



ACTION MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

From: James O. Payne
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X69472

Subject: Notice of Funding Opportunity for the Fiscal Years 2024-2026
Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program, Amendment No. 1

ACTION REQUESTED

I request that you approve Amendment No. 1 to the Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program (WCPP) Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 through 2026 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO). Amendment No.1 will be posted on Grants.gov and announce the availability of up to \$80 million in funding for FY 2026 and any unobligated funding from previous FYs.

SUMMARY

On June 6, 2024, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) published a NOFO soliciting applications for the WCPP for FYs 2024, 2025, and 2026. Applications for the combined FY 2024 and FY 2025 application period were due by September 4, 2024; under the original NOFO, the FY 2026 application period was scheduled to open on May 1, 2025, with an application deadline of August 1, 2025. On December 20, 2024, FHWA announced approximately \$125 million in FY 2024 and FY 2025 grants for 16 wildlife crossing projects in 16 States. The FY 2026 application period, which would award the remaining funds authorized for the WCPP under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) (Pub. L. 117-58, November 15, 2021), has not opened.

The purpose of this amendment to the WCPP NOFO is to align the NOFO with current Executive Orders and Administration priorities when awarding remaining WCPP funds. Grants under the program will result in the distribution of up to \$80 million in FY 2026 funds and any unobligated funding from previous FYs, subject to their availability.

Under Title 23, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 171, funds made available for the WCPP are to be awarded on a competitive basis for projects that seek to achieve a reduction in the

number of wildlife-vehicle collisions and improved habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species. The NOFO describes the application requirements, criteria based on statutorily defined considerations (23 U.S.C. 171(e)), evaluation criteria based on applicable program and Federal requirements.

BACKGROUND

In establishing the WCPP in the IIJA, Congress found that there are more than 1 million wildlife vehicle collisions (WVC) annually that present a danger to human safety and wildlife survival, resulting in tens of thousands of serious injuries and hundreds of fatalities within the United States, and threatening the survival of species (23 U.S.C. 171(a)(2), (4)). WVCs also result in a total estimated annual cost of \$8.38 billion (23 U.S.C. 171(a)(1), (3)). Section 11123(b) of IIJA, codified at 23 U.S.C. 171, authorized the WCPP to provide competitive grants for projects that seek to reduce the number of WVCs and, in doing so, improve habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species (23 U.S.C. 171(b)). The IIJA authorized a total of \$350 million in contract authority from the Highway Trust Fund, subject to the imposition of the annual Federal-aid highway program's limitation on obligations, for FYs 2022 through 2026, to be awarded by DOT through FHWA.

The total amount of funding available for awards under the original NOFO was up to \$227,269,418. \$125,296,751 in WCPP awards were announced for FY 2024 and FY 2025 funds in December 2024. Amendment No. 1 will serve to open the final application period for funding authorized under the WCPP, awarding up to \$80 million available for FY 2026 and any unobligated funding from previous FYs, subject to the availability of funds. FY 2026 funds must be obligated by the end of FY 2029.

The WCPP has statutory requirements for State departments of transportation to administer grants for all types of recipients except Federal Land Management Agencies (FLMA) and Tribes, and for FHWA to administer grants for FLMA and Tribes (23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)). Because the WCPP is codified in Chapter 1 of Title 23, U.S.C., the standard 80 percent Federal share provision of 23 U.S.C. 120(b) generally applies to all applicants. The FLMA and Tribes can use other Federal funds for their match, such as those allowable under 23 U.S.C. 120(k). A minimum of 60 percent of funds each fiscal year must be awarded to rural areas (23 U.S.C. 171(g)).

For purposes of awarding funds under this NOFO, FHWA has identified eight project selection criteria that incorporate the statutory eligibility requirements for this program. Two primary criteria are defined in statute, with FHWA instructed to primarily consider the extent to which the proposed project is likely to (1) protect motorists and wildlife by reducing the number of WVCs and (2) improve habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species (23 U.S.C. 171(e)(1)). Five secondary criteria are defined in statute (23 U.S.C. 171(e)(2)(A)-(E)). In addition, 23 U.S.C. 171(e)(2)(F) allows for FHWA to consider as a secondary consideration any other criteria relevant to reducing the number of WVCs and improving habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species.

In light of the congressional findings that WVCs are a major threat to the survival of species (23 U.S.C. 171(a)(4)), FHWA considers the protection of endangered and threatened species as relevant to reducing the number of WVCs and improving habitat connectivity, and is assessing the extent to which projects benefit federally threatened or endangered species and species that are Proposed or Candidates for listing as a discretionary criterion.

In addition to requesting grant applications for the WCPP, the NOFO identifies the application requirements; statutorily defined prioritization criteria; selection and evaluation criteria; applicable program and Federal requirements; and available technical assistance during the grant solicitation period. FHWA will distribute these funds as described in the NOFO on a competitive basis in a manner consistent with the evaluation and selection criteria.

This is a pilot program and FHWA is providing maximum flexibility within statutory constraints for potential applicants. This includes no limitations on project size or project type beyond projects that further the WCPP's purpose, meaning that the program allows for construction and non-construction projects.

RECOMMENDATION

I recommend that you approve the Amendment No. 1 to the Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program (WCPP) Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 through 2026 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO).

The Secretary of Transportation

APPROVED: _____

DATE: _____

COMMENTS:

Attachments:

- Notice of Funding Opportunity for Fiscal Years (FY) 2024-2026 Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program (WCPP), Amendment No. 1
- Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program Questions and Answers
- Attachment A: Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program Application Checklist
- Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program Evaluation Plan
- APPENDIX I: Wildlife Crossing Program Legislation
- APPENDIX II: Grant Scoring Methodology
- APPENDIX III: Assessment Templates
- Redlined version of NOFO

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Highway Administration
Notice of Funding Opportunity for Fiscal Years (FY) 2024-2026 Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program (WCPP)

AGENCY: U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

ACTION: Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Amendment No. 1

SUMMARY:

SUMMARY OVERVIEW OF KEY INFORMATION: NOFO for Fiscal Years (FY) 2024-2026 WCPP	
Issuing Agency	FHWA
Program Overview	The purpose of this NOFO is to provide grants on a competitive basis for projects that seek to achieve a reduction in the number of wildlife-vehicle collisions (WVC); and improve habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species (Title 23, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 171).
Objectives	1) Improve safety by reducing WVCs; 2) Improve habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species.
Amendment No. 1	The purpose of this amendment is to: • Remove the references to rescinded Executive Orders • Align this NOFO with new Executive Orders and Administration priorities • Update application evaluation considerations
Eligible Applicants	• A State department of Transportation (State DOT); • A metropolitan planning organization (MPO); • A unit of local government; • A regional transportation authority; • A special purpose district or public authority with a transportation function; • An Indian Tribe; • A Federal Land Management Agency (FLMA); or • Or a group of the above entities.
Eligible Project Types	Non-construction and construction projects, ranging from statewide plans and corridor studies to design and construction.
Funding	This NOFO announced two application periods: • FY 2024 and FY 2025 Funding: up to \$145 million. Selections for FY 2024 and FY 2025 were announced in December 2024. • FY 2026 Funding: up to \$80 million The actual amount available to be awarded under this notice will include any unobligated funding from previous FYs, and be subject to the availability of funds.
Deadline	• The deadline for application is [INSERT]
Cost-Share	The Federal share for projects under the WCPP is 80 percent of total project

	costs unless an exception applies (23 U.S.C. 120). This program operates using the same Federal share provision as is generally applicable to Federal-aid projects. See Section C.2 of the NOFO for more information on cost share requirements.
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This NOFO describes the application requirements, selection and evaluation criteria, applicable program and Federal requirements, and available technical assistance during the grant solicitation period.

