JACKSON PURCHASE
ENERGY CORPORATION
KENTUCKY 20

FINANCIAL REPORT

December 31, 2021

C O N T E N T S

JNM

Jones, Nale & Mattingly PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation
Paducah, Kentucky

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation, which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related statements of revenue and comprehensive income, changes in members' equities, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we have identified during the audit.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated March 22, 2022, on our consideration of Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely 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 the effectiveness of the Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Jones, Nale & Mattingly PLC

Louisville, Kentucky
March 22, 2022

JACKSON PURCHASE ENERGY CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2021 and 2020

ASSETS	2021	2020
Electric Plant, at original cost:		
In service	$ 195,453,541	$ 178,383,912
Under construction	3,237,255	11,631,408
	198,690,796	190,015,320
Less accumulated depreciation	75,426,395	75,379,868
	123,264,401	114,635,452
Investments in Associated Organizations	3,854,966	3,686,334
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,560,370	2,622,813
Accounts receivable, less allowance for 2021 of $250,000 and 2020 of $358,767	3,916,945	4,003,176
Other receivables	1,597,246	668,225
Accrued unbilled revenue	3,643,168	3,497,155
Material and supplies, at average cost	2,202,404	1,937,478
Other current assets	429,607	419,901
Total current assets	16,349,740	13,148,748
Deferred Debits	107,539	- -
Total assets	$ 143,576,646	$ 131,470,534

MEMBERS' EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES	2021	2020
Members' Equities:		
Memberships	$ 106,210	$ 111,300
Patronage capital	50,193,549	51,438,487
Accumulated other comprehensive income	84,952	89,700
Total members' equities	50,384,711	51,639,487
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Long-term debt, less current portion	78,267,878	58,433,592
Accumulated postretirement benefits	2,945,017	2,814,722
Total long-term liabilities	81,212,895	61,248,314
Current Liabilities:		
Notes payable	- -	3,000,000
Current portion of long-term debt	2,336,300	2,536,600
Accounts payable	5,456,450	8,924,814
Consumer deposits	3,044,887	2,849,853
Accrued expenses	972,443	1,103,370
Total current liabilities	11,810,080	18,414,637
Consumer Advances for Construction	168,960	168,096
Total members' equities and liabilities	$ 143,576,646	$ 131,470,534

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

JACKSON PURCHASE ENERGY CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF REVENUE AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
Operating Revenues		
Sale of electric energy	$ 67,006,564	$ 64,264,062
Other electric revenues	1,213,174	862,151
	68,219,738	65,126,213
Operating Expenses		
Cost of power	48,783,326	46,397,544
Distribution - operations	3,065,077	3,213,234
Distribution - maintenance	3,690,763	3,923,558
Consumer accounts	1,006,100	1,140,164
Consumer service and information	2,203	2,712
Administrative and general	4,162,883	3,072,556
Depreciation, excluding $510,417 in 2021 and $469,560 in 2020 charged to clearing accounts	6,694,286	6,243,199
Taxes, other than income	86,031	89,980
Interest on long-term debt	1,802,896	1,751,671
Interest expense - other	5,607	231,163
Other deductions	1,701	22,492
Total cost of electric service	69,300,873	66,088,273
Operating Deficit	(1,081,135)	(962,060)
Nonoperating Margins and Patronage Capital		
Interest income	54,377	303,276
Other nonoperating income	33	10,321
PPP loan forgiveness	- -	1,621,100
Loss on sale of equipment	(568,771)	(42,261)
Patronage capital from associated organizations	350,558	207,762
Total nonoperating margins (deficit)	(163,803)	2,100,198
Net Margins (Deficit)	(1,244,938)	1,138,138
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
Amortization of postretirement benefit actuarial gain	(4,748)	(4,748)
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)	$ (1,249,686)	$ 1,133,390

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

JACKSON PURCHASE ENERGY CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITIES
Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

