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Housekeeping

- Moss Adams Telecom Group Seminars
- Completion certificate for CPA continuing education credit
- Fill out evaluations as you go in booklet
- Do you have your scorecard??
- · Talk and use phones in elevator area
- Schedule

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Introductions

- Class
 - Name, Company and State, Job title or function
 - Size of company (# lines; # employees)
 - Why are you here???
 - Do you budget, forecast all statements, use benchmarks?
 - If you budget do you use Excel or Forecasting software?
- Presenters
 - Expect the class to be specific for ILEC telcos
 - · We will be more practical than theoretical
 - · Geared for the inexperienced

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- Let's start with the philosophical issues !!
-This intro section is the most important?

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Accountant – What do we do best

(Betts definition)

- · Monitors internal controls and transactions
- Reports on past activities
 - General ledger
 - Financial Statements
 - Other reports
- Budgets
- · Analyzes financial data
- Financial strategy
 - Sets goals
 - Implements goals

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This class is about priorities!!!

- · Accountants tend to care about:
 - Quantifying the past
 - Compliance work reports
 - Deadlines
- Owners/General Managers/CEO's care about:
 - The future
 - Analysis
 - Strategy

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How do you spend your time?

- X %
 - Quantifying the past
 - Compliance work
 - Deadlines
- Y %
 - The future
 - Analysis
 - Strategy

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Survey

85% of management teams spend less than 1 hour per month discussing strategy

Why CEO's Fail
Ram Charan and Geoffrey Colvin
Fortune 6/21/99

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Accountants earn respect

- Focus on strategy
 - Identify the issues (not on the details)
 - Find solutions (not point out problems)
 - Manage the effort (rather than do the work)
 - Discover the new thing (not trapped in routine)
 - Be a strong communicator

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RLEC accounting more vulnerable to a compliance focus

- 1. More reporting requirements
- 2. Traditional heavy role of consultants
- 3. Lack of competition (minimizes incentive to be strategic)
- 4. Interstate settlements is has been the ultimate safety net

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Telergee survey, June 2012

- 78% of companies do an expense, capital expenditures budget
- 39% of companies do a multi-year forecast of BS, IS & CF
- BUT only 180 out of 232 companies responded to the question

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So remember.....

- This is first an issue of
 - Priority
 - Commitment
 - Our view of our own role in the company
- Then, as a distant second, it's a technical "how to" topic

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This is version 7 (at least) of this class

- Old: forecast, then budget, then demo some Excel templates and forecasting software
- Version 7.0 simultaneously present:
 - 1. Budget vs. Forecast
 - 2. 11 step process general comments and observations
 - 3. Class discussion of your internal approach, tips, etc
 - 4. Demonstration of Moss Adams excel application
 - 5. Class questions and suggestions
- Finish with benchmarking

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This is not a pitch for Moss Adams forecasting template

- We will discuss forecasting software
- But will use Excel model (MAPS linked to our cost study allocator) as a basis for demonstrating the 11 step process, including formulas

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Let's start with the negative

What's wrong with Budgeting?

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Takes too long to prepare

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What's wrong with Budgeting?

Takes too long to prepare

Opportunity cost

Things that matter the most

Must never be at the mercy of things
that matter the least

- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

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- Takes too long to prepare
- Internally focused

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What's wrong with Budgeting?

- Takes too long to prepare
- Internally focused
- · It's a weak control

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- Takes too long to prepare
- Internally focused
- It's a weak control
- · Becomes out-of-date

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What's wrong with Budgeting?

- Takes too long to prepare
- Internally focused
- It's a weak control
- · Becomes out-of-date
- Too much detail

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- Takes too long to prepare
- Internally focused
- · It's a weak control
- · Becomes out-of-date
- Too much detail
- Tendency to "game the numbers"

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What's wrong with Budgeting?

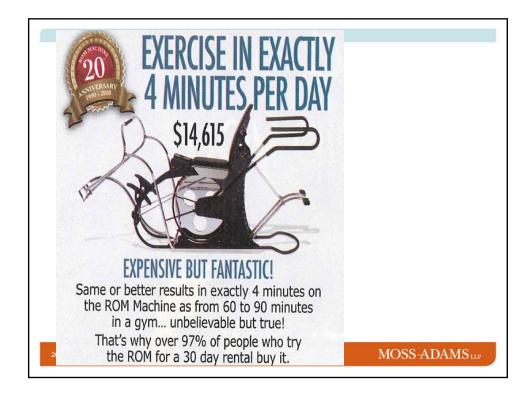
- Takes too long to prepare
- Internally focused
- It's a weak control
- · Becomes out-of-date
- Too much detail
- Tendency to "game the numbers"

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The budget is a tool of repression rather than innovation

- Bob Lutz, former CEO, Chrysler

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What would it be like to Budget on the ROM?

- Exhilarating
- No disruptive process efficient use of time
- Reliable, accurate
- Respected
- Always up to date
- Utilized in decision making

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Think about "the Dream" as Forecasting not budgeting

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Contrast BUDGET FORECAST • 1 year • 5 years

Contrast BUDGET • 1 year • Control • Strategy MOSS-ADAMS IDER TORECAST • 5 years • Strategy

Contrast

BUDGET

- 1 year
- Control
- Income statement

FORECAST

- 5 years
- Strategy
- Multi dimensional

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Contrast

BUDGET

- 1 year
- Control
- Income statement
- Detailed

FORECAST

- 5 years
- Strategy
- Multi dimensional
- High level

Contrast

BUDGET

- 1 year
- Control
- Income statement
- Detailed
- Static

FORECAST



- 5 years
- Strategy
- Multi dimensional



Dynamic

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So to be more precise.....

The budget should be the 1st year of a 5 year forecast

Before you start.....3 prerequisites...

- Believe in the value what are the costs and benefits
- 2. Get CEO/Board buy-in and commitment
- 3. It all starts with understanding your financial statements and expecting them to be accurate.....

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Indicators accounting is not accurate

- 1. Adjustments in the current month that relate to previous months
- 2. Large NECA adjustments
- 3. Failure to record subsidiary income/loss at the parent each month
- 4. Significant year end audit adjustments

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Indicators accounting is not accurate

- 5. Depreciation doesn't reflect current year additions
- 6. Work orders not closed until the end of the year
- 7. Plant retirements done half heartedly
- 8. Pervasive problems with subsidiary accounting
- 9. Income tax liability estimates not current
- 10. Reg / non-reg allocations not booked

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If your accounting is in arrears

- Fix this first
- ?? Are you in arrears by days or months



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Modify G/L accounts

- Disaggregate significant accounts for example
 - Carrier accounts receivable
 - Access revenues (access billings, USF, end user, CLEC, settlements, true-up's)
- Aggregate insignificant accounts
 - Generally we see too few balance sheet accounts and too many income statement accounts
 - Don't try to fit deregulated operations into Part 32 functional accounting (maybe, maybe not)



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Understand drivers of each account

- Assets
- Liabilities
- Revenues
- Expenses

Seems simple, but in practice many accountants don't think this way.