DATES:

Applications for FY 2026 funds must be submitted electronically through Grants.gov no later than 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time, on **[DATE 60 DAYS AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT]**.

Applicants are encouraged to submit applications in advance of the application deadline; however, applications will not be evaluated, and awards will not be made, until after the application deadline.

ADDRESSES:

Applications must be submitted electronically through [Grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov). Refer to Assistance Listing (formerly known as the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number): 20.290, Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Applicants are encouraged to refer to FHWA's Website at <https://highways.dot.gov/federal-lands/programs/wildlife-crossings> for more program information, including fact sheets, additional resources, and points of contact. The [DOT Navigator](#) is also a tool with additional information and guidance to assist applicants in applying for DOT funding.

FHWA plans to conduct outreach regarding the WCPP in the form of Webinars for Tribes and all applicants. For more information, and to join the Webinars, see <https://highways.dot.gov/federal-lands/programs/wildlife-crossings>. Applicants are encouraged to read the NOFO prior to the Webinar and submit questions ahead of time to wildlifecrossings@dot.gov. The Webinar will be recorded and posted on FHWA's Website at <https://highways.dot.gov/federal-lands/programs/wildlife-crossings>. If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

FHWA staff are available for general questions about the WCPP and NOFO. To ensure applicants receive accurate information about eligibility or the program, the applicant is encouraged to contact FHWA directly, rather than through intermediaries or third parties, with questions. In addition, FHWA will post answers to questions at <https://highways.dot.gov/federal-lands/programs/wildlife-crossings>. However, FHWA will not

review applications in advance and will not provide technical assistance to any applicant, including providing guidance on how to address any information that should be included in an application.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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Office hours are from 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Each section of this NOFO contains information and instructions relevant to the application process for WCPP grants. The applicant should read this notice in its entirety so that they have the information they need to submit eligible and competitive applications.

Table of Contents

A. Program Description.....	5
B. Federal Award Information	8
C. Eligibility Information.....	12
D. Application and Submission Information.....	16
E. Application Review Information.....	30
F. Federal Award Administration Information.....	45
G. Federal Awarding Agency Contacts.....	52
H. Other Information	53

This notice contains collection of information requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act. The use of Standard Forms 424, 424A, 424C, and SF-LLL has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under **Control Number 2105-0520. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless that collection displays a currently valid OMB control number.**

NOTE: FHWA uses www.Grants.gov for receipt of all applications. Applicants must register and use the system to submit applications electronically. Applicants are encouraged to register in advance of the submission deadline and to register to receive notifications of updates/amendments to this NOFO. Approval of user registrations for the site may take multiple weeks. It is the applicant's responsibility to monitor this site for any updates to this NOFO.

SECTION A – PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

1. Overview

In creating the WCPP, Congress found that there are more than 1 million wildlife¹ vehicle² collisions (WVC) annually that result in tens of thousands of serious injuries and hundreds of fatalities on U.S. roadways. (See 23 U.S.C. 171(a)(1), 171(a)(2)(B)). These WVCs pose a persistent danger to human safety, and FHWA estimated³ the total annual cost associated with these WVCs as being over \$8 billion (See 23 U.S.C. 171(a)(2)-(3)). In addition, Congress found that WVCs pose a danger to wildlife survival and are a major threat to the survival of species (23 U.S.C. 171(a)(2)(A)(ii), 171(a)(4)).

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 (IIJA) (Pub. L. 117-58, November 15, 2021) authorized a total of \$350 million for FYs 2022 through 2026 to be awarded by DOT, through FHWA, for the competitive WCPP. The WCPP is authorized under Section 11123(b) of the IIJA, and codified at 23 U.S.C. 171, with the goal of reducing WVCs while improving habitat connectivity and conservation for terrestrial and aquatic species (23 U.S.C. 171(b)). Grants are available for all project activities, including but not limited to research, planning, design, and construction. The WCPP seeks applications from State DOTs,⁴ MPOs,⁵ units of local government,⁶ regional transportation authorities, special purpose districts, public authorities with a transportation function, Indian Tribes,⁷ and FLMAs who are seeking projects to reduce WVCs and improve habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species.

The total amount of funding available in this amended NOFO is up to \$80 million and any unobligated funding from previous FYs⁸. Applications must be submitted electronically through [Grants.gov](https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/research/safety/08034/08034.pdf) no later than 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time, on **[DATE 60 DAYS AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT]**. Funding amounts are subject to the availability of funds. See Section D.4 for more information regarding submission dates.

¹ For the purposes of this NOFO, wildlife is defined as native wild animals. Livestock, domesticated animals, and animals with domesticated ancestors are not wildlife.

² For the purposes of this NOFO, a vehicle is defined as a motor vehicle operating on a roadway.

³ Federal Highway Administration (2008). Wildlife-Vehicle Collision Reduction Study. Report to Congress. Available at: <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/research/safety/08034/08034.pdf> . Last accessed on March 22, 2023.

⁴ For the purposes of the WCPP, a “State” refers to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (See 23 U.S.C. 101(a)(28)). A State DOT refers to the department of a State responsible for highway construction.

⁵ For the purposes of the WCPP, an MPO is defined as the policy board of an organization established as a result of the designation under 23 U.S.C. 134(d) (See 23 U.S.C. 134(b)(2)).

⁶ For the purposes of this NOFO, units of local government are defined using the definition found in Title 2, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 200.1.

⁷ For the purposes of the WCPP, an Indian Tribe is defined per the definition in 23 U.S.C. 207(m)(1), including a Native village and a Native Corporation, as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602).

⁸ Section 11101(d)(1) of the IIJA authorizes from the Highway Trust Fund \$350 million to carry out the WCPP from FY 2022 through 2026. This amended NOFO solicits applications for the \$80 million authorized for FY 2026, and any unobligated funding from previous FYs. However, due to the imposition of the annual limitation on obligations on the Federal-aid highway program’s contract authority, a lesser amount of this funding may be available for award.

The primary goals of the WCPP are to improve safety, protect motorists and wildlife by reducing WVCs, and improve habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species. Reduction of WVCs and improvement of terrestrial and aquatic habitat connectivity are the primary merit criteria that will be used in reviewing applications, and each of the primary merit criteria are of equal importance.

Section E of this NOFO outlines WCPP grant merit criteria and describes the process for selecting projects, including selection considerations. Section F.3 of this NOFO describes program requirements, and progress and performance reporting requirements for selected projects.

2. Additional Information

- a.** The WCPP is described in the Federal Assistance Listings under the assistance listing program title “Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program” and assistance listing number 20.290.
- b.** DOT and FHWA are committed to considering project funding decisions holistically among the various discretionary grant programs available in the IIJA. DOT and FHWA also recognize that applicants may be seeking funding from multiple discretionary grant programs and opportunities. An applicant may seek the same award amounts from multiple DOT discretionary opportunities or seek a combination of funding from multiple DOT opportunities. The applicant should identify any other DOT programs and opportunities they intend to apply for (or use if the Federal funding is already available to the applicant), and what award amounts they will be seeking, in the appropriate sections of this NOFO, including Section D.2.c.ii.

