

THE KANSAS POWER POOL, A MUNICIPAL ENERGY AGENCY

General

The Kansas Power Pool, A Municipal Energy Agency (the “KPP”) is a municipal energy agency created under the laws of the State of Kansas. The KPP was created by an Agreement executed by the original Members in October and November of 2004. The KPP was created for the purpose of permitting cities within the State of Kansas that own and operate retail electric utility systems and that become parties to such contract (the “Members”) to secure, by joint action among themselves, or by contract with other utilities, an adequate, reliable and economical supply of electric power and energy. The KPP provides its Members with a pooling of resources and collective resource planning for current asset operations and future resources to meet system growth. The Members are served by a Network Integrated Transmission Service that enhances capabilities between the Members and available network resources.

Established by six charter Members, the KPP grew to a membership of 41 municipally-owned retail electric systems by 2011 ranging in size from approximately 151 meters to approximately 7,651 meters. Of those 41 Members, 32 Members received wholesale energy services from the KPP-through an Amended Operating Agreement with the KPP, which also gave them voting privileges in the KPP. A 33rd Member entered into a transmission-only agreement with the KPP. The remaining 8 Members take no services from the KPP, nor do they have voting privileges. Of the 33 Members receiving services, 21 Member cities signed twenty-year power purchase contracts with the KPP in 2012 for all of their wholesale energy needs. During 2012, the KPP added two member cities, the Cities of Mulvane and Waterville, Kansas. Both of these new Members signed twenty-year power purchase contracts with the KPP and began taking wholesale energy in June 2013, bringing the number of long-term power purchase contracts to 23. From 2010 to 2012, twelve Members without long-term power purchase contracts with the KPP gave notice of their intent to terminate their membership in the KPP. With a requirement of two years’ notice, the terminations were completed by the end of the first quarter 2014. During 2017, the City of Glasco began taking wholesale electric service from the KPP, bringing the full-service membership of the KPP to 24. The KPP’s financial forecasts provided herein reflect these membership changes. The KPP is constantly analyzing services that will add value to the KPP Membership profile. The KPP’s current service territory is spread throughout the eastern two-thirds of Kansas.

Prior to April 2012, the KPP had exclusively used purchased power contracts and Member-owned generation under contract to provide the electric power and energy requirements of certain of its Members. In order to obtain a diversified portfolio of cost-based, reliable resources on a long-term basis to meet its Members’ growing load requirements and to replace power and energy that previously had been purchased under long- and short-term contracts, the KPP purchased, in April 2012, a 7.00% undivided interest in the Dogwood Energy Facility located at 2511 East 175th Street near Pleasant Hill, Missouri financed with the proceeds of the Series A, 2012 Bonds. The Dogwood Energy Facility is a Combined Cycle Unit, a modern and efficient clean generating source, and is currently the lowest cost energy resource available to buy and to operate. The facility is a 2x2x1 combined-cycle power generation plant consisting of two (2) Siemens 501F-D2 combustion turbine generators, two (2) Toshiba heat recovery steam generators, one (1) Toshiba steam turbine generator and ancillary facilities. The capacity of the facility is 620 MW. Natural gas is supplied to the facility by Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, LP and Southern Star Central Gas Pipeline, Inc.

Since the initial 2012 acquisition of a share of the Dogwood Energy Facility, the KPP acquired an additional 20 MW’s of the Dogwood facility, bringing its share of the facility to approximately 10%. This acquisition was made possible with the proceeds from the 2015 Series A revenue bond issue. The newly acquired capacity replaced 15.5 MW’s from the terminated energy contract with Kansas City Board of Public Utilities from its Nearman generating facility, which had become one of the KPP’s most expensive energy sources.

In 2016, the KPP entered into a power purchase contract for 25 MW’s of wind energy from the newly-constructed Marshall County Wind Farm in northcentral Kansas. This contract, along with existing wind and hydroelectric contracts, has increased the KPP’s energy portfolio to about 20% from renewable energy sources.

In 2017, KPP advance refunded a portion of the 2012A bond issue with the private placement of a tax exempt, bank qualified revenue bond issue in the principal amount of \$9.8 million, which calculates to a present value savings of 5.26%.

Organization and Management

A Board of Directors (the “Board”), consisting of nine members, directs the business affairs of the KPP. Annual elections for the members of the Board and officers are held in December of each year. The Board members and Officers at the time of this report are listed below:

Board Position	Name	City Title	City Utility	Board Term Expires
President	Larry Paine	City Administrator	Hillsboro	2020
1 st Vice President	Rex Reynolds	City Council Member	Mount Hope	2019
2 nd Vice President	Gus Collins	Utility Director	Winfield	2021
Secretary/Treasurer	John Wheeler	City Council Member	Marion	2021
Member	Stan Luke	Mayor	Burlington	2020
Member	Jim Sutton	Production Superintendent	Augusta	2019
Member	Kyler Ludwig	City Administrator	Greensburg	2021
Member	Brad Modlin	Utility Director	Mulvane	2020
Member	Scott Glaves	Superintendent of Utilities	Clay Center Public Utilities	2021

The management of the KPP is under the direction of its General Manager and Chief Executive Officer. The following are the members of the KPP’s management staff and their backgrounds.

Mark Chesney joined the Kansas Power Pool as General Manager and CEO on October 31, 2012. Mark is responsible for the administration and overall management of the KPP. Before joining the KPP, Mark served as General Manager for the Tahlequah Public Works Authority in northeast Oklahoma, Operations Manager for the Utah Municipal Power Agency headquartered in Provo, Utah, and Assistant General Manager for Energy Marketing and Development for the Grand River Dam Authority in Oklahoma. He earned a Masters in Business Administration, with Honors, from Oklahoma City University and a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from the University of Central Oklahoma.

Larry Holloway joined the Kansas Power Pool in 2009 as Operations Manager. Larry is responsible for managing the operations of the KPP, including the coordination of KPP load and resources in the Southwest Power Pool Integrated Market, acquisition of generation resources and transmission service, cost and load forecasting for the KPP budget, annual development of the KPP budget and member rates, KPP member capacity accreditation testing and compliance, and participation in the Southwest Power Pool. Prior to joining the KPP, Larry was employed by the Kansas Corporation Commission as Chief of Energy Operations where he primarily served as the KCC’s electric utility policy expert. Larry holds engineering undergraduate degrees in Mechanical and Civil Engineering and a Masters in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Kansas as well as a Masters of Engineering Management from Washington State University. Larry is also a registered Civil and Mechanical Engineer in the State of Oregon. He was promoted to KPP Assistant General Manager for Operations in 2014.

Ahmad Khan (AK), who joined the Kansas Power Pool in 2014, is Senior Director of Wholesale Electric, Origination and Resource Planning. He is responsible for power operation functions. AK has more than 27 years of experience in the power marketing industry including MISO, PJM and CAISO. Before joining the KPP, he served for nearly 23 years at Xcel Energy Company where he held various positions. At Xcel Energy he served as trading analyst, portfolio manager and market pricing consultant and was responsible for MISO portfolio of 9,800 MW's and all Xcel Energy generation assets. His primary functions included managing long-term power purchase agreements, day-ahead and wholesale markets. He also has extensive experience in high pressure natural gas pipelines, compressor stations, and in gas supply. AK earned Bachelor of Science Degrees in Civil Engineering Technology and in Energy Management from University of South Dakota and Minnesota State University.

