
UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021
or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number: 001-35779

USA Compression Partners, LP

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

75-2771546

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

111 Congress Avenue, Suite 2400

Austin, Texas 78701

(Address of principal executive offices) (zip code)

(512) 473-2662

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Units Representing Limited Partner Interests	USAC	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" or an "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C.7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of common units held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2021, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$825.2 million. This calculation does not reflect a determination that such persons are affiliates for any other purpose.

As of February 10, 2022, there were 97,377,355 common units outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: NONE

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Glossary

The abbreviations, acronyms and industry terminology used in this Annual Report are defined as follows:

COVID-19	novel coronavirus 2019
Credit Agreement	Seventh Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of December 8, 2021, by and among USA Compression Partners, LP, as borrower, the guarantors party thereto from time to time, the lenders party thereto from time to time, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent and issuing bank, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., MUFG Union Bank, N.A., Regions Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, Truist Securities, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as joint bookrunners and joint lead arrangers, Fifth Third Bank, National Association, The Bank of Nova Scotia, Houston Branch, NYCB Specialty Finance Company, LLC, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Barclays Bank PLC and PNC Bank, National Association, as senior managing agents, as may be amended from time to time.
DERs	distribution equivalent rights
DRIP	distribution reinvestment plan
EBITDA	earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization
EIA	United States Energy Information Agency
Energy Transfer	Energy Transfer LP, for periods following its merger with Energy Transfer Operating, L.P., and Energy Transfer Operating, L.P. for periods prior to such merger
Exchange Act	Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
GAAP	generally accepted accounting principles of the United States of America
Preferred Units	Series A Preferred Units representing limited partner interests in USA Compression Partners, LP
SEC	United States Securities and Exchange Commission
Senior Notes 2026	\$725.0 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes due on April 1, 2026
Senior Notes 2027	\$750.0 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes due on September 1, 2027
SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
U.S.	United States of America

PART I

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains “forward-looking statements.” All statements other than statements of historical fact contained in this report are forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, statements regarding our plans, strategies, prospects and expectations concerning our business, results of operations and financial condition. You can identify many of these statements by looking for words such as “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “project,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “continue,” “if,” “outlook,” “will,” “could,” “should,” or similar words or the negatives thereof.

Known material factors that could cause our actual results to differ from those in these forward-looking statements are described below, in Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors” and in Part II, Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”. Important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements include, among other things:

- changes in the long-term supply of and demand for crude oil and natural gas, including as a result of the severity and duration of world health events, including the COVID-19 pandemic, related economic repercussions, actions taken by governmental authorities and other third parties in response to such events and the resulting disruption in the oil and gas industry and impact on demand for oil and gas;
- changes in general economic conditions, including inflation, and changes in economic conditions of the crude oil and natural gas industries;
- competitive conditions in our industry, including competition for employees in a tight labor market;
- renegotiation of material terms of customer contracts;
- actions taken by our customers, competitors and third-party operators;
- changes in the availability and cost of capital, including changes to interest rates;
- operating hazards, natural disasters, epidemics, pandemics (such as COVID-19), weather-related impacts, casualty losses and other matters beyond our control;
- operational challenges relating to COVID-19 and efforts to mitigate the spread of the virus, including logistical challenges, protecting the health and well-being of our employees, remote work arrangements, performance of contracts and supply chain disruptions;
- the deterioration of the financial condition of our customers, which may result in the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings with respect to customers;
- the restrictions on our business that are imposed under our long-term debt agreements;
- information technology risks including the risk from cyberattacks;
- the effects of existing and future laws and governmental regulations;
- the effects of future litigation; and
- our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions.

Many of the foregoing risks and uncertainties are, and will be, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and any consequent worsening of the global business and economic environment. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all such factors. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties described in this Annual Report occur, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results and plans could differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements included in this report are based on information available to us on the date of this report and speak only as of the date of this report. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the foregoing cautionary statements.

ITEM 1. Business

USA Compression Partners, LP (the “Partnership”) is a growth-oriented Delaware limited partnership. We are managed by our general partner, USA Compression GP, LLC (the “General Partner”), which is wholly owned by Energy Transfer.

All references in this section to the Partnership, as well as the terms “our,” “we,” “us” and “its” refer to USA Compression Partners, LP, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires or where otherwise indicated.

Overview

We believe that we are one of the largest independent providers of natural gas compression services in the U.S. in terms of total compression fleet horsepower. We have been providing compression services since 1998 and completed our initial public offering in January 2013. On April 2, 2018, we acquired all of the equity interests in CDM Resource Management LLC and CDM Environmental & Technical Services LLC (the “CDM Acquisition”).

As of December 31, 2021, we had 3,689,018 horsepower in our fleet. We provide compression services to our customers primarily in connection with infrastructure applications, including both allowing for the processing and transportation of natural gas through the domestic pipeline system and enhancing crude oil production through artificial lift processes. As such, our compression services play a critical role in the production, processing and transportation of both natural gas and crude oil.

We provide compression services in a number of shale plays throughout the U.S., including the Utica, Marcellus, Permian Basin, Delaware Basin, Eagle Ford, Mississippi Lime, Granite Wash, Woodford, Barnett, Haynesville, Niobrara and Fayetteville shales. Demand for our services is driven by the domestic production of natural gas and crude oil. As such, we have focused our activities in areas of attractive natural gas and crude oil production, which are generally found in these shale and unconventional resource plays. According to studies promulgated by the EIA, the production and transportation volumes in these shale plays are expected to collectively increase over the long term. Furthermore, the changes in production volumes and pressures of shale plays over time require a wider range of compression than in conventional basins. We believe we are well-positioned to meet these changing operating conditions due to the operational design flexibility inherent in our compression units.

While our business focuses largely on compression services serving infrastructure applications, including centralized natural gas gathering systems and processing facilities, which utilize large horsepower compression units, typically in shale plays, we also provide compression services in more mature conventional basins, including gas lift applications on crude oil wells targeted by horizontal drilling techniques. Gas lift, a process by which natural gas is injected into the production tubing of an existing producing well, in order to reduce the hydrostatic pressure and allow the oil to flow at a higher rate, and other artificial lift technologies are critical to the enhancement of oil production from horizontal wells operating in tight shale plays.

We operate a modern fleet of compression units, with an average age of approximately nine years. We acquire our compression units from third-party fabricators who build the units to our specifications, utilizing specific components from original equipment manufacturers and assembling the units in a manner that provides us the ability to meet certain operating condition thresholds. Our standard new-build compression units are generally configured for multiple compression stages allowing us to operate our units across a broad range of operating conditions. The design flexibility of our units, particularly in midstream applications, allows us to enter into longer-term contracts and reduces the redeployment risk of our horsepower in the field. Our modern and standardized fleet, decentralized field level operating structure and technical proficiency in predictive and preventive maintenance and overhaul operations have enabled us to achieve average service run times consistently at or above the levels required by our customers and maintain high overall utilization rates for our fleet.

As part of our services, we engineer, design, operate, service and repair our compression units and maintain related support inventory and equipment. The compression units in our modern fleet are designed to be easily adaptable to fit our customers’ changing compression requirements. Focusing on the needs of our customers and providing them with reliable and flexible compression services in geographic areas of attractive production helps us to generate stable cash flows for our unitholders.

We provide compression services to our customers under fixed-fee contracts with initial contract terms typically between six months and five years, depending on the application and location of the compression unit. We typically continue to provide compression services at a specific location beyond the initial contract term, either through contract renewal or on a month-to-month or longer basis. We primarily enter into fixed-fee contracts whereby our customers are required to pay our monthly fee even during periods of limited or disrupted throughput, which enhances the stability and predictability of our cash flows. We are not directly exposed to commodity price risk because we do not take title to the natural gas or crude oil involved in our services and because the natural gas used as fuel by our compression units is supplied by our customers without cost to us.

We provide compression services to major oil companies and independent producers, processors, gatherers and transporters of natural gas and crude oil. Regardless of the application for which our services are provided, our customers rely upon the availability of the equipment used to provide compression services and our expertise to maximize the throughput of product, reduce fuel costs and minimize emissions. Our customers may have compression demands in conjunction with their field development projects in areas of the U.S. where we are not currently operating, and we continually consider further expansion of our geographic areas of operation in the U.S. based upon the level of customer demand. Our modern, flexible fleet of

compression units, which have been designed to be rapidly deployed and redeployed throughout the country, provides us with opportunities to expand into other areas with both new and existing customers.

We also own and operate a fleet of equipment used to provide natural gas treating services, such as carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide removal, natural gas cooling and dehydration, to natural gas producers and midstream companies.

Our assets and operations are organized into a single reportable segment and are all located and conducted in the U.S. See our consolidated financial statements, and the notes thereto, in Part II, Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for financial information on our operations and assets; such information is incorporated herein by reference.

Recent Developments

Seventh Amended and Restated Credit Agreement

On December 8, 2021, we amended and restated our existing credit agreement by entering into the Credit Agreement which, among other things, extended the maturity of our revolving credit facility until 2026, as described further in Part II, Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Revolving Credit Facility.”

COVID-19

Beginning in the first quarter of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic prompted several states and municipalities in which we operate to take extraordinary and wide-ranging actions to contain and combat the outbreak and spread of the virus, including mandates for many individuals to substantially restrict daily activities and for many businesses to curtail or cease normal operations. These mandates and restrictions have varied across jurisdictions and, over time, have been rescinded and reinstated as the severity of the pandemic fluctuated. For as long as COVID-19 continues or worsens, governments may impose additional similar restrictions or reinstate previously lifted ones. To date, our field operations have continued largely uninterrupted as the U.S. Department of Homeland Security designated our industry part of our country’s critical infrastructure. Thus far, remote work and other COVID-19 related conditions have not significantly impacted our ability to maintain operations or caused us to incur significant additional expenses; however, we are unable to predict the duration or ultimate impact of current and potential future COVID-19 mitigation measures.

Our Operations

Compression Services

We provide compression services for a fixed monthly service fee. As part of our services, we engineer, design, operate, service and repair our fleet of compression units and maintain related support inventory and equipment. In certain instances, we also engineer, design, install, operate, service and repair certain ancillary equipment used in conjunction with our compression services. We have consistently provided average service run times at or above the levels required by our customers. In general, our team of field service technicians services only our compression fleet and ancillary equipment. In limited circumstances and for established customers, we will agree to service third-party owned equipment. We do not own any compression fabrication facilities.

Our Compression Fleet

The fleet of compression units that we own and use to provide compression services consists of specially engineered compression units that utilize standardized components, principally engines manufactured by Caterpillar, Inc. and compressor frames and cylinders manufactured by Ariel Corporation. Our units can be rapidly and cost effectively modified for specific customer applications. As of December 31, 2021, the average age of our compression units was approximately nine years. Our modern, standardized compression unit fleet is powered primarily by the Caterpillar 3400, 3500 and 3600 engine classes, which range from 401 to 5,000 horsepower per unit. These larger horsepower units, which we define as 400 horsepower per unit or greater, represented 86.3% of our total fleet horsepower (including compression units on order) as of December 31, 2021. The remainder of our fleet consists of smaller horsepower units ranging from 40 horsepower to 399 horsepower that are primarily used in gas lift applications. We believe the average age and overall composition of our compressor fleet result in fewer mechanical failures, lower fuel usage, and reduced environmental emissions.

The following table provides a summary of our compression units by horsepower as of December 31, 2021:

Unit Horsepower	Fleet Horsepower	Number of Units	Horsepower on Order (1)	Number of Units on Order	Total Horsepower	Number of Units	Percent of Total Horsepower	Percent of Units
Small horsepower								
<400	508,496	2,991	—	—	508,496	2,991	13.7 %	55.2 %
Large horsepower								
≥400 and <1,000	430,677	736	—	—	430,677	736	11.6 %	13.6 %
≥1,000	2,749,845	1,684	25,000	10	2,774,845	1,694	74.7 %	31.2 %
Total large horsepower	3,180,522	2,420	25,000	10	3,205,522	2,430	86.3 %	44.8 %
Total horsepower	3,689,018	5,411	25,000	10	3,714,018	5,421	100.0 %	100.0 %

(1) As of December 31, 2021, we had 10 large horsepower units, consisting of 25,000 horsepower, on order for delivery during 2022. Subsequent to December 31, 2021, we ordered an additional 20 large horsepower units, consisting of 50,000 horsepower, on order for delivery during 2022.

Many of our compression units contain devices that enable us to monitor the units remotely through cellular and satellite networks to supplement our technicians' on-site monitoring visits. We intend to continue to selectively add remote monitoring systems to our new and existing fleet during 2022 where beneficial from an operational and financial standpoint. All of our compression units are designed to automatically shut down if operating conditions deviate from a pre-determined range.

We adhere to routine, preventive and scheduled maintenance cycles. Each of our compression units is subjected to rigorous sizing and diagnostic analyses, including lubricating oil analysis and engine exhaust emission analysis. We have proprietary field service automation capabilities that allow our service technicians to electronically record and track operating, technical, environmental and commercial information at the discrete unit level. These capabilities allow our field technicians to identify potential problems and often act on them before such problems result in down-time.

Generally, we expect each of our compression units to undergo a major overhaul between service deployment cycles. The timing of these major overhauls depends on multiple factors, including run time and operating conditions. A major overhaul involves the periodic rebuilding of the unit to materially extend its economic useful life or to enhance the unit's ability to fulfill broader or more diversified compression applications. Because our compression fleet is comprised of units of varying horsepower that have been placed into service with staggered initial on-line dates, we are able to schedule overhauls in a way that avoids excessive annual maintenance capital expenditures and minimizes the revenue impact of down-time.

We believe that our customers, by outsourcing their compression requirements, can achieve higher compression run-times, which translates into increased volumes of either natural gas or crude oil production and, therefore, increased revenues. Utilizing our compression services also allows our customers to reduce their operating, maintenance and equipment costs by allowing us to efficiently manage their changing compression needs. In many of our service contracts, we guarantee our customers availability (as described below) ranging from 95% to 98%, depending on field-level requirements.

Marketing and Sales

Our marketing and client service functions are performed on a coordinated basis by our sales team and field technicians. Salespeople, applications engineers and field technicians qualify, analyze and scope new compression applications as well as regularly visit our customers to ensure customer satisfaction, determine a customer's needs related to existing services being provided and determine the customer's future compression service requirements. This ongoing communication allows us to quickly identify and respond to our customers' compression requirements.

Customers

Our customers consist of more than 275 companies in the energy industry, including major integrated oil companies, public and private independent exploration and production companies, and midstream companies. Our ten largest customers accounted for approximately 39%, 35% and 33% of our revenue for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Suppliers and Service Providers

The principal manufacturers of components for our natural gas compression equipment include Caterpillar, Inc., Cummins Inc., and Arrow Engine Company for engines, Air-X-Changers and Alfa Laval (US) for coolers, and Ariel Corporation, Cooper Machinery Services Gemini products and Arrow Engine Company for compressor frames and cylinders. We also rely primarily

on four vendors, A G Equipment Company, Alegacy Equipment, LLC, Standard Equipment Corp. and Genis Holdings LLC, to package and assemble our compression units. Although we rely primarily on these suppliers, we believe alternative sources for natural gas compression equipment are generally available if needed. However, relying on alternative sources may increase our costs and change the standardized nature of our fleet. We have not experienced any material supply problems to date. Although lead-times for new Caterpillar engines and new Ariel compressor frames have in the recent past varied between six months and one year due to changes in demand and supply allocations, as of December 31, 2021, lead-times for such engines and frames are slightly less than one year. Please read Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Business – We depend on a limited number of suppliers and are vulnerable to product shortages and price increases, which could have a negative impact on our results of operations”.

Competition

The compression services business is highly competitive. Some of our competitors have a broader geographic scope and greater financial and other resources than we do. On a regional basis, we experience competition from numerous smaller companies that may be able to more quickly adapt to changes within our industry and changes in economic conditions as a whole, more readily take advantage of available opportunities and adopt more aggressive pricing policies. Additionally, the historical availability of attractive financing terms from financial institutions and equipment manufacturers has made the purchase of individual compression units affordable to our customers. We believe that we compete effectively on the basis of price, equipment availability, customer service, flexibility in meeting customer needs, quality and reliability of our compressors and related services. Please read Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Business – We face significant competition that may cause us to lose market share and reduce our cash available for distribution”.

Seasonality

Our results of operations have not historically been materially affected by seasonality, and we do not currently have reason to believe that seasonal fluctuations will have a material impact in the foreseeable future.

Insurance

We believe that our insurance coverage is customary for the industry and adequate for our business. As is customary in the energy services industry, we review our safety equipment and procedures and carry insurance against most, but not all, risks of our business. Losses and liabilities not covered by insurance would increase our costs. The compression business can be hazardous, involving unforeseen circumstances such as uncontrollable flows of gas or well fluids, fires and explosions or environmental damage. To address the hazards inherent in our business, we maintain insurance coverage that, subject to significant deductibles, includes physical damage coverage, third party general liability insurance, employer’s liability, environmental and pollution and other coverage, although coverage for environmental and pollution related losses is subject to significant limitations. Under the terms of our standard compression services contract, we are responsible for maintaining insurance coverage on our compression equipment. Please read Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors – General Risk Factors – We do not insure against all potential losses and could be seriously harmed by unexpected liabilities”.

Governmental Regulations

We are subject to stringent and complex federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to protection of human health, safety and the environment. These regulations include compliance obligations for air emissions, water quality, wastewater discharges and solid and hazardous waste disposal, as well as regulations designed for the protection of human health and safety and threatened or endangered species. Compliance with these environmental laws and regulations may expose us to significant costs and liabilities and cause us to incur significant capital expenditures in our operations. We are often obligated to provide information to customers in obtaining permits or approvals in our operations from various federal, state and local authorities. Permits and approvals can be denied or delayed, which may cause us to lose potential and current customers, interrupt our operations and limit our growth and revenue. Moreover, failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, imposition of remedial obligations and the issuance of injunctions delaying or prohibiting operations. Private parties may also have the right to pursue legal actions to enforce compliance as well as to seek damages for non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations or for personal injury or property damage. While we believe that our operations are in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and that continued compliance with current requirements would not have a material adverse effect on us, we cannot predict whether our cost of compliance will materially increase in the future. Any changes in, or more stringent enforcement of, existing environmental laws and regulations, or passage of additional environmental laws and regulations that result in more stringent and costly pollution control equipment, waste handling, storage, transport, disposal or remediation requirements could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial position.

We do not believe that compliance with current federal, state or local laws and regulations will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations or cash flows. We cannot assure you, however, that future events such as changes in existing laws or regulations or enforcement policies, the promulgation of new laws or regulations, or the development or discovery of new facts or conditions or unforeseen incidents will not cause us to incur significant costs. The following is a discussion of material environmental and safety laws that relate to our operations. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with all of these environmental laws and regulations. Please read Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors – Risks Related to Governmental Legislation and Regulation – We and our customers are subject to substantial environmental regulation, and changes in these regulations could increase our and their costs or liabilities and result in decreased demand for our services”.

Air emissions. The Clean Air Act (“CAA”) and comparable state laws regulate emissions of air pollutants from various industrial sources, including natural gas compressors, and impose certain monitoring and reporting requirements. Such emissions are regulated by air emissions permits, which are applied for and obtained through various state or federal regulatory agencies. Our standard natural gas compression contract provides that the customer is responsible for obtaining air emissions permits and assuming the environmental risks related to site operations. In some instances, our customers may be required to aggregate emissions from a number of different sources on the theory that the different sources should be considered a single source. Any such determinations could have the effect of making projects more costly than our customers expected and could require the installation of more costly emissions controls, which may lead some of our customers not to pursue certain projects.

Increased obligations of operators to reduce air emissions of nitrogen oxides and other pollutants from internal combustion engines in transmission service have been enacted by governmental authorities. For example, in 2010, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) published new regulations under the CAA to control emissions of hazardous air pollutants from existing stationary reciprocal internal combustion engines, also known as Quad Z regulations. The rule requires us to undertake certain expenditures and activities, including purchasing and installing emissions control equipment on certain compressor engines and generators.

In recent years, the EPA has lowered the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (“NAAQS”) for several air pollutants. For example, in 2015, the EPA finalized a rule strengthening the primary and secondary standards for ground level ozone, both of which are 8-hour concentration standards of 70 parts per billion. In December 2020, the EPA announced its decision to retain, without changes, the 2015 NAAQS. After the EPA revises a NAAQS standard, the states are expected to establish revised attainment/non-attainment regions. State implementation of the 2015 NAAQS could result in stricter permitting requirements, delay or prohibit our customers’ ability to obtain such permits, and result in increased expenditures for pollution control equipment, which could impact our customers’ operations, increase the cost of additions to property, plant, and equipment, and negatively impact our business.

In 2012, the EPA finalized rules that establish new air emissions controls for oil and natural gas production and natural gas processing operations. Specifically, the EPA’s rule package included New Source Performance Standards to address emissions of sulfur dioxide and volatile organic compounds (“VOCs”) and a separate set of emissions standards to address hazardous air pollutants frequently associated with oil and natural gas production and processing activities. The rules established specific new requirements regarding emissions from compressors and controllers at natural gas processing plants, dehydrators, storage tanks and other production equipment as well as the first federal air standards for natural gas wells that are hydraulically fractured. In June 2016, the EPA took steps to expand on these regulations when it published New Source Performance Standards, known as Subpart OOOOa, that required certain new, modified or reconstructed facilities in the oil and natural gas sector to reduce methane gas and VOC emissions. These Subpart OOOOa standards expanded the 2012 New Source Performance Standards by using certain equipment-specific emissions control practices, requiring additional controls for pneumatic controllers and pumps as well as compressors, and imposing leak detection and repair requirements for natural gas compressor and booster stations. In addition, in November 2021, the EPA proposed a rule to further reduce methane and VOC emissions from new and existing sources in the oil and gas sector.

Any additional regulation of air emissions from the oil and gas sector could result in increased expenditures for pollution control equipment, which could impact our customers’ operations and negatively impact our business.

We are also subject to air regulation at the state level. For example, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (“TCEQ”) has finalized revisions to certain air permit programs that significantly increase the air permitting requirements for new and certain existing oil and gas production and gathering sites for 15 counties in the Barnett Shale production area. The final rule establishes new emissions standards for engines, which could impact the operation of specific categories of engines by requiring the use of alternative engines, compressor packages or the installation of aftermarket emissions control equipment. The rule became effective for the Barnett Shale production area in April 2011, with the lower emissions standards becoming applicable between 2015 and 2030 depending on the type of engine and the permitting requirements. The cost to comply with the revised air permit programs is not expected to be material at this time. However, the TCEQ has stated it will consider

expanding application of the new air permit program statewide. At this point, we cannot predict the cost to comply with such requirements if the geographic scope is expanded.

There can be no assurance that future requirements compelling the installation of more sophisticated emissions control equipment would not have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution.

Climate change. Methane, a primary component of natural gas, and carbon dioxide, a byproduct of the burning of natural gas, are examples of greenhouse gases (“GHGs”). In recent years, the U.S. Congress has considered legislation to reduce GHG emissions. At the federal level, the government could seek to pursue legislative, regulatory or executive initiatives that may impose significant restrictions on fossil-fuel exploration and production and use such as limitations or bans on hydraulic fracturing of oil and gas wells, bans or restrictions on new leases for production of minerals on federal properties, and imposing restrictive requirements on new pipeline infrastructure or fossil-fuel export facilities. Other energy legislation and initiatives could include a carbon tax, methane fee or cap and trade program. At the state level, many states, including the states in which we or our customers conduct operations, have adopted legal requirements that have imposed new or more stringent permitting, disclosure or well construction requirements on oil and gas activities. Further, although Congress has not passed such legislation, almost half of the states have begun to address GHG emissions, primarily through the planned development of emissions inventories or regional GHG cap and trade programs. Depending on the particular program, we could be required to control GHG emissions or to purchase and surrender allowances for GHG emissions resulting from our operations.

Independent of Congress, the EPA undertook to adopt regulations controlling GHG emissions under its existing CAA authority. For example, in 2009, the EPA officially published its findings that emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other GHGs endanger human health and the environment, allowing the agency to proceed with the adoption of regulations that restrict emissions of GHG under existing provisions of the CAA. In 2009 and 2010, the EPA adopted rules regarding regulation of GHG emissions from motor vehicles and requiring the reporting of GHG emissions in the U.S. from specified large GHG emissions sources, including petroleum and natural gas facilities such as natural gas transmission compression facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons or more of carbon dioxide equivalent per year.

In addition, from time to time, there have been various proposals to regulate hydraulic fracturing at the federal level. Hydraulic fracturing involves the injection of water, sand and chemicals under pressure into the rock formation to stimulate gas production. Any limitations or bans on hydraulic fracturing at the federal level could increase the costs of operations for our customers who operate on federal land, and negatively impact our business.

Some states have also passed legislation or regulations regarding hydraulic fracturing. For example, in 2019, Colorado passed Senate Bill 181, which delegates authority to local governments to regulate oil and gas activities and requires the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission to minimize emissions of methane and other air contaminants. Some local communities have adopted additional restrictions for oil and gas activities, such as requiring greater setbacks, and some groups are petitioning local governments to ban hydraulic fracturing. If additional regulatory measures are adopted that ban or restrict production of natural gas through hydraulic fracturing, our customers could experience delays, limitations, or prohibitions on their activities. Such delays, limitations, or prohibitions could result in decreased demand for our services.

Litigation risks are also increasing, as a number of cities, local governments and other plaintiffs have sued companies engaged in the exploration and production of fossil fuels in state and federal courts, alleging various legal theories to recover for the impacts of alleged global warming effects, such as rising sea levels. Many of these suits allege that the companies have been aware of the adverse effects of climate change for some time but defrauded their investors by failing to adequately disclose those impacts. Although a number of these lawsuits have been dismissed, others remain pending and the outcome of these cases remains difficult to predict.

At the international level, nearly 200 nations entered into an international climate agreement at the 2015 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris, under which participating countries did not assume any binding obligation to reduce future emissions of GHGs but instead pledged to voluntarily limit or reduce future emissions. The Paris Agreement went into effect on November 4, 2016, and the United States formally rejoined in February 2021. The United States has established an economy-wide target of reducing its net GHG emissions by 50-52 percent below 2005 levels in 2030 and achieving net zero GHG emissions economy-wide by no later than 2050. In addition, certain U.S. city and state governments have announced their intention to satisfy their proportionate obligations under the Paris Agreement.

Although it is not currently possible to predict with specificity how any proposed or future GHG legislation, regulation, agreements or initiatives will impact our business, any legislation or regulation of GHG emissions that may be imposed in areas in which we conduct business or on the assets we operate, including a carbon tax, methane fee or cap and trade program, could result in increased compliance or operating costs or additional operating restrictions or reduced demand for our services, and

could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Notwithstanding potential risks related to climate change, the EIA estimates that oil and gas will continue to represent a major share of energy use through 2050. However, recent activism directed at shifting funding away from companies with energy-related assets could result in limitations or restrictions on certain sources of funding for the energy sector, which could have an adverse effect on our ability to obtain external financing.

Finally, it should be noted that some scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of GHG in Earth's atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant weather-related effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, droughts, floods and other climatic events. If any of those effects were to occur, they could have an adverse effect on our or our customers' assets and operations, or result in increased cost or difficulty obtaining insurance. Another possible consequence of climate change is increased volatility in seasonal temperatures. The market for natural gas liquids ("NGLs") and natural gas is generally impacted by periods of colder weather and warmer weather, so any changes in climate could affect the market for these fuels, and thus demand for our services. Despite the use of the term "global warming" as a shorthand for climate change, some studies indicate that climate change could cause some areas to experience temperatures substantially colder than their historical averages. As a result, it is difficult to predict how the market for our services could be affected by increased temperature volatility.

We recognize the need to decrease emissions and integrate alternative energy sources into our operations, and we actively pursue economically beneficial opportunities to reduce our environmental footprint. To that end, we have been exploring the use of a dual-drive technology, which offers the ability to switch compression drivers between an electric motor and a natural gas engine, to reduce our emissions of nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, CO₂ and VOCs.

Water discharge. The Clean Water Act ("CWA") and analogous state laws impose restrictions and strict controls with respect to the discharge of pollutants, including spills and leaks of oil and other substances, into waters of the U.S. The discharge of pollutants into regulated waters is prohibited, except in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by the EPA or an analogous state agency. The CWA and regulations implemented thereunder also prohibit the discharge of dredge and fill material into regulated waters, including jurisdictional wetlands, unless authorized by an appropriately issued permit. The CWA also requires the development and implementation of spill prevention, control and countermeasures, including the construction and maintenance of containment berms and similar structures, if required, to help prevent the contamination of navigable waters in the event of a petroleum hydrocarbon tank spill, rupture or leak at such facilities. In addition, the CWA and analogous state laws require individual permits or coverage under general permits for discharges of storm water runoff from certain types of facilities. Federal and state regulatory agencies can impose administrative, civil and criminal penalties as well as other enforcement mechanisms for non-compliance with discharge permits or other requirements of the CWA and analogous state laws and regulations.

Our compression operations do not generate process wastewaters that are discharged to waters of the U.S. In any event, our customers assume responsibility under the majority of our standard natural gas compression contracts for obtaining any permits that may be required under the CWA, whether for discharges or developing property by filling wetlands. On December 7, 2021, the EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers issued a proposed rule revising the standard for what constitutes jurisdictional waters and wetlands subject to the protections and requirements of the CWA. Should the proposed rule be adopted or a different rule promulgated that expands the jurisdictional reach of the CWA, our customers could face increased costs and delays due to additional permitting and regulatory requirements and possible challenges to permitting decisions.

Safe Drinking Water Act. A significant portion of our customers' natural gas production is developed from unconventional sources that require hydraulic fracturing as part of the completion process. Legislation to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act ("SDWA") to repeal the exemption for hydraulic fracturing from the definition of "underground injection" and require federal permitting and regulatory control of hydraulic fracturing, as well as legislative proposals to require disclosure of the chemical constituents of the fluids used in the fracturing process, have been proposed from time to time and the U.S. Congress continues to consider legislation to amend the SDWA. Several states have also proposed or adopted legislative or regulatory restrictions on hydraulic fracturing, including prohibitions on the practice. We cannot predict the future of such legislation and what additional, if any, provisions would be included. If additional levels of regulation, restrictions and permits were required through the adoption of new laws and regulations at the federal or state level or if the agencies that issue the permits develop new interpretations of those requirements, that could lead to delays, increased operating costs and process prohibitions that could reduce demand for our compression services, which could materially adversely affect our revenue and results of operations.

Site remediation. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA") and comparable state laws may impose strict, joint and several liability without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct on certain classes of persons that contributed to the release of a hazardous substance into the environment. These persons include the owner and operator of a disposal site where a hazardous substance release occurred and any company that

transported, disposed of or arranged for the transport or disposal of hazardous substances released at the site. Under CERCLA, such persons may be liable for the costs of remediating the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment, for damages to natural resources, and for the costs of certain health studies. In addition, where contamination may be present, it is not uncommon for the neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury, property damage and recovery of response costs. While we generate materials in the course of our operations that may be regulated as hazardous substances, we have not received notification that we may be potentially responsible for cleanup costs under CERCLA at any site.

While we do not currently own or lease any material facilities or properties for storage or maintenance of our inactive compression units, we may use third party properties for such storage and possible maintenance and repair activities. In addition, our active compression units typically are installed on properties owned or leased by third party customers and operated by us pursuant to terms set forth in the natural gas compression services contracts executed by those customers. Under most of our natural gas compression services contracts, our customers must contractually indemnify us for certain damages we may suffer as a result of the release into the environment of hazardous and toxic substances. We are not currently responsible for any remedial activities at any properties we use; however, there is always the possibility that our future use of those properties may result in spills or releases of petroleum hydrocarbons, wastes or other regulated substances into the environment that may cause us to become subject to remediation costs and liabilities under CERCLA, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or other environmental laws. We cannot provide any assurance that the costs and liabilities associated with the future imposition of such remedial obligations upon us would not have a material adverse effect on our operations or financial position.

Safety and health. The Occupational Safety and Health Act (“OSHA”) and comparable state laws strictly govern the protection of the health and safety of employees. The OSHA hazard communication standard, the EPA community right-to-know regulations under Title III of CERCLA and similar state statutes require that we organize and, as necessary, disclose information about hazardous materials used or produced in our operations to various federal, state and local agencies, as well as employees.

Human Capital Management

USA Compression Management Services, LLC (“USAC Management”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the General Partner, performs certain management and other administrative services for us, such as accounting, corporate development, finance and legal. All of our employees, including our executive officers, are employees of USAC Management. As of December 31, 2021, USAC Management had 697 full time employees. None of our employees are subject to collective bargaining agreements. We consider our employee relations to be good.

Our employees are our greatest asset, and we seek to attract and retain top talent by fostering a culture that is guided by our four pillars of people, culture, equipment and service. These four pillars guide our values in a manner that respects all people with a commitment to safety and the environments where we operate.

Ethics and Values. We are committed to operating our business in a manner that honors and respects all people and the communities in which we do business. We recognize that people are our most critical resource, and we are committed to hiring and investing in our employee base. We value employees for what they bring to our organization by embracing those from diverse backgrounds, cultures, and experiences. We believe that one of the keys to our successes over time has been the cultivation of an atmosphere of inclusion and respect. These are the principles upon which we build and strengthen relationships among our people, our unitholders, our customers, and those within the communities we support.

We believe strict adherence to our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is not only right, but is in our best interest and the best interest of our unitholders, our customers, and the industry in general. In all instances, our policies require that the business of the Partnership be conducted in a lawful and ethical manner. Every employee acting on behalf of the Partnership must adhere to our policies. Please refer to Part III, Item 10 “Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance” for additional information on our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

Commitment to Safety. We have a strong commitment to safety. We provide continuous training opportunities for employees, including training that is required by applicable laws, regulations, standards, and permit conditions. Our safety standards and expectations are clearly communicated to all operations employees with the expectation that each individual has the obligation to make safety their highest priority. Our safety culture promotes an open environment for discovering, resolving, and sharing safety challenges. We strive to eliminate unwanted safety events and support our safety culture through a comprehensive program that includes a dedicated field operations based safety team, monthly employee safety meetings and safety audits, among other things. A portion of our senior management bonuses and field management bonuses are dependent on our safety performance. We promote employee empowerment, leadership, communication, personal responsibility to comply with standard operating procedures and regulatory requirements, effective risk reduction processes, and personal wellness. Our

goal is operational excellence, which includes maintaining an injury- and incident-free workplace. To achieve this, we strive to hire and maintain the most qualified and dedicated workforce in the industry and make safety and safety accountability part of our daily operations. The OSHA Total Recordable Incident Rate (“TRIR”) is a key performance indicator by which we evaluate the success of our safety program. TRIR provides a measure of occupational safety performance for the year by calculating the number of recordable incidents compared to the total number of hours worked by all employees. Out of approximately 1,600,000 hours worked in 2021, our TRIR was 0.75 for 2021. We believe our low TRIR and our 3,800,000 hours worked without a lost time event speaks to our investment in and focus on safety.

Regarding COVID-19, as an essential business providing critical energy infrastructure services, we place a high priority on the safety of our employees and the continued operation of our assets, and we continue to follow and operate in accordance with federal, state and local health guidelines and safety protocols. We also continue to follow the U.S. Center for Disease Control guidance and provide employees with training and direction to help maintain the health and safety of our workforce.

Available Information

Our website address is usacompression.com. We make available, free of charge at the “Investor Relations” section of our website, our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. The information contained on our website does not constitute part of this report.

The SEC maintains a website that contains these reports at sec.gov.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

As described in Part I “Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements”, this report contains forward-looking statements regarding us, our business and our industry. The risk factors described below, among others, could cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements. If any of the following risks were to materialize, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In that case, we might not be able to continue to pay our current quarterly distribution on our common units or increase the level of such distributions in the future, and the trading price of our common units could decline.

Risk Factor Summary

Risks Related to Our Business

- We may not generate sufficient cash from operations following the establishment of cash reserves and payment of fees and expenses, including cost reimbursements to the General Partner, to enable us to make cash distributions on our common units at the current level.
- An extended reduction in the demand for, or production of, natural gas or crude oil could adversely affect the demand for our services or the prices we charge for our services, which could result in a decrease in our revenues and cash available for distribution to unitholders.
- Pandemics and other public health crises, including the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic, may have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.
- We have several key customers. The loss of any of these customers would result in a decrease in our revenues and cash available for distribution.
- We face significant competition that may cause us to lose market share and reduce our cash available for distribution.
- Our customers may choose to vertically integrate their operations by purchasing and operating their own compression fleet, increasing the number of compression units they currently own or using alternative technologies for enhancing crude oil production.
- A significant portion of our services are provided to customers on a month-to-month basis, and we cannot be sure that such customers will continue to utilize our services.
- Our debt level, including any increases in interest rates, may limit our flexibility in obtaining additional financing, pursuing other business opportunities and paying distributions.
- We depend on a limited number of suppliers and are vulnerable to product shortages and price increases, which could have a negative impact on our results of operations.

- We may be unable to grow our cash flows if we are unable to expand our business, which could limit our ability to maintain or increase the level of distributions to our common unitholders.
- We may be unable to grow successfully through acquisitions, which may negatively impact our operations and limit our ability to maintain or increase the level of distributions on our common units.
- Our ability to fund purchases of additional compression units and expansion capital expenditures in the future is dependent on our ability to access external capital.

Risks Related to Governmental Legislation and Regulation

- We and our customers are subject to substantial environmental regulation, and changes in these regulations could increase our and their costs or liabilities and result in decreased demand for our services.
- New regulations, proposed regulations and proposed modifications to existing regulations under the Clean Air Act, if implemented, could result in increased compliance costs.

Risks Inherent in an Investment in Us

- Holders of our common units have limited voting rights and are not entitled to elect the General Partner or its directors.
- Energy Transfer owns and controls the General Partner, and the General Partner has sole responsibility for conducting our business and managing our operations. The General Partner and its affiliates, including Energy Transfer, have conflicts of interest with us and limited fiduciary duties, and they may favor their own interests to the detriment of us and our unitholders.
- The Partnership Agreement limits the General Partner's fiduciary duties to our unitholders.
- The Partnership Agreement restricts the remedies available to our unitholders for actions taken by the General Partner that might otherwise constitute breaches of fiduciary duty.
- The Partnership Agreement restricts the voting rights of unitholders owning 20% or more of our common units.
- We may issue additional limited partner interests without the approval of unitholders, subject to certain Preferred Unit approval rights, which would dilute unitholders' existing ownership interests and may increase the risk that we will not have sufficient available cash to maintain or increase our per common unit distribution level.
- The General Partner has a call right that may require holders of our common units to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price.
- Unitholders may not have limited liability if a court finds that limited partner actions constitute control of our business.
- Unitholders may have liability to repay distributions that were wrongfully distributed to them.
- Our Partnership Agreement designates the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware as the exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by our unitholders, which would limit our unitholders' ability to choose the judicial forum for disputes with us or our general partner's directors, officers or other employees.

Tax Risks to Common Unitholders

- Our tax treatment depends on our status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. If the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") were to treat us as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, then our cash available for distribution would be substantially reduced.
- The tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships or an investment in our common units could be subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative changes or differing interpretations, possibly applied on a retroactive basis.
- Our unitholders' share of our income will be taxable to them for federal income tax purposes even if they do not receive any cash distributions from us.
- If the IRS makes audit adjustments to our income tax returns for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, it (and some states) may assess and collect any taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) resulting from such audit adjustments directly from us, in which case our cash available for distribution to our unitholders might be substantially reduced.
- Tax gain or loss on the disposition of our common units could be more or less than expected.
- Unitholders may be subject to limitation on their ability to deduct interest expense incurred by us.

- Non-U.S. unitholders will be subject to U.S. taxes and withholding with respect to their income and gain from owning our units.
- We treat each purchaser of our common units as having the same tax benefits without regard to the actual common units purchased. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could adversely affect the value of our common units.
- We generally prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction for federal income tax purposes between transferors and transferees of our units each month based upon the ownership of our units on the first day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular unit is transferred. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our unitholders.
- We have adopted certain valuation methodologies in determining a unitholder's allocations of income, gain, loss and deduction. The IRS may challenge these methodologies or the resulting allocations, and such a challenge could adversely affect the value of our common units.
- As a result of investing in our common units, you will likely become subject to state and local taxes and income tax return filing requirements in jurisdictions where we operate or own or acquire properties.

Risks Related to Our Business

We may not generate sufficient cash from operations following the establishment of cash reserves and payment of fees and expenses, including cost reimbursements to the General Partner, to enable us to make cash distributions on our common units at the current level.

In order to make cash distributions at our current distribution rate of \$0.525 per common unit per quarter, or \$2.10 per common unit per year, we will require available cash of \$51.1 million per quarter, or \$204.5 million per year, based on the number of common units outstanding as of February 10, 2022.

Furthermore, our Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership (the "Partnership Agreement") prohibits us from paying distributions on our common units unless we have first paid the quarterly distribution on the Preferred Units, including any previously accrued but unpaid distributions on the Preferred Units. The Preferred Unit distributions require \$12.2 million quarterly, or \$48.8 million annually, based on the number of Preferred Units outstanding and the distribution rate of \$24.375 per Preferred Unit per quarter, or \$97.50 per Preferred Unit per year.

Under our cash distribution policy, the amount of cash we can distribute to our unitholders principally depends upon the amount of cash we generate from our operations, which will fluctuate from quarter to quarter based on, among other things:

- the level of production of, demand for, and price of natural gas and crude oil, particularly the level of production in the regions where we provide compression services;
- the fees we charge, and the margins we realize, from our compression services;
- the cost of achieving organic growth in current and new markets;
- the ability to effectively integrate any assets or businesses we acquire;
- the level of competition from other companies; and
- prevailing global and regional economic and regulatory conditions, and their impact on us and our customers.

In addition, the actual amount of cash we will have available for distribution will depend on other factors, including:

- the levels of our maintenance and expansion capital expenditures;
- the level of our operating costs and expenses;
- our debt service requirements and other liabilities;
- state sales and use taxes that may be levied upon us by the states in which we operate;
- fluctuations in our working capital needs;
- restrictions contained in the Credit Agreement or the Indentures;
- the cost of acquisitions;
- fluctuations in interest rates;
- the financial condition of our customers;

- our ability to borrow funds and access the capital markets; and
- the amount of cash reserves established by the General Partner.

An extended reduction in the demand for, or production of, natural gas or crude oil could adversely affect the demand for our services or the prices we charge for our services, which could result in a decrease in our revenues and cash available for distribution to unitholders.

The demand for our compression services depends upon the continued demand for, and production of, natural gas and crude oil. Demand may be affected by, among other factors, natural gas prices, crude oil prices, weather, availability of alternative energy sources, global health pandemics (such as COVID-19), governmental regulation and the overall demand for energy. Any extended reduction in the demand for natural gas or crude oil could depress the level of production activity and result in a decline in the demand for our compression services, which could result in a reduction in our revenues and our cash available for distribution.

