8 million; operation and maintenance of overhead lines, $2.4 million; storms, $2.1 million; supervision and engineering, $1.5 million; operation and maintenance of street lights, $0.9 million; and operation and maintenance of underground lines, $0.6 million, offset by a decrease in tree-trimming, $1.5 million.

Customer Accounts expense and Customer Service and Information expenses combined were $22.4 million in 2011 compared to $20.2 million in 2010 or an increase of $2.2 million or 10.9 percent. This was primarily the result of an increase in the uncollectible accounts accrual of $1.5 million; customer orders and service expenses of $0.7 million; data processing of $0.3 million, offset by a decrease in customer records and collection of $0.2 million.

Administrative and General (A&G) expenses were $62.8 million in 2011 compared to $68.3 million in 2010. This was a decrease of $5.5 million or 8.0 percent. The decrease is primarily the result of a decrease in employee health insurance, $4.2 million; employee pensions, $1.0 million; outside services employed, $0.6 million; and injuries and damages, $0.4 million, offset by an increase in data processing, $0.5 million; and administrative and general salaries, $0.1 million.

Depreciation and Tax Equivalents were $47.5 million and $27.6 million compared to $46.0 million and $26.8 million for 2011 and 2010, respectively. The increase in depreciation was the result of increased investment in the utility plant. Tax equivalents consist primarily of payments in–lieu-of taxes to the Metropolitan Government and the surrounding counties. Such payments are calculated based on a prescribed formula that takes into consideration utility plant value and the average of the Board's last three years' operating margin. The increase in payments in-lieu-of taxes was the result of increases in tax rates coupled with increased investment in the utility plant.

Extraordinary Loss. NES experienced an extraordinary loss due to extensive flooding that impacted the Nashville area in May of 2010. The extraordinary loss recognized in 2011 was $2.4 million. It was made up of $1.9 million in expenditures and a reduction to the prior year receivable of $0.5 million. The extraordinary loss recognized in 2010 of $2.1 million was made up of $1.0 million in expenditures in excess of the estimated $5.3 million receivable from Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") and a $1.1 million impairment loss on capital assets.

The following table shows the composition of the operating expenses of the Board by major classification of expense for the last three years:

Major Classifications of Expense ($000 omitted)

Description	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2011	Increase (Decrease)	Fiscal 2010	Increase (Decrease)
Labor	$ 56,244	$ 58,338	(3.6%)	$ 48,547	20.2%
Benefits	42,786	39,143	9.3%	46,761	(16.3%)
Tree-trimming	10,652	8,873	20.0%	8,393	5.7%
Outside Services	8,123	8,290	(2.0%)	8,579	3.4%
Materials	1,528	1,722	(11.3%)	3,240	(46.9%)
Transportation	4,184	4,412	(5.2%)	4,324	2.0%
Accrual for Uncollectible Accounts	5,180	5,234	(1.0%)	3,750	39.6%
Postage	1,317	1,323	(0.5%)	1,539	(14.0%)
Security/Police	1,168	1,186	(1.5%)	1,128	5.1%
Rentals	917	992	(7.6%)	738	(34.4%)
Professional Fees	1,162	1,132	2.7%	1,708	(33.7%)
Insurance Premiums	1,025	664	54.4%	688	3.5%
Other	7,003	10,880	(35.6%)	3,879	180.5%
	$141,289	$142,189	(0.6%)	$133,274	6.7%

The Board's total operating expenses decreased 0.6 percent from June 30, 2011 to June 30, 2012. Labor for fiscal year 2012 totaled $56.2 million, which represents a decrease from fiscal year 2011 due to less overtime from fewer storms offset by increases due to cost of living and merit adjustments, step increases, and changes in allocation between O&M and Capital. Benefits increased due to increases in Other Post-Employment Benefits, $4.3 million; and Vision, $0.2 million; offset by a decrease in Medical, $0.5 million. Tree-trimming increased due to additional circuit miles trimmed. Outside services decreased due to cost savings on various services. Materials were less in 2012 due to a FEMA reimbursement for the April 2011 storm damage. Transportation costs are less than in 2012 due to decreased storm restoration. Insurance Premiums increased due to implementation of property insurance program and an increase in Director and Officers coverage. The Other category contains a wide array of smaller accounts. In fiscal year 2012, decreases occurred in work order transfers, $3.7 million; clearing accounts (payroll, transportation, overhead, etc.), $3.1 million; injuries and damages, $0.9 million; transportation, $0.2 million, offset by increases in contract meter readings, $0.6 million; and insurance premiums, $0.4 million.

The Board's total operating expenses increased 6.7 percent from June 30, 2010, to June 30, 2011. Labor for fiscal year 2011 totaled $58.3 million, which represents an increase from fiscal year 2010 due to cost-of-living adjustment, step increases and changes in allocation between O&M and Capital. This allocation change was a result of an assessment of labor in fiscal year 2010. The labor expense for fiscal 2010 was offset by $4.8 million of Federal Disaster assistance. Benefits decreased due to actuarial valuation results for Retirement and Survivors and Other Post-Employment Benefits. This was offset by an increase in Medical expenses. Tree-trimming increased because a full year of the four-year trim cycle was experienced. The Outside Services decreased due to additional contracts resulting from the May 2010 flood. Material costs were less than in 2010 due to salvageable material, related to the referenced flood, placed back into inventory. Transportation costs were more in 2011 due to increased storm restoration. The Accrual for Uncollectible Accounts increased due to escalated write-offs. Professional Fees decreased due to fewer litigation fees needed. The Other category contains a wide array of smaller accounts.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

The Board's transmission and distribution facilities serve more than 700 square miles and include the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee. The Board also serves portions of the adjacent counties of Cheatham, Rutherford, Robertson, Sumner, Wilson, and Williamson. Such facilities require significant annual capital and maintenance expenditures. The Board's target is to have the capital expenditures funded equally from cash flow from operations and proceeds from tax-exempt bonds. The Board's investment in utility plant at June 30, 2012, was $865.0 million compared to $842.4 million at June 30, 2011. Major projects during fiscal year 2012 included the Smart Grid Project, $11.7 million; completion of the 6th Avenue transmission tunnel and initial cable installation, $8.0 million; substation and feeder breaker replacements at Hermitage substation, $0.6 million; substation and feeder breaker replacements at Finn Street substation, $0.5 million; substation and feeder breaker replacements at Edgehill substation, $0.5 million; transformer installation at Brick Church and 10th Avenue substation, $0.3 million; and transformer installations at East substation, $0.1 million.

The Board has outstanding bonds payable of $569.8 million at June 30, 2012, compared to $482.1 million at June 30, 2011. This increase is due to the issuance of 2011 Series Revenue Bonds. More details about the Board's capital assets and debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Respectfully submitted,

Teresa Broyles-Aplin

Teresa Broyles-Aplin
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS ($000 OMITTED)
JUNE 30, 2012 AND 2011

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 198,756	$ 159,380
Customer and other accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of $2,608 and $1,170 respectively	144,702	148,276
Accrued interest receivable	407	11
Materials and supplies	21,041	19,884
Other current assets	2,151	2,190
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	367,057	329,741
INVESTMENT OF RESTRICTED FUNDS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	26,212	51,524
Other investments	102,142	3,737
TOTAL INVESTMENT OF RESTRICTED FUNDS	128,354	55,261
UTILITY PLANT:		
Electric plant, at cost	1,417,145	1,366,207
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(552,132)	(523,823)
TOTAL UTILITY PLANT, NET	865,013	842,384
ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAMS' NOTES RECEIVABLE	1,548	884
UNAMORTIZED BOND ISSUANCE COSTS	2,812	2,258
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	288	308
TOTAL ASSETS	1,365,072	1,230,836

See notes to financial statements.

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT
OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS ($000 OMITTED)
JUNE 30, 2012 AND 2011 (continued)

	2012	2011
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable for purchased power	163,828	155,802
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses	31,873	29,463
Customer deposits	13,088	12,948
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	208,789	198,213
CURRENT LIABILITIES PAYABLE FROM RESTRICTED ASSETS:		
Construction contracts payable	2,360	4,349
Accrued interest payable	3,125	2,726
Current portion of long-term debt	21,367	15,038
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES PAYABLE FROM RESTRICTED ASSETS	26,852	22,113
LONG-TERM DEBT, LESS CURRENT PORTION	548,445	467,103
OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Payable to TVA—energy conservation programs	1,493	785
Other	3,622	11,926
TOTAL OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	5,115	12,711
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	789,201	700,140
NET ASSETS		
Invested in utility plant, net of related debt	364,249	358,152
Restricted	55,435	52,536
Unrestricted	156,187	120,008
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 575,871	$ 530,696

See notes to financial statements.