3. Changes as a result of Amendment No. 1 of FY 2024-2026 WCPP NOFO

This amendment to the NOFO, which was originally published on June 6, 2024:

- Removes references to rescinded Executive Orders
- Aligns the NOFO with new Executive Orders

SECTION B – FEDERAL AWARD INFORMATION

1. Award Amount Available

The total amount of funding available for awards under this amended NOFO is up to \$80 million for the FY 2026 application period, and any unobligated funding from previous FYs. FHWA intends to use this amended NOFO, combined with funding previously awarded with FY 2022 through 2025 WCPP funding, to award all funding provided by Section 11101(d)(1) of the IIJA. The actual amount available to be awarded under this NOFO will be subject to the availability of funds.

2. Award Size and Anticipated Number of Awards

There is no minimum or maximum award size; however, applicants are encouraged to submit applications for large-scale projects with total project costs of \$200,000 or greater. On December 20, 2024, FHWA announced \$125 million in grants for 16 wildlife crossing projects in 16 states, including one Indian Tribe. On December 20, 2024, FHWA announced grant selections for FY 2024 and FY 2025 application period, including 7 non-construction projects requesting between \$300,000 and \$2.2 million, and 9 construction projects requesting between \$900,000 and \$33.2 million. FHWA anticipates awarding between 5-25 grants using FY 2026 funds and funds that have not been obligated from prior FYs with anticipated awards ranging from \$200,000 to \$25 million, although FHWA may also make awards outside of this range. The number of awards will be ultimately determined by the number and quality of applications received in response to this NOFO and the availability of funding. FHWA also reserves the right to award less than the maximum amount presented in the application. The Federal Government is not obligated to make any Federal award as a result of the announcement, and the announcement of an award does not guarantee funding to the successful applicant. FHWA will only obligate funds to successful applicants upon execution of a grant agreement.

3. Statutory Funding Provisions

FHWA will award 60 percent or more of available funds for projects located in rural areas (23 U.S.C. 171(g)). The definition of “rural areas” is found in 23 U.S.C. 101(a)(25) and refers to all areas of a State that are not urban areas. For the purpose of this NOFO, in line with 23 U.S.C. 101(a)(35), an urban area is an FHWA Adjusted Urban Area, a map of which can be found at: [National Highway System | HEPGIS \(arcgis.com\)](https://www.fhwa.gov/infrastructure/programs/hepgis/). All locations not entirely designated as urban will be considered rural. FHWA will consider projects that are in both urban and rural areas as rural.

4. Types of Projects

FHWA seeks to award non-construction and construction projects⁹ under WCPP. Examples of non-construction projects include, but are not limited to the following:

- Research on safety innovations to reduce WVCs;
- Research and monitoring on the effectiveness of WVC mitigation;
- Development of mapping tools to document WVCs;
- Analysis of impacts of WVCs and best practices to reduce WVCs;
- Planning studies to identify terrestrial and aquatic wildlife migration corridors and roadway barriers to habitat that lead to WVCs;
- Developing or updating Statewide Transportation and Wildlife Action Plans;
- Tracking wildlife and mapping WVCs; or
- Outreach activities to educate the public on the hazards of WVCs.

Examples of construction projects include, but are not limited to the following:

- Design and pre-construction of an underpass or overpass for wildlife passage;
- Environmental permitting and right-of-way acquisition to construct a wildlife crossing structure;
- Adaptation or replacement of a culvert or bridge structure to accommodate connectivity for terrestrial species that are experiencing WVCs;
- Construction of a wildlife overpass or underpass and fencing; or
- Construction of multiple crossing structures in an area to connect habitat for terrestrial or aquatic species.

See Section C.3.c for more information on eligible projects and activities.

5. Type of Award

If the grant recipient is any Eligible Entity other than an Indian Tribe or an FLMA, then, pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)(A)(ii), the State DOT of the State in which the project is located must administer the grant. For these entities, the State DOT must directly administer the project on behalf of the entity or administer and oversee the project by serving as a pass-through entity for the entity (23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)(A)(ii)). These entities may not request for FHWA to directly administer the grant. FHWA cannot award a grant to these entities if the State DOT does not agree to administer the grant.

If a grant recipient is a State DOT or if a State DOT will serve as a pass-through entity to the Eligible Entity or an Eligible Partner of the Eligible Entity, WCPP funds will be awarded upon the execution of a project agreement, which is a type of grant agreement for administration of funds to a State DOT in the FHWA Fiscal Management Information System (FMIS).

⁹ The term “construction” means the supervising, inspecting, actual building, and incurrence of all costs incidental to the construction or reconstruction of a project under this program. This includes preliminary engineering, engineering, design-related services directly relating to the construction of a highway project, reconstruction, resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, and preservation, acquisition of rights-of-way, relocation assistance, improvements that directly facilitate and control traffic flow, and improvements that reduce the number of WVCs. See 23 U.S.C. 101(a)(4). The term “non-construction” means any activity that is not considered to be “construction.”

If the grant recipient is an FLMA or Indian Tribe, then, pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)(A)(i), FHWA must administer the grant. Grant funds will be administered with advanced payment, where appropriate, upon the execution of a grant agreement with FHWA or through existing agreements, and FHWA's Office of Federal Lands Highway will administer the project (23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)(A)(i)). These entities may not request the State DOT to administer the grant. If the grant recipient is not an FLMA or Indian Tribe, grant awards will be administered on a reimbursement basis. In such situations, WCPP funds will reimburse recipients only for eligible costs incurred and for work performed after a grant agreement has been executed, allowable expenses are incurred, and valid requests for reimbursement are submitted. At FHWA's sole discretion, alternative funding arrangements may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Grant recipients may subaward funds.

6. Availability of Funds

Selected projects will be funded with either FY 2023, FY 2024, FY 2025, or FY 2026 funds. To determine whether a project selected to receive a WCPP grant will be funded with FY 2023, FY 2024, FY 2025, or FY 2026 funds, FHWA will consider the estimated project start date provided in the application. Funds will be assigned after announcement of projects selected to receive an award during the grant agreement development process.

The obligation deadlines for FY 2023, FY 2024, FY 2025, and FY 2026 WCPP funds available under this NOFO are described below. FY 2026 funds cannot be obligated before October 1, 2025. Once obligated, WCPP grant funds are available until expended (subject to requirements and policies regarding inactive obligations).

Fiscal Year	Obligation Deadline	Expenditure Deadline
FY 2023	September 30, 2026	Available until Expended
FY 2024	September 30, 2027	Available until Expended
FY 2025	September 30, 2028	Available until Expended
FY 2026	September 30, 2029	Available until Expended

Obligation of a WCPP grant occurs after a selected applicant enters a grant agreement with the FHWA and FHWA authorizes the project to proceed. For construction, this is generally after the applicant has satisfied applicable administrative requirements, including transportation planning; environmental review requirements, including those under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); real property and right-of-way acquisition requirements in accordance with 49 CFR 24 and 23 CFR 710; and compliance with 23 CFR 635 subpart C "Physical Construction Authorization" for State DOT applicants or 2 CFR 200.318 – 327 for non-State DOT applicants.

If a WCPP grant includes pre-construction and construction activities, FHWA may obligate funding in phases to provide funding for specific activities where administrative requirements are not required or have already been met. For example, FHWA may use a phased obligation to obligate funding at the execution of a grant agreement for environmental review activities and then obligate funding for construction once the environmental review activities are completed.

7. Previous WCPP Grant Applications

Prior applicants, including those that were awarded WCPP funds in previous fiscal years, may apply for funding under this NOFO. There is no preference for applications or applicants who have previously applied or been selected or not selected for the WCPP.