In particular, lower natural gas or crude oil prices over the long term could result in a decline in the production of natural gas or crude oil, respectively, resulting in reduced demand for our compression services. For example, the North American rig count, as measured by Baker Hughes, hit a 2014 peak of 1,931 rigs on September 12, 2014, and at that time, Henry Hub natural gas spot prices were \$3.82 per one million British thermal units (“MMBtu”) and West Texas Intermediate (“WTI”) crude oil spot prices were \$92.18 per barrel. By contrast, the North American rig count had decreased to 404 rigs on May 20, 2016, and at that time, Henry Hub natural gas spot prices were \$1.81 per MMBtu and WTI crude oil spot prices were \$47.67 per barrel. This slowdown in new drilling activity caused some pressure on service rates for new and existing services and contributed to a decline in our utilization during 2015 and into 2016.

Following disputes between the members of OPEC+ about production levels and the price of oil and amid the outbreak of COVID-19, the price of oil declined rapidly beginning in March 2020. At the end of December 2020, the North American rig count was 351 rigs, the price of WTI crude oil was \$48.35 per barrel and Henry Hub natural gas spot prices were \$2.36 per MMBtu. The decline in commodity prices and the demand for and production of crude oil and natural gas resulted in a decline in the demand for our compression services, which resulted in a reduction of our revenues and our cash available for distribution in 2020 and 2021. In addition, a small portion of our fleet is used in gas lift applications in connection with crude oil production using horizontal drilling techniques. During periods of low crude oil prices, we typically experience pressure on service rates and utilization from our customers in gas lift applications, and we experienced such effects in 2020, as an example. Any future decreases in the rate at which crude oil and natural gas reserves are developed, whether due to increased governmental regulation, limitations on exploration and production activity or other factors, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Additionally, unconventional sources, such as shales, tight sands and coalbeds, can be less economically feasible to produce in low commodity price environments, in part due to costs related to compression requirements, and a reduction in demand for natural gas or gas lift for crude oil may cause such sources of natural gas or crude oil to become uneconomic to drill and produce, which has negatively impacted, and may continue to negatively impact, the demand for our services. Further, if demand for our services decreases going forward, we may be asked to renegotiate our service contracts at lower rates.

Pandemics and other public health crises, including the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic, may have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Pandemics, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, or other public health crises could significantly reduce the demand for, price of and level of production of natural gas and crude oil, which could have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations. The COVID-19 pandemic that began in early 2020 caused volatility in the capital markets and negatively impacted the worldwide economy, including the oil and gas industry. Demand for crude oil and natural gas declined in 2020 due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic and associated government imposed restrictions and decreased consumer demand. This reduced demand also contributed to a decline in commodity prices and production. These declines had, and may again in the future have, a negative impact on many of our customers involved in the domestic exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas, which in turn had and may continue to have, an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

A reduction in the demand for, price of and level of production of natural gas and crude oil in the regions where we provide compression services, could potentially cause:

- a negative impact on our results of operations and financial condition;
- the deterioration of the financial condition of our customers, suppliers and vendors;

- a hindrance on our ability to pay distributions, service our debt and other liabilities, and comply with certain restrictive financial covenants in the Credit Agreement and the Indentures (the “Indentures”) governing the Senior Notes 2026 and Senior Notes 2027 (collectively, the “Senior Notes”);
- renegotiation of our service contracts at lower rates; and
- additional costs to us, which could be significant, in connection with litigation and bankruptcies resulting from customer financial deterioration.

Furthermore, market volatility could increase our cost of capital and block our access to the equity and debt capital markets, which could eventually impede our ability to grow, make distributions to our unitholders at current levels and comply with the terms of our debt agreements.

Additionally, if COVID-19 or other pandemics were to significantly spread into our workforce, this could hinder our ability to provide services and otherwise perform our contractual obligations to our customers. The duration of the COVID-19 pandemic and the magnitude of its repercussions cannot be reasonably estimated at this time, and depending on its duration and severity, it could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We have several key customers. The loss of any of these customers would result in a decrease in our revenues and cash available for distribution.

We provide compression services under contracts with several key customers. The loss of one of these key customers may have a greater effect on our financial results than for a company with a more diverse customer base. Our ten largest customers accounted for approximately 39%, 35% and 33% of our revenue for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The loss of all or even a portion of the compression services we provide to our key customers, as a result of competition or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash available for distribution.

We face significant competition that may cause us to lose market share and reduce our cash available for distribution.

The natural gas compression business is highly competitive. Some of our competitors have a broader geographic scope and greater financial and other resources than we do. Our ability to renew or replace existing contracts with our customers at rates sufficient to maintain current revenue and cash flows could be adversely affected by the activities of our competitors and our customers. If our competitors substantially increase the resources they devote to the development and marketing of competitive services or substantially decrease the prices at which they offer their services, we may be unable to compete effectively. Some of these competitors may expand or construct newer, more powerful or more flexible compression fleets, which would create additional competition for us. All of these competitive pressures could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash available for distribution.

Our customers may choose to vertically integrate their operations by purchasing and operating their own compression fleet, increasing the number of compression units they currently own or using alternative technologies for enhancing crude oil production.

Our customers that are significant producers, processors, gatherers and transporters of natural gas and crude oil may choose to vertically integrate their operations by purchasing and operating their own compression fleets in lieu of using our compression services. The historical availability of attractive financing terms from financial institutions and equipment manufacturers facilitates this possibility by making the purchase of individual compression units increasingly affordable to our customers. In addition, there are many technologies available for the artificial enhancement of crude oil production, and our customers may elect to use these alternative technologies instead of the gas lift compression services we provide. Such vertical integration, increases in vertical integration or use of alternative technologies could result in decreased demand for our compression services, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and reduce our cash available for distribution.

A significant portion of our services are provided to customers on a month-to-month basis, and we cannot be sure that such customers will continue to utilize our services.

Our contracts typically have an initial term of between six months and five years, depending on the application and location of the compression unit. After the expiration of the initial term, the contract continues on a month-to-month or longer basis until terminated by us or our customers upon notice as provided for in the applicable contract. For the year ended December 31, 2021, approximately 33% of our compression services on a revenue basis were provided on a month-to-month basis to customers who continue to utilize our services following expiration of the primary term of their contracts. These customers can generally terminate their month-to-month compression services contracts on 30 days’ written notice. If a significant number of

these customers were to terminate their month-to-month services, or attempt to renegotiate their month-to-month contracts at substantially lower rates, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash available for distribution.

Our debt level, including any increases in interest rates, may limit our flexibility in obtaining additional financing, pursuing other business opportunities and paying distributions.

As of December 31, 2021, we had \$2.0 billion of total debt, net of amortized deferred financing costs, outstanding under our Credit Agreement and Senior Notes.

The Credit Agreement has an aggregate commitment of \$1.6 billion (subject to availability under our borrowing base), with a further potential increase of up to \$200 million. The Credit Agreement matures on December 8, 2026, except that if any portion of the Senior Notes 2026 are outstanding on December 31, 2025, the Credit Agreement will mature on December 31, 2025. As of December 31, 2021, we had outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement of \$516.3 million, \$1.1 billion of borrowing base availability and, subject to compliance with the applicable financial covenants, available borrowing capacity of \$261.9 million.

As of December 31, 2021, we had \$725.0 million and \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount outstanding on our Senior Notes 2026 and Senior Notes 2027, respectively. The Senior Notes 2026 and Senior Notes 2027 accrue interest at the rate of 6.875% per year.

Our ability to incur additional debt is also subject to limitations in the Credit Agreement, including certain financial covenants. As of December 31, 2021, our leverage ratio under the Credit Agreement was 5.09x. Financial covenants in the Credit Agreement permit a maximum leverage ratio of not greater than 5.75 to 1.00 through the second fiscal quarter of 2022; 5.50 to 1.00 from the third fiscal quarter of 2022 through the third fiscal quarter of 2023; and 5.25 to 1.00 thereafter (except that we may increase the applicable Total Leverage Ratio by 0.25 for any fiscal quarter during which a Specified Acquisition (as defined in the Credit Agreement) occurs and the following two fiscal quarters, but in no event shall the maximum Total Leverage Ratio exceed 5.50 to 1.00 for any fiscal quarter as a result of such increase), an Interest Coverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement) of not less than 2.50 to 1.00 and a Secured Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement) of not greater than 3.00 to 1.00 or less than 0.00 to 1.00. As of February 10, 2022, we had outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement of \$549.9 million.

Our level of debt could have important consequences to us, including the following:

- our ability to obtain additional financing, if necessary, for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other purposes may not be available or such financing may not be available on favorable terms;
- we will need a portion of our cash flow to make payments on our indebtedness, reducing the funds that would otherwise be available for operating activities, future business opportunities and distributions; and
- our debt level will make us more vulnerable than our competitors with less debt to competitive pressures or a downturn in our business or the economy generally.

Our ability to service our debt will depend upon, among other things, our future financial and operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions and financial, business, regulatory and other factors, some of which are beyond our control. In addition, our ability to service our debt under the Credit Agreement could be impacted by market interest rates, as all of our outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement are subject to variable interest rates that fluctuate with changes in market interest rates. A substantial increase in the interest rates applicable to our outstanding borrowings could have a material negative impact on our cash available for distribution. For example, a one percent increase in the effective interest rate on our outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement as of December 31, 2021 would result in an annual increase in our interest expense of approximately \$5.2 million. If our operating results are not sufficient to service our current or future indebtedness, we could be forced to take actions such as reducing the level of distributions on our common units, curtailing or delaying our business activities, acquisitions, investments or capital expenditures, selling assets, restructuring or refinancing our debt or seeking additional equity capital. We may be unable to effect any of these actions on terms satisfactory to us or at all.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers and are vulnerable to product shortages and price increases, which could have a negative impact on our results of operations.

The substantial majority of the components for our natural gas compression equipment are supplied by Caterpillar Inc., Cummins Inc. and Arrow Engine Company for engines, Air-X-Changers and Alfa Laval (US) for coolers, and Ariel Corporation, Cooper Machinery Services Gemini products and Arrow Engine Company for compressor frames and cylinders.

Our reliance on these suppliers involves several risks, including price increases and a potential inability to obtain an adequate supply of required components in a timely manner. We also rely primarily on four vendors, A G Equipment Company, Alegacy Equipment, LLC, Standard Equipment Corp. and Genis Holdings LLC, to package and assemble our compression units. We do not have long-term contracts with these suppliers or packagers, and a partial or complete loss of any of these sources could have a negative impact on our results of operations and could damage our customer relationships. Some of these suppliers manufacture the components we purchase in a single facility, and any damage to that facility could lead to significant delays in delivery of completed compression units to us.

Additionally, if we are not able to pass along increases to our costs due to inflation on parts, fluids, labor and other aspects of our business, it may adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows.

We may be unable to grow our cash flows if we are unable to expand our business, which could limit our ability to maintain or increase the level of distributions to our common unitholders.

A principal focus of our strategy is to maintain or increase our per common unit distribution by expanding our business over time. Our future growth will depend upon a number of factors, some of which we cannot control. These factors include our ability to:

- develop new business and enter into service contracts with new customers;
- retain our existing customers and maintain or expand the services we provide them;
- maintain or increase the fees we charge, and the margins we realize, from our compression services;
- recruit and train qualified personnel and retain valued employees;
- expand our geographic presence;
- effectively manage our costs and expenses, including costs and expenses related to growth;
- consummate accretive acquisitions;
- obtain required debt or equity financing on favorable terms for our existing and new operations; and
- meet customer specific contract requirements or pre-qualifications.

If we do not achieve our expected growth, we may not be able to maintain or increase the level of distributions on our common units, in which event the market price of our common units will likely decline.

We may be unable to grow successfully through acquisitions, which may negatively impact our operations and limit our ability to maintain or increase the level of distributions on our common units.

From time to time, we may choose to make business acquisitions, such as the CDM Acquisition, to pursue market opportunities, increase our existing capabilities and expand into new geographic areas of operations. While we have reviewed acquisition opportunities in the past and will continue to do so in the future, we may not be able to identify attractive acquisition opportunities or successfully acquire identified targets.

Any acquisitions we do complete may require us to issue a substantial amount of equity or incur a substantial amount of indebtedness. If we consummate any future material acquisitions, our capitalization may change significantly, and unitholders will not have the opportunity to evaluate the economic, financial and other relevant information that we will consider in connection with any future acquisition. Furthermore, competition for acquisition opportunities may escalate, increasing our costs of pursuing acquisitions or causing us to refrain from making acquisitions.

Also, our reviews of proposed business or asset acquisitions are inherently imperfect because it is generally not feasible to perform an in-depth review of each such proposal given time constraints imposed by sellers. Even if performed, a detailed review of assets and businesses may not reveal existing or potential problems, and may not provide sufficient familiarity with such business or assets to fully assess their deficiencies and potential. Inspections may not be performed on every asset, and environmental problems, such as groundwater contamination, may not be observable even when an inspection is undertaken.

Our ability to fund purchases of additional compression units and expansion capital expenditures in the future is dependent on our ability to access external capital.

The Partnership Agreement requires us to distribute all of our available cash to our unitholders (excluding prudent operating reserves). We expect that we will rely primarily upon cash generated by operating activities and, where necessary, borrowings under the Credit Agreement and the issuance of debt and equity securities, to fund expansion capital expenditures. However, we may not be able to obtain equity or debt financing on terms favorable to us or at all. To the extent we are unable

to efficiently finance growth through external sources, our ability to maintain or increase the level of distributions on our common units could be significantly impaired. In addition, because we distribute all of our available cash, excluding prudent operating reserves, we may not grow as quickly as businesses that are able to reinvest their available cash to expand ongoing operations.

There are no limitations in the Partnership Agreement on our ability to issue additional equity securities, including securities ranking senior to the common units, subject to certain restrictions in the Partnership Agreement limiting our ability to issue units senior to or *pari passu* with the Preferred Units. To the extent we issue additional equity securities, including common units and preferred units, the payment of distributions on those additional securities may increase the risk that we will be unable to maintain or increase our per common unit distribution level. Similarly, our incurrence of borrowings or other debt to finance our growth strategy would increase our interest expense, which in turn would decrease our cash available for distribution.

The terms of the Credit Agreement and the Indentures restrict our current and future operations, particularly our ability to respond to changes or to take certain actions, may limit our ability to pay distributions and may limit our ability to capitalize on acquisitions and other business opportunities.

The Credit Agreement and the Indentures contain a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us and may limit our ability to engage in acts that may be in our long-term best interest, including restrictions on our ability to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- pay dividends or make other distributions or repurchase or redeem equity interests;
- prepay, redeem or repurchase certain debt;
- issue certain preferred units or similar equity securities;
- make investments;
- sell assets;
- incur liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- alter the businesses we conduct;
- enter into agreements restricting our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends; and
- consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets.

In addition, the Credit Agreement contains certain operating and financial covenants and requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy other financial condition tests. Our ability to comply with those covenants and meet those financial ratios and tests can be affected by events beyond our control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. If market or other conditions deteriorate, our ability to comply with these covenants may be impaired.

A breach of the covenants or restrictions under the Credit Agreement or the Indentures could result in an event of default, in which case a significant portion of our indebtedness may become immediately due and payable and any other debt to which a cross-acceleration or cross-default provision applies may also be accelerated, our lenders' commitment to make further loans to us may terminate, and we may be prohibited from making distributions to our unitholders. We might not have, or be able to obtain, sufficient funds to make these accelerated payments. If we were unable to repay amounts due and payable under the Credit Agreement, those lenders could proceed against the collateral securing that indebtedness. We may not be able to replace the Credit Agreement, or if we are, any subsequent replacement of the Credit Agreement or any new indebtedness could be equally or more restrictive.

These restrictions may negatively affect our ability to grow in accordance with our strategy. In addition, our financial results, substantial indebtedness and credit ratings could adversely affect the availability and terms of our financing. Please read Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Revolving Credit Facility and – Senior Notes".

The deterioration of the financial condition of our customers could adversely affect our business.

During times when the natural gas or crude oil markets weaken, such as during the COVID-19 pandemic, our customers are more likely to experience financial difficulties, including being unable to access debt or equity financing, which could result

in a reduction in our customers' spending for our services. For example, our customers could seek to preserve capital by using lower cost providers, not renewing month-to-month contracts or determining not to enter into any new compression service contracts. A significant decline in commodity prices may cause certain of our customers to reconsider their near-term capital budgets, which may impact large-scale natural gas infrastructure and crude oil production activities. Reduced demand for our services could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We are exposed to counterparty credit risk. Nonpayment and nonperformance by our customers, suppliers or vendors could reduce our revenues, increase our expenses and otherwise have a negative impact on our ability to conduct our business, operating results, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

Weak economic conditions and widespread financial distress, including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, did and could again reduce the liquidity of our customers, suppliers or vendors, making it more difficult for them to meet their obligations to us. We are therefore subject to heightened risks of loss resulting from nonpayment or nonperformance by our customers, suppliers and vendors. Severe financial problems encountered by our customers, suppliers and vendors could limit our ability to collect amounts owed to us, or to enforce the performance of obligations owed to us under contractual arrangements. In the event that any of our customers was to enter into bankruptcy, we could lose all or a portion of the amounts owed to us by such customer, and we may be forced to cancel all or a portion of our service contracts with such customer at significant expense to us. For example, as of December 31, 2021, one customer accounted for 14% of our trade account receivables, net balance. If this customer was to enter bankruptcy or failed to pay us, it could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

In addition, nonperformance by suppliers or vendors who have committed to provide us with critical products or services could raise our costs or interfere with our ability to successfully conduct our business. All of the above may be exacerbated in the future by the COVID-19 pandemic and the governmental responses thereto continue.

The Preferred Units have rights, preferences and privileges that are not held by, and are preferential to the rights of, holders of our common units.

The Preferred Units rank senior to our common units with respect to distribution rights and rights upon liquidation. These preferences could adversely affect the market price for our common units, or could make it more difficult for us to sell our common units in the future.

In addition, distributions on the Preferred Units accrue and are cumulative, at the rate of 9.75% per annum on the original issue price, which amounts to a quarterly distribution of \$24.375 per Preferred Unit, or \$97.50 per Preferred Unit per year. If we do not pay the required distributions on the Preferred Units, we will be unable to pay distributions on our common units. Additionally, because distributions on the Preferred Units are cumulative, we will have to pay all unpaid accumulated distributions on the Preferred Units before we can pay any distributions on our common units. Also, because distributions on our common units are not cumulative, if we do not pay distributions on our common units with respect to any quarter, our common unitholders will not be entitled to receive distributions covering any prior periods if we later recommence paying distributions on our common units.

The Preferred Units are convertible into common units in accordance with the terms of the Partnership Agreement by the holders of the Preferred Units or by us in certain circumstances. Our obligation to pay distributions on the Preferred Units, or on the common units issued following the conversion of the Preferred Units, could impact our liquidity and reduce the amount of cash flow available for working capital, capital expenditures, growth opportunities, acquisitions, and other general Partnership purposes. Our obligations to the holders of the Preferred Units could also limit our ability to obtain additional financing or increase our borrowing costs, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition. See Note 10 to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Restrictions in the Partnership Agreement related to the Preferred Units may limit our ability to make distributions to our common unitholders and our ability to capitalize on acquisition and other business opportunities.

The operating and financial restrictions and covenants in the Partnership Agreement related to the Preferred Units could restrict our ability to finance future operations or capital needs or to expand or pursue our business activities. The Partnership Agreement restricts or limits our ability (subject to certain exceptions) to:

- pay distributions on any junior securities, including our common units, prior to paying the quarterly distribution payable to the holders of the Preferred Units, including any previously accrued and unpaid distributions;
- issue any securities that rank senior to or pari passu with the Preferred Units; however, we will be able to issue an unlimited number of securities ranking junior to the Preferred Units, including junior preferred units and additional common units; and

- incur Indebtedness (as defined in the Credit Agreement) if, after giving pro forma effect to such incurrence, the Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement) determined as of the last day of the most recently ended fiscal quarter would exceed 6.5x, subject to certain exceptions.

A prolonged or severe sudden downturn in the economic environment, such as the severe impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, could cause an impairment of identifiable intangible assets and reduce our earnings.

We have recorded \$304.4 million of identifiable intangible assets, net, as of December 31, 2021. Any event that causes a reduction in demand for our services could result in a reduction of our estimates of future cash flows and growth rates in our business. These events could cause us to record impairments of identifiable intangible assets.

If we determine that any of our identifiable intangible assets are impaired, we will be required to take an immediate charge to earnings with a corresponding reduction of partners' capital resulting in an increase in balance sheet leverage as measured by debt to total capitalization.

Impairment in the carrying value of long-lived assets could reduce our earnings.

We have a significant number of long-lived assets on our consolidated balance sheet. Under GAAP, we are required to review our long-lived assets for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable or such assets will no longer be utilized in the operating fleet. The carrying value of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. If business conditions or other factors cause the expected undiscounted cash flows to decline, we may be required to record non-cash impairment charges. Events and conditions that could result in impairment in the value of our long-lived assets include changes in the industry in which we operate, competition, advances in technology, adverse changes in the regulatory environment, or other factors leading to a reduction in our expected long-term profitability. For example, for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, we evaluated the future deployment of our idle fleet under current market conditions and determined to retire 26, 37 and 33 compressor units, respectively, for a total of approximately 11,000, 15,000 and 11,000 horsepower, respectively, that were previously used to provide compression services in our business. As a result, we recorded impairments of compression equipment of \$5.1 million, \$8.1 million and \$5.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Our ability to manage and grow our business effectively may be adversely affected if we lose key management or operational personnel.

We depend on the continuing efforts of our executive officers and the departure of any of our executive officers could have a significant negative effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and on our ability to compete effectively in the marketplace.

Additionally, our ability to hire, train and retain qualified personnel will continue to be important and could become more challenging as we grow and to the extent energy industry market conditions are competitive. When labor markets are tight, such as when general industry conditions are favorable, the competition for experienced operational and field technicians increases as other energy and manufacturing companies' needs for the same personnel increases. Our ability to grow or even to continue our current level of service to our current customers could be adversely impacted if we are unable to successfully hire, train and retain these important personnel.

Integration of assets acquired in past acquisitions or future acquisitions with our existing business can be a complex, time-consuming and costly process, particularly in the case of material acquisitions such as the CDM Acquisition, which significantly increased our size and expanded the geographic areas in which we operate. A failure to successfully integrate the acquired assets with our existing business in a timely manner may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

The difficulties of integrating past and future acquisitions with our business include, among other things:

- operating a larger combined organization in new geographic areas and new lines of business;
- hiring, training or retaining qualified personnel to manage and operate our growing business and assets;
- integrating management teams and employees into existing operations and establishing effective communication and information exchange with such management teams and employees;
- diversion of management's attention from our existing business;
- assimilation of acquired assets and operations, including additional regulatory programs;

- loss of customers;
- loss of key employees;
- maintaining an effective system of internal controls in compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 as well as other regulatory compliance and corporate governance matters; and
- integrating new technology systems for financial reporting.

If any of these risks or other unanticipated liabilities or costs were to materialize, we may not realize the desired benefits from past and future acquisitions, resulting in a negative impact on our results of operations. For example, subsequent to the CDM Acquisition the attrition rate of specialized field technicians exceeded our projections and, as a result, we incurred unanticipated costs in 2018 to utilize third-party contractors to service our compression units at a greater cost than we would have incurred to compensate employees to perform the same work.

We may not be successful in integrating acquisitions into our existing operations within our anticipated time frame, which may result in unforeseen operational difficulties or diminished financial performance or require a disproportionate amount of our management's attention. In addition, acquired assets may perform at levels below the forecasts used to evaluate their acquisition, due to factors beyond our control. If the acquired assets perform at levels below the forecasts, then our future results of operations could be negatively impacted.

The CDM Acquisition could expose us to additional unknown and contingent liabilities.

The CDM Acquisition could expose us to additional unknown and contingent liabilities. We performed due diligence in connection with the CDM Acquisition and attempted to verify the representations made by Energy Transfer in connection therewith, but there may be unknown and contingent liabilities of which we are currently unaware. Energy Transfer has agreed to indemnify us for losses or claims relating to the operation of the business or otherwise only to a limited extent and for a limited period of time, and certain of Energy Transfer's indemnification obligations lapsed in late 2019. There is a risk that we could ultimately be liable for obligations relating to the CDM Acquisition for which indemnification is not available, which could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and cash flow.

From time to time, we are subject to various claims, tax audits, litigation and other proceedings that could ultimately be resolved against us and require material future cash payments or charges, which could impair our financial condition or results of operations.

The size, nature and complexity of our business make us susceptible to various claims, tax audits, litigation and binding arbitration proceedings. We are currently, and may in the future become, subject to various claims, which, if not resolved within amounts we have accrued, if any, could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows, including our ability to pay distributions. Similarly, any claims, even if fully indemnified or insured, could negatively impact our reputation among our customers and the public, and make it more difficult for us to compete effectively or obtain adequate insurance in the future. See Part I, Item 3 "Legal Proceedings" and Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional information regarding certain legal proceedings to which we are a party.

Risks Related to Governmental Legislation and Regulation

We and our customers are subject to substantial environmental regulation, and changes in these regulations could increase our and their costs or liabilities and result in decreased demand for our services.

We are subject to stringent and complex federal, state and local laws and regulations, including laws and regulations regarding the discharge of materials into the environment, emissions controls and other environmental protection and occupational health and safety concerns, as discussed in detail in Item 1 "Business – Our Operations – Governmental Regulations". Environmental laws and regulations may, in certain circumstances, impose strict liability for environmental contamination, which may render us liable for remediation costs, natural resource damages and other damages as a result of our conduct that was lawful at the time it occurred or the conduct of, or conditions caused by, prior owners or operators or other third parties. In addition, where contamination may be present, it is not uncommon for neighboring land owners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury, property damage and recovery of response costs. Remediation costs and other damages arising as a result of environmental laws and regulations, and costs associated with new information, changes in existing environmental laws and regulations or the adoption of new environmental laws and regulations could be substantial and could negatively impact our financial condition or results of operations. Moreover, failure to comply with these environmental laws and regulations may result in the imposition of administrative, civil and criminal penalties and the issuance of injunctions delaying or prohibiting operations.

We conduct operations in a wide variety of locations across the continental U.S. These operations require U.S. federal, state or local environmental permits or other authorizations. Our operations may require new or amended facility permits or licenses from time to time with respect to storm water discharges, waste handling or air emissions relating to equipment operations, which subject us to new or revised permitting conditions that may be onerous or costly to comply with. Additionally, the operation of compression units may require individual air permits or general authorizations to operate under various air regulatory programs established by rule or regulation. These permits and authorizations frequently contain numerous compliance requirements, including monitoring and reporting obligations and operational restrictions, such as emissions limits. Given the wide variety of locations in which we operate, and the numerous environmental permits and other authorizations that are applicable to our operations, we may occasionally identify or be notified of technical violations of certain requirements existing under various permits or other authorizations. We could be subject to penalties for any noncompliance in the future.

Additionally, some states have also passed legislation or regulations regarding hydraulic fracturing. For example, in 2019, Colorado passed Senate Bill 181, which delegates authority to local governments to regulate oil and gas activities and requires the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission to minimize emissions of methane and other air contaminants. Some local communities have adopted additional restrictions for oil and gas activities, such as requiring greater setbacks, and some groups are petitioning local governments to ban hydraulic fracturing. If additional regulatory measures are adopted that ban or restrict production of natural gas through hydraulic fracturing, our customers could experience delays, limitations, or prohibitions on their activities. Such delays, limitations, or prohibitions could result in decreased demand for our services.

In our business, we routinely deal with natural gas, oil and other petroleum products at our worksites. Hydrocarbons or other hazardous substances or wastes may have been disposed or released on, under or from properties used by us to provide compression services or inactive compression unit storage or on or under other locations where such substances or wastes have been taken for disposal. These properties may be subject to investigatory, remediation and monitoring requirements under federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations.

The modification or interpretation of existing environmental laws or regulations, the more vigorous enforcement of existing environmental laws or regulations, or the adoption of new environmental laws or regulations may also negatively impact oil and natural gas exploration and production, gathering and pipeline companies, including our customers, which in turn could have a negative impact on us.

New regulations, proposed regulations and proposed modifications to existing regulations under the Clean Air Act, if implemented, could result in increased compliance costs.

New regulations or proposed modifications to existing regulations under the Clean Air Act (“CAA”), as discussed in detail in Item 1 “Business – Our Operations – Governmental Regulations”, may lead to adverse impacts on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash available for distribution. For example, in 2015, the EPA finalized a rule strengthening the primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (“NAAQS”) for ground level ozone, both of which are 8-hour concentration standards of 70 parts per billion. In December 2020, the EPA announced its decision to retain, without changes, the 2015 NAAQS. After the EPA revises a NAAQS standard, the states are expected to establish revised attainment/non-attainment regions. State implementation of the 2015 NAAQS could result in stricter permitting requirements, delay or prohibit our customers’ ability to obtain such permits, and result in increased expenditures for pollution control equipment, which could negatively impact our customers’ operations, increase the cost of additions to property, plant, and equipment, and negatively impact our business.

In 2012, the EPA finalized rules that establish new air emissions controls for oil and natural gas production and natural gas processing operations. Specifically, the EPA’s rule package included New Source Performance Standards to address emissions of sulfur dioxide and volatile organic compounds (“VOCs”) and a separate set of emissions standards to address hazardous air pollutants frequently associated with oil and natural gas production and processing activities. The rules established specific new requirements regarding emissions from compressors and controllers at natural gas processing plants, dehydrators, storage tanks and other production equipment as well as the first federal air standards for natural gas wells that are hydraulically fractured. In June 2016, the EPA took steps to expand on these regulations when it published New Source Performance Standards, known as Subpart OOOOa, that required certain new, modified or reconstructed facilities in the oil and natural gas sector to reduce methane gas and VOC emissions. These Subpart OOOOa standards expanded the 2012 New Source Performance Standards by using certain equipment-specific emissions control practices, requiring additional controls for pneumatic controllers and pumps as well as compressors, and imposing leak detection and repair requirements for natural gas compressor and booster stations. In addition, in November 2021, the EPA proposed a rule to further reduce methane and VOC emissions from new and existing sources in the oil and gas sector.

Any additional regulation of air emissions from the oil and gas sector could result in increased expenditures for pollution control equipment, which could impact our customers’ operations and negatively impact our business.

Climate change legislation, regulatory initiatives, and litigation could result in increased compliance costs and restrictions on our customers' operations.

Climate change continues to attract considerable public and scientific attention. Methane, a primary component of natural gas, and carbon dioxide, a byproduct of the burning of natural gas, are examples of greenhouse gases ("GHGs"). In recent years, the U.S. Congress has considered legislation to reduce GHG emissions. In addition, federal or state governmental agencies could seek to pursue legislative, regulatory or executive initiatives that restrict GHG emissions. Other energy legislation and initiatives could include a carbon tax, methane fee or cap and trade program. Independent of Congress, and as discussed in detail in Item 1 "Business – Our Operations – Governmental Regulations", the EPA has taken steps to adopt regulations controlling GHG emissions under its existing CAA authority. Further, although Congress has not passed such legislation, many states have begun to address GHG emissions, primarily through the planned development of emissions inventories or regional GHG cap and trade programs. Depending on the particular program, we could be required to control GHG emissions or to purchase and surrender allowances for GHG emissions resulting from our operations.

Federal and possibly state governments may impose significant restrictions on fossil-fuel exploration, production and use such as limitations or bans on hydraulic fracturing of oil and gas wells, bans or restrictions on new leases for production of minerals on federal properties, and impose restrictive requirements on new pipeline infrastructure or fossil-fuel export facilities. Litigation risks are also increasing, as a number of cities, local governments and other plaintiffs have sued companies engaged in the exploration and production of fossil fuels in state and federal courts, alleging various legal theories to recover for the impacts of alleged global warming effects, such as rising sea levels. Many of these suits allege that the companies have been aware of the adverse effects of climate change for some time but defrauded their investors by failing to adequately disclose those impacts. Although a number of these lawsuits have been dismissed, others remain pending and the outcome of these cases remains difficult to predict.

Although it is not currently possible to predict with specificity how any proposed or future GHG legislation, regulation, agreements or initiatives will impact our business, any legislation or regulation of GHG emissions that may be imposed in areas in which we conduct business or on the assets we operate, including a carbon tax, methane fee or cap and trade program, could result in increased compliance or operating costs or additional operating restrictions or reduced demand for our services, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, the SEC announced its intention to promulgate rules requiring climate disclosures. Although the form and substance of these requirements is not yet known, this may result in additional costs to comply with any such disclosure requirements.

Climate change may increase the frequency and severity of weather events that could result in severe personal injury, property damage and environmental damage, which could curtail our or our customers' operations and otherwise materially adversely affect our cash flows.

Some scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of GHG in Earth's atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant weather-related effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, droughts, floods and other climatic events. If any of those effects were to occur, they could have an adverse effect on our assets and operations, including damages to our or our customers' facilities and assets from powerful wind or rising waters. We may experience increased insurance costs, or difficulty obtaining adequate insurance coverage, for our assets in areas subject to more frequent severe weather. We may not be able to recoup these increased costs through the rates we charge our customers. Extreme weather events could cause damage to property or facilities that could exceed our insurance coverage and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Another possible consequence of climate change is increased volatility in seasonal temperatures. The market for NGLs and natural gas is generally impacted by periods of colder weather and warmer weather, so any changes in climate could affect the market for those fuels, and thus demand for our services. Despite the use of the term "global warming" as a shorthand for climate change, some studies indicate that climate change could cause some areas to experience temperatures substantially colder than their historical averages. As a result, it is difficult to predict how the market for our services could be affected by increased temperature volatility.

A climate-related decrease in demand for crude oil and natural gas could negatively affect our business.

Supply and demand for crude oil and natural gas is dependent upon a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include, among others, the potential adoption of new government regulations, including those related to fuel conservation measures and climate change regulations, technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices. For example, legislative, regulatory or executive actions intended to reduce emissions of GHGs could increase the cost of consuming crude oil and natural gas, thereby potentially causing a reduction in the demand for such products. A broader

transition to alternative fuels or energy sources, whether resulting from potential new government regulation, carbon taxes or consumer preferences could result in decreased demand for crude oil, natural gas and NGLs. Any decrease in demand for these products could consequently reduce demand for our services and could have a negative effect on our business.

Also, recent activism directed at shifting funding away from companies with energy-related assets could result in a reduction of funding for the energy sector overall, which could have an adverse effect on our ability to obtain external financing as well as negatively affect the cost of, and terms for, financing to fund capital expenditures or other aspects of our business.

Increased attention to ESG matters and conservation measures may adversely impact our business

Increasing attention to, and societal expectations on companies to address climate change and other environmental and social impacts, investor and societal expectations regarding voluntary environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) disclosures, and consumer demand for alternative forms of energy may result in increased costs, reduced demand for fossil fuels and consequently demand for our services, reduced profits, increased risk of investigations and litigation, and negative impacts on the value of our assets and access to capital. Increasing attention to climate change and environmental conservation, for example, may result in demand shifts for oil and natural gas products and additional governmental investigations and private litigation against us or our customers. To the extent that societal pressures or political or other factors are involved, it is possible that such liability could be imposed without regard to our causation of or contribution to the asserted damage, or to other mitigating factors.

In addition, organizations that provide information to investors on corporate governance and related matters have developed ratings processes for evaluating companies on their approach to ESG matters. Unfavorable ESG ratings and recent activism directed at shifting funding away from companies with energy-related assets could lead to increased negative investor sentiment toward us and our industry and to the diversion of investment to other industries, which could have a negative impact on our access to and costs of capital. Additionally, to the extent ESG matters negatively impact our reputation, we may not be able to compete as effectively to recruit or retain employees, which may adversely affect our operations.

Such ESG matters may also impact our customers or suppliers, which may adversely impact our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Increased regulation of hydraulic fracturing could result in reductions of, or delays in, natural gas production by our customers, which could adversely impact our revenue.

A significant portion of our customers’ natural gas production is developed from unconventional sources that require hydraulic fracturing as part of the completion process. Hydraulic fracturing involves the injection of water, sand and chemicals under pressure into the rock formation to stimulate gas production. Several states have adopted or are considering adopting regulations that could impose more stringent permitting, public disclosure or waste restrictions that may restrict or prohibit hydraulic fracturing. In addition, from time to time, there have been various proposals to regulate hydraulic fracturing at the federal level. Any new laws or regulations regarding hydraulic fracturing could negatively impact our customers’ ability to produce natural gas, which could adversely impact our revenue.

State and federal regulatory agencies have also recently focused on a possible connection between the operation of injection wells used for oil and gas waste disposal and seismic activity. Similar concerns have been raised that hydraulic fracturing may also contribute to seismic activity. When caused by human activity, such events are called induced seismicity. Developing research suggests that the link between seismic activity and wastewater disposal may vary by region, and that only a very small fraction of the tens of thousands of injection wells have been suspected to be, or have been, the likely cause of induced seismicity. In March 2016, the U.S. Geological Survey identified six states with the most significant hazards from induced seismicity, including Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arkansas. In light of these concerns, some state regulatory agencies have modified their regulations or issued orders to address induced seismicity. Increased regulation and attention given to induced seismicity could lead to greater opposition to, and litigation concerning, oil and gas activities utilizing hydraulic fracturing or injection wells for waste disposal, which could indirectly impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, these concerns may give rise to private tort suits against our customers from individuals who claim they are adversely impacted by seismic activity they allege was induced. Such claims or actions could result in liability to our customers for property damage, exposure to waste and other hazardous materials, nuisance or personal injuries, and require our customers to expend additional resources or incur substantial costs or losses. This could in turn adversely affect the demand for our services.

We cannot predict the future of any such legislation or tort liability. If additional levels of regulation, restrictions and permits were required through the adoption of new laws and regulations at the federal or state level or the development of new interpretations of those requirements by the agencies that issue the required permits, that could lead to operational delays,

increased operating costs and process prohibitions that could reduce demand for our compression services, which would materially adversely affect our revenue and results of operations.

Risks Inherent in an Investment in Us

Holders of our common units have limited voting rights and are not entitled to elect the General Partner or its directors.

Unlike the holders of common stock in a corporation, our common unitholders have only limited voting rights on matters affecting our business and, therefore, limited ability to influence management's decisions regarding our business. Common unitholders have no right to elect the General Partner or the board of directors of the General Partner (the "Board"). Energy Transfer is the sole member of the General Partner and has the right to appoint the majority of the members of the Board, including all but one of its independent directors. Also, pursuant to that certain Board Representation Agreement entered into by us, the General Partner, Energy Transfer and EIG Veteran Equity Aggregator, L.P. (along with its affiliated funds, "EIG") in connection with our private placement of Preferred Units and Warrants to EIG, EIG Management Company, LLC has the right to designate one of the members of the Board for so long as the holders of the Preferred Units hold more than 5% of the Partnership's outstanding common units in the aggregate (taking into account the common units that would be issuable upon conversion of the Preferred Units and exercise of the Warrants).

If our common unitholders are dissatisfied with the General Partner's performance, they have little ability to remove the General Partner. Common unitholders are currently unable to remove the General Partner because the General Partner and its affiliates own sufficient number of our common units to prevent its removal. The vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of all outstanding common units is required to remove the General Partner, and Energy Transfer currently owns over 33 1/3% of our outstanding common units. As a result of these limitations, the price of our common units may decline because of the absence or reduction of a takeover premium in the trading price.

Furthermore, the Partnership Agreement contains provisions limiting the ability of common unitholders to call meetings or to obtain information about our operations, as well as other provisions limiting our common unitholders' ability to influence the manner or direction of management.

Energy Transfer owns and controls the General Partner, and the General Partner has sole responsibility for conducting our business and managing our operations. The General Partner and its affiliates, including Energy Transfer, have conflicts of interest with us and limited fiduciary duties, and they may favor their own interests to the detriment of us and our unitholders.

Energy Transfer owns and controls the General Partner and appoints all of the officers and a majority of the directors of the General Partner, some of whom are also officers and directors of Energy Transfer. Although the General Partner has a fiduciary duty to manage us in a manner that is beneficial to us and our unitholders, the directors and officers of the General Partner also have a fiduciary duty to manage the General Partner in a manner that is beneficial to its owner. Conflicts of interest will arise between the General Partner and its owner, on the one hand, and us and our unitholders, on the other hand. In resolving these conflicts of interest, the General Partner may favor its own interests and the interests of its owner over our interests and the interests of our unitholders. These conflicts include the following situations, among others:

- neither the Partnership Agreement nor any other agreement requires Energy Transfer to pursue a business strategy that favors us;
- Energy Transfer and its affiliates are not prohibited from engaging in businesses or activities that are in direct competition with us or from offering business opportunities or selling assets to our competitors;
- the General Partner is allowed to take into account the interests of parties other than us, such as its owner, in resolving conflicts of interest;
- the Partnership Agreement limits the liability of and reduces the fiduciary duties owed by the General Partner, and also restricts the remedies available to our unitholders for actions that, without such limitations, might constitute breaches of fiduciary duty;
- except in limited circumstances, the General Partner has the power and authority to conduct our business without unitholder approval;
- the General Partner determines the amount and timing of asset purchases and sales, borrowings, issuance of additional partnership interests and the creation, reduction or increase of reserves, each of which can affect the amount of cash that is distributed to our unitholders;
- the General Partner determines the amount and timing of any capital expenditures and whether a capital expenditure is classified as a maintenance capital expenditure, which reduces operating surplus, or an expansion capital expenditure,

which does not reduce operating surplus. This determination can affect the amount of cash that is distributed to our unitholders;

- the General Partner determines which costs it incurs are reimbursable by us;
- the General Partner may cause us to borrow funds in order to permit the payment of cash distributions;
- the Partnership Agreement permits us to classify up to \$36.6 million as operating surplus, even if it is generated from asset sales, non-working capital borrowings or other sources that would otherwise constitute capital surplus;
- the Partnership Agreement does not restrict the General Partner from causing us to pay it or its affiliates for any services rendered to us or entering into additional contractual arrangements with any of these entities on our behalf;
- the General Partner currently limits, and intends to continue limiting, its liability for our contractual and other obligations;
- the General Partner may exercise its right to call and purchase all of our common units not owned by it and its affiliates if together those entities at any time own more than 80% of our common units;
- the General Partner controls the enforcement of the obligations that it and its affiliates owe to us; and
- the General Partner decides whether to retain separate counsel, accountants or others to perform services for us.

The General Partner's liability for our obligations is limited.

The General Partner has included, and will continue to include, provisions in its and our contractual arrangements that limit its liability under such contractual arrangements so that the counterparties to such arrangements have recourse only against our assets, and not against the General Partner or its assets. The General Partner may therefore cause us to incur indebtedness or other obligations that are nonrecourse to it. The Partnership Agreement provides that any action taken by the General Partner to limit its liability is not a breach of the General Partner's fiduciary duties, even if we could have obtained more favorable terms without such limitation on liability. In addition, we are obligated to reimburse or indemnify the General Partner to the extent that it incurs obligations on our behalf. Any such reimbursement or indemnification payments would reduce our amount of cash otherwise available for distribution.

The Partnership Agreement limits the General Partner's fiduciary duties to our unitholders.