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ($000 OMITTED) YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012 AND 2011

	2012	2011
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Residential	$ 470,306	$ 507,787
Commercial and industrial	648,961	656,448
Street and highway lighting	16,165	16,066
Other	19,080	19,308
Total operating revenues	1,154,512	1,199,609
PURCHASED POWER	868,453	927,065
MARGIN	286,059	272,544
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Distribution	49,199	55,674
Customer accounts	23,570	22,446
Customer service and information	1,520	1,282
Administrative and general	67,000	62,787
Tax equivalents	28,628	27,592
Depreciation	49,276	47,523
Total operating expenses	219,193	217,304
Operating income	66,866	55,240
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE):		
Interest income	399	513
Interest expense	(24,100)	(24,451)
Total non-operating expense	(23,701)	(23,938)
EXTRAORDINARY GAIN (LOSS) – FLOOD	2,010	(2,415)
NET INCREASE IN NET ASSETS	45,175	28,887
NET ASSETS, beginning of year	530,696	501,809
NET ASSETS, end of year	$ 575,871	$ 530,696

See notes to financial statements.

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS ($000 OMITTED)
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012 AND 2011

	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Receipts from customers	$ 1,157,563	$ 1,188,306
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(957,103)	(983,552)
Payments to employees	(47,909)	(48,972)
Payments for tax equivalents	(27,974)	(26,969)
Net cash provided by operating activities	124,577	128,813
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition and construction of utility plant	(67,829)	(59,204)
Utility plant removal costs	(8,802)	(10,641)
Salvage received from utility plant retirements	1,104	1,373
Principal payments on revenue bonds	(15,113)	(14,830)
Interest payments on revenue bonds	(32,139)	(29,266)
Proceeds from sale of revenue bonds	110,668	0
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(12,111)	(112,568)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of investment securities	(216,917)	(53,778)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investment securities	118,512	138,023
Interest on investments	3	962
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(98,402)	85,207
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	14,064	101,452
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	210,904	109,452
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 224,968	$ 210,904

See notes to financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS ($000 OMITTED)
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012 AND 2011 (continued)

	2012	2011
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	$ 66,866	$ 55,240
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	50,909	49,030
Extraordinary gain (loss)–flood	2,010	(2,415)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in customer and other accounts receivable	3,574	(10,986)
(Increase) decrease in materials and supplies	(1,157)	131
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	39	(96)
Increase in energy conservation programs' notes receivable	(664)	(657)
Decrease in other non-current assets	20	27
Increase in accounts payable for purchased power	8,026	34,039
Increase (decrease) in other accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,410	(4,728)
Increase in customer deposits	140	348
Increase in payable to TVA–energy conservation programs	708	558
(Decrease) increase in other non-current liabilities	(8,304)	8,322
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 124,577	$ 128,813

NON-CASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Accounts payable associated with the acquisition and construction of utility plant was $2.0 million in 2012 and $3.6 million in 2011.

During 2012 and 2011, NES charged $14.9 million and $18.7 million, respectively, to accumulated depreciation representing the cost of retired utility plant.

During 2012 and 2011, $2.8 million and $0.6 million respectively, were charged to interest expense for amortization of bond premiums. Also, $1.3 million and $553 thousand were charged as amortization of the bond-issuance costs in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

During 2012, the 2011 Series B Bonds were offered to refund $101.455 million and $51.125 million aggregate principal amount of the Board's 2001 Series A and 2004 Series A Bonds, respectively.

See notes to financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Electric Power Board of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County (the "Board") was established in 1939 when the City of Nashville purchased certain properties of the Tennessee Electric Power Company for the purpose of exercising control and jurisdiction over the electric distribution system. In conducting the operations of the electric distribution system, the Board does business as Nashville Electric Service ("NES"). NES is a component unit of The Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee (the "Metropolitan Government"), and is operated by a five-member board appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council of the Metropolitan Government. Members of NES serve five-year staggered terms without compensation. In accordance with the Charter of the Metropolitan Government, NES exercises exclusive control and management, except NES must obtain the approval of the Council before issuing revenue bonds. The Metropolitan Government does not assume liability for the financial obligations of NES. In addition, the assets of NES cannot be encumbered to satisfy obligations of the Metropolitan Government. NES appoints a chief executive officer, who is charged with the responsibility for the day-to-day operations, including the hiring of employees.

The financial statements of NES have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. NES maintains its accounts in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts prescribed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on the accrual basis of accounting. NES is not subject to the jurisdiction of federal or state energy regulatory commissions.

Under Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, NES has elected to apply Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, except for those that conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

The significant accounting policies followed by NES are outlined below.

Estimates used in the preparation of financial statements are based on management's best judgments. The most significant estimates relate to allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable, useful lives of capital assets, employee benefit plan obligations, and unreported medical claims. These estimates may be adjusted as more current information becomes available.

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash, commercial paper, U.S. Treasury Bills and certificates of deposit with an original maturity of three months or less.

Restricted Assets of NES represent bond proceeds designated for construction and other monies required to be restricted for debt service.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Utility Plant is stated at original cost. Such cost includes applicable general and administrative costs and payroll and related costs such as pensions, taxes and other fringe benefits related to plant construction. Interest cost incurred during the period of construction of certain plant is capitalized. Capitalized interest was $441 thousand in 2012 and $479 thousand in 2011.

When plant assets are disposed of at salvage value, NES charges the amount to accumulated depreciation. Costs of depreciable retired utility plant, plus removal costs, less salvage, are charged to accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is provided at rates which are designed to amortize the cost of depreciable plant over the estimated useful lives ranging from 7 to 50 years. The composite straight-line rates expressed as a percentage of average depreciable plant were as follows for June 30, 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011
Distribution plant, 18.2 to 40 years	3.5%	3.5%
Structure and improvements, 40 to 50 years	2.1%	2.1%
Office furniture and equipment, 7.1 to 16.7 years	13.6%	13.6%
Transportation equipment, 8 to 10 years	5.6%	5.9%
Other equipment, 8 to 33.3 years	5.7%	5.3%

Maintenance and repairs, including the cost of renewals of minor items of property, are charged to maintenance expense accounts. Replacements of property are charged to utility plant accounts.

Investments and Cash Equivalents (including restricted assets) consist primarily of short-term U.S. Government securities or mortgage-backed securities from agencies chartered by Congress, and certificates of deposit. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and External Investment Pools*, investments are reflected at their fair value except those investments that have a remaining maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less and certificates of deposit, which are reflected at cost.

Materials and Supplies are stated at the moving weighted average cost which approximates actual cost.

Unamortized Bond Issuance costs incurred in connection with the issuance of bonds are being amortized over the respective lives of the bond issues using the effective interest method.

Compensated Absences represent the liability for employees' accumulated vacation days. The general policy of NES permits the accumulation, within certain limitations, of unused vacation days. This amount is included in other accounts payable and accrued expenses in the Statement of Net Assets.

Revenues are recognized from meters read on a monthly cycle basis. Service that has been rendered from the latest date of each meter-reading cycle to month end is estimated and accrued as unbilled revenue receivable.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

NES purchases electric power from the Tennessee Valley Authority ("TVA"). On April 1, 2011, TVA implemented a new wholesale Time of Use rate structure. With the new structure, retail customers are billed under a seasonal rate structure. In addition, wholesale rates are now billed based on energy use and demand charges. Prior to this, the cost of purchased power was calculated based upon retail billing units adjusted for estimated line losses.

Asset Retirement Obligations are periodically reviewed and management has concluded that, at present, NES does not have any such asset retirement obligations.

Operating and Non-operating Revenues and Expenses **-** Operating revenues include the sale of power and rental of electric property. Operating expenses include direct and indirect costs to operate and maintain the electric distribution system, including purchased power, fuel, depreciation, customer accounts, tax equivalents, and general and administrative costs. Non-operating revenues and expenses consist of interest income and expense.

