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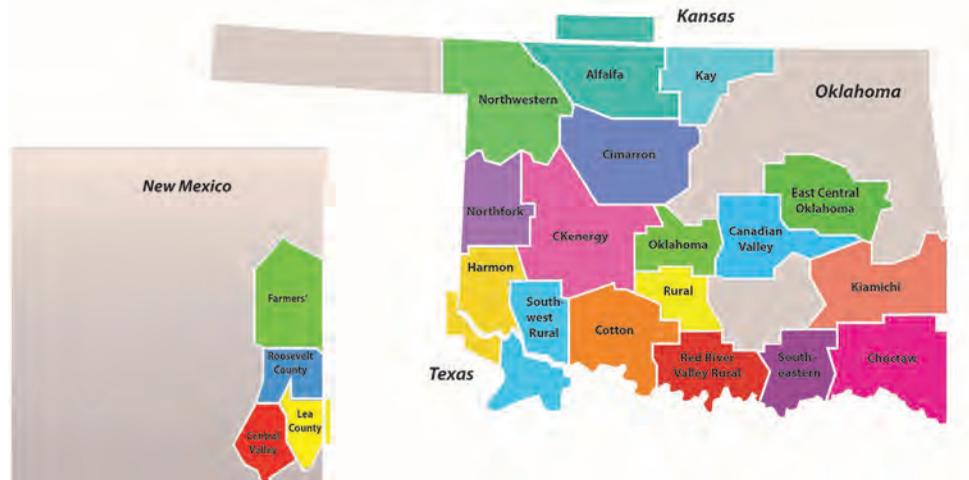
Cover Photo:

The extreme summer temperatures are taking a toll on parts of Oklahoma, as the heat and drought conditions are damaging crops and also impacting livestock. Some ponds, as shown in cover photo, are drying up from a lack of rainfall in parts of the state.

Courtesy photo from eastern Oklahoma

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WFEC Service Territory



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Sizzling summer temperatures impacting much of the nation

Consumers are at the mercy of Mother Nature this summer, with extreme temperatures expected to persist throughout the next few months. Soaring temperatures arrived early, in May and June, with upper 90's and low 100's in some areas. And, in July, 100+ degree days just keep coming with new records being set in many areas for high temperatures.

Western Farmers Electric Cooperative (WFEC) staff have been closely monitoring the predicted conditions, which have only worsened in recent weeks. The hot temperatures – combined with fuel costs – are leading to higher electric bills.

Summer costs are dependent on several factors, among which include both temperatures and natural gas pricing. It is important to realize that WFEC fuel costs are a significant portion of the wholesale cost of power to WFEC's cooperative members. Increases or decreases in this cost component are typically passed on by member cooperatives to their respective consumers through a Power Cost Adjustment (PCA). Although there are several components that contribute to the overall cost of WFEC fuel, the one that has had the most impact on current pricing is the wholesale market settlement experienced in the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) Integrated Marketplace, in which WFEC participates.

Several other key factors also affect electricity prices, due in part to the fact that prices are often based on supply and demand. This summer's projected heat will likely create a considerable demand for natural gas, which makes up a significant portion of the overall market generation mix.

WFEC has carefully structured a portfolio of diverse power supply resources that provide lower-cost renewable energy and a solid fleet of resources that allow it to generate additional energy when needed. All SPP resource adequacy requirements and obligations have been - and will continue to be - met by WFEC. As of mid-July, neither WFEC or SPP have appealed for conservation.

Among other factors causing an increase in power costs across the country include:

- Generation units being taken off-line for maintenance projects, which lowers supplies of available energy. Also, generation units that fail and go offline create supply issues.
- Some coal generators facing supply and delivery issues, plus higher-priced coal due to lower consumption that is being driven by other generation resources being selected in the marketplace.
- Supply chain issues and commissioning challenges on new resource and transmission projects.
- Possible reduction in renewable energy sources. Wind generation typically shows a reduction of about 35% during the summer months, based on historic wind delivery. And, when these renewable sources are not available, high-priced natural gas will be utilized.
- Grid congestion that occurs due to a lack of transmission line capacity to deliver electricity. Outages of both generation and transmission facilities can also cause congestion. Basically, congestion causes the lowest-priced electricity to be unable to flow freely to a specific area, with higher-priced power than needed to keep the lights on.
- The impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine adding to uncertainty with both oil and natural gas prices.