		Patronage Capital				Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Total Members'
	Memberships	Assignable	Assigned	Retirements	Total	Income (Loss)	Equities
Balance - December 31, 2019	$ 115,705	$ 1,198,810	$ 50,690,674	$ (1,589,135)	$ 50,300,349	$ 94,448	$ 50,510,502
Comprehensive income:							
Net margins		1,138,138			1,138,138		1,138,138
Postretirement benefit obligation							
Amortization of actuarial gain						(4,748)	(4,748)
Total comprehensive income							1,133,390
Assignment of margins		(1,198,810)	1,198,810		- -		- -
Net change in memberships	(4,405)						(4,405)
Balance - December 31, 2020	111,300	1,138,138	51,889,484	(1,589,135)	51,438,487	89,700	51,639,487
Comprehensive (loss):							
Net (deficit)		(1,244,938)			(1,244,938)		(1,244,938)
Postretirement benefit obligation							
Amortization of actuarial gain						(4,748)	(4,748)
Total comprehensive (loss)							(1,249,686)
Assignment of margins		(1,138,138)	1,138,138		- -		- -
Net change in memberships	(5,090)						(5,090)
Balance - December 31, 2021	$ 106,210	$ (1,244,938)	$ 53,027,622	$ (1,589,135)	$ 50,193,549	$ 84,952	$ 50,384,711

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

JACKSON PURCHASE ENERGY CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net margins (deficits)	$ (1,244,938)	$ 1,138,138
Adjustments to reconcile net margins (deficits) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation		
Charged to expense	6,694,286	6,243,199
Charged to clearing accounts	510,417	469,560
Patronage capital credits assigned	(350,558)	(207,762)
Loss on disposition of equipment	568,771	42,261
Amortization of postretirement actuarial adjustment	(4,748)	(4,748)
PPP loan forgiven	- -	(1,621,100)
Change in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of investing and financing activities:		
Accounts and other receivables, net	(842,790)	356,228
Unbilled revenue	(146,013)	(307,029)
Material and supplies	(264,926)	(224,050)
Other current assets	(9,706)	(133,438)
Deferred debits	(107,539)	- -
Accounts payable	(3,468,364)	3,921,345
Consumer deposits	195,034	60,315
Accrued expenses	(130,927)	167,633
Accumulated postretirement benefits	130,295	137,627
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,528,294	10,038,179
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Plant additions	(16,353,678)	(23,099,051)
Plant removal costs	(840,785)	(1,022,993)
Salvage recovered from retired plant	792,904	129,197
Receipts from investments, net	181,926	125,915
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(16,219,633)	(23,866,932)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net decrease in memberships	(5,090)	(4,405)
Repayments of notes payable, net	(3,000,000)	(5,400,000)
PPP loan proceeds	- -	1,621,100
Additional long-term borrowings	21,926,147	20,907,426
Cushion of credit applied	- -	6,728,615
Payments on long-term debt	(2,292,161)	(9,465,245)
Net cash provided by financing activities	16,628,896	14,387,491
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,937,557	558,738
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	2,622,813	2,064,075
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 4,560,370	$ 2,622,813
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash payments for interest	$ 1,836,527	$ 2,008,970
Utility plant in accounts payable	$ - -	$ 3,474,910

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies

Business activity

Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation (the Corporation) provides distribution electric services to residential and commercial consumers concentrated in a six-county area in western Kentucky. The Corporation maintains its records in accordance with the policies prescribed or permitted by the Kentucky Public Service Commission (PSC) and the United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Utilities Service (RUS), which conform in all material respects with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The significant accounting policies are as follows:

Use of estimates

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

Electric plant

Electric plant is stated at original cost, which is the cost when first dedicated to public service. Such amount includes applicable supervisory and overhead cost including any construction period interest and taxes. There was no interest required to be capitalized during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The cost of maintenance and repairs, including renewals of minor items of property, is charged to operating expense. The cost of replacement of depreciable property units, as distinguished from minor items, is charged to electric plant. The units of property replaced or retired, including cost of removal, net of any salvage value, is charged to accumulated depreciation. Electric plant consists of the following as of December 31:

	2021	2020
Distribution plant	$ 167,528,036	$ 162,595,243
General plant	27,925,505	15,788,669
Total	$ 195,453,541	$ 178,383,912

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Depreciation

Provision has been made for depreciation on the basis of the estimated lives of assets, using the straight-line method. Depreciation rates range from 1.48% to 12.09%, for a composite rate of 2.99% for distribution plant. General plant rates are as follows:

Structures and improvement	2.5%
Transportation equipment	12.5 - 20%
Other general plant	5 - 14%

Cash and cash equivalents

The Corporation considers all short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Corporation maintains cash deposits in financial institutions in excess of the amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the financial institutions reported deposits in excess of the $250,000 FDIC insured limit on several of the accounts. Deposits and repurchase agreements in excess of the FDIC limits are 100% secured with collateral from each respective financial institution.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable consists of amounts due for sales of electric energy. Accounts receivable are recorded at their net realizable value consisting of the carrying amount less an allowance for uncollectible accounts. The Corporation uses the allowance method to account for uncollectible accounts receivable balances. Management charges off uncollectible receivables to the allowance when it is determined the amounts will not be realized.