Income Taxes - NES is not subject to federal or state income taxes. While NES is not subject to property tax, NES pays tax equivalents in-lieu-of taxes to the Metropolitan Government and surrounding counties. Such payments are calculated based on a prescribed formula that takes into consideration utility plant value and the average of the Board's last three years' operating margin.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements - In April 2012, GASB issued two Statements addressing important practice issues for state and local governments. Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, clarifies the appropriate reporting of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources to ensure consistency in financial reporting. Statement No. 66, *Technical Corrections—2012*, enhances the usefulness of financial reports by resolving conflicting accounting and financial reporting guidance that could diminish the consistency of financial reporting. The provisions of both Statements are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2012. NES does not expect adoption of these standards to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In June 2012, GASB issued two Statements addressing important practice issues for state and local governments. Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, improves financial reporting primarily through enhanced note disclosures and schedules of required supplementary information that will be presented by the pension plans that are within its scope. Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, improves the decision-usefulness of information in employer and governmental nonemployer contributing entity financial reports and will enhance its value for assessing accountability and interperiod equity by requiring recognition of the entire net pension liability and a more comprehensive measure of pension expense. The provisions for the Statement No. 67 are No. 68 are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2013 and June 15, 2014, respectively. NES has yet to determine the impact of the adoption of these standards on NES's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Purchased Power Adjustments **–** The Tennessee Valley Authority adjusted purchased power in March 2012 in the amount of $20.6 million due to over-billings by TVA at the Old Hickory hydro substation.

2. UTILITY PLANT AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

Utility plant activity for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 was as follows ($000 omitted):

	Balance June 30, 2011	Additions	Transfers & Retirements	Balance June 30, 2012
Distribution plant	$ 1,164,718	$ 56,152	$ (8,862)	$ 1,212,008
Land and land rights	1,139	-	-	1,139
Structures and improvements	46,610	1,667	-	48,277
Office furniture and equipment	40,743	3,112	(1,968)	41,887
Transportation equipment	7,198	839	(763)	7,274
Other equipment	38,513	4,325	(3,310)	39,528
Construction work-in-progress (a)	67,286	-	(254)	67,032
	$ 1,366,207	$ 66,095	$ (15,157)	$ 1,417,145

	Balance June 30, 2010	Additions	Transfers & Retirements	Balance June 30, 2011
Distribution plant	$ 1,124,772	$ 53,976	$ (14,030)	$ 1,164,718
Land and land rights	1,139	-	-	1,139
Structures and improvements	44,984	1,626	-	46,610
Office furniture and equipment	38,219	2,886	(362)	40,743
Transportation equipment	7,244	367	(413)	7,198
Other equipment	36,446	5,998	(3,931)	38,513
Construction work-in-progress (a)	69,326	-	(2,040)	67,286
	$ 1,322,130	$ 64,853	$ (20,776)	$ 1,366,207

(a) Represents the net activity to the construction work-in-progress account after transfers to plant accounts.

2. UTILITY PLANT AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION (continued)

The related activity for accumulated depreciation for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 was as follows ($000 omitted):

	Balance June 30, 2011	Provision	Original Cost	Cost of Removal	Salvage	Balance June 30, 2012
Distribution plant	$ 439,430	$ 41,651	$ (8,861)	$ (8,802)	$ 875	$ 464,293
Structures and improvements	16,885	988	-	-	-	17,873
Office furniture and equipment	39,977	5,642	(1,968)	-	-	43,651
Transportation equipment	2,765	407	(762)	-	136	2,546
Other equipment	24,766	2,221	(3,311)	-	93	23,769
	$ 523,823	$ 50,909	$ (14,902)	$ (8,802)	$ 1,104	$ 552,132

	Balance June 30, 2010	Provision	Original Cost	Cost of Removal	Salvage	Balance June 30, 2011
Distribution plant	$ 422,779	$ 40,297	$ (14,027)	$ (10,641)	$ 1,022	$ 439,430
Structures and improvements	15,946	939	-	-	-	16,885
Office furniture and equipment	34,967	5,371	(362)	-	1	39,977
Transportation equipment	2,383	426	(397)	-	353	2,765
Other equipment	26,720	1,997	(3,948)	-	(3)	24,766
	$ 502,795	$ 49,030	$ (18,734)	$ (10,641)	$ 1, 373	$ 523,823

Depreciation is either capitalized as a cost of utility plant or reported as depreciation expense in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets.

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments consist of the following ($000 omitted):

2012

	Cash	Bond Funds	Special Construction	Total	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 198,756	$ 25,014	$ 1,198	$ 224,968	-
U.S. Treasury Investments	-	4,172	-	4,172	0.38
Securities from Agencies Chartered by Congress	-	29,374	68,596	97,970	0.69
	$ 198,756	$ 58,560	$ 69,794	$ 327,110	0.21

2011

	Cash	Bond Funds	Special Construction	Total	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 159,380	$ 51,524	$ -	$ 210,904	-
Securities from Agencies Chartered by Congress	-	3,737	-	3,737	-
	$ 159,380	$ 55,261	$ -	$ 214,641	-

Investments of $56.9 million in U.S. Treasury Investments and Securities from Agencies Chartered by Congress are reported at fair value as of June 30, 2012. There were no investments reported at fair value in U.S. Treasury Investments, Securities from Agencies Chartered by Congress, commercial paper and certificates of deposit held at June 30, 2011. Investments of $45.2 million and $3.7 million held in U.S. Treasury Investments and Securities from Agencies Chartered by Congress are reported at cost at June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The net decrease in the fair value of investments was $25.9 thousand and $1.2 million in fiscal years 2012 and 2011, respectively. The amounts take into account all changes in fair value (including purchases and sales) that occurred during the years.

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Custodial Credit Risk – As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, NES' cash and cash equivalents held by financial institutions was $224.9 million and $210.9 million, respectively. Bank balances for such accounts totaled $150.6 million and $109.9 million, respectively. Deposits in financial institutions are required by State of Tennessee ("State") statute to be secured and collateralized by the institutions. The collateral must meet certain requirements and have a total minimum market value of 105 percent of the value of the deposits placed in the institutions less the amount protected by federal depository insurance. Collateral requirements are not applicable for financial institutions that participate in the State's collateral pool. As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, all of NES' deposits were held by financial institutions, which participate in the bank collateral pool administered by the State Treasurer. Participating banks determine the aggregated balance of their public-fund accounts for the Metropolitan Government. The amount of collateral required to secure these public deposits is a certain percentage set by the State, depending on the financial institution, and must be at least that percentage of the average daily balance of public deposits held. Collected securities required to be pledged by the participating banks to protect their public-fund accounts are pledged to the State Treasurer on behalf of the bank collateral pool. The securities pledged to protect these accounts are pledged in the aggregate rather than against each individual account. The members of the pool may be required by agreement to pay an assessment to cover any deficiency. Under this additional assessment agreement, public-fund accounts covered by the pool are considered to be insured for purposes of credit risk disclosure.

Credit Risk – NES is authorized to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. governmental agencies, securities from agencies chartered by Congress, certificates of deposit, commercial paper rated A1 or equivalent and bonds of the State of Tennessee. Each of these investments is registered or held by NES or its agent in NES' name.

Concentration of Credit Risk – NES has a policy prohibiting investment of greater than $5 million or 20 percent of the total investment portfolio in any one issue, except for the U.S. Government or any of its agencies. In 2012, 96.0 percent of NES' investments are in Securities from Agencies Chartered by Congress. In 2011, 100 percent of NES' investments are in Securities from Agencies Chartered by Congress.

Interest Rate Risk – NES restricts its investments to maturities less than two years from the date of settlement as a means of managing exposure to fair value losses arising from changes in interest rates.

4. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2012, is as follows ($000 omitted):

	Balance June 30, 2011	Deductions/ Repayments	Additions/ Amortization/ Accretion	Balance June 30, 2012
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 1996 Series A, bear interest at rates from 5.5% to 6%, maturing through May 15, 2013, interest paid semiannually.	$ 18,369	$ (5,158)	$ (6,967)	$ 6,244
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 1998 Series A, bear interest at rates from 5.125% to 5.40%, maturing through May 15, 2023, interest paid semiannually.	24,644	-	1,344	25,988
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 1998 Series B, bear interest at rates from 4.75% to 5.50%, maturing through May 15, 2017, interest paid semiannually.	33,342	(4,855)	33	28,520
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 2001 Series A, bear interest at rates from 4.50% to 5.125%, maturing through May 15, 2017, interest paid semiannually.	100,899	(101,455)	556	-
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 2001 Series B, bear interest at 5.50%, maturing through May 15, 2014, interest paid semiannually.	18,509	-	(39)	18,470
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 2004 Series A, bear interest at rates from 4.50% to 5.00%, maturing through May 15, 2029, interest paid semiannually.	109,383	(51,125)	(285)	57,973
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 2008 Series A, bear interest at rates from 3.25% to 5.00%, maturing through May 15, 2033, interest paid semiannually.	103,720	(2,860)	(195)	100,665
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 2008 Series B, bear interest at rates from 3.25% to 5.00%, maturing through May 15, 2023, interest paid semiannually.	73,275	-	(131)	73,144
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 2011 Series A, bear interest at rates from 1.50% to 5.00%, maturing through May 15, 2036, interest paid semiannually.	-	(2,110)	110,542	108,432
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 2011 Series B, bear interest at rates from 2.00% to 5.00%, maturing through May 15, 2026, interest paid semiannually.	-	(130)	150,506	150,376
	482,141	$ (167,693)	$ 255,364	569,812
Less current portion of long-term debt	(15,038)			(21,367)
	$ 467,103			$ 548,445

4. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2011, is as follows ($000 omitted):

	Balance June 30, 2010	Deductions/ Repayments	Additions/ Amortization/ Accretion	Balance June 30, 2011
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 1996 Series A, bear interest at rates from 5.5% to 6%, maturing through May 15, 2013, interest paid semiannually.	$ 29,828	$ (5,510)	$ (5,949)	$ 18,369
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 1998 Series A, bear interest at rates from 5.125% to 5.40%, maturing through May 15, 2023, interest paid semiannually.	23,361	-	1,283	24,644
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 1998 Series B, bear interest at rates from 4.75% to 5.50%, maturing through May 15, 2017, interest paid semiannually.	33,281	-	61	33,342
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 2001 Series A, bear interest at rates from 4.50% to 5.125%, maturing through May 15, 2017, interest paid semiannually.	102,937	(2,060)	22	100,899
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 2001 Series B, bear interest at 5.50%, maturing through May 15, 2014, interest paid semiannually.	18,540	-	(31)	18,509
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 2004 Series A, bear interest at rates from 4.50% to 5.00%, maturing through May 15, 2029, interest paid semiannually.	109,379	-	4	109,383
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 2008 Series A, bear interest at rates from 3.25% to 5.00%, maturing through May 15, 2033, interest paid semiannually.	106,690	(2,770)	(200)	103,720
Electric System Revenue Bonds, 2008 Series B, bear interest at rates from 3.25% to 5.00%, maturing through May 15, 2023, interest paid semiannually.	77,956	(4,490)	(191)	73,275
	501,972	$ (14,830)	$ (5,001)	482,141
Less current portion of long-term debt	(14,830)			(15,038)
	$ 487,142			$ 467,103

4. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

NES issues Revenue Bonds to provide funds primarily for capital improvements and for refundings of other bonds. All bond issues are secured by a pledge and lien on the net revenues of NES on parity with the pledge established by all bonds issued. Annual maturities on all long-term debt and related interest are as follows for each of the next five fiscal years and in five-year increments thereafter ($000 omitted):

Year	Principal	Interest
2013	$ 21,367	$ 28,706
2014	26,270	23,673
2015	27,525	22,408
2016	28,735	21,195
2017	22,792	27,404
2018-2022	142,279	100,611
2023-2027	142,055	48,602
2028-2032	84,430	18,689
2033-2036	32,035	3,541
	527,488	$ 294,829
Unamortized premium	51,938	
Unamortized loss on reacquired debt	(9,614)	
Total long-term debt	$ 569,812	

On November 4, 2011, the Board closed on the sale of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, Electric System Revenue Bonds, 2011 Series A and B. The purpose of the 2011 Series A Bonds was to reimburse NES for a portion of the 2011 capital expenditures and to fund approximately 50 percent of NES' projected $210.0 million Capital Budget for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2012, through June 30, 2014. The remainder will be funded with operating revenues. The par amount of the 2011 Series A Bonds, $100.9 million, plus original issue premium, less underwriter discount, cost of issuance, and a deposit to the debt service reserve fund netted proceeds in the amount of $110.6 million of which $105.0 million was deposited into the Special Construction Fund, $5.4 million in the Debt Service Reserve Fund and $246 thousand into the General Fund. During fiscal year 2012, the Board drew down $35.0 million from these funds for capital expenditures. The remaining funds will be drawn down quarterly over the next two years. The par amount of the 2011 Series B Bonds, $137.3 million, plus original issue premium and transfer from prior debt service funds, less underwriter discount and cost of issuance resulted in a deposit into an escrow fund of $159.1 million. The 2011 Series B Bonds were being offered to refund $101.5 million aggregate principal amount of the 2001 Series A Bonds maturing on May 15, 2012 through 2026, and to refund $51.1 million aggregate principal amount of 2004 Series A Bonds maturing on May 15, 2018 through 2024. The advance refunding resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of $7.3 million. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deduction from long-term debt, is being charged to operations through the year 2026 using the effective-interest method. The Board completed the advance refunding to reduce

4. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

its total debt service payments over the next 14 years by $24.9 million and to obtain an economic gain of $1.8 million.

The following bond issues have been defeased through advanced refundings; therefore, the balances indicated, which are still outstanding at June 30, 2012, do not appear as liabilities on the Board's Statement of Net Assets:

1998 Series A Bonds	$	74,430,000
2001 Series A Bonds		99,290,000
2004 Series A Bonds		51,125,000
	$	224,845,000

NES had a $25 million unsecured line-of-credit through January 2012 and in 2011 to be used for purchased power in case of a natural disaster. Borrowings under this line of credit bore a negotiated interest rate. There were no borrowings under this line-of-credit at its expiration in January 2012 or at June 30, 2011. Furthermore, the Company renewed the line of credit effective July 1, 2012.

5. OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

NES' other non-current liabilities consist primarily of TVA energy conservation program loans and customer contributions. The following table shows the activity for the year ($000 omitted):

June 30, 2011	Repayments	Additions	June 30, 2012
$ 12,711	$ (16,804)	$ 9,208	$ 5,115

June 30, 2010	Repayments	Additions	June 30, 2011
$ 3,831	$ (7,545)	$ 16,425	$ 12,711

NES is a fiscal intermediary for the TVA energy conservation programs whereby loans are made to NES' customers to be used in connection with TVA's Residential Energy Services Program. Pursuant to the terms of an agreement with TVA, the energy conservation loans made to NES' customers are funded and guaranteed by TVA. During 2011, NES received an advance payment of $10 million from TVA for the Smart Grid Pilot Program.

6. PENSION PLAN

The Nashville Electric Service Retirement Annuity and Survivors' Plan (the "Plan") is a single employer defined benefit pension plan administered by NES. The Plan provides retirement and survivors' benefits to members and beneficiaries. Cost-of-living adjustments are provided to members and

6. PENSION PLAN (continued)

beneficiaries annually. The Charter of the Metropolitan Government assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to NES. The Plan is not required to issue a separate financial report.

At June 30, 2012, all full-time regular employees under age 65 are eligible to participate in the Plan. Employees hired after June 30 are eligible to participate in the Nashville Electric Service Defined Contribution Plan. The vesting provision of the Plan provides for five-year cliff vesting. NES employees who retire at or after age 65 are entitled to annual retirement benefits payable monthly for life in an amount equal to 2 percent of final average compensation multiplied by years in the Plan not in excess of 35 years.

Final average compensation is the average compensation in the 36 consecutive months in which compensation is highest. Unused sick leave may be used to increase credited service and benefit percentage under certain circumstances. Early retirement is an option beginning at age 55 with 15 years of credited service or at age 50 with 30 years of credited service with an actuarially-reduced monthly benefit.

If the participant has attained age 55, and his/her age plus service is 85 or greater, then there is no reduction for early receipt of the benefit. However, a participant cannot use accumulated sick leave to increase effective age to meet the requirements for this unreduced benefit. For a participant with 25 or more years of service, the minimum pension benefit is $1,800 per month.

The contribution requirements of NES are established and may be amended by NES. The Plan is currently non-contributory. NES' practice is to typically fund at least the minimum contribution for a 30-year funding level. The current rate is 33.24 percent of annual covered payroll. NES contributed 100 percent of the required contribution for the Plan years 2012 and 2011.

The annual required contribution for the current year was determined as part of the April 1, 2011, actuarial valuation using the frozen initial liability method. The actuarial assumptions included (a) 8.0 percent investment rate of return and (b) projected salary increases of 4.5 percent. Both (a) and (b) included an inflation component. The assumptions include cost-of-living post-retirement benefit increases equal to 2 percent per year. The actuarial value of Plan assets is determined using techniques that smooth the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a three-year period. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized over 30 years. The required schedule of funding progress below presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

6. PENSION PLAN (continued)

A change was made in the plan funding method effective April 1, 2009, whereby the amortization period was reset to a 30-year period beginning April 1, 2009. The result of this funding method change was a decrease in the normal cost of the plan of $11.0 million and an increase in the Plan's actuarial accrued liability of $120.5 million.