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Why does WFEC call Peak Days?

Difference between Peak Days & SPP Alerts

NOTE: Western Farmers Electric Cooperative (WFEC) Peak Days and Southwest Power Pool (SPP) Advisories are becoming more common lately as the excessive summer temperatures continue. While the timing of these two may overlap, the notifications serve different purposes and are unrelated, as one does not have a specific impact on the other.

WFEC issues Peak Days when conditions warrant an increase in energy load. Member cooperatives may encourage voluntary conservation efforts to help decrease the anticipated higher loads, particularly during the peak times of 3 and 7 p.m.

The Southwest Power Pool (SPP), a regional transmission operator that provides reliable supplies of power and adequate transmission infrastructure, may issue Resource or Conservative Operation Advisories if conditions exist that may require SPP to operate its system conservatively based on weather, environmental conditions, operational factors or other events that may create limitations, fuel shortages or concerns. The advisories also signal transmission operators of potential high loads and resource availability. SPP may use greater unit commitment notification timeframes during an advisory.

Dangerous conditions are currently gripping much of the country, with triple digit high temperatures bearing down during a summer that is reportedly bearing a striking resemblance to 2011 - the hottest summer on record. And, long-range outlooks continue to favor above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

WFEC and its 21-member distribution cooperatives are certainly not being spared by these conditions, as record-breaking temperatures are occurring on a regular basis. This extreme heat is resulting in high energy usage throughout the day, but specifically during the peak hours of 3 to 7 p.m., when the highest level of electricity is consumed.

Electricity during peak times is not only more expensive, but also has a direct impact on available power supply, infrastructure costs, and ultimately customer bills.

In an effort to help alleviate at least a portion of the electricity use during the hottest times of the day, WFEC utilizes a Peak Day notification process to help better manage the higher load. WFEC calls a Peak Day when the expected future demand is a significant increase in energy, based on extreme weather conditions, hot temperatures, or other factors. If a peak day is called, official notification will be made to members by 11 a.m. of the Peak Day.

In turn, some of WFEC's member distribution cooperatives have programs (such as Beat the Peak) to notify their respective members, via social media, encouraging them to voluntarily conserve energy during the hottest times of the day (typically between 3 and 7 p.m.). These programs typically focus on residential customers.

Other cooperatives have more formal programs that appeal directly to commercial and industrial customers, irrigation accounts and other business entities. These programs, which are driven by a specific rate structure or are directly controlled, also encourage minimizing usage during the hottest times of a called Peak Day.

Why are peak times important?

During this critical summer timeframe, all or some family members are typically at home due to school breaks, or just getting off work and coming home. Naturally, the first instinct - lower the thermostat for a cool and comfortable setting. Next comes activities, such as laundry, running the dishwasher, watching television, playing video games and other related tasks.

However, at the same time some are arriving at home, many commercial and industrial customers, plus other businesses, are still utilizing the same amount of electricity. This onset of additional energy usage is all occurring simultaneously during this 3 to 7 p.m. period, creating a need for additional generation at a time when demand is at its greatest and costs are at their highest. The less energy required to meet this demand - the better, as it helps avoid paying for higher-cost power in the heat of the day.

Encouraging conservation is a cooperative's proactive commitment for consumers to realize that this summer's temperatures are leading to record

high usage, plus above-average costs for power. Energy-saving tips might involve relatively simple actions such as avoiding the use of major appliances during the hottest part of the day, plus turning up your thermostat a few degrees and utilizing ceiling fans.

Being conscientious with energy use will not only be beneficial for the power provider, but also for the distribution cooperative and its members, as it will impact future electric bills. Finding ways to curb usage during these critical times can be a challenge, but doing so is a valuable step in the right direction to help conserve energy overall, as well as taking some of the strain off the power grid.

Any conservation efforts, regardless of how small, will all add up and have a big impact on overall load reduction, plus be beneficial for lowering each cooperative's demand, which in turn, helps to lower overall energy costs for the end-consumer. Basically, it's a matter of helping us (by conserving energy) – help you (with lower demand and costs).

A goal of calling Peak Days is to avoid implementing or purchasing high-priced peaking power due to the demand for electricity during the hottest time of the day. Any reduction from a called Peak Day will help reduce capacity that WFEC needs to have for its member cooperatives, plus avoids the high costs of building new capacity.