Materials and supplies

The Corporation values materials and supplies at the lower of average cost or net realizable value.

Deferred debits

Deferred debits consist of accumulated costs related to the ongoing PSC rate case.

Taxes

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

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Cost of power

The Corporation is one of three members of Big Rivers Electric Corporation (Big Rivers), a generation and transmission cooperative association. Under a wholesale power agreement, the Corporation is committed to purchase its electric power and energy requirements from Big Rivers until 2043. The rates charged by Big Rivers are subject to approval of the PSC. The cost of purchased power is recorded monthly during the period in which the energy is consumed, based upon billings from Big Rivers. There are certain surcharges, clauses, and credits that Big Rivers includes to the Corporation that are passed on to consumers using a methodology prescribed by the PSC.

Advertising

The Corporation expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising expense totaled $14,802 and $12,716 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Other comprehensive income (loss)

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

Credit risk

The Corporation grants credit to residents within its service territory. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to accounts receivables are limited due to its large number of customers.

Risk management

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

Commitments

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

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Generation and transmission corporation

As discussed in the preceding footnotes, the Corporation purchases electric power from Big Rivers, a generation and transmission cooperative association. The membership of Big Rivers is comprised of the Corporation and two other distribution cooperatives.

The Corporation has elected to continue valuing the non-cash allocations received from Big Rivers at zero for financial accounting purposes, a practice it has followed since Big Rivers emerged from bankruptcy in 1998 during which all previous booked non-cash allocations were reduced to zero. The Corporation will continue to make memorandum entries in its patronage subsidiary ledger of the face amount of the allocations received from Big Rivers. Refer to the subsequent footnote for the income tax treatment of these non-cash allocations.

Income tax status

The Corporation qualifies as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(12) of the Internal Revenue Code. However, income from certain activities not directly related to the Corporation's tax-exempt purpose is subject to taxation as unrelated business income. There was no unrelated business income tax for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Corporation include no provision for income taxes.

The Corporation's accounting policy provides that a tax expense/benefit from an uncertain tax position may be recognized when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits. The Corporation has no uncertain tax positions resulting in an accrual of tax expense or benefit.

The Corporation's Federal Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax is subject to possible examination by taxing authorities until the expiration of related statutes of limitations on the return, which is generally three years.

Pension accounting

In May 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2017-07, *Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost*. The standard specifies how the amount of pension costs and costs for post-retirement benefits other than pensions (PBOP) should be presented on the income statement under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and what components of those costs are eligible for capitalization in assets. This standard is effective for years beginning after December 15, 2018. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued Docket No. AI18-1-000 that allowed jurisdictional public utilities to continue to record PBOP costs in their entirety, less amounts capitalized, without change. Pension and PBOP costs are made up of several components: service cost, interest cost, actual return on plan assets, gain or loss, amortization of prior service cost or credit, and amortization of FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Subtopic 715-30. Though pension and PBOP costs are computed using the aggregate total of these various components, the Commission's longstanding policy is to consider the amount as a singular cost to the employer. This cost is calculated based on ASC 715 and reported as an expense under net margins from continuing operations.

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recent accounting pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases*. The standard requires all leases with lease terms over 12 months to be capitalized as a right-of-use asset and lease liability on the balance sheet at the date of lease commencement. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating. This distinction will be relevant for the pattern of expense recognition in the statement of revenue and comprehensive income. This standard will be effective for the year ending December 31, 2022.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses*. The standard requires a financial asset (including trade receivables) measured at amortized cost basis to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. Thus, the statement of revenue and comprehensive income will reflect the measurement of credit losses for newly recognized financial assets as well as the expected increases or decreases of expected credit losses that have taken place during the period. This standard will be effective for the year ending December 31, 2023.

The Corporation is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption of these ASUs on the financial statements.

Subsequent events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through March 22, 2022, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 2. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts

The Corporation is engaged in the distribution and sale of electricity to residential and commercial customers in six counties in western Kentucky. Revenue from these activities is generated from tariffs approved by the PSC. The Corporation satisfies their performance obligation upon the delivery of electricity to customers. Revenue is recognized over-time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Corporation. The amount of revenue recognized is the billed volume of electricity multiplied by a tariff rate per-unit of energy, plus any applicable fixed or additional regulatory charges. Customers are billed monthly and outstanding amounts are typically due within 18 days of the date of the bill. Revenue for pole attachments are invoiced at the beginning of the year. The performance obligation is satisfied ratably over the time of the contract and revenue is recognized monthly as earned.