Schedule of employer contributions for the past three years is shown below ($000 omitted):

Plan Year	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2012	$ 21,713	100%
2011	22,877	100%
2010	23,765	100%

Schedule of funding progress for the past three years is shown below ($000 omitted):

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability as a Percent of Covered Payroll
	(a)	(b)	(b-a)	(a/b)	(c)	(b-a)/c
4/1/2012	$ 318,502	$ 477,101	$ 158,599	66.80%	$ 69,419	228.47%
4/1/2011	291,658	441,801	150,143	66.00%	67,300	223.10%
4/1/2010	254,919	419,353	164,435	60.80%	66,879	245.87%

In 1994, NES established a non-qualified Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (the "SERP"). The SERP was limited to certain employees of NES. Benefits accrued at the rate of 5 percent of salary for each year of credited service not to exceed 12 years and vests at the rate of 20 percent for each year of service, reduced by the percentage accrued and vested under NES' qualified plan. Effective April 1, 2005, the Board merged the SERP with the NES Retirement Annuity and Survivors' Benefit Plan. Adding the SERP benefits to the Plan increased the funding requirements for the Plan, but the amounts that had accumulated in the SERP Trust were transferred to the Plan in order to offset those increased costs. Future payments that would have been made into the SERP Trust will be directed into the Plan.

At the time of conversion, no benefits had been paid from the SERP. Any change in funding requirements is reflected in the above schedule.

Effective July 1, 2012, Nashville Electric Service established a Defined Contribution Retirement Plan for all new participants. This plan is intended to be a defined contribution money purchase pension plan. Its purpose is to provide retirement benefits to eligible employees. All full-time regular employees not vested in the Retirement Annuity and Survivors' Plan or hired after July 1, 2012, are eligible.

7. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

NES has a deferred compensation plan (the "457 Plan") created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") Section 457. The 457 Plan, which is available to all full-time employees, permits employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. Employees may contribute up to the legal limit of their compensation to the 457 Plan with NES providing a matching contribution of up to 3 percent of compensation. The 457 Plan provides that assets or income of the 457 Plan shall be used for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits for participants and their beneficiaries or defraying reasonable expenses of administration of the 457 Plan. Since the assets of the 457 Plan are held in custodial and annuity accounts for the exclusive benefit of 457 Plan participants, the related assets of the 457 Plan are not reflected on the statements of net assets. Employees contributed $3.4 million during each of the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. NES contributed $1.9 million and $1.8 million to the 457 Plan for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

8. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 6 and the deferred compensation benefits described in Note 7, NES provides post-retirement medical, dental, and life insurance benefits to all employees who retire from NES under the provisions of the qualified plan and supplemental executive retirement plan. Medical and dental benefits are also provided to their spouses. As of June 30, 2012, approximately 571 retirees meet those eligibility requirements. Expenses for these post-retirement benefits have previously been recognized as retirees report claims. Those incurred claims totaled $10.0 million and $9.0 million for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. During the year ended June 30, 2008, NES implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions.* These provisions were applied prospectively with respect to NES' Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan. GASB Statement No. 45 requires the accrual of OPEB obligations over the working careers of plan members rather than as claims are incurred. The total expenses that were recognized were $18.1 million during each of the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

The NES OPEB Plan is a single-employer defined benefit plan funded through an irrevocable trust that was established during the year ended June 30, 2008. The OPEB Plan is not required to issue a separate financial report.

NES' annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45.

The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a 30-year period beginning April 1, 2009. The current rate is 25.68 percent of annual covered payroll. NES contributed 50 percent of the required contribution for the Plan year. The remaining 50 percent was funded by June 30, 2012.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events in the future. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of NES are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The required schedule

8. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

of funding progress presented below provides multiyear trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Projections of benefits are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by NES and plan members) and include the types of benefits in force at the valuation date and the pattern of sharing benefit costs between NES and the plan members to that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. Significant methods and assumptions were as follows:

Actuarial valuation date: April 1, 2012

Actuarial cost method: Entry age, normal method

Amortization method: Level percentage of pay, open

Remaining amortization period: 30 years, closed

Asset valuation method: Adjust expected assets on the valuation date toward market value of assets by an amount equal to one-third of the difference between expected and market asset values.

The actuarial assumptions included (a) 8.0 percent investment rate of return and (b) projected salary increases of 4.5 percent. Both (a) and (b) included an inflation component. The assumptions include health care cost trend rate increases equal to 5 percent per year.

Schedule of employer contributions for the past three years is listed below:

Plan Year	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2012	$ 18,041,316	50%
2011	18,123,818	100%
2010	17,776,342	100%

Schedule of funding progress for the past three years is shown below ($000 omitted):

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Percentage	Covered Payroll	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability as a Percent of Covered Payroll
	(a)	(b)	(b-a)	(a/b)	(c)	(b-a)/c
4/1/2012	$ 36,894	$ 223,058	$ 186,164	16.54%	$ 74,623	249.5%
4/1/2011	34,650	249,243	214,593	13.90%	$ 70,245	305.5%
4/1/2010	22,532	248,269	225,737	9.10%	69,216	326.1%

9. LEASES

Total rental expense entering into the determination of net operating income amounted to approximately $1.0 million in both 2012 and 2011, respectively. Rental expense consists primarily of payments for facilities rental and leasing arrangements for software licensing. NES leases these facilities and software under various cancelable lease agreements. Rental income is received under pole-attachment leases, which are accounted for as operating leases. These leases are cancelable. Therefore, future minimum rentals under these leases are not significant. Rental income from this source totaled $2.1 million and $2.4 million for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT AND LIABILITY

NES is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. NES is an agency of the Metropolitan Government and is covered under the Tennessee Governmental Tort Liability Act, TCA 29-20-101, et al, (the "Act") and is self-insured under the act for tort liability. NES is immune from any award or judgment for death, bodily injury and/or property damage in excess of the limits as set forth in the Act. Therefore, NES has not secured insurance coverage in excess of such limits. As of June 30, 2011, NES was a participant in the Metropolitan Government Insurance Pool (the "Pool") for coverage of most property losses. The Pool is operated as a common risk management and insurance program for several public entities, including NES, the Metropolitan Nashville Airport Authority, the Metropolitan Transit Authority and the Department of Water and Sewerage Services. The Pool is self-sustaining through member premiums. NES subrogates for all losses paid out for the negligence of other parties.

At June 30, 2012, NES is no longer a participant of the Pool. With some of the sub-limits of the Pool coverage being reached as a result of the damage sustained by many participants of the Pool during the flood of 2010, NES deemed it prudent to withdraw from the Pool and obtain commercial property insurance that would no longer have shared sub-limits.

NES is self-insured for employee medical, dental and vision claims and self-insured up to $100,000 for employee medical claims. The changes in the insurance reserves for medical, dental and vision benefits for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, are as follows ($000 omitted):

Balance—June 30, 2010	$ 1,764
Payments	(19,777)
Incurred claims	19,994
Balance—June 30, 2011	1,981
Payments	(19,417)
Incurred claims	19,987
Balance—June 30, 2012	$ 2,551

NES continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including a retention with excess workers' compensation coverage and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT AND LIABILITY (continued)

NES is party to various lawsuits filed against it in the normal course of business. Management does not believe that damages, if any, arising from outstanding litigation, will have a material effect on the financial position of NES.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

NES had related party balances and transactions as a result of providing electric power to the Metropolitan Government and entities of the Metropolitan Government, as well as making tax-equivalent payments to the Metropolitan Government and other payments to entities of the Metropolitan Government. These balances and transactions as of and for the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, are summarized as follows ($000 omitted):

	2012	2011
Balances:		
Accounts receivable	$ 2,479	$ 2,337
Accounts payable	-	-
Transactions:		
Commercial and industrial revenue—Metropolitan Government Entities	58,963	57,416
Street and highway lighting revenue—Metropolitan Government Entities	6,347	6,266
Tax equivalents operating expense—Metropolitan Government Entities	26,562	25,917

In addition to the receivables above, NES also has a receivable from the Music City Convention Authority of $9.4 million and $7.3 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

12. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value of Financial Instruments has been determined by NES using available market information. However, judgment is required in interpreting market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the fair values are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that NES could realize in a current market exchange. The carrying amounts of cash and short-term investments, investments of special funds, accounts receivable and accounts payable are a reasonable estimate of their fair value. The fair value of NES' long-term debt is estimated to be $624.0 million and $514.1 million at June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

13. EXTRAORDINARY GAIN (LOSS) – FLOOD

NES experienced significant damage and loss in connection with heavy rainfall and flooding in the Metro Nashville /Davidson County area in May 2010. The flooding resulted in the declaration of a Federal Disaster area by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, NES received insurance recoveries in the amount of $2.0 million, which resulted in an extraordinary gain.