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Restated



- · Get the books in order
- Make sure you understand them completely
- What should the number be <u>you develop an</u> "expectation"
 - If you find that you spot problems just by looking at the data, you are probably in good shape on steps 1, 2 & 3
 - Don't underestimate the importance of this concept, if you do your forecasts will suffer

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Understand your company's strengths and weaknesses

- Many accountants don't really have a handle on this benchmarking is critical
- How can you set goals and be strategic if you don't?
- Our benchmarking section is a start
- But SWOT analysis and strategic planning is really beyond the scope of this class
- Examples:
 - Equity is too low
 - Inventory is too high

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Consider Report Reformatting

- Your report format should mean something to the users – not just the accountants
- Consider the following

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evised Format					Old School Format
	2012	20	011		
perating revenues					Operating revenues
Wireline	\$ 20,500,000	\$ 2	1,200,000	See detail in reveune footnote	Local network services
					Interstate access revenue Intrastate access revenue
					Long distance network services
Internet	3,000,000		2,500,000		Miscellaneous
Television	4,500,000		3,000,000		Billing and collection
Wireless Miscellaneous	2,500,000 1,310,000			See detail in reveune footnote See detail in reveune footnote	Nonregulated
MISCEIIANEOUS	1,310,000		1,800,000	See detail in revenue lootilote	Uncollectible
	31,810,000	3	0,800,000		
perating expenses					Operating expenses
Plant specific operations	4.200.000		4.400.000		Plant specific operations
Plant nonspecific operations	1,800,000		1,700,000		Plant nonspecific operations
Depreciation and amortization	5,300,000		5,500,000		Depreciation and amortization
Customer operations	2,000,000		2,200,000		Customer operations
Corporate operations Other operating taxes	2,900,000 700.000		3,100,000 900,000		Corporate operations Other operating taxes
Other operating taxes Nonregulated	11.300.000		9,300,000		Nonregulated
nom ogulatou	11,000,000		0,000,000		Homogalatea
	28,200,000	2	7,100,000		
Operating margins	3,610,000		3,700,000		Operating margins
onoperating income (expense)					Nonoperating income (expense)
Interest and dividend income	600,000		400,000		Interest and dividend income
Loss on disposal and impairment of assets	(200,000)		-		Loss on disposal and impairment of assets
Amortization Interest expense	(100,000)		2,000,000)		Amortization Interest expense
Allowance for funds used during construction	(2,000,000) 20,000	(.	2,000,000) 50,000		Allowance for funds used during construction
Other nonoperating expense	(220,000)		(80,000)		Other nonoperating expense
	(1,900,000)		1,630,000)		
Margins before income taxes	1,710,000	:	2,070,000		Margins before income taxes
come tax expense	(70,000)		(70,000)		Income tax expense
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		2012		2011	
Operating Revenue detail					-
Wireline - Incumbent lines					
Customer	\$	6,000,000	\$	6,300,000	Includes local, features, long distance and recip comp
Interstate access revenue		6,920,000		7,230,000	
Intrastate access revenue		1,750,000		1,460,000	
Universal service support - Federal		4,980,000		5,480,000	High cost fund (HCLS) and LSS, ICLS, etc.
Universal service support - State	_				<u>-</u>
Wireline - Competitive lines	_	19,650,000		20,470,000	_
Customer	•	700.000	\$	600.000	
Interstate access revenue	Þ	80.000	Þ	70.000	
Intrastate access revenue		50,000		40.000	
Universal service support - Federal		20,000			High cost fund (HCLS) and LSS, ICLS, etc.
Universal service support - State				.,	3
		850,000		730.000	_
Total Wireline revenues	_	20,500,000		21,200,000	- -
Wireless					
Wileless					includes plans, data plans, minutes, texting, long distance, roaming fr
Customer	\$	1,250,000	\$	1.150.000	customers
Roaming	*	500,000	•		roaming from carriers
Handset sales, net		(250,000)		(300,000)	Sales, net of equipment costs
Universal service support - Federal		1,000,000		850,000	· · ·
Total Wireless revenues	_	2,500,000	_	2,300,000	•
Total Wheless revenues	_	2,000,000		2,000,000	=
Miscellaneous					
Equipment sales, net	\$	1,000,000	\$		Sales, net of equipment costs
Rent		100,000		90,000	
Billing and collecting		155,000		155,000	
Other		75,000		75,000	
Uncollectible		(20,000)		(20,000)	<u> </u>
Total Wireless revenues		1.310.000		1.800.000	

Settlement and access accounts receivable Other accounts receivable	1,000,000 700,000	1,500,000 500.000		Settlement and access accounts receivable Other accounts receivable	1,500,0 500.0
Material and supplies Deferred tax asset	800,000 40,000	1,500,000 30,000		Material and supplies Deferred tax asset	1,500,0 30,0
Other current assets Total current assets	16,840,000	13,330,000		Other current assets Total current assets	13,330,0
ONCURRENT ASSETS			•	NONCURRENT ASSETS	
Investment in nonaffiliates	2,300,000	2,500,000		Investment in nonaffiliates	2,500,0
nvestments in certificates of deposits	100,000	700,000 300.000		Investments in certificates of deposits	700,0 300.0
Available for sale securities Intangible assets	1,100,000 2,100,000	1,500,000		Available for sale securities Intangible assets	1,500,0
	, .,	,,	Goodwill resulting from all other acquisitions are presented in this section and should be grouped together. The sources of goodwill will be		,,
Goodwill	8,000,000		disclosed in the footnote.	Nonregulated investments	5,700,0
Deferred charges	13,600,000	13,010,000	• •	Deferred charges	10,710,0
PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT				PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT	
Telecommunications plant in service Telecommunications plant under	100,000,000	101,000,000		Telecommunications plant in service Telecommunications plant under construction	101,000,0
Construction Nonregulated plant in service	2,000,000 16,500,000	1,800,000	The revised non-reg footnote identifies that a	Goodwill	1,800,0 8,000,0
Nonregulated plant under construction	300,000	.,,	portion of regulated plant is allocated to nonreg. The underlying assets are plant and equipment	Goodwiii	0,000,0
	118,800,000	118,700,000			110,800,0
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	65,000,000	64,000,000	The footnote includes the breakdown between reg and nonreg.	Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	53,800,0
	53,800,000	54,700,000	-		57,000,0
	\$ 84.240.000	\$ 81,040,000			\$ 81,040,0

Now you are ready to implement

- Define a process
 - Who is involved
 - Timeline
 - What is the end product
 - How will it be used
- Obtain buy-in by establishing the benefit
 - Top down strategy
 - Bottom up involvement from the departments
 - Don't underestimate the importance of obtaining the mandate to forecast and set strategic goals

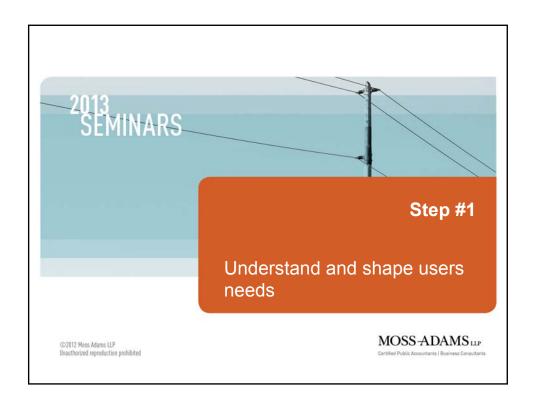
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Forecasting - 11 step Process

- 1. Understand and "shape" users needs
- Plan (High level or detailed Excel vs. Forecasting software)
- Establish preventive controls where needed
- 4. Design forms and input historical data
- Develop capital expenditures budget
- 6. Develop labor and expense assumptions
- 7. Develop revenue assumptions
- 8. Balance sheet assumptions
- Run initial drafts of financial statements kick the tires
- 10. Document assumptions, risks & issues to be resolved
- 11. Consensus, publish, present and take action steps