FHWA will not carry over applications previously submitted. Applicants seeking funding under this amended NOFO must submit a new application for FY2026 funding during the open application period.

Applications for projects that previously received WCPP funding may seek additional funding for the projects under this amended NOFO. FHWA, however, will not provide additional funding under this NOFO for the same application previously awarded WCPP funding. Applications for projects that previously received funding will need to clearly identify the phase and deliverables of the project for which it is seeking additional funding under this amended NOFO. For example, the resubmission of an identical application that received funds will not be considered; however, an application that clearly identifies how the use of prospective funding will advance additional stages of the project will be considered.

8. Period of Performance

The start of the period of performance will begin on the date the grant agreement is executed by FHWA and end on the period of performance end date in the grant agreement.

SECTION C – ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

To be selected for a grant, an applicant must meet the eligibility requirements under this Section C, including: Eligible Applicants; Cost Sharing (Non-Federal Match Requirement); and identified requirements in Other. Applications that do not meet these threshold eligibility requirements will not be evaluated as described in Section E.

1. Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants for the WCPP are the following individual entities or a group of such eligible entities (23 U.S.C. 171(c)):

- 1) A State DOT;
- 2) An MPO;
- 3) A unit of local government;
- 4) A regional transportation authority;
- 5) A special purpose district or public authority with a transportation function;
- 6) An Indian Tribe; or
- 7) An FLMA.

FHWA encourages multiple eligible applicants to submit a joint application. Such applications must identify a lead applicant as the primary point of contact (POC) and identify the primary recipient of the award. Joint applications should include a description of the roles and responsibilities of each applicant and be signed or include a letter of support by each applicant.

Eligible applicants can apply for funding from the WCPP in concert with Eligible Partners, and if funding is received, may provide such funding to Eligible Partners of the project in accordance with the terms of the grant agreement (23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)(B)). Eligible Partners include the following entities or a group of the following entities:

1. An MPO;
2. A unit of local government;
3. A regional transportation authority;
4. A special purpose district or public authority with a transportation function;
5. An Indian Tribe;
6. An FLMA;
7. A foundation, nongovernmental organization, or institution of higher education; or
8. A Federal, Tribal, regional, or State government entity.

An Eligible Entity that receives a WCPP grant and enters into a partnership with an Eligible Partner must establish measures to verify that the Eligible Partner complies with the conditions of the WCPP in using WCPP funds (23 U.S.C. 171(f)(3)). FHWA encourages applicants to include such measures they plan to implement in their applications. Regardless of whether an Eligible Partner is involved, the Eligible Applicant remains responsible for meeting the conditions of the grant agreement. Applicants are asked to describe their role with expected partners and other applicants in their applications. For more information, see Section D.2.c.I.

2. Cost Sharing (Non-Federal Match Requirement)

Cost sharing (non-Federal match) means the portion of total eligible project costs not paid using Federal funds, including WCPP funds.

As the WCPP is under Title 23, U.S.C., the Federal share for projects under the WCPP is 80 percent of total eligible project costs, unless an exception, such as ones noted below, applies (23 U.S.C. 120(b)). This means that, unless a verified exception applies, awardees must provide at least 20 percent of the total project cost (not 20 percent of the Federal share) as a non-Federal match. For example, on a \$5 million project, the maximum Federal share would be \$4 million and the minimum required non-Federal matching share would be \$1 million. For more information, see

https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure-investment-and-jobs-act/fedshare_fact_sheet.cfm.

Additional information on non-Federal matching requirements can be found at <https://www.transportation.gov/grants/dot-navigator/understanding-non-federal-match-requirements>.

There are some flexibilities that may allow the Federal share to increase to more than 80 percent of project costs, which would mean that the awardee would have to provide a smaller matching share. For example, pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 120(c)(1), the Federal share for certain safety projects may be 100 percent of the cost of such construction projects. In addition, 23 U.S.C. 120(a) and (b) authorize an upward adjustment, also known as a sliding scale, to the Federal share for projects in States containing Federal and nontaxable Indian lands. The amount of the upward adjustment is based on the percentage of Federal nontaxable Indian lands in the State.¹⁰

Unless specifically authorized by Congress, all matching funds must come from non-Federal sources. Examples of programs where Federal funds can be used for the matching share include the Tribal Transportation Program under 23 U.S.C. 202 and the Federal Lands Transportation Program under 23 U.S.C. 203; per 23 U.S.C. 120(k), such funds can be used toward the matching share for the WCPP for a project that provides access to or within Federal or Tribal land. Again, it is important to note that other Federal funds cannot be used as an applicant's matching share unless that ability is specifically provided by Congress in statute, such as the clear language of 23 U.S.C. 120(k). Applicants could not, for example, use Highway Safety Improvement Program funds under 23 U.S.C. 148 to serve as the matching share for a safety-related project under the WCPP.

Beyond Federal funds that are specifically authorized to be used as matching funds, the matching share can come from private, local, Tribal, and State funds. In accordance with 2 CFR 200.306, grant recipients may use in-kind or cash contributions toward the match requirements so long as those contributions meet the requirements of 2 CFR 200.306(b). Matching funds are subject to the same Federal requirements as WCPP funds.

Applicants should document cost sharing in their application, including the ability to provide the 20 percent match under 23 U.S.C. 120(b) or, if the applicant believes a different matching share

¹⁰FHWA publishes [guidance](#) with the specific share allowable in each State based on the sliding scale.

applies, a justification as to why that Federal share percentage applies and documentation indicating their ability to provide that alternative matching share.¹¹ FHWA will make the final determination on the match percentage required for each awarded project. For that reason, and since applications that do not provide a sufficient matching share will not be eligible to receive WCPP funds, FHWA recommends applicants document their ability to provide a 20 percent matching share as well as document any alternative matching share that the applicant believes is applicable. In addition, as noted in Criterion #2.1 in Section E.1.b, pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 171(e) (2)(A), FHWA will consider the extent to which a proposed project is likely to leverage Federal investment by encouraging non-Federal contributions to the project.

For each project that receives a grant under this notice, FHWA expects the project to be completed using at least the level of non-Federal funding that was specified in the application.

FHWA will not consider previously incurred costs or previously expended or encumbered funds toward the matching requirement for any project. Matching funds are subject to the same Federal requirements described in Section F.2 as awarded funds.

3. Other

a. Number of Applications

There is no limitation on the number of applications that may be submitted by an eligible applicant.

Each application must be complete and able to stand on its own merits. FHWA encourages joint applications from eligible applicants with a lead applicant identified. Further, only one project may be included in each application. An Eligible Entity may not bundle multiple disconnected projects as a single application, but one project may include multiple related components. If a project consists of multiple components of the same project, an applicant should submit one application containing all such components. When determining whether multiple activities are components of the same project, and can be included in a single applicant, or should be treated as different projects, and therefore should be provided as separate applications, FHWA will consider factors such as geographic proximity, WVC and connectivity problems, and the goals and objectives of the components of the project.

b. State Department of Transportation Consultation

All applicants, other than FLMAs and State DOTs, shall include documentation of consulting with the State DOT in which applicant is located (23 U.S.C. 171(d)(2)). For Tribes, such consultation shall be required only for projects that are not located on Tribal lands.