Carl Myers joined the Kansas Power Pool staff in 2011 as Director of Member Services. He is responsible for member outreach, financial reviews, electric distribution system assessment, continuing disclosure reporting, bond issue tracking, and website administration. Prior to joining the KPP, Carl served as finance director for the City of Hutchinson, city manager in Wellington and Hoisington, and in other public administration positions in New Mexico and Nebraska spanning 34 years. Carl holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in anthropology and a Master of Urban Affairs degree, both from Wichita State University.

Vickie Matney joined the Kansas Power Pool in 2008 and currently serves as Controller. Vickie is responsible for all accounting functions, including accounts receivable, accounts payable, financial statements, bank reconciliations, payroll, billing, bond reconciliations, Dogwood Energy Plant accounting, insurance, and overseeing the annual financial audit. For 18 years prior to coming to the KPP, Vickie was employed by the Wichita Eagle. Vickie has attended Wichita State University and has an Associate Degree in Liberal Arts from Butler County Community College, and holds a Bachelor of Business Administration Degree in Accounting from Friends University.

James Ging joined the Kansas Power Pool as Director of Engineering Services in January 2017. James is responsible for coordination of KPP load and resources in the Southwest Power Pool Integrated Market, acquisition of generation resources and transmission service, cost and load forecasting for the KPP budget, annual development of the KPP budget and member rates, KPP member capacity accreditation testing and compliance, and participation in the Southwest Power Pool. Before joining KPP, James was the Director of the Electric and Water for the City of Winfield. James was with the City of Winfield for 21 years. While at the City of Winfield he earned his Bachelors in Electrical Engineering from Wichita State University. James also attended Spartan School of Aviation where he obtained an Associate of Science and received Airframe and Power Plant Mechanic certification.

Membership

The Agreement pursuant to which the KPP was created (the "Agreement Creating") contains provisions permitting additional cities of the State of Kansas that own and operate retail electric utility systems to become Members of the KPP, subject to satisfaction of the requirements for membership set forth therein. To become a Member, any qualified city must execute and deliver an ordinance of the governing body of the City expressing its intent to become a member of the KPP. The governing body of the City shall also adopt a resolution consenting to an amendment to the Agreement Creating adding the City as a Member. The Board of Directors of the KPP must consent to the addition of the City as a Member by a majority vote. Under the First Amendment to the Agreement Creating and the Second Amended Operating Agreement, any such additional Member having also signed the Second Amended Operating Agreement will be entitled to appoint a voting member to the Membership Committee and will be eligible to participate in all activities undertaken by the KPP on behalf of its Members.

Annual Budgets

Upon review and recommendation of the KPP Board of Directors, the Membership Committee approves an annual budget (the "Annual Budget") prior to the commencement of each fiscal year. The Annual Budget includes all projected expenses of the KPP. The Membership Committee also approves wholesale rates calculated to generate revenue to cover all financial obligations of the KPP for the following fiscal year.

Member City Loads

The KPP's Members are varied in population and energy needs. The annual peak demand of each of the Members for the calendar year 2016 is as follows:

KPP Peak Demand (MW's)		
Member Cities Served	Non-Coincident Peak Demand (MW's)	Percent of Total
Attica	1.953	0.92
Augusta	22.582	10.69
Burlington	8.965	4.24
Clay Center	13.115	6.21
Ellinwood	5.390	2.55
Erie	3.437	1.63
Glasco	0.654	0.31
Greensburg	2.826	1.34
Haven	3.659	1.73
Hillsboro	7.025	3.33
Holyrood	0.979	0.46
Kingman	8.506	4.03
Lucas	1.610	0.76
Luray	0.604	0.29
Marion	5.461	2.59
Minneapolis	5.736	2.72
Mount Hope	1.830	0.87
Mulvane	12.596	5.96
Oxford	2.508	1.19
St. Marys	5.505	2.61
Udall	1.633	0.77
Waterville	1.092	0.52
Wellington	30.023	14.21
Winfield	63.563	30.09

Rates and Charges

The rates established and approved by the KPP Membership Committee for services to Members are based on recovery of all the KPP's expenses, including all amounts required to satisfy any rate covenants of the KPP. Rates are established to charge each Member its proportionate share of all costs associated with the KPP's performance under the Operating Agreement. The costs of certain projects financed by the KPP under the terms of the Power Purchase Contracts are charged only to specific members. Therefore, rates for some members are increased to cover such project financing costs. Charges based on all rates are assessed and billed monthly. Each Member is required to pay all such charges when due, as provided in the Operating Agreement. Rates are established annually. To recognize the variances between budgeted and actual revenues, the KPP employs a monthly Energy Cost Adjustment to recover necessary revenue to meet budgeted revenue objectives. If the KPP Membership Committee fails to establish rates in accordance with the Operating Agreement, rates may be adjusted as deemed necessary to prevent an event of default under any bond indenture, lease or loan agreement.

The table below shows the system average cost per MWh for all energy delivered during the last five calendar years. Costs include all pooled fixed and variable costs. System average rates include average bill credits for the use of Member Capacity.

Average Cost of Delivered Energy

Year	Cost/MWh
2013	\$59.19
2014	\$69.92
2015	\$72.71
2016	\$65.26
2017	\$67.47

Current Power Supply Operations

To meet the power and energy requirements of the Members in 2017, the KPP obtained power and energy from the following resources: (i) power purchased under long-term firm energy contracts, unit-contingent energy contracts and interruptible contracts; (ii) Member Capacity; (iii) integrated market purchases; and (iv) power delivered pursuant to the KPP's ownership interest in the Dogwood Energy Facility. In 2017, the KPP purchased 857,263 MWh's of energy; in 2016, the KPP purchased 873,356 MWh's of energy; in 2015, the KPP purchased 871,740 MWh's of energy, in 2014, the KPP purchased 892,985 MWh's of energy; and in 2013, the KPP purchased 1,194,786 MWh's of energy.

When a KPP Member signs the Operating Agreement, the Member agrees to pool its generation resources to serve the entire membership. These pooled resources include purchase power agreements that Members have made with various entities. The only exception is for six Members having a power purchase agreement with the Western Area Power Administration, which does not allow its energy contracts to be pooled. The KPP pays the costs of pooled resources and incorporates them into its power supply portfolio. In addition, the Members agree to pledge the use of member-owned municipal generation to serve the pool, while the KPP pays the fuel and variable operating expenses if these units are called upon to serve the pool.

In addition to pooled resources, the KPP also has power purchase agreements with suppliers, including a 59 MW power purchase contract with Westar Energy, an agreement to purchase 12.5 MW's from the Greensburg wind farm, and a power purchase contract for 25 MW's of wind generation from the Marshall County Wind Farm. With the acquisition of an additional 20 MW's of capacity in July 2015, the KPP now has 62 MW's of generation from its ownership in the Dogwood Facility and contracts with Tenaska Power Services to supply short term market energy.