At June 30, 2011, NES recorded an extraordinary loss of $2.4 million in damages to reflect the unusual and infrequent nature of the damage and related loss to NES' assets and the associated costs of restoration, repair and replacement. The $2.4 million extraordinary loss was made up of $1.9 million in expenditures and a reduction to the prior year FEMA receivable of $0.5 million.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE COVERAGE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012 (UNAUDITED)

Type of Coverage	Amount of Coverage
Property Insurance	
General plant, contents, substations and construction in progress	$747,557,106
Computer equipment	$150,000,000
Boiler & Machinery	
Limit per Accident	$150,000,000
Business Interruption/Extra Expense	$1,000,000
Electronic Data Processing	
Equipment	$4,707,920
Transit	$25,000
Data and media combined	$300,000
Extra expense	$100,000
Business Interruption	$25,000
Vehicle Coverage	
Automobile physical damage	$150,000,000
Primary liability (outside Tennessee)	$1,000,000
Hired physical damage	$50,000
Vehicles subject to 24-hour take home	
Liability	$2,000,000
Medical	$5,000
Uninsured motorist	$1,000,000
Excess liability on 24-hour NES vehicles	$4,000,000
Workers' Compensation	
Excess coverage over $400,000 retention	
Workers' compensation	Statutory
Employers liability	$35,000,000
Directors and Officers Liability/Public Officials Liability	
Employment practices liability	$150,000,000
Fiduciary/Pension Trust Liability	$15,000,000
Excess fiduciary	$10,000,000

SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE COVERAGE (continued)
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012 (UNAUDITED)

Crime	
Employee dishonesty	$1,000,000
Loss inside	$1,000,000
Loss outside	$1,000,000
Money order/counterfeit	$1,000,000
Depositor's forgery	$1,000,000
Computer crime	$1,000,000
Group Travel	
24-hour business trip for all full-time employees and non-employee member of EPB	$400,000
Extortion	$3,000,000

Note: Policy period for Property Insurance Coverage is 7/1/11-10/31/12.
Policy period for all other coverages is 11/1/11-10/31/12.

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF UTILITY RATES IN FORCE JUNE 30, 2012 (UNAUDITED)

RS Residence	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$11.83
Summer Season - Energy Charge (per kWh)	$ 0.09647
Winter Season – Energy Charge (per kWh)	$0.09364
Transition Season – Energy Charge (per kWh)	$0.09188
General Power Rate Schedules	
GSA I (Less than 50kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$25.38
Summer Season - Energy Charge (per kWh)	$0.10826
Winter Season – Energy Charge (per kWh)	$0.10543
Transition Season – Energy Charge (per kWh)	$0.10367
GSA II (51-1000 kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$156.87
Summer Season	
Demand Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$12.49
Energy Charge (per kWh)	
First 15,000 kWh	$0.10826
All Additional kWh	$0.06235
Winter Season	
Demand Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$11.68
Energy Charge (per kWh)	
First 15,000 kWh	$0.10543
All Additional kWh	$0.06325
Transition Season	
Demand Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$11.68
Energy Charge (per kWh)	
First 15,000 kWh	$0.10367
All Additional kWh	$0.06325
GSA III (1001 – 5000 kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$818.95
Summer Season	
Demand Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	
0 - 1,000 kW	$12.47
1,001 - 5,000 kW	$14.41
Energy Charge – all kWh (per kWh)	$0.06300
Winter Season	
Demand Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	
0 - 1,000 kW	$11.65
1,001 – 5,000 kW	$13.60
Energy Charge – all kWh (per kWh)	$0.06300
Transition Season	
Demand Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	
0 – 1,000 kW	$11.65
1,001 – 5,000 kW	$13.60
Energy Charge – all kWh (per kWh)	$0.06300

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF UTILITY RATES IN FORCE (continued)
JUNE 30, 2012 (UNAUDITED)

LS – Outdoor Lighting	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$2.50
Summer Season	
Energy Charge – all kWh	$0.06880
Winter Season	
Energy Charge – all kWh	$0.06598
Transition Season	
Energy Charge – all kWh	$0.06422
Time of Day Rate Classes	
TGSA I (Demand < = 50kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$326.79
Summer Season	
Energy - On Peak kWh	$0.11599
Energy Charge (<=15,000 kWh)	
Energy – Off Peak kWh	$0.10465
Winter Season	
Energy - On Peak kWh	$0.10956
Energy Charge (<=15,000 kWh)	
Energy – Off Peak kWh	$0.10440
Transition Season	
Energy – On Peak kWh	$0.00000
Energy Charge (<=15,000 kWh)	
Energy – Off Peak kWh	$0.10367
TGSA II (Demand = 51 – 1,000 kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$326.79
Summer Season	
Demand Charge - over 50 kW	$12.49
Energy Charge – On Peak kWh energy	$0.11599
Energy Charge – Off Peak kWh energy	$0.10465
Winter Season	
Demand Charge – over 50 kW	$11.68
Energy Charge – On Peak kWh energy	$0.10956
Energy Charge – Off Peak kWh energy	$0.10440
Transition Season	
Demand Charge – over 50 kW	$11.68
Energy Charge – On Peak kWh energy	$0.00000
Energy Charge – Off Peak kWh energy	$0.10367

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT
OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF UTILITY RATES IN FORCE (continued)
JUNE 30, 2012 (UNAUDITED)

TGSA III (Demand = 1,001 – 5,000 kW)	
Customer Charge	$818.95
Summer Season	
Demand Charge – 1st 1,000 kW	$12.47
Demand Charge – Excess over 1,000	$14.41
Energy Charge – On Peak kWh	$0.07073
Energy Charge – Off Peak kWh	$0.05939
Winter Season	
Demand Charge – 1st 1,000 kW	$11.65
Demand Charge – Excess over 1,000	$13.60
Energy Charge – On Peak kWh	$0.06713
Energy Charge – Off Peak kWh	$0.06197
Transition Season	
Demand Charge – 1st 1,000 kW	$11.65
Demand Charge – Excess over 1,000	$13.60
Energy Charge – On Peak kWh	$0.0000
Energy Charge – Off Peak kWh	$0.06300

Time Differentiated Hours Use of Demand (Time of Use Service)

TDHUD GSA, GSB (Demand = 1,001 – 15,000 kW)	
Customer charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$2,000.00
Summer Season	
On Peak kW	$16.62
Off Peak Demand Charge	$4.17
Energy Charge – On Peak	$0.09694
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.06226
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.04360
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.02775
Winter Season	
On Peak kW	$9.52
Off Peak Demand Charge	$4.17
Energy Charge – On Peak	$0.06628
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.06226
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.04360
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.02775
Transition Season	
Off Peak Demand Charge	$4.17
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.06226
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.04360
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.02775

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF UTILITY RATES IN FORCE (continued)
JUNE 30, 2012 (UNAUDITED)

TDHUD GSC (Demand 15,001-25,000kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$2,000.00
Summer Season	
On-Peak kW	$16.62
Off-Peak Demand	$4.17
Energy Charge – On Peak	$0.09334
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.05965
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.04097
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.02512
Winter Season	
On-Peak kW	$9.52
Off-Peak Demand	$4.17
Energy Charge – On Peak	$0.06343
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.05965
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.04097
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.02512
Transition Season	
Off-Peak Demand Charge	$4.17
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.05965
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.04097
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.02512

TDHUD GSD (Demand = >25,000 kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$2,000.00
Summer Season	
On-Peak kW	$16.61
Off-Peak Demand	$4.16
Energy Charge – On Peak	$0.09181
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.05707
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.03840
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.02255
Winter Season	
On-Peak kW	$9.51
Off-Peak Demand	$4.16
Energy Charge – On Peak	$0.06104
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.05707
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.03840
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.02255
Transition Season	
Off-Peak Demand Charge	$4.16
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.05707
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.03840
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.02255

**SCHEDULE OF UTILITY RATES IN FORCE (continued)
JUNE 30, 2012 (UNAUDITED)**

TDHUD MSA (Demand 1,001-15,000kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$2,000.00
Summer Season	
On-Peak kW	$16.62
Off-Peak Demand	$4.17
Energy Charge – On Peak	$0.08177
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.04748
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.02882
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.01297
Winter Season	
On-Peak kW	$9.52
Off-Peak Demand	$4.17
Energy Charge – On Peak	$0.05173
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.04748
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.02882
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.01297
Transition Season	
Off-Peak Demand Charge	$4.17
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.04748
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.02882
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.01297