Where this requirement applies, State DOT consultation is an eligibility requirement, and FHWA will not review applications that fail to provide sufficient documentation of consultation under the criteria in Section E, and such applications will not be eligible for funding. FHWA may refer to the consultation outcome as part of the review process. Examples of documentation of

¹¹ See Section D.2.c.ii for more information about documenting cost sharing in the application.

consultation with the State DOT include, but are not limited to, letters, agreements, and signed meeting minutes. Applicants are not required to form an agreement with the State DOT to administer the project during the consultation process.

c. Eligible Projects and Project Costs

Eligible projects must seek to achieve a reduction in WVCs and, in seeking to achieve a reduction in WVCs, also improve habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species. (23 U.S.C. 171(b)). Eligible projects may be non-construction or construction projects (23 U.S.C. 171(b)).¹² Construction projects include all activities that lead to a built project, while non-construction projects include all other projects, such as research projects and planning studies. See Section B.4 for examples of types of projects.

Eligible project costs may include the following eligible grant activities for non-construction projects: planning, research, public outreach, and feasibility analyses.

Eligible project costs may include the following eligible grant activities for construction projects: environmental review, preliminary engineering and design work, preservation, replacement, reconstruction, rehabilitation, acquisition of real property and rights-of-way, environmental mitigation, permitting, public outreach, project monitoring, construction contingencies, and operations.

Evaluation expenses, and the purchase of equipment such as cameras and detection systems for monitoring is allowable unless prohibited by statute or regulation.

FHWA recognizes that some potential projects may focus on subsets of activities within the project development lifecycle (e.g., just environmental studies and reviews or preliminary engineering) or propose to build upon or complete project activities (e.g., construction of a project after its design has been completed). FHWA will allow proposed projects that include one or multiple such subsets.

All project costs must conform to 2 CFR 200.403 and FHWA reserves the right to make cost eligibility determinations on a case-by-case basis. Submission of an eligible project is an eligibility requirement.

¹²Since the statute is silent and the range of eligible activities that may constitute a “project,” FHWA broadly construes this eligibility to include both construction and non-construction activities.

SECTION D – APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

1. Address to Request Application Package

All application materials may be found on Grants.gov at [HYPERLINK "http://www.grants.gov/"http://www.grants.gov.](http://www.grants.gov/)

Once at Grants.gov, select the Search Grants tab. Then enter one of the following:

- Opportunity Number: **[INSERT THE PRISM FUNDING OPPORTUNITY NUMBER]**
- Opportunity Name: FY 2024-2026 Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program
- Assistance Listing Number: 20.290

When at one of these Webpages, select the opportunity, which will open to a Webpage with several tabs. The first tab is a synopsis of the opportunity. Select the Application Package tab to download the forms needed to submit an application.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services. If potential applicants are unable to download the application package from the Internet, they may send a written request for a paper copy to the NOFO POC, listed on Page 2 of this NOFO.

2. Content and Form of Application Submission

a. Application Submittals

All applications must be submitted electronically through [Grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov/).

The application must include the following required forms, submitted as individual pdf documents, based on the type of project:

Required Forms for Non-Construction Project Applications:	Required Forms for Construction Project Applications:
Standard Form 424 (Application for Federal Assistance)	Standard Form 424 (Application for Federal Assistance)
Grants.gov Lobbying Form (Certification Regarding Lobbying)	Grants.gov Lobbying Form (Certification Regarding Lobbying)
Disclosure of Lobbying Activities form (SF-LLL)	Disclosure of Lobbying Activities form (SF-LLL)
Standard Form 424A (Budget Information for Non-Construction Programs)	Standard Form 424C (Budget Information for Construction Programs)
Project Abstract	Project Abstract
Project Narrative	Project Narrative

In addition, the Key Contacts form is optional for all applications. Applicants may also submit any letters of support or endorsement for consideration by FHWA.

All mandatory Standard Forms (SF) of the 424 family are available for download at <https://www.grants.gov/forms/forms-repository/sf-424-mandatory-family>.

Forms can also be found with the grant opportunity on Grants.gov under “package forms,” where the forms are grouped as mandatory forms and optional forms. Under “package forms,” forms listed as mandatory are required for both non-construction and construction project applications; forms listed as optional are required based on the type of project.

In Standard Form 424, applicants may leave fields 5a, 5b, 6, 7, and 13 blank.

The Standard Form 424A or 424C, as applicable, should be supported by a budget narrative explaining each element of cost (See Section B.2.c.ii). FHWA reserves the right after an application is selected for award, to request additional supporting information and or documentation for purposes of confirming costs proposed are allowable (2 CFR 200.403) Reasonable (2 CFR 200.404) and Allocable (2 CFR.405).

The applicant should ensure they include the information outlined in the WCPP Application Checklist, provided as Attachment 1, in their application.

Within the Project Narrative, applicants do not need to specifically reference the three aspects of Project Readiness described in Section E.1.c. Information provided by the applicant in the Project Readiness section of the Project Narrative on the project budget and on the technical capabilities of the project should allow FHWA to undertake the three Project Readiness assessments described below.

FHWA recommends that the Project Abstract and Project Narrative be prepared with standard formatting preferences (i.e., a single-spaced document, using a standard 12-point font such as Times New Roman, with 1-inch margins on 8½ x 11-inch size paper). Applicants may include maps, graphics, and tables. Text in tables and captions may be smaller than 12-point font but must be legible. The Project Abstract should not exceed 1 page in length. The Project Narrative should not exceed 25 pages in length. Appendices may include documents supporting assertions or conclusions made in the 25-page Project Narrative and do not count toward the 25-page limit.

If possible, Website links to supporting documentation should be provided rather than copies of these supporting materials. If supporting documents are submitted, applicants should clearly identify within the Project Narrative the relevant portion of the Project Narrative that each supporting document supports. FHWA recommends including a table of contents, and using appropriately descriptive final names (e.g., “Project Narrative,” “Maps,” “Memoranda of Understanding and Letters of Support,” etc.) for all attachments.

To the extent practicable, applicants should provide supporting data and documentation in a form that is publicly available and directly verifiable by FHWA. FHWA may, but is not required to, request additional information, including additional data, to clarify supporting data and documentation submitted in an application, but FHWA encourages applicants to submit the most relevant and complete information they can provide. FHWA also encourages applicants, to the extent practicable, to provide data in a form that is publicly available or verifiable. To ensure a

fair and unbiased evaluation of applications, FHWA will not request additional information to perfect incomplete applications.

The project narrative and project abstract must be attached to Item 15 of the SF-424. The WCPP Application Checklist should not be included as part of an application. To add an attachment to Item 15 of the SF-424:

- Click on “Add Attachments” in Item 15 to open the first pop-up window. Click “Add Attachment” and a second pop-up File Explorer/Directory window will appear, from which you can choose files to attach. Attachments can be added one at a time or all at once by holding down the CTRL key and selecting multiple files. Select “Open” to add the selected files as attachments.
- Click “Done” to finalize the attachments.
- Click “View Attachments” to see a list of files that have been added as attachments.

DOT may share application information within DOT or with other Federal Agencies if DOT determines that sharing is relevant to the respective program’s objectives.

b. Project Abstract

The Project Abstract should summarize the scope of work and type of project that would be completed under the award. Applicants should briefly describe the project scope and location, and anticipated goals and outcomes, including how the project supports the program goals of improving safety by reducing WVCs and, in doing so, improving habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species.

The Project Abstract should not exceed one page in length.

c. Project Narrative

FHWA recommends that the Project Narrative include the following sections. Following this outline will also assist evaluators in locating relevant information.