The Partnership Agreement contains provisions that modify and reduce the fiduciary standards to which the General Partner would otherwise be held by state fiduciary duty law. For example, the Partnership Agreement permits the General Partner to make a number of decisions in its individual capacity, as opposed to its capacity as the General Partner, or otherwise free of fiduciary duties to us and our unitholders. This entitles the General Partner to consider only the interests and factors that it desires and relieves it of any duty or obligation to give any consideration to any interest of, or factors affecting, us, our affiliates or our limited partners. Examples of decisions that the General Partner may make in its individual capacity include:

- how to allocate business opportunities among us and its affiliates;
- whether to exercise its limited call right;
- how to exercise its voting rights with respect to the common units it owns; and
- whether or not to consent to any merger or consolidation of the Partnership or amendment to the Partnership Agreement.

By purchasing a unit, a unitholder agrees to become bound by the provisions of the Partnership Agreement, including the provisions discussed above.

The Partnership Agreement restricts the remedies available to our unitholders for actions taken by the General Partner that might otherwise constitute breaches of fiduciary duty.

The Partnership Agreement contains provisions that restrict the remedies available to unitholders for actions taken by the General Partner that might otherwise constitute breaches of fiduciary duty under state fiduciary duty law. For example, the Partnership Agreement:

- provides that whenever the General Partner makes a determination or takes, or declines to take, any other action in its capacity as the General Partner, the General Partner is required to make such determination, or take or decline to take such other action, in good faith, and will not be subject to any higher standard imposed by the Partnership Agreement, Delaware law, or any other law, rule or regulation, or at equity;

- provides that the General Partner will not have any liability to us or our unitholders for decisions made in its capacity as general partner so long as such decisions are made in good faith, meaning that it believed that the decisions were in the best interest of the Partnership;
- provides that the General Partner and its officers and directors will not be liable for monetary damages to us, our limited partners or their assignees resulting from any act or omission unless there has been a final and non-appealable judgment entered by a court of competent jurisdiction determining that the General Partner or its officers and directors, as the case may be, acted in bad faith or engaged in fraud or willful misconduct or, in the case of a criminal matter, acted with knowledge that the conduct was criminal; and
- provides that the General Partner will not be in breach of its obligations under the Partnership Agreement or its fiduciary duties to us or our unitholders if a transaction with an affiliate or the resolution of a conflict of interest is:
 - approved by the conflicts committee of the Board, although the General Partner is not obligated to seek such approval;
 - approved by the vote of a majority of our outstanding common units, excluding any common units owned by the General Partner and its affiliates;
 - on terms no less favorable to us than those generally being provided to or available from unrelated third parties; or
 - fair and reasonable to us, taking into account the totality of the relationships among the parties involved, including other transactions that may be particularly favorable or advantageous to us.

In a situation involving a transaction with an affiliate or a conflict of interest, any determination by the General Partner must be made in good faith. If an affiliate transaction or the resolution of a conflict of interest is not approved by our common unitholders or the conflicts committee and the Board determines that the resolution or course of action taken with respect to the affiliate transaction or conflict of interest satisfies either of the standards set forth in the last two bullets above, then it will conclusively be deemed that, in making its decision, the Board acted in good faith.

The Partnership Agreement restricts the voting rights of unitholders owning 20% or more of our common units.

Common unitholders' voting rights are further restricted by a provision of the Partnership Agreement providing that any units held by a person or group that owns 20% or more of such class of units then outstanding, other than, with respect to our common units, the General Partner, its affiliates, their direct transferees and their indirect transferees approved by the General Partner (which approval may be granted in its sole discretion) and persons who acquired such common units with the prior approval of the General Partner, cannot vote on any matter.

The general partner interest or the control of the General Partner may be transferred to a third party without unitholder consent.

The General Partner may transfer its general partner interest to a third party in a merger or in a sale of all or substantially all of its assets without the consent of the common unitholders. Furthermore, the Partnership Agreement does not restrict the ability of Energy Transfer to transfer all or a portion of its ownership interest in the General Partner to a third party. The new owner of the General Partner would then be in a position to replace the majority of the Board, and all of the officers, of the General Partner with its own designees and thereby exert significant control over the decisions made by the Board and the officers of the General Partner.

An increase in interest rates may cause the market price of our common units to decline.

The market price of master limited partnership units, like other yield-oriented securities, may be affected by, among other factors, implied distribution yield. The distribution yield is often used by investors to compare and rank yield-oriented securities for investment decision-making purposes. Therefore, increases or decreases in interest rates may affect whether or not certain investors decide to invest in master limited partnership units, including ours, and a rising interest rate environment could have an adverse impact on our common unit price and impair our ability to issue additional equity or incur debt to fund growth or for other purposes, including distributions.

We may issue additional limited partner interests without the approval of unitholders, subject to certain Preferred Unit approval rights, which would dilute unitholders' existing ownership interests and may increase the risk that we will not have sufficient available cash to maintain or increase our per common unit distribution level.

The Partnership Agreement does not limit the number or timing of additional limited partner interests that we may issue, including limited partner interests that are convertible into or senior to our common units, without the approval of our common

unitholders as long as the newly issued limited partner interests are not senior to, or pari passu with, the Preferred Units. With the consent of a majority of the Preferred Units, we may issue an unlimited number of limited partner interests that are senior to our common units and pari passu with the Preferred Units.

If a substantial portion of the Preferred Units are converted into common units, common unitholders could experience significant dilution. Furthermore, if holders of such converted Preferred Units were to dispose of a substantial portion of these common units in the public market, whether in a single transaction or series of transactions, it could adversely affect the market price of our common units. In addition, these sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, could make it more difficult for us to sell our common units in the future.

Our issuance of additional common units, including pursuant to our DRIP, or other equity securities of equal or senior rank, such as additional preferred units, will have the following effects:

- our existing common unitholders' proportionate ownership interest in us will decrease;
- our amount of cash available for distribution to common unitholders may decrease;
- our ratio of taxable income to distributions may increase;
- the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding common unit may be diminished; and
- the market price of our common units may decline.

Energy Transfer and the holders of the Preferred Units may sell our common units in the public or private markets, and such sales could have an adverse impact on the trading price of our common units.

As of December 31, 2021, Energy Transfer beneficially owns an aggregate of 46,056,228 common units in us. We have granted certain registration rights to Energy Transfer and its affiliates with respect to any common units they own, and have filed a registration statement with the SEC for the benefit of the holders of the Preferred Units with respect to any common units they may receive upon conversion of the Preferred Units or exercise of the Warrants. Any sales of these common units in the public or private markets could have an adverse impact on the price of our common units.

The General Partner has a call right that may require holders of our common units to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price.

If at any time the General Partner and its affiliates own more than 80% of our outstanding common units, the General Partner will have the right, but not the obligation, which it may assign to any of its affiliates or to us, to acquire all, but not less than all, of our common units held by unaffiliated persons at a price that is not less than their then-current market price, as calculated pursuant to the terms of the Partnership Agreement. As a result, holders of our common units may be required to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price. These holders may also incur a tax liability upon a sale of their common units. As of December 31, 2021, the General Partner and its affiliates (including Energy Transfer), beneficially own an aggregate of approximately 47% of our outstanding common units.

Unitholders may not have limited liability if a court finds that limited partner actions constitute control of our business.

Under Delaware law, unitholders could be held liable for our obligations to the same extent as a general partner if a court determined that the right of limited partners to remove our general partner or to take other action under the Partnership Agreement constituted participation in the "control" of our business. Additionally, under Delaware law, the General Partner has unlimited liability for the obligations of the Partnership, such as our debts and environmental liabilities, except for those contractual obligations of the Partnership that are expressly made without recourse to the General Partner.

The limitations on the liability of holders of limited partner interests for the obligations of a limited partnership have not been clearly established in some of the states in which we do business. Unitholders could have unlimited liability for obligations of the Partnership if a court or government agency determined that (i) we were conducting business in a state, but had not complied with that particular state's partnership statute; or (ii) a unitholder's right to act with other unitholders to remove or replace the General Partner, to approve some amendments to the Partnership Agreement or to take other actions under the Partnership Agreement constituted "control" of our business.

Unitholders may have liability to repay distributions that were wrongfully distributed to them.

Under certain circumstances, unitholders may have to repay amounts wrongfully returned or distributed to them. Under Section 17-607 of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act (the "Delaware Act"), we may not make a distribution if the distribution would cause our liabilities to exceed the fair value of our assets. The Delaware Act provides that for a period of three years from the date of an impermissible distribution, limited partners who received the distribution and

who knew at the time of the distribution that it violated Delaware law will be liable to the limited partnership for the distribution amount. Liabilities to partners on account of their interest in the Partnership and liabilities that are nonrecourse to the Partnership are not counted for purposes of determining whether a distribution is permissible.

Our Partnership Agreement designates the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware as the exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by our unitholders, which would limit our unitholders' ability to choose the judicial forum for disputes with us or our general partner's directors, officers or other employees.

Our Partnership Agreement provides that, with certain limited exceptions, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or, if such court does not have subject matter jurisdiction thereof, any other court located in the State of Delaware with subject matter jurisdiction) shall be the exclusive forum for any claims, suits, actions or proceedings (i) arising out of or relating in any way to the Partnership Agreement (including any claims, suits or actions to interpret, apply or enforce the provisions of the Partnership Agreement), any partnership interest or the duties, obligations or liabilities among limited partners or of limited partners, or the rights or powers of, or restrictions on, the limited partners or us, (ii) asserting a claim arising out of any other instrument, document, agreement or certificate contemplated by any provision of the Delaware Act relating to the Partnership or the Partnership Agreement, (iii) asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to any provision of the Delaware Act or (iv) arising out of the federal securities laws of the U.S. or securities or antifraud laws of any governmental authority.

The exclusive forum provision would not apply to suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the Securities Act or the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction. To the extent that any such claims may be based upon federal law claims, Section 27 of the Exchange Act creates exclusive federal jurisdiction over all suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. Furthermore, Section 22 of the Securities Act creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state courts over all suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Securities Act or the rules and regulations thereunder.

The enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies' certificates of incorporation or similar governing documents has been challenged in legal proceedings, and it is possible that a court could find the choice of forum provisions contained in our Partnership Agreement to be inapplicable or unenforceable, including with respect to claims arising under the U.S. federal securities laws. This exclusive forum provision may limit the ability of a limited partner to commence litigation in a forum that the limited partner prefers, or may require a limited partner to incur additional costs in order to commence litigation in Delaware, each of which may discourage such lawsuits against us or our general partner's directors or officers. Alternatively, if a court were to find this exclusive forum provision inapplicable to, or unenforceable in respect of, one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings described above, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions, which could negatively affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The NYSE does not require a publicly traded partnership like us to comply with certain of its corporate governance requirements.

Our common units are listed on the NYSE. Because we are a publicly traded partnership, the NYSE does not require us to have a majority of independent directors on the Board or to establish a compensation committee or a nominating and corporate governance committee. Accordingly, unitholders do not have the same protections afforded to investors in certain corporations that are subject to all of the NYSE corporate governance requirements. Please read Part III, Item 10 "Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance".

Tax Risks to Common Unitholders

Our tax treatment depends on our status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. If the IRS were to treat us as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, then our cash available for distribution would be substantially reduced.

The anticipated after-tax economic benefit of an investment in our common units depends largely on our being treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. We have not requested a ruling from the IRS on this or any other tax matter affecting us.

Despite the fact that we are a limited partnership under Delaware law, it is possible in certain circumstances for a partnership such as ours to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. Although we do not believe based upon our current operations that we are or will be so treated, a change in our business or a change in current law could cause us to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or otherwise subject us to taxation as an entity.

If we were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, we would pay federal income tax on our taxable income at the corporate tax rate, and would likely pay state and local income tax at varying rates. Distributions would generally

be taxed again as corporate dividends (to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits), and no income, gains, losses, deductions or credits would flow through to you. Because a tax would be imposed upon us as a corporation, our cash available for distribution would be substantially reduced. Therefore, if we were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, there would be a material reduction in the anticipated cash flow and after-tax return to our unitholders, likely causing a substantial reduction in the value of our common units.

If we were subjected to a material amount of additional entity level taxation by individual states, it would reduce our cash available for distribution.

Changes in current state law may subject us to additional entity level taxation by individual states. Because of widespread state budget deficits and other reasons, several states are evaluating ways to subject partnerships to entity level taxation through the imposition of state income, franchise and other forms of taxation. For example, we are required to pay the Texas Margin Tax each year at a maximum effective rate of 0.75% of our “margin”, as defined in the law, apportioned to Texas in the prior year. Imposition of any similar taxes by any other state may substantially reduce the cash available for distribution and, therefore, negatively impact the value of an investment in our common units.

The tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships or an investment in our common units could be subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative changes or differing interpretations, possibly applied on a retroactive basis.

The present federal income tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships, including us, or an investment in our common units, may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial changes or differing interpretations at any time. Members of the U.S. Congress have proposed and considered substantive changes to the existing federal income tax laws that would affect publicly traded partnerships, including elimination of partnership tax treatment for certain publicly traded partnerships. In addition, the Treasury Department has issued, and in the future may issue, regulations interpreting those laws that affect publicly traded partnerships. There can be no assurance that there will not be further changes to U.S. federal income tax laws or the Treasury Department’s interpretation of the qualifying income rules in a manner that could impact our ability to qualify as a partnership in the future.

Any modification to the federal income tax laws and interpretations thereof may or may not be applied retroactively and could make it more difficult or impossible for us to meet the exception for certain publicly traded partnerships to be treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. We are unable to predict whether any changes or other proposals will ultimately be enacted. Any future legislative changes could negatively impact the value of an investment in our common units. Unitholders are urged to consult with their own tax advisor with respect to the status of regulatory or administrative developments and proposals and their potential effect on their investment in our common units.

Our unitholders’ share of our income will be taxable to them for federal income tax purposes even if they do not receive any cash distributions from us.

Our unitholders will be treated as partners to whom we will allocate taxable income. Unitholders are required to pay federal income taxes and, in some cases, state and local income taxes, on their share of our taxable income, whether or not they receive cash distributions from us. Unitholders may not receive cash distributions from us equal to their share of our taxable income or even equal to the actual tax due from them with respect to that income.

We may engage in transactions to de-lever the Partnership and manage our liquidity that may result in income and gain to our unitholders. For example, if we sell assets and use the proceeds to repay existing debt or fund capital expenditures, you may be allocated taxable income and gain resulting from the sale. Further, taking advantage of opportunities to reduce our existing debt, such as debt exchanges, debt repurchases, or modifications of our existing debt could result in “cancellation of indebtedness income” (also referred to as “COD income”) being allocated to our unitholders as taxable income. Unitholders may be allocated COD income, and income tax liabilities arising therefrom may exceed cash distributions. The ultimate effect of any such allocations will depend on the unitholder’s individual tax position with respect to its units. Unitholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors with respect to the consequences of potential COD income or other transactions that may result in income and gain to unitholders.

If the IRS contests the federal income tax positions we take, the market for our common units may be adversely impacted and the cost of any IRS contest will reduce our cash available for distribution.

We have not requested a ruling from the IRS with respect to our treatment as a partnership for federal income tax purposes or any other matter affecting us. The IRS may adopt positions that differ from the positions we take, and the IRS’s positions may ultimately be sustained.

It may be necessary to resort to administrative or court proceedings to sustain some or all of the positions we take. A court may not agree with some or all of the positions we take. Any contest with the IRS, and the outcome of any IRS contest, may have a materially adverse impact on the market for our common units and the price at which they trade. In addition, our costs of any contest with the IRS will be borne indirectly by our unitholders because the costs will reduce our cash available for distribution.

If the IRS makes audit adjustments to our income tax returns for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, it (and some states) may assess and collect any taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) resulting from such audit adjustments directly from us, in which case our cash available for distribution to our unitholders might be substantially reduced.

For tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, if the IRS makes audit adjustments to our income tax returns, it (and some states) may assess and collect any taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) resulting from such audit adjustments directly from us. Our U.S. Federal income tax returns for years 2019 and 2020 are currently under examination by the IRS. To the extent possible under applicable rules, the General Partner may pay such taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) directly to the IRS or, if we are eligible, elect to issue a revised Schedule K-1 to each unitholder and former unitholder with respect to an audited and adjusted return. No assurances can be made that such election will be practical, permissible or effective in all circumstances. As a result, our current unitholders may bear some or all of the tax liability resulting from such audit adjustment, even if such unitholders did not own units during the tax year under audit. If, as a result of any such audit adjustment, we are required to make payments of taxes, penalties and interest, our cash available for distribution to our unitholders might be reduced.

Tax gain or loss on the disposition of our common units could be more or less than expected.

If our unitholders sell common units, they will recognize a gain or loss for federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the amount realized and their tax basis in those common units. Because distributions in excess of their allocable share of our net taxable income decrease their tax basis in their common units, the amount, if any, of such prior excess distributions with respect to the common units a unitholder sells will, in effect, become taxable income to the unitholder if it sells such common units at a price greater than its tax basis in those common units, even if the price received is less than its original cost. In addition, because the amount realized includes a unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities, a unitholder that sells common units may incur a tax liability in excess of the amount of cash received from the sale.

A substantial portion of the amount realized from a unitholder's sale of our units, whether or not representing gain, may be taxed as ordinary income to such unitholder due to potential recapture items, including depreciation recapture. Thus, a unitholder may recognize both ordinary income and capital loss from the sale of units if the amount realized on a sale of such units is less than such unitholder's adjusted basis in the units. Net capital loss may only offset capital gains and, in the case of individuals, up to \$3,000 of ordinary income per year. In the taxable period in which a unitholder sells its units, such unitholder may recognize ordinary income from our allocations of income and gain to such unitholder prior to the sale and from recapture items that generally cannot be offset by any capital loss recognized upon the sale of units.

Unitholders may be subject to limitation on their ability to deduct interest expense incurred by us.

Our ability to deduct interest paid or accrued on indebtedness properly allocable to a trade or business, "business interest", may be limited in certain circumstances. Should our ability to deduct business interest be limited, the amount of taxable income allocated to our unitholders in the taxable year in which the limitation is in effect may increase. However, in certain circumstances, a unitholder may be able to utilize a portion of a business interest deduction subject to this limitation in future taxable years. Unitholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the impact of this business interest deduction limitation on an investment in our units.

Tax-exempt entities face unique tax issues from owning our common units that may result in adverse tax consequences to them.

Investment in our common units by tax-exempt entities, such as employee benefit plans and individual retirement accounts (known as IRAs) raises issues unique to them. For example, virtually all of our income allocated to organizations that are exempt from U.S. federal income tax, including IRAs and other retirement plans, will be unrelated business taxable income and will be taxable to them. Tax-exempt entities should consult a tax advisor before investing in our common units.

Non-U.S. unitholders will be subject to U.S. taxes and withholding with respect to their income and gain from owning our units.

Non-U.S. unitholders are generally taxed and subject to income tax filing requirements by the United States on income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business (“effectively connected income”). A unitholder’s share of our income, gain, loss and deduction, and any gain from the sale of our units will generally be considered “effectively connected” income. As a result, distributions to a non-U.S. unitholder will be subject to withholding at the highest applicable effective tax rate and a non-U.S. unitholder who sells or otherwise disposes of a unit will also be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the gain realized from the sale or disposition of that unit.

Moreover, upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of a unit by a non-U.S. unitholder, the transferee is generally required to withhold 10% of the amount realized on such transfer if any portion of the gain on such transfer would be treated as effectively connected income. Treasury regulations provide that the “amount realized” on a transfer of an interest in a publicly traded partnership will generally be the amount of gross proceeds paid to the broker effecting the applicable transfer on behalf of the transferor. Treasury regulations and recent Treasury guidance further provide that withholding on a transfer of an interest in a publicly traded partnership will not be imposed on a transfer that occurs on or prior to December 31, 2022, and after that date, if effected through a broker, the obligation to withhold is imposed on the transferor’s broker. Non-U.S. unitholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the impact of these rules on an investment in our units.

We treat each purchaser of our common units as having the same tax benefits without regard to the actual common units purchased. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could adversely affect the value of our common units.

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of common units, we have adopted certain methods for allocating depreciation and amortization deductions that may not conform to all aspects of existing Treasury Regulations. A successful IRS challenge to the use of these methods could adversely affect the amount of tax benefits available to you. It also could affect the timing of these tax benefits or the amount of gain from your sale of common units and could have a negative impact on the value of our common units or result in audit adjustments to your tax returns.

We generally prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction for federal income tax purposes between transferors and transferees of our units each month based upon the ownership of our units on the first day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular unit is transferred. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our unitholders.

We generally prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction for federal income tax purposes between transferors and transferees of our units each month based upon the ownership of our units on the first day of each month (the “Allocation Date”), instead of on the basis of the date a particular unit is transferred. Similarly, we generally allocate (i) certain deductions for depreciation of capital additions, (ii) gain or loss realized on a sale or other disposition of our assets, and (iii) in the discretion of the general partner, any other extraordinary item of income, gain, loss or deduction based upon ownership on the Allocation Date. Treasury Regulations allow a similar monthly simplifying convention, but such regulations do not specifically authorize all aspects of our proration method. If the IRS were to challenge our proration method, we may be required to change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our unitholders.

A unitholder whose common units are the subject of a securities loan (e.g., a loan to a “short seller” to cover a short sale of common units) may be considered as having disposed of those common units. If so, he would no longer be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partner with respect to those common units during the period of the loan and may recognize gain or loss from the disposition.

Because there are no specific rules governing the federal income tax consequences of loaning a partnership interest, a unitholder whose common units are the subject of a securities loan may be considered to have disposed of the loaned common units. In that case, the unitholder may no longer be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partner with respect to those common units during the period of the loan to the short seller and the unitholder may recognize gain or loss from such disposition. Moreover, during the period of the loan, any of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those common units may not be reportable by the unitholder and any cash distributions received by the unitholder as to those common units could be fully taxable as ordinary income. Unitholders desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition from a securities loan are urged to consult a tax advisor to determine whether it is advisable to modify any applicable brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from borrowing their common units.

We have adopted certain valuation methodologies in determining a unitholder's allocations of income, gain, loss and deduction. The IRS may challenge these methodologies or the resulting allocations, and such a challenge could adversely affect the value of our common units.

In determining the items of income, gain, loss and deduction allocable to our unitholders, we must routinely determine the fair market value of our assets. Although we may from time to time consult with professional appraisers regarding valuation matters, we make many fair market value estimates using a methodology based on the market value of our common units as a means to measure the fair market value of our assets. The IRS may challenge these valuation methods and the resulting allocations of income, gain, loss and deduction.

A successful IRS challenge to these methods or allocations could adversely affect the timing or amount of taxable income or loss being allocated to our unitholders. It also could affect the amount of gain recognized from our unitholders' sale of common units, have a negative impact on the value of the common units, or result in audit adjustments to our unitholders' tax returns without the benefit of additional deductions.

As a result of investing in our common units, you will likely become subject to state and local taxes and income tax return filing requirements in jurisdictions where we operate or own or acquire properties.

In addition to federal income taxes, our unitholders will likely be subject to other taxes, including state and local taxes, unincorporated business taxes and estate, inheritance or intangible taxes that are imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we conduct business or control property now or in the future, even if they do not live in any of those jurisdictions. Our unitholders will likely be required to file state and local income tax returns and pay state and local income taxes in some or all of these various jurisdictions. Further, our unitholders may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with state and local filing requirements.

We currently conduct business and control assets in several states, many of which currently impose a personal income tax on individuals. Many of these states also impose an income tax on corporations and other entities. As we make acquisitions or expand our business, we may control assets or conduct business in additional states or foreign jurisdictions that impose an income tax. It is our unitholders' responsibility to file all foreign, federal, state and local tax returns and pay any taxes due in these jurisdictions. Unitholders should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the filing of such tax returns, the payment of such taxes, and the deductibility of any taxes paid.

General Risk Factors

If we fail to develop or maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to report our financial results accurately or prevent fraud, which would likely have a negative impact on the market price of our common units.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports, prevent fraud and to operate successfully as a publicly traded partnership. Although we continuously evaluate the effectiveness of and improve upon our internal controls, our efforts to develop and maintain our internal controls may not be successful, and we may be unable to maintain effective controls over our financial processes and reporting in the future or to comply with our obligations under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("Section 404"). For example, Section 404 requires us to, among other things, review and report annually on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, our independent registered public accountants are required to assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Any failure to develop, implement or maintain effective internal controls or to improve our internal controls could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. Given the difficulties inherent in the design and operation of internal controls over financial reporting, we can provide no assurance as to our independent registered public accounting firm's conclusions about the effectiveness of our internal controls, and we may incur significant costs in our efforts to comply with Section 404. Ineffective internal controls will subject us to regulatory scrutiny and may result in a loss of confidence in our reported financial information, which could have an adverse effect on our business and would likely have a negative effect on the trading price of our common units.

We do not insure against all potential losses and could be seriously harmed by unexpected liabilities.

Our operations are subject to inherent risks such as equipment defects, malfunctions and failures, and natural disasters that can result in uncontrollable flows of gas or well fluids, fires and explosions. These risks could expose us to substantial liability for personal injury, death, property damage, pollution and other environmental damages. Our insurance may be inadequate to cover our liabilities. Further, insurance covering the risks we face or in the amounts we desire may not be available in the future or, if available, the premiums may not be commercially justifiable. If we were to incur substantial liability and such damages

were not covered by insurance or were in excess of policy limits, or if we were to incur liability at a time when we are not able to obtain liability insurance, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Cybersecurity breaches and other disruptions of our information systems could compromise our information and operations and expose us to liability, which would cause our business and reputation to suffer.

We rely on our information technology infrastructure to process, transmit and store electronic information critical to our business activities. In recent years, there has been a rise in the number of cyberattacks on other companies' network and information systems by both state-sponsored and criminal organizations, and as a result, the risks associated with such an event continue to increase. A significant failure, compromise, breach or interruption of our information systems could result in a disruption of our operations, customer dissatisfaction, damage to our reputation, a loss of customers or revenues and potential regulatory fines. If any such failure, interruption or similar event results in improper disclosure of information maintained in our information systems and networks or those of our customers, suppliers or vendors, including personnel, customer, pricing and other sensitive information, we could also be subject to liability under relevant contractual obligations and laws and regulations protecting personal data and privacy. Our financial results could also be adversely affected if our information systems are breached or an employee causes our information systems to fail, either as a result of inadvertent error or by deliberately tampering with or manipulating such systems.

Terrorist attacks, the threat of terrorist attacks or other sustained military campaigns may adversely impact our results of operations.

The long-term impact of terrorist attacks and the magnitude of the threat of future terrorist attacks on the energy industry in general and on us in particular are not known at this time. Uncertainty surrounding sustained military campaigns may affect our operations in unpredictable ways, including disruptions of crude oil and natural gas supplies and markets for crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids and the possibility that infrastructure facilities could be direct targets of, or indirect casualties of, an act of terror. Changes in the insurance markets attributable to terrorist attacks may make insurance against such attacks more difficult for us to obtain, if we choose to do so. Moreover, the insurance that may be available to us may be significantly more expensive than our existing insurance coverage. Instability in the financial markets resulting from terrorism or war could also negatively affect our ability to raise capital.

ITEM 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

ITEM 2. *Properties*

We do not currently own or lease any material facilities or properties for storage or maintenance of our compression units. As of December 31, 2021, our headquarters consisted of 19,225 square feet of leased office space located at 111 Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas 78701.

ITEM 3. *Legal Proceedings*

From time to time, we and our subsidiaries may be involved in various claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. In management's opinion, the resolution of such matters is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures*

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. *Market For Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*

Our Partnership Interests

As of February 10, 2022, we had 97,377,355 common units outstanding. Energy Transfer owns 100% of the membership interests in the General Partner and, as of February 10, 2022, beneficially owns approximately 47% of our outstanding common units.

As of February 10, 2022, we had outstanding 500,000 Preferred Units representing limited partner interests in the Partnership, all of which were held by Preferred Unitholders. The Preferred Units rank senior to the common units with respect to distributions and rights upon liquidation. The Preferred Unitholders are entitled to receive cumulative quarterly cash distributions equal to \$24.375 per Preferred Unit.

The Preferred Units are convertible, at the option of the holder, into common units in accordance with the terms of our Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership (the "Partnership Agreement") as follows: one third on or after April 2, 2021, two thirds on or after April 2, 2022, and 100% are convertible on or after April 2, 2023. On or after April 2, 2023, we have the option to redeem all or any portion of the Preferred Units then outstanding, subject to certain minimum redemption threshold amounts, for a redemption price set forth in the Partnership Agreement. On or after April 2, 2028, each Preferred Unitholder will have the right to require us to redeem all or a portion of their Preferred Units, subject to certain minimum redemption threshold amounts, for a redemption price set forth in the Partnership Agreement, which we may elect to pay up to 50% in common units, subject to certain additional limits.

Our common units, which represent limited partner interests in us, are listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "USAC."

Holder

At the close of business on February 10, 2022, based on information received from the transfer agent of the common units, we had 62 holders of record of our common units. The number of record holders does not include holders of common units held in "street name" or persons, partnerships, associations, corporations or other entities identified in security position listings maintained by depositories. There is no established public trading market for the Preferred Units, all of which are owned by the Preferred Unitholders. Please read Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 10 – Preferred Units and – Note 11 – Partners' Capital".

Selected Information from the Partnership Agreement

Set forth below is a summary of the significant provisions of the Partnership Agreement that relate to available cash.

Available Cash

The Partnership Agreement requires that, within 45 days after the end of each quarter, we distribute all of our available cash to unitholders of record on the applicable record date, first to the holders of the Preferred Units and then to the common unitholders. The Partnership Agreement generally defines available cash, for each quarter, as cash on hand at the end of a quarter plus cash on hand resulting from working capital borrowings made after the end of the quarter less the amount of reserves established by the General Partner to provide for the proper conduct of our business, comply with applicable law, the Credit Agreement or other agreements; and provide funds for distributions to our unitholders for any one or more of the next four quarters. Working capital borrowings are borrowings made under a credit facility, commercial paper facility or other similar financing arrangement, and in all cases are used solely for working capital purposes or to pay distributions to partners and with the intent of the borrower to repay such borrowings within twelve months from sources other than working capital borrowings.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

Sales of Unregistered Securities; Use of Proceeds from Sale of Securities

None.

Equity Compensation Plan

For disclosures regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, see Part III, Item 12 “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Unitholder Matters”.

ITEM 6. [RESERVED]

ITEM 7. *Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, the notes thereto, and the other financial information appearing elsewhere in this report. The following discussion includes forward-looking statements that involve certain risks and uncertainties. See Part I “Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” and Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors”.

Discussion and analysis of our operating highlights and financial results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the year ended December 31, 2019 is included under the headings in Part II, Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Operating Highlights, Financial Results of Operations, Liquidity and Capital Resources, and Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed for the year ended December 31, 2020 with the SEC on February 16, 2021.

Overview

We provide compression services in a number of shale plays throughout the U.S., including the Utica, Marcellus, Permian Basin, Delaware Basin, Eagle Ford, Mississippi Lime, Granite Wash, Woodford, Barnett, Haynesville, Niobrara and Fayetteville shales. Demand for our services is driven by the domestic production of natural gas and crude oil. As such, we have focused our activities in areas of attractive natural gas and crude oil production, which are generally found in these shale and unconventional resource plays. According to studies promulgated by the EIA, the production and transportation volumes in these shale plays are expected to collectively increase over the long term. Furthermore, the changes in production volumes and pressures of shale plays over time require a wider range of compression than in conventional basins. We believe we are well-positioned to meet these changing operating conditions due to the operational design flexibility inherent in our compression units.

While our business focuses largely on compression services serving infrastructure applications, including centralized natural gas gathering systems and processing facilities, which utilize large horsepower compression units, typically in shale plays, we also provide compression services in more mature conventional basins, including gas lift applications on crude oil wells targeted by horizontal drilling techniques. Gas lift, a process by which natural gas is injected into the production tubing of an existing producing well, in order to reduce the hydrostatic pressure and allow the oil to flow at a higher rate, and other artificial lift technologies are critical to the enhancement of oil production from horizontal wells operating in tight shale plays.

Recent Developments

Seventh Amended and Restated Credit Agreement

On December 8, 2021, we amended and restated our existing credit agreement by entering into the Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement matures on December 8, 2026, except that if any portion of the Senior Notes 2026 are outstanding on December 31, 2025, the Credit Agreement will mature on December 31, 2025.

Please see Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Revolving Credit Facility” for additional information regarding our Credit Agreement.

General Trends and Outlook

A significant amount of our assets are utilized in natural gas infrastructure applications typically located in shale plays, primarily in centralized gathering systems and processing facilities utilizing large horsepower compression units. Given the infrastructure nature of these applications and long-term investment horizon of our customers, we have generally experienced stability in service rates and higher sustained utilization relative to other businesses more directly tied to drilling activity and wellhead economics. In addition to our natural gas infrastructure applications, a portion of our fleet is used in connection with gas lift applications on crude oil production targeted by horizontal drilling techniques and can be accomplished by both small and large horsepower compression equipment.

Domestic natural gas production generally occurs in either primarily natural gas basins, such as the Marcellus, Utica and Haynesville Shales, or in basins where natural gas is produced alongside crude oil, also known as “associated” gas, such as the Permian and Delaware Basins, Eagle Ford and the Mid-Continent. Relative stability in commodity prices over much of the past

decade encouraged investment in domestic exploration and production and midstream infrastructure across the energy industry, particularly in the low-cost basins characterized by associated gas and crude oil production. The development of these basins producing both commodities has created additional incremental demand for natural gas compression over the recent past as it is a critical method to transport associated gas volumes or enhance crude oil production through gas lift.

Following this period of general stability and moderate growth for both the midstream energy industry and the broader energy industry, the events of 2020—including the COVID-19 pandemic and the crude oil price wars— impacted participants across the energy industry, including us and our customers. The significant price volatility in both crude oil and natural gas had an impact on energy companies' financial performance, and combined with reduced and uncertain future demand, created a market environment that saw numerous corporate restructurings in the energy industry as companies worked to adjust to a vastly different marketplace than prior to Spring of 2020. This included a focus on rebuilding balance sheet strength, driven in part by meaningful reductions in capital investment.

During 2021, the general energy industry in large part recovered from the low commodity prices and reduced activity of 2020, driven by continued, and growing, demand for both crude oil and natural gas as countries across the world emerged from COVID-19 lock-downs and economies began to recover. As the demand for hydrocarbons generally follows economic growth, 2021 saw strong demand growth coupled with constrained supply, due in part to the effects of reduced capital investment across the energy sector. This has driven commodity prices to meaningfully higher levels, and has helped the energy industry further recover from the lows of 2020. Members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") and Russia (together with OPEC and other allied producing countries, "OPEC+") have increased production moderately, but continue to be focused on supply and demand dynamics. In addition, some members of OPEC+ may not be able to increase production to the level of their agreed-to supply amounts.

While the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic continues to create economic uncertainty, many economies and industries that directly or indirectly use crude oil and natural gas have begun to recover, resulting in increased demand. According to the EIA, global consumption of petroleum and liquids fuels increased over 5% in 2021 and the EIA estimates that U.S. gross domestic product increased 5.7% in 2021, both illustrating the continued demand recovery in the U.S. as well as globally.

While overall, economies are working to return to pre-pandemic levels, since the Spring of 2020, the domestic oil and gas industry has been characterized by robust capital discipline, even in the face of the increasing commodity prices witnessed during 2021. Greatly moderated levels of production, exploration and capital investment activity in the upstream sector has trickled down through the midstream sector, and during 2021, we experienced more reduced demand for our compression services than we had anticipated, given the constructive broader commodity environment and increasing demand for crude oil and natural gas. Although our business is focused on providing compression services and does not have any direct exposure to commodity prices, we have indirect exposure to commodity prices as overall levels of activity across the energy industry are influenced by the commodity price environment. And given the level of capital discipline exhibited during 2021, our customers saw generally lower levels of new drilling activity, and instead producers sought alternative paths to maintaining production levels to meet demand, including by working off inventory of drilled-but-uncompleted wells as well as using smaller booster compression units in lieu of drilling new wells.

The EIA's January 2022 Short-Term Energy Outlook ("EIA Outlook") estimates that annual U.S. crude oil production averaged 11.2 million barrels per day ("bpd") in 2021, down just 0.1 million bpd from 2020, primarily due to well freeze-offs during February 2021 and well shut-ins during Hurricane Ida in August and September 2021. In 2022 and 2023, the EIA Outlook expects U.S. crude oil production growth to resume, with 11.8 million bpd in 2022 and 12.4 million bpd in 2023, which would reflect the highest annual average on record, surpassing 2019's level of production. The expected increase in production is in part due to increased crude oil rig activity, which was up 80% over the past year, according to Baker Hughes, driven by higher crude oil prices, which averaged above \$75 per barrel in the fourth quarter of 2021, compared to \$58 per barrel in the first quarter of 2021. We expect this increased activity in crude oil and natural gas production throughout 2021 to translate into increased demand for our compression services, particularly in associated gas basins like the Permian Basin, Delaware Basin and Eagle Ford Shale.

While metrics such as monthly crude oil production, rig counts and prices would suggest a positive environment for natural gas producers, variables including takeaway capacity, flaring considerations, reservoir pressure and flow rates, high switching costs associated with large horsepower compressors (borne by our customers), and specific company dynamics may all factor into producers' decisions with respect to their existing production. For example, as wells age, and the reservoir pressures naturally continue to decline, more horsepower may be required to meet the customer's operational needs. In contrast, small horsepower gas lift applications have historically been more susceptible to commodity price swings, and we have experienced, and may continue to experience, some pressure on service rates and utilization in small horsepower gas lift applications. We cannot predict with reasonable certainty the effect on utilization of our assets servicing existing production in these regions.

Unlike crude oil, natural gas production and prices have been influenced by different drivers over the recent past, as there is no OPEC+ equivalent in the global natural gas market and therefore the price of natural gas is generally determined by market forces of supply and demand rather than by a centralized market coordinator. Over the past several years, increased gas production in the U.S. driven by large volumes of gas produced from shale sources has been a main driver of an overall drop in natural gas prices. Domestic power generation and industrial uses such as chemical plants have benefited from this low-price environment. These low prices, combined with a general move away from coal-fired power plants due to emissions concerns, has resulted in power generation becoming, and remaining, the largest use of natural gas in the U.S. This low natural gas price environment helped create relatively resilient baseload demand for natural gas. Also, the development of long-term liquefied natural gas (“LNG”) export infrastructure has continued to occur, driven in part by attractive global prices, and according to the EIA, estimates are that the U.S. set a record for LNG exports during December 2021. The EIA Outlook expects U.S. natural gas consumption to remain consistent in 2022 and 2023, reflecting a decrease in the usage of natural gas in the electric power generation sector, as a result of relatively higher natural gas prices (versus coal) and increased power generation from renewables, which decreases are expected to be partially offset by other uses, including increased LNG exports as well as increased pipeline exports to Mexico. While natural gas prices were volatile in 2021, during the second half of the year they were relatively higher compared with recent years, which the EIA Outlook expects to last into 2022 and 2023. However, we expect the baseload natural gas demand previously described will continue to support long-term domestic natural gas production.

On the whole, we believe the longer-term outlook for natural gas fundamentals remains positive, as market signs, including natural gas futures market, point to a more balanced natural gas market through 2022 and beyond.

In summary, the broader outlook for commodity prices improved considerably during 2021. While continuing uncertainty with respect to demand may have a varying impact on our business and the ultimate timing of a recovery in utilization metrics, we believe the outlook for the natural gas industry in the U.S. is positive. The overall outlook for our compression services will depend, in part, on the strength and duration of the ongoing recovery in the commodity markets. While we anticipate that the combination of commodity prices and demand may likely have a positive impact on activity levels in both the upstream and midstream sectors, we cannot predict the ultimate magnitude of that impact on our business and expect it to be varied across our operations, depending on the region, customer, nature of our services, contract term and other factors.

Ultimately, the extent to which our business will be impacted by the factors described above, as well as future developments beyond our control, cannot be predicted with reasonable certainty. However, we continue to believe that overall the long-term demand for our compression services will continue given the necessity of compression in facilitating the transportation and processing of natural gas as well as the production of crude oil.

COVID-19 Update

Beginning in the first quarter of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic prompted several states and municipalities in which we operate to take extraordinary and wide-ranging actions to contain and combat the outbreak and spread of the virus, including mandates for many individuals to substantially restrict daily activities and for many businesses to curtail or cease normal operations. These mandates and restrictions have varied across jurisdictions and, over time, have been rescinded and reinstated as the severity of the pandemic fluctuated. For as long as COVID-19 continues or worsens, governments may impose additional similar restrictions or reinstate previously lifted ones. To date, our field operations have continued largely uninterrupted as the U.S. Department of Homeland Security designated our industry part of our country’s critical infrastructure. Thus far, remote work and other COVID-19 related conditions have not significantly impacted our ability to maintain operations or caused us to incur significant additional expenses; however, we are unable to predict the duration or ultimate impact of current and potential future COVID-19 mitigation measures.

Operating Highlights

The following table summarizes certain horsepower and horsepower utilization percentages for the periods presented and excludes certain gas treating assets for which horsepower is not a relevant metric.

	Year Ended December 31,		Percent Change
	2021	2020	
Fleet horsepower (at period end) (1)	3,689,018	3,726,181	(1.0 %)
Total available horsepower (at period end) (2)	3,689,018	3,726,181	(1.0 %)
Revenue generating horsepower (at period end) (3)	2,964,206	2,997,262	(1.1 %)
Average revenue generating horsepower (4)	2,951,013	3,139,732	(6.0 %)
Average revenue per revenue generating horsepower per month (5)	\$ 16.60	\$ 16.71	(0.7 %)
Revenue generating compression units (at period end)	3,942	3,968	(0.7 %)
Average horsepower per revenue generating compression unit (6)	750	746	0.5 %
Horsepower utilization (7):			
At period end	82.7 %	82.8 %	(0.1 %)
Average for the period (8)	82.7 %	86.8 %	(4.7 %)

(1) Fleet horsepower is horsepower for compression units that have been delivered to us (and excludes units on order). As of December 31, 2021, we had 25,000 large horsepower on order for delivery during 2022. Subsequent to December 31, 2021, we ordered an additional 50,000 large horsepower for delivery during 2022.

(2) Total available horsepower is revenue generating horsepower under contract for which we are billing a customer, horsepower in our fleet that is under contract but is not yet generating revenue, horsepower not yet in our fleet that is under contract but not yet generating revenue and that is subject to a purchase order, and idle horsepower. Total available horsepower excludes new horsepower on order for which we do not have an executed compression services contract.

(3) Revenue generating horsepower is horsepower under contract for which we are billing a customer.

(4) Calculated as the average of the month-end revenue generating horsepower for each of the months in the period.

(5) Calculated as the average of the result of dividing the contractual monthly rate, excluding standby or other temporary rates, for all units at the end of each month in the period by the sum of the revenue generating horsepower at the end of each month in the period.

(6) Calculated as the average of the month-end revenue generating horsepower per revenue generating compression unit for each of the months in the period.

(7) Horsepower utilization is calculated as (i) the sum of (a) revenue generating horsepower, (b) horsepower in our fleet that is under contract, but is not yet generating revenue and (c) horsepower not yet in our fleet that is under contract, not yet generating revenue and that is subject to a purchase order, divided by (ii) total available horsepower less idle horsepower that is under repair. Horsepower utilization based on revenue generating horsepower and fleet horsepower was 80.4% at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

(8) Calculated as the average utilization for the months in the period based on utilization at the end of each month in the period. Average horsepower utilization based on revenue generating horsepower and fleet horsepower was 79.8% and 84.5% for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The 1.0% decrease in fleet and total available horsepower as of December 31, 2021 compared to December 31, 2020 was primarily due to the exercise of a purchase option on certain compression units by a customer during the current period as well as compression units impaired since the previous period. The exercise of this purchase option also drove a 1.1% decrease in revenue generating horsepower and a 0.7% decrease in revenue generating compression units as of December 31, 2021 compared to December 31, 2020.