What is being saved?

An average reduction of up to 40 megawatts (MW) of load has been seen on several called Peak Days.

- New capacity is approximately \$1,000/kilowatt (kW).
- 40 MW converts to 40,000 kW

\$1,000/kW (new capacity) -
with a reduction of 40,000 kW

Avoids building \$40 million dollars' worth of capacity.

Day Ahead Peak Alerts

WFEC issues Day Ahead Peak Alert notices when future forecasts are calling for extreme temperatures, with projections for the following day used to determine if a Day Ahead Peak Alert is necessary to allow for

adequate capacity. This early notification lets members know that a Peak Day is likely so they can prepare accordingly. However, it is important to note that a Peak Day Alert can be made regardless of whether a Day Ahead Peak Day notification was sent, as it is not mandatory.

SPP Advisories / Alerts

SPP, as a regional transmission organization (RTO), reliability coordinator (RC), and balancing authority (BA), has the role of balancing generation and load - or electric supply and demand - for a 14-state region from North Dakota to the Texas panhandle. SPP also ensures there's always enough additional energy available in reserve to call on in contingencies, as constant planning for any unexpected situation is an important task.

Advisories and/or Energy Emergency Alerts are issued if conditions exist that may require SPP to operate its system conservatively based on weather, environmental conditions, operational factors or other events that may create limitations, fuel shortages or concerns.

Generally, the advisories do not require any public action, rather just signal a possibility of further steps if conditions change or worsen. If an Energy Emergency Alert (EEA) becomes necessary, oftentimes, conservation efforts will be strongly encouraged, with public appeals to help avoid future issues. EEA levels designate the seriousness of conditions.

Descriptions of common reliability events are below in increasing order of severity:

Advisories raise awareness and do not require general audiences to take action. SPP member utilities should follow applicable procedures.

Energy Emergency Alerts indicate all available generation has been committed to meet region-wide demand. As conditions worsen, voluntary conservation or potential service interruptions may be necessary to prevent uncontrolled outages.

Normal Operations: SPP has enough generation to meet demand and available reserves, and it foresees no extreme or abnormal threats to reliability.

Weather Advisory: Declared when extreme weather is expected in SPP's reliability coordination service territory.

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Peak Days

Resource Advisory: Declared when severe weather conditions, significant outages, wind-forecast uncertainty and/or load-forecast uncertainty are expected in SPP’s balancing authority area.

Conservative Operations Advisory: Declared when SPP determines there is a need to operate its system conservatively based on weather, environmental, operational, terrorist, cyber or other events.

Energy Emergency Alert Level 1: Declared when all available resources have been committed to meet obligations, and SPP is at risk of not meeting required operating reserves.

Energy Emergency Alert Level 2: Declared when SPP can no longer provide expected energy requirements, or when SPP foresees or has