To provide transmission of its wholesale services to its Members, the KPP has obtained Network Integrated Transmission Service ("NITS") through the regional transmission operator, the Southwest Power Pool ("SPP"). The KPP also has an agreement with the Tenaska Power Services Co. ("Tenaska") for scheduling services. Tenaska arranges and schedules power deliveries and makes the associated transmission service requests for the KPP's resources and market purchases. Tenaska provides this service through its 24-hour, 7-day a week market and scheduling desk.

Power Purchase Contracts

The KPP's existing long-term firm power purchase contracts include: (i) contract with Westar Energy for 59 MW of baseload power from the Jeffrey Energy Center, which will terminate January 2023; (ii) a 12.5 MW contract with the Greensburg Wind Farm that expires in 2030; and (iii) a 25 MW contract with the Marshall County Wind Farm that expires in 2036.

Member Generating Capacity

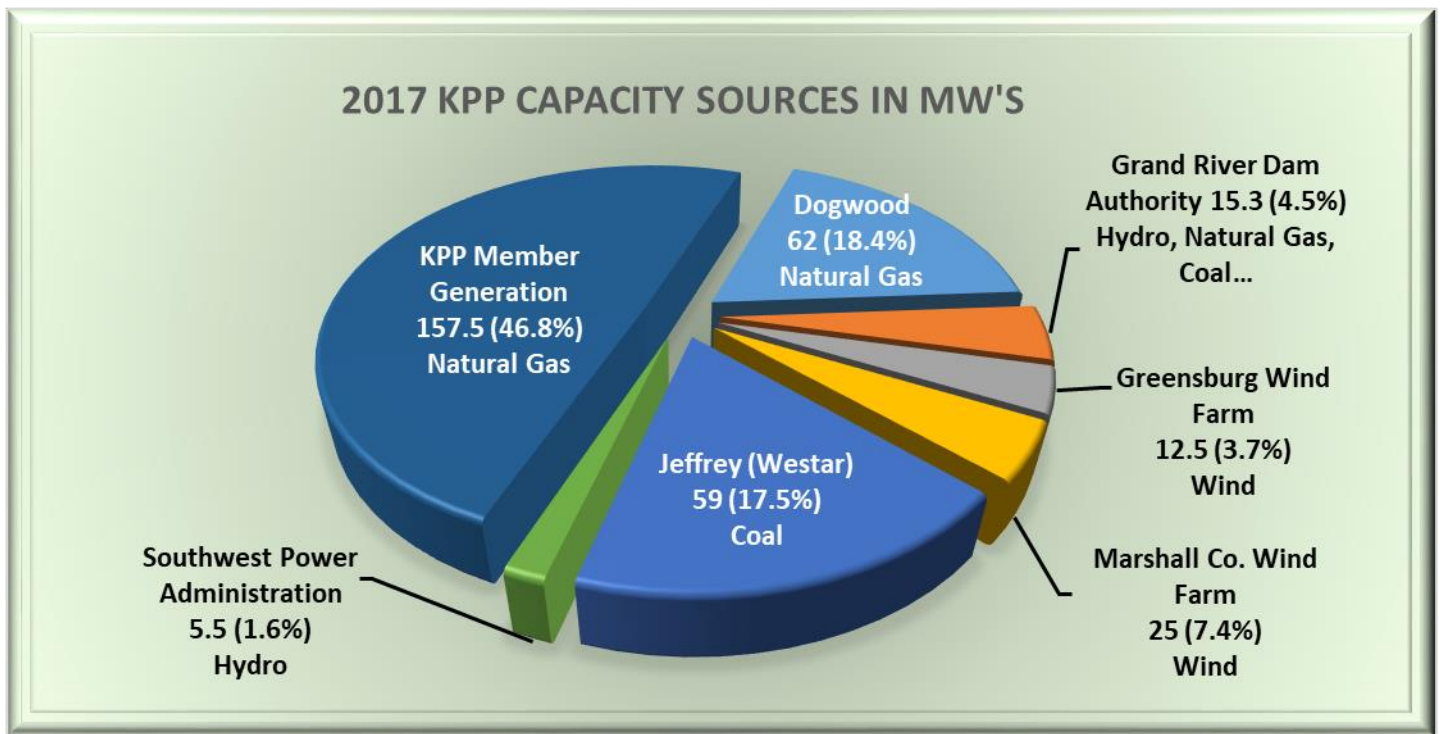
In 2017, the KPP has accepted 29 units as SPP Designated Network Resources with a total capacity of approximately 157,505 MW's of Member Capacity. Members that own Member Capacity receive a capacity payment for the KPP's use of Member Capacity. The capacity payment represents the KPP membership determined value for the capacity and energy. Most of the units dedicated to the KPP are less than 10 MW's and are principally older, diesel or dual fuel generators which are rarely dispatched.

KPP Member Capacity

Network Resources of KPP

<u>Member Cities</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>	<u>Capacity (MW)</u>
Augusta (4 generators)	dual fuel	20.521
Burlington (3 generators)	dual fuel, diesel	8.478
Clay Center (6 generators)	dual fuel	21.758
Ellinwood (2 generators)	dual fuel	3.221
Kingman (5 generators)	dual fuel	16.148
Minneapolis (3 generator)	dual fuel	5.847
Mulvane (2 generators)	dual fuel	8.210
Wellington (2 generators)	dual fuel, diesel, gas	36.922
Winfield (2 generators)	dual fuel, diesel, gas	<u>36.400</u>
Total Member Capacity		157.505

The owners of Member Capacity are responsible for providing fuel and for keeping the units in good working order. All Member generating facilities have had and continue to receive proper maintenance and regularly scheduled overhauls. Since their initial in-service dates, many of the generating facilities have been refurbished, upgraded or expanded. The owners also are responsible for ensuring the units are in compliance with the existing requirements of the federal Clean Air Act covering fuel consumption restrictions.



Historical and Projected Energy Requirements

From its inception in 2005 until 2014, KPP's energy requirements grew significantly with the addition of member cities. In 2012, the KPP membership voted to issue bonds for the acquisition of a portion of the Dogwood Energy Facility, which was KPP's first generation asset. To secure the financing, KPP asked its member cities to sign power purchase contracts with a twenty-year term, which was also the term of the financing. Some cities decided to leave the KPP and gave

their required two-year notice of withdrawal at that time. By the end of January 2014, all of the terminating members had withdrawn from the KPP. The KPP added two new Members in 2013 and another member in July 2017 to bring the long-term membership total to its current level of twenty-four cities. The biggest impact of the expected withdrawals occurred from 2013 to 2014 and reduced the KPP's projected energy requirements as demonstrated in the table below.

HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED KPP MEMBER ENERGY REQUIREMENTS

	Historical Energy Requirements		Projected Energy Requirements
<u>Year</u>	<u>(MWh)</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>(MWh)</u>
2013	1,493,916	2018	894,871
2014	911,913	2019	895,994
2015	891,535	2020	896,539
2016	894,375	2021	904,782
2017	872,057	2022	908,119

Future KPP Power Supply Resources

Based upon projections, the KPP needed to secure additional capacity and energy by as early as 2016 to replace the Nearman resource that ended on December 31, 2015. The KPP issued revenue bonds on July 29, 2015 to acquire an additional 20 MW ownership in the Dogwood facility. The KPP also signed a power purchase agreement from a new wind farm to be constructed in Marshall County, Kansas. In June 2016, the KPP began taking 25 MW's of this renewable energy source from the Marshall Wind Project, which is owned and operated by BHE Wind. This power purchase contract runs for twenty years.