The 6.0% decrease in average revenue generating horsepower for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was primarily due to returns of compression units from our customers. We believe the returns of compression units from our customers were primarily due to continued optimization of existing compression service requirements by those customers.

The 0.7% decrease in average revenue per revenue generating horsepower per month for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was primarily due to reduced pricing in our small horsepower fleet. The 0.5% increase in average horsepower per revenue generating compression unit was primarily due to a greater number of compression unit returns related to our small horsepower fleet than related to our large horsepower fleet.

Horsepower utilization was consistent period over period at 82.7% as of December 31, 2021 compared to 82.8% as of December 31, 2020. Average horsepower utilization decreased to 82.7% during the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to 86.8% during the year ended December 31, 2020. The 4.7% decrease in average horsepower utilization for the year ended December 31, 2021 is primarily due to an increase in our average idle horsepower from compression units returned to us, which we believe is primarily due to continued optimization of existing compression service requirements by our customers.

Horsepower utilization based on revenue generating horsepower and fleet horsepower was consistent period over period at 80.4% as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. Average horsepower utilization based on revenue generating horsepower and fleet horsepower decreased to 79.8% for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to 84.5% for the year ended December 31, 2020. The 5.6% decrease in average horsepower utilization based on revenue generating horsepower and fleet horsepower for the year ended December 31, 2021 is primarily due to an increase in our average idle horsepower from compression units returned to us, which we believe is primarily due to continued optimization of existing compression service requirements by our customers.

Financial Results of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the periods presented (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		Percent Change
	2021	2020	
Revenues:			
Contract operations	\$ 609,450	\$ 644,194	(5.4)%
Parts and service	11,228	11,117	1.0 %
Related party	11,967	12,372	(3.3)%
Total revenues	632,645	667,683	(5.2)%
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of operations, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	194,389	205,939	(5.6)%
Depreciation and amortization	238,769	238,968	(0.1)%
Selling, general and administrative	56,082	59,981	(6.5)%
Loss (gain) on disposition of assets	(2,588)	146	*
Impairment of compression equipment	5,121	8,090	(36.7)%
Impairment of goodwill	—	619,411	*
Total costs and expenses	491,773	1,132,535	*
Operating income (loss)	140,872	(464,852)	*
Other income (expense):			
Interest expense, net	(129,826)	(128,633)	0.9 %
Other	107	86	24.4 %
Total other expense	(129,719)	(128,547)	0.9 %
Net income (loss) before income tax expense	11,153	(593,399)	*
Income tax expense	874	1,333	(34.4)%
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,279	\$ (594,732)	*

* Not meaningful.

Contract operations revenue. The \$34.7 million decrease in contract operations revenue for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was primarily due to returns of compression units from our customers, which we believe is primarily due to continued optimization of existing compression service requirements by those customers which resulted in a 6.0% decrease in average revenue generating horsepower and a 0.7% decrease in average revenue per revenue generating horsepower per month which decreased to \$16.60 for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to \$16.71 for the year ended December 31, 2020. These decreases were partially offset by compression units moving from standby to full billing rate since the previous period.

Our contract operations revenue was not materially impacted by any renegotiations of our contracts during the period with our customers. Additionally, average revenue per revenue generating horsepower per month associated with our compression services provided on a month-to-month basis did not significantly differ from the average revenue per revenue generating horsepower per month associated with our compression services provided under contracts in their primary term during the period.

Parts and service revenue. Parts and service revenue was consistent period over period and is related to maintenance work performed on units at our customers' locations that are outside the scope of our core maintenance activities and offered as a courtesy to our customers, and freight and crane charges that are directly reimbursable by customers. Demand for retail parts and services fluctuates from period to period based on the varying needs of our customers.

Related party revenue. Related party revenue was earned through related party transactions in the ordinary course of business with various affiliated entities of Energy Transfer and was consistent period over period.

Cost of operations, exclusive of depreciation and amortization. The \$11.6 million decrease in cost of operations for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was primarily due to (i) an \$8.0 million decrease in direct labor expenses, (ii) a \$5.2 million decrease in non-income taxes, primarily due to sales tax refunds received in the current period related to prior periods, (iii) a \$2.7 million decrease in direct expenses, driven by fluids and parts, and (iv) a \$0.6 million decrease in training and other indirect expenses, partially offset by (v) a \$3.9 million increase in outside maintenance expenses due to greater use of third-party labor during the current period and (vi) a \$1.3 million increase in expenses related to our vehicle fleet, primarily due to increased fuel costs.

The decreases in direct labor, fluids and parts, training and other indirect expenses were primarily driven by the decrease in average revenue generating horsepower and reduced headcount during the current period.

Depreciation and amortization expense. The \$0.2 million decrease in depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was due to a decrease in non-compression unit depreciation, driven by lower vehicle depreciation related to a reduction in our vehicle fleet in the current period, partially offset by increased compression unit depreciation related to compression unit overhauls and new compression units placed in service throughout 2020 to meet then existing demand by customers.

Selling, general and administrative expense. The \$3.9 million decrease in selling, general and administrative expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was primarily due to (i) a \$6.4 million decrease in the provision for expected credit losses, (ii) a \$2.4 million decrease in employee-related expenses, and (iii) a \$1.9 million decrease in severance charges primarily due to the departure of one of our executives during the prior period, partially offset by (iv) a \$7.1 million increase in unit-based compensation expense.

The change to the provision for expected credit losses is related to improved market conditions for customers due to the recovery in commodity prices in the current period as compared to the prior period, where we made a provision for the potential negative impact to our customers of low commodity prices driven by decreased demand due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the global oversupply of crude oil during that time. The decrease in employee-related expenses is primarily due to reduced headcount during the current period and cost saving measures. The increase in unit-based compensation expense is primarily due to the overall change in our unit price as of December 31, 2021, and the related mark-to-market change to our unit-based compensation liability.

Loss (gain) on disposition of assets. The \$2.6 million gain on disposition of assets for the year ended December 31, 2021 was primarily due to the exercise of a purchase option on certain compression units by a customer.

Impairment of compression equipment. The \$5.1 million and \$8.1 million impairments of compression equipment during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, were primarily the result of our evaluations of the future deployment of our idle fleet under current market conditions. The primary causes for these impairments were: (i) units were not considered marketable in the foreseeable future, (ii) units were subject to excessive maintenance costs or (iii) units were unlikely to be accepted by customers due to certain performance characteristics of the unit, such as the inability to meet current quoting criteria without excessive retrofitting costs. These compression units were written down to their respective estimated salvage values, if any.

As a result of our evaluations during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, we determined to retire 26 and 37 compression units, respectively, with a total of approximately 11,000 and 15,000 horsepower, respectively, that had been previously used to provide compression services in our business.

Impairment of goodwill. During the first quarter of 2020 certain potential impairment indicators were identified, specifically (i) the decline in the market price of our common units, (ii) the decline in global commodity prices, and (iii) the COVID-19 pandemic; which together indicated the fair value of the reporting unit was less than its carrying amount as of March 31, 2020. We performed a quantitative goodwill impairment test as of March 31, 2020 and determined fair value using a weighted combination of the income approach and the market approach and, as a result, recognized a goodwill impairment of \$619.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Interest expense, net. The \$1.2 million increase in interest expense, net for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was primarily due to (i) increased borrowings under our credit agreement and (ii) increased amortization of debt issuance costs related to the amendment and restatement of our credit agreement in the current period, partially offset by (iii) lower weighted average interest rates under our credit agreement.

Average outstanding borrowings under our credit agreement were \$491.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to \$455.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. The weighted average interest rate applicable to borrowings under our credit agreement was 2.98% for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to 3.27% for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Income tax expense. The \$0.5 million decrease in income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was primarily related to deferred taxes associated with the Texas Margin Tax.

Other Financial Data

The following table summarizes other financial data for the periods presented (dollars in thousands):

Other Financial Data: (1)	Year Ended December 31,		Percent Change
	2021	2020	
Gross margin	\$ 199,487	\$ 222,776	(10.5)%
Adjusted gross margin	\$ 438,256	\$ 461,744	(5.1)%
Adjusted gross margin percentage (2)	69.3 %	69.2 %	0.1 %
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 398,380	\$ 413,898	(3.7)%
Adjusted EBITDA percentage (2)	63.0 %	62.0 %	1.6 %
DCF	\$ 209,128	\$ 220,766	(5.3)%
DCF Coverage Ratio	1.03 x	1.09 x	(5.5)%
Cash Coverage Ratio	1.03 x	1.10 x	(6.4)%

(1) Adjusted gross margin, Adjusted EBITDA, DCF, DCF Coverage Ratio and Cash Coverage Ratio are all non-GAAP financial measures. Definitions of each measure, as well as reconciliations of each measure to its most directly comparable financial measure(s) calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP, can be found below under the caption "Non-GAAP Financial Measures".

(2) Adjusted gross margin percentage and Adjusted EBITDA percentage are calculated as a percentage of revenue.

Gross margin. The \$23.3 million decrease in gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was due to (i) a \$35.0 million decrease in revenues, offset by (ii) an \$11.6 million decrease in cost of operations, exclusive of depreciation and amortization and (iii) a \$0.2 million decrease in depreciation and amortization.

Adjusted gross margin. The \$23.5 million decrease in Adjusted gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was due to a \$35.0 million decrease in revenues, partially offset by an \$11.6 million decrease in cost of operations, exclusive of depreciation and amortization.

Adjusted EBITDA. The \$15.5 million decrease in Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was primarily due to a \$23.5 million decrease in Adjusted gross margin, partially offset by a \$9.0 million decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses, excluding unit-based compensation expense, severance charges and transaction expenses.

DCF. The \$11.6 million decrease in DCF during the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was primarily due to (i) a \$23.5 million decrease in Adjusted gross margin, partially offset by (ii) a \$9.0 million decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses, excluding unit-based compensation expense, severance charges and transaction expenses and (iii) a \$3.8 million decrease in maintenance capital expenditures.

Coverage Ratios. The decreases in DCF Coverage Ratio and Cash Coverage Ratio for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 were primarily due to the decrease in DCF.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

We operate in a capital-intensive industry, and our primary liquidity needs are to finance the purchase of additional compression units and make other capital expenditures, service our debt, fund working capital, and pay distributions. Our principal sources of liquidity include cash generated by operating activities, borrowings under the Credit Agreement and issuances of debt and equity securities, including common units under the DRIP.

We typically utilize cash generated by operating activities and, where necessary, borrowings under the Credit Agreement to service our debt, fund working capital, fund our estimated expansion capital expenditures, fund our maintenance capital expenditures and pay distributions to our unitholders. Covenants in the Credit Agreement and other debt instruments require that we maintain certain leverage ratios, and if we predict that we may violate those covenants in the future we could: (i) delay discretionary capital spending and reduce operating expenses; (ii) request an amendment to the Credit Agreement; (iii) reduce or suspend distributions to our unitholders; or (iv) issue equity securities, including under the DRIP.

On December 8, 2021, the Partnership amended and restated its existing credit agreement by entering into the Credit Agreement. Please see “Revolving Credit Facility” below for additional information regarding the Credit Agreement.

Because we distribute all of our available cash, which excludes prudent operating reserves, we expect to fund any future expansion capital expenditures or acquisitions primarily with capital from external financing sources, such as borrowings under the Credit Agreement and issuances of debt and equity securities, including under the DRIP.

We are not aware of any regulatory changes or environmental liabilities that we currently expect to have a material impact on our current or future operations. Please see “Capital Expenditures” below.

Capital Expenditures

The compression services business is capital intensive, requiring significant investment to maintain, expand and upgrade existing operations. Our capital requirements have consisted primarily of, and we anticipate that our capital requirements will continue to consist primarily of, the following:

- maintenance capital expenditures, which are capital expenditures made to maintain the operating capacity of our assets and extend their useful lives, to replace partially or fully depreciated assets, or other capital expenditures that are incurred in maintaining our existing business and related operating income; and
- expansion capital expenditures, which are capital expenditures made to expand the operating capacity or operating income capacity of assets, including by acquisition of compression units or through modification of existing compression units to increase their capacity, or to replace certain partially or fully depreciated assets that were not currently generating operating income.

We classify capital expenditures as maintenance or expansion on an individual asset basis. Over the long term, we expect that our maintenance capital expenditure requirements will continue to increase as the overall size and age of our fleet increases. Our aggregate maintenance capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$19.5 million and \$23.3 million, respectively. We currently plan to spend approximately \$23.0 million in maintenance capital expenditures during 2022, including parts consumed from inventory.

Without giving effect to any equipment we may acquire pursuant to any future acquisitions, we currently have budgeted between \$110.0 million and \$120.0 million in expansion capital expenditures during 2022. Our expansion capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$40.2 million and \$95.6 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2021, we had binding commitments to purchase \$19.3 million of additional compression units and serialized parts, all of which is expected to be settled within the next twelve months. Subsequent to December 31, 2021, we ordered an additional 50,000 horsepower for delivery during 2022 which will cost an additional \$43.7 million, which is also expected to be settled within the next twelve months.

Other Commitments

As of December 31, 2021, other commitments include operating and finance lease payments totaling \$27.4 million, of which we expect to make payments of \$4.8 million to be settled in the next twelve months. For a more detailed description of

our lease obligations, please refer to Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data”.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our sources and uses of cash for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 265,425	\$ 293,198
Net cash used in investing activities	(39,188)	(105,099)
Net cash used in financing activities	(226,239)	(188,107)

Net cash provided by operating activities. The \$27.8 million decrease in net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was primarily due to a \$18.8 million decrease in net income, as adjusted for non-cash items, and changes in other working capital.

Net cash used in investing activities. The \$65.9 million decrease in net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was primarily due to a \$63.9 million decrease in capital expenditures for purchases of new compression units, related equipment and reconfiguration costs and a \$1.8 million increase in proceeds from disposition of property and equipment.

Net cash used in financing activities. The \$38.1 million increase in net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 was primarily due to (i) a \$28.6 million decrease in net borrowings under our credit agreement, (ii) a \$6.1 million increase in financing costs, due primarily to costs incurred related to the amendment and restatement of our credit agreement in the current period, (iii) a \$2.0 million increase in cash paid related to the net settlement of unit-based awards and (iv) a \$1.7 million increase in cash distributions paid on common units solely due to increased unit count.

Revolving Credit Facility

As of December 31, 2021, we were in compliance with all of our covenants under the Credit Agreement. As of December 31, 2021, we had outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement of \$516.3 million, \$1.1 billion of borrowing base availability and, subject to compliance with the applicable financial covenants, available borrowing capacity of \$261.9 million.

As of February 10, 2022, we had outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement of \$549.9 million.

On December 8, 2021, the Partnership amended and restated its existing credit agreement by entering into the Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement matures on December 8, 2026, except that if any portion of the Senior Notes 2026 are outstanding on December 31, 2025, the Credit Agreement will mature on December 31, 2025.

The Credit Agreement provides for an asset-based revolving credit facility to be made available to the Partnership in an aggregate amount of \$1.6 billion. The Partnership’s obligations under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by the Guarantors, which currently consists of all of the Partnership’s existing subsidiaries. In addition, the Partnership’s obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by: (i) substantially all of the Partnership’s assets and substantially all of the assets of the Guarantors, excluding real property and other customary exclusions; and (ii) all of the equity interests of the Partnership’s U.S. restricted subsidiaries (subject to customary exceptions).

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at a per annum interest rate equal to, at the Partnership’s option, either the Alternate Base Rate or SOFR plus the applicable margin. “Alternate Base Rate” means the greatest of (i) the prime rate, (ii) the applicable federal funds effective rate plus 0.50% and (iii) one-month SOFR rate plus 1.00%. The applicable margin for borrowings varies (a) in the case of SOFR loans, from 2.00% to 2.75% per annum and (b) in the case of Base Rate loans, from 1.00% to 1.75% per annum, and are determined based on a total leverage ratio pricing grid. In addition, the Borrower is required to pay commitment fees based on the daily unused amount of the Credit Agreement in an amount per annum equal to 0.375%. Amounts borrowed and repaid under the Credit Agreement may be re-borrowed, subject to borrowing base availability.

The Credit Agreement contains various covenants with which the Partnership and its restricted subsidiaries must comply, including, but not limited to, limitations on the incurrence of indebtedness, investments, liens on assets, repurchasing equity and making distributions, transactions with affiliates, mergers, consolidations, dispositions of assets and other provisions customary

in similar types of agreements. The Partnership must also maintain, on a consolidated basis, as of the last day of each fiscal quarter a Total Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement) of not greater than 5.75 to 1.00 through the second fiscal quarter of 2022; 5.50 to 1.00 from the third fiscal quarter of 2022 through the third fiscal quarter of 2023; and 5.25 to 1.00 thereafter (except that the Partnership may increase the applicable Total Leverage Ratio by 0.25 for any fiscal quarter during which a Specified Acquisition (as defined in the Credit Agreement) occurs and the following two fiscal quarters, but in no event shall the maximum Total Leverage Ratio exceed 5.50 to 1.00 for any fiscal quarter as a result of such increase), an Interest Coverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement) of not less than 2.50 to 1.00 and a Secured Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement) of not greater than 3.00 to 1.00 or less than 0.00 to 1.00. The Credit Agreement also contains various customary representations and warranties, affirmative covenants and events of default.

We expect to remain in compliance with our covenants under the Credit Agreement throughout 2022. If our current cash flow projections prove to be inaccurate, we expect to be able to remain in compliance with such financial covenants by taking one or more of the following actions: issue debt and equity securities in conjunction with the acquisition of another business; issue equity in a public or private offering; request a modification of our covenants from our bank group; reduce distributions from our current distribution rate or obtain an equity infusion pursuant to the terms of the Credit Agreement.

For a more detailed description of the Credit Agreement including the covenants and restrictions contained therein, please refer to Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data”.

Senior Notes

As of December 31, 2021, we had \$725.0 million and \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount outstanding on our Senior Notes 2026 and Senior Notes 2027, respectively.

The Senior Notes 2026 are due on April 1, 2026 and accrue interest at the rate of 6.875% per year. Interest on the Senior Notes 2026 is payable semi-annually in arrears on each of April 1 and October 1.

The Senior Notes 2027 are due on September 1, 2027 and accrue interest at the rate of 6.875% per year. Interest on the Senior Notes 2027 is payable semi-annually in arrears on each of March 1 and September 1.

For more detailed descriptions of the Senior Notes 2026 and Senior Notes 2027, please refer to Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data”.

DRIP

During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, distributions of \$1.8 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, were reinvested under the DRIP resulting in the issuance of 118,399 and 188,695 common units, respectively.

Such distributions are treated as non-cash transactions in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows included in Part II, Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this report.

See Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for more information regarding the DRIP.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Adjusted Gross Margin

Adjusted gross margin is a non-GAAP financial measure. We define Adjusted gross margin as revenue less cost of operations, exclusive of depreciation and amortization expense. We believe that Adjusted gross margin is useful as a supplemental measure to investors of our operating profitability. Adjusted gross margin is impacted primarily by the pricing trends for service operations and cost of operations, including labor rates for service technicians, volume and per unit costs for lubricant oils, quantity and pricing of routine preventative maintenance on compression units and property tax rates on compression units. Adjusted gross margin should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, gross margin or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with GAAP. Moreover, Adjusted gross margin as presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. Because we capitalize assets, depreciation and amortization of equipment is a necessary element of our costs. To compensate for the limitations of Adjusted gross margin as a measure of our performance, we believe that it is important to consider gross margin determined under GAAP, as well as Adjusted gross margin, to evaluate our operating profitability.

The following table reconciles Adjusted gross margin to gross margin, its most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, for each of the periods presented (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Total revenues	\$ 632,645	\$ 667,683
Cost of operations, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	(194,389)	(205,939)
Depreciation and amortization	(238,769)	(238,968)
Gross margin	\$ 199,487	\$ 222,776
Depreciation and amortization	238,769	238,968
Adjusted gross margin	\$ 438,256	\$ 461,744

Adjusted EBITDA

We define EBITDA as net income (loss) before net interest expense, depreciation and amortization expense, and income tax expense (benefit). We define Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA plus impairment of compression equipment, impairment of goodwill, interest income on capital lease, unit-based compensation expense, severance charges, certain transaction expenses, loss (gain) on disposition of assets and other. We view Adjusted EBITDA as one of management's primary tools for evaluating our results of operations, and we track this item on a monthly basis both as an absolute amount and as a percentage of revenue compared to the prior month, year-to-date, prior year and budget. Adjusted EBITDA is used as a supplemental financial measure by our management and external users of our financial statements, such as investors and commercial banks, to assess:

- the financial performance of our assets without regard to the impact of financing methods, capital structure or historical cost basis of our assets;
- the viability of capital expenditure projects and the overall rates of return on alternative investment opportunities;
- the ability of our assets to generate cash sufficient to make debt payments and to pay distributions; and
- our operating performance as compared to those of other companies in our industry without regard to the impact of financing methods and capital structure.

We believe that Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors because, when viewed with our GAAP results and the accompanying reconciliations, it may provide a more complete understanding of our performance than GAAP results alone. We also believe that external users of our financial statements benefit from having access to the same financial measures that management uses in evaluating the results of our business.

Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, net income (loss), operating income (loss), cash flows from operating activities or any other measure of financial performance or liquidity presented in accordance with GAAP as measures of operating performance and liquidity. Moreover, our Adjusted EBITDA as presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

Because we use capital assets, depreciation, impairment of compression equipment, loss (gain) on disposition of assets and the interest cost of acquiring compression equipment are also necessary elements of our costs. Unit-based compensation expense related to equity awards to employees is also a necessary component of our business. Therefore, measures that exclude these elements have material limitations. To compensate for these limitations, we believe that it is important to consider both net income (loss) and net cash provided by operating activities determined under GAAP, as well as Adjusted EBITDA, to evaluate our financial performance and our liquidity. Our Adjusted EBITDA excludes some, but not all, items that affect net income (loss) and net cash provided by operating activities, and these measures may vary among companies. Management compensates for the limitations of Adjusted EBITDA as an analytical tool by reviewing the comparable GAAP measures, understanding the differences between the measures and incorporating this knowledge into their decision making processes.

The following table reconciles Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss) and net cash provided by operating activities, its most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, for each of the periods presented (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,279	\$ (594,732)
Interest expense, net	129,826	128,633
Depreciation and amortization	238,769	238,968
Income tax expense	874	1,333
EBITDA	\$ 379,748	\$ (225,798)
Interest income on capital lease	48	383
Unit-based compensation expense (1)	15,523	8,400
Transaction expenses (2)	34	136
Severance charges	494	3,130
Loss (gain) on disposition of assets	(2,588)	146
Impairment of compression equipment (3)	5,121	8,090
Impairment of goodwill (4)	—	619,411
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 398,380	\$ 413,898
Interest expense, net	(129,826)	(128,633)
Non-cash interest expense	9,765	8,402
Income tax expense	(874)	(1,333)
Interest income on capital lease	(48)	(383)
Transaction expenses	(34)	(136)
Severance charges	(494)	(3,130)
Other	(2,742)	4,230
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(8,702)	283
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 265,425	\$ 293,198

- (1) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, unit-based compensation expense included \$4.2 million and \$3.2 million of cash payments related to quarterly payments of DERs on outstanding phantom unit awards, respectively, and \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million related to the cash portion of any settlement of phantom unit awards upon vesting, respectively. The remainder of the unit-based compensation expense for all periods was related to non-cash adjustments to the unit-based compensation liability.
- (2) Represents certain expenses related to potential and completed transactions and other items. We believe it is useful to investors to exclude these expenses.
- (3) Represents non-cash charges incurred to write down long-lived assets with recorded values that are not expected to be recovered through future cash flows.
- (4) For further discussion on our goodwill impairment recorded for the year ended December 31, 2020, see below under the caption “Critical Accounting Estimates – Goodwill – Impairment Assessments”.

Distributable Cash Flow

We define DCF as net income (loss) plus non-cash interest expense, non-cash income tax expense (benefit), depreciation and amortization expense, unit-based compensation expense, impairment of compression equipment, impairment of goodwill, certain transaction expenses, severance charges, loss (gain) on disposition of assets, proceeds from insurance recovery and other, less distributions on Preferred Units and maintenance capital expenditures.

We believe DCF is an important measure of operating performance because it allows management, investors and others to compare basic cash flows we generate (after distributions on the Preferred Units but prior to any retained cash reserves established by the General Partner and the effect of the DRIP) to the cash distributions we expect to pay our common unitholders. Using DCF, management can quickly compute the coverage ratio of estimated cash flows to planned cash distributions.

DCF should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, net income (loss), operating income (loss), cash flows from operating activities or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with GAAP as measures of operating performance and liquidity. Moreover, our DCF as presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

Because we use capital assets, depreciation, impairment of compression equipment, loss (gain) on disposition of assets, the interest cost of acquiring compression equipment and maintenance capital expenditures are necessary elements of our costs. Unit-based compensation expense related to equity awards to employees is also a necessary component of our business. Therefore, measures that exclude these elements have material limitations. To compensate for these limitations, we believe that it is important to consider both net income (loss) and net cash provided by operating activities determined under GAAP, as well as DCF, to evaluate our financial performance and our liquidity. Our DCF excludes some, but not all, items that affect net income (loss) and net cash provided by operating activities, and these measures may vary among companies. Management compensates for the limitations of DCF as an analytical tool by reviewing the comparable GAAP measures, understanding the differences between the measures and incorporating this knowledge into their decision making processes.

The following table reconciles DCF to net income (loss) and net cash provided by operating activities, its most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, for each of the periods presented (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,279	\$ (594,732)
Non-cash interest expense	9,765	8,402
Depreciation and amortization	238,769	238,968
Non-cash income tax expense (benefit)	(42)	530
Unit-based compensation expense (1)	15,523	8,400
Transaction expenses (2)	34	136
Severance charges	494	3,130
Loss (gain) on disposition of assets	(2,588)	146
Impairment of compression equipment (3)	5,121	8,090
Impairment of goodwill (4)	—	619,411
Distributions on Preferred Units	(48,750)	(48,750)
Proceeds from insurance recovery	—	336
Maintenance capital expenditures (5)	(19,477)	(23,301)
DCF	\$ 209,128	\$ 220,766
Maintenance capital expenditures	19,477	23,301
Transaction expenses	(34)	(136)
Severance charges	(494)	(3,130)
Distributions on Preferred Units	48,750	48,750
Other	(2,700)	3,364
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(8,702)	283
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 265,425	\$ 293,198

(1) For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, unit-based compensation expense included \$4.2 million and \$3.2 million of cash payments related to quarterly payments of DERs on outstanding phantom unit awards, respectively, and \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million related to the cash portion of any settlement of phantom unit awards upon vesting, respectively. The remainder of the unit-based compensation expense for all periods was related to non-cash adjustments to the unit-based compensation liability.

(2) Represents certain expenses related to potential and completed transactions and other items. We believe it is useful to investors to exclude these expenses.

(3) Represents non-cash charges incurred to write down long-lived assets with recorded values that are not expected to be recovered through future cash flows.

(4) For further discussion on our goodwill impairment recorded for the year ended December 31, 2020, see below under the caption “Critical Accounting Estimates – Goodwill – Impairment Assessments”.

(5) Reflects actual maintenance capital expenditures for the period presented. Maintenance capital expenditures are capital expenditures made to maintain the operating capacity of our assets and extend their useful lives, replace partially or fully depreciated assets, or other capital expenditures that are incurred in maintaining our existing business and related cash flow.

Coverage Ratios

DCF Coverage Ratio is defined as DCF divided by distributions declared to common unitholders in respect of such period. Cash Coverage Ratio is defined as DCF divided by cash distributions expected to be paid to common unitholders in respect of such period, after taking into account the non-cash impact of the DRIP. We believe DCF Coverage Ratio and Cash Coverage Ratio are important measures of operating performance because they allow management, investors and others to gauge our ability to pay cash distributions to common unitholders using the cash flows that we generate. Our DCF Coverage Ratio and Cash Coverage Ratio as presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

The following table summarizes certain coverage ratios for the periods presented (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
DCF	\$ 209,128	\$ 220,766
Distributions for DCF Coverage Ratio (1)	\$ 203,978	\$ 203,409
Distributions reinvested in the DRIP (2)	\$ 1,828	\$ 2,064
Distributions for Cash Coverage Ratio (3)	\$ 202,150	\$ 201,345
DCF Coverage Ratio	1.03 x	1.09 x
Cash Coverage Ratio	1.03 x	1.10 x

- (1) Represents distributions to the holders of our common units as of the record date.
(2) Represents distributions to holders enrolled in the DRIP as of the record date.
(3) Represents cash distributions declared for common units not participating in the DRIP.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our financial statements. These financial statements were prepared in conformity with GAAP. As such, we are required to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the periods presented. We base our estimates on historical experience, available information and various other assumptions we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates; however, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The accounting estimates that we believe require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments and are the most critical to its reporting of results of operations and financial position are as follows:

Business Combinations and Goodwill

Goodwill acquired in connection with business combinations represents the excess of consideration over the fair value of net assets acquired. Certain assumptions and estimates are employed in determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not amortized, but is reviewed for impairment annually based on the carrying values as of October 1, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise that suggest the carrying value of goodwill may not be recovered.

Goodwill – Impairment Assessments

We evaluate goodwill for impairment annually on October 1 and whenever events or changes indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of our single business reporting unit could be less than its carrying value (including goodwill).

We estimate the fair value of our reporting unit based on a number of factors, including the potential value we would receive if we sold the reporting unit, enterprise value, discount rates and projected cash flows. Estimating projected cash flows requires us to make certain assumptions as it relates to future operating performance. When considering operating performance, various factors are considered such as current and changing economic conditions and the commodity price environment, among others. Due to the imprecise nature of these projections and assumptions, actual results can, and often do, differ from our estimates.

During the first quarter of 2020 certain potential impairment indicators were identified, specifically (i) the decline in the market price of our common units, (ii) the decline in global commodity prices and (iii) the COVID-19 pandemic; which together indicated the fair value of the reporting unit was less than its carrying amount as of March 31, 2020.

We performed a quantitative goodwill impairment test as of March 31, 2020 and determined fair value using a weighted combination of the income approach and the market approach. Determining fair value of a reporting unit requires judgment and use of significant estimates and assumptions. Such estimates and assumptions include revenue growth rates, EBITDA margins,

weighted average costs of capital and future market conditions, among others. We believe the estimates and assumptions used were reasonable and based on available market information, but variations in any of the assumptions could have resulted in materially different calculations of fair value and determinations of whether or not an impairment is indicated. Under the income approach, we determined fair value based on estimated future cash flows, including estimates for capital expenditures, discounted to present value using the risk-adjusted industry rate, which reflects the overall level of inherent risk of the Partnership. Cash flow projections were derived from four-year operating forecasts plus an estimate of later period cash flows, all of which were developed by management. Subsequent period cash flows were developed using growth rates that management believed were reasonably likely to occur. Under the market approach, we determined fair value by applying valuation multiples of comparable publicly-traded companies to the projected EBITDA of the Partnership and then averaging that estimate with similar historical calculations using a three-year average. In addition, we estimated a reasonable control premium representing the incremental value that would accrue to us if we were to be acquired.

Based on the quantitative goodwill impairment test described above, our carrying amount exceeded fair value and as a result, we recognized a goodwill impairment of \$619.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, which include property and equipment, and intangible assets, comprise a significant amount of our total assets. Long-lived assets to be held and used by us are reviewed to determine whether any events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. For long-lived assets to be held and used, we base our evaluation on impairment indicators such as the nature of the assets, the future economic benefit of the assets, the consistency of performance characteristics of compression units in our idle fleet with the performance characteristics of our revenue generating horsepower, any historical or future profitability measurements and other external market conditions or factors that may be present. If such impairment indicators are present or other factors exist that indicate the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable, we determine whether an impairment has occurred through the use of an undiscounted cash flows analysis. If an impairment has occurred, we recognize a loss for the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated fair value of the asset. The fair value of the asset is measured using quoted market prices or, in the absence of quoted market prices, is based on an estimate of discounted cash flows, the expected net sale proceeds compared to other similarly configured fleet units we recently sold, a review of other units recently offered for sale by third parties, or the estimated component value of similar equipment we plan to continue to use.

Potential events or circumstances that could reasonably be expected to negatively affect the key assumptions we used in estimating whether or not the carrying value of our long-lived assets are recoverable include the consolidation or failure of crude oil and natural gas producers, which may result in a smaller market for services and may cause us to lose key customers, and cost-cutting efforts by crude oil and natural gas producers, which may cause us to lose current or potential customers or achieve less revenue per customer. If our projections of cash flows associated with our units decline, we may have to record an impairment of compression equipment in future periods.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, we evaluated the future deployment of our idle fleet under current market conditions and determined to retire 26 and 37 compressor units, respectively, for a total of approximately 11,000 and 15,000 horsepower, respectively, that were previously used to provide compression services in our business. As a result, we recorded impairments of compression equipment of \$5.1 million and \$8.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The primary causes for these impairments were: (i) units were not considered marketable in the foreseeable future, (ii) units were subject to excessive maintenance costs or (iii) units were unlikely to be accepted by customers due to certain performance characteristics of the unit, such as the inability to meet current quoting criteria without excessive retrofitting costs. These compression units were written down to their respective estimated salvage values, if any.

Estimated Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis using useful lives that are estimated based on assumptions and judgments that reflect both historical experience and expectations regarding future use of our assets. The use of different assumptions and judgments in the calculation of depreciation, especially those involving useful lives, would likely result in significantly different net book values of our assets and results of operations.

Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time, we and our subsidiaries may be involved in various claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. Additionally, our compliance with state and local sales tax regulations is subject to audit by various taxing authorities. Certain taxing authorities have either claimed or issued an assessment that specific operational processes, which we and others in our industry regularly conduct, result in transactions that are subject to state sales taxes. We and others in our

industry have disputed these claims and assessments based on either existing tax statutes or published guidance by the taxing authorities.

We utilize both internal and external counsel in evaluating our potential exposure to adverse outcomes from orders, judgments or settlements. While we are unable to predict the ultimate outcome of these actions, the accounting standard for contingencies requires management to make judgments about future events that are inherently uncertain. We are required to record a loss during any period in which we believe a contingency is probable and can be reasonably estimated. To the extent that actual outcomes differ from our estimates, or additional facts and circumstances cause us to revise our estimates, our earnings will be affected. We expense legal costs as incurred, and all recorded legal liabilities are revised, as required, as better information becomes available to us.

We are currently protesting certain assessments made by the Oklahoma Tax Commission (“OTC”). We believe it is reasonably possible that we could incur losses related to this assessment depending on whether the administrative law judge assigned by the OTC accepts our position that the transactions are not taxable and we ultimately lose any and all subsequent legal challenges to such determination. We estimate that the range of losses we could incur is from \$0 to approximately \$19.5 million, including penalty and interest.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, we have recorded a \$44.9 million accrued liability and \$44.9 million related party receivable from Energy Transfer related to open audits with the Office of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts (the “Comptroller”), wherein the Comptroller has challenged the applicability of the manufacturing exemption.

Allowance for Credit Losses

We maintain an allowance for credit losses for our two financial assets, (i) trade accounts receivable and (ii) net investment in lease related to our sales-type lease, based on specific customer collection issues and historical experience.

Our determination of the allowance for credit losses requires us to make estimates and judgments regarding our customers’ ability to pay amounts due. We continuously evaluate the financial strength of our customers and the overall business climate in which our customers operate, and make adjustments to the allowance for credit losses as necessary. We evaluate the financial strength of our customers by reviewing the aging of their receivables, our collection experience with the customer, correspondence, financial information and third-party credit ratings. We evaluate the business climate in which our customers operate by reviewing various publicly available materials regarding our customers’ industry, including the solvency of various companies in the industry.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, we recognized a reversal of \$2.7 million of our provision for expected credit losses. Improved market conditions for customers due to the recovery in commodity prices was the primary factor contributing to the decrease to the allowance for credit losses for the year ended December 31, 2021.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, we recognized a \$3.7 million provision for expected credit losses. Low commodity prices, driven by decreased demand for and global oversupply of crude oil as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, was the primary factor contributing to the higher allowance for credit losses for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Please see Part II, Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data”, Note 17 for other specific recent accounting pronouncements affecting us.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Commodity Price Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices. We do not take title to any natural gas or crude oil in connection with our services and, accordingly, have no direct exposure to fluctuating commodity prices. However, the demand for our compression services depends upon the continued demand for, and production of, natural gas and crude oil. Sustained low natural gas or crude oil prices over the long term could result in a decline in the production of natural gas or crude oil, which could result in reduced demand for our compression services. We do not intend to hedge our indirect exposure to fluctuating commodity prices. A one percent decrease in average revenue generating horsepower during the year ended December 31, 2021 would have resulted in a decrease of approximately \$5.9 million and \$4.0 million in our revenue and Adjusted gross margin, respectively. Adjusted gross margin is a non-GAAP financial measure. For a reconciliation of Adjusted gross margin to gross margin, its most directly comparable financial measure, calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP, please read Part II, Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Non-GAAP Financial Measures”. Please also read Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Business – An

extended reduction in the demand for, or production of, natural gas or crude oil could adversely affect the demand for our services or the prices we charge for our services, which could result in a decrease in our revenues and cash available for distribution to unitholders.”

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to market risk due to variable interest rates under our Credit Agreement.

As of December 31, 2021, we had \$516.3 million of variable-rate outstanding indebtedness at a weighted-average interest rate of 2.68%. A one percent increase or decrease in the effective interest rate on our variable-rate outstanding debt as of December 31, 2021 would result in an annual increase or decrease in our interest expense of approximately \$5.2 million.

For further information regarding our exposure to interest rate fluctuations on our debt obligations, see Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data”. Although we do not currently hedge our variable rate debt, we may, in the future, hedge all or a portion of such debt.

Credit Risk

Our credit exposure generally relates to receivables for services provided. If any significant customer of ours should have credit or financial problems resulting in a delay or failure to pay the amount it owes us, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Please see Part II, Item 1A. “Risk Factors – Risk Related to Our Business – We are exposed to counterparty credit risk. Nonpayment and nonperformance by our customers, suppliers or vendors could reduce our revenues, increase our expenses and otherwise have a negative impact on our ability to conduct our business, operating results, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our unitholders.”

ITEM 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

The financial statements and supplementary information specified by this Item are presented in Part IV, Item 15 “Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules”.

ITEM 9. *Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

None.

ITEM 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act, we have evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures, and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. Based upon the evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2021 at the reasonable assurance level.

Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for us. Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation and fair presentation of our published financial statements.

There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any control system, however well designed, including the possibility of human error and the possible circumvention or overriding of controls. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Management must make judgments with respect to the relative cost and expected benefits of any specific control measure. The design of a control system also is based in part upon assumptions and judgments made by management about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that a control will be effective under all potential future conditions. As a result, even an effective system of internal control over financial reporting can provide no more than reasonable assurance with respect to the fair presentation of financial statements and the processes under which they were prepared.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the 2013 Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control – Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, our management believes that, as of December 31, 2021, our internal control over financial reporting was effective. Grant Thornton LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm that audited our consolidated financial statements included herein, has also audited the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, as stated in their report, which is included herein.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors of USA Compression GP, LLC and
Unitholders of USA Compression Partners, LP

Opinion on internal control over financial reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of USA Compression Partners, LP (a Delaware limited partnership) and subsidiaries (the “Partnership”) as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). In our opinion, the Partnership maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the consolidated financial statements of the Partnership as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and our report dated February 15, 2022 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for opinion

The Partnership’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Partnership’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Partnership in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and limitations of internal control over financial reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Houston, Texas
February 15, 2022

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) during the last fiscal quarter that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. *Other Information*

None.

ITEM 9C. *Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections*

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

Board of Directors

Our general partner, USA Compression GP, LLC (the “General Partner”), manages our operations and activities. The General Partner is wholly owned by Energy Transfer LP (“Energy Transfer”). The General Partner has a board of directors (the “Board”) that manages our business. The Board is not elected by our unitholders and is not subject to re-election on a regular basis in the future. As the sole member of the General Partner, Energy Transfer is entitled under the limited liability company agreement of the General Partner (the “GP LLC Agreement”) to appoint all directors of the General Partner, subject to rights and restrictions contained in other agreements. The GP LLC Agreement provides that the Board shall consist of between two and eleven persons.

The Board is comprised of ten members, nine of whom were designated by Energy Transfer and one of whom was designated by EIG Management Company, LLC (“EIG Management”) pursuant to that certain Board Representation Agreement (the “Board Representation Agreement”) among us, the General Partner, Energy Transfer and EIG Veteran Equity Aggregator, L.P. (along with its affiliated funds, “EIG”) entered into on April 2, 2018 (the “Transactions Date”) in connection with our private placement to EIG and FS Energy and Power Fund (“FS Energy”) of Preferred Units and warrants to purchase common units of the Partnership (the “Warrants”). Under the Board Representation Agreement, EIG Management has the right to designate one member of the Board for so long as EIG and FS Energy own, in the aggregate, more than 5% of the Partnership’s outstanding common units (taking into account the common units issuable upon conversion of the Preferred Units and exercise of the Warrants). EIG Management has designated Matthew S. Hartman to serve on the Board. Four members of the Board are independent as defined under the independence standards established by the NYSE and the SEC. Although the NYSE does not require a publicly traded limited partnership like us to have a majority of independent directors on the Board or to establish a compensation committee or a nominating committee, the Board has elected to have a standing compensation committee (the “Compensation Committee”). We do not have a nominating committee in light of the fact that Energy Transfer and EIG currently collectively appoint all of the members of the Board.

Eric D. Long, our President and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”), is currently the only management member of the Board. The non-management members of the Board meet in executive session without any members of management present at least twice a year. Mr. William S. Waldheim presides at such meetings. Interested parties can communicate directly with non-management members of the Board by mail in care of the General Counsel and Secretary at USA Compression Partners, LP, 111 Congress Avenue, Suite 2400, Austin, Texas 78701. Such communications should specify the intended recipient or recipients. Commercial solicitations or similar communications will not be forwarded to the Board.

As a limited partnership, NYSE rules do not require us to seek unitholder approval for the election of any of our directors. We do not have a formal process for identifying director nominees, nor do we have a formal policy regarding consideration of diversity in identifying director nominees. We believe, however, that the individuals appointed as directors have experience, skills and qualifications relevant to our business and have a history of service in senior leadership positions with the qualities and attributes required to provide effective oversight of the Partnership.

Independent Directors. The Board has determined that Matthew S. Hartman, Glenn E. Joyce, W. Brett Smith and William S. Waldheim are independent directors under the standards established by the NYSE and the Exchange Act. The Board considered all relevant facts and circumstances and applied the independence guidelines of the NYSE and the Exchange Act in determining that none of these directors has any material relationship with us, our management, the General Partner or its affiliates or our subsidiaries.