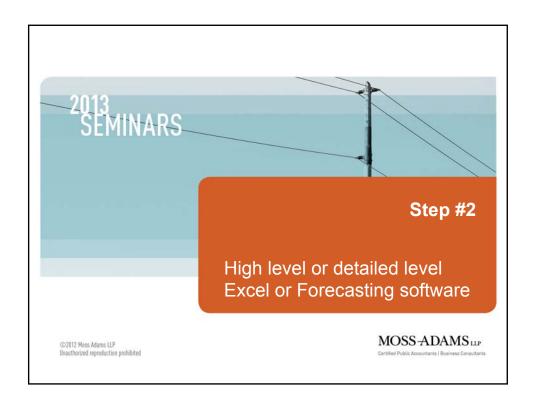
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User needs......class discussion

- Budget or forecast for the first time?
- Prior year management or board expectations?
- RUS requirement?
- · Bank loan?
- Business valuation? Purpose?
- Make sure the need before going to far in designing the process

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High level or detailed traditional approach

- Point already has been made
- Class discussion related to areas of detail that are valuable or not from your experience?
- Discussion on Activity codes

Deciding on the tool

Excel

- Easy, everyone is comfortable with the software basics
- Formulas are difficult to reverse engineer
- Turnover can reek havoc with complex spreadsheets
- Lack of documentation
- Designing reports is a hassle
- Problems overriding formulas with data

Forecasting software

- Can be costly to achieve flexibility
- Great reporting and scenario planning
- Integrate with GL for monthly updated rolling forecast
- Built in controls to avoid mistakes
- The more functionality, the more complex to operate requiring internal knowledge of the software

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Will the budget be used as a control?

- 1. Preventative control vs. explanation after the fact?
- Reality most companies only use the budget to prevent certain expenses and generally guide capital expenditures.
- 3. Know the answer to this question before designing the budget
- 4. Make sure the control is effective
- 5. Or develop other controls related to cost control
 - · Overtime, travel expense, etc

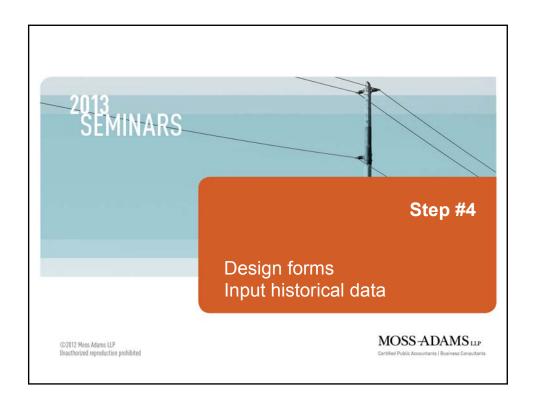
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2012 class attendee "I care about controlling 5 costs"

- Labor and overtime
- 2. Marketing costs
- 3. Bandwidth/special circuits
- 4. Capital expenditures
- 5. Video programming

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Process tips

- 1. Limit the amount of data, especially in non-important areas
- 2. Standardize forms and the document the process
- 3. Share the data broadly
- 4. Only add complexity to your models if you can maintain it in the future and it is cost justified to the use of the model
 - Test is there someone other than the developer that can run the model

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Process tips

- 5. Streamline reviews and approvals
- 6. Tie strategy to the forecast
- 7. Revise the forecast regularly, not the budget
- 8. Tie compensation to strategy and industry performance not to the budget

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Annual Timeline

- Timeline for an approved budget needs to consider
 - Strategic Plan
 - Lender's requirement
 - New financing needs
 - External reporting needs such as cost study forecasts
 - Audit needs, such as impairment of goodwill, investment, or fixed assets.

3 components to a Budget

- Salaries & Wages by November 1
- Capital Expenditures by November 1
- Revenues and Expenses with all three Financial Statements - by December 1



Capital Budget - User Needs The Board The General Manager Department Managers Accounting The Accounting Information System External Users MOSS-ADAMS

Capital Budget Development

- Cash flow is projected using previous year budget.
- Work from previous year is reviewed and brought to the current budget effort.
- What can REASONABLY be achieved?
- Develop a team of all capital players so all participate and understand in the setting of priorities.

Capital Budget Development

- Wish list is trimmed to meet cash expectations.
- Priorities are set and timing of expenditures planned.
- All parties gain an understanding of entire company needs.

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Capital Budget Development

- Decide what happens if projects for a specific group's responsibility comes in under budget.
 - Does that group by default have the authority to spend the dollars on projects not planned or budget?
 - Do the dollars come back to management to reassign based on needs determined by management?
- The following worksheets is one way to force the process of future thinking of Asset Management.

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CLEC Central Office Switching Central Office Switching Central Office Transmission Plant Copper Cable Plant Text Cable Plant Underground Conduit Plant Underground Conduit Plant CATV Cable Plant CATV Cable Plant CATV Electronics Furniture Computers Land Buildings Mobiles & Pagers Tools & Test Equipment Vehicles Special Projects TOTAL \$0.00 INVENTORY MATERIAL \$CONTRACTOR ENGINEERING LABOR TOTAL \$	WO # (assigned by accounting) NOTES: Project details Explanation of costs Exact materials Why the project is needed ESTIMATED START DATE ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE		
DOLLAR AMOUNT OF ITEMS ALREADY IN INVENTORY	Work Order Authorization	Date	

Description	Subscribers	Submitted by:	QTR	Priority	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
SA 1	XX	ENGR	2		131,402				
Marion SA (450 W 1600 S)	73 subs	ENGR	E-1, C-4		96,313				
SA 2	XX	ENGR	3		68,310				
SA 3	XX	ENGR	3		112,048				
SA 4	XX	ENGR	E-2, C-4		43,500				
SA 5	XX	ENGR	4		85,908				
SA 6	XX	ENGR	2	. 2	164,724				
BASN SA (2000 S 50 E Oakley)	35 subs	ENGR				49,400			
SA 7	XX	ENGR				54,850			
SA 8	XX	ENGR				65,842			
SA 9	XX	ENGR				50,200			
SA 10	XX	ENGR				51,000			
SA 11	XX	ENGR							54,4
SA 12 YRCH SA Extension (400 E-600 E on 1300	XX	ENGR					48.527	34,440	
SA 13	,	ENGR ENGR					48,527		53.7
SA 14	XX	ENGR					32.997		53,73
SA 14 SA 15	XX	ENGR					32,997	146.333	
SA 16	XX	FNGR					46.231	140,333	
Rearrange 8th street	XX	ENGR	3	2	29,355		40,231		
Count Rearrangement		ENGR	4		11,000				
D Street (8N31 route) reroute		ENGR	2		137,256				
Fiber from Norby SA to Wayside SA		ENGR			137,230	80.748			
Drops All Exchanges		ENGR	spread	1	500,000	500,000	400,000	250,000	250.0
100 % Fill Projects		ENGR	Spreau		300,000	65.000	65.000	65.000	65.0
100%/Damaged Cables (35DC on 500 N)		ENGR	4	. 1	14.888	55,000	03,000	55,000	05,0
100%/Damaged Cables (NRLD 4-2A to 4-2	R)	ENGR	2		8.935				
100%/Damaged Cables (NRED 4-2A to 4-2 100%/Damaged Cables (100 E Meridian Ea		ENGR	2		13.159				
100%/Damaged Cables (100 E from 100 S		ENGR	2		21,616				
100%/Damaged Cables (Rupert Allevs)	50 0,	ENGR	1		48.051				
100%/Damaged Cables (RUPT 7N3 - Reed	Ave)	ENGR		•	.5,001	24.527			
Unexpected Projects		ENGR		5	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,0
Totals OSP				NOTE A	1.541.465	996,567	647.755	550,773	478.1