Note 2. Revenue Recognition (Continued)

Significant judgements

Unbilled revenues are recognized as a result of customers' bills being generated throughout the month rather than at the end of the month. Unbilled revenues for a month are calculated based on estimated usage and the number of days in the period to accrue for each billing cycle. Any difference between estimated and actual revenues is adjusted the following month when the previous unbilled estimate is reversed and actual billings are generated. This method of revenue recognition presents fairly, the Corporation's transfer of electricity to customers as the amount recognized is based on actual and estimated volumes delivered and the tariff rate per-unit of energy and any applicable fixed charges as set by the PSC.

Performance obligations

The Corporation customers generally have no minimum purchase commitments. The Corporation recognizes revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied. Performance obligations are limited to the service requested and received to date. Accordingly, there is no unsatisfied performance obligation to recognize as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Disaggregation of revenue

The following table shows revenues from contracts with customers disaggregated by customer class for the years ended December 31:

	2021	2020
Residential	$ 43,278,568	$ 41,427,790
Commercial	19,247,859	18,485,624
Large Industrial	4,338,026	4,209,164
Public Lights	128,629	131,199
Other	1,226,656	872,436
	$ 68,219,738	$ 65,126,213

Contract assets and cost liabilities

Contract assets include unbilled revenues and contract cost liabilities include consumer deposits. The balance in contract assets and liabilities were as follows as of December 31:

	2021	2020	2019
Contract assets	$ 3,643,168	$ 3,497,155	$ 3,190,126
Contract liabilities	$ 3,044,887	$ 2,849,853	$ 2,789,538

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3. Investments in Associated Organizations

Investments in associated organizations consist of the following as of December 31:

	2021	2020
CFC CTCs	$ 926,929	$ 926,929
CoBank patronage capital	1,019,181	950,213
National Rural Telecommunications Coop.	845,420	845,420
Others	1,063,436	963,772
Total	$ 3,854,966	$ 3,686,334

The Corporation records patronage capital assigned by associated organizations in the year in which such assignments are received. The Capital Term Certificates (CTCs) of CFC are recorded at cost. The CTCs were purchased from CFC as a condition of obtaining long-term financing. The CTCs bear interest at 5.00% and are scheduled to mature at varying times from 2070 to 2080.

Note 4. Patronage Capital

Under provisions of the long-term debt agreement, return to patrons of capital contributed by patrons is limited to amounts which would not allow the total equities and margins to be less than 30.00% of total assets, except that distributions may be made to estates of deceased patrons. The debt agreement provides, however, that should such distributions to estates not exceed 25.00% of the net margins for the next preceding year, the Corporation may distribute the difference between 25.00% and the payments made to such estates. The equity and margins as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were 35.09% and 39.28%, respectively. The Corporation adopted a policy whereby it would refund capital credits to its members in any annual period that a Times Interest Earned Ratio (TIER) of 2.0 is exceeded. No refunds of capital credits are anticipated for the year ending December 31, 2022.

Note 5. Long-Term Debt

All assets, except vehicles, are pledged as collateral on the long-term debt to RUS, Federal Financing Bank (FFB), CoBank, and CFC under a joint mortgage agreement. The long-term debt is due in quarterly and monthly installments of varying amounts through 2054. RUS assesses 12.5 basis points to administer the FFB loans. The Corporation had unadvanced loan funds available from FFB in the amount of $18,709,428 and $40,635,574 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. These funds will be used for future plant additions.

In April 2020, the Corporation applied for and was granted a forgivable loan of $1,621,100 from the United States Small Business Administration (SBA) Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). Under the CARES Act, subject to limitations, as defined, the loan may be partially or fully forgiven, depending on specified actual payroll and other qualified costs for the covered period following receipt of the loan. The Corporation accounted for the loan proceeds as debt in accordance with ASC 470. The Corporation submitted its application for forgiveness to the SBA and was notified in November 2020 that the entire loan was forgiven. As such, in compliance with guidance from RUS, the Corporation recognized the forgiveness of debt as other nonoperating income.