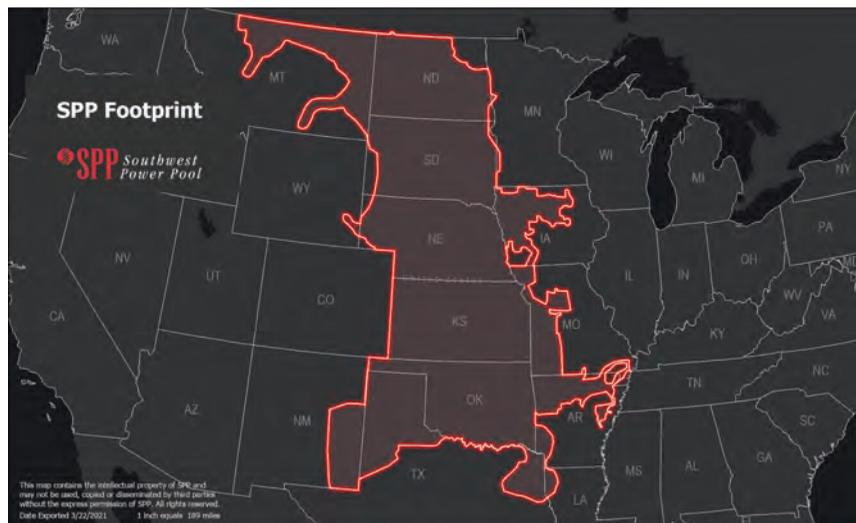
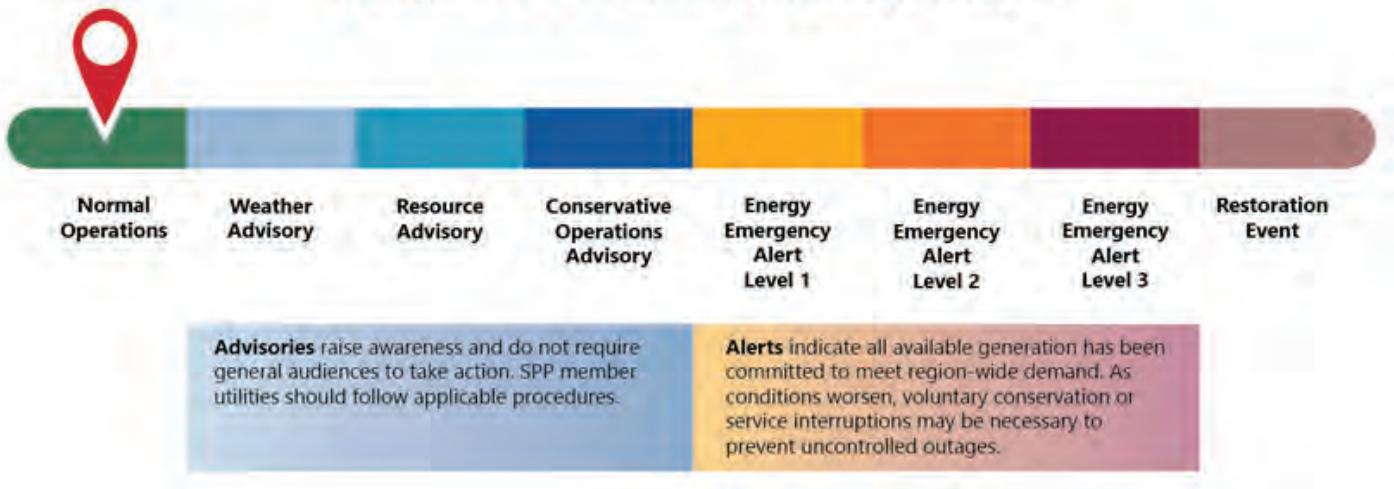
implemented procedures up to, but excluding, service interruptions to maintain regional reliability.

Energy Emergency Alert Level 3: At this level, SPP is utilizing operating reserves such that it is carrying reserves below the required minimum and has initiated assistance through its Reserve Sharing Group. SPP foresees or has implemented firm load obligation interruption. Before requesting an EEA 3, SPP will have already provided the appropriate internal notifications to its Market Participants.

Restoration Event: Defined as a major or catastrophic grid outage, which could be a total or partial regional blackout, island situation or system separation.

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SOUTHWEST POWER POOL GRID CONDITIONS



Supply Chain Strain

Faced with supply chain shortages that could linger well into next year, Western Farmers Electric Cooperative (WFEC) is taking a proactive approach to being adequately prepared to withstand continuous disruptions in obtaining supplies.

U.S. power companies are facing supply and equipment crunches that may hamper their ability to keep the lights on as the nation heads into the heat of summer, according to news source, Reuters. Extreme weather events, including storms, wildfires and drought are becoming more prevalent across the nation. These factors, combined with all-time high consumer power use could strain electric grids at a time when federal agencies are warning the weather could pose reliability issues.

For WFEC, as well as many others, there are several causes leading to supply chain uncertainty. Among these include:

- A supply-demand imbalance stemming from the pandemic
- Sanctions imposed during the Russian invasion of Ukraine, which is putting extra pressure on energy/fuel prices
- Lockdowns in China
- Broad-based labor shortages, in all facets, such as production, manufacturing, transportation and warehousing.

Material Inventory

WFEC is experiencing longer lead times on a broad range of inventory items with

Roy Boyer, T&D warehouse supervisor at WFEC, checks inventory in the Anadarko Warehouse. WFEC is one of many companies experiencing longer lead times when ordering, however, proactive measures have been taken to maintain a sufficient supply.

increased pricing for material and transportation. “Notably, anything with steel can be delayed without notice. This is not limited to poles and substation steel as the same impacts apply to small parts. As for pricing, it’s not uncommon for things to be at least double previous costs,” commented Roy Boyer, Transmission & Distribution (T&D) warehouse supervisor at WFEC. Looking forward, suppliers express continued concerns of supply disruption and inflationary pressures for the remainder of 2022 and potentially into 2023.