DFTWARE		1	1						
	KLS		3	1	15.000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,00
OPIER REPLACEMENTS	KLS	1	2	3	8,000	3,500	3,500	3,500	5.00
OMPUTER EQUIPMENT	KLS		1,2,3			15,000	20,000	20.000	20,0
SER PRINTER	KLS		1,,=,,=	4	10,500	,	,	10.000	
AIN COMPUTER UPGRADE							15,000	,	
	MST				include in cont	ingency	.,		
/M Switcher	ENGR		4	2	2,400	<u> </u>			
OFTWARE	ENGR		1	1	15,000				
ANT SOFTWARE	ENGR					15,000	5,000	10,000	5,0
NGR Printer	ENGR		2	3	6,000				
TWORK SERVER	ENGR					4,800		6,000	
andheld devices for the Techs						6,800			
JRNITURE & COMPUTER CONTINGENCY	KLS			5	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,0
Tota					76.900	60,100	58.500	64.500	45,0

	CAPITAL	_ BUDG	ET SUM	IMARY	
W/O Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
42 Central Office Switching	552,800	354,150	127,000	100,000	300,000
43 Transmission Equipment	227,300	246,800	262,000	213,600	222,700
22 Outside Plant	1,588,102	1,029,567	838,755	616,773	534,18
64 Vehicles	6,000	176,000	195,000	188,000	205,00
65 Land & Buildings	45,500	72,000	20,000	20,000	20,00
61 Pagers/Cellulars/Radios	21,735	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,00
63 Tools & Test Equipment	53,400	48,900	70,000	40,000	85,00
62 Furniture & Computers	76,900	60,100	58,500	64,500	45,00
50 Special Projects	1,584,706	1,456,879	3,817,434	1,216,965	1,370,86
	4,156,443	3,447,397	5,391,689	2,462,838	2,785,74
70			Mo	OSS-ADAN	MS _{UP}

V/O Type	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	Contingency	TOTAL	Less #5
42 Central Office Switching	280,300	60,000	157,500	15,000	40,000	contangonoy	552,800	512,800
43 Transmission Equipment	65,300	105,000	38.000	9,000	10.000	_	227,300	217,30
22 Outside Plant	884,299	293,389	112,048	243,366	55,000	_	1,588,102	1,533,10
64 Vehicles			6,000	-	-	-	6,000	6,00
65 Land & Buildings	40,000	-	-	-	5,500	-	45,500	40,00
61 Pagers/Cellulars/Radios	11,125	-	7,610	-	3,000	-	21,735	18,73
63 Tools & Test Equipment	-	41,400	8,500	-	3,500	-	53,400	49,90
62 Furniture & Computers	30,000	17,400	14,000	10,500	5,000	-	76,900	71,90
50 Special Projects	1,250,000	43,106	-	291,600	-	-	1,584,706	1,584,70
Total	2,561,024	560,295	343,658	569,466	122,000	-	4,156,443	4,034,44
					7			
riority Definitions					not included	d in depreciation	n calculation	
1 Essential								
2 Increase Revenue or Decrease Cost								
3 Mid term benefits (2-3 years) 4 Long term benefits (4-5 years)		Priorities #4	#5 & cont	ingency nee	d nermissio	on to be spent	in current vear	
5 Enhance workplace or make jobs easier		THORIGO #4	, #0, a com	ingency nee	a permissio	in to be spent	iii cairciit ycai	

		Quarter	ly Spei	iuing F	DIECas	l		
		Priorities #1	, #2, #3, Mo	ost of #4				
W/O Type		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total	Priority #4 not included in quarter forecast	
42	Central Office Switching	283,300	15,000	175,000	39,500	512,800	0	
43	Transmission Equipment	57,050	62,083	49,083	40,083	208,300	9000	
22	Outside Plant	164,543	695,009	389,749	283,801	1,533,102		
64	Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	6000	
65	Land & Buildings	40,000	0	0	0	40,000		
61	Pagers/Cellulars/Radios	0	14,930	3,805	0	18,735		
63	Tools & Test Equipment	36,900	8,000	5,000	0	49,900		
62	Furniture & Computers	20,000	19,000	20,000	2,400	61,400	10500	
50	Special Projects	250,000	608,840	369,454	356,412	1,584,706		
	Totals	851,793	1,422,862	1,012,091	722,196	4,008,943	25,500	4,034,443
	This worksheet at	tempts t			proje	ects to		

- Reports are reviewed comparing actual costs to budgeted costs per project or workorder.
- Projects 10% over budget require specific General Manager review.

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Depreciation Budget

- Calculated after Capital Budget is completed.
- Prepared in separate file then linked to main budget file.
- Use mid-year or quarterly convention for additions & retirements.
- Decide if low priority items are included in calculation.

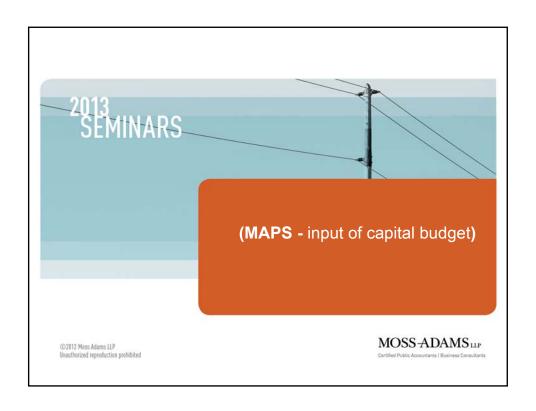
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NTER RE	ETIREMENTS AS A NEGA	TIVE!!!!			2009 - 2013	BUDGET					
ALCULA	TION OF DEPRECIATION	EXPENSE									
	ACCOUNT	ANNUAL	ESTIMAED 12/31/2012	12/31/2012	2013	2013	2013	12/31/2013	12/31/2013	2014	2014
	DESCRIPTION	DEPR	ASSET	ACCUM	ADDITION	RETIRE	DEPR	ASSET	ACCUM	ADDITION	RETIRE
ACCOUNT		RATE	BALANCE	DEPR			EXPENSE	BALANCE	DEPR		
				BALANCE					BALANCE		
2111.00	Land	0	127,573	0							
2112.00	Vehicles	schedule	945,912	735,500	Note B		112,009			176,000	
2116.00	Other Work Equipment Buildings	19.40% 3.50%	302,736 1,772,705	302,745 857,202	49,900		12,466 62.045	352,636 1,772,705	315,211 919,247	48,900 30,000	
2122.00	Furniture & Fixtures	11.40%	138.504	138.504			02,045	138.504	138.504	30,000	
2123.10	Office Support Equipmer	20.00%	65,180	65,180			0	65,180	65,180		
2123.20	Company Communicatio	20.60%	52,956	47,013	104,779		16,305	157,735	63,318	3,000	
2124.00	General Purpose Compu	11.50%	393,227	315,900	71,900		47,288	465,127	363,188	60,100	
2210.00	C. O Switching IMTS & Pager Systems	8.00% 12.20%	6,295,565 63,910	5,195,505 63,910	512,800 11,125		513,901 2.781	6,808,365 75,035	5,709,406 66,691	354,150	
2231.10	Microwave Radio Teleph	12.20%	138.667	88,139	11,125		16.917	138.667	105,056		
2232.00	Circuit Equipment	8.00%	5,086,428	3,196,398	688,300		420,680	5,774,728	3,617,079	217,800	
2351.00	Public Telephone Equipr	20.60%	81,598	76,298			5,300	81,598	81,598		
2411.10	Pole Lines	12.50%	124,097	124,380			(283)	124,097	124,097		
2411.20 2421.00	Radio Towers Aerial Cable	7.00%	14,190 596,540	13,684 599,606			(3,066)	14,190 596,540	14,190 596,540		
2422.00	Underground Cable	5.00%	338.663	253.731	43,106		17,472	381,769	271,203		
2422.10	Underground Cable - fibe	7.00%	95,231	39,850	10,100		6,666	95,231	46,516		
2423.00	Buried Cable	5.00%	7,859,107	4,363,626	1,486,465		411,536	9,345,572	4,775,162	915,819	
2423.10	Buried Cable - fiber	7.00%	2,643,633	1,090,383			185,054	2,643,633	1,275,438	80,748	
2431.00 2441.00	Aerial Wire Conduit Systems	14.40% 5.00%	26,566 1,131,835	26,566 443,803			56.592	26,566 1,131,835	26,566 500,395		
2690.00	TPIS - Intangibles	50.00%	14.413	14.413			56,592	14.413	14.413		
2121.90	BUILDINGS - CLEC	3.50%	523.824	39.132	40000		19.034	563.824	58.166	42000	,
2210.90	SWITCHING - CLEC	8.00%	7,204	913			576	7,204	1,489		
2232.90	CIRCUIT EQUIPMENT -	8.00%	1,069,896	156,456			85,592	1,069,896	242,048		
2421.90	AERIAL CABLE - CLEC UNDERGROUND META	11.00% 5.00%	14,383 252,996	1,265 15.575			1,582 12.650	14,383 252,996	2,847 28,225		
2422.91	UNDERGROUND FIBER	7.00%	66,747	4,178			4.672	66,747	8.850		
2423.90	BURIED CABLE - CLEC	5.00%	4,397,219	303,232	194431		224,722	4,591,650	527,953	607389	
2441.90	CONDUIT SYSTEMS - (5.00%	2,430,649	149,101			121,532	2,430,649	270,633		
2423.91 2007.00	BURIED CABLE FIBER Goodwill	7.00% 6.67%	176,518 641,780	21,296 42,784			12,356 42,807	176,518 641,780	33,652 85,591		
2007.00	Goodwill	6.67%	641,780	42,784			42,807	641,780	85,591		
		-	37.890.451	18.786.266	3,202,806	0	2,409,694	40.019.771	20.348.451	2,535,906	
							Note C				
	NONREG ADDITIONS		6,427,489	1,663,597	75,637	0	469,657	6,503,126	2,133,254	469,400	
					- 0	278 443		070.054			
				Note	A 3	,210,443		879,351			
Neces	A The state of the bounds	a de la constitución de la const	and a second and a second					latetata a			
Note						ect to depi	reciation and	vehicles			
Note	 B Vehicle depreciation 	comes from	a separate scl	nedule calcula	ted by vehicle						
					2,366,887						_
Note	C Ties to 6560 Depred	riation in Pud	get excluding (_,,			\$5.07	000	DINE	
ivole	Ties to 0000 Depret	טונים ווו וויטומים	got excluding (Joouwiii				N/		ADAMS	The same of the sa