Mr. Hartman is a Managing Director at EIG, and, since the Transactions Date, EIG owns over 80% of the Preferred Units and Warrants in the Partnership. The Board determined that EIG’s ownership of Preferred Units and Warrants did not preclude the independence of Mr. Hartman because (i) the Preferred Units and Warrants do not confer voting rights sufficient to participate in the control of the Partnership or influence its management, (ii) the Board Representation Agreement does not grant to EIG a sufficient number of seats on the Board to significantly influence or control its decision making or materially influence the management or operation of the Partnership and (iii) the Board has determined that ownership of even a significant amount of the Partnership’s securities does not, by itself, preclude a finding of independence.

Mr. Smith is President of, and owns limited partnership interests in, Promontory Exploration, LP, Rubicon Oil & Gas II LP and Quientesa Royalty LP, which entities own non-operating working or royalty interests in wells and receive proceeds from liquids production purchased by a subsidiary of Energy Transfer under agreements with well operators. The Board determined that Mr. Smith’s association with these entities did not preclude the independence of Mr. Smith.

The Board's Role in Risk Oversight

The Board administers its risk oversight function as a whole and through its committees. It does so in part through discussion and review of our business, financial reporting and corporate governance policies, procedures and practices, with opportunity to make specific inquiries of management. In addition, at each regular meeting of the Board, management provides a report of the Partnership's operational and financial performance, which often prompts questions and feedback from the Board. The audit committee of the Board (the "Audit Committee") provides additional risk oversight through its quarterly meetings, where it discusses policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management, reviews contingent liabilities and risks that may be material to the Partnership and assesses major legislative and regulatory developments that could materially impact the Partnership's contingent liabilities and risks. The Audit Committee is also required to discuss any material violations of our policies brought to its attention on an ad hoc basis. Additionally, the Compensation Committee reviews our overall compensation program and its effectiveness at both linking executive pay to performance and aligning the interests of our executives and our unitholders.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Audit Committee. The Board appoints the Audit Committee, which is comprised solely of directors who meet the independence and experience standards established by the NYSE and the Exchange Act. The Audit Committee consists of Messrs. Hartman, Joyce, Smith and Waldheim, and Mr. Waldheim serves as chairman of the Audit Committee. The Board determined that Mr. Waldheim is an "audit committee financial expert" as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of SEC Regulation S-K, and that each of Messrs. Hartman, Joyce, Smith and Waldheim is "independent" within the meaning of the applicable NYSE and Exchange Act rules governing audit committee independence. The Audit Committee assists the Board in its oversight of the integrity of our financial statements and our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements as well as the effectiveness of our corporate policies and internal controls. The Audit Committee has the sole authority to retain and terminate our independent registered public accounting firm, approve all auditing services and related fees and the terms thereof, and pre-approve any non-audit services to be rendered by our independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee is also responsible for confirming the independence and objectivity of our independent registered public accounting firm. Our independent registered public accounting firm is given unrestricted access to the Audit Committee.

The charter of the Audit Committee (the "Audit Committee Charter") is available under the Investor Relations tab on our website at usacompression.com. We will provide a copy of the Audit Committee Charter to any of our unitholders without charge upon written request to Investor Relations, 111 Congress Avenue, Suite 2400, Austin, TX 78701.

Compensation Committee. The NYSE does not require a listed limited partnership like us to have a compensation committee. However, the Board established the Compensation Committee to, among other things, oversee our compensation program described below in Part III, Item 11 "Executive Compensation." The Compensation Committee consists of Messrs. Joyce, Smith and Waldheim and is chaired by Mr. Joyce. The Compensation Committee establishes and reviews general policies related to our compensation and benefits and is responsible for making recommendations to the Board with respect to the compensation and benefits of the Board. In addition, the Compensation Committee administers the USA Compression Partners, LP 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended and as may be further amended or replaced from time to time (the "LTIP").

Under the charter of the Compensation Committee (the "Compensation Committee Charter"), a director serving as a member of the Compensation Committee may not be an officer of or employed by the General Partner, us or our subsidiaries. During 2021, none of Mr. Joyce, Mr. Smith or Mr. Waldheim was an officer or employee of Energy Transfer or any of its affiliates, or served as an officer of any company with respect to which any of our executive officers served on such company's board of directors. In addition, none of Mr. Joyce, Mr. Smith or Mr. Waldheim is a former employee of Energy Transfer or any of its affiliates.

The Compensation Committee Charter is available under the Investor Relations tab on our website at usacompression.com. We will provide a copy of the Compensation Committee Charter to any of our unitholders without charge upon written request to Investor Relations, 111 Congress Avenue, Suite 2400, Austin, TX 78701.

Conflicts Committee. As set forth in the GP LLC Agreement, the General Partner may, from time to time, establish a conflicts committee to which the Board will appoint independent directors and which may be asked to review specific matters that the Board believes may involve conflicts of interest between us, our limited partners and Energy Transfer. Such conflicts committee will determine the resolution of the conflict of interest in any matter referred to it in good faith. The members of the conflicts committee may not be officers or employees of the General Partner or directors, officers or employees of its affiliates, including Energy Transfer, and must meet the independence and experience standards established by the NYSE and the Exchange Act to serve on the Audit Committee, and certain other requirements. Any matters approved by the conflicts

committee in good faith will be conclusively deemed to be fair and reasonable to us, approved by all of our partners and not a breach by the General Partner of any duties it may owe us or our unitholders.

Corporate Governance Guidelines and Code of Ethics

The Board has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines (the “Guidelines”) that outline important policies and practices regarding our governance and provide a framework for the function of the Board and its committees. The Board has also adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “Code”) that applies to the General Partner and its subsidiaries and affiliates, including us, and to all of its and their directors, employees and officers, including its principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. We intend to post any amendments to the Code, or waivers of its provisions applicable to our directors or executive officers, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, on our website. The Guidelines and the Code are available under the Investor Relations tab on our website at usacompression.com. We will provide copies of the Guidelines and the Code to any of our unitholders without charge upon written request to Investor Relations, 111 Congress Avenue, Suite 2400, Austin, TX 78701.

Note that the preceding internet addresses are for informational purposes only and are not intended to be hyperlinked. Accordingly, no information found on or provided at those internet addresses or on our website in general is intended or deemed to be incorporated by reference herein.

Directors and Executive Officers

The following table shows information as of February 10, 2022 regarding the current directors and executive officers of USA Compression GP, LLC.

Name	Age	Position with USA Compression GP, LLC
Eric D. Long	63	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director
Matthew C. Liuzzi	47	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
Eric Scheller	58	Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Christopher W. Porter	38	Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Sean T. Kimble	57	Vice President, Human Resources
Christopher R. Curia	66	Director
Matthew S. Hartman	41	Director
Glenn E. Joyce	64	Director
Thomas E. Long	65	Director
Thomas P. Mason	65	Director
Matthew S. Ramsey	66	Director
W. Brett Smith	62	Director
William S. Waldheim	65	Director
Bradford D. Whitehurst	47	Director

The directors of the General Partner hold office until the earlier of their death, resignation, removal or disqualification or until their successors have been elected and qualified. Officers serve at the discretion of the Board. There are no family relationships among any of the directors or executive officers of the General Partner.

Eric D. Long has served as our President and CEO since September 2002 and has served as a director of the General Partner since June 2011. Mr. Long co-founded USA Compression in 1998 and has over 40 years of experience in the oil and gas industry. From 1980 to 1987, Mr. Long served in a variety of technical and managerial roles for several major pipeline and oil and natural gas producing companies, including Bass Enterprises Production Co. and Texas Oil & Gas. Mr. Long then served in a variety of senior officer level operating positions with affiliates of Hanover Energy, Inc., a company primarily engaged in the business of gathering, compressing and transporting natural gas. In 1993, Mr. Long co-founded Global Compression Services, Inc., a compression services company. Mr. Long was formerly on the board of directors of the Wiser Oil Company, an NYSE listed company from May 2001 until it was sold to Forest Oil Corporation in May 2004. Mr. Long received his bachelor’s degree, with honors, in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A&M University. He is a registered Professional Engineer in the state of Texas.

As a result of his professional background, Mr. Long brings to us executive level strategic, operational and financial skills. These skills, combined with his over 40 years of experience in the oil and natural gas industry, including in particular his experience in the compression services sector, make Mr. Long a valuable member of the Board.

Matthew C. Liuzzi has served as our Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since January 2015. Prior to such time, Mr. Liuzzi served as our Senior Vice President – Strategic Development since joining us in April 2013. Mr. Liuzzi joined us after nine years in investment banking, since 2008 at Barclays, where he was most recently a Director in the Global Natural Resources Group in Houston. At Barclays, Mr. Liuzzi worked primarily with midstream clients on a variety of investment banking assignments, including initial public offerings, public and private debt and equity offerings, as well as strategic advisory assignments. He holds a B.A. and an M.B.A., both from the University of Virginia.

Eric A. Scheller has served as our Vice President, Chief Operating Officer since June 2020. Prior to that, Mr. Scheller served as our Vice President—Fleet Operations since April 2018, and prior to that was our Vice President, Operations & Performance Management beginning in August 2015. Prior to joining us, Mr. Scheller was a Director at Sapien Global Markets since August 2013. Before Sapien, Mr. Scheller was a consultant in private practice advising midstream and chemicals firms from January 2012 to July 2013. Prior to that, he held several positions with Enterprise Products Partners LP from November 2004 to December 2011, most recently as Regional Director, Pipeline & Storage Services. Mr. Scheller holds a B.S. in Chemical Engineering (Math minor), a Masters of Chemical Engineering and an M.B.A., all from the University of Houston. Mr. Scheller is also a CFA ® charterholder.

Christopher W. Porter has served as our Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since January 2017, and, prior to that, had served as our Associate General Counsel and Assistant Secretary since October 2015. From January 2010 through October 2015, Mr. Porter practiced corporate and securities law at Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP, representing public and private companies, including master limited partnerships, in capital markets offerings and mergers and acquisitions. Mr. Porter holds a B.B.A. degree in accounting from Texas A&M University, a M.S. degree in finance from Texas A&M University, and a J.D. degree from The George Washington University.

Sean T. Kimble has served as our Vice President, Human Resources since June 2014. Mr. Kimble brings to us over twenty-five years of human resources leadership experience. Prior to joining us, he was most recently the Senior Vice President of Human Resources at Millard Refrigerated Services from January 2011 to May 2014 where he led all aspects of human resources. Before joining Millard, he was the Chief Administrative Officer and Executive Vice President of Human Resources at MV Transportation from March 2005 to February 2009 where he led human resources, safety, labor relations and various other operating support functions. Mr. Kimble holds a B.S. in marketing from Sacramento State University and an M.B.A. from Saint Mary's College of California. Mr. Kimble also completed the University of Michigan's Strategic HR and Strategic Collective Bargaining Programs.

Christopher R. Curia has served on the Board since April 2018. Mr. Curia has also served as a director on the board of directors of the general partner of Sunoco LP, a subsidiary of Energy Transfer LP, since August 2014 and as its Executive Vice President-Human Resources since April 2015. Mr. Curia was appointed the Executive Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer of the general partner of Energy Transfer LP in January 2015. Mr. Curia joined Energy Transfer Operating, L.P. ("ETO"), a subsidiary of Energy Transfer LP which has since merged with Energy Transfer LP, in July 2008. Prior to joining ETO, Mr. Curia held HR leadership positions at both Valero Energy Corporation and Pennzoil and has more than three decades of Human Resources experience in the oil and gas field. Mr. Curia holds a master's degree in Industrial Relations from the University of West Virginia.

Mr. Curia was selected to serve on the Board due to the valuable perspective he brings from his extensive experience working as a human resources professional in the energy industry, and the insights he brings to the Board on matters such as succession planning, compensation, employee management and acquisition evaluation and integration.

Matthew S. Hartman has served on the Board since April 2018. Mr. Hartman is a Managing Director at EIG Global Energy Partners and leads EIG's infrastructure investment team, where he invests in and monitors energy infrastructure investments. Prior to joining EIG in 2014, Mr. Hartman served in various roles within the Citigroup and UBS investment banking divisions, where he advised on mergers as well as equity and debt financings for midstream energy companies. Mr. Hartman also previously worked in Ernst & Young's tax practice. Mr. Hartman received a B.B.A. and B.P.A. from Oklahoma Baptist University and an M.B.A. from the University of Texas.

Mr. Hartman was selected to serve on the Board because of his financial and investment acumen and experience with the midstream and infrastructure energy sectors.

Glenn E. Joyce has served on the Board since April 2018. Mr. Joyce has served as Chief Administrative Officer of Apex International Energy ("Apex") since January 2017. He previously served as Director – HR and Administration since he joined

Apex in April 2016. Prior to joining Apex, he spent over 17 years with Apache Corporation where his last position was Director of Global Human Resources in which he managed the HR functions of the international regions of Apache (Australia, Argentina, UK, Egypt). Previously, he worked for Amoco and was involved in international operations in many different countries. Mr. Joyce received his bachelor's degree in accounting from Texas A&M University.

Mr. Joyce was selected to serve on the Board due to his extensive experience in senior human resources leadership positions in the energy industry.

Thomas E. Long has served on the Board since April 2018. Mr. Long was appointed as Co-Chief Executive Officer of the general partner of Energy Transfer LP effective January 2021. Mr. Long previously served as their Chief Financial Officer from February 2016 until January 2021. Mr. Long has also served as a director of the general partner of Energy Transfer LP since April 2019. Mr. Long served as Co-Chief Executive Officer of ETO's general partner from January 2021 until its merger into Energy Transfer LP in April 2021 and was previously its Chief Financial Officer. He also served on the board of directors of the general partner of Sunoco LP from May 2016 until May 2021. Mr. Long also served as the Chief Financial Officer and as a director of PennTex Midstream Partners, LP's general partner from November 2016 to July 2017. Mr. Long also served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Regency GP LLC from November 2010 to April 2015.

Mr. Long was selected to serve on the Board because of his understanding of energy-related corporate finance gained through his extensive experience in the energy industry.

Thomas P. Mason has served on the Board since April 2018. Mr. Mason became Executive Vice President and General Counsel of the general partner of Energy Transfer LP in December 2015, and has also served as the Executive Vice President, General Counsel and President - LNG of the general partner of Energy Transfer LP since October 2018 following the merger of Energy Transfer Equity, L.P. and Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. In February 2021, Mr. Mason assumed leadership responsibility over Energy Transfer LP's new Alternative Energy Group, which focuses on the development of alternative energy projects aimed at continuing to reduce Energy Transfer LP's environmental footprint throughout its operations. Mr. Mason previously served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of ETO's general partner from April 2012 to December 2015, as Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary from June 2008 and as General Counsel and Secretary from February 2007. Prior to joining ETO, he was a partner in the Houston office of Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. Mr. Mason has specialized in securities offerings and mergers and acquisitions for more than 25 years. Mr. Mason also previously served on the Board of Directors of the general partner of Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. from October 2012 to April 2017 and also served on the Board of Directors of the general partner of PennTex Midstream Partners, LP from November 2016 to July 2017.

Mr. Mason was selected to serve on the Board because of his decades of legal experience in securities, mergers and acquisitions and corporate governance in the energy sector.

Matthew S. Ramsey has served on the Board since April 2018. Mr. Ramsey currently serves as the Chief Operating Officer of the general partner of Energy Transfer LP, a position he has held since October 2018 following the merger of Energy Transfer Equity, L.P. and Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. Since July 2012, Mr. Ramsey has also been a member of the board of directors of the general partner of Energy Transfer LP. Additionally, Mr. Ramsey serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the general partner of Sunoco, LP. Mr. Ramsey previously served as President, Chief Operating Officer and as a member of the Board of Directors of Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. Mr. Ramsey also served as President and Chief Operating Officer and Chairman of the board of directors of PennTex Midstream Partners, LP's general partner from November 2016 to July 2017. Mr. Ramsey also served as the President and Chief Operating Officer of the general partner of ETO since November 2015, and was a member of their board since November 2015, each until its merger into Energy Transfer LP in April 2021. Mr. Ramsey formerly served as a board member of RSP Permian, Inc. and on its audit and compensation committees. Prior to joining management at Energy Transfer, Mr. Ramsey served as President of RPM Exploration, Ltd., a private oil and gas partnership. In addition to his work in the energy business, Mr. Ramsey serves on the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, and as a Trustee of the Southwestern Medical Foundation. He is the former Chairman of the University of Texas Chancellor's Council. Mr. Ramsey holds a B.B.A. in Marketing from the University of Texas at Austin and a J.D. from South Texas College of Law.

Mr. Ramsey was selected to serve on the Board in recognition of his vast knowledge of the energy space and valuable industry, operational and management experience.

W. Brett Smith has served on the Board since April 2021. Mr. Smith has also served as President and Managing Partner of Rubicon Oil & Gas, LLC since October 2000, President of Rubicon Oil & Gas II, LP since May 2005, President of Quienesa Royalty LP since February 2005, President of Acton Energy LP since October 2008 and President of Promontory Exploration, LP since 2017. Mr. Smith was President of Rubicon Oil & Gas, LP from October 2000 to May 2005. For more than 30 years Mr. Smith has been active in assembling exploration prospects in the Permian Basin, Oklahoma, New Mexico and the Rocky Mountain areas. Mr. Smith served on the board of directors of the general partner of ETO and on its audit committee from

February 2018 through April 2021. Mr. Smith also previously served on the board of directors of Sunoco LP and was a member of its audit and compensation committees.

Mr. Smith was selected to serve on the Board based on his experience as an executive in the oil and gas industry, as well as his recent experience on the board of another publicly traded limited partnership.

William S. Waldheim has served on the Board since April 2018. Mr. Waldheim has also served on the board of directors of Southcross Energy Partners GP, LLC since February 2020. Mr. Waldheim served as a director and a member of the Audit, Finance & Risk Committee of Enbridge Energy Company, Inc. and Enbridge Energy Management, L.L.C. from February 2016 through December 2018. He previously served as President of DCP Midstream LP where he had overall responsibility for DCP Midstream's affairs including commercial, trading and business development until his retirement in 2015. Prior to this, Mr. Waldheim was President of Midstream Marketing and Logistics for DCP Midstream and managed natural gas, crude oil and natural gas liquids marketing and logistics. From 2005 to 2008, he was Group Vice President of Commercial for DCP Midstream, managing its upstream and downstream commercial business. Mr. Waldheim started his professional career in 1978 with Champlin Petroleum as an auditor and financial analyst and served in roles involving NGL and crude oil distribution and marketing. He served as Vice President of NGL and Crude Oil Marketing for Union Pacific Fuels from 1987 until 1998 at which time it was acquired by DCP Midstream.

Mr. Waldheim was selected to serve on the Board because of his broad and extensive experience in senior leadership roles in the energy industry and his financial and accounting expertise.

Bradford D. Whitehurst has served on the Board since April 2019. Mr. Whitehurst currently serves as the Chief Financial Officer of the general partner of Energy Transfer LP, a position he has held since January 2021. Prior to that, Mr. Whitehurst served as their Executive Vice President – Head of Tax since August 2014. Mr. Whitehurst also served as the Chief Financial Officer of the general partner of ETO from January 2021 until its merger into Energy Transfer LP in April 2021, and prior to that was their Executive Vice President—Head of Tax since August 2014. Prior to joining Energy Transfer LP, Mr. Whitehurst was a partner in the Washington, DC office of Bingham McCutchen LLP and an attorney in the Washington, DC offices of both McKee Nelson LLP and Hogan & Hartson. Mr. Whitehurst has specialized in partnership taxation and has advised Energy Transfer LP in his role as outside counsel since 2006.

Mr. Whitehurst was selected to serve on the Board because of his strong background in the energy sector and specialized knowledge of the taxation structure and issues unique to partnerships.

Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires that the members of the Board, our executive officers and persons who own more than 10 percent of a registered class of our equity securities file initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of our common units and other equity securities with the SEC and any exchange or other system on which such securities are traded or quoted. To our knowledge and based solely on a review of Section 16(a) forms filed electronically with the SEC, we believe that all reporting obligations of the members of the Board, our executive officers and greater than 10 percent unitholders under Section 16(a) were satisfied during the year ended December 31, 2021.

Common Unit Ownership by Directors and Executive Officers

We encourage our directors and executive officers to invest in and retain ownership of our common units, but we do not require such individuals to establish and maintain a particular level of ownership.

Reimbursement of Expenses of the General Partner

The General Partner does not receive any management fee or other compensation for its management of us, but we reimburse the General Partner and its affiliates for all expenses incurred on our behalf, including the compensation of employees of the General Partner or its affiliates that perform services on our behalf. These expenses include all expenditures necessary or appropriate to the conduct of our business and that are allocable to us. The Partnership Agreement provides that the General Partner will determine in good faith the expenses that are allocable to us. There is no cap on the amount that may be paid or reimbursed to the General Partner or its affiliates for compensation or expenses incurred on our behalf.

ITEM 11. Executive Compensation

As is commonly the case with publicly traded limited partnerships, we have no officers, directors or employees. Under the terms of the Partnership Agreement, we are ultimately managed by the General Partner, which is controlled by Energy Transfer. All of our employees, including our executive officers, are employees of USA Compression Management Services, LLC

(“USAC Management”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the General Partner. References to “our officers” and “our directors” refer to the officers and directors of the General Partner.

Compensation Discussion & Analysis

Named Executive Officers

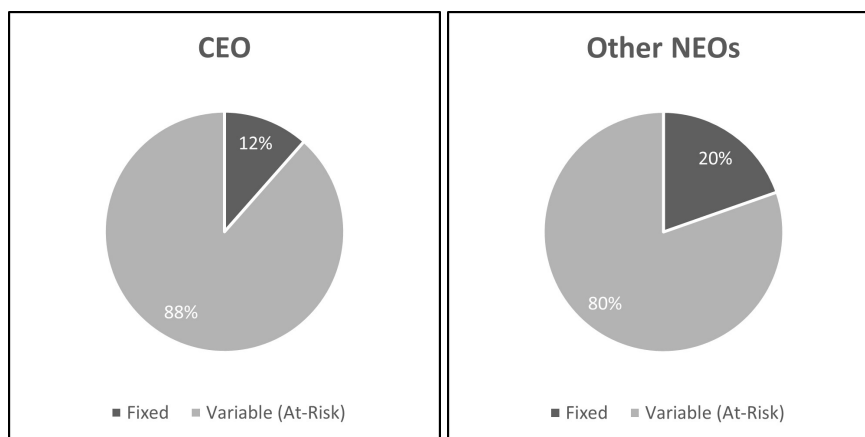
The following disclosure describes the executive compensation program for the named executive officers identified below (the “NEOs”). For the year ended December 31, 2021, the NEOs were:

- Eric D. Long, President and CEO;
- Matthew C. Liuzzi, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer;
- Eric A. Scheller, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer;
- Christopher W. Porter, Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary; and
- Sean T. Kimble, Vice President, Human Resources.

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

Since our initial public offering in 2013, we have consistently based our compensation philosophy and objectives on the premise that a significant portion of each NEO’s total compensation should be incentive-based or “at-risk” compensation. We share Energy Transfer’s philosophy that the NEOs’ total compensation levels should be competitive in the marketplace for executive talent and abilities. The Compensation Committee generally targets a competitive range at or near the 50th percentile of the market for aggregate compensation consisting of the three main components of our compensation program: base salary, annual discretionary cash bonus and long-term equity incentive awards. The Compensation Committee believes that a desirable balance of incentive-based compensation is achieved by: (i) the payment of annual discretionary cash bonuses that consider (a) the achievement of the financial and operational performance objectives for a fiscal year set at the beginning of such fiscal year and (b) the individual contributions of each NEO to our level of success in achieving the annual financial and operational performance objectives, and (ii) the annual grant of time-based restricted phantom unit awards under the LTIP, which awards are intended to incentivize and retain our key employees for the long-term and motivate them to focus their efforts on increasing the market price of our common units and the level of cash distributions we pay to our common unitholders.

The following charts illustrate the level of at-risk incentive compensation we awarded in 2021 to our CEO and, on an averaged basis, the other NEOs. “Variable/at-risk” compensation is comprised of long-term equity incentive awards and annual discretionary cash bonuses, and “fixed” compensation is comprised of base salary.



Our compensation program is structured to achieve the following:

- compensate executive officers with an industry-competitive total compensation package of competitive base salaries and significant incentive opportunities yielding a total compensation package in a competitive range at or near the 50th percentile of the market;
- attract, retain and reward talented executive officers and key members of management by providing a total compensation package competitive with those of their counterparts at similarly situated companies;

- motivate executive officers and key employees to achieve strong financial and operational performance;
- ensure that a significant portion of each executive officer’s compensation is performance-based or “at risk” compensation; and
- reward individual performance.

Methodology to Setting Compensation Packages

Our executive compensation program is administered by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee considers market trends in compensation, including the practices of identified competitors, and the alignment of the compensation program with the Partnership’s compensation philosophy described above. Specifically, for the NEOs, the Compensation Committee:

- establishes and approves target compensation levels for each NEO;
- approves Partnership performance measures and goals;
- determines the mix between cash and equity compensation, short-term and long-term incentives and benefits;
- verifies the achievement of previously established performance goals; and
- approves the resulting cash or equity awards to the NEOs.

The Compensation Committee also considers other factors such as the role, contribution, skills, experience and performance of an individual relative to his or her peers at the Partnership. The Compensation Committee does not assign a specific weight to these factors, but rather makes a subjective judgment taking all of these factors into account.

The Compensation Committee reviews and approves all compensation for the NEOs. In determining the compensation for the NEOs, the Compensation Committee takes into account input from the CEO, for the compensation of the other NEOs. The CEO considers comparative compensation data and evaluates the individual performance of each NEO and their respective contributions to the Partnership. The recommendations are then reviewed by the Compensation Committee, which may accept the recommendations or make adjustments to the recommended compensation based on the Compensation Committee’s assessment of the individual’s performance and contributions to the Partnership. The CEO’s compensation is reviewed and approved by the Compensation Committee based on comparative compensation data and the Compensation Committee’s independent evaluation of the CEO’s contributions to the Partnership’s performance.

The Compensation Committee regularly compares results for the annual base salary, annual short-term cash bonus and long-term equity incentive awards of the NEOs against data for compensation levels for specific executive positions reported in published executive compensation surveys within each of the (i) energy industry and (ii) overall market. The Compensation Committee also reviews publicly filed peer group executive compensation disclosures pertaining to certain executive roles, but because of limited sample size due to the relatively small number of publicly traded natural gas compression companies, the Compensation Committee uses this data as a reference point rather than a primary data source.

Periodically, we engage a third-party consultant to provide the Compensation Committee with market information about compensation levels at peer companies to assist in evaluating compensation levels for our executives, including the NEOs. In 2019, Longnecker & Associates (“Longnecker”), who was also the independent compensation advisor to Energy Transfer in 2019, was engaged to provide an updated targeted market review and benchmarking for certain members of our senior leadership team (the “2019 Longnecker Report”). In 2020, the Compensation Committee determined that the 2019 Longnecker Report was completed recently enough to be utilized as a data source in reviewing and setting 2021 NEO compensation levels. As a result, the Compensation Committee relied on the results of the 2019 Longnecker Report for information on base salary, bonus and general compensation items for 2021 for the NEOs (as discussed below, our Compensation Committee utilized another report in determining the number of equity awards that should be granted to our NEOs in December 2021).

For purposes of the 2019 Longnecker Report, our peer group, as selected by the Compensation Committee in consultation with Longnecker, included the following companies:

Company	Ticker
1. Antero Midstream Corporation	AM
2. Archrock, Inc.	AROC
3. Crestwood Equity Partners LP	CEQP
4. Genesis Energy, L.P.	GEL
5. Holly Energy Partners, L.P.	HEP
6. Martin Midstream Partners L.P.	MMLP
7. NuStar Energy, L.P.	NS
8. SemGroup Corporation	SEMG
9. Summit Midstream Partners, LP	SMLP
10. Tallgrass Energy, LP	TGE

During 2021, Meridian Compensation Partners, LLC (“Meridian”), the independent compensation advisor to Energy Transfer, was engaged to conduct a new report on market information and compensation levels of our peer companies that provided the Compensation Committee with assistance in setting NEO compensation for the 2022 year (the “2021 Meridian Report”). The Compensation Committee also utilized the 2021 Meridian Report when determining the number of equity awards that should be granted to our NEOs in December 2021, which were based on the then-determined 2022 base salaries of the NEOs. In connection with the engagement of Meridian, based on the information presented to it, the Compensation Committee assessed the independence of Meridian under applicable SEC and NYSE rules and concluded that Meridian’s work for the Compensation Committee did not raise any conflicts of interest.

For purposes of the 2021 Meridian Report, our peer group included the following companies:

Company	Ticker
1. Antero Midstream Corporation	AM
2. Archrock, Inc.	AROC
3. Crestwood Equity Partners LP	CEQP
4. DCP Midstream, LP	DCP
5. Enerflex Ltd.	ENRFF
6. Enlink Midstream, LLC	ENLC
7. Equitrans Midstream Corporation	ETRN
8. Exterran Corporation	EXTN
9. Genesis Energy, L.P.	GEL
10. Holly Energy Partners, L.P.	HEP
11. Martin Midstream Partners L.P.	MMLP
12. NuStar Energy, L.P.	NS
13. Summit Midstream Partners, LP	SMLP
14. TETRA Technologies, Inc.	TTI
15. Western Midstream Partners, LP	WES

Elements of the Compensation Program

Compensation for the NEOs consists primarily of the following elements and corresponding objectives:

Compensation Element	Primary Objective
Base salary	To recognize performance of job responsibilities and to attract and retain individuals with superior talent.
Annual incentive compensation	To promote near-term performance objectives and reward individual contributions to the achievement of those objectives.
Long-term equity incentive awards	To emphasize long-term performance objectives, encourage the maximization of unitholder value and retain key executives by providing an opportunity to participate in the ownership of the Partnership.
Retirement savings (401(k)) plan	To provide an opportunity for tax-efficient savings.
Other elements of compensation and perquisites	To attract and retain talented executives in a cost-efficient manner by providing benefits comparable to those offered by similarly situated companies.

Base Salary for 2021

Base salaries for the NEOs have generally been set at a level deemed appropriate by the Compensation Committee to attract and retain individuals with superior talent. Base salary increases are determined based upon the job responsibilities, demonstrated proficiency and performance of the NEO and market conditions. In connection with determining base salaries for each of the NEOs for 2021, the Compensation Committee and CEO utilized the 2019 Longnecker Report to determine comparable salaries for such executive roles within our peer group, and determined that the NEOs' base salaries were generally in line with the market, and provided a merit increase for certain NEOs for the 2021 year.

The 2021 base salaries and 2020 base salaries for the NEOs, including our CEO, are set forth in the following table:

Name and Principal Position	2021 Base Salary (\$)	2020 Base Salary (\$)
Eric D. Long, President and Chief Executive Officer	664,050	664,050
Matthew C. Liuzzi, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	412,000	412,000
Eric A. Scheller, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	350,000	331,500 (1)
Christopher W. Porter, Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	330,000	315,000
Sean T. Kimble, Vice President, Human Resources	325,000	316,900

(1) The amount above reflects the base salary effective upon Mr. Scheller's appointment as Vice President and Chief Operating Officer on June 2, 2020. Mr. Scheller's base salary for 2020 in his prior position was \$265,225. See "– Summary Compensation Table" below for the salary received by Mr. Scheller in 2020.

Annual Cash Incentive Compensation for 2021

Each of the NEOs is entitled to participate in the USA Compression Partners, LP Amended and Restated Annual Cash Incentive Plan (the "Bonus Plan") and their potential bonus is governed by the Bonus Plan and, for Messrs. Porter and Kimble, also governed by their respective employment agreements. The Compensation Committee acts as the administrator of the Bonus Plan under the supervision of the full Board, and has the discretion to amend, modify or terminate the Bonus Plan at any time.

In February 2022, the Compensation Committee made the determination to pay annual cash bonus awards to executives, including the NEOs, under the Bonus Plan attributable to the year ended December 31, 2021. Although the Bonus Plan is generally based upon our satisfaction of certain performance measures that were previously established for the 2021 year, the Compensation Committee retains the authority to use its business judgement to make decisions or adjustments to the Bonus Plan's funding pool or the individual bonus awards resulting from the guidelines set forth below. The Bonus Plan contains four

payout factors and corresponding percentages that comprise the total annual target bonus for all eligible employees, including the NEOs (the “Annual Target Bonus Pool”), as shown in the following chart.

Bonus Plan Payout Factors	
Payout Factor	% of Total Annual Target Bonus
Adjusted EBITDA Budget Target Factor	30%
Distributable Cash Flow Budget Target Payout Factor	30%
Leverage Ratio Budget Target Factor	30%
Safety Budget Target Payout Factor	10%

Each of the Adjusted EBITDA Budget Target Factor (the “Adjusted EBITDA Factor”) and the Distributable Cash Flow Budget Target Payout Factor (the “DCF Factor”) assign payout factors from 0% to 120% based on the percentage of the Partnership’s budgeted Adjusted EBITDA and DCF, respectively, achieved for the year, as shown in the following chart.

Adjusted EBITDA and DCF Factors	
% of Budget Target	Bonus Pool Payout Factor
Greater than or equal to 110%	1.20x
109.9% – 105.0%	1.10x
104.9% – 95.0%	1.00x
94.9% – 90.0%	0.90x
89.9% – 80.0%	0.75x
Less than 80.0%	0.00x

For the 2021 year, the Compensation Committee set the Adjusted EBITDA Budget Target at \$396.0 million and the DCF Budget Target at \$203.0 million.

The Leverage Ratio Budget Target Factor (the “Leverage Ratio Factor”) assigns payout factors based on the Partnership’s achievement of its budgeted Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Partnership’s Credit Agreement, provided that, for purposes of calculating the Leverage Ratio for the Bonus Plan, EBITDA attributable to the full plan year is used in lieu of any other time period) for the year, as shown in the following chart.

Leverage Ratio Factor	
Range within Budget Target	Bonus Pool Payout Factor
More than 0.250 below budget target	1.20x
0.250 – 0.125 below	1.10x
0.124 below – 0.125 above	1.00x
0.126 – 0.375 above	0.70x
0.376 – 0.500 above	0.50x
Greater than 0.500 above	0.00x

For the 2021 year, the Compensation Committee set the Leverage Ratio Budget Target at 5.21x.

The Safety Budget Target Payout Factor (the “Safety Factor”) assigns payout factors based on the Partnership’s Total Recordable Incident Rate, or TRIR (as calculated by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration) against the Partnership’s TRIR target, as shown in the following chart.

Safety Factor	
% of Target	Bonus Pool Payout Factor
Less than 100%	1.00x
100% – 105%	0.90x
105.1% – 110%	0.80x
110.1% – 115%	0.70x
115.1% – 125%	0.60x
Greater than 125%	0.00x

For the 2021 year, the Compensation Committee set the Safety Target at 0.80.

The establishment and amount of the bonus pool is 100% discretionary and subject to approval and/or adjustment by the Compensation Committee. In determining bonuses for the NEOs, the Compensation Committee takes into account whether the Partnership achieved or exceeded its targeted performance objectives. In the case of the NEOs, their bonus pool targets for the 2021 year range from 90% to 125% of their respective annual base earnings (which amount reflects the actual base salary earned during the calendar year to reflect periods before and after any base salary adjustment).

For the 2021 year, the Compensation Committee set a target bonus amount (the “Target Bonus”) for each NEO prior to the first quarter of the 2021 year, which was set as a percentage of the NEO’s base salary. For the bonus applicable to the 2021 year, the Target Bonus, as a percentage of base salary and as a dollar amount, is reflected in the table below.

Name	Percentage of Base Salary	Amount (\$)
Eric D. Long, President and Chief Executive Officer	125 %	830,063
Matthew C. Liuzzi, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	105 %	432,600
Eric A. Scheller, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	90 %	315,000
Christopher W. Porter, Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	90 %	297,000
Sean T. Kimble, Vice President, Human Resources	90 %	292,500

The annual cash bonus pool targets for 2021 were based on the determination of the Compensation Committee in consultation with Longnecker, and in consideration of the available compensation data and the role, contribution, skills, experience and performance of an individual relative to his or her peers at the Partnership.

Target Bonuses, if any, are paid within one week following delivery by our independent auditor of the audit of our financial statements for the year to which the Target Bonus relates, but in any case no later than March 15 of the year following the year to which the Target Bonus relates. For the year ended December 31, 2021, we achieved (i) Adjusted EBITDA of \$398,379,812, resulting in an Adjusted EBITDA Bonus Pool Payout Factor of 1.00; (ii) DCF of \$209,128,262, resulting in a DCF Bonus Pool Payout Factor of 1.00; (iii) Leverage Ratio, as calculated for the purposes of the Bonus Plan, of 5.07, resulting in a Leverage Ratio Bonus Pool Payout Factor of 1.10; and (iv) a TRIR of 0.75 resulting in a Safety Bonus Pool Payout Factor of 1.0. Based on these payout factors, the awards made pursuant to the Bonus Plan with respect to the year ended December 31, 2021 equal 103% of each NEOs Target Bonus and were as follows:

Name	Bonus (\$)
Eric D. Long, President and Chief Executive Officer	854,965
Matthew C. Liuzzi, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	445,578
Eric A. Scheller, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	324,450
Christopher W. Porter, Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	305,910
Sean T. Kimble, Vice President, Human Resources	301,275

Long-Term Equity Incentive Awards

The LTIP, which has been in effect since 2013, is designed to promote our interests, as well as the interests of our unitholders, by rewarding our officers, directors and certain of our employees for delivering desired performance results, as

well as by strengthening our ability to attract, retain and motivate qualified individuals to serve as officers, directors and employees. The LTIP provides for the grant, from time to time at the discretion of the Compensation Committee, of unit awards, restricted units, phantom units, unit options, unit appreciation rights, DERs and other common unit-based awards, although since our initial public offering in 2013 the Board has only granted awards of phantom units with DERs under the LTIP. The Compensation Committee acts as the administrator of the LTIP. Each phantom unit (“Phantom Unit”) relates to one of our common units, and represents the right to receive (as applicable) a common unit or an amount of cash equal to the fair market value of a common unit (or a combination thereof) upon the vesting of such Phantom Unit pursuant to the LTIP, the applicable award agreement thereunder (“Phantom Unit Agreement”) and as determined by the Compensation Committee in its discretion. The outstanding, unvested Phantom Units granted under the LTIP and held by the NEOs are reflected below in “– Outstanding Equity Awards as of December 31, 2021.”

Our current Phantom Unit Agreement (i) provides for incremental vesting over five years in two tranches ((a) 60% on the third December 5 following the grant and (b) 40% on the fifth December 5 following the grant), (ii) provides for vesting of 100% of the outstanding, unvested Phantom Units in the event of (a) a Change in Control (as defined under the LTIP and set forth below under “Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control”) or (b) the death or Disability (as defined under the LTIP and set forth below under “Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control”) of the NEO, (iii) provides for vesting of 40% of the outstanding, unvested Phantom Units if the NEO voluntarily retires between the ages of 65-68 and has been employed by us, our General Partner, or our or its affiliates for at least 10 years (with the remaining 60% being forfeited), and (iv) provides for vesting of 50% of the outstanding, unvested Phantom Units if the NEO voluntarily retires over the age 68 and has been employed by us, our General Partner, or our or its affiliates for at least 10 years (with the remaining 50% being forfeited). The vesting of the Phantom Units are subject, in each case, to the NEO’s continued employment with us until the relevant vesting date.

The target level of annual long-term incentive awards for each of the NEOs is expressed as a percentage of the NEO’s base salary. In determining the level of the December 2021 grants of Phantom Units to the NEOs, the Compensation Committee, taking into account market data contained in the 2021 Meridian Report and the role, contribution, skills, experience and performance of an NEO relative to his or her peers at the Partnership, determined each of the NEOs’ long-term incentive targets. Due to the fact that determinations were made in late 2021, the base salaries used for these calculations were the then-determined base salaries set for the 2022 calendar year. Each NEO’s grant value is shown in the following table:

Long-Term Incentive Target Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Name	Percentage of Base Salary	Grant Date Amount (\$)
Eric D. Long, President and Chief Executive Officer	400 %	2,735,886
Matthew C. Liuzzi, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	250 %	1,060,900
Eric A. Scheller, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	200 %	721,000
Christopher W. Porter, Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	200 %	720,000
Sean T. Kimble, Vice President, Human Resources	175 %	568,750

Under the LTIP, the Compensation Committee has the discretion to determine whether any portion of Phantom Units should be settled in cash upon vesting. On October 28, 2020, the Compensation Committee approved the default settlement method for Phantom Units of 50% in cash (valued based on the closing price on the NYSE of the Partnership’s common units on the date of vesting) and 50% in common units for all vesting of Phantom Units occurring during 2021. However, the Compensation Committee also specified that if an employee affirmatively requests in writing that the percentage of cash settlement be set at a specific amount that is less than 50% (and such employee agrees to pay out of his or her own funds the amount of any required federal withholding to the extent that the cash portion is insufficient for the Partnership to withhold and pay such amounts on the employee’s behalf), the Board approves in advance such lesser cash settlement percentage.

Each Phantom Unit granted to an employee, including the NEOs, is granted in tandem with a corresponding DER, which entitles the recipient to receive an amount in cash on a quarterly basis equal to the product of (a) the number of Phantom Units granted to the grantee that remain outstanding and unvested as of the record date for the distribution on the Partnership’s common units for such quarter and (b) the quarterly distribution with respect to the Partnership’s common units.

Awards granted pursuant to the LTIP are subject to certain clawback features, and the award may not vest or settle if we determine that the recipient committed certain acts of misconduct, as more particularly described in the LTIP.

Retention Phantom Unit Awards

In each of 2018 and 2019 the Compensation Committee approved an additional grant of Phantom Units to each of Messrs. Long and Liuzzi, in each case in recognition of the importance of such NEO to the Partnership's long term success and to encourage their retention by providing additional time-based compensation. These Phantom Units are referred to as "Retention Units" and were issued pursuant to Retention Phantom Unit Agreements entered into between our General Partner and the applicable NEO on the grant date of the award (the "Retention Agreements"). The Compensation Committee did not award any Retention Units to our NEOs in 2020 or 2021. The Retention Units will vest incrementally, with 60% of the Retention Units vesting on the third December 5 following the grant and 40% on the fifth December 5 following the grant. The Retention Agreements also provide for the vesting of 100% of the then-unvested Retention Units upon (i) the NEO's termination of employment without Cause or for Good Reason (each as defined in the Retention Agreement and set forth below under "Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control"), (ii) a Change in Control (as defined under the LTIP and set forth below under "Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control") or (iii) the death or Disability (as defined under the LTIP and set forth below under "Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control") of the NEO. In addition, Mr. Long's Retention Agreement provides for vesting of 40% of the outstanding, unvested Phantom Units if Mr. Long voluntarily retires at age 65 or older and has been employed by us, our General Partner, or our or its affiliates for at least 10 years (with the remaining 60% being forfeited). The vesting of the Retention Units are subject, in each case, to the NEO's continued employment with us until the relevant vesting date.

For additional information regarding the Retention Agreements, please see "– Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control-Retention Phantom Unit Agreements" below.