Note 5. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Long-term debt consists of the following as of December 31:

	2021	2020
First mortgage notes due FFB:		
0.143% to 4.139%	$ 54,264,110	$ 32,867,931
First mortgage notes due CoBank:		
3.19% to 4.90%	10,303,864	11,458,275
First mortgage notes due CFC:		
Refinance RUS loans 2.70% to 3.75%	16,036,204	16,643,986
	80,604,178	60,970,192
Less current portion	(2,336,300)	(2,536,600)
Long-term portion	$ 78,267,878	$ 58,433,592

As of December 31, 2021, the annual principal portion of long-term debt outstanding for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

2022	$ 2,336,300
2023	2,938,000
2024	3,011,500
2025	3,086,800
2026	3,164,000
Thereafter	66,067,578
	$ 80,604,178

Note 6. Notes Payable

The Corporation has a short-term line of credit of $5,000,000 available from CFC and a short-term line of credit of $5,000,000 available from CoBank. As of December 31, 2021, there were no advances against either line of credit. The CoBank and CFC lines of credit mature in September 2022.

In January 2020, the Corporation obtained a $20,000,000 revolving term promissory note for the purpose of financing the construction of the Corporation's new headquarters. As of December 31, 2020, advances on the promissory note were $3,000,000 at an interest rate of 2.45%. The promissory note matured on December 31, 2021 and was repaid with long-term financing from unadvanced loan funds available from FFB (see Note 5).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. Pension Plans

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

The Corporation's contributions to the RS Plan in 2021 and 2020 represent less than 5.00% of the total contributions made to the plan by all participating employers. The Corporation made contributions to the plan of $880,228 in 2021 and $829,299 in 2020. There have been no significant changes that affect the comparability of 2021 and 2020 contributions.

For the RS Plan, a zone status determination is not required, and therefore not determined, under the Pension Protection Act (PPA) of 2006. In addition, the accumulated benefit obligations and plan assets are not determined or allocated separately by individual employer. In total, the RS Plan was over 80 percent funded at January 1, 2021 and 2020 based on the PPA funding target and PPA actuarial value of assets on those dates. Because the provisions of the PPA do not apply to the RS Plan, funding improvement plans and surcharges are not applicable. Future contribution requirements are determined each year as part of the actuarial valuation of the plan and may change as a result of plan experience.

Qualified union employees participate in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) Savings Plan. The Corporation contributed 5.00% of base wages to the plan in 2021 and 2020. Contributions to the plan totaled $110,752 in 2021 and $111,935 in 2020.

Qualified non-union employees participate in the NRECA 401(k) Plan. The Corporation contributes 4.00% of annual wages to the plan for employees hired prior to January 1, 2006, and 14.00% of annual wages for employees hired after January 1, 2006. Contributions for these plans totaled $336,758 for 2021 and $350,405 for 2020.

A summary of plan benefits are as follows:

	Pre 2006	Post 2006
Union Employees		
Union Savings Plan	5.00%	5.00%
R&S Benefit level	1.80%	1.80%
Non-Union Employees		
401(k), Employer contribution	4.00%	14.00%
R&S Benefit level	1.80%	none

Note 8. Postretirement Benefits

The Corporation sponsors a defined benefit plan that provides medical insurance coverage to retirees. The premiums are paid for a maximum of ten years or until age 65, whichever comes first. For measurement purposes, an annual rate of increase of 6.00% in 2021, then decreasing by 0.25% per year until 3.00% per year, in the per capita cost of covered health care benefit was assumed. The discount rate used in determining the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was 4.50%. There have been no significant changes that affect the comparability of 2021 and 2020. This is a non-contributory plan.

The funded status of the plan was as follows as of December 31:

	2021	2020
Projected benefit obligation	$ (2,945,017)	$ (2,814,722)
Plan assets at fair value	- -	- -
Funded status (deficit)	$ (2,945,017)	$ (2,814,722)

The components of net periodic postretirement benefit cost are as follows as of and for the year ended December 31:

	2021	2020
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	$ 2,814,722	$ 2,677,095
Net periodic benefit cost:		
Service cost	57,441	63,469
Interest cost	129,594	123,566
	187,035	187,035
Benefits paid	(56,740)	(49,408)
Benefit obligation at end of year	$ 2,945,017	$ 2,814,722
Amounts recognized in the balance sheet consists of:		
Accumulated postretirement benefits	$ 2,945,017	$ 2,814,722
Amounts included in other comprehensive income:		
Unrecognized actuarial gain	$ 84,952	$ 89,700
Effect of 1.00% increase in the health care trend:		
Postemployment benefit obligation	$ 3,107,000	
Net periodic benefit cost	$ 197,300	

Projected retiree benefit payments for the next five years are expected to be as follows: 2022 - $25,120; 2023 - $25,300; 2024 - $25,420; 2025 - $25,480; 2026 - $25,480.