Important Capital Budget points

- 1. Timing
 - Plant under construction and workorder closeouts
 - Additions/Retirements
 - Monthly, Quarterly, or Mid-year
- 2. Depreciation
 - By account or grouping
 Account more precise
 Grouping less precise
- 3. Categorization
 - Important for settlement calculations
- 4. Include labor
- 5. Calculate AFUDC
- Tie out the additions worksheet to workorders





Budgeting expenses – don't over do it!

- 1. Slash the number of expense accounts and the time you spend on preparing the budget
- 2. Focus on significant items (Payroll, Vendors, Large expense items), then budget expense groupings, rather than individual accounts
- 3. Use a department approach to more minor expense items to control expenditures
 - Plant, Engineering, Executive, Accounting, Commercial
 - Departmental catch all account with sub-accounts for travel, training and other expenses that are important to track – limit these

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Budgeting expenses – don't over do it!

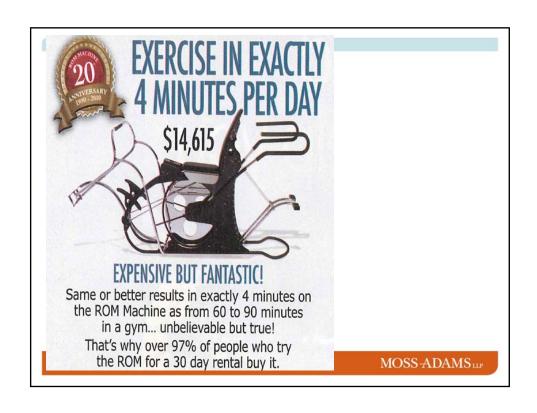
- 4. Suggest <u>not</u> using "activity codes" (too much detail although this can be a good idea to link capital expenditures to the budget)
- 5. Focus quarterly on budget analysis monthly is usually too often
- 6. Typical assumptions
 - Plant accounts % increase or % of plant account
 - Corporate and customer % of revenues

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\$ 3,067,472	#
3 067 472	
0,007,172	
3,843,612	
3,017,519	
5,396,852	16
1,005,057	15
630,107	18
512,463	35
670,208	1205
	3,017,519 5,396,852 1,005,057 630,107 512,463

Cash disbursements	2009	
by Vendor	\$	#
Debt Service	3,134,519	
Capital expenditures	3,078,340	
Payroll and taxes	2,918,011	
Other >\$100,000	5,473,622	15
Other \$50,000 to \$100,000	850,919	13
Other \$25,000 to \$50,000	646,444	19
Other \$10,000 to \$25,000	617,589	41
< \$10,000 (3.9% of total)	684,050	1026
	17,403,493	

Vandar Analysis	true ete	160. 7	
Vendor Analysis – Cash disbursements		ory <mark>ange (08 to 09</mark>)	
by Vendor	\$	#	%
Debt Service	67,047	-	2.2%
Capital expenditures	(765,273)	-	(19.9)%
Payroll and taxes	(99,508)	-	(3.3)%
Other >\$100,000	76,769	(1)	1.4%
Other \$50,000 to \$100,000	(154,138)	(2)	(15.3)%
Other \$25,000 to \$50,000	16,337	1	2.6%
Other \$10,000 to \$25,000	105,126	6	20.5%
< \$10,000	14,615	(179)	2.1%
Total change	(739,797)		(4.1)%
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Just kidding – it wa	is close t	though	
Cash disbursements	Ch	<mark>ange (08 to 09)</mark>	
by Vendor	\$	#	%
Debt Service	67,047	-	2.2%
Capital expenditures	(765,273)	-	(19.9)%
Payroll and taxes	(99,508)	-	(3.3)%
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Other \$50,000 to \$100,000	(154,138)	(2)	(15.3)%
Other \$25,000 to \$50,000	16,337	1	2.6%
Other \$10,000 to \$25,000	105,126	6	20.5%
< \$10,000	13,843	(179)	2.1%
Total change	(739,797)		(4.1)%
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Salary Budget Development

- Total budget determined by employee
 - using wage, bonus, benefit, and overtime expectations.
- Allocated to specific accounts based on historical analysis and future expectations.
- REMEMBER:
 - Capitalized labor dollars, exclude from expenses and include in capital expenditures.
 - Payout of unused vacation
 - Pension adjustments at year end

Salary Budget Development

- · Input into System at account level.
- Questions:
 - Does the board review overall company wage increase or individuals?
 - What are the budget controls related to labor and overtime? What reports are generated?