Benefit Plans and Perquisites

We provide the NEOs with certain other benefits and perquisites, which we do not consider to be a significant component of our overall executive compensation program, but which we recognize as an important factor in attracting and retaining talented executives. The NEOs are eligible under the same plans as all other employees with respect to our (i) medical, dental, vision, disability and life insurance benefits and (ii) a defined contribution plan that is tax-qualified under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "401(k) Plan"). In addition, we currently provide one or more NEOs with an annual automobile allowance and club memberships. The Compensation Committee has determined it is appropriate to offer these perquisites in order to provide compensation opportunities competitive with those offered by similarly situated public companies. In determining the compensation payable to the NEOs, the Compensation Committee considers perquisites in the context of the total compensation the NEOs are eligible to receive. However, given the fact that perquisites represent a relatively small portion of the NEOs' total compensation, the availability of these perquisites does not materially influence the Compensation Committee's decision making with respect to other elements of the NEOs' total compensation. The value of personal benefits and perquisites we provided to each of the NEOs in 2021 is set forth below in "– Summary Compensation Table."

Employment Agreements

Each of Messrs. Porter and Kimble is party to an employment agreement with us (together, the "Employment Agreements"), each of which has been extended on a year-to-year basis and will be automatically extended for successive twelve month periods unless either party delivers written notice to the other at least 90 days prior to the end of the current employment term. Please see the description of the Employment Agreements under "Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control" for further details on the terms of the Employment Agreements.

Risk Assessment Related to Our Compensation Structure

We believe our compensation program for all of our employees, including the NEOs, is appropriately structured and not reasonably likely to result in material risk to us because it is structured in a manner that does not promote excessive risk-taking that could damage our reputation, negatively impact our financial results or reward poor judgment. We have also allocated our compensation among base salary and short and long-term compensation in such a way as to not encourage excessive risk-taking. Furthermore, all business groups and employees receive the similar compensation components of base pay and short-term incentives. We typically offer long-term equity incentives to employees at the director level or above, and we use Phantom Units rather than unit options for these equity awards because Phantom Units retain value even in a depressed market, so employees are less likely to take unreasonable risks to get or keep options "in-the-money." Finally, the time-based vesting over three to five years for our currently outstanding long-term incentive awards ensures that our employees' interests align with those of our unitholders with respect to our long-term performance.

Accounting and Tax Considerations

We account for the equity compensation expense for equity awards granted under our LTIP in accordance with GAAP, which requires us to estimate and record an expense for each equity award over the vesting period of the award. For employees, Phantom Units are accounted for as a liability and are re-measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period using the market price of the Partnership's common units. Phantom Units granted to independent directors do not have a cash settlement option; therefore we account for these awards as equity. During the requisite service period, compensation cost is recognized using the proportionate amount of the award's fair value that has been earned through service to date.

Because we are a partnership and the General Partner is a limited liability company, section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"), which generally precludes public corporations from taking a tax deduction for individual compensation to certain of its executive officers in excess of \$1 million, does not apply to the compensation paid to the NEOs and, accordingly, the Compensation Committee did not consider its impact in making the compensation recommendations discussed above.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

We do not have any Compensation Committee interlocks. Messrs. Joyce, Smith and Waldheim are the only members of the Compensation Committee, and during 2021 neither Mr. Joyce nor Mr. Smith nor Mr. Waldheim was an officer or employee of Energy Transfer or any of its affiliates, or served as an officer of any company with respect to which any of our executive officers served on such company's board of directors. In addition, neither Mr. Joyce nor Mr. Smith nor Mr. Waldheim is a former employee of Energy Transfer or any of its affiliates.

Compensation Committee Report

The Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed the section of this report entitled "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" with management of the Partnership and approved its inclusion in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Compensation Committee

Glenn E. Joyce (Chairman)

William S. Waldheim

W. Brett Smith

The foregoing report shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference by any general statement or reference to this Annual Report on Form 10-K into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act, as amended, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate this information by reference, and shall not otherwise be deemed filed under those Acts.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table provides information concerning compensation of our NEOs for the fiscal years presented below, as applicable.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Unit Awards (\$ (1))	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) (2)	All Other Compensation (\$) (3)	Total (\$)
Eric D. Long	2021	664,050	2,735,885	854,965	1,504,151	5,759,051
President and Chief Executive Officer	2020	688,846	2,656,189	755,357	1,053,015	5,153,407
	2019	644,709	3,320,238	878,416	616,583	5,459,946
Matthew C. Liuzzi	2021	412,000	1,060,888	445,578	603,377	2,521,843
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	2020	427,385	1,029,995	393,666	459,159	2,310,205
	2019	399,509	1,441,971	457,800	330,446	2,629,726
Eric A. Scheller	2021	350,000	720,997	324,450	214,883	1,610,330
Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	2020	314,384	612,496	209,914	114,911	1,251,705
Christopher W. Porter	2021	330,000	719,995	305,910	241,983	1,597,888
Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	2020	326,154	577,490	229,320	150,872	1,283,836
Sean T. Kimble	2021	325,000	568,749	301,275	268,950	1,463,974
Vice President, Human Resources	2020	328,733	568,744	230,703	193,124	1,321,304
	2019	307,670	554,560	268,288	163,538	1,294,056

(1) The Phantom Unit values reflect the grant date fair value of the awards calculated in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") Topic 718, disregarding the estimated likelihood of forfeitures. For a discussion of the assumptions utilized in determining the fair value of these awards, please see Note 14 in Part II, Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data".

(2) Represents the awards earned under the Bonus Plan for each of the NEOs. Amounts earned for the 2021 year will be paid after the Partnership's audited financials are finalized.

(3) See the chart below for a detailed breakdown of amounts reported in this column for 2021:

Name	DERs	Automobile Allowance	Employer 401(k) Contributions	Club Membership Dues	Parking
Mr. Long	\$ 1,447,349	\$ 18,000	\$ 14,500	\$ 15,895	\$ 8,407
Mr. Liuzzi	\$ 587,902	—	\$ 14,500	—	\$ 974
Mr. Scheller	\$ 199,409	—	\$ 14,500	—	\$ 974
Mr. Porter	\$ 224,036	—	\$ 14,500	—	\$ 3,446
Mr. Kimble	\$ 251,004	—	\$ 14,500	—	\$ 3,446

Grants of Plan-Based Awards during the Year Ended December 31, 2021

The below reflects awards granted to our NEOs under the LTIP and our Bonus Plan during 2021.

Name	Grant Date	Approval Date of Equity-Based Awards	Estimated Possible Payouts Under Non-equity Incentive Plan Awards (1)		All Other Unit Awards: Number of Units (#) (2) (3)	Grant Date Fair Value of Unit Awards (\$) (4)
			Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)		
Eric D. Long	2/10/2021		830,063	979,474		
President and Chief Executive Officer	12/5/2021	10/28/2021			182,880	2,735,885
Matthew C. Liuzzi	2/10/2021		432,600	510,468		
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	12/5/2021	10/28/2021			70,915	1,060,888
Eric A. Scheller	2/10/2021		315,000	371,700		
Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	12/5/2021	10/28/2021			48,195	720,997
Christopher W. Porter	2/10/2021		297,000	350,460		
Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	12/5/2021	10/28/2021			48,128	719,995
Sean T. Kimble	2/10/2021		292,500	345,150		
Vice President, Human Resources	12/5/2021	10/28/2021			38,018	568,749

- (1) These awards were granted in 2021 pursuant to our Bonus Plan. The potential payout pursuant to these awards could be zero, thus we have not reflected a threshold amount in the table above. Actual amounts earned for the 2021 year have been reflected within the Summary Compensation Table above.
- (2) The Phantom Units granted on December 5, 2021 to our NEOs were granted pursuant to our LTIP and will vest incrementally, with 60% of the Phantom Units vesting on December 5, 2024 and the remaining 40% of the Phantom Units vesting on December 5, 2026. These Phantom Units will also vest in full upon a Change in Control (as defined in the LTIP) or the death or Disability (as defined in the LTIP) of the NEO. If the NEO retires after attaining the age of 65, 60% of his then-unvested Phantom Units granted on December 5, 2021 will be forfeited, and the remainder will vest, at the time of retirement. If the NEO is over age 68 at the time of retirement, 50% of his then-unvested Phantom Units granted December 5, 2021 will be forfeited, and the remainder will vest, at the time of retirement.
- (3) The Phantom Units granted on December 5, 2021 were granted in tandem with a corresponding DER.
- (4) The reported grant date fair value of unit awards was calculated by multiplying \$14.96, the closing price of the Partnership's common units on December 3, 2021, the last business day prior to the date of grant (December 5, 2021), due to the grant date falling on a Sunday, by the number of units granted, as required by FASB ASC Topic 718.

Outstanding Equity Awards as of December 31, 2021

The following table provides information regarding Phantom Units granted to the NEOs pursuant to the LTIP in each of the years ended December 31, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 that were outstanding as of December 31, 2021, as well as the scheduled vesting schedule for each outstanding award. Potential acceleration events or change in control treatment for the Phantom Units are described below in the section titled “Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control.” None of the NEOs held any outstanding option awards as of December 31, 2021.

Name	Number of Outstanding Phantom Units (#)	Market Value of Outstanding Phantom Units (\$) (7)
Eric D. Long, President and Chief Executive Officer		
2018 Grants	106,749 (1)(2)	1,862,770
2019 Grants	208,820 (3)(4)	3,643,909
2020 Grant	213,520 (5)	3,725,924
2021 Grant	182,880 (6)	3,191,256
Matthew C. Liuzzi, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer		
2018 Grants	41,434 (1)(2)	723,023
2019 Grants	90,690 (3)(4)	1,582,541
2020 Grant	82,797 (5)	1,444,808
2021 Grant	70,915 (6)	1,237,467
Eric A. Scheller, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer		
2018 Grant	5,486 (2)	95,731
2019 Grant	31,446 (3)	548,733
2020 Grant	49,236 (5)	859,168
2021 Grant	48,195 (6)	841,003
Christopher W. Porter, Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary		
2018 Grant	11,138 (2)	194,358
2019 Grant	31,698 (3)	553,130
2020 Grant	46,422 (5)	810,064
2021 Grant	48,128 (6)	839,834
Sean T. Kimble, Vice President, Human Resources		
2018 Grant	14,770 (2)	257,737
2019 Grant	34,878 (3)	608,621
2020 Grant	45,719 (5)	797,797
2021 Grant	38,018 (6)	663,414

- (1) On November 1, 2018, Mr. Long and Mr. Liuzzi received a grant of 90,000 Retention Units and 35,000 Retention Units, respectively, pursuant to the LTIP and applicable Retention Agreement, of which 36,000 and 14,000 remain unvested as of December 31, 2021, respectively. These remaining unvested Retention Units will vest on December 5, 2023.
- (2) Includes Phantom Units granted pursuant to the LTIP on December 5, 2018 to each of the NEOs, of which the following remain unvested as of December 31, 2021: Mr. Long - 70,749; Mr. Liuzzi - 27,434; Mr. Scheller - 5,486; Mr. Porter - 11,138; and Mr. Kimble - 14,770. These remaining unvested Retention Units will vest on December 5, 2023.
- (3) Includes Phantom Units granted pursuant to the LTIP on December 5, 2019 to each of the NEOs: 167,056 to Mr. Long; 64,779 to Mr. Liuzzi; 31,446 to Mr. Scheller; 31,698 to Mr. Porter; and 34,878 to Mr. Kimble. The Phantom Units granted on December 5, 2019 vest incrementally, with 60% of the Phantom Units vesting on December 5, 2022 and the remaining 40% of the Phantom Units vesting on December 5, 2024.
- (4) On December 5, 2019, Mr. Long and Mr. Liuzzi received a grant of 41,764 and 25,911 Retention Units, respectively, pursuant to the LTIP and applicable Retention Agreement. The Retention Units vest incrementally, with 60% of the Retention Units vesting on December 5, 2022 and 40% of the Retention Units vesting on December 5, 2024.

- (5) Includes Phantom Units granted pursuant to the LTIP on December 5, 2020 to each of the NEOs: 213,520 to Mr. Long; 82,797 to Mr. Liuzzi; 49,236 to Mr. Scheller; 46,422 to Mr. Porter; and 45,719 to Mr. Kimble. The Phantom Units granted on December 5, 2020 vest incrementally, with 60% of the Phantom Units vesting on December 5, 2023 and the remaining 40% of the Phantom Units vesting on December 5, 2025.
- (6) Includes Phantom Units granted pursuant to the LTIP on December 5, 2021 to each of the NEOs: 182,880 to Mr. Long; 70,915 to Mr. Liuzzi; 48,195 to Mr. Scheller; 48,128 to Mr. Porter; and 38,018 to Mr. Kimble. The Phantom Units granted on December 5, 2021 vest incrementally, with 60% of the Phantom Units vesting on December 5, 2024 and the remaining 40% of the Phantom Units vesting on December 5, 2026.
- (7) The market value of Phantom Units is calculated by multiplying \$17.45, the closing price of the Partnership's common units on December 31, 2021, by the number of Phantom Units outstanding.

Units Vested During the Year Ended December 31, 2021

The following table provides information regarding the vesting of Phantom Units held by the NEOs during 2021. There are no options outstanding on the Partnership's common units.

Name	Number of Phantom Units Vested (#)	Value Realized on Vesting (\$) ⁽⁵⁾
Eric D. Long, President and Chief Executive Officer	160,125 (1)	2,395,470
Matthew C. Liuzzi, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	73,671 (2)	1,103,385
Eric A. Scheller, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	10,461	156,742
Christopher W. Porter, Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	19,580 (3)	293,233
Sean T. Kimble, Vice President, Human Resources	30,164 (4)	452,134

- (1) Mr. Long settled approximately 50% of his newly vested Phantom Units in cash in the amount of \$1,197,742 (before taxes), which cash settlement was reported as a disposition of those Phantom Units. The remaining 80,062 Phantom Units vested following such cash settlement.
- (2) Mr. Liuzzi settled approximately 50% of his newly vested Phantom Units in cash in the amount of \$551,700 (before taxes), which cash settlement was reported as a disposition of those Phantom Units. The remaining 36,835 Phantom Units vested following such cash settlement.
- (3) Mr. Porter settled approximately 50% of his newly vested Phantom Units in cash in the amount of \$146,616 (before taxes), which cash settlement was reported as a disposition of those Phantom Units. The remaining 9,790 Phantom Units vested following such cash settlement.
- (4) Mr. Kimble settled approximately 50% of his newly vested Phantom Units in cash in the amount of \$226,082 (before taxes), which cash settlement was reported as a disposition of those Phantom Units. The remaining 15,081 Phantom Units vested following such cash settlement.
- (5) The value realized on vesting of 11,518, 2,230, 2,872 and 8,007 Phantom Units for Messrs. Liuzzi, Scheller, Porter and Kimble was calculated by multiplying \$15.07, the closing price of the Partnership's common units on February 12, 2021, the last business day prior to the date of vesting (February 15, 2021), which vesting date fell on a federal holiday, by the number of Phantom Units vesting on such date. The value realized on vesting of 160,125, 62,153, 8,231, 16,708 and 22,157 Phantom Units for Messrs. Long, Liuzzi, Scheller, Porter and Kimble was calculated by multiplying \$14.96, the closing price of the Partnership's common units on December 4, 2021, the last business day prior to the date of vesting (December 5, 2021), which vesting date fell on a Saturday, by the number of Phantom Units vesting on such date.

Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control

The NEOs are entitled to severance payments and/or other benefits upon certain terminations of employment and, in certain cases, in connection with a Change in Control (as defined in the LTIP and as described below) of the General Partner. All capitalized terms used in the following description but not defined therein will have the definitions set forth in the referenced document.

Retention Phantom Unit Agreements

On November 1, 2018, each of Messrs. Long and Liuzzi entered into a Retention Agreement providing for a grant of Retention Units that will vest incrementally, with 60% of the Retention Units vesting on December 5, 2021 and the remaining 40% of the Retention Units vesting on December 5, 2023. On December 5, 2019, each of Messrs. Long and Liuzzi entered into another Retention Agreement providing for a grant of Retention Units that will vest incrementally, with 60% of the Retention

Units vesting on December 5, 2022 and 40% of the Retention Units vesting on December 5, 2024. For the purposes of the following description, the “Company” means USA Compression GP, LLC. The Retention Agreements provide for the vesting of 100% of the then-unvested Retention Units upon (i) the NEO’s termination of employment by the Company without Cause or for separation by the NEO for Good Reason (each as defined in the Retention Agreement and described below), (ii) a Change in Control (as defined under the LTIP and as described below) or (iii) the death or Disability (as defined under the LTIP and as described below) of the NEO. In the event of the NEO’s termination of employment by the Company without Cause or separation by the NEO for Good Reason, provided that the NEO executes and does not revoke a general release and waiver of claims, the NEO will also be entitled to a severance payment intended to capture the value of future distributions associated with Retention Units forfeited for tax withholding purposes upon vesting. Pursuant to the terms of Mr. Long’s Retention Agreements, upon Mr. Long’s termination of employment due to voluntary retirement, provided that Mr. Long is at least 65 years of age at the time of such retirement and has been employed by the Company, the Partnership or their Affiliates for at least 10 years, 40% of his then-outstanding, unvested Retention Units will receive accelerated vesting and the remaining 60% will automatically be forfeited at the time of his retirement pursuant to the terms of Mr. Long’s Retention Agreement.

As used in the Retention Agreements, “Cause” means (1) the commission by the NEO of a criminal or other act that involves dishonesty, misrepresentation or moral turpitude; (2) engagement by the NEO in any willful or deliberate misconduct which causes or is reasonably likely to cause economic damage to the Company, the Partnership or any of its and their subsidiaries or injury to the business reputation of the Company, the Partnership or its or their subsidiaries; (3) engagement in any dishonest or fraudulent conduct by the NEO in the performance of the NEO’s duties on behalf of the Company, the Partnership or its or their subsidiaries, including, without limitation, the theft or misappropriation of funds or the disclosure of confidential or proprietary information; (4) a knowing breach by the NEO of any fiduciary duty applicable to the NEO in performance of the NEO’s duties as contained in the organizational documents of the Company, the Partnership or any of its or their subsidiaries; (5) the continuing failure or refusal of the NEO to satisfactorily perform the essential duties of the NEO for the Company; (6) improper conduct materially prejudicial to the business of the Company, the Partnership or any of its or their subsidiaries; (7) the material disregard or violation by the NEO of any policy or procedure of the Company; or (8) any other conduct materially detrimental (as determined in the sole reasonable judgment of the Company) to the Company’s, the Partnership’s or its or their subsidiaries’ business. With respect to a termination for Cause pursuant to clauses (5), (6), (7) and (8) above, such termination will not be considered for Cause unless the NEO has been given written notice specifying in detail the conduct that allegedly constitutes grounds to terminate for Cause and an opportunity for 30 days after receipt of such notice to cure such grounds, if curable. Termination for Cause under clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) above cannot be cured by the individual and no such notice to cure will be delivered.

“Good Reason” is defined under the Retention Agreements as the occurrence, during the Restricted Period (as defined in the Retention Agreement) and without the NEO’s prior written consent, of any one or more of the following: (1) a material reduction in the NEO’s current title; (2) a more than 10% reduction by the Company in the NEO’s rate of annual base salary, annual bonus target or annual long-term incentive target, each determined as of the grant date; (3) a material diminution in the NEO’s authority, duties, reporting relationship or responsibilities that is inconsistent in a material and adverse respect with the NEO’s authority, duties, reporting relationship or responsibilities with the Partnership on the grant date, provided that such material diminution is also accompanied with any associated reduction in the NEO’s annual base salary, annual bonus target or annual long-term incentive target, determined based on the NEO’s highest annual base salary, annual bonus target or annual long-term incentive target during the most recent 365-day period prior to the date the change described in this clause (3) occurs; or (4) a change of 50 miles or more in the geographic location of the NEO’s principal place of employment as of the grant date. For any resignation to be treated as based on “Good Reason” under the Retention Agreement, the following must occur: (x) the NEO must provide written notice to the Company of the existence of the Good Reason condition within a period not to exceed 30 days of the initial existence of the condition; (y) the Company shall have not less than 30 days following its receipt of such during which it may remedy the condition; and (z) the NEO’s termination of employment must occur within the 90 day period after the initial existence of the condition specified in such notice. Further, no act or omission shall be “Good Reason” if the NEO has consented in writing to such act or omission.

Employment Agreements

As previously noted, each of Messrs. Porter and Kimble is party to an Employment Agreement providing for certain payments and benefits upon certain terminations of employment. For the purposes of the following description, the “Company” means USAC Management with respect to Messrs. Porter and Kimble. All capitalized terms used in the following description but not defined therein will have the definitions set forth in the referenced document.

The Employment Agreements provide for the following in the event of a termination of the NEO without Cause or by the NEO with Good Reason (each as defined in the Employment Agreements and set forth below): (i) semi-monthly severance payments for the one year period following the NEO’s Separation from Service (the “Severance Period”) in an amount totaling the higher of the NEO’s Base Salary for (a) the current year and (b) any previous year during the term of the Employment

Agreement (the “Severance Payment”); (ii) the entire amount of any earned Annual Bonus for the year preceding the year in which the NEO is terminated by the Company for “convenience” (as defined in the Employment Agreements and set forth below) or resigns for Good Reason; (iii) a pro rata portion (based on the number of days the NEO was employed during the year) of any earned Annual Bonus for the year in which the NEO is terminated without Cause or resigns for Good Reason; (iv) continued health insurance benefits for the NEO and his eligible dependents for a period of 24 months following his Separation from Service (the “Coverage Period”), as follows: (a) for the first 12 months of the Coverage Period, the Company will provide such health insurance coverage at its own expense (other than the NEO’s monthly cost-sharing contribution under the Company’s group health plan, as in effect at the time of the NEO’s Separation from Service); (b) for the following six months of the Coverage Period, such health insurance coverage will be at the NEO’s sole expense; and (c) for the final six months of the Coverage Period, the Company will be responsible for the proportion of the cost of such health insurance coverage that the NEO covered in the first 12 months of the Coverage Period; and the NEO will be responsible for the proportion that the Company covered during the first 12 months of the Coverage Period; and (v) within 30 days of the NEO’s Separation from Service, all earned but unpaid base salary and paid time off. The NEO’s right to the Severance Payment and continued health insurance benefits described in (i) and (iv) of the preceding sentence are subject to (1) the NEO’s execution of a release of claims against the Company within 45 days of such NEO’s Separation from Service and (2) the NEO’s compliance with the continuing obligations under his Employment Agreement, including confidentiality, non-compete and non-solicit obligations.

In the event of the termination of Mr. Porter’s or Mr. Kimble’s employment by the Company without Cause or by the NEO with Good Reason within two years of a “change in control event” within the meaning of Treasury Regulation 1.409A-3(i)(5), the Severance Payment will be paid in a lump sum on the Company’s first regular payroll date that occurs on or after 30 days after the date of the NEO’s Separation from Service.

In the event of a termination of Mr. Porter’s or Mr. Kimble’s employment due to death or Disability (as defined in the Employment Agreements), the Company shall pay the following to the NEO or the NEO’s estate: (i) the entire amount of any earned Annual Bonus for the year preceding the year in which the NEO dies or becomes Disabled; (ii) a pro rata portion (based on the number of days employed during the year) of any earned Annual Bonus for the year in which the NEO dies or becomes Disabled; and (iii) all earned but unpaid base salary and paid time off. In the event of the NEO’s death during the Severance Period, the Severance Payment will be paid in a lump sum within 30 days of his death.

As used in the Employment Agreements, a termination for “convenience” generally means an involuntary termination for any reason, including, under certain circumstances, a failure to renew the employment agreement at the end of an initial term or any renewal term, other than a termination for “Cause.” “Cause” is defined in the Employment Agreements to mean (i) any material breach of the Employment Agreement, including the material breach of any representation, warranty or covenant made under the Employment Agreement by the NEO, (ii) the NEO’s breach of any applicable duties of loyalty to the Company or any of its affiliates, gross negligence or material misconduct, or a significant act or acts of personal dishonesty or deceit, taken by the NEO, in the performance of the duties and services required of the NEO that is demonstrably and significantly injurious to the Company or any of its affiliates, (iii) conviction of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude, (iv) the NEO’s willful and continued failure or refusal to perform substantially the NEO’s material obligations pursuant to the Employment Agreement or follow any lawful and reasonable directive from the CEO or the Board, as applicable, other than as a result of the NEO’s incapacity, or (v) a violation of federal, state or local law or regulation applicable to the business of the Company that is demonstrably and significantly injurious to the Company.

“Good Reason” is defined in Employment Agreements to mean (i) a material breach by the Company of the Employment Agreement or any other material agreement with the NEO, (ii) a material reduction in the NEO’s base salary, other than a reduction that is generally applicable to all similarly situated employees of the Company, (iii) a material reduction in the NEO’s duties, authority, responsibilities, job title or reporting relationships, (iv) a material reduction by the Company in the facilities or perquisites available to the NEO, other than a reduction that is generally applicable to all similarly situated employees, or (v) the relocation of the geographic location of the NEO’s current principal place of employment by more than 50 miles from the location of the NEO’s principal place of employment as of the effective date of the Employment Agreement.

“Disability” is defined in the Employment Agreements as the NEO being unable to perform essential functions of his position, with reasonable accommodation, due to an illness or physical or mental impairment or other incapacity which continues for a period in excess of 20 consecutive weeks. The determination of Disability will be made by a physician selected by the NEO and acceptable to the Company or its insurers.

Change in Control Benefits – LTIP

On November 1, 2018, the Compensation Committee adopted the Phantom Unit Agreement, which (i) provides for incremental vesting of Phantom Units over five years (60% on the third December 5 following the grant and 40% on the fifth December 5 following the grant) and (ii) provides for vesting of 100% of the outstanding, unvested Phantom Units in the event

of (a) a Change in Control (as defined under the LTIP and set forth below) or (b) the death or Disability of the NEO. Also, under the Phantom Unit Agreement, if the NEO has been employed by the Company, the Partnership or their Affiliates for at least 10 years and is at least 65 at the time of his voluntary retirement, 60% of his then-unvested Phantom Units will be forfeited, and the remainder will vest, at the time of retirement. If the NEO has been employed by the Company, the Partnership or their Affiliates for at least 10 years and is over age 68 at the time of his voluntary retirement, 50% of his then-unvested Phantom Units will be forfeited, and the remainder will vest, at the time of retirement. For purposes of this description, the “Company” means USA Compression GP, LLC.

A “Change in Control” as defined under the LTIP means, with respect to Awards granted on or after April 3, 2018, the occurrence of any of the following events: (i) any “person” or “group” within the meaning of Sections 13(d) and 14(d)(2) of the Exchange Act, other than the Company, Energy Transfer, an Affiliate of the Company (as determined immediately prior to such event), or an Affiliate of, or successor to, Energy Transfer, shall become the beneficial owner, by way of merger, consolidation, recapitalization, reorganization or otherwise, of 50% or more of the combined voting power of the equity interests in the Company or the Partnership; (ii) the limited partners of the Partnership approve, in one or a series of transactions, a plan of complete liquidation of the Partnership; (iii) the sale or other disposition by either the Company or the Partnership of all or substantially all of its assets in one or more transactions to any Person other than the Company, the Partnership, Energy Transfer, an Affiliate of the Company (as determined immediately prior to such event), the Partnership, or an Affiliate of, or successor to, Energy Transfer; or (iv) a transaction resulting in a Person other than the Company, Energy Transfer, an Affiliate of the Company (as determined immediately prior to such event), or an Affiliate of, or successor to, Energy Transfer being the sole general partner of the Partnership.

However, if an LTIP award is subject to section 409A of the Code, a “Change in Control” will be defined in accordance with section 409A of the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

“Disability” as defined under the LTIP means, as determined by the Compensation Committee in its discretion exercised in good faith, a physical or mental condition of the NEO that would entitle him or her to payment of disability income payments under the Company’s or the Partnership’s or one of its subsidiaries’ long-term disability insurance policy or plan for employees as then in effect; or in the event that an NEO is not covered, for whatever reason, under the Company’s or the Partnership’s or one of its subsidiaries’ long-term disability insurance policy or plan for employees or the Company’s or the Partnership’s or one of its subsidiaries’ does not maintain such a long-term disability insurance policy, “Disability” means a total and permanent disability within the meaning of Section 22(e)(3) of the Code; provided, however, that if a Disability constitutes a payment event with respect to any Award which provides for the deferral of compensation and is subject to section 409A of the Code, then, to the extent required to comply with section 409A of the Code, the NEO must also be considered “disabled” within the meaning of section 409A(a)(2)(C) of the Code. A determination of Disability may be made by a physician selected or approved by the Compensation Committee and, in this respect, NEOs shall submit to an examination by such physician upon request by the Compensation Committee.

Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control

Except as otherwise noted, the values in the table below assume that a Change in Control occurred on December 31, 2021 and/or that the NEO’s employment terminated on that date, as applicable. The amounts actually payable to any NEO can only be calculated with certainty upon actual termination or a Change in Control. Except as otherwise noted, the value of the acceleration of the LTIP awards was calculated using the value of \$17.45, which was the closing price of the Partnership’s common units on December 31, 2021.

Executive Benefits and Payments	Change in Control followed by termination without "Cause" or for "Good Reason" (\$ (3))	Termination of Employment without "Cause" or for "Good Reason" (\$ (3))	Termination of Employment because of Death or Disability (\$ (4))	Termination by the Executive Other Than for "Good Reason" (\$ (5))	Continued Employment Following Change of Control (\$ (6))
Eric D. Long					
President and Chief Executive Officer					
Salary	—	—	—	—	—
Bonus	—	—	—	—	—
Accelerated Vesting of Phantom Units (8)	11,066,877	—	11,066,877	—	11,066,877
Accelerated Vesting of Retention Units (9)	1,356,982	1,356,982	1,356,982	—	1,356,982
Severance Payment under Retention Agreements (10)	276,438	276,438	—	—	—
Totals	12,700,297	1,633,420	12,423,859	—	12,423,859
Matthew C. Liuzzi					
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer					
Salary	—	—	—	—	—
Bonus	—	—	—	—	—
Accelerated Vesting of Phantom Units (8)	4,291,391	—	4,291,391	—	4,291,391
Accelerated Vesting of Retention Units (9)	696,447	696,447	696,447	—	696,447
Severance Payment under Retention Agreements (10)	131,473	131,473	—	—	—
Totals	5,119,311	827,920	4,987,838	—	4,987,838
Eric A. Scheller					
Vice President and Chief Operating Officer					
Salary	—	—	—	—	—
Bonus	—	—	—	—	—
Accelerated Vesting of Phantom Units (8)	2,344,634	—	2,344,634	—	2,344,634
Totals	2,344,634	—	2,344,634	—	2,344,634
Christopher W. Porter					
Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary					
Salary (1)	353,341	353,341	23,341	23,341	—
Bonus (2)	535,230	535,230	535,230	—	—
Accelerated Vesting of Phantom Units (8)	2,397,386	—	2,397,386	—	2,397,386
Health and Welfare Plan Benefits (7)	21,279	21,279	—	—	—
Totals	3,307,236	909,850	2,955,957	23,341	2,397,386
Sean T. Kimble					
Vice President, Human Resources					
Salary (1)	340,038	340,038	15,038	15,038	—
Bonus (2)	531,978	531,978	531,978	—	—
Accelerated Vesting of Phantom Units (8)	2,327,568	—	2,327,568	—	2,327,568
Health and Welfare Plan Benefits (7)	21,279	21,279	—	—	—
Totals	3,220,863	893,295	2,874,584	15,038	2,327,568

(1) The listed salary for each of Messrs. Porter and Kimble represents his accrued but unused paid time off as of December 31, 2021 plus, with respect to the first two columns, his base salary as of December 31, 2021. Any accrued but unused paid time off owed to Mr. Porter or Mr. Kimble would be paid within 30 days of the date of his termination of employment, and the base salary would be paid out as set forth in footnote (3).

- (2) The listed bonus amount for each of Messrs. Kimble and Porter is his pro rata bonus awarded with respect to the year ended December 31, 2021 and his bonus awarded with respect to the year ended December 31, 2020.
- (3) The Employment Agreements for each of Messrs. Porter and Kimble provide that upon termination by the Company without Cause or by the NEO for Good Reason, the NEO is entitled to receive one times his base salary, payable in equal semi-monthly installments over the course of one year. Upon the death of Mr. Porter or Mr. Kimble during this one year period, his salary payment will be accelerated and all remaining Severance Payments (as defined in the Employment Agreements) would be paid in a lump sum within 30 days of his death. If such termination occurs within two years after a “change in control event” within the meaning of Treasury Regulation 1.409A-3(i)(5), the Severance Payment will be made in a lump sum on the first regular payroll date that occurs on or after 30 days of the NEO’s termination date.
- (4) Upon the death or Disability (as defined in the Employment Agreements) of Mr. Porter or Mr. Kimble, he (or his estate) will be entitled to the same bonus payment as if the death or Disability had not occurred.
- (5) In the event of the termination of employment by any of the NEOs without Good Reason, the NEO will be entitled to all earned but unpaid annual base salary. None of the NEOs had earned but unpaid annual base salary as of December 31, 2021.
- (6) The NEOs are not entitled to a certain level of compensation in the event of continued employment following a Change in Control, but for purposes of this table it is assumed that the NEO would continue to receive a level of base salary, bonus, benefits and other compensation in the event of continued employment following a Change in Control that is the same as, or similar to, the amounts shown in the Summary Compensation Table. Accordingly, no additional amounts are shown for salary, bonus or health and welfare plan benefits because those amounts would remain as in effect at the time of the Change in Control, and only the acceleration values of outstanding equity at the time of a Change of Control have been reflected.
- (7) In the event of Mr. Porter’s or Mr. Kimble’s termination by the Company without Cause or by the NEO with Good Reason, he and his eligible dependents will be entitled to continued health insurance benefits for the Coverage Period, as follows: (a) for the first 12 months of the Coverage Period, the Company will provide such health insurance coverage at its own expense (other than the NEO’s monthly cost-sharing contribution under the Company’s group health plan, as in effect at the time of the NEO’s Separation from Service); (b) for the following six months of the Coverage Period, such health insurance coverage will be at the NEO’s sole expense; and (c) for the final six months of the Coverage Period, the Company will be responsible for the proportion of the cost of such health insurance coverage that the NEO covered in the first 12 months of the Coverage Period; and the NEO will be responsible for the proportion that the Company covered during the first 12 months of the Coverage Period. Messrs. Long, Liuzzi and Scheller are not currently party to any contractual arrangements providing for continued health insurance coverage by the Company following a termination of employment.
- (8) In the event of the NEO’s cessation of service for any reason (other than death or Disability), 100% of the NEO’s Phantom Units that have not vested prior to or in connection with such cessation of service shall be automatically forfeited. Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to the Phantom Units granted on December 5, 2018, December 5, 2019, December 5, 2020 and December 5, 2021 (collectively, the “December LTIP Phantom Units”), if the NEO retires after attaining the age of 65, 60% of his then-unvested December LTIP Phantom Units will be forfeited, and the remainder will vest, at the time of retirement and, if the NEO is over age 68 at the time of retirement, 50% of his then-unvested December LTIP Phantom Units will be forfeited, and the remainder will vest, at the time of retirement. In the event of the death or Disability (as defined under the LTIP) of the NEO, 100% of the then-unvested December LTIP Phantom Units shall vest in full immediately prior to such NEO’s cessation of service due to death or Disability. In the event of a Change in Control (as defined under the LTIP), 100% of the NEO’s outstanding, unvested December LTIP Phantom Units would vest.
- (9) The Retention Agreements for Messrs. Long and Liuzzi provide that 100% of the outstanding, unvested Retention Units held by the applicable NEO will vest immediately prior to the NEO’s Separation from Service for the following reasons: (i) termination of the NEO by the Company without Cause or by the NEO with Good Reason, (ii) upon a Change in Control, and (iii) upon the death or Disability of the NEO. Also, if Mr. Long terminates his employment due to retirement and he is at the time of retirement 65 years of age or older, 40% of his then-unvested Retention Units will vest and the remaining 60% of his then-unvested Retention Units will be forfeited.
- (10) For Messrs. Long and Liuzzi, provided that the NEO executes and does not revoke a general release and waiver of claims, the NEO will be entitled to a severance payment intended to capture the value of future distributions associated with Retention Units forfeited for tax withholding purposes, which payment would be paid within 60 days of the NEO’s date of separation. The tax withholding rate as of December 31, 2021 for each of the NEOs applicable to the vesting of the Retention Units would have been 39.35%.

CEO Pay Ratio

Section 953(b) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, and Item 402(u) of Regulation S-K, require us to provide certain information about the relationship of the annual total compensation of our employees and the annual total compensation of our Chief Executive Officer, Eric Long (our “CEO”). The employees providing services to us are directly employed by USAC Management, therefore we do not have employees for purposes of the pay ratio rules. Rather than providing a pay ratio disclosure that contemplates no employees, we have determined that the disclosure that would be most aligned with the spirit of the pay ratio rules and that would provide our unitholders with more meaningful information would be to provide a ratio using the median employee from the USAC Management employee population. All references to “our” employees within this section shall refer to the applicable USAC Management employees. In accordance with Item 402(u), we are basing the following pay-ratio information on the same median employee that we selected in 2020. There has been no change in our employee population or employee compensation arrangements that we believe would result in a significant change to our pay ratio disclosure for 2021.

For 2021, our last completed fiscal year:

- The median of the annual total compensation of all employees (other than the CEO) was \$105,042.
- The annual total compensation of our CEO, as reported in the Summary Compensation Table included elsewhere within this Form 10-K, was \$5,759,051.
- Based on this information, for 2021 the ratio of the annual total compensation of Mr. Long to the median of the annual total compensation of all employees was reasonably estimated to be 54.8 to 1.

To identify the median of the annual total compensation of all our employees, as well as to determine the annual total compensation of our median employee and our CEO, we took the following steps:

- We determined that, as of December 31, 2020, our employee population consisted of approximately 742 individuals with all of these individuals located in the U.S. This population consisted of our full-time employees, as we do not have any part-time employees, temporary employees, or seasonal workers.
- We selected December 31, 2020 as our identification date for determining our median employee because it enabled us to make such identification in a reasonably efficient and economic manner.
- We used a consistently applied compensation measure to identify our median employee of comparing the amount of salary or wages, bonuses, compensation received from equity award vesting, and any other compensation items reported to the Internal Revenue Service on Form W-2 for 2020.
- We identified our median employee by consistently applying this compensation measure to all of our employees included in our analysis. Since all of our employees, including our CEO, are located in the U.S., we did not make any cost of living adjustments in identifying the median employee.
- After we identified our median employee, we combined all of the elements of such employee’s compensation for the 2021 year in accordance with the requirements of Item 402(c)(2)(x) of Regulation S-K, resulting in annual total compensation of \$105,042.
- With respect to the annual total compensation of our CEO, we used the amount reported in the “Total” column of our 2021 Summary Compensation Table included in this Form 10-K.

Director Compensation

For the year ended December 31, 2021, our CEO was the only NEO who also served as a director, and he did not receive additional compensation for his service on the Board. Mr. Long’s compensation as an NEO is reflected in the Summary Compensation Table above. Officers, employees or paid consultants or advisors of us or the General Partner or its affiliates who also serve as directors do not receive additional compensation for their service as directors. Other than Mr. Hartman, our directors who are not officers, employees or paid consultants or advisors of us or the General Partner or its affiliates receive cash and equity based compensation for their services as directors. Our director compensation program is subject to revision by the Board from time to time.

The following table shows the total fees earned and other compensation paid in cash to each independent director during 2021.

Name	Fees Paid in Cash (\$)	Unit Awards (\$ (1))	All Other Compensation (\$ (2))	Total (\$)
Matthew S. Hartman (3)	—	—	—	—
Glenn E. Joyce	130,000	99,998	50,744	280,742
William S. Waldheim	132,500	99,998	50,744	283,242
W. Brett Smith (4)	91,875 (4)	36,625	3,938	132,438

(1) Represents the grant date fair value of our Phantom Units, calculated in accordance with ASC 718. For a detailed discussion of the assumptions utilized in coming to these values, please see Note 14 in Part II, Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data”. As of December 31, 2021, the independent members of the Board who receive equity awards held the following number of outstanding equity awards under the LTIP: Mr. Joyce: 19,619 Phantom Units; Mr. Smith: 2,500 Phantom Units and Mr. Waldheim: 19,619 Phantom Units. The Phantom Units granted in 2021 to Messrs. Joyce, Smith and Waldheim vest incrementally, with 60% of the Phantom Units vesting on December 5, 2023 and the remaining 40% of the Phantom Units vesting on December 5, 2025. In the event of the director’s cessation of service due to death, Disability or a Change in Control, 100% of his outstanding, unvested Phantom Units will vest immediately prior to such event.

- (2) Amounts in this column reflect the value of DERs, received by the directors with respect to their outstanding Phantom Unit awards. For Messrs. Joyce, Smith and Waldheim, the amount shown includes DERs paid with respect to the Partnership’s quarterly distribution on its common units with respect to each quarter in the 2021 year that such director held Phantom Units.
- (3) Mr. Hartman was appointed to the Board pursuant to that certain Board Representation Agreement entered to among us, the General Partner, Energy Transfer and EIG on the Transactions Date in connection with our private placement to EIG of Preferred Units and Warrants. Mr. Hartman does not receive compensation for his service on the Board.
- (4) Mr. Smith was appointed to the Board on April 30, 2021, therefore he received cash compensation related to his service for the second, third and fourth quarters of 2021.

On July 30, 2018 the Board adopted the Amended and Restated Outside Director Compensation Policy (the “Director Compensation Policy”), which provides for: (i) an annual cash retainer of \$100,000; (ii) an annual cash retainer for acting as the Chairman of the Audit Committee and for acting as Chairman of the Compensation Committee; (iii) an annual cash retainer for membership on the Audit Committee or Compensation Committee; (iv) an undetermined fixed sum for membership on a special or conflicts committee; (v) an annual equity grant with a value of \$100,000; and (vi) a one-time director onboarding equity award of 2,500 Phantom Units. The Phantom Units granted pursuant to the Director Compensation Policy vest incrementally over five years and all outstanding, unvested Phantom Units vest in full in the event of the director’s death, Disability or upon a Change in Control (each as defined in the LTIP). The Director Compensation Policy does not provide for per meeting attendance fees.

The following chart summarizes the Director Compensation Policy.

Compensation Element	Director Compensation Detail
Annual Cash Retainer	\$100,000
Committee Chair Cash Retainer	Audit Committee: \$25,000 Compensation Committee: \$15,000
Committee Membership Retainer (if not Committee Chair)	Audit Committee: \$15,000 Compensation Committee: \$7,500
Initial Phantom Unit Award	2,500 Phantom Units
Annual Phantom Unit Award	\$100,000 value
DERs on Unvested Phantom Units	Yes (paid on a current basis)
Phantom Unit Vesting Schedule	60% vest on third December 5 following grant 40% vest on fifth December 5 following grant
Change-in-Control	Unvested Phantom Units vest in full
Cessation of Service due to Death or Disability	Unvested Phantom Units vest in full
Attendance Fee Per Meeting	None
Reimbursement of Out-of-Pocket Expenses	Yes
Indemnification	Yes, to fullest extent permitted under Delaware law

ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Unitholder Matters

Pursuant to the terms of the Equity Restructuring Agreement the Partnership entered into on January 15, 2018, at any time after the first anniversary of the Transactions Date, Energy Transfer has the right to contribute (or cause any of its subsidiaries to contribute) to the Partnership all of the outstanding equity interests in any of its subsidiaries that owns the General Partner Interest (as defined in the Equity Restructuring Agreement) in exchange for \$10,000,000 (the “GP Contribution”); provided that the GP Contribution will occur automatically if at any time following the Transactions Date (i) Energy Transfer or one of its affiliates owns, directly or indirectly, the General Partner Interest and (ii) Energy Transfer and its affiliates collectively own less than 12,500,000 of the Partnership’s common units.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following table sets forth the beneficial ownership of the Partnership’s common units and Preferred Units as of February 10, 2022 held by:

- each person who beneficially owns 5% or more of the Partnership’s outstanding common units;
- all of the directors of the General Partner;

- each NEO of the General Partner; and
- all directors and executive officers of the General Partner as a group.