RUS has heard and responded to borrowers with concerns about the availability of materials. They recently sent a message that materials not currently included in its “List of Materials” or specifically cited in regulation, still may be used based on the cooperative’s needs, subject to RUS approval.

WFEC has also taken steps to address longer lead times as well as increased pricing on materials, supplies and equipment. These steps have involved increasing review frequencies and approaches related to inventory stocking levels and taking a more

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Supply Chain

persistent approach to demand planning. WFEC project managers are being encouraged to request materials early when scheduling projects. Boyer noted that earlier planning for owner furnished materials in construction projects has helped to have supplies available when needed.

Considering stocking levels for long-lead time items, like power transformers and steel structures, WFEC has taken extra steps to ensure stock availability. One example includes a multi-year agreement for certain steel poles that allows for quarterly price adjustments to have a production queue preference to help with anticipated needs.

As for transformers, which are generally taking over a year for delivery, WFEC has a working group tasked with monitoring the inventory levels compared to planned project requirements and potential emergency needs. This group ensures the proper number of spare transformers are on hand and makes restocking decisions with the long lead time in mind.

One important factor with transformer delays involves all of the necessary components such as the core steel. “A large portion of supply chain issues stems back to the raw materials,” noted Chad Heathco, manager, Procurement Services at WFEC.

Frequent meetings are planned to ensure that various groups and departments are all working together to monitor and manage inventory, especially since supplies and materials, across the board, are taking twice as long as usual to receive. One of the early outcomes was to increase the quantity of safety



Kris Bradford, a warehouse worker, moves supplies to their location at the Anadarko warehouse. WFEC employees have taken extra steps to ensure stock availability.

stock typically used in storm events.

Ongoing contact with regular suppliers is being made to discuss their supply chain to identify and address supply issues before they become shortages. Also, relevant communication with critical suppliers is being increased to help build an inventory of essential materials.

Renewables

Supply-chain issues have already delayed the construction of renewable energy projects across the country, including planned WFEC power purchase agreement (PPA) solar projects with developers.

Increased commodity prices have also had an impact on renewable projects, with developers expected to pass those costs to WFEC.



WFEC has taken extra steps to ensure stock availability for long lead-time items, such as transformers (above). All sizes of transformers are kept on-hand to ensure continued reliability. Anadarko Warehouse shelves (at right & next page) are lined with parts, materials and supplies to enable quick response if problems occur.



President Biden had declared a ban on certain solar panel materials from China suspected of having links to forced labor and launched a probe into whether several countries were using components from China that should be subject to U.S. tariffs. Recently, however, Biden declared a 24-month tariff exemption for solar panel products from several Southeast Asian nations to ensure a sufficient and cheap supply of solar panels at a time of high inflation to attempt to put stalled projects back on track.

Natural Gas

Utilities are also reportedly having a tougher time rebuilding natural gas stockpiles for next winter as power generators burn record amounts of gas following the shutdown of dozens of coal plants in recent years and extreme drought cuts hydropower supplies in many states, according to Reuters.

In order to address the increase in commodity prices as it pertains to natural gas and power, WFEF has developed a strategy with ACES Power Marketing to hedge against elevated natural gas costs utilizing physical natural gas hedges, fixed-price financial swaps, out-of-the-money call options, and fixed-price blocks of power for a portion of WFEF energy needs during peak periods.

Rail Transportation

Power grid operators such as SPP are monitoring coal inventories in response to low coal stockpiles reported at some plants and continuing supply chain disruptions primarily related to severe labor shortages in the rail services needed to increase shipments. The



Coal producers are struggling to get the rail service needed to further increase shipments. The coal inventory at the Hugo Plant is being closely monitored, as a severe labor shortage continues with rail services.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated there were 183,000 employees in the rail transportation sector as of January 2019. That figure dropped 20.7% to 145,100 by January 2021 and has since gained little to no ground as of May 2022.

WFEF monitors its coal inventory and offers the Hugo Plant to the market, considering planned coal deliveries.