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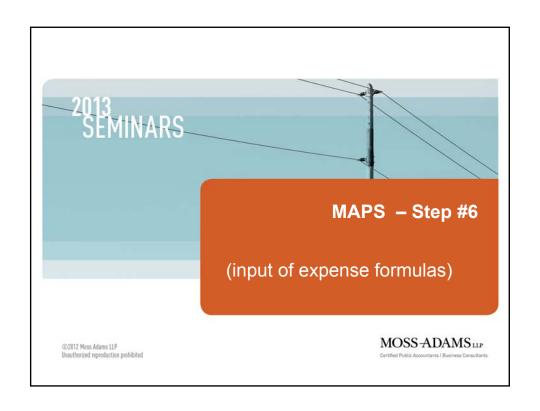
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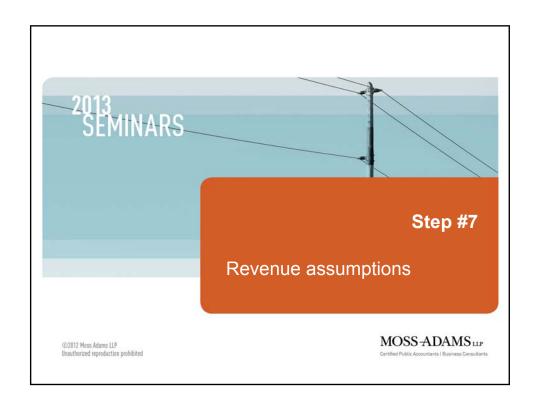
Expense points

Keep it simple

- Growth rates will likely be precise enough for forecasting purposes
- Possible to get more detailed with salaries, departments, etc., but benefit should outweigh the cost
- Develop a separate labor and other expense % change based on historical amounts for an account grouping

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Budgeting revenues – not as hard as you think!

- 1. Revenue forecasting is more important than expense budgeting!!
- 2. Most revenues are a simple customer count times a rate get as detailed as you want
- 3. This is an opportunity to run "what-ifs"
- 4. Develop a deeper understanding of :
 - Universal Service
 - Intercarrier compensation

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Revenue points

- Subscriber count flat rate driven
 - SIMPLE! rate times subscriber count
 - Input changes in rates
 - · Input growth factor for subscriber base
 - Good opportunity for "What if" scenarios
- 2. Usage driven
 - Minutes times rate vs. simple growth rate
 - Minutes possibly more precise, but more time consuming to build
 - Simple growth rate probably precise enough and more simple to build
- 3. USF and Settlements
 - No way to avoid this complexity deal with it!

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Current year Key Settlement and USF drivers

- 1. Accurate input of current data
- 2. Part 64 and study adjustments to arrive at regulated balances
- 3. Development of allocation factors based on frozen factors and categorization of plant additions and retirements
- 4. Yearend accruals

Your are responsible – what are your controls?

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• FAQ

Why is my settlement forecast off?
Or.....

How to accurately forecast Interstate revenues

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GL accounts must detail the components of interstate access revenues

GL#	Description	Forecast	Actual	
5081	SLC	5.0	4.0	
5081	FUSC	1.0	1.0	
5082	CABS	5.0	4.0	
5082	NECA settlements	1.1	3.1	Actual NECA is based on actual pool rate of return
5083	Special access	1.0	2.0	
5082	ICLS/LSS	1.0	1.0	
		14.1	15.1	
	\$14.1 Consultant		(1.0)	Difference should be booked to a payable
	estimate @11.25%		14.1	

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Why is my settlement forecast off?

- 1. Don't mix current year and prior year revenues
 - Set up separate GL accounts for prior year
- 2. Don't mix High Cost Fund revenues with Settlements
- 3. Current year variances from forecast relate to forecast assumptions

Variances in forecasted Interstate revenues

- 1. NECA forecast
 - Expenses
 - Capital expenditures
- 2. Pool rate of return
- 3. Prior year accruals

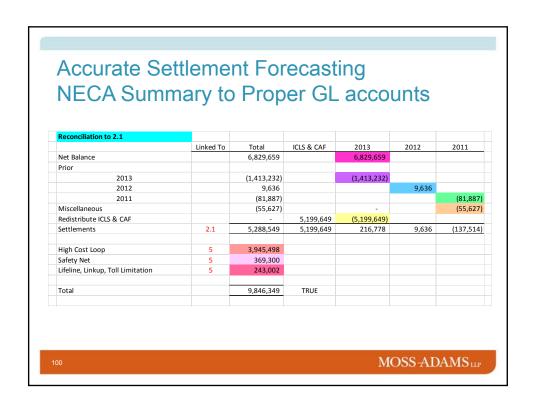
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See NECA tie out Handout

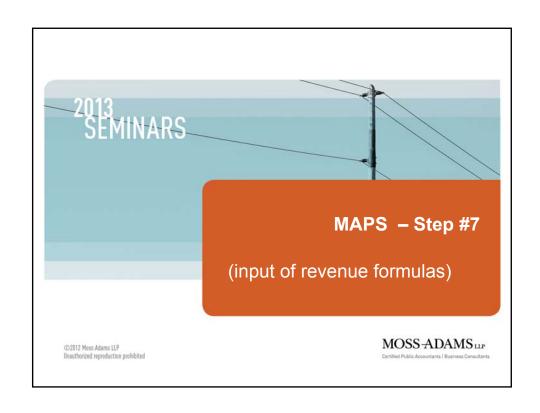
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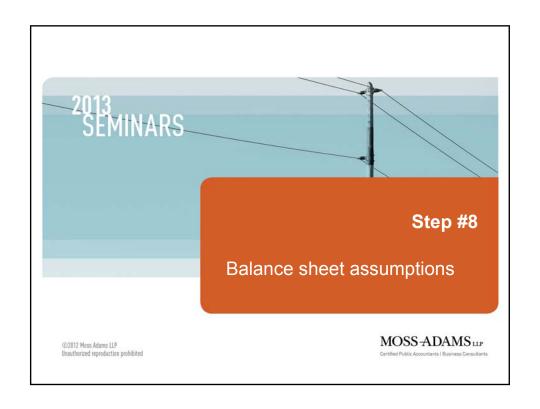
NECA S	Sum	ma	ry										
DADED BY CHENT													
PARED DI CUENT													
3050 Reconciliation]												
3050 Ln #	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
tlements													
2CCL Net Balance	327,938	356,330	355,926	358,231	357,055	355,578	354,810	353,061	354,972	389,844	385,489	349,993	4,299,227
3TS Net Balance	161,017	224,108	220,375	246,747	248,880	255,325	264,754	229,431	224,693	177,941	154,841	122,320	2,530,432
5CCL Prior	109,032	5,869	5,388	5,821	1,039	(1,074)	(1,939)	(58,915)	10,369	290,368	(40,044)	(350,342)	(24,428
6TS Prior	283,337	(23,963)	(27,332)	(65,662)	(3,381)	(17,858)	(156,050)	259,890	(32,462)	(588,112)	(360,233)	(729,229)	(1,461,055)
8Total Settlement	881,324	562,344	554,357	545,137	603,593	591,971	461,575	783,467	557,572	270,041	140,053	(607,258)	5,344,176
A Distribution Notification													
High cost loop fund	327,461	324,629	324,629	309,641	320,759	320,759	332,017	332,425	332,425	355,367	332,693	332,693	3,945,498
Net balance/Prior data month - CCL	(2,474)			(30,144)			(3,765)	(3,771)	(3,776)	(3,795)	(6,556)	(1,346)	(55,627
Net balance/Prior data month - TS													-
Lifeline	25,533	24,625	27,517	27,089	26,376	32,340	31,823		3,588	21,475	22,636	-	243,002
Link Up													-
Toll Limitation													-
	20.252	31,073	31,073	30,485	31,052	31,052	31,052	31,052	31,052	31,052	31,052	31,052	369,300
Safety Net Additive	28,253												
Safety Net Additive Other	28,253												