Historical and Projected KPP Loads and Resources

The KPP previously has met the Members' power and energy requirements through a combination of purchased power and the use of Member Capacity. As the table below indicates, the KPP expects to utilize direct ownership interests in baseload generating facilities and unit contingent purchased power contracts to meet a substantial portion of its future obligations to the Members.

HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED KPP LOADS AND RESOURCES (MW)

<u>Fiscal Year Ending December 31</u>	<u>Annual Peak Load</u>	<u>Peak Capacity Requirement</u>	<u>Dedicated Member Capacity</u>	<u>Contract Purchases</u>	<u>KPP Owned Capacity</u>	<u>Total Capacity</u>	<u>Surplus/ (Deficit)</u>
Historical:							
2014	219	249	147	101	42	290	41
2015	214	243	147	92	62	301	58
2016	218	248	147	80	62	289	42
2017	219	245	157	80	62	299	54
Projected:							
2018	218	244	157	80	62	299	55
2019	220	246	157	80	62	299	53
2020	221	248	157	80	62	349	51

Transmission

The KPP currently provides transmission services for all Members through the regional transmission organization (Southwest Power Pool). All KPP Members' load is provided transmission service as part of KPP's Network Integrated Transmission Service.

In preparation for the Southwest Power Pool's implementation of an integrated market in 2014, the Kansas Power Pool secured firm transmission and congestion rights for all generation resources transmission paths necessary to serve KPP's member city loads. This firm transmission provides the ability to serve KPP's load from any one or combination of all KPP generation resources. KPP has also made the necessary arrangements with the Southwest Power Pool to secure a firm transmission path for the 10.3% participation in the Dogwood Energy Facility.

Lines of Credit

The KPP has maintained a \$6,000,000 Line of Credit with Bank of the West since 2014. No draws on the line of credit have been made by the KPP since 2012. The Line of Credit is collateralized by a security interest in the KPP's accounts, inventory, instruments, and general intangibles and matures annually. In addition, the Line of Credit may be terminated by either the KPP or the lender upon thirty days' prior written notice.

Financial Condition

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position below has been prepared by the KPP based upon audited financial statements for fiscal years 2014 through 2017. The KPP's audited financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 accompany this report. The information set forth in the table below should be read in conjunction with such financial statements.

THE KANSAS POWER POOL

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

	<u>2014*</u>	<u>2015*</u>	<u>2016*</u>	<u>2017*</u>
<i>Operating Revenues</i>	\$63,665,316	\$55,199,423	\$59,014,369	\$60,244,346
<i>Operating Expenses</i>				
Purchased Power	44,140,119	36,989,035	36,088,628	37,515,847
Transmission Expense	10,956,526	11,117,430	11,582,466	12,087,528
Depreciation Expense	848,570	1,010,743	1,313,845	1,226,995
Amortization of Unrecovered Development Costs	648,096	670,876	564,859	567,159
Dogwood Operating Expense	<u>1,018,220</u>	<u>1,106,602</u>	<u>1,211,372</u>	<u>1,505,846</u>
Total Operating Expenses	57,611,531	50,894,686	50,761,170	52,903,375
<i>Administrative and General Expenses</i>				
Salaries and benefits	736,522	864,039	913,696	1,110,748
Legal expenses	216,497	171,736	219,335	297,961
Consulting fees	93,716	41,649	42,994	69,535
Outside services	213,813	187,780	193,501	219,019
Insurance	94,152	105,113	136,428	140,850
Dues and memberships	129,098	143,527	158,546	185,905
Miscellaneous	258,605	261,070	268,381	289,406
Rent	27,863	32,525	42,072	43,179
Gain on Sale of Equipment	8,905	0	0	0
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	<u>0</u>	<u>193,064</u>	<u>108,625</u>	<u>108,625</u>

Total Admin & General Expenses	1,779,171	2,000,503	2,083,578	2,465,228
Operating Income (Loss)	4,274,614	2,304,234	6,169,621	4,875,743
Non-Operating Revenue (Expense)				
Interest Income	9,332	33,253	63,395	91,739
Interest Expense on Debt & Payables	(1,759,522)	(1,929,168)	(2,231,452)	(2,006,713)
Amortization of bond prem. & disc., net	104,518	113,943	161,498	148,767
Net costs recoverable	(51,213)	(56,941)	(81,684)	(74,523)
Total Non-Operating	(1,696,885)	(1,838,913)	(2,088,243)	(1,840,730)
Deferred Inflows (Rate Stabilization)	(1,560,000)		(2,200,000)	(1,177,000)
Change in Net Position	1,017,729	465,321	1,881,378	1,858,013
Net Position, Beginning of Year	11,112,131	11,738,878	12,204,199	14,085,577
Net Position, End of Year	\$12,129,860	\$12,204,199	\$14,085,577	\$15,943,590

*Summaries are based on Audited Financials of the KPP for the years 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017.

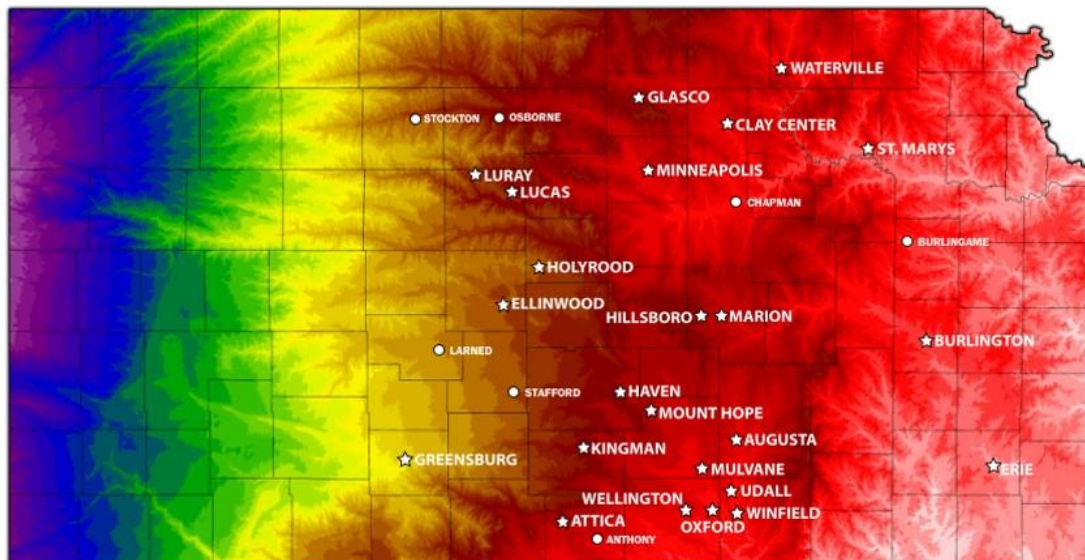
Policy Results

From a financial perspective, the KPP Board has a fund reserve policy that establishes a 90-day average daily expense minimum for the ending net position. In addition, the Board created a rate stabilization fund to offset extraordinary expenses or loss of revenue to hedge against wholesale rate spikes for its Member utilities. Net position in excess of the 1.30 debt service coverage ratio objective is made part of this fund, which remains part of the KPP operating fund, but is segregated for rate stabilization purposes. The rate stabilization fund is currently at \$6,937,000. Pursuant to Board policy objectives, KPP expense days covered by unrestricted cash increased from 50.9 at the end of 2012 to 130.7 at the end of 2017. KPP's current ratio also improved from 3.84 in 2012 to 4.75 in 2017.