As of February 10, 2022, there were 97,377,355 common units outstanding. Except as indicated by footnote, the persons named in the table below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all common units shown as beneficially owned by them and their address is 111 Congress Avenue, Suite 2400, Austin, Texas 78701. Any fractional common units are rounded down to the nearest whole number.

The table also presents information with respect to Energy Transfer’s common units beneficially owned as of February 10, 2022, by each current director and named executive officer of the General Partner and by all directors and executive officers of the General Partner as a group. As of February 10, 2022, Energy Transfer had 3,082,828,515 common units outstanding. Any fractional common units are rounded down to the nearest whole number.

Name of Beneficial Owner	USA Compression Partners, LP		Energy Transfer LP	
	Common Units Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Common Units	Common Units Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Common Units
Energy Transfer LP (1) (2)	46,056,228	47.30 %	—	*
Invesco Ltd. (3)	17,437,632	17.91 %	—	*
EIG Veteran Equity Aggregator, L.P. (4)	26,633,998	21.48 %	—	*
Eric D. Long (5)	609,389	*	10,144	*
Matthew C. Liuzzi	296,699	*	—	*
Eric A. Scheller	47,400	*	—	*
Christopher W. Porter	26,969	*	3,400	*
Sean T. Kimble	98,260	*	500	*
Christopher R. Curia	—	*	315,916	*
Matthew S. Hartman	—	*	—	*
Glenn E. Joyce	9,762	*	—	*
Thomas E. Long	—	*	666,018	*
Thomas P. Mason	—	*	633,068	*
Matthew S. Ramsey	—	*	568,077	*
W. Brett Smith	—	*	38,339	*
William S. Waldheim	9,762	*	—	*
Bradford D. Whitehurst (6)	3,500	*	436,512	*
All directors and officers as a group (14 persons)	1,101,741	1.13 %	2,671,974	*

* Less than 1%.

- (1) Energy Transfer LP has shared voting and dispositive power over 46,056,228 common units based on a Schedule 13D/A filed on August 5, 2019 with the SEC. The Schedule 13D/A was filed jointly by Energy Transfer LP, LE GP, LLC, Kelcy L. Warren, USA Compression GP, LLC, Energy Transfer Partners, L.L.C., Energy Transfer Partners GP, L.P. and Energy Transfer Operating, L.P. (collectively, the “Energy Transfer Reporting Companies”). The principal business address of each of the Energy Transfer Reporting Companies, other than USA Compression GP, LLC, is 8111 Westchester Drive, Suite 600, Dallas, Texas 75225. The principal business address of USA Compression GP, LLC is 111 Congress Avenue, Suite 2400, Austin, Texas 78701.
- (2) Includes 8,000,000 common units held by USA Compression GP, LLC.
- (3) Invesco Ltd. has the sole power to dispose or to direct the disposition of and sole power to vote or to direct the vote of 17,437,632 common units based on a Schedule 13G/A filed on February 11, 2022 with the SEC. Invesco Ltd., in its capacity as a parent holding company to its investment advisers, may be deemed to beneficially own these 17,437,632 common units which are held of record by clients of Invesco Ltd. The principal business address of Invesco Ltd. is 1555 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 1800, Atlanta GA 30309.
- (4) EIG Veteran Equity Aggregator, L.P. holds Warrants to acquire (i) 4,206,640 common units of the Partnership at an exercise price of \$17.03 per common unit and (ii) 8,413,281 common units of the Partnership at an exercise price of \$19.59 per common unit. The Warrants became exercisable on April 2, 2019 and will expire on April 2, 2028. EIG owns 420,664 Preferred Units, 280,442 of which are convertible or will be convertible within 60 days into 14,014,077 common units at the election of the holder. At the option of the holder of Preferred Units, (i) from and after April 2, 2021, 33 1/3% of the Preferred Units are convertible into common units, (ii) from and after April 2, 2022, 66 2/3% of the Preferred Units are convertible into common units and (iii) from and after April 2, 2023, all of the

Preferred Units are convertible into common units. Upon (1) exercise of the Warrants in full and assuming the Partnership does not elect to settle the Warrants in common units on a net basis, and (2) conversion of all 280,442 Preferred Units, EIG would have sole voting and dispositive power over 26,633,998 common units of the Partnership based on the Schedule 13D/A filed on February 1, 2022 with the SEC and our records. The principal business address of EIG Veteran Equity Aggregator, L.P. is 1700 Pennsylvania Ave NW, STE. 800, Washington, DC 20006.

- (5) Includes 535,433 of our common units held directly by Mr. Long, 17,592 of our common units held by Aladdin Partners, L.P., a limited partnership affiliated with Mr. Long and, 56,364 of our common units held by certain trusts of which Mr. Long is the trustee. The Energy Transfer LP common units reported as owned by Mr. Long include 4,000 common units held by Aladdin Partners, L.P., and 6,144 common units held by certain trusts of which Mr. Long is the trustee.
- (6) Mr. Whitehurst holds 235,130 of Energy Transfer LP’s common units and 3,500 of our common units in a margin account.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The Board adopted the LTIP in January 2013. On November 1, 2018, the Board approved and adopted the First Amendment to the LTIP (the “First Amendment”) with immediate effectiveness. The First Amendment (i) increased the number of common units available to be awarded under the LTIP by 8,590,000 common units (which brought the total number of common units available to be awarded under the LTIP to 10,000,000 common units); (ii) provided that common units withheld to satisfy the exercise price or tax withholding obligations with respect to an award will not be considered to be common units that have been delivered under the LTIP; (iii) for awards granted on or after April 3, 2018, modifies the definition of “Change in Control” under the LTIP to refer to Energy Transfer and its Affiliates (as defined under the LTIP) and successors; (iv) updated the tax withholding provision of the LTIP and (v) extended the term of the LTIP until November 1, 2028.

The following table provides certain information with respect to the LTIP as of December 31, 2021:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plan (excluding securities reflected in the first column)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	—	N/A	—
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	2,229,768	N/A	5,971,579 (1)

- (1) As of December 31, 2021, we had 8,201,347 common units available under the LTIP before giving effect to the outstanding awards of 2,229,768 Phantom Units. Pursuant to the terms of the LTIP, other than director Phantom Unit awards, awards of Phantom Units may be settled in cash or common units at the discretion of the Board or a committee thereof. Any Phantom Unit settled in cash will not result in the actual delivery of a common unit. Additionally, Phantom Units withheld to satisfy the exercise price or tax withholdings of an award and Phantom Units that are forfeited, cancelled, or otherwise terminate or expire without the actual delivery of common units will be available for delivery pursuant to other awards.

For more information about the LTIP, please see Note 14 in Part II, Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data”.

ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions, and Director Independence

Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions

Services Agreement

We and other parties have entered into the agreements described below. These agreements were not the result of arm’s length negotiations, and they, or any of the transactions that they provide for, may not be effected on terms as favorable to the parties to these agreements as could have been obtained from unaffiliated third parties.

We entered into that certain Services Agreement with USAC Management, a wholly owned subsidiary of the General Partner, effective on January 1, 2013 (the “Services Agreement”), pursuant to which USAC Management provides to us and the General Partner management, administrative and operating services and personnel to manage and operate our business. We or one of our subsidiaries pays USAC Management for the allocable expenses it incurs in its performance under the Services Agreement. These expenses include, among other things, salary, bonus, cash incentive compensation and other amounts paid to

persons who perform services for us or on our behalf and other expenses allocated by USAC Management to us. USAC Management has substantial discretion to determine in good faith which expenses to incur on our behalf and what portion to allocate to us.

On November 3, 2017, the Services Agreement was amended to extend its term to December 31, 2022. The Services Agreement may be terminated at any time by (i) the Board upon 120 days' written notice for any reason in its sole discretion or (ii) USAC Management upon 120 days' written notice if: (a) we or the General Partner experience a Change of Control (as defined in the Services Agreement); (b) we or the General Partner breach the terms of the Services Agreement in any material respect following 30 days' written notice detailing the breach (which breach remains uncured after such period); (c) a receiver is appointed for all or substantially all of our or the General Partner's property or an order is made to wind up our or the General Partner's business; (d) a final judgment, order or decree that materially and adversely affects the ability of us or the General Partner to perform under the Services Agreement is obtained or entered against us or the General Partner, and such judgment, order or decree is not vacated, discharged or stayed; or (e) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of us or the General Partner occur. USAC Management will not be liable to us for their performance of, or failure to perform, services under the Services Agreement unless its acts or omissions constitute gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Transactions with Energy Transfer

We provide compression services to entities affiliated with Energy Transfer, which became a related party of ours on the Transactions Date. As of December 31, 2021, Energy Transfer has ownership and control of the General Partner and ownership of approximately 47% of our limited partner interests (including the 8,000,000 common units owned by the General Partner). We recognized \$12.0 million in revenue from compression services from entities affiliated with Energy Transfer for the year ended December 31, 2021. We may provide compression services to entities affiliated with Energy Transfer in the future, and any significant transactions will be disclosed.

The following table summarizes payments, revenues and other receivables between us and Energy Transfer during 2021.

Transaction	Explanation	Amount/Value
2021 quarterly distributions on limited partner interests	Represents the aggregate amount of distributions made to Energy Transfer in respect of the Partnership's common units during 2021.	\$ 96.7 million
Revenue for compression services	Represents the aggregate amount of revenue recognized for providing compression services to entities affiliated with Energy Transfer for the full year 2021.	\$ 12.0 million
Sales Tax Contingency	Receivable from Energy Transfer as of December 31, 2021 related to indemnification for sales tax contingencies incurred.	\$ 44.9 million

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest exist and may arise in the future as a result of the relationships between the General Partner and its affiliates, including Energy Transfer, on the one hand, and the Partnership and its limited partners, on the other hand. The directors and officers of the General Partner have fiduciary duties to manage the General Partner in a manner beneficial to its owners. At the same time, the General Partner has a fiduciary duty to manage the Partnership in a manner beneficial to us and our unitholders.

Whenever a conflict arises between the General Partner or its affiliates, on the one hand, and the Partnership and its limited partners, on the other hand, the General Partner will resolve that conflict. The Partnership Agreement contains provisions that modify and limit the General Partner's fiduciary duties to the Partnership's unitholders. The Partnership Agreement also restricts the remedies available to the Partnership's unitholders for actions taken by the General Partner that, without those limitations, might constitute breaches of its fiduciary duty.

The Partnership Agreement provides that the General Partner will not be in breach of its obligations under the Partnership Agreement or its fiduciary duties to us or our unitholders if a transaction with an affiliate or the resolution of a conflict of interest is (a) approved by the conflicts committee of the Board, although the General Partner is not obligated to seek such approval; (b) approved by the vote of a majority of our outstanding common units, excluding any common units owned by the General Partner and its affiliates; (c) on terms no less favorable to us than those generally being provided to or available from unrelated third parties; or (d) fair and reasonable to us, taking into account the totality of the relationships among the parties involved, including other transactions that may be particularly favorable or advantageous to us.

The General Partner may, but is not required to, seek the approval of such resolution from the conflicts committee of the Board. In connection with a situation involving a conflict of interest, any determination by the General Partner must be made in good faith, provided that, if the General Partner does not seek approval from the conflicts committee and the Board determines that the resolution or course of action taken with respect to the conflict of interest satisfies either of the standards set forth in subclauses (c) or (d) above, then it will conclusively be deemed that, in making its decision, the Board acted in good faith. Unless the resolution of a conflict is specifically provided for in the Partnership Agreement, the General Partner or the conflicts committee may consider any factors that it determines in good faith to be appropriate when resolving a conflict. When the Partnership Agreement provides that someone act in good faith, it requires that person to reasonably believe he is acting in the best interests of the Partnership. Please read Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors – Risks Inherent in an Investment in Us”.

Procedures for Review, Approval and Ratification of Related Person Transactions

If a conflict or potential conflict of interest arises between the General Partner and its affiliates, including Energy Transfer, on the one hand and the Partnership and its limited partners, on the other hand, the resolution of any such conflict or potential conflict is addressed as described under “Conflicts of Interest.”

Pursuant to the Partnership’s Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Corporate Governance Guidelines, directors, officers and employees are required to disclose any situations that reasonably would be expected to give rise to a conflict of interest and report it to their supervisor, the Partnership’s general counsel or the Board, as appropriate.

Director Independence

Please see Part III, Item 10 “Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance – Board of Directors” for a discussion of director independence matters.

ITEM 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The following table sets forth fees paid for professional services rendered by Grant Thornton LLP (“Grant Thornton”) during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Audit fees (1)	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0
Audit-related fees	—	—
Tax fees	—	—
All other fees	—	—
Total	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0

(1) Expenditures classified as “Audit fees” above were billed to the Partnership and include the audits of our annual financial statements and internal control over financial reporting, reviews of our quarterly financial statements, and fees associated with comfort letters and consents related to securities offerings and registration statements.

The Audit Committee has adopted the Audit Committee Charter, which is available on our website and which requires the Audit Committee to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services to be provided by our independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee does not delegate its pre-approval responsibilities to management or to an individual member of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee approved 100% of the services described above.

PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Documents filed as a part of this report.

1. Financial Statements. See “Index to Consolidated Financial Statements” set forth on Page [F-1](#).
2. Financial Statement Schedule

All other schedules have been omitted because they are not required under the relevant instructions.

3. Exhibits

The following documents are filed as exhibits to this report:

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1	Contribution Agreement dated as of January 15, 2018, by and among USA Compression Partners, LP, Energy Transfer Partners, L.P., Energy Transfer Partners GP, L.P., ETC Compression, LLC and, solely for certain purposes therein, Energy Transfer Equity, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Partnership’s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35779) filed on January 16, 2018)
2.2	Equity Restructuring Agreement, dated as of January 15, 2018, by and among Energy Transfer Equity, L.P., USA Compression Partners, LP and USA Compression GP, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Partnership’s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35779) filed on January 16, 2018)
3.1	Certificate of Limited Partnership of USA Compression Partners, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 3 of the Partnership’s registration statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-174803) filed on December 21, 2011)
3.2	Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of USA Compression Partners, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Partnership’s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35779) filed on April 6, 2018)
4.1	Indenture, dated as of March 23, 2018 by and among USA Compression Partners, LP, USA Compression Finance Corp., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Partnership’s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35779) filed on March 26, 2018)
4.2	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 2, 2018, among USA Compression Partners, LP, USA Compression Finance Corp., the guarantors named on the signature pages thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Partnership’s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35779) filed on April 6, 2018)
4.3	Form of 6.875% Senior Note due 2026 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Partnership’s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35779) filed on March 26, 2018)
4.4	Indenture, dated as of March 7, 2019 by and among USA Compression Partners, LP, USA Compression Finance Corp., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Partnership’s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35779) filed on March 7, 2019)
4.5	Form of 6.875% Senior Note due 2027 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Partnership’s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35779) filed on March 7, 2019)
4.6	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of April 2, 2018, by and among USA Compression Partners, LP, Energy Transfer Equity, L.P., Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. and USA Compression Holdings, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Partnership’s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35779) filed on April 6, 2018)
4.7	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of April 2, 2018, by and between USA Compression Partners, LP and the Purchasers party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Partnership’s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35779) filed on April 6, 2018)

4.8	Board Representation Agreement, dated as of April 2, 2018, by and among USA Compression Partners, LP, USA Compression GP, LLC, Energy Transfer Equity, L.P. and the Purchasers party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Partnership's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35779) filed on April 6, 2018)
4.9	Description of the USA Compression Partners, LP Common Units (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (File No. 001-35779) filed on February 18, 2020)
10.1	Seventh Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of December 8, 2021, among USA Compression Partners, LP, as borrower, the guarantors party thereto from time to time, the lenders party thereto from time to time and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent and issuing bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Partnership's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35779) filed on December 8, 2021)
10.2†	Long-Term Incentive Plan of USA Compression Partners, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Partnership's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35779) filed on January 18, 2013)
10.3†	First Amendment to the USA Compression Partners, LP 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Partnership's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-35779) filed on November 6, 2018)
10.4†	Employment Agreement, dated July 1, 2016, between USA Compression Management Services, LLC and Sean T. Kimble (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 (File No. 001-35779) filed on February 19, 2019)
10.5†	Employment Agreement, dated December 14, 2016, between USA Compression Management Services, LLC and Christopher W. Porter (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 (File No. 001-35779) filed on February 16, 2021)
10.6	Services Agreement, dated effective January 1, 2013, by and among USA Compression Partners, LP, USA Compression GP, LLC and USA Compression Management Services, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Amendment No. 10 of the Partnership's registration statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-174803) filed on January 7, 2013)
10.7	Amendment No. 1 to Services Agreement, dated effective November 3, 2017, by and among USA Compression Partners, LP, USA Compression GP, LLC and USA Compression Management Services, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Partnership's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-35779) filed on November 7, 2017)
10.8†	USA Compression Partners, LP 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan—Form of Director Phantom Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 (File No. 001-35779) filed on March 28, 2013)
10.9†	USA Compression Partners, LP 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan—Form of Employee Phantom Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 (File No. 001-35779) filed on February 20, 2014)
10.10†	USA Compression Partners, LP 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan—Form of Director Phantom Unit Agreement (in lieu of Annual Cash Retainer) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 (File No. 001-35779) filed on March 28, 2013)
10.11†	USA Compression Partners, LP 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan—Form of Director Phantom Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Partnership's Quarterly Report on form 10-Q (File No. 001-35779) filed on November 6, 2018)
10.12†	USA Compression Partners, LP Amended and Restated Annual Cash Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (File No. 001-35779) filed on February 19, 2019)
10.13†	USA Compression Partners, LP 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan—Form of Employee Phantom Unit Agreement (with updated performance metrics) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Partnership's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 (File No. 001-35779) filed on February 11, 2016)

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10.14†	<u>USA Compression Partners, LP 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan – Form of Employee Phantom Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Partnership’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-35779) filed on November 6, 2018)</u>
10.15†	<u>USA Compression Partners, LP 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan – Form of Retention Phantom Unit Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Partnership’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-35779) filed on November 6, 2018)</u>
10.16	<u>Form of Termination Agreement and Mutual Release (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Partnership’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-35779) filed on November 6, 2018)</u>
10.17†	<u>USA Compression GP, LLC Amended and Restated Outside Director Compensation Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Partnership’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-35779) filed on November 6, 2018)</u>
10.18	<u>Series A Preferred Unit and Warrant Purchase Agreement, dated January 15, 2018, among USA Compression Partners, LP and the purchasers party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Partnership’s Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35779) filed on January 16, 2018)</u>
21.1*	<u>List of subsidiaries of USA Compression Partners, LP</u>
22.1*	<u>List of Subsidiary Guarantors and Co-Issuer</u>
23.1*	<u>Consent of Grant Thornton LLP</u>
31.1*	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934</u>
31.2*	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934</u>
32.1#	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
32.2#	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
101*	Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020; (ii) our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019; (iii) our Consolidated Statement of Partners’ Capital for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019; (iv) our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019; and (v) the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document)

* Filed Herewith.

Furnished herewith; not considered to be “filed” for the purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section.

† Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP

By: USA Compression GP, LLC,
its General Partner

Date: February 15, 2022

By: /s/ Eric D. Long
Eric D. Long
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on February 15, 2022.

Name	Title
<u>/s/ Eric D. Long</u> Eric D. Long	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
<u>/s/ Matthew C. Liuzzi</u> Matthew C. Liuzzi	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer)
<u>/s/ G. Tracy Owens</u> G. Tracy Owens	Vice President of Finance and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)
<u>/s/ Christopher R. Curia</u> Christopher R. Curia	Director
<u>/s/ Matthew S. Hartman</u> Matthew S. Hartman	Director
<u>/s/ Glenn E. Joyce</u> Glenn E. Joyce	Director
<u>/s/ Thomas E. Long</u> Thomas E. Long	Director
<u>/s/ Thomas P. Mason</u> Thomas P. Mason	Director
<u>/s/ Matthew S. Ramsey</u> Matthew S. Ramsey	Director
<u>/s/ W. Brett Smith</u> W. Brett Smith	Director
<u>/s/ William S. Waldheim</u> William S. Waldheim	Director
<u>/s/ Bradford D. Whitehurst</u> Bradford D. Whitehurst	Director

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors of USA Compression GP, LLC and
Unitholders of USA Compression Partners, LP

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of USA Compression Partners, LP (a Delaware limited partnership) and subsidiaries (the “Partnership”) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in partners’ capital, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Partnership as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2021, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the Partnership’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”), and our report dated February 15, 2022 expressed an unqualified opinion.

Basis for opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Partnership’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Partnership’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Partnership in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical audit matters

Critical audit matters are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. We determined that there are no critical audit matters.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

We have served as the Partnership’s auditor since 2017.

Houston, Texas
February 15, 2022

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands)

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 2
Accounts receivable:		
Trade, net of allowances for credit losses of \$2,057 and \$4,982, respectively	68,175	63,727
Other	39	3,707
Related party receivables	44,941	45,043
Inventories	85,816	84,632
Prepaid expenses and other assets	6,016	2,444
Total current assets	204,987	199,555
Property and equipment, net	2,222,336	2,380,633
Lease right-of-use assets	20,173	22,766
Identifiable intangible assets, net	304,411	333,791
Other assets	16,072	11,955
Total assets	\$ 2,767,979	\$ 2,948,700
Liabilities, Preferred Units and Partners' Capital		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 22,538	\$ 13,531
Accrued liabilities	113,891	109,539
Deferred revenue	51,216	47,202
Total current liabilities	187,645	170,272
Long-term debt, net	1,973,234	1,927,005
Operating lease liabilities	18,551	21,220
Other liabilities	10,132	15,239
Total liabilities	2,189,562	2,133,736
Commitments and contingencies		
Preferred Units	477,309	477,309
Partners' capital:		
Common units, 97,345 and 96,962 units issued and outstanding, respectively	87,129	323,676
Warrants	13,979	13,979
Total partners' capital	101,108	337,655
Total liabilities, Preferred Units and partners' capital	\$ 2,767,979	\$ 2,948,700

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(in thousands, except per unit amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Revenues:			
Contract operations	\$ 609,450	\$ 644,194	\$ 664,162
Parts and service	11,228	11,117	14,236
Related party	11,967	12,372	19,967
Total revenues	632,645	667,683	698,365
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of operations, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	194,389	205,939	227,303
Depreciation and amortization	238,769	238,968	231,447
Selling, general and administrative	56,082	59,981	64,397
Loss (gain) on disposition of assets	(2,588)	146	940
Impairment of compression equipment	5,121	8,090	5,894
Impairment of goodwill	—	619,411	—
Total costs and expenses	491,773	1,132,535	529,981
Operating income (loss)	140,872	(464,852)	168,384
Other income (expense):			
Interest expense, net	(129,826)	(128,633)	(127,146)
Other	107	86	80
Total other expense	(129,719)	(128,547)	(127,066)
Net income (loss) before income tax expense	11,153	(593,399)	41,318
Income tax expense	874	1,333	2,186
Net income (loss)	10,279	(594,732)	39,132
Less: distributions on Preferred Units	(48,750)	(48,750)	(48,750)
Net loss attributable to common and Class B unitholders' interests	\$ (38,471)	\$ (643,482)	\$ (9,618)
Net loss attributable to:			
Common units	\$ (38,471)	\$ (643,482)	\$ (1,774)
Class B Units	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (7,844)
Weighted average common units outstanding – basic and diluted	97,068	96,816	92,911
Weighted average Class B Units outstanding – basic and diluted	—	—	3,681
Basic and diluted net loss per common unit	\$ (0.40)	\$ (6.65)	\$ (0.02)
Basic and diluted net loss per Class B Unit	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (2.13)
Distributions declared per common unit	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.10

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Partners' Capital
(in thousands)

	Limited Partners		Warrants	Total
	Common Units	Class B Units		
Partners' capital ending balance, December 31, 2018	\$ 1,289,731	\$ 75,146	\$ 13,979	\$ 1,378,856
Vesting of phantom units	2,926	—	—	2,926
Distributions and DERs, \$2.10 per unit	(192,723)	—	—	(192,723)
Issuance of common units under the DRIP	997	—	—	997
Unit-based compensation for equity classified awards	160	—	—	160
Net loss attributable to common and Class B unitholders' interests	(1,774)	(7,844)	—	(9,618)
Conversion of Class B Units to common units	67,302	(67,302)	—	—
Partners' capital ending balance, December 31, 2019	1,166,619	—	13,979	1,180,598
Vesting of phantom units	1,748	—	—	1,748
Distributions and DERs, \$2.10 per unit	(203,325)	—	—	(203,325)
Issuance of common units under the DRIP	1,901	—	—	1,901
Unit-based compensation for equity classified awards	215	—	—	215
Net loss attributable to common unitholders' interests	(643,482)	—	—	(643,482)
Partners' capital ending balance, December 31, 2020	323,676	—	13,979	337,655
Vesting of phantom units	3,821	—	—	3,821
Distributions and DERs, \$2.10 per unit	(203,883)	—	—	(203,883)
Issuance of common units under the DRIP	1,775	—	—	1,775
Unit-based compensation for equity classified awards	211	—	—	211
Net loss attributable to common unitholders' interests	(38,471)	—	—	(38,471)
Partners' capital ending balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 87,129	\$ —	\$ 13,979	\$ 101,108

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,279	\$ (594,732)	\$ 39,132
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	238,769	238,968	231,447
Provision for expected credit losses	(2,700)	3,700	1,050
Amortization of debt issuance costs	9,765	8,402	7,607
Unit-based compensation expense	15,523	8,400	10,814
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(42)	530	1,376
Loss (gain) on disposition of assets	(2,588)	146	940
Impairment of compression equipment	5,121	8,090	5,894
Impairment of goodwill	—	619,411	—
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of business combination:			
Accounts receivable and related party receivables, net	145	23,542	(5,657)
Inventories	(12,592)	(11,682)	(25,137)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(3,572)	(248)	(604)
Other assets	3,489	3,167	2,589
Accounts payable	9,023	(3,745)	(5,764)
Accrued liabilities and deferred revenue	(5,195)	(10,744)	36,901
Other liabilities	—	(7)	(8)
Net cash provided by operating activities	265,425	293,198	300,580
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures, net	(45,213)	(109,070)	(171,149)
Proceeds from disposition of property and equipment	4,466	2,647	22,478
Proceeds from insurance recovery	1,559	1,324	4,181
Net cash used in investing activities	(39,188)	(105,099)	(144,490)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	697,679	777,472	852,265
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes	—	—	750,000
Payments on revolving credit facility	(655,147)	(706,384)	(1,499,090)
Cash paid related to net settlement of unit-based awards	(3,174)	(1,125)	(1,714)
Cash distributions on common units	(206,329)	(204,673)	(194,176)
Cash distributions on Preferred Units	(48,750)	(48,750)	(48,750)
Deferred financing costs	(9,960)	(3,875)	(13,679)
Other	(558)	(772)	(1,035)
Net cash used in financing activities	(226,239)	(188,107)	(156,179)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2)	(8)	(89)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	2	10	99
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 10
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized amounts	\$ 120,564	\$ 120,729	\$ 105,356
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 819	\$ 633	\$ 493
Supplemental non-cash transactions:			
Non-cash distributions to certain common unitholders (DRIP)	\$ 1,775	\$ 1,901	\$ 997
Transfers from inventories to property and equipment	\$ 10,793	\$ 17,435	\$ 21,822
Change in capital expenditures included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 720	\$ (8,557)	\$ 3,408
Financing costs included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 391	\$ 115	\$ 18
Conversion of Class B Units to common units	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 67,302

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Organization and Description of Business

Unless otherwise indicated, the terms “our,” “we,” “us,” “the Partnership” and similar language refer to USA Compression Partners, LP, collectively with its consolidated subsidiaries.

We are a Delaware limited partnership. Through our operating subsidiaries, we provide compression services under fixed-term contracts with customers in the natural gas and crude oil industries, using natural gas compression packages that we design, engineer, own, operate and maintain. We also own and operate a fleet of equipment used to provide natural gas treating services, such as carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide removal, cooling, and dehydration. We primarily provide compression services in a number of shale plays throughout the U.S., including the Utica, Marcellus, Permian Basin, Delaware Basin, Eagle Ford, Mississippi Lime, Granite Wash, Woodford, Barnett, Haynesville, Niobrara and Fayetteville shales.

USA Compression GP, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, serves as our general partner and is referred to herein as the “General Partner.” The General Partner is wholly owned by Energy Transfer.

The Partnership is a borrower under a revolving credit facility and its subsidiaries are guarantors of that revolving credit facility (see Note 9). The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Partnership and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned by us.

Net loss attributable to partners is allocated to our common units and participating securities using the two-class income allocation method. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Our common units trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol “USAC”.

USA Compression Management Services, LLC (“USAC Management”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the General Partner, performs certain management and other administrative services for us, such as accounting, corporate development, finance and legal. All of our employees, including our executive officers, are employees of USAC Management. As of December 31, 2021, USAC Management had 697 full time employees. None of our employees are subject to collective bargaining agreements.

(2) Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

Our accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with GAAP and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements and the accompanying results. Although these estimates are based on management’s available knowledge of current and expected future events, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of all cash balances. We consider investments in highly liquid financial instruments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents.

Trade Accounts Receivable

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount.

Allowance for Credit Losses

In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (“Topic 326”): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. On January 1, 2020, we adopted Topic 326 using the modified retrospective approach, which was effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2019. Topic 326 requires immediate recognition of estimated credit losses expected to occur over the remaining life of many financial assets.

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

To adopt Topic 326, we evaluated our allowance for credit losses related to our two financial assets measured at amortized cost: (i) trade accounts receivable and (ii) net investment in lease related to our sales-type lease discussed further in Note 7. Due to the short-term nature of our trade accounts receivable, we consider the amortized cost to be the same as the carrying amount of the receivable, excluding the allowance for credit losses. There was no cumulative effect adjustment to partners' capital upon adoption.

Our determination of the allowance for credit losses requires us to make estimates and judgments regarding our customers' ability to pay amounts due. We continuously evaluate the financial strength of our customers and the overall business climate in which our customers operate, and make adjustments to the allowance for credit losses as necessary. We evaluate the financial strength of our customers by reviewing the aging of their receivables, our collection experience with the customer, correspondence, financial information and third-party credit ratings. We evaluate the business climate in which our customers operate by reviewing various publicly available materials regarding our customers' industry, including the solvency of various companies in the industry.

Inventories

Inventories consist of serialized and non-serialized parts used primarily on compression units. All inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Serialized parts inventories are determined using the specific identification cost method, while non-serialized parts inventories are determined using the weighted average cost method. Purchases of inventories are considered operating activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost except for (i) certain acquired assets which are recorded at fair value on their respective acquisition dates and (ii) impaired assets which are recorded at fair value on the last impairment evaluation date for which an adjustment was required. Overhauls and major improvements that increase the value or extend the life of compression equipment are capitalized and depreciated over three to five years. Ordinary maintenance and repairs are charged to cost of operations, exclusive of depreciation and amortization.

When property and equipment is retired or sold, its carrying value and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from our accounts and any associated gains or losses are recorded on our statements of operations in the period of sale or disposition.

Capitalized interest is calculated by multiplying our monthly effective interest rate on outstanding debt by the amount of qualifying costs, which include upfront payments to acquire certain compression units. Capitalized interest was \$0.2 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Impairments of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets with recorded values that are not expected to be recovered through future cash flows are written-down to estimated fair value. We test long-lived assets for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the assets' carrying value may not be recoverable or will no longer be utilized in the operating fleet. The most common circumstance requiring compression units to be evaluated for impairment is when idle units do not meet the desired performance characteristics of our active revenue generating horsepower.

The carrying value of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. If the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset, an impairment loss equal to the amount of the carrying value exceeding the fair value of the asset is recognized. The fair value of the asset is measured using quoted market prices or, in the absence of quoted market prices, based on an estimate of discounted cash flows, the expected net sale proceeds compared to the other similarly configured fleet units we recently sold or a review of other units recently offered for sale by third parties, or the estimated component value of the equipment we plan to use.

In the first quarter of 2020, we determined that the impairment of our goodwill was an indicator of potential impairment of the carrying amount of our long-lived assets. Accordingly, we performed a quantitative impairment test of our long-lived assets, by which we determined that they were not also impaired. No triggering events have been identified subsequent to the first quarter of 2020. Refer to Note 5 for more detailed information about impairment charges during the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Identifiable Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recorded at cost and amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, which is the period over which the assets are expected to contribute directly or indirectly to our future cash flows. The estimated useful lives of our intangible assets range from 15 to 25 years.

We assess identifiable intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. In the first quarter of 2020, we determined that the impairment of our goodwill was an indicator of potential impairment of the carrying amount of our identifiable intangible assets. Accordingly, we performed a quantitative impairment test of our identifiable intangible assets, by which we determined that they were not also impaired. No triggering events have been identified subsequent to the first quarter of 2020.

We did not record any impairment of identifiable intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 or 2019.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents consideration paid in excess of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired in a business combination. Goodwill is not amortized, but is reviewed for impairment annually based on the carrying values as of October 1, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise that suggest the carrying value of goodwill may not be recovered.

We recorded a \$619.4 million goodwill impairment for the year ended December 31, 2020, which reduced our goodwill balance to zero, and did not record any goodwill impairment during the year ended December 31, 2019. Refer to the Goodwill section in Note 5 for more information about the goodwill impairment assessment performed during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when obligations under the terms of a contract with our customer are satisfied; generally this occurs with the transfer of our services or goods. Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration we expect to receive in exchange for providing services or transferring goods. Incidental items, if any, that are immaterial in the context of the contract are recognized as expenses. Refer to Note 12 for more detailed information about revenue recognition for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

Income Taxes

We are organized as a partnership for U.S. federal and state income tax purposes. As a result, our partners are responsible for U.S. federal and state income taxes based upon their distributive share of our items of income, gain, loss, or deduction. Texas imposes an entity-level income tax on partnerships that is based on Texas sourced taxable margin (the "Texas Margin Tax"). We have included in the consolidated financial statements a provision for Texas Margin Tax. Refer to Note 8 for more detailed information about the Texas Margin Tax for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

Pass Through Taxes

Sales taxes incurred on behalf of, and passed through to, customers are accounted for on a net basis.

Fair Value Measurements

Accounting standards on fair value measurements establish a framework for measuring fair value and stipulate disclosures about fair value measurements. The standards apply to recurring and non-recurring financial and non-financial assets and liabilities that require or permit fair value measurements. Among the required disclosures is the fair value hierarchy of inputs we use to value an asset or a liability. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we have the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are those other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

As of December 31, 2021, our financial instruments consisted primarily of cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, trade accounts payable and long-term debt. The book values of cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable,

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

and trade accounts payable are representative of fair value due to their short-term maturities. The carrying amount of our revolving credit facility approximates fair value due to the floating interest rates associated with the debt.

The fair value of our Senior Notes 2026 and Senior Notes 2027 were estimated using quoted prices in inactive markets and are considered Level 2 measurements.

The following table summarizes the aggregate principal amount and fair value of our Senior Notes 2026 and Senior Notes 2027 (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
Senior Notes 2026, aggregate principal	\$ 725,000	\$ 725,000
Fair value of Senior Notes 2026	755,813	761,250
Senior Notes 2027, aggregate principal	750,000	750,000
Fair value of Senior Notes 2027	787,500	800,625

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements

During the first quarter of 2020 certain potential impairment indicators were identified, specifically (i) the decline in the market price of our common units, (ii) the decline in global commodity prices and (iii) the COVID-19 pandemic; which together indicated the fair value of the reporting unit was less than its carrying amount as of March 31, 2020. We performed a quantitative impairment test as of March 31, 2020 that resulted in a goodwill impairment of \$619.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. Significant estimates used in our goodwill impairment analysis included cash flow forecasts, our estimate of the market's weighted average cost of capital and market multiples, which are Level 3 inputs. Refer to Note 5 for further information on our goodwill impairment analysis.

Operating Segment

We operate in a single business segment, the compression services business.

(3) Trade Accounts Receivable

The allowance for credit losses, which was \$2.1 million and \$5.0 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, is our best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses included in our existing accounts receivable.

The following summarizes activity within our trade accounts receivable allowance for credit losses balance (in thousands):

	Allowance for Credit Losses (1)
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$ 2,479
Current-period provision for expected credit losses	3,700
Writeoffs charged against the allowance	(1,197)
Balance, December 31, 2020	4,982
Current-period provision for expected credit losses	(2,700)
Writeoffs charged against the allowance	(264)
Recoveries collected	39
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 2,057

(1) On January 1, 2020, we adopted Topic 326 using the modified retrospective approach, refer to Note 2 for more information.

Improved market conditions for customers due to the recovery in commodity prices during 2021 was the primary factor contributing to the decrease to the allowance for credit losses for the year ended December 31, 2021.

The potential negative impact to our customers of low commodity prices during 2020, driven by decreased demand for and global oversupply of crude oil as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, was the primary factor contributing to the increase to the allowance for credit losses for the year ended December 31, 2020.

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

During the year ended December 31, 2019, we recorded \$1.1 million to the current-period provision for expected credit losses.

(4) Inventories

Components of inventories were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
Serialized parts	\$ 44,642	\$ 42,233
Non-serialized parts	41,174	42,399
Total inventories	\$ 85,816	\$ 84,632

(5) Property and Equipment, Identifiable Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
Compression and treating equipment	\$ 3,522,083	\$ 3,480,660
Computer equipment	54,013	53,887
Automobiles and vehicles	31,919	33,412
Leasehold improvements	8,847	8,218
Buildings	5,334	5,334
Furniture and fixtures	1,105	1,110
Land	77	77
Total property and equipment, gross	3,623,378	3,582,698
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,401,042)	(1,202,065)
Total property and equipment, net	\$ 2,222,336	\$ 2,380,633

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Compression equipment, acquired new	25 years
Compression equipment, acquired used	5 - 25 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 - 10 years
Vehicles and computer equipment	1 - 10 years
Buildings	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Depreciation expense on property and equipment was \$209.4 million, \$209.6 million and \$202.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2021, there was a gain on disposition of assets of \$2.6 million. During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was a loss on disposition of assets of \$0.1 million and \$0.9 million, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, we evaluated the future deployment of our idle fleet under current market conditions and determined to retire 26, 37 and 33 compressor units, respectively, for a total of approximately 11,000, 15,000 and 11,000 horsepower, respectively, that were previously used to provide compression services in our business. As a result, we recorded impairments of compression equipment of \$5.1 million, \$8.1 million and \$5.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The primary causes for these impairments were: (i) units were not considered marketable in the foreseeable future, (ii) units were subject to excessive maintenance costs or (iii) units were unlikely to be accepted by customers due to certain performance

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

characteristics of the unit, such as the inability to meet current quoting criteria without excessive retrofitting costs. These compression units were written down to their respective estimated salvage values, if any.

Identifiable Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Customer Relationships	Trade Names	Total
Gross balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 485,162	\$ 65,500	\$ 550,662
Accumulated amortization	(182,210)	(34,661)	(216,871)
Net balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 302,952</u>	<u>\$ 30,839</u>	<u>\$ 333,791</u>
Gross balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 485,162	\$ 65,500	\$ 550,662
Accumulated amortization	(208,314)	(37,937)	(246,251)
Net balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 276,848</u>	<u>\$ 27,563</u>	<u>\$ 304,411</u>

Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 was \$29.4 million, \$29.4 million and \$29.4 million, respectively. The expected amortization of the intangible assets for each of the five succeeding years is \$29.4 million.

Goodwill

During the first quarter of 2020 certain potential impairment indicators were identified, specifically (i) the decline in the market price of our common units, (ii) the decline in global commodity prices and (iii) the COVID-19 pandemic; which together indicated the fair value of the reporting unit was less than its carrying amount as of March 31, 2020.

We performed a quantitative goodwill impairment test as of March 31, 2020 and determined fair value using a weighted combination of the income approach and the market approach. Determining fair value of a reporting unit requires judgment and use of significant estimates and assumptions. Such estimates and assumptions include revenue growth rates, EBITDA margins, weighted average costs of capital and future market conditions, among others. We believe the estimates and assumptions used were reasonable and based on available market information, but variations in any of the assumptions could have resulted in materially different calculations of fair value and determinations of whether or not an impairment is indicated. Under the income approach, we determined fair value based on estimated future cash flows, including estimates for capital expenditures, discounted to present value using the risk-adjusted industry rate, which reflects the overall level of inherent risk of the Partnership. Cash flow projections were derived from four-year operating forecasts plus an estimate of later period cash flows, all of which were developed by management. Subsequent period cash flows were developed using growth rates that management believed were reasonably likely to occur. Under the market approach, we determined fair value by applying valuation multiples of comparable publicly-traded companies to the projected EBITDA of the Partnership and then averaging that estimate with similar historical calculations using a three-year average. In addition, we estimated a reasonable control premium representing the incremental value that would accrue to us if we were to be acquired.

Based on the quantitative goodwill impairment test described above, our carrying amount exceeded fair value and as a result, we recognized a goodwill impairment of \$619.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

As of October 1, 2019, we performed a qualitative assessment of relevant events and circumstances potentially indicating the likelihood of goodwill impairment. The qualitative assessment included weighting such factors as (i) macroeconomic conditions, (ii) industry and market considerations, (iii) cost factors, (iv) overall financial performance of the reporting unit, (v) other relevant entity-specific events, and (vi) consideration of whether there was a sustained decrease in the price of our units. Upon completion of our qualitative assessment, we concluded that it was not more likely than not that the fair value of our single reporting unit was less than its carrying value and that our goodwill was not impaired for the year ended December 31, 2019.

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(6) Other Current Liabilities

Components of other current liabilities included the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
Accrued sales tax contingencies (1)	\$ 44,923	\$ 44,923
Accrued interest expense	30,850	31,125
Accrued payroll and benefits	8,054	8,416
Accrued unit-based compensation liability	13,280	9,183

(1) Refer to Note 16 for further detailed information on the accrued sales tax contingencies.

(7) Lease Accounting

On January 1, 2019, we adopted FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 842, *Leases* (“ASC Topic 842”). ASC Topic 842 requires entities to recognize lease assets and liabilities on the balance sheet for all leases with a term of more than one year, including operating leases, which historically were not recorded on the balance sheet in accordance with the prior standard.

Lessee Accounting

We maintain both finance leases and operating leases, primarily related to office space, warehouse facilities and certain corporate equipment. Our leases have remaining lease terms of up to eight years, some of which include options that permit renewals for additional periods.