	:1110	Fore	castin		
ccurate Settle					
nterstate Settle	emen	t Reve	anue F	Reca	n
iterotate octin	CITICIT	LICV	Siluc i	\CCG	P
Interstate Access Revenues by NECA Reporti	ng Year				
	То		GL YEAR		
Current NECA Year	From	2013	2012	2011	A/C#
Settlements					1.5081.
NECA Settlements, TS and CCL	2.2	216,778	(324,992)	231,981	1.5081.1
Support - ICLS, LSS, CAF	2.2	5,199,649	5,521,950	5,667,300	1.5081.2
Client recorded true-up	3	-	381,406 A	87,027	1.5081.3
Client recorded overearnings	3.2	(187,905)	(311,674) B	(278,306)	1.5081.4
True-up and overearnings AJE	3	-	-	(35,539)	1.5081.5
Variance		-	859	2,345	1.5083.11
					1.5082.11
End User					1.5082.13
End User Charge	3.1	1,370,945	1,369,147	1,577,667	1.5082.2
FUSC	3.1	435,091	397,460	220,650	1.5082.21
ARC - residential	3.1	27,182	-	-	1.5082.23
ARC - single business	3.1	2,721	-	-	1.5082.3
ARC - multi business	3.1	22,145	-		1.5082.4
					1.5083.1
Access Revenues	3.1	2.234.583	2.382.945	2.583.727	1.5083.12
Interstate carrier access billigs Special access	3.1	2,234,583	3,423,893	2,583,727	1.5083.13
DSI	3.1	1,228,858	1,259,762	1.156.753	1.5083.14
DSL	5.1	1,220,030	1,259,762	1,150,755	1.5082.14
Total current year revenues	2	13.380.637	14.100.756	13.324.909	1.5082.17
Total current year revenues	2	13,360,037	14,100,756	13,324,909	1.5082.17

			ore					
Interstate	Access Revenues							
		NECA Year Total	Change from po	nor year %		2013	2012	2011
2013	Settlements, gross	13,380,637	(660,023		2.1	13,380,637	2012	2011
2012	Settlements, gross	14,040,660	46,323	0.33%	2.1	(60,096)	14,100,756	
2044	C-111	42.004.227				10.24.21	570.510	42 224 000
201	L Settlements, gross	13,994,337			2.1	(9,212)	678,640	13,324,909
2010	Settlements, gross	150,056			2.1		51,381	98,675
							. ,***	,
2009	Settlements, gross	276,652			2.1			276,652
	T-1-1	41.842.342						
	Total per NECA years Total per G/L years	41,842,342				13,311,329	14,830,777	13,700,236
	Total per G/E years	42,042,342				13,311,313	14,030,777	13,700,230
			\$ Change			(1,519,448)	1,130,541	
			% Change			-10.25%	8.25%	
			Change Total g/I change			(1,519,448)	1.130.541	
			NECA current year			(660.023)	211.887	
			True-up/timing	1		(859,425)	918,654	
Procedure	Baseline revenues - intersta	to a debad				s per cost study		
	2012	2,138,711		Common Li		s per cost study	5,637,622	Y-2 /
	2013	2,031,775		Special acci			5,397,713	
	2014	1,930,187		Switched b			2,031,775	
	2015	1,833,677		Revenue re			13,067,110	
	2016	1,741,993		Current rev	enues p	oer g/l	13,380,637	
	2017 2018	1,654,894 1,572,149		Variance			313,526	
	2018	1,372,149						
						2013 True-up	2012 Cost Study	
			Part 64 Adjustment					
			Plant		X-2 X-2	(1,856,323)	(2,634,332)	
			Expenses		x-2	(267,020)	(448,524)	
			Cost Study Adjustm	nents				
			Plant		X-2	(753,690)	(753,690)	
			Expenses		X-2	(455,454)	(370,569)	





Balance sheet accounts – pretty easy

- Cash automatically calculated from cash flow (it's the plug)
- Accounts receivable increases generally consistent with revenue increases (customer separate from NECA or Cabs)
- Inventory and investments anticipated changes

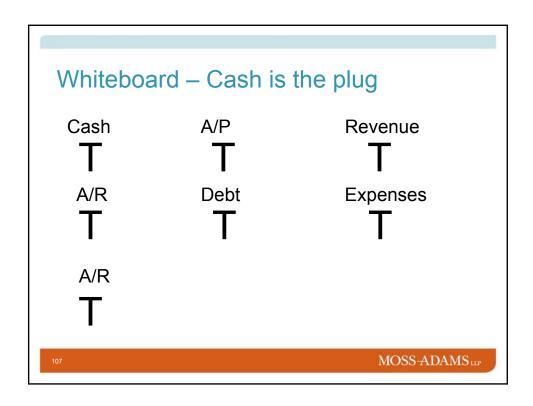
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Balance sheet accounts – pretty easy

- Payables increases relative to expense increases (take into account construction payables separately)
- Interest bearing debt calculate based on terms of each loan or lease
- Equity anticipated dividends or capital credit retirements

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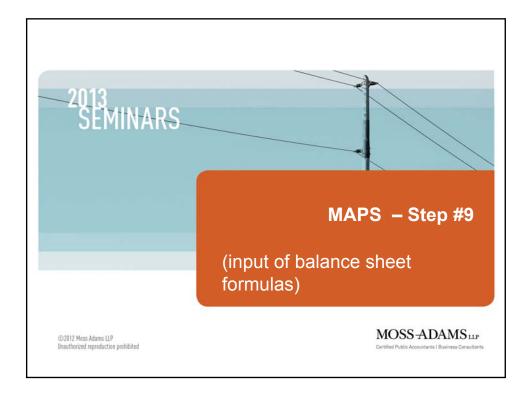
See inserted Cash flow statement from an audit report

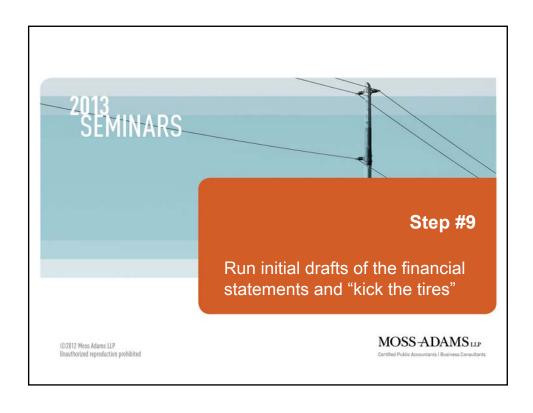
Why do we care about the Balance Sheet?

- Financing strategy
 - Cash balance and working capital
 - Ability to borrow
 - Debt covenants
- Ability to pay dividends
- Appropriateness and performance of asset mix

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- Review prior year budget vs actual variances
- Where have you historically gone wrong?