THE MEMBER CITIES

General

The Members are incorporated cities located in Kansas or Boards of Public Utility organized by a city located in Kansas. The locations of the Members are illustrated on the map below.



Stars represent 24 full service cities of KPP
Circles represent 7 member cities taking no KPP services

Each Participant owns and operates an electric distribution system for the sale of electric power and energy to customers located within its corporate boundaries and adjacent areas. A City Council or City Commission governs each Participant's electric system, except that the Clay Center Board of Public Utilities is operated by the Board of Public Utilities. Rates and charges for electric service are set by the authority vested in each City Council, City Commission or Board of Public Utilities, and are not subject to regulation by any federal authority. Distribution of electricity is provided through distribution systems that have been owned and operated by the respective Members, in many cases, for more than 100 years. Supply of electric power and energy is provided by means of city-owned generating units and/or by power purchase contracts with electric suppliers managed or owned by the KPP.

The Members have diverse economic bases, comprised of various sectors including health care, education, agriculture, service industries, commercial businesses and light and heavy manufacturing. Certain information regarding the Cities of Augusta, Burlington, Clay Center, Kingman, Mulvane, Wellington and Winfield (the "Large Participants") is set forth in **APPENDIX B** hereto. The information contained in **APPENDIX B** hereto has been prepared by the KPP from data provided by the Large Participants as appropriate and is based on audited financial information when available.

The Power Purchase Contracts

In 2017, 23 KPP member cities signed a twenty-year extension of the Power Purchase Contract, which terminates the later of twenty years from the date of the contract or the date upon which the principal, premium (if any), and interest on all bonds are paid in full and the bonds are retired, except that the term may not exceed forty years from the effective date of the contract pursuant to Kansas statutes. No Power Purchase Contracts are subject to cancellation or termination prior to the end of the contract term.

The Power Purchase Contracts require the KPP to sell, and the Participants to purchase, all the Participants' required electrical power from the KPP, with the single exception of energy for five KPP Members from the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), which may not be used as a KPP pooled resource. The Participants agree to pay the Costs of Power, which is defined to include the following:

(A) all costs of producing and delivering to the Participant electric power and energy from time to time under the Power Purchase Contract (including, but not limited to, costs which vary with the amount of electric power produced or delivered, general and administrative expenses, engineering expenses, legal and financial advisory expenses and other costs not otherwise set forth herein);

(B) an equitably allocated portion of monthly costs of operating the KPP (including internal personnel costs, rents, administrative and general expenses and working capital, engineering expenses, capital equipment expenses, legal and financial advisory expenses, required payments to pension, retirement, health and hospitalization funds, insurance premiums and taxes or payments in lieu of thereof) all to the extent not directly attributable or traceable to supplying power and energy and other services to the Participants or any other Members, and not included in the costs specified in the other items of this definition;

(C) any and all charges or tariffs for electric power set by any Governmental Authority multiplied by the amount of electric power subject to such charges or tariffs provided to the Participant; and

(D) an equitably allocated portion of any additional amount not specified in the other items of this definition which must be paid by the KPP.

Certain of the Power Purchase Contracts also require the Participant to pay the KPP a Debt Repayment charge connected to any projects which the KPP has financed specifically for such Participant. The term "Debt Repayment" includes (to the extent not recovered by the KPP under another portion of the Costs of Power):

(A) the Participant's Allocable Portion of the amount necessary to pay the monthly debt service requirement on any Bonds issued to finance or refinance any Project to fully reimburse all actual costs of acquisition, construction and installation of any Project, including, but not limited to, Costs of Issuance, the cost of borrowing, financing costs, interest costs, and out-of-pocket administrative costs associated therewith;

(B) the Participant's Allocable Portion of any other amount which must be realized by the KPP to meet the requirement of any rate or tax compliance covenant made by the Participant or KPP connected to the issuance of tax-exempt Bonds;

(C) prior to the issuance of such Bonds, the amount necessary to pay the monthly interest carrying costs of KPP for funds expended on the Project computed based on the greater of the Carrying Interest Rate set forth on Schedule I for the applicable Project or the highest amount then being incurred by KPP for any borrowed funds; and

(D) the amount necessary to pay the monthly debt service requirement on any funds expended on any Project by the KPP amortized by the KPP to fully reimburse all actual costs of acquisition, construction and installation of any Project, including, but not limited to, Costs of Issuance, the cost of borrowing, financing costs, interest costs, and out-of-pocket administrative costs associated therewith.

Payments by the Participants constitute Operations and Maintenance Expenses of such Participants respective electric systems.

Transmission Arrangements

Under the Amended Operating Agreements and the Power Purchase Contracts, the KPP is obligated to deliver power and energy to the Participants at the interconnection point with the Participant. The KPP delivers power and energy to the Participants through a Network Integration Transmission Service agreement with the Southwest Power Pool.

Litigation

KPP is currently in litigation with a cooperative in southwestern Kansas as a defendant. The plaintiff alleges that KPP is attempting to bypass the cooperative's transmission facilities with KPP's plan to construct a new substation and interconnect facility to service on of KPP's member cities. The case is currently with the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) for an evidentiary hearing which is scheduled for April 2018 and the KCC is scheduled to issue its order in June 2018. At this time, KPP is unable to determine if the KCC will issue an adverse ruling resulting in losses to KPP. Events could occur that would cause the estimate of ultimate loss to differ materially in the near term.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

The following table sets forth the debt service requirements for the Series A, 2012 Bonds, the Series B, 2012 Bonds, the Series C, 2012 Bonds, the Series A, 2013 Bonds, and the Series A, 2015 Bonds on an accrual basis:

Year Ending December 31	<u>Series A, 2012 Bonds</u>		<u>Series B, 2012 Bonds</u>		<u>Series C, 2012 Bonds</u>		<u>Series A, 2013 Bonds</u>		<u>Series A, 2015 Bonds</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2017	1,105,000	1,062,975	280,000	73,650	100,000	48,380	285,000	153,537	680,000	560,150
2018	1,145,000	805,400	285,000	65,250	105,000	45,630	295,000	144,987	700,000	539,750
2019	1,205,000	748,150	295,000	56,700	110,000	41,430	305,000	136,137	725,000	518,750
2020	1,265,000	687,900	305,000	47,850	115,000	37,030	310,000	129,656	745,000	497,000
2021	1,325,000	624,650	315,000	38,700	120,000	32,430	325,000	117,256	770,000	474,650
2022	1,395,000	558,400	325,000	29,250	125,000	27,630	330,000	108,725	790,000	451,550
2023	1,465,000	488,650	650,000	19,500	215,000	22,630	340,000	99,650	815,000	427,850
2024	1,535,000	415,400	0	0	25,000	14,030	350,000	89,450	845,000	395,250
2025	1,615,000	338,650	0	0	30,000	12,880	360,000	78,950	880,000	361,450
2026	1,695,000	257,900	0	0	30,000	11,500	375,000	67,250	915,000	326,250
2027	1,780,000	173,150	0	0	30,000	10,120	385,000	54,593	960,000	280,500
2028	1,870,000	84,150	0	0	35,000	8,740	400,000	41,600	1,010,000	232,500
2029	0	0	0	0	35,000	7,130	415,000	25,600	1,060,000	182,000
2030	0	0	0	0	35,000	5,520	225,000	9,000	1,100,000	139,600
2031	0	0	0	0	85,000	3,910	0	0	2,390,000	95,600
Total	<u>\$17,400,000</u>	<u>\$6,245,375</u>	<u>\$2,455,000</u>	<u>\$330,900</u>	<u>\$1,195,000</u>	<u>\$328,990</u>	<u>\$4,700,000</u>	<u>\$1,256,394</u>	<u>\$14,385,000</u>	<u>\$5,482,850</u>

Series A, 2017 Bonds

<u>Year Ending December 31</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	0	74,317	\$4,423,010
2018	0	318,500	\$4,449,518
2019	0	318,500	\$4,459,668
2020	0	318,500	\$4,457,936
2021	105,000	318,500	\$4,566,186
2022	110,000	315,087	\$4,565,643
2023	110,000	311,513	\$4,875,120
2024	120,000	307,938	\$4,097,068
2025	120,000	304,038	\$4,100,968
2026	125,000	300,138	\$4,103,038
2027	130,000	296,075	\$4,099,440
2028	130,000	291,850	\$4,103,840
2029	2,090,000	287,625	\$4,102,356
2030	2,155,000	219,700	\$3,888,820
2031	4,605,000	149,663	\$7,329,172
Total	<u>9,800,000</u>	<u>4,131,941</u>	<u>\$67,621,782</u>

* See "SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS."

In September 2017, the KPP issued bank qualified revenue bonds in the amount of \$9.8 million as an advance refunding for a portion of KPP's 2012A revenue bonds. The 2012A issuance was originally done in April 2012, in connection with the purchase of 40 MW of the Dogwood Energy Facility. The advance refunding had a present value savings of 5.26%.

CITY OF	AUGUSTA	BURLINGTON	CLAY CENTER	KINGMAN	MULVANE	WELLINGTON	WINFIELD
CUSTOMER SALES (MWH'S)	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited
FISCAL YEAR 2017							
PEAK LOAD (MW'S)	22.582	8.965	13.115	8.506	12.596	30.023	63.563
RESIDENTIAL	36,007	12,604	19,089	13,387	22,974	33,540	59,709
COMMERCIAL	21,365	17,155	10,056	6,598	14,141	29,492	23,100
INDUSTRIAL	8,613	2,494	15,003	21,574		36,830	200,191
OTHER	5,218	0				22,597	8,868
TOTAL SALES	71,202	32,253	44,148	41,559	37,115	122,458	291,868
FISCAL YEAR 2016							
PEAK LOAD (MW'S)	22.264	9.218	12.425	8.361	12.822	29.370	64.376
RESIDENTIAL	37,769	13,294	19,855	14,074	24,183	35,134	59,230
COMMERCIAL	21,555	15,928	10,557	7,144	13,775	46,905	25,695
INDUSTRIAL	8,610	2,197	15,599	20,562		20,052	201,520
OTHER		368				7,344	9,035
TOTAL SALES	67,934	31,787	46,011	41,780	37,958	109,435	295,480
FISCAL YEAR 2015							
PEAK LOAD (MW'S)	22.231	9.085	12.825	10.663	12.050	28.761	61.340
RESIDENTIAL	34,830	12,379	19,805	14,038	23,819	35,174	58,065
COMMERCIAL	18,853	17,504	10,628	7,033	14,298	33,641	25,379
INDUSTRIAL	8,005	2,714	15,886	20,621		18,961	200,789
OTHER		429				12,762	7,440
TOTAL SALES	61,688	33,026	46,319	41,692	38,117	100,538	291,673
FISCAL YEAR 2014							
PEAK LOAD (MW'S)	22.342	9.558	14.373	11.412	12.316	30.096	63.408
RESIDENTIAL	37,721	13,563	20,693	14,397	24,204	36,248	60,408
COMMERCIAL	19,576	16,940	10,746	7,327	14,084	32,802	25,009
INDUSTRIAL	10,380	2,235	16,010	20,125		19,425	216,059
OTHER						13,145	7,769
TOTAL SALES	67,677	32,738	47,449	41,849	38,288	101,620	309,246

<i>CITY OF</i>	Augusta	Burlington	Clay Center	Kingman	Mulvane	Wellington	Winfield
<i>CUSTOMER REVENUES (\$\$)</i>	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited
FISCAL YEAR 2017							
RESIDENTIAL	\$ 4,041,652	\$ 1,581,332	\$ 2,561,195	\$ 1,897,070	\$ 2,878,613	\$ 5,627,336	\$ 7,062,653
COMMERCIAL	\$ 2,128,298	\$ 2,073,884	\$ 1,412,432	\$ 1,053,519	\$ 1,807,840	\$ 1,599,933	\$ 2,608,265
INDUSTRIAL	\$ 789,018	\$ 267,065	\$ 1,769,067	\$ 1,986,713		\$ 4,326,221	\$ 24,804,688
OTHER	\$ 497,419						\$ 888,165
TOTAL SALES	\$ 7,456,387	\$ 3,922,281	\$ 5,742,694	\$ 4,937,302	\$ 4,686,453	\$ 11,553,490	\$ 35,363,771
FISCAL YEAR 2016							
RESIDENTIAL	\$ 4,214,965	\$ 1,654,062	\$ 2,492,026	\$ 1,987,834	\$ 2,991,720	\$ 5,585,462	\$ 6,749,172
COMMERCIAL	\$ 2,147,747	\$ 1,866,786	\$ 1,413,041	\$ 992,601	\$ 1,769,643	\$ 5,910,966	\$ 2,733,144
INDUSTRIAL	\$ 786,953	\$ 239,517	\$ 1,723,365	\$ 2,000,726		\$ 2,033,400	\$ 15,820,009
OTHER							\$ 973,301
TOTAL SALES	\$ 7,149,665	\$ 3,760,365	\$ 5,628,432	\$ 4,981,161	\$ 4,761,363	\$ 13,529,828	\$ 26,275,626
FISCAL YEAR 2015							
RESIDENTIAL	\$ 4,162,730	\$ 1,665,598	\$ 2,603,386	\$ 1,839,029	\$ 2,860,977	\$ 4,864,047	\$ 7,120,769
COMMERCIAL	\$ 1,903,948	\$ 2,005,700	\$ 1,467,562	\$ 908,471	\$ 1,706,917	\$ 4,111,057	\$ 2,699,611
INDUSTRIAL	\$ 743,939	\$ 295,496	\$ 1,752,076	\$ 1,991,268		\$ 1,897,778	\$ 15,206,746
OTHER						\$ 1,456,455	\$ 624,851
TOTAL SALES	\$ 6,810,617	\$ 3,966,794	\$ 5,823,024	\$ 4,738,768	\$ 4,567,894	\$ 12,329,337	\$ 25,651,977
FISCAL YEAR 2014							
RESIDENTIAL	\$ 4,209,000	\$ 1,664,152	\$ 2,745,629	\$ 1,861,254	\$ 2,949,808	\$ 5,223,793	\$ 10,234,348
COMMERCIAL	\$ 1,974,506	\$ 2,041,169	\$ 1,497,637	\$ 930,986	\$ 1,715,657	\$ 4,214,573	\$ 4,071,424
INDUSTRIAL	\$ 950,159	\$ 242,796	\$ 1,868,344	\$ 1,765,517		\$ 2,069,863	\$ 12,959,441
OTHER						\$ 1,608,223	\$ 818,683
TOTAL SALES	\$ 7,133,665	\$ 3,948,017	\$ 6,111,610	\$ 4,557,756	\$ 4,665,465	\$ 13,116,452	\$ 28,083,896