I. Basic Project Information - Description, Location, and Parties	See D.2.c.i
II. Budget Narrative - Grant Funds, Sources, and Uses of all Project Funding	See D.2.c.ii
III. Project Merit Criteria	See D.2.c.iii
IV. Project Readiness	See D.2.c.iv

The Project Narrative should provide information necessary for FHWA to determine that the project satisfies project requirements described in Section C for the grant program and to assess the selection criteria specified in Section E.1. While applicants do not need to specifically

reference the three aspects of Project Readiness described in Section E.1.c in the Project Narrative, information provided by the applicant in the Project Readiness section of the Project Narrative on the project budget and on the technical capabilities of the project should allow FHWA to undertake the three Project Readiness assessments described below.

i. Basic Project Information – Project Description, Location, and Parties

The applicant should provide a concise description of the project including a discussion of the proposed project's history and a description of any previously incurred costs.

The applicant may further use this section to place the project into a broader investment context, including information on other infrastructure investments being pursued by the applicant or other entities in the transportation corridor, wildlife corridor, or habitat, including other grant programs administered by other Federal, State, or local agencies.

An application may describe a project that contains more than one component and may describe components that may be carried out by parties other than the applicant. FHWA expects, and will impose requirements on funding recipients to ensure, that all components included in an application will be delivered as part of the WCPP Project, regardless of whether a component includes Federal funding. The status of each component should be clearly described. FHWA may award funds for a component instead of the larger project if that component: (1) independently meets all eligibility requirements described in Section C; (2) independently aligns well with the selection criteria specified in Section E.1; and (3) meets NEPA requirements with respect to independent utility. Independent utility means that the component will represent a transportation improvement that is usable and represents a reasonable expenditure of FHWA funds, even if no other improvements are made in the area and will be ready for intended use upon completion of that component's construction. All project components that are presented together in a single application must demonstrate a relationship or connection between one another. Applicants should be aware that, depending upon the relationship between project components and applicable Federal law, FHWA funding of only some project components may make other project components subject to Federal requirements as described in Section F.2.

FHWA strongly encourages applicants to identify in their applications the project components that have independent utility and separately detail costs and requested WCPP grant funding for those components. If the application identifies one or more independent project components, the application should clearly identify how each independent component addresses selection criteria and produces benefits on its own, in addition to describing how the full proposal, of which the independent component is a part, addresses the selection criteria in Section E.1.

As applicable to the specific type of project, the applicant should describe the project location, including a detailed geographical description of the proposed project (such as the latitude and longitude), a map of the project's location and connections to existing transportation infrastructure, and geospatial data describing the project location. Tribal applicants should indicate whether their proposed project will be located on Tribal land. As indicated in Section C.3.b, the requirement that applicants consult with the State DOT in the State in which the

applicant is located does not apply for Tribal applicants where the project is located on Tribal land.

The application should also identify whether the project is located in an urban or rural area per the definition for this program described in Section B.3 of this NOFO. If the project is located in an urban area, the applicant should identify the Adjusted Urban Area Information provided may be used for DOT's internal data tracking.

This section of the application should further provide details about the lead applicant. Applicants should include information on their experience, qualifications, facilities, equipment, and administrative resources available to successfully execute a grant agreement with FHWA and obligate funds prior the applicable funding obligation deadline. Applicants should also include information on their ability to fulfill the responsibilities associated with managing a Federal grant award, including their ability to manage funds, maintain financial and administrative records, and fulfill reporting requirements. This section should describe the lead applicant's demonstrated experience with receipt and expenditure of Federal highway program funds under Title 23, U.S.C. or other Federal funding sources. FHWA will consider the degree of experience as part of the project readiness evaluation. If an application is rated highly under other criteria, but the applicant has no or limited experience with the receipt and expenditure of Federal highway program funds, FHWA may contact the applicant prior to final selection of awards to discuss technical resources that may be available to assist the applicant in obtaining the capacity and expertise to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal requirements and timely delivery of the project.

The WCPP funds may be provided by an Eligible Applicant to Eligible Partners, including an MPO; a unit of local government; a regional transportation authority; a special purpose district or public authority with a transportation function; an Indian Tribe; an FLMA; a foundation, nongovernmental organization, or institution of higher education; or a Federal, Tribal, regional, or State government entity. An Eligible Entity that enters into a partnership with an Eligible Partner must establish measures to verify that the Eligible Partner complies with the conditions of the WCPP in using WCPP funds (23 U.S.C. 171(f)(3)). FHWA will treat the relationship between an Eligible Entity and Eligible Partner the same as would exist between an Eligible Entity and subrecipient under 2 CFR 200.332. Regardless of whether a grant recipient forms a partnership or provides a subaward, the grant recipient remains responsible for compliance with program requirements, all applicable Federal, State, and local laws, and the terms and conditions of the grant agreement.

The applicant should describe in detail the role of any expected Eligible Partner and all of the other public and private parties who are expected to be involved in delivering the project, including a specific description of the role of each entity in delivering the project and their experience with applicable wildlife crossing and aquatic organism passage guidelines or standards.

ii. Budget Narrative- Grant Funds, Sources, and Uses of all Project Funding

The application should include information regarding the project's budget that is sufficient for FHWA to evaluate the project's financial completeness. This is in addition to the submission of SF-424A (Budget Information for Non-Construction Programs) or SF-424C (Budget Information for Construction Programs), which are required forms separate from the project narrative in which the budget should be included. See Section E.1.c for more information on how FHWA will evaluate an applicant's financial completeness.

The applicant should describe the project's budget in detail and the plans for covering the full cost of the project from all sources (including the Federal share and non-Federal matching share). Project budgets should show how different funding sources will share in each activity and present those data in dollars and percentages. The budget should identify other Federal funds the applicant is applying for or has been awarded, if any, that the applicant intends to use. Funding sources should be grouped into three categories: (1) non-Federal; (2) current application WCPP Federal funding being requested; and (3) other Federal with specific amounts from each funding source.

If the project contains components, the budget should separate the costs of each project component. If the project will be completed in phases, the budget should separate the costs of each phase. The budget should be detailed enough to demonstrate that the project satisfies the WCPP statutory cost-sharing requirements described in Section C.2 and those associated with any additional category of Federal funding. The application should include information showing that the applicant has budgeted sufficient contingency amounts to cover unanticipated cost increases and plans to address potential cost overruns, as well as plans to fund future maintenance, operations, and preservation costs after proposed project completion, as applicable.

The project budget should identify all Federal funds to be used for future eligible costs of the project, including the requested WCPP grant amount, other Federal grants that have been awarded to the project or for which the project intends to apply in the future, and any Federal formula funds that have already been programmed for the project or are planned to be programmed for the project. For each category of Federal funds to be used for future eligible project costs, the project budget should indicate the amount, nature, and source of any required non-Federal match for those funds.

In addition to the information described above, this section should provide complete information on how all project funds may be used. For example, if a source of funds is available only after a condition is satisfied, the application should identify that condition and describe the applicant's control over whether it is satisfied. Similarly, if a source of funds is available for expenditure only during a fixed period, the application should describe that restriction. The budget should clearly identify any expenses expected to be incurred between the applicant being selected for award, and obligation of WCPP funds because such expenses, except as authorized by DOT, are not eligible for reimbursement and may not be used toward the non-Federal match requirements. Complete information about project funds will ensure that FHWA's expectations for award execution align with any funding restrictions unrelated to FHWA, even if an award differs from the applicant's request.