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Having an adequate supply of materials, poles and transformers, among other parts for substations, plants and equipment is important at WFEF. Storms can strike unexpectedly and it pays to be prepared in order to make repairs in a timely manner. Tornadoes (right photo), high winds, winter ice storms, fires and other situations can be detrimental on an electric system.



Legislative group visits Tuttle Solar Farm

The Tuttle Solar Farm was a featured stop along one of several tour opportunities offered during the 76th Annual Meeting of the Council of State Governments (CSG) Southern Legislative Conference, hosted July 9-13 in Oklahoma City. Several Western Farmers Electric Cooperative (WFEC) staff were on hand to provide tours of the site, while discussing the overall solar energy option as a renewable energy source in Oklahoma.

This annual conference is the premier public policy forum for southern state legislators, which features policy-rich programming highlights, as well as practical solutions to the challenges facing members and the southern region.

Close to 30 legislators from 15 states took part in the Energy & Environment site options tour that also included a wind farm visit and a brief stopover at an oil well drilling location. This



Several WFEC staff were on hand to provide tours of the Tuttle Solar Farm, as a tour option of the 76th Annual Meeting of the Council of State Governments (CSG) Southern Legislative Conference, hosted July 9-13 in Oklahoma City. Jesse Miller, outage & project planner (top photo, center right) and Justin Soderberg, senior manager, Generation (middle photo, right) share information and visit with tour participants. Specifics of the Tuttle Solar site were provided, along with an overview of the overall solar energy option as a renewable energy source in Oklahoma.



tour choice highlighted the crucial role that energy plays in the state's economy, along with the importance of a diversified energy portfolio. The Tuttle Solar facility is one of WFEC's commercial solar sites in Oklahoma.

CSG South is a nonprofit, nonpartisan member organization that serves the southern legislatures of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

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Participants in the Tuttle Solar Farm tour were provided with drinks, refreshments and brochures before boarding the bus back to Oklahoma City. The group had the opportunity to watch a video production on the return trip, which highlighted WFEC and its renewable energy sources.



Electric school bus program highlighted among member distribution cooperatives

Western Farmers Electric Cooperative (WFEC) is encouraging its member distribution cooperatives to be a part of an initiative to accelerate the deployment of electric school buses in electric cooperative service territories across Oklahoma and parts of New Mexico.

A meeting was hosted recently to provide available information to cooperative representatives, with an opportunity to hear presentations from key players in this proposed project.

As authorized by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Clean School Bus Program will provide \$5 billion over the next five years to replace existing school buses with low and zero-emission school buses. The first funding opportunity is the 2022 Clean School Bus Program, through which the initial funding will offer \$500 million in rebates to schools for clean school buses. The deadline for making application in this first phase is Aug. 19.

Due to the magnitude of this opportunity and the timeframe constraints, WFEC has partnered with the Beneficial Electrification League (BEL) to assist those cooperatives looking to explore this opportunity

for interested schools within their service territories. The BEL was founded with the support of electric cooperatives across the country and is positioned to assist in making this program a success, both for the schools who are valued members of the cooperative, and for their community. A not-for-profit organization, the BEL was launched in 2018 by NRECA and other various organizations to spread the word about the many advantages associated with going electric.

The same opportunities will be offered in additional phases over the next five years, as noted by Keith Dennis, former NRECA vice president of consumer member engagement and now president of the BEL. He pointed out that they are learning new details as the program progresses, which will be a plus in future funding prospects. "We (BEL) are reaching out to help schools apply, and, we want this to be a positive experience," he added.

Some highlights of the initial 2022 Clean School Bus Program, include:

- Up to \$375,000 will be offered per bus and \$20,000 per charger, at no cost to the school.
- This program is being structured as a "lottery" rather than on a "grants application merit".
- The program will require the school to replace an existing ICE bus.
- A list of "priority schools" has been published by the EPA highlighting those rural and disadvantaged schools that will receive priority status in the grant process.

In the nation's 13,185 unified school districts, rural electric cooperatives serve more than 50 percent of the territory in 5,881 of those districts. Of these, 3,177 districts have 15 percent or more of the student population below the poverty line, explained Dennis. One primary benefit of this Clean School Bus Program involves the deployment of clean buses to areas that would otherwise not have them, such as small rural schools.