<i>City of</i>	<i>Augusta</i>	<i>Burlington</i>	<i>Clay Center</i>	<i>Kingman</i>	<i>Mulvane</i>	<i>Wellington</i>	<i>Winfield</i>
<i>Last Audit Submitted</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>
<i>Basis of Accounting</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>
						<i>Combined Utility</i>	
<i>Fiscal Year 2017</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>
Customer Revenue							
Other Revenue							
Total Operating Revenue							
Purchased Power Exp.							
Other Operating Expense							
Total Operating Expense							
Net Revenues							
<i>Non-Operating Expense:</i>							
Transfers Out (In)							
Other non-Operating Exp.							
Total non-Operating Exp.							
Net Income							
Depreciation & Amortization							
Net Transfers Out							
Capital Outlay							
Debt Service or Transfer To							
Available for Debt Service							
Debt Service							
Debt Service Coverage							

<i>City of</i>	<i>Augusta</i>	<i>Burlington</i>	<i>Clay Center</i>	<i>Kingman</i>	<i>Mulvane</i>	<i>Wellington</i>	<i>Winfield</i>
<i>Last Audit Submitted</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>
<i>Basis of Accounting</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>
						<i>Combined Utility</i>	
<i>Fiscal Year 2016</i>							
Customer Revenue	8,863,556	4,092,926	5,945,921	5,339,948	4,665,061	17,322,961	27,290,563
Other Revenue	146,100	76,446	99,983	263,104	138,495	996,997	189,167
Total Operating Revenue	9,009,656	4,169,372	6,045,904	5,603,052	4,803,556	18,319,958	27,479,730
Purchased Power Exp.							19,830,279
Other Operating Expense	7,546,532	3,422,269	5,936,689	4,564,748	4,143,576	13,022,284	4,897,645
Total Operating Expense	7,546,532	3,422,269	5,936,689	4,564,748	4,143,576	13,022,284	24,727,924
<i>Net Revenues</i>	<i>1,463,124</i>	<i>747,103</i>	<i>109,215</i>	<i>1,038,304</i>	<i>659,980</i>	<i>5,297,674</i>	<i>2,751,806</i>
<i>Non-Operating Expense:</i>							
Transfers Out (In)	1,615,000	95,000	138,554	724,635	0	3,052,692	2,693,421
Other non-Operating Exp.	378,982	313,013	179,723	158,134	684,131	1,209,135	667,249
Total non-Operating Exp.	1,993,982	408,013	318,277	882,769	684,131	4,261,827	3,360,670
<i>Net Income</i>	<i>(530,858)</i>	<i>339,090</i>	<i>(209,062)</i>	<i>155,535</i>	<i>(24,151)</i>	<i>1,035,847</i>	<i>(608,864)</i>
Depreciation & Amortization		313,013					
Net Transfers Out	1,615,000	95,000	138,554	724,635	0	3,052,692	2,693,421
Capital Outlay	378,982		337,565	23,134	0		667,249
Debt Service or Transfer To			351,951	624,635	391,450	1,741,532	0
Available for Debt Service	1,463,124	747,103	619,008	903,304	367,299	5,830,071	2,751,806
Debt Service	531,894	0	351,951	448,050	391,450	1,741,532	0
Debt Service Coverage	2.75	NA	1.76	2.02	0.94	3.35	NA

<i>City of</i>	<i>Augusta</i>	<i>Burlington</i>	<i>Clay Center</i>	<i>Kingman</i>	<i>Mulvane</i>	<i>Wellington</i>	<i>Winfield</i>
<i>Last Audit Submitted</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>
<i>Basis of Accounting</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>
						<i>Combined Utility</i>	
<i>Fiscal Year 2015</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>
Customer Revenue	8,566,748	4,011,188	6,105,249	4,999,886	4,420,342	15,982,291	26,725,157
Other Revenue	130,684	68,105	297,152	155,677	79,638	296,771	253,243
Total Operating Revenue	8,697,432	4,079,293	6,402,401	5,155,563	4,499,980	16,279,062	26,978,400
Purchased Power Exp.							18,594,686
Other Operating Expense	7,299,704	3,422,049	5,648,240	4,058,001	4,098,809	12,445,872	4,729,698
Total Operating Expense	7,299,704	3,422,049	5,648,240	4,058,001	4,098,809	12,445,872	23,324,384
Net Revenues	1,397,728	657,244	754,161	1,097,562	401,171	3,833,190	3,654,016
<i>Non-Operating Expense:</i>							
Transfers Out (In)	1,500,800	95,000	141,491	724,635		3,207,884	1,059,200
Other non-Operating Exp.	537,038		768,151	135,000	539,967	2,125,502	2,810,966
Total non-Operating Exp.	2,037,838	433,873	909,642	859,635	539,967	5,333,386	3,870,166
Net Income	(640,110)	223,371	(155,481)	237,927	(138,796)	(1,500,196)	(216,150)
Depreciation & Amortization		338,873					
Net Transfers Out	1,500,800	95,000	141,491	724,635		3,207,884	1,059,200
Capital Outlay	537,038		407,007				648,671
Debt Service & Interest Exp.	529,794		358,538		365,049	7,451,419	
Available for Debt Service	1,927,522	657,244	751,555	992,237	226,253		1,491,721
Debt Service	529,794	0	358,538	624,635	365,049	7,451,419	0
Debt Service Coverage	3.64	N/A	2.16	1.59	0.62	1.23	N/A