If needed, FHWA may request additional budget information to clarify an application. FHWA encourages applicants to submit the most relevant and complete information they can provide.

iii. Project Merit Criteria

The applicant should describe how the proposal meets the Primary Merit Criteria listed in Section E.1.a. and the Secondary Merit Criteria listed in Section E.1.b. Applicants are encouraged to organize their Project Narrative to address each criterion in order with the applicable heading to assist evaluators in locating the relevant information.

iv. Project Readiness

The application should also include information that, when considered with the project budget information, is sufficient for DOT to evaluate whether the project is reasonably expected to be delivered in a timely manner.

To assist FHWA's project readiness assessment, the applicant should provide the information requested on technical feasibility, project schedule, project approvals, and project risks, each of which is described in greater detail in the following sections. Applicants are not required to follow the specific format described below, but this organization, which addresses each relevant aspect of project readiness, promotes a clear discussion that assists project evaluators.

Section E.1.c describes how FHWA will evaluate project readiness based on the information provided in the application. Applicants also should review that section before considering how to organize their application.

1. Technical Feasibility

As applicable, the applicant should demonstrate the technical feasibility of the project (e.g., conceptual or proposed, engineering or design studies, and activities); the development and/or application of design criteria and/or a basis of design; the basis for the cost estimate presented in the application, including the identification of contingency levels appropriate to its level of design; and any scope, schedule, and budget risk-mitigation measures. Applicants should include a detailed statement of work or technical and management plan that focuses on any applicable technical and engineering aspects of the project and describes in detail the project to be completed.

The applicant must demonstrate compliance with Title VI/Civil Rights requirements, to ensure that no person is excluded from participation, denied benefits, or otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity, based on race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability.

Prior to submission, applicants may obtain guidance from:

- An agency in the State with jurisdiction over fish and wildlife to ensure accurate, current, and reliable data and understand the State agency's priorities with respect to habitat connectivity;

- A Federal Agency with jurisdiction for the protection of species and habitat;
- The State DOT or other State agency responsible for maintaining trend analysis and statistics on WVCs;
- The State DOT responsible for updating the State Freight Plan that includes strategies and goals to decrease the impacts of freight movement on wildlife habitat loss;
- Institutions of higher education regarding landscape ecology, and current data;
- Experts in landscape ecology and habitat connectivity;
- FHWA data on [proven safety countermeasures](#);
- FHWA reports such as [Wildlife-Vehicle Collision Reduction Study: Report To Congress \(2008\)](#), [Wildlife Crossing Structure Handbook Design and Evaluation in North America \(2011\)](#), and [Wildlife Vehicle Collision Reduction and Habitat Connectivity Pooled Fund Study \(2022\)](#); and
- Other authoritative sources.

2. Project Schedule

The applicant should include a detailed project schedule that identifies all major project milestones for their type of project. Examples of such milestones may include State and local planning approvals (programming on the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)); start and completion of the NEPA and other Federal environmental reviews and approvals, including permitting, design completion, right-of-way acquisition, approval of plans, specifications, and estimates; procurement; State and local approvals; project partnership and implementation agreements, including agreements with railroads; and construction. The project schedule should be sufficiently detailed to demonstrate that milestones will occur in a timely manner to meet obligation deadlines per Section B.6. The schedule should, for example, demonstrate:

- All necessary activities will be complete to allow WCPP funds to be obligated and expended in a timely manner consistent with the proposed project schedule and that any unexpected delays will not put the funds at risk of expiring before they are obligated; and
- All real property and right-of-way acquisition necessary for the project will be completed in a timely manner in accordance with 49 CFR 24, 23 CFR 710, and other applicable legal requirements or a statement that no acquisition is necessary. A plan for securing any required right-of-way agreements should be included. If applicable, this section should describe a right-of-way acquisition plan that minimally disrupts communities and maintains community cohesion.

3. Required Approvals

i. Environmental Permits and Reviews

The application should provide documentation of receipt (or the schedule for anticipated receipt) of all environmental approvals and permits necessary for the project to meet the project delivery timeline specified in the project schedule and necessary to meet obligation deadlines per Section B.6, including satisfaction of all Federal, State, and local requirements and completion of the

NEPA process. Specifically, in this section the applicant may elaborate on the NEPA evaluation process. If the final agency action with respect to NEPA occurred more than 3 years before the application date, the applicant should describe a proposed approach for updating this material in accordance with applicable NEPA reconsideration requirements. This section should also provide:

- Any information on reviews, approvals, and permits by other Federal and State agencies. An application should indicate whether the proposed project requires reviews or approval actions by other agencies, indicate the status of such actions, and provide detailed information about the status of those reviews or approvals and should demonstrate compliance with any other applicable Federal, State, or local requirements, and when such approvals are expected. Applicants should provide a Website link or other reference to copies of any reviews, approvals, and permits prepared.
- Environmental studies or other documents—preferably through a Website link—that describe in detail known project impacts, and possible mitigation for those impacts.
- A description of discussions with FHWA regarding the project’s compliance with NEPA and other applicable Federal environmental reviews and approvals.
- A description of public engagement about the project that has or will occur, including details on the degree to which public comments and commitments have been integrated into project development and design, as well as of any future public engagement which is planned.

ii. State and Local Approvals

The applicant should demonstrate receipt (or the schedule for anticipated receipt) of State and local approvals required for the project, such as State and local environmental and planning approvals, and STIP or Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) funding. Additional support from relevant State and local officials is not required; however, an applicant should demonstrate that the project has broad public support.

MPOs, units of local government, regional transportation authorities, special purpose districts, or public authorities with a transportation function, and Tribes with projects not located on Tribal lands are required to consult with the State DOT in which applicant is located (23 U.S.C 171(d) (2)). Therefore, those applicants must demonstrate consultation with the State DOT in their application to be eligible to receive an award.

State DOTs are required to administer WCPP grants for MPOs, units of local government, regional transportation authorities, special purpose districts, or public authorities with a transportation function for that State in which the project is to be carried out (23 U.S.C. 171 (f) (2)(A)(ii)). Therefore, those applicants should demonstrate agreement from the State DOT to administer the grant and include documentation of any necessary State DOT approvals and oversight requirements in their application. The existence and documentation of such an agreement at the time of application is not required in order to be eligible to receive an award; however, FHWA will take this information into consideration when evaluating project readiness. All applicants should have such an agreement in place before the obligation of funding.

iii. Federal Transportation Requirements Affecting State and Local Planning

The planning requirements applicable to the Federal-aid highway program apply to all WCPP projects.¹³ Applicants should demonstrate that a project that is required to be included in the relevant State, metropolitan, and local planning documents has been or will be included in such documents. If the project is not included in a relevant planning document at the time the application is submitted, the applicant should submit a statement from the appropriate planning agency that actions are underway to include the project in the relevant planning document. Applicants should provide links or other documentation supporting this consideration.

Because projects have different schedules, the construction start date for a construction grant will be specified in the grant agreement signed by FHWA and the grant recipient, will be based on critical path items that the applicant identifies in the application, and will be consistent with relevant State and local plans.

iv. Assessment of Project Risks and Mitigation Strategies

Project risks, such as procurement delays, environmental uncertainties, increases in real estate acquisition costs, uncommitted local match, pushback from stakeholders or impacted communities, or lack of legislative approval, affect the likelihood of successful project start, timely obligation, and completion. The applicant should identify all material risks to the project and the strategies that the lead applicant and any project partners have undertaken or will undertake to mitigate those risks.¹⁴ The applicant should assess the greatest risks to the project and identify how the project parties will mitigate those risks.