Note 9. Related Party Transactions

Several of the Directors of the Corporation and its President and CEO serve on the Boards of Directors of various associated organizations.

In previous years, Big Rivers provided billing, IT, and other services to its three distribution cooperative members. In 2013, Big Rivers discontinued providing these services directly to its distribution cooperative members, but instead began reimbursing members for the cost of the services. Amounts reimbursed during 2021 and 2020 also included costs related to construction of fiber. The amounts reimbursed from Big Rivers were $851,275 and $1,553,181 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Amounts due from Big Rivers are included in other receivables and were $309,629 and $49,637 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Note 10. Labor Force

Approximately 45.00% of the Corporation's labor force is subject to a collective bargaining agreement. A five (5) year agreement was negotiated and approved for the period from November 2019 through November 2024 between the Corporation and the International Brotherhood of Electric Workers (IBEW).

Note 11. Environmental Contingency

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

Note 12. Contingencies

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

Note 13. Uncertainties

Local, U.S., and world governments have encouraged self-isolation to curtail the spread of the global pandemic, coronavirus disease (COVID-19), by mandating temporary work stoppage in many sectors and imposing limitations on travel and size and duration of group meetings. Most industries are experiencing disruption to business operations and the impact of reduced consumer spending. There is unprecedented uncertainty surrounding the duration of the pandemic, its potential economic ramifications, and any government actions to mitigate them. Accordingly, while management cannot quantify the financial and other impact to the Corporation as of March 22, 2022, management believes that a material impact on the Corporation's financial position and results of future operations is reasonably possible.

Note 14. Subsequent Event

Due to significant increases in operating expenses and a continued decline in energy sales, the Corporation filed a general rate adjustment case with the PSC in October 2021. After a thorough review by the PSC, an increase in the general rate was awarded in April 2022.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

To the Board of Directors
Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation
Paducah, Kentucky

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation (the Corporation), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2021 and the related statements of revenue and comprehensive income, changes in members' equities and cash flows for the year then ended, and related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 22, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances 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 Corporation's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control.

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

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

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Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Corporation's financial statements are free from 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 financial statements. 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*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Jones, Nale & Mattingly PLC

Louisville, Kentucky
March 22, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH ASPECTS OF CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRIC BORROWERS

To the Board of Directors
Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation
Paducah, Kentucky

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Jackson Purchase Energy Corporation (the Corporation), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2021, and the related statements of revenue and comprehensive income, changes in members' equities, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 22, 2022. In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 22, 2022, on our consideration of the Corporation'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. No reports other than the reports referred to above and our schedule of findings and recommendations related to our audit, if applicable, have been furnished to management.

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

- Maintain adequate and effective accounting procedures;
- Utilize adequate and fair methods for accumulating and recording labor, material, and overhead costs, and the distribution of these costs to construction, retirement, and maintenance or other expense accounts;
- Reconcile continuing property records to the controlling general ledger plant accounts;
- Clear construction accounts and accrue depreciation on completed construction;
- Record and properly price the retirement of plant;
- Seek approval of the sale, lease, or transfer of capital assets and disposition of proceeds for the sale or lease of plant, material, or scrap;
- Maintain adequate control over material and supplies;

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- Prepare accurate and timely Financial and Operating Reports;
- Obtain written RUS approval to enter into any contract for the management, operation, or maintenance of the borrower's system if the contract covers all or substantially all of the electric system;
- Disclose material related party transactions in the financial statements, in accordance with requirements for related parties in generally accepted accounting principles;
- Record depreciation in accordance with RUS requirements (See RUS Bulletin 183-1, Depreciation Rates and Procedures);
- Comply with the requirements for the detailed schedule of deferred debits and deferred credits, which are listed below; and
- Comply with the requirements for the detailed schedule of investments, of which there were none.

The deferred debits are as follows:

PSC rate case expenses	$ 107,539

The deferred credits are as follows:

Consumer advances for construction	$ 168,960

The purpose of this report is solely to communicate, in connection with the audit of the financial statements, on compliance with aspects of contractual agreements and the regulatory requirements for electric borrowers based on the requirements of 7 CFR Part 1773, *Policy on Audits of Rural Utilities Service Borrowers and Grantees*. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Jones, Nale & Mattingly PLC

Louisville, Kentucky
March 22, 2022