(Continued on Page 12)

Bus Program

“The aim of this program is straightforward: no school district or utility should miss out on this opportunity simply because they lack access to information or resources to participate in this valuable federal program,” commented Dennis.

The BEL is basically a convener for this project, with the primary participants collectively representing over 350 distribution cooperatives across more than 32 states, with the aim of facilitating coordination between utilities and school districts on electric school bus programs. WFEC is among the Generation & Transmission (G&T) cooperatives participating in this nationwide initiative.

Holt Truck Centers is the Oklahoma dealer for IC Bus, who manufacturers school buses in Tulsa. David Carney, general sales manager at Holt Truck Centers in Oklahoma City,



David Carney, general manager of Holt Truck Center in Oklahoma City (left) and Bob Ford, regional sales manager of IC Bus (center left) visit with Mark Faulkenberry, vice president, Marketing & Member Relations at WFEC, and Michelle Warmuth, manager of Member & Public Relations at Kiamichi Electric Cooperative, following a meeting regarding a program to possibly provide electric school buses in rural areas. Representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency also provided information on the program during this meeting.

pointed out that they have five full service and parts locations located within Oklahoma and are prepared to be instrumental in this school bus program.

The IC Bus Electric CE Series is ready for new challenges with

this initiative and have packages that can be tailored to the range and budget requirements of each participating school district.

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Additional details - Page 13

Temperatures

SPP Capacity

As a regional transmission organization (RTO), SPP ensures the reliability of the bulk electric system and determines when conditions exist that require further action from power suppliers across their 14-state region, extending across the country’s mid-section. This is why conditions and/or energy conservation in one place, for example North Dakota, can have a meaningful impact on electric reliability in another state, such as Oklahoma and Texas.

SPP announced earlier this summer that they expect to have adequate generating capacity to meet the regional demand for electricity through the summer season. Previously, SPP anticipated electricity demand to peak at 51.1 gigawatts (GW), between June and September 2022. Its mix of conventional and renewable generating sources accounts for at least 55.5 GW of capacity.

Until this summer, SPP’s record electricity demand was 51 GW, which was set in July 2021. This record peak has been surpassed on several occasions.

Between May and July, SPP has issued or extended numerous Resource and Conservative Operations Advisories in response to higher-than-normal temperatures and other factors. These advisories require no action on behalf of the general public, but are meant to raise awareness among generation and transmission operators regarding circumstances that could require action on their part to prevent impacts to regional reliability.

Neighboring RTOs, including Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) and the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) have both indicated the possibility of insufficient resources to cover peak demand, depending on extreme temperatures that lead to high energy use.

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Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Clean School Bus Program

- * Under Title XI: Clean School Buses and Ferries, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) provides \$5 billion over five years (FY22-26) for the replacement of existing school buses with clean school buses and zero-emission school buses.
- * These new clean school bus replacements will produce either zero or low tailpipe emissions compared to their older diesel predecessors.
- * School bus upgrades funded under this program will result in cleaner air on the bus, in bus loading areas, and in the communities in which they operate.
- * The first funding opportunity under this program will be the 2022 Clean School Bus Rebates.

Prioritized Applicants

- * The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law allows EPA to prioritize certain applicants.
- * Applicants requesting funds to replace school buses that serve a school district that meets one or more of the prioritization criteria will be offered more funding per bus and receive preference in the selection process.
- * EPA offers equal prioritization for school districts that meet one or multiple prioritization criteria.
- * School districts that qualify under one or more of the prioritizations will be identified in EPA's prioritized funding list.

Eligible Applicants

- * State and local governmental entities responsible for: 1) providing bus service to 1 or more public school systems; or 2) the purchase of school buses.
- * Nonprofit school transportation associations.
- * Indian tribes, tribal organizations, or tribally controlled schools.
- * Eligible contractors.

Prioritization Criteria

1. High-need school districts & low-income areas

- * School districts listed in the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) School District Estimates for 2020 as having 20% or more students living in poverty.
- * School districts not listed in the SAIPE data, including most charter schools, that self-certify as having 20% or more students living in poverty. EPA may ask for supporting documentation to confirm this self-certification.
- * School districts located in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

2. Rural school districts

- * School districts identified with locale codes "43-Rural: Remote" and "42-Rural: Distant" by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

3. Tribal school districts

- * Bureau of Indian Affairs funded school districts and school districts that receive basic support payments for children who reside on Indian land.

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