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Consider

- Consolidations
 - Run a separate model for each company if they are significant and independently operated
 - Run one model with a combined balance sheet if the companies are jointly operated
 - Deal with intercompany accounts and eliminations
- Inventory and investments anticipated changes

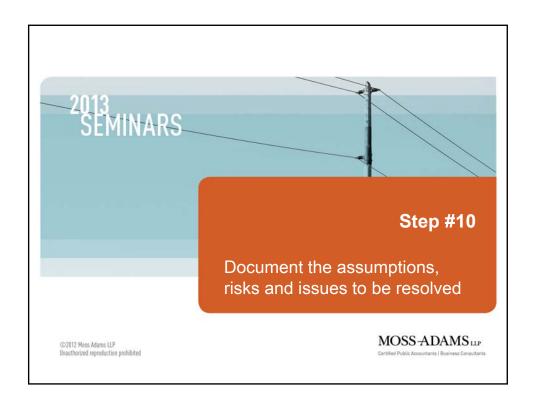
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Closely review the results

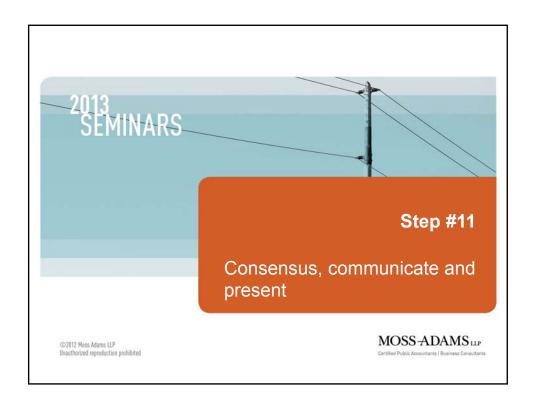
- · Make sure there are no obvious errors
- You should be able to explain the differences between the historical data and the forecast
- Bottom line the statements should be credible

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This is absolutely necessary

- Be concise, but comprehensive
- · Address all the significant assumptions
 - Items different from historical amounts
 - Items that are more difficult to predict
- · Document the risk factors
- Date the versions on the printed files



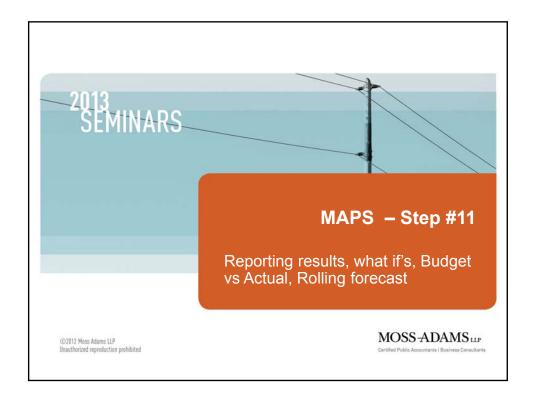
Finalize something that is realistic

- · Resist "making the forecast work"
 - Be respectful, but hold your ground
 - Document differences of opinion for later reference
 - Be alert for pressures to overstate revenue or understate expenses
- What's your philosophy?
 - "Wiggle room" or "High bar"?
 - Tendency is to be conservative in the short run and too optimistic in the long run
- · Make stretch, but achievable goals

Don't put the budget on the shelf

- · How it is used is the important thing
- Update the forecast monthly with actual data.
- · Variances:
 - Quarterly is better than monthly
 - Forecasted annual variance is more important than the current variance
- Run what ifs best case/worst case

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Strategies/Takeaways • EXPENSE CODING

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- EXPENSE CODING
 - This is absolutely the most critical strategy to be implemented by **The Accountants**
 - We have to be conscience of every single accounting entry....Some accounts still get very good cost recovery, some generate \$0 in support for every dollar booked
 - Part 32 is Cool....become experts
 - Greatest Expense at a Phone Company?

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Strategies/Takeaways

- Labor Coding
 - Benefits and Overheads follow labor in the Accounting Clearing Process.
 - \$100k of an employee labor paid to them, actually costs the company \$155k on average
 - Overhead expenses generally follow labor in the clearing process
 - We need to pass on to employees the analness
 - · First arm them with knowledge
 - Nobody will like you because nobody likes entering time
 - And yes, we will have to interact with other people

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- We Studied Companies There are Opportunities for Improvement
- Cost Efficiency
 - Accountants ignored cost structure with support and settlements aplenty
- Specific Labor Coding Issues/Practices This is our time
 - Acccount 6124 vs. Account 6726
 - Account 6210 vs. 6230
 - Remember no direct switching cost recovery
 - Softswitches are changing the job functions

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Strategies/Takeaways

- Specific Labor Coding Practices/Opportunities
 - Plant employees need to understand difference between DSL (recovery available) and Internet (no recovery available)
 - Many companies have been analyzing employee time and developing procedures for trouble tickets and new service
 - Acccount 6512 vs. Account 6724
 - · Provisioning vs. Procurement
 - Safety Training Program Development and Implementation – Account 6530 vs. Account 6724
 - Specific Job function training

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- 6530 Engineering and Plant Adminstration
 - Can we capitalize more for specific projects....especially if we are regressionly (great word....just made it up) capped
- Account 6600 Customer Service Expense poor cost recovery before and after reform. Time needs to be analyzed
 - Code Time Elsewhere (switching, trouble tickets, marketing)
 - Marketing (This is becoming more Crucial than ever)
 - Presubscription
 - CABS

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Strategies/Takeaways

- Account 6700 The Dumping Ground
 - Look at every entry Get creative and strategic.....not an accountants strength
 - Do not be fraudulent but seek out interpretations
- Other General Thoughts
 - Create a Marketing Culture
 - Since more recovery is coming from End Users, it is imperative we stop losing them....Everyone can help
 - » Time reporting should reflect efforts

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- Marketing and Sales
 - Redefine Everyone's role, including Outside plant personnel and technicians, accountants, CSR's, etc.
 - · Most contact with customers
 - "Trade jeans and T-shirt for Kaki's and collar"
 - Other revenue streams leverage outside plant personnel knowledge
 - Home networking
 - A+ certification
 - Computer literacy

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Strategies/Takeaways

- Network Efficiencies
 - Recovery for switching frozen
 - Share switch with neighboring companies
 - Head count review the number of personnel
 - Employees extremely expensive
 - Incredibly important if have own construction crew
 - Reduce internet transport costs to the cloud
 - No support available

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Strategies/Takeaways – Rate Base

- Limit Switch investment
 - Migrate to a softswitch
 - Concentrator vs. Host Remote network
 - Share switching with neighboring companies
- Retire Plant
 - % of net plant is a huge driver
 - Need to retire old plant (copper, vehicles, transmission)
 - Companies not good at this, but have to get good to avoid cap

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Strategies/Takeaways

- Fiber To The Home How Can we make this happen
 - One Company "\$129.99 per month for 100 mbps download Speed
 - Customers demanding more and more bandwidth with youtube, netflix, TV and multiple devices on one network
 - Customers want the pipe to do what they want with it
 - Industry will begin to cap usage for customers
 - The Wireless Model

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- Plan, Plan, Plan
 - Talk to the Network people
 - Must have an idea of what is needed to provide what is demanded to be able to develop a cost of those plans
 - 5 to 10 year forecasts
 - Crucial to have an integrated forecast model that incorporates USF calculations, with ARC, with frozen settlement impacts, with......
 - Need to know cash flow going forward and integrate that with network demands and a company strategic plan
 - Able to assess profitability and future of business units
 - By the way, need to find alternate sources of revenue that utilizes your company resources and expertise

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Final Thoughts

- Recovery still in place for loop and dedicated services (DSL, Special Access, Ethernet)
 - Customers demanding more bandwidth
- Reform increases the need to forecast impacts and plan for capital investment and customer demand
- Originating Intrastate Access billed by the ILEC and not reported as part of settlements, so important to maximize

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Next steps?

- 1. Understand and "shape" users needs
- 2. Plan (High level or detailed Excel vs. Forecasting software)
- 3. Establish preventive controls where needed
- 4. Design forms and input historical data
- 5. Develop capital expenditures budget
- 6. Develop labor and expense assumptions
- 7. Develop revenue assumptions
- 8. Balance sheet assumptions
- 9. Run initial drafts of financial statements kick the tires
- 10. Document assumptions, risks & issues to be resolved
- 11. Consensus, publish, present and take action steps

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Become the Accounting Version



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