<i>City of</i>	<i>Augusta</i>	<i>Burlington</i>	<i>Clay Center</i>	<i>Kingman</i>	<i>Mulvane</i>	<i>Wellington</i>	<i>Winfield</i>
<i>Last Audit Submitted</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2016</i>
<i>Basis of Accounting</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fund</i>
						<i>Combined Utility</i>	
<i>Fiscal Year 2014</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>	<i>Audited</i>
Customer Revenue	9,085,772	3,917,492	8,027,943	5,060,907	4,822,691	16,003,746	28,082,319
Other Revenue	373,275	77,788	1,157,501	218,721	41,160	212,749	1,457,250
Total Operating Revenue	9,459,047	3,995,280	9,185,444	5,279,628	4,863,851	16,216,495	29,539,571
Purchased Power Exp.	5,974,431	2,813,815	4,221,575				
Other Operating Expense	1,874,383	1,030,155	2,798,842	4,667,128	4,368,463	13,514,982	25,976,961
Total Operating Expense	7,848,814	3,843,970	7,020,417	4,667,128	4,368,463	13,514,982	25,976,961
Net Revenues	1,610,233	151,309	2,165,027	612,500	495,388	2,701,513	3,562,610
<i>Non-Operating Expense:</i>							
Transfers Out (In)	1,415,800	295,000	914,960	748,000	(26,000)	2,793,884	2,507,870
Other non-Operating Exp.	407,049	(139,152)	200,663	25,033	526,881	1,672,493	496,707
Total non-Operating Exp.	1,822,849	155,848	1,115,623	773,033	500,881	4,466,377	3,004,577
Net Income	(212,616)	(4,539)	1,049,404	(160,533)	(5,493)	(1,764,864)	558,033
Depreciation & Amortization							
Net Transfers Out	1,415,800	295,000	914,960	748,000	(26,000)	2,793,884	2,507,870
Capital Outlay	421,786	79,295	728,634	25,078			496,707
Debt Service or Transfer To			943,072	617,910	551,027	1,839,752	
Available for Debt Service	1,624,970	369,756	3,636,070	1,230,455	519,534	2,868,772	3,562,610
Debt Service	532,394		943,072	617,910	551,027	1,839,752	
Debt Service Coverage	3.05		3.86	1.99	0.94	1.56	

Operating Expense Days Covered by Unrestricted Fund Balance

	Augusta	Burlington	Clay Center	Kingman	Mulvane	Wellington	Winfield
FY 2017						<i>Combined Utility</i>	
Electric Fund Balance							
Days Cash on Hand							
Plus Unrestricted Reserve*							
Days Cash on Hand*							
FY 2016							
Electric Fund Balance	\$ 1,824,894	\$ 2,480,665	\$ 2,565,829	\$ 602,843	\$ 2,740,772	\$ 6,970,209	\$ 345,206
Days Cash on Hand	88	265	158	48	241	195	5
Plus Unrestricted Reserve*	\$ 3,880,974			\$ 2,340,693		\$ 10,371,404	
Days Cash on Hand*	188			187		291	
FY 2015							
Electric Fund Balance	\$ 2,355,752	\$ 1,977,349	\$ 2,774,891	\$ 239,594	\$ 2,764,923	\$ 5,906,990	\$ 938,124
Days Cash on Hand	118	211	180	22	247	222	13
Plus Unrestricted Reserve*	\$ 4,225,353			\$ 1,877,888		\$ 7,167,839	\$ 3,510,759
Days Cash on Hand*	212			169		270	50
FY 2014							
Electric Fund Balance	\$ 2,995,862	\$ 1,424,213	\$ 2,930,373	\$ 31,342	\$ 2,903,719	\$ 7,407,055	\$ 1,154,274
Days Cash on Hand	139	143	175	2	243	246	15
Plus Unrestricted Reserve*	\$ 5,461,048			\$ 1,825,524		\$8,414,718	\$3,796,362
Days Cash on Hand*	253			143		280	50

* Denotes the addition of the unrestricted balance of another electric fund (e.g., electric operating reserve or electric surplus) for the Days Cash on Hand calculation. Note: Wellington has a combined utility fund comprised of electric, water, and wastewater utilities.

**Large Pool Power Purchasers
2017 Top Ten Customers by Revenue**

Customer	Industry	% of Revenues
<i>Augusta</i>		
DJ Engineering	Manufacturing	7.80%
USD 402	Education	6.15%
Wal-Mart	Retail	2.83%
Dillons	Grocery	2.21%
Global Parts	Manufacturing	1.29%
Lakepoint Nursing Home	Health Care	1.25%
McDonalds	Restaurant	0.92%
STM Botanica, Inc.	Manufacturing	0.74%
Liberty Machining, Inc.	Manufacturing	0.62%
St. James Catholic School	Education	0.58%
<i>Burlington</i>		
Coffey Co. Hospital	Health Care	10.91%
USD #244	Education	8.69%
Charloma	Manufacturing	6.81%
Hoover's Thriftway	Grocery	3.07%
Life Care Center	Health Care	2.59%
Coffey County Courthouse	Government	2.33%
USD Rec Commission	Government	2.26%
Century Link	Telecommunications	1.48%
City of Burlington	Government	1.24%
Shopko	Retail	1.22%
<i>Clay Center</i>		
Clay County Medical Center	Health Care	5.09%
Hutchinson-Mayrath	Manufacturing	4.59%
USD 379	Education	3.79%
Ray's Apple Market	Grocery	2.32%
Central Valley Ag	Agribusiness	1.58%
Presbyterian Manor	Health Care	1.23%
Kier Enterprises	Grocery	1.14%
Apollo Towers	Housing	1.14%
Medicalodges	Health Care	0.95%
Shopko	Retail	0.86%

Kingman

Great Lakes Polymer Tech (Twine)	Manufacturing	23.93%
Great Lakes Polymer Tech (Netwrap)	Manufacturing	6.19%
USD 331	Education	5.26%
Kingman Hospital	Health Care	2.77%
White's IGA	Grocery	2.38%
Wheatlands Nursing Home	Health Care	1.53%
Caseys General Store	Grocery/Fuel	1.13%
McDonalds's	Restaurant	1.07%
Pizza Hut	Restaurant	0.50%
Mize Wire	Manufacturing	0.49%

Mulvane

USD 263	Education	8.96%
City of Mulvane	Government	4.87%
Buffco Engineering	Manufacturing	1.95%
Dillons	Grocery	1.50%
Villa Maria	Health Care	1.21%
Maria Court	Housing	1.21%
KMI, Inc.	Manufacturing	1.19%
Casey's General Store	Food/Fuel	1.08%
Mulvane CO-OP	Agribusiness	1.04%
Stroot's	Grocery	0.85%

Wellington

Tect Aerospace	Manufacturing	11.64%
GKN	Manufacturing	10.30%
USD #353	Education	6.40%
Elkhorn Valley Packing	Food Processing	4.81%
Walmart	Retail	4.49%
Sumner Regional Medical Center	Health Care	3.84%
Triumph Accessories	Manufacturing	3.00%
Dillons	Grocery	1.98%
The Scoular Company	Agribusiness	1.74%
Sumner County Law Enforcement	Government	1.51%

Winfield

Rubbermaid	Manufacturing	9.45%
Westrock Calmar	Manufacturing	4.65%
General Electric	Manufacturing	4.02%
Westrock (KSQ)	Manufacturing	2.73%
Winfield Correctional Facility	Government	2.30%
Winfield Consumer Products	Manufacturing	1.31%
Walmart	Retail	1.21%
Southern Kansas Cotton Growers	Agribusiness	1.18%
Wm Newton Hospital	Healthcare	1.01%
Galaxy Tool	Manufacturing	0.89%