TDHUD MSC (Demand 15,001-25,000kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$2,000.00
Summer Season	
On-Peak kW	$16.62
Off-Peak Demand	$4.17
Energy Charge – On Peak	$0.08259
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.04734
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.02868
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.01284
Winter Season	
On-Peak kW	$9.52
Off-Peak Demand	$4.17
Energy Charge – On Peak	$0.05188
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.04734
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.02868
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.01284
Transition Season	
Off-Peak Demand Charge	$4.17
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.04734
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.02868
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.01284

TDHUD MSD (Demand = >25,000 kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$2,000.00
Summer Season	
On-Peak kW	$16.61
Off-Peak Demand	$4.16
Energy Charge – On Peak	$0.08091
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.04569
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.02702
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.01119
Winter Season	
On-Peak kW	$9.51
Off-Peak Demand	$4.16
Energy Charge – On Peak	$0.05004
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.04569
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.02702
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.01119
Transition Season	
Off-Peak Demand Charge	$4.16
Energy Charge – Off Peak first 425 hours	$0.04569
Energy Charge – Off Peak next 195 hours	$0.02702
Energy Charge – Off Peak additional kWh	$0.01119

Seasonal Demand and Energy

SD&E GSB (Demand 5,001 – 15,000 kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$2,000.00
Summer Season	
Demand – All kW	$21.80
Energy – All kWh	$0.04983
Winter Season	
Demand – All kW	$15.48
Energy – All kWh	$0.04573
Transition Season	
Demand – All kW	$10.72
Energy – All kW	$0.04482

SCHEDULE OF UTILITY RATES IN FORCE (continued)
JUNE 30, 2012 (UNAUDITED)

SD&E GSC (Demand 15,001 – 25,000 kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$2,000.00
Summer Season	
Demand – All kW	$21.80
Energy – All kWh	$0.04996
Winter Season	
Demand – All kW	$15.48
Energy – All kWh	$0.04577
Transition Season	
Demand – All kW	$10.72
Energy – All kWh	$0.04489

SD&E GSD (Demand >25,000 kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$2,000.00
Summer Season	
Demand – All kW	$25.36
Energy – All kWh	$0.04290
Winter Season	
Demand – All kW	$19.02
Energy – All kWh	$0.03924
Transition Season	
Demand – All kW	$14.28
Energy – All kWh	$0.03843

Seasonal Demand and Energy Manufacturing Rates

SD&E MSB (Demand 5,0001 - 15,000 kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$2,000.00
Summer Season	
Demand – All kW	$18.91
Energy – All kWh	$0.04217
Winter Season	
Demand – All kW	$12.58
Energy – All kWh	$0.03753
Transition Season	
Demand – All kW	$7.82
Energy – All kWh	$0.03644

**SCHEDULE OF UTILITY RATES IN FORCE (continued)
JUNE 30, 2012 (UNAUDITED)**

SD&E MSC (Demand 15,0001 - 25,000 kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$2,000.00
Summer Season	
Demand – All kW	$18.91
Energy – All kWh	$0.04186
Winter Season	
Demand – All kW	$12.58
Energy – All kWh	$0.03751
Transition Season	
Demand – All kW	$7.82
Energy – All kWh	$0.03647

SD&E MSD (Demand = >25,000 kW)	
Customer Charge (Per Delivery Point Per Month)	$2,000.00
Summer Season	
Demand – All kW	$21.79
Energy – All kWh	$0.03474
Winter Season	
Demand – All kW	$15.47
Energy – All kWh	$0.03125
Transition Season	
Demand – All kW	$10.714
Energy – All kWh	$0.03041

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS JUNE 30, 2012 (UNAUDITED)

Residential	322,990
Small Commercial	32,717
Large Commercial and Industrial	7,872
Street and Highway Lighting	551
Total Customers	364,130

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012 (UNAUDITED)

Face Value	Description	Fair Value
	Securities From Agencies Chartered by Congress	
$2,805,000	FHLB, 0.23%, 06/06/13	$2,805,000
$22,400,000	FHLB, 0.23%, 06/06/13	$22,400,000
$11,500,000	FHLB, 3.375%, 02/27/13	$11,733,450
$11,650,000	FHLB, 0.20%, 11/29/12	$11,653,791
$4,171,000	FHLB, 0.00%, 11/15/12	$4,169,025
$32,400,000	Federal National Mortgage (Fannie Mae), 4.625%, 05/01/13	$33,552,144
$11,665,000	Federal National Mortgage (Fannie Mae), 0.00%, 8/21/12	$11,657,039
		97,970,449
	U.S. Treasury Bills	
$4,174,000	U.S. Treasury Bills, 0.00%, 11/15/12	4,172,284
		$102,142,733

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF LONG-TERM DEBT, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS BY FISCAL YEAR
JUNE 30, 2012 (UNAUDITED)

YEAR	1996 SERIES A CABS		1998 SERIES A CABS		1998 SERIES B		2001 SERIES B	
ENDING 5/15/xx	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST
2013	$ 2,412,285	$ 4,162,715	$ -	$ -	$ 5,120,000	$ 1,571,900	$ 6,365,000	$ 1,012,000
2014	-	-	-	-	5,400,000	1,290,300	12,035,000	661,925
2015	-	-	-	-	5,700,000	993,300		
2016	-	-	-	-	6,015,000	679,800		
2017	-	-	4,311,609	7,523,391	6,345,000	348,975		
2018	-	-	4,087,927	7,747,073	-	-		
2019	-	-	3,875,844	7,959,156	-	-		
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2022	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2026	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,412,285	4,162,715	12,275,380	23,229,620	28,580,000	4,884,275	18,400,000	1,673,925
ACCRETION	3,831,766	(3,831,766)	13,712,775	(13,712,775)	-	-	-	-
DISC/ PREM	-	-	-	-	391,629	(391,629)	244,125	(244,125)
GROSS	6,244,051	$330,949	25,988,155	$9,516,845	28,971,629	$4,492,646	18,644,125	1,429,800
LOSS ON REAQUIRED DEBT	-		-		(451,645)		(174,663)	
NET	$6,244,051		$25,988,155		$28,519,984		$18,469,462	

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

YEAR ENDING 5/15/xx	2004 SERIES A		2008 SERIES A		2008 SERIES B		2011 SERIES A	
	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST
2013	$ -	$ 2,943,750	$ 2,960,000	$ 4,589,038	$ -	$ 3,468,300	$ 2,520,000	$ 4,483,863
2014	-	2,943,750	3,065,000	4,485,438	1,160,000	3,468,300	2,600,000	4,408,263
2015	-	2,943,750	3,170,000	4,378,163	10,540,000	3,427,700	2,675,000	4,330,263
2016	-	2,943,750	3,290,000	4,259,288	11,025,000	2,945,250	2,755,000	4,250,013
2017	-	2,943,750	3,415,000	4,135,913	-	2,394,000	2,840,000	4,167,363
2018	-	2,943,750	3,545,000	4,007,850	-	2,394,000	2,945,000	4,060,263
2019	-	2,943,750	3,685,000	3,866,050	-	2,394,000	3,035,000	3,971,913
2020	-	2,943,750	3,870,000	3,681,800	11,575,000	2,394,000	3,170,000	3,838,663
2021	-	2,943,750	4,060,000	3,488,300	12,155,000	1,815,250	3,265,000	3,743,563
2022	-	2,943,750	4,265,000	3,285,300	12,760,000	1,207,500	3,410,000	3,595,188
2023	-	2,943,750	4,480,000	3,072,050	13,400,000	569,500	3,555,000	3,449,863
2024	-	2,943,750	4,700,000	2,848,050	-	-	3,735,000	3,272,113
2025	8,570,000	2,943,750	4,925,000	2,624,800	-	-	3,920,000	3,085,363
2026	8,995,000	2,515,250	5,160,000	2,390,863	-	-	4,115,000	2,889,363
2027	13,105,000	2,065,500	5,405,000	2,145,763	-	-	4,325,000	2,683,613
2028	13,760,000	1,410,250	5,660,000	1,889,025	-	-	4,540,000	2,467,363
2029	14,445,000	722,250	5,930,000	1,620,175	-	-	4,765,000	2,240,363
2030	-	-	6,210,000	1,338,500	-	-	5,005,000	2,002,113
2031	-	-	6,520,000	1,028,000	-	-	5,255,000	1,751,863
2032	-	-	6,850,000	702,000	-	-	5,490,000	1,516,750
2033	-	-	7,190,000	359,500	-	-	5,765,000	1,242,250
2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,050,000	954,000
2035	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,355,000	651,500
2036	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,675,000	333,750
TOTAL	58,875,000	44,982,000	98,355,000	60,195,866	72,615,000	26,477,800	98,765,000	69,389,622
ACCRETION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISC/ PREM	(902,423)	902,423	2,310,452	(2,310,452)	2,635,088	(2,635,088)	9,667,368	(9,667,368)
GROSS	57,972,577	$45,884,423	100,665,452	$57,885,414	75,250,088	$ 23,842,712	108,432,368	$ 59,722,254
LOSS ON REAQUIRED DEBT			-		(2,106,410)		-	
	$57,972,577		$100,665,452		$ 73,143,678		$108,432,368	