We determine if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Operating leases are included in lease right-of-use (“ROU”) assets, accrued liabilities and operating lease liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets. Finance leases are included in property and equipment, accrued liabilities and other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

ROU lease assets represent our right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent our obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. ROU lease assets and liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. As most of our leases do not provide an implicit rate, we use our incremental borrowing rate based on the information available on the commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. ROU lease assets also include any lease payments made and exclude lease incentives. Our lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise that option. Lease expense for lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Variable costs such as our proportionate share of actual costs for utilities, common area maintenance, property taxes and insurance are not included in the lease liability and are recognized in the period in which they are incurred.

For short-term leases (leases that have terms of twelve months or less upon commencement), lease payments are recognized on a straight line basis and no ROU assets are recorded. For certain equipment leases, such as office equipment, we account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
Operating leases:		
Lease right-of-use assets	\$ 20,173	\$ 22,766
Accrued liabilities	(3,226)	(3,108)
Operating lease liabilities	(18,551)	(21,220)
Finance leases:		
Property and equipment, gross	\$ 4,408	\$ 3,978
Accumulated depreciation	(3,408)	(2,965)
Property and equipment, net	1,000	1,013
Accrued liabilities	(518)	(536)
Other liabilities	(905)	(1,014)

Components of lease expense consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Income Statement Line Item	Year Ended December 31,		
		2021	2020	2019
Operating lease costs:				
Operating lease cost	Cost of operations, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	\$ 3,074	\$ 2,874	\$ 1,796
Operating lease cost	Selling, general and administrative	1,524	1,566	1,165
Total operating lease costs		4,598	4,440	2,961
Finance lease costs:				
Amortization of lease assets	Depreciation and amortization	443	410	1,638
Short-term lease costs:				
Short-term lease cost	Cost of operations, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	374	308	309
Short-term lease cost	Selling, general and administrative	30	38	34
Total short-term lease costs		404	346	343
Variable lease costs:				
Variable lease cost	Cost of operations, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	141	263	226
Variable lease cost	Selling, general and administrative	597	1,126	1,130
Total variable lease costs		738	1,389	1,356
Total lease costs		\$ 6,183	\$ 6,585	\$ 6,298

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The weighted average remaining lease terms and weighted average discount rates were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Weighted average remaining lease term:			
Operating leases	7 years	8 years	8 years
Finance leases	3 years	3 years	4 years
Weighted average discount rate:			
Operating leases	5.0 %	5.0 %	4.9 %
Finance leases	3.9 %	2.6 %	2.6 %

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:			
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ (4,463)	\$ (4,321)	\$ (3,001)
Operating cash flows from finance leases	(129)	(509)	(788)
Financing cash flows from finance leases	(558)	(774)	(1,035)

ROU assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:

Operating leases	\$ 730	\$ 7,709	\$ 17,367
Finance leases	430	—	259

Maturities of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2021 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Operating Leases	Finance Leases	Total
2022	\$ 4,225	\$ 548	\$ 4,773
2023	3,800	519	4,319
2024	3,378	409	3,787
2025	3,281	—	3,281
2026	3,110	—	3,110
Thereafter	8,155	—	8,155
Total lease payments	25,949	1,476	27,425
Less: present value discount	(4,172)	(53)	(4,225)
Present value of lease liabilities	\$ 21,777	\$ 1,423	\$ 23,200

As of December 31, 2021, we have not entered into any additional leases that have not yet commenced that create significant rights and obligations.

Lessor Accounting

We granted a bargain purchase option to a customer with respect to certain compressor packages leased to the customer. The bargain purchase option provides the customer with an option to acquire the equipment at a value significantly less than the fair market value at the end of the lease term.

During 2021, the customer exercised its bargain purchase option resulting in a gain of \$1.1 million recognized within loss (gain) on disposition of assets for the year ended December 31, 2021.

We accounted for this option as a sales type lease resulting in a current installment receivable included in other accounts receivable of \$2.9 million as of December 31, 2020.

Prior to the customer exercising its bargain purchase option, revenue and interest income related to the lease was recognized over the lease term. We recognized maintenance revenue within contract operations revenue and interest income within interest expense, net. Maintenance revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 was

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\$0.3 million, \$1.3 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. Interest income recognized for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 was \$0.1 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million, respectively.

ASC Topic 842 provides lessors with a practical expedient to not separate non-lease components from the associated lease components and, instead, to account for those components as a single component if the non-lease components otherwise would be accounted for under ASC Topic 606 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (“ASC Topic 606”) and certain conditions are met. Our contract operations services agreements meet these conditions and we consider the predominant component to be the non-lease components, resulting in the ongoing recognition of revenue following ASC Topic 606 guidance.

(8) Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

We are subject to the Texas Margin Tax, which applies a tax to our gross margin. We do not conduct business in any other state where a similar tax is applied. The Texas Margin Tax requires certain forms of legal entities, including limited partnerships, to pay a tax of 0.75% on its “margin,” as defined in the law, based on annual results. The tax base to which the tax is applied is the least of (i) 70% of total revenues for federal income tax purposes, (ii) total revenue less cost of goods sold or (iii) total revenue less compensation for federal income tax purposes.

Components of our income tax expense are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Current tax expense	\$ 916	\$ 803	\$ 810
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	(42)	530	1,376
Total income tax expense	\$ 874	\$ 1,333	\$ 2,186

Deferred income tax balances are the direct effect of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities at the enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when the taxes are actually paid or recovered. The tax effects of temporary differences related to property and equipment, identifiable intangible assets and goodwill that gives rise to deferred tax assets (liabilities), included net within other liabilities, are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
Deferred tax assets:		
Goodwill	\$ 15	\$ 4
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	(4,389)	(4,429)
Identifiable intangible assets	(30)	(21)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(4,419)	(4,450)
Deferred tax liabilities, net	\$ (4,404)	\$ (4,446)

FASB ASC Topic 740 Income Taxes (“Topic 740”) provides guidance on measurement and recognition in accounting for income tax uncertainties and provides related guidance on derecognition, classification, disclosure, interest, and penalties. As of December 31, 2021, we had no material unrecognized tax benefits (as defined in Topic 740). We do not expect to incur interest charges or penalties related to our tax positions, but if such charges or penalties are incurred, our policy is to account for interest charges and penalties as income tax expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Our U.S. Federal income tax returns for years 2019 and 2020 are currently under examination by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and our Texas Margin Tax returns for report years 2018 through 2021 are currently under examination by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 provides that any tax adjustments (including any applicable penalties and interest) resulting from partnership audits will generally be determined at the partnership level for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017. To the extent possible under these rules, our General Partner may elect to either pay the taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) directly to the IRS or, if we are eligible, issue a revised information statement to each unitholder and former unitholder with respect to an audited and adjusted return. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 allows a partnership to elect to apply these provisions to any return of the partnership filed for partnership taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment, November 2, 2015. We do not intend to elect to apply these provisions for any tax return filed for partnership taxable years beginning before January 1, 2018.

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(9) Long-Term Debt

Our long-term debt, of which there is no current portion, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2021	2020
Senior Notes 2026, aggregate principal	\$ 725,000	\$ 725,000
Senior Notes 2027, aggregate principal	750,000	750,000
Less: deferred financing costs, net of amortization	(18,108)	(21,805)
Total Senior Notes, net	1,456,892	1,453,195
Revolving Credit Facility	516,342	473,810
Total long-term debt, net	\$ 1,973,234	\$ 1,927,005

*Revolving Credit Facility**Credit Agreement*

On December 8, 2021, the Partnership amended and restated its existing credit agreement by entering into the Seventh Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement"), by and among USA Compression Partners, LP, as borrower, the guarantors party thereto from time to time (the "Guarantors"), the lenders party thereto from time to time, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent and issuing bank. The Credit Agreement matures on December 8, 2026, except that if any portion of the Senior Notes 2026 are outstanding on December 31, 2025, the Credit Agreement will mature on December 31, 2025.

The Credit Agreement has an aggregate commitment of \$1.6 billion (subject to availability under our borrowing base), with a further potential increase of up to \$200 million. The Partnership's obligations under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by the Guarantors, which currently consists of all of the Partnership's existing subsidiaries. In addition, the Partnership's obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by: (i) substantially all of the Partnership's assets and substantially all of the assets of the Guarantors, excluding real property and other customary exclusions; and (ii) all of the equity interests of the Partnership's U.S. restricted subsidiaries (subject to customary exceptions).

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at a per annum interest rate equal to, at the Partnership's option, either the Alternate Base Rate or SOFR plus the applicable margin. "Alternate Base Rate" means the greatest of (i) the prime rate, (ii) the applicable federal funds effective rate plus 0.50% and (iii) one-month SOFR rate plus 1.00%. The applicable margin for borrowings varies (a) in the case of SOFR loans, from 2.00% to 2.75% per annum and (b) in the case of Base Rate loans, from 1.00% to 1.75% per annum, and are determined based on a total leverage ratio pricing grid. In addition, the Borrower is required to pay commitment fees based on the daily unused amount of the Credit Agreement in an amount per annum equal to 0.375%. Amounts borrowed and repaid under the Credit Agreement may be re-borrowed, subject to borrowing base availability.

The Credit Agreement permits us to make distributions of available cash to unitholders so long as (i) no default under the facility has occurred, is continuing or would result from the distribution, (ii) immediately prior to and after giving effect to such distribution, we are in compliance with the facility's financial covenants, and (iii) immediately prior to and after giving effect to such distribution, (a) on or before September 30, 2023, we have availability under the Credit Agreement of at least \$250 million and (b) after September 30, 2023, we have availability under the Credit Agreement of at least \$100 million. In addition, the Credit Agreement contains various covenants that may limit, among other things, our ability to (subject to exceptions):

- grant liens;
- make certain loans or investments;
- incur additional indebtedness or guarantee other indebtedness;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate;
- sell our assets; and
- make certain acquisitions.

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The Credit Agreement also contains various financial covenants, including covenants requiring us to maintain:

- a minimum EBITDA to interest coverage ratio of 2.5 to 1.0, determined as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, with EBITDA and interest expense annualized for the fiscal quarter most recently ended;
- a ratio of total secured indebtedness to EBITDA not greater than 3.00 to 1.00 or less than 0.00 to 1.00, determined as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, with EBITDA annualized for the fiscal quarter most recently ended; and
- a maximum funded debt to EBITDA ratio, determined as of the last day of each fiscal quarter with EBITDA annualized for the fiscal quarter most recently ended, (i) 5.75 to 1.00 through the second fiscal quarter of 2022, (ii) 5.50 to 1.00 from the third quarter of 2022 through the third quarter of 2023 and (iii) 5.25 to 1.00 thereafter. In addition, the Partnership may increase the applicable ratio by 0.25 for any fiscal quarter during which a Specified Acquisition (as defined in the Credit Agreement) occurs and the following two fiscal quarters, but in no event shall the maximum ratio exceed 5.50 to 1.00 for any fiscal quarter as a result of such increase.

If a default exists under the Credit Agreement, the lenders will be able to accelerate the maturity on the amount then outstanding and exercise other rights and remedies.

In connection with entering into the Credit Agreement, we paid certain upfront fees and arrangement fees to the arrangers, syndication agents and senior managing agents of the Credit Agreement in the amount of \$10.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2021. These fees were capitalized to loan costs and are amortized over the remaining term of the Credit Agreement.

In connection with an amendment to our prior credit agreement, we incurred arrangement fees, consent fees and other fees in the amount of \$3.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2020. These fees were capitalized to loan costs and are amortized over the remaining term of the credit agreement.

As of December 31, 2021, we were in compliance with all of our covenants under the Credit Agreement.

As of December 31, 2021, we had outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement of \$516.3 million, \$1.1 billion of borrowing base availability and, subject to compliance with the applicable financial covenants, available borrowing capacity of \$261.9 million. The borrowing base consists of eligible accounts receivable, inventory and compression units. The largest component, representing 95% of the borrowing base as of December 31, 2021, was eligible compression units. Eligible compression units consist of compressor packages that are under service contracts, leased or rented and carried in the financial statements as fixed assets.

Our weighted-average interest rate in effect for all borrowings under the Credit Agreement and our prior credit agreement for the year ended December 31, 2021 was 2.98%, and our weighted-average interest rate under the Credit Agreement as of December 31, 2021 was 2.68%. There were no letters of credit issued as of December 31, 2021. We pay a commitment fee of 0.375% on the unused portion of the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement is a “revolving credit facility” that includes a lock box arrangement, whereby remittances from customers are forwarded to a bank account controlled by the administrative agent and are applied to reduce borrowings under the facility. Amounts borrowed and repaid under the Credit Agreement may be re-borrowed.

Senior Notes 2027

On March 7, 2019, the Partnership and USA Compression Finance Corp. (“Finance Corp”) co-issued the Senior Notes 2027. The Senior Notes 2027 mature on September 1, 2027 and accrue interest from at the rate of 6.875% per year. Interest on the Senior Notes 2027 is payable semi-annually in arrears on each of March 1 and September 1.

At any time prior to September 1, 2022, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the Senior Notes 2027 at a redemption price equal to 106.875% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, in an amount not greater than the net proceeds from one or more equity offerings, provided that at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the Senior Notes 2027 remains outstanding immediately after the occurrence of such redemption (excluding Senior Notes 2027 held by us and our subsidiaries) and redemption occurs within 180 days of the date of the closing of such equity offering.

Prior to September 1, 2022, we may redeem all or a part of the Senior Notes 2027 at a redemption price equal to the sum of (i) the principal amount thereof, plus (ii) a make-whole premium at the redemption date, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date.

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On or after September 1, 2022, we may redeem all or a part of the Senior Notes 2027 at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) set forth below, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on September 1 of the years indicated below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentages</u>
2022	105.156 %
2023	103.438 %
2024	101.719 %
2025 and thereafter	100.000 %

If we experience a change of control followed by a ratings decline, unless we have previously exercised or concurrently exercise our right to redeem the Senior Notes 2027 (as described above), we may be required to offer to repurchase the Senior Notes 2027 at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the repurchase date.

The indenture governing the Senior Notes 2027 (the “2027 Indenture”) contains certain financial ratios that we must comply with in order to make certain restricted payments as described in the 2027 Indenture. As of December 31, 2021, we were in compliance with such financial covenants under the 2027 Indenture.

In connection with issuing the Senior Notes 2027, we incurred certain issuance costs in the amount of \$13.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2019, which is amortized over the term of the Senior Notes 2027.

The Senior Notes 2027 are fully and unconditionally guaranteed (the “2027 Guarantees”), jointly and severally, on a senior unsecured basis by all of our existing subsidiaries (other than Finance Corp), and will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, by each of our future restricted subsidiaries that either borrows under, or guarantees, the Credit Agreement or guarantees certain of our other indebtedness (collectively, the “Guarantors”). The Senior Notes 2027 and the 2027 Guarantees are general unsecured obligations and rank equally in right of payment with all of the Guarantors’, Finance Corp’s, and our existing and future senior indebtedness and senior to the Guarantors’, Finance Corp’s, and our future subordinated indebtedness, if any. The Senior Notes 2027 and the 2027 Guarantees are effectively subordinated in right of payment to all of the Guarantors’, Finance Corp’s, and our existing and future secured debt, including debt under the Credit Agreement and guarantees thereof, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt, and are structurally subordinated to all indebtedness of any of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Senior Notes 2027.

On December 18, 2019, the Partnership closed an exchange offer whereby holders of the Senior Notes 2027 exchanged all of the Senior Notes 2027 for an equivalent amount of senior notes (“Exchange Notes 2027”) registered under the Securities Act. The Exchange Notes 2027 are substantially identical to the Senior Notes 2027, except that the Exchange Notes 2027 have been registered with the SEC and do not contain the transfer restrictions, restrictive legends, registration rights or additional interest provisions of the Senior Notes 2027.

Senior Notes 2026

On March 23, 2018, the Partnership and Finance Corp co-issued the Senior Notes 2026. The Senior Notes 2026 mature on April 1, 2026 and accrue interest from March 23, 2018 at the rate of 6.875% per year. Interest on the Senior Notes 2026 is payable semi-annually in arrears on each of April 1 and October 1.

We may redeem all or a part of the Senior Notes 2026 at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) set forth below, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on April 1 of the years indicated below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentages</u>
2021	105.156 %
2022	103.438 %
2023	101.719 %
2024 and thereafter	100.000 %

If we experience a change of control followed by a ratings decline, unless we have previously exercised or concurrently exercise our right to redeem the Senior Notes 2026 (as described above), we may be required to offer to repurchase the Senior

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Notes 2026 at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the repurchase date.

The indenture governing the Senior Notes 2026 (the “2026 Indenture”) contains certain financial ratios that we must comply with in order to make certain restricted payments as described in the 2026 Indenture. As of December 31, 2021, we were in compliance with such financial covenants under the 2026 Indenture.

The Senior Notes 2026 are fully and unconditionally guaranteed (the “2026 Guarantees”), jointly and severally, on a senior unsecured basis by the Guarantors. The Senior Notes 2026 and the 2026 Guarantees are general unsecured obligations and rank equally in right of payment with all of the Guarantors’, Finance Corp’s, and our existing and future senior indebtedness and senior to the Guarantors’, Finance Corp’s, and our future subordinated indebtedness, if any. The Senior Notes 2026 and the 2026 Guarantees are effectively subordinated in right of payment to all of the Guarantors, Finance Corp’s, and our existing and future secured debt, including debt under the Credit Agreement and guarantees thereof, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt, and are structurally subordinated to all indebtedness of any of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Senior Notes 2026.

On January 14, 2019, the Partnership closed an exchange offer whereby holders of the Senior Notes 2026 exchanged all of the Senior Notes 2026 for an equivalent amount of senior notes (“Exchange Notes 2026”) registered under the Securities Act. The Exchange Notes 2026 are substantially identical to the Senior Notes 2026, except that the Exchange Notes 2026 have been registered with the SEC and do not contain the transfer restrictions, restrictive legends, registration rights or additional interest provisions of the Senior Notes 2026.

We have no assets or operations independent of our subsidiaries, and there are no significant restrictions upon our ability to obtain funds from our subsidiaries by dividend or loan. Each of the Guarantors is 100% owned by us. None of the assets of our subsidiaries represent restricted net assets pursuant to Rule 4-08(e)(3) of Regulation S-X under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“Securities Act”).

Subsidiary Guarantors

The Partnership may from time to time file a Registration Statement on Form S-3 with the SEC to register the issuance and sale of, among other securities, debt securities, which may be co-issued by Finance Corp (together with the Partnership, the “Issuers”) and fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several basis by the Partnership’s operating subsidiaries for the benefit of each holder and the trustee. Such guarantees are expected to be subject to release, subject to certain limitations, as follows (i) upon the sale, exchange or transfer, by way of a merger or otherwise, to any person that is not our affiliate, of all of our direct or indirect limited partnership or other equity interest in such subsidiary guarantor; or (ii) upon delivery by an Issuer of a written notice to the trustee of the release or discharge of all guarantees by such subsidiary guarantor of any debt of the Issuers other than obligations arising under the indenture governing such debt and any debt securities issued under such indenture, except a discharge or release by or as a result of payment under such guarantees.

Maturities of long-term debt for each of the five succeeding years are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,		
2022	\$	—
2023		—
2024		—
2025		—
2026		1,241,342
Thereafter		750,000

(10) Preferred Units

Preferred Unit and Warrant Private Placement

On April 2, 2018, we completed a private placement of \$500 million in the aggregate of (i) newly authorized and established Preferred Units and (ii) warrants to purchase common units (the “Warrants”) pursuant to a Series A Preferred Unit and Warrant Purchase Agreement dated January 15, 2018, with certain investment funds managed or advised by EIG Global Energy Partners (collectively, the “Preferred Unitholders”). We issued 500,000 Preferred Units with a face value of \$1,000 per Preferred Unit and issued two tranches of Warrants to the Preferred Unitholders, which included Warrants to purchase

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5,000,000 common units with a strike price of \$17.03 per unit and 10,000,000 common units with a strike price of \$19.59 per unit.

On November 13, 2018, the Partnership filed a Registration Statement on Form S-3 to register 41,202,553 common units that are potentially issuable upon conversion of the Preferred Units and exercise of the Warrants.

The Preferred Units rank senior to the common units with respect to distributions and rights upon liquidation. The Preferred Unitholders are entitled to receive cumulative quarterly cash distributions equal to \$24.375 per Preferred Unit.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, 500,000 Preferred Units were issued and outstanding.

We have declared and paid quarterly cash distributions per unit to our Preferred Unitholders of record as follows:

Payment date	Distribution per Preferred Unit
February 8, 2019	\$ 24.375
May 10, 2019	24.375
August 9, 2019	24.375
November 8, 2019	24.375
Total 2019 distributions	<u>\$ 97.500</u>
February 7, 2020	\$ 24.375
May 8, 2020	24.375
August 10, 2020	24.375
November 6, 2020	24.375
Total 2020 distributions	<u>\$ 97.500</u>
February 5, 2021	\$ 24.375
May 7, 2021	24.375
August 6, 2021	24.375
November 5, 2021	24.375
Total 2021 distributions	<u>\$ 97.500</u>

Announced Quarterly Distribution

On January 13, 2022, we declared a cash distribution of \$24.375 per unit on our Preferred Units. The distribution was paid on February 4, 2022 to unitholders of record as of the close of business on January 24, 2022.

Redemption and Conversion Features

The Preferred Units are convertible, at the option of the holder, into common units in accordance with the terms of our Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership (the "Partnership Agreement") as follows: one third on or after April 2, 2021, two thirds on or after April 2, 2022, and 100% are convertible on or after April 2, 2023. The conversion rate for the Preferred Units is the quotient of (a) the sum of (i) \$1,000, plus (ii) any unpaid cash distributions on the applicable Preferred Unit, divided by (b) \$20.0115 for each Preferred Unit. The Preferred Unitholders are entitled to vote on an as-converted basis with the common unitholders and (as proportionately adjusted for unit splits, unit distributions and similar transactions) will have certain other class voting rights with respect to any amendment to the Partnership Agreement that would adversely affect any rights, preferences or privileges of the Preferred Units. In addition, upon certain events involving a change of control the Preferred Unitholders may elect, among other potential elections, to convert their Preferred Units to common units at the then change of control conversion rate.

On or after April 2, 2023, we have the option to redeem all or any portion of the Preferred Units then outstanding, subject to certain minimum redemption threshold amounts, for a redemption price set forth in the Partnership Agreement. On or after April 2, 2028, each Preferred Unitholder will have the right to require us to redeem all or a portion of their Preferred Units, subject to certain minimum redemption threshold amounts, for a redemption price set forth in the Partnership Agreement, which we may elect to pay up to 50% in common units, subject to certain additional limits. The Preferred Units are presented as

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temporary equity in the mezzanine section of the consolidated balance sheets because the redemption provisions on or after April 2, 2028 are outside the Partnership's control.

The Preferred Units were recorded at their issuance date fair value, net of issuance cost. Net income allocations increase the carrying value and declared distributions decrease the carrying value of the Preferred Units. As the Preferred Units are not currently redeemable and it is not probable that they will become redeemable, adjustment to the initial carrying value is not necessary and would only be required if it becomes probable that the Preferred Units would become redeemable.

Changes in the Preferred Units balance are summarized below (in thousands):

	Preferred Units
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 477,309
Net income allocated to Preferred Units	48,750
Cash distributions on Preferred Units	(48,750)
Balance at December 31, 2019	477,309
Net income allocated to Preferred Units	48,750
Cash distributions on Preferred Units	(48,750)
Balance at December 31, 2020	477,309
Net income allocated to Preferred Units	48,750
Cash distributions on Preferred Units	(48,750)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 477,309

Refer to Note 13 for information about the rights EIG Veteran Equity Aggregator, L.P. (along with its affiliated funds, "EIG") has to designate one of the members of the Board.

(11) Partners' Capital

Common and Class B Units

The change in common units and Class B Units outstanding were as follows:

	Units outstanding	
	Common	Class B
Number of units outstanding, December 31, 2018	89,983,790	6,397,965
Vesting of phantom units	189,637	—
Issuance of common units under the DRIP	60,584	—
Conversion of Class B Units to common units	6,397,965	(6,397,965)
Number of units outstanding, December 31, 2019	96,631,976	—
Vesting of phantom units	141,652	—
Issuance of common units under the DRIP	188,695	—
Number of units outstanding, December 31, 2020	96,962,323	—
Vesting of phantom units	263,985	—
Issuance of common units under the DRIP	118,399	—
Number of units outstanding, December 31, 2021	97,344,707	—

As of December 31, 2021, Energy Transfer LP held 46,056,228 common units, including 8,000,000 common units held by the General Partner and controlled by Energy Transfer LP.

The limited partners holding our common units have the following rights, among others:

- right to receive distributions of our available cash within 45 days after the end of each quarter, so long as we have paid the required distributions on the Preferred Units for such quarter;
- right to transfer limited partner unit ownership to substitute limited partners;
- right to approve certain amendments of the Partnership Agreement;

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- right to electronic access of an annual report, containing audited financial statements and a report on those financial statements by our independent public accountants within 90 days after the close of the fiscal year end; and
- right to receive information reasonably required for tax reporting purposes within 90 days after the close of the calendar year.

Class B Units Conversion

On July 30, 2019, 6,397,965 Class B Units representing limited partner interests in us (“Class B Units”) automatically converted into common units on a one-for-one basis, resulting in the issuance of 6,397,965 common units to Energy Transfer. Following the conversion, there are no longer Class B Units outstanding.

Cash Distributions

We have declared and paid quarterly distributions per unit to our limited partner unitholders of record, including holders of our common and phantom units, as follows (dollars in millions, except distribution per unit):

Payment Date	Distribution per Limited Partner Unit	Amount Paid to Common Unitholders	Amount Paid to Phantom Unitholders	Total Distribution
February 8, 2019	\$ 0.525	\$ 47.2	\$ 0.7	\$ 47.9
May 10, 2019	0.525	47.3	0.6	47.9
August 9, 2019	0.525	47.4	0.6	48.0
November 8, 2019	0.525	50.7	0.6	51.3
Total 2019 distributions	\$ 2.10	\$ 192.6	\$ 2.5	\$ 195.1
February 7, 2020	\$ 0.525	\$ 50.7	\$ 0.9	\$ 51.6
May 8, 2020	0.525	50.8	0.9	51.7
August 10, 2020	0.525	50.9	0.8	51.7
November 6, 2020	0.525	50.9	0.7	51.6
Total 2020 distributions	\$ 2.10	\$ 203.3	\$ 3.3	\$ 206.6
February 5, 2021	\$ 0.525	\$ 50.9	\$ 1.1	\$ 52.0
May 7, 2021	0.525	50.9	1.1	52.0
August 6, 2021	0.525	51.0	1.1	52.1
November 5, 2021	0.525	51.0	1.0	52.0
Total 2021 distributions	\$ 2.10	\$ 203.8	\$ 4.3	\$ 208.1

Announced Quarterly Distribution

On January 13, 2022, we announced a cash distribution of \$0.525 per unit on our common units. The distribution was paid on February 4, 2022 to unitholders of record as of the close of business on January 24, 2022.

DRIP

During the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, distributions of \$1.8 million, \$1.9 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, were reinvested under the DRIP resulting in the issuance of 118,399, 188,695 and 60,584 common units, respectively.

On August 5, 2020, we filed a registration statement on Form S-3 for the issuance of up to 5,000,000 units under the DRIP.

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Warrants

As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, we had two tranches of warrants outstanding, which includes warrants to purchase (i) 5,000,000 common units with a strike price of \$17.03 per common unit and (ii) 10,000,000 common units with a strike price of \$19.59 per common unit. The Warrants may be exercised by the holders at any time before April 2, 2028.

The Warrants are presented within the equity section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets in accordance with GAAP as they are indexed to the Partnership's own stock and require physical settlement or net share settlement. The Warrants were valued at issuance using the Black-Scholes-Merton model.

Loss Per Unit

The computations of loss per unit are based on the weighted average number of participating securities outstanding during the period. Basic loss per unit is determined by dividing net income (loss) allocated to participating securities after deducting the amount distributed on Preferred Units, by the weighted average number of participating securities outstanding during the period. Net loss attributable to unitholders is allocated to participating securities based on their respective shares of the distributed and undistributed earnings for the period. To the extent cash distributions exceed net loss attributable to unitholders for the period, the excess distributions are allocated to all participating securities outstanding based on their respective ownership percentages. Diluted earnings per unit are computed using the treasury stock method, which considers the potential issuance of limited partner units associated with our long-term incentive plan and warrants. The classes of participating securities include common units, Class B Units prior to July 30, 2019, and certain equity-based compensation awards. Unvested phantom units and unexercised warrants are not included in basic earnings per unit, as they are not considered to be participating securities, but are included in the calculation of diluted earnings per unit to the extent that they are dilutive, and in the case of warrants to the extent they are considered "in the money".

For the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, approximately 829,000, 634,000 and 290,000 incremental unvested phantom units, respectively, were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per unit because the impact was anti-dilutive. Our outstanding warrants are not applicable to the computation as they are not considered "in the money" for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 or 2019.

(12) Revenue Recognition

The following table disaggregates our revenue by type of service (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Contract operations revenue	\$ 621,449	\$ 656,616	\$ 681,472
Retail parts and services revenue	11,196	11,067	16,893
Total revenues	\$ 632,645	\$ 667,683	\$ 698,365

The following table disaggregates our revenue by timing of provision of services or transfer of goods (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Services provided over time:			
Primary term	\$ 419,307	\$ 458,479	\$ 434,705
Month-to-month	202,142	198,137	246,767
Total services provided over time	621,449	656,616	681,472
Services provided or goods transferred at a point in time	11,196	11,067	16,893
Total revenues	\$ 632,645	\$ 667,683	\$ 698,365

Contract operations revenue

Revenue from contracted compression, station, gas treating and maintenance services is recognized ratably under our fixed-fee contracts over the term of the contract as services are provided to our customers. Initial contract terms typically range from six months to five years, however we usually continue to provide compression services at a specific location beyond the initial contract term, either through contract renewal or on a month-to-month or longer basis. We primarily enter into fixed-fee

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

contracts whereby our customers are required to pay our monthly fee even during periods of limited or disrupted throughput. Services are generally billed monthly, one month in advance of the commencement of the service month, except for certain customers who are billed at the beginning of the service month, and payment is generally due 30 days after receipt of our invoice. Amounts invoiced in advance are recorded as deferred revenue until earned, at which time they are recognized as revenue. The amount of consideration we receive and revenue we recognize is based upon the fixed fee rate stated in each service contract.

Variable consideration exists in select contracts when billing rates vary based on actual equipment availability or volume of total installed horsepower.

Our contracts with customers may include multiple performance obligations. For such arrangements, we allocate revenues to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone service fee. We generally determine standalone service fees based on the service fees charged to customers or use expected cost plus margin.

The majority of our service performance obligations are satisfied over time as services are rendered at selected customer locations on a monthly basis and based upon specific performance criteria identified in the applicable contract. The monthly service for each location is substantially the same service month to month and is promised consecutively over the service contract term. We measure progress and performance of the service consistently using a straight-line, time-based method as each month passes, because our performance obligations are satisfied evenly over the contract term as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by our service. If variable consideration exists, it is allocated to the distinct monthly service within the series to which such variable consideration relates. We have elected to apply the invoicing practical expedient to recognize revenue for such variable consideration, as the invoice corresponds directly to the value transferred to the customer based on our performance completed to date.

There are typically no material obligations for returns or refunds. Our standard contracts do not usually include material non-cash consideration.

Retail parts and services revenue

Retail parts and services revenue is earned primarily on freight and crane charges that are directly reimbursable by our customers and maintenance work on units at our customers' locations that are outside the scope of our core maintenance activities. Revenue from retail parts and services is recognized at the point in time the part is transferred or service is provided and control is transferred to the customer. At such time, the customer has the ability to direct the use of the benefits of such part or service after we have performed our services. We bill upon completion of the service or transfer of the parts, and payment is generally due 30 days after receipt of our invoice. The amount of consideration we receive and revenue we recognize is based upon the invoice amount. There are typically no material obligations for returns, refunds, or warranties. Our standard contracts do not usually include material variable or non-cash consideration.

Contract Assets

We record contract assets when we have completed performance under a contract but our right to consideration is not yet unconditional. We had no contract assets as of December 31, 2021 or 2020.

Deferred Revenue

We record deferred revenue when cash payments are received or due in advance of our performance. Components of deferred revenue were as follows:

	Balance sheet location	December 31,	
		2021	2020
Current (1)	Deferred revenue	\$ 51,216	\$ 47,202
Noncurrent	Other liabilities	4,823	8,200
Total		\$ 56,039	\$ 55,402

(1) We recognized \$43.2 million of revenue during the year ended December 31, 2021 related to our deferred revenue balance as of December 31, 2020.

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Performance Obligations

As of December 31, 2021, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations related to our contract operations revenue is \$438.6 million. We expect to recognize these remaining performance obligations as follows (in thousands):

	2022	2023	2024	2025	Thereafter	Total
Remaining performance obligations	\$ 277,919	\$ 109,206	\$ 39,375	\$ 10,089	\$ 2,026	\$ 438,615

(13) Transactions with Related Parties

We provide compression services to entities affiliated with Energy Transfer, which as of December 31, 2021, owned approximately 47% of our limited partner interests and 100% of the General Partner.

The following table summarizes the revenues from Energy Transfer on our consolidated statement of operations (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2021	2020	2019
Related party revenues	\$ 11,967	\$ 12,372	\$ 19,967

We had approximately \$18,000 and \$120,000 within related party receivables on our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively, from such affiliated Energy Transfer entities. Additionally, the Partnership had a \$44.9 million related party receivable from Energy Transfer as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 related to indemnification for sales tax contingencies. See Note 16 for more information related to such sales tax contingencies.

Pursuant to that certain Board Representation Agreement entered into by us, the General Partner, Energy Transfer LP and EIG in connection with our private placement of Preferred Units and Warrants to EIG, EIG Management Company, LLC has the right to designate one of the members of the Board for so long as the holders of the Preferred Units hold more than 5% of the Partnership's outstanding common units in the aggregate (taking into account the common units that would be issuable upon conversion of the Preferred Units and exercise of the Warrants).

(14) Unit-Based Compensation

Long-Term Incentive Plan

In January 2013, the board of directors of the General Partner (the "Board") adopted the USA Compression Partners, LP 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended, the "LTIP"), which is available for certain employees, consultants and directors of the General Partner and any of its affiliates who perform services for us. The LTIP provides for awards of unit options, unit appreciation rights, restricted units, phantom units, DERs, unit awards, profits interest units and other unit-based awards. Under the LTIP, the maximum number of common units available for issuance is 10,000,000 and the term of the LTIP is until November 1, 2028. Awards that are forfeited, canceled, paid or otherwise terminate or expire without the actual delivery of common units will be available for delivery pursuant to other awards. The LTIP is administered by the Board or a committee thereof.

The General Partner's executive officers, certain of its employees and certain of its independent directors were granted these awards to incentivize them to help drive our future success and to share in the economic benefits of that success. All employees with phantom units have a portion of their award settled in cash and a portion settled in common units upon vesting, unless otherwise approved by the Board. The amount that can be settled in cash is in excess of the employee's minimum statutory tax-withholding rate. ASC Topic 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation*, requires the entire amount of an award with such features to be accounted for as a liability. Under the liability method of accounting for unit-based compensation, we re-measure the fair value of the award at each financial statement date until the award vests or is forfeited. The fair value is measured using the market price of the Partnership's common units. During the requisite service period (the vesting period of the awards), compensation cost is recognized using the proportionate amount of the award's fair value that has been earned through service to date. Phantom units granted to independent directors do not have a cash settlement option and as such we account for these awards as equity. Each phantom unit is granted in tandem with a corresponding DER, which entitles the recipient to receive an amount in cash on a quarterly basis equal to the product of (i) the number of the recipient's outstanding, unvested phantom units on the record date for such quarter and (ii) the quarterly distribution declared by the Board for such quarter with respect to the Partnership's common units.

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

During the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, an aggregate of 638,903, 741,963 and 717,869, respectively, phantom units (including the corresponding DERs) were granted under the LTIP to the General Partner's executive officers and certain of its employees and independent directors. The phantom units (including the corresponding DERs) awarded are subject to restrictions on transferability, customary forfeiture provisions and time vesting provisions. Phantom unit awards granted after July 30, 2018 vest incrementally, with 60% of the phantom units vesting on December 5 of the third year following the grant and the remaining 40% vesting on December 5 of the fifth year following the grant. Phantom unit awards that were granted to employees of USAC Management prior to July 30, 2018 vested evenly over a three-year service period.

Phantom units granted on or after July 30, 2018 vest in full upon a change in control. Award recipients do not have all the rights of a unitholder in the Partnership with respect to the phantom units until the units have vested.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, our total unit-based compensation liability was \$13.3 million and \$9.2 million, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, we recognized \$15.5 million, \$8.4 million and \$10.8 million of compensation expense associated with these awards, respectively, recorded in selling, general and administrative expense. During the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, amounts paid related to the cash settlement of vested awards under the LTIP were \$3.2 million, \$1.1 million and \$1.7 million, respectively.

The total fair value and intrinsic value of the phantom units vested under the LTIP was \$4.0 million, \$1.7 million and \$4.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The following table summarizes information regarding phantom unit awards for the periods presented:

	Number of Units	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value per Unit
Phantom units outstanding at December 31, 2018	1,431,064	\$ 14.98
Granted	717,869	15.88
Vested	(301,329)	13.06
Forfeited	(45,620)	16.78
Phantom units outstanding at December 31, 2019	1,801,984	\$ 15.09
Granted	741,963	12.55
Vested	(223,658)	17.27
Forfeited	(182,332)	15.36
Phantom units outstanding at December 31, 2020	2,137,957	\$ 14.88
Granted	638,903	14.92
Vested	(475,831)	15.13
Forfeited	(71,261)	14.50
Phantom units outstanding at December 31, 2021	2,229,768	\$ 13.57

The unrecognized compensation cost associated with phantom unit awards was an aggregate \$25.2 million as of December 31, 2021. We expect to recognize the unrecognized compensation cost for these awards on a weighted-average basis over a period of 2.7 years.

(15) Employee Benefit Plans

A 401(k) plan is available to all of our employees. The plan permits employees to contribute up to 20% of their salary, up to the statutory limits, which was \$19,500 for 2021. The plan provides for discretionary matching contributions by us on an annual basis. Aggregate matching contributions made to employees' 401(k) plans were \$3.5 million, \$3.4 million and \$3.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(16) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Major Customers

We did not have revenue from any single customer representing 10% or more of total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 or 2019.

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2021, one customer accounted for 14% of our trade account receivables, net balance. As of December 31, 2020, two customers accounted for 13% and 11% of our trade accounts receivables, net balance, respectively.

(b) Litigation

From time to time, we and our subsidiaries may be involved in various claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. In management's opinion, the resolution of such matters is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

(c) Equipment Purchase Commitments

Our future capital commitments are comprised of binding commitments under purchase orders for new compression units ordered but not received. The commitments as of December 31, 2021 were \$19.3 million, all of which is expected to be settled within the next twelve months.

(d) Sales Tax Contingencies

Our compliance with state and local sales tax regulations is subject to audit by various taxing authorities. Certain taxing authorities have either claimed or issued an assessment that specific operational processes, which we and others in our industry regularly conduct, result in transactions that are subject to state sales taxes. We and others in our industry have disputed these claims and assessments based on either existing tax statutes or published guidance by the taxing authorities.

We are currently protesting certain assessments made by the Oklahoma Tax Commission ("OTC"). We believe it is reasonably possible that we could incur losses related to this assessment depending on whether the administrative law judge assigned by the OTC accepts our position that the transactions are not taxable and we ultimately lose any and all subsequent legal challenges to such determination. We estimate that the range of losses we could incur is from \$0 to approximately \$19.5 million, including penalty and interest.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, we have recorded a \$44.9 million accrued liability and \$44.9 million related party receivable from Energy Transfer related to open audits with the Office of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts (the "Comptroller"), wherein the Comptroller has challenged the applicability of the manufacturing exemption.

(e) Environmental

The Partnership's operations are subject to federal, state and local laws and rules and regulations regarding water quality, hazardous and solid waste management, air quality control and other environmental matters. These laws, rules and regulations require the Partnership to conduct its operations in a specified manner and to obtain and comply with a wide variety of environmental registrations, licenses, permits, inspections and other approvals. Failure to comply with applicable environmental laws, rules and regulations may expose the Partnership to significant fines, penalties and/or interruptions in operations. The Partnership's environmental policies and procedures are designed to achieve compliance with such applicable laws and regulations. These evolving laws and regulations and claims for damages to property, employees, other persons and the environment resulting from current or past operations may result in significant expenditures and liabilities in the future.

(17) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2020, FASB issued ASU 2020-06, *Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity's Own Equity*. ASU 2020-06 changes how entities account for convertible instruments and contracts in an entity's own equity, as well as updates guidance on earnings per unit and other related disclosures. The amendments in this update are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2021, with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. We adopted this new standard on January 1, 2022. The impact on our disclosures is not material and there was no impact to our consolidated financial statements.

List of Subsidiaries

USA Compression Finance Corp., a Delaware corporation
USA Compression Partners, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
USAC Leasing, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company

Subsidiary Guarantors and Co-Issuer

Each of the following direct or indirect, wholly-owned subsidiaries of USA Compression Partners, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (the “Partnership”) is either (i) a co-issuer of or (ii) guarantees, jointly and severally, on a senior unsecured basis, each of the registered debt securities of the Partnership listed below:

Co-Issuer

1. USA Compression Finance Corp. a Delaware corporation

Subsidiary Guarantors

1. USA Compression Partners, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
2. USAC Leasing, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company

Registered Debt Securities of the Partnership co-issued by the Co-Issuer and guaranteed by each of the Subsidiary Guarantors

1. 6.875% Senior Notes due 2026
2. 6.875% Senior Notes due 2027

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We have issued our reports dated February 15, 2022 with respect to the consolidated financial statements and internal control over financial reporting included in the Annual Report of USA Compression Partners, LP on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021. We consent to the incorporation by reference of said reports in the Registration Statements of USA Compression Partners, LP on Forms S-3 (File No. 333-228361 and File No. 333-240380) and on Forms S-8 (File No. 333-228362 and File No. 333-187166).

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Houston, Texas
February 15, 2022

CERTIFICATION

I, Eric D. Long, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of USA Compression Partners, LP (the “registrant”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant’s other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant’s other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Eric D. Long

Name: Eric D. Long

Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

Dated: February 15, 2022

CERTIFICATION

I, Matthew C. Liuzzi, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of USA Compression Partners, LP (the “registrant”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant’s other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant’s other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Matthew C. Liuzzi

Name: Matthew C. Liuzzi
Title: Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

Dated: February 15, 2022

**USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. §1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of USA Compression Partners, LP (the "Partnership") for the year ended December 31, 2021 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Eric D. Long, as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Partnership's general partner, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to his knowledge:

1. the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Partnership.

/s/ Eric D. Long

Eric D. Long

President and Chief Executive Officer

Dated: February 15, 2022

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Partnership and will be retained by the Partnership and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

USA COMPRESSION PARTNERS, LP
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. §1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of USA Compression Partners, LP (the "Partnership") for the year ended December 31, 2021 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Matthew C. Liuzzi, as Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Partnership's general partner, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to his knowledge:

1. the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Partnership.

/s/ Matthew C. Liuzzi

Matthew C. Liuzzi

Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

Dated: February 15, 2022

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Partnership and will be retained by the Partnership and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.