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

YEAR	2011 Series B		TOTAL DEBT SERVICE		
ENDING 5/15/xx	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
2013	$ 1,990,000	$ 6,474,675	$ 21,367,285	$ 28,706,240	$ 50,073,525
2014	2,010,000	6,414,975	26,270,000	23,672,950	49,942,950
2015	5,440,000	6,334,575	27,525,000	22,407,750	49,932,750
2016	5,650,000	6,116,975	28,735,000	21,195,075	49,930,075
2017	5,880,000	5,890,975	22,791,609	27,404,366	50,195,975
2018	11,345,000	5,655,775	21,922,927	26,808,710	48,731,637
2019	11,915,000	5,088,525	22,510,844	26,223,393	48,734,237
2020	12,510,000	4,492,775	31,125,000	17,350,987	48,475,987
2021	13,075,000	3,929,825	32,555,000	15,920,687	48,475,687
2022	13,730,000	3,276,075	34,165,000	14,307,813	48,472,813
2023	14,340,000	2,658,225	35,775,000	12,693,388	48,468,388
2024	18,045,000	1,941,225	26,480,000	11,005,138	37,485,138
2025	10,380,000	1,038,975	27,795,000	9,692,888	37,487,888
2026	10,900,000	519,975	29,170,000	8,315,451	37,485,451
2027			22,835,000	6,894,876	29,729,876
2028			23,960,000	5,766,638	29,726,638
2029			25,140,000	4,582,788	29,722,788
2030			11,215,000	3,340,613	14,555,613
2031			11,775,000	2,779,863	14,554,863
2032			12,340,000	2,218,750	14,558,750
2033			12,955,000	1,601,750	14,556,750
2034			6,050,000	954,000	7,004,000
2035			6,355,000	651,500	7,006,500
2036			6,675,000	333,750	7,008,750
TOTAL	137,210,000	59,833,550	527,487,665	294,829,364	822,317,029
ACCRETION			17,544,541	(17,544,541)	
DISC/ PREM	20,047,346	(20,047,346)	34,393,584	(34,393,584)	
GROSS	157,257,346	$ 39,786,204	579,425,790	$ 242,891,239	$ 822,317,029
LOSS ON REAQUIRED DEBT	(6,881,173)		(9,613,893)		
	$ 150,376,172		$ 569,811,897		

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

JUNE 30, 2012

Federal Grantor / Pass-Through Grantor / Cluster Title	CFDA Number	Contract Number	Accrued Balance June 30, 2011	Cash Receipts	Expenditures	Adjustments	Accrued Balance June 30, 2012
U.S Department of Homeland Security/ TN Emergency Management Agency/ Disaster Grants- Public Assistance							
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security - Flood	97.036	N/A	$ 5,524,772	$ 4,034,631	$ -	$ 951,631*	$2,441,772
U.S Department of Homeland Security/ TN Emergency Management Agency/ Disaster Grants- Public Assistance							
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security	97.036	N/A	$ -	$1,123,966	$ 1,491,121	$ - *	$ 367,155

* Amount reflects adjustments for estimated disallowed costs and insurance allocation.

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the Electric Power Board of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County (the "Board") and is presented on the accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.*

2. The grant revenue amounts received are subject to audit and adjustment. If any expenditures are disallowed by the grantor agency as a result of such an audit, any claim for reimbursement to the grantor agency would become a liability of the Board. In the opinion of management, all grant expenditures are in compliance with the terms of the grant agreements and applicable federal laws and regulations.

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Independent Auditors' 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*

Electric Power Board of the Metropolitan
Government of Nashville and Davidson County
Nashville, Tennessee

We have audited the statement of net assets of the Electric Power Board of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County (the "Electric Power Board"), a component unit of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davison County, Tennessee, as of June 30, 2012 and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets and of cash flows for the year then ended and have issued our report thereon dated October 31, 2012. We conducted our audit 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Electric Power Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Electric Power Board's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Electric Power Board's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Electric Power Board's internal control over financial reporting.

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 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.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined previously.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Electric Power Board's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests 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 our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards.*

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Audit and Ethics Committee, others within the entity, the State of Tennessee, the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, and the Department of Homeland Security, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

October 31, 2012

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Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance With Requirements That Could Have a Direct and Material Effect on Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance in Accordance With OMB Circular A-133

Electric Power Board of the Metropolitan
Government of Nashville and Davidson County
Nashville, Tennessee

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the Electric Power Board of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County (the "Electric Power Board"), a component unit of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davison County, Tennessee, with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the Electric Power Board's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2012. The Electric Power Board's major federal program is identified in the summary of independent auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the Electric Power Board's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Electric Power Board's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Electric Power Board's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Electric Power Board's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, the Electric Power Board complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2012.

Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the Electric Power Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Electric Power Board's internal control over compliance with the requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program to determine the auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Electric Power Board's internal control over compliance.

A *deficiency in internal control* over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, The Audit and Ethics Committee, others within the entity, the State of Tennessee, the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, and the Department of Homeland Security, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

October 31, 2012

ELECTRIC POWER BOARD OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Part I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued:	Unqualified	
Internal control over financial reporting:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	____Yes	X No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	____Yes	X None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	____Yes	X No

Federal Awards

Internal Control over major programs:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	____Yes	X No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	____Yes	X None reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unqualified	
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with OMB Circular A-133 (section .510(a))?	____Yes	X No

Identification of major programs:

CFDA Number(s)	Name of Federal Program or Cluster Number
97.036	Disaster Grants – Public Assistance

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs	N/A	
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	____Yes	X No

Part II - Financial Statement Findings Section

No matters were reportable

Part III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs Section

No matters were reportable

Part IV – Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings and Corrective Action Plan

The design and operating effectiveness of the Electric Power Board's controls related to the classification and disclosure of certain balances and transactions including the presentation of cash and cash equivalents and investments and the investing activities within the statement of cash flows were not effective in the preparation of the financial statements.

Background

In connection with the preparation of the Electric Power Board's fiscal 2011 financial statements, the Board's management determined that the balances of cash and cash equivalents and other investments in the Investment of Restricted Funds section of the Statement of Net Assets were improperly stated in the 2010 financial statements as certain of the securities included in cash and cash equivalents had an original maturity of greater than three months. Accordingly, those securities should have been presented as other investments in the Investment of Restricted Funds section of the Statement of Net Assets. The impact of this error was an overstatement in cash and cash equivalents of $13.6 million and a corresponding understatement of other investments.

In addition, the 2010 purchases and sales of securities presented as cash and cash equivalents in the Investment of Restricted Funds section of the Statement of Net Assets were improperly presented as purchases and sales of securities in the investing activity section on the statement of cash flows. These amounts should have been included in the total net increase in cash and cash equivalents which only included the unrestricted cash and cash equivalent balances and the net change therein.

As a result, it was necessary for the Electric Power Board to restate the 2010 financial statements to correct the errors. The adjustments to properly present these items in the 2011 financial statements were recorded prior to their issuance.

Recommendation

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to research and carefully consider the appropriate accounting literature and the impact of such standards on its financial statements and footnote disclosures. Management should ensure that personnel and resources with the appropriate background and experience are engaged to evaluate and record the underlying transactions and to prepare the financial statements. A detailed review of the accounting decisions made, the entries recorded to the general ledger, and the financial statement disclosures proposed for the transactions should be performed by someone other than the person who documented and recorded the transactions and drafted the financial statements and note disclosures.

We recommend that management review its financial close and reporting process to improve the effectiveness of its controls relating to the preparation of financial statements and note disclosures. Specifically, the use of a "GAAP Checklist" to ensure that all applicable accounting principles and disclosures are properly identified and implemented would greatly enhance the effectiveness of the internal controls surrounding financial close and reporting process.

<u>Management Response and Corrective Action Plan</u>

A skills assessment of the Accounting personnel was prepared and reviewed. Additional training and oversight have been provided based on that information. Some responsibilities have also been reassigned. A GAAP checklist is being used to ensure the adequacy of financial statement disclosures and reporting. Position memorandums are being created more frequently to address the appropriateness of any significant accounting matters and reference the accounting literature upon which the decision was based. The financial statement closing process checklist was also enhanced to cover some of the items that were concerns during the prior year audit. Management believes all deficiencies have been fully remediated.