To the extent they are unfamiliar with the Federal-aid highway program, applicants should contact the FHWA Division Office in their State as found at [Field Offices Federal Highway Administration \(dot.gov\)](https://www.fhwa.gov/fieldoffices/) for information on what steps are prerequisite to the obligation of Federal funds to ensure that their project schedule is reasonable and that there are no risks of delays in satisfying Federal requirements. Indian Tribes should contact the [Office of Tribal Transportation](https://www.fhwa.gov/indiantribes/), and FLMAs should contact the [Office of Federal Lands Highway](https://www.fhwa.gov/officeofland/) for additional information specific to those processes.

¹³ In accordance with 23 U.S.C. 134 and 135, all projects requiring an action by FHWA must be in the applicable planning and programming documents (e.g., metropolitan transportation plan, TIP, and STIP). Further, in air quality non-attainment and maintenance areas, all regionally significant projects, regardless of the funding source, must be included in the conforming metropolitan transportation plan and TIP. Inclusion in the STIP is required under certain circumstances. To the extent a project is required to be on a metropolitan transportation plan, TIP, and/or STIP, it will not receive a grant until it is included in such plans. Projects not currently included in these plans can be amended by the State and MPO. Projects that are not required to be in long range transportation plans, STIPs, and TIPs will not need to be included in such plans to receive a grant.

¹⁴ FHWA considers an applicant's lack of experience with receipt and expenditure of Federal highway funds under Title 23, U.S.C. a material risk.

3. Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) and System for Award (SAM)

Applicants must follow the instructions on [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov) to successfully use the Website to apply. Use of [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov) may entail the following steps for those setting up new accounts or first-time users:

- 1) Register with SAM at www.SAM.gov
- 2) Obtain a valid UEI;
- 3) Create a [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov) account; and
- 4) Respond to the registration email sent to the E-Business POC from [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov), and log in at [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov) to authorize the Applicant as the Authorized Organization Representative (AOR). Please note that there can be more than one AOR for an organization.

For [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov) training resources, including video tutorials, refer to: [Home | GRANTS.GOV](https://www.grants.gov/home). For assistance with [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov) registration and application submittal, refer to the Grants.gov Support Center: [Support | GRANTS.GOV](https://www.grants.gov/support).

Applicants are required to use a UEI issued during the SAM.gov registration process to do business with DOT.

Each applicant is required to:

- a. Be registered in SAM before submitting their application;
- b. Provide a valid UEI in their application; and
- c. Continue to maintain an active SAM registration with current information at all times during which the applicant has an active Federal award or an application or plan under consideration by a Federal awarding agency.

Please see <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/applicants/applicant-faqs.html#UEI> for more information on the transition from Data Universal Numbering System to SAM UEI, including what UEI to enter into the UEI field on [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov) and on application package forms.

FHWA may not make a Federal award to an applicant until the applicant has complied with all applicable UEI and SAM requirements. If an applicant has not fully complied with the requirements by the time the Federal awarding agency is ready to make a Federal award, the Federal awarding agency may determine that the applicant is not qualified to receive a Federal award and use that determination as a basis for making a Federal award to another applicant.

NOTE TO APPLICANTS: SAM.gov requires the registrant to provide a UEI number to complete the registration. These processes can take several weeks to complete so should be started well before the applicable application deadline.

4. Submission Dates and Times

Applications must be submitted electronically through Grants.gov no later than 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time, on **[DATE 60 DAYS AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT]**.

Applications will not be carried over from the FY 2024 and FY 2025 application period to the FY 2026 application period and interested applicants will need to resubmit applications for the FY 2026 application period.

The application deadline (**[DATE 60 DAYS AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT]** at 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time) is the date and time by which the full and completed application, including all required sections, has been successfully uploaded into [Grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov).

Applicants are encouraged to submit applications as soon as possible; however, applications will not be evaluated, and awards will not be made, until after the application deadline. A late application will not be reviewed or considered unless the Government determines that doing so is in FHWA's best interest. FHWA will not consider late applications that are the result of failure to register or comply with [grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov) applicant requirements in a timely manner. If Applicants are unable to use the system due to verifiable technical difficulties, applicants must follow the instructions listed in Section D.7.e below.

5. Intergovernmental Review

An application under this NOFO is not subject to the State review under E.O. 12372.

6. Funding Restrictions

- a.** Unless authorized by FHWA in writing after FHWA's announcement of WCPP awards, any costs incurred prior to FHWA's obligation of funds for a project ("pre-award costs") are ineligible for reimbursement per 2 CFR 200.458.
- b.** Grant funds may not be used to support or oppose union organizing, whether directly or as an offset for other funds.

7. Other Submission Requirements

a. Scalable Project Options

Applicants are encouraged to identify scaled funding options in case insufficient funding is available to fund an application at the full requested amount. If an applicant advises that a project is scalable, the applicant must provide an appropriate minimum funding amount that will fund an eligible project that achieves the objectives of the program and meets all relevant program requirements. The applicant must provide a clear explanation of how the project budget would be affected by a reduced award. FHWA may award a lesser amount whether a scalable option is provided.

b. Submission Location

Applications must be submitted to grants.gov.

c. File Types and Size

Applicants should submit documents in .docx or pdf format.

For the submitted application package, FHWA suggests that pictures, graphics, and other large files be reduced in number and quality to keep the size of the files of the application manageable and in line with the [Grants.gov](https://grants.gov) maximum size of 200 megabytes for the entire grant application package.

d. Consideration of Applications

Only eligible applicants who comply with all submission deadlines described in this notice and electronically submit a valid and complete applications through [Grants.gov](https://grants.gov) will be considered for award. Applicants are strongly encouraged to make submissions in advance of the deadline.

e. Incomplete Applications

FHWA may, but is not required to, request additional information, to allow an application to confirm, correct, or complete missing information in the project application.

f. Late Applications

Applicants experiencing technical issues with grants.gov that are beyond the applicant's control must contact WildlifeCrossings@dot.gov prior to the applicable application deadline with the username of the registrant and details of the technical issue experienced. The applicant must provide:

- 1) Details of the technical issue experienced;
- 2) Screen capture(s) of the technical issues experienced along with corresponding grants.gov "Grant tracking number;"
- 3) The "Legal Business Name" for the applicant that was provided in the SF-424;
- 4) The POC name submitted in the SF-424;
- 5) The UEI associated with the application; and
- 6) The [Grants.gov](https://grants.gov) Help Desk Tracking Number.

To ensure a fair competition of limited discretionary funds, the following conditions are not valid reasons to permit late submissions: (1) failure to complete the registration process before the deadline; (2) failure to follow [Grants.gov](https://grants.gov) instructions on how to register and apply as posted on its Website; (3) failure to follow all instructions in this NOFO; and (4) technical issues experienced with the applicant's computer or information technology environment.

After FHWA reviews all information submitted and contact the [Grants.gov](https://grants.gov) Help Desk to validate reported technical issues, FHWA staff will contact late applicants to approve or deny a request to

submit a late application through [Grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov). FHWA will not accept appeals of FHWA's decision to approve or deny a request for a late application. If the reported technical issues cannot be validated, late applications will be rejected as untimely.

g. Compliance with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

DOT and FHWA encourage applicants to submit documents that are compliant with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Section 508 guidelines are available at <https://www.access-board.gov/ict/>.

SECTION E - APPLICATION REVIEW INFORMATION

FHWA will award WCPP funds based on project selection criteria, and the application review process as described in this Section E. Section E.1 describes the project selection criteria. The criteria incorporate the primary and secondary statutory considerations listed in 23 U.S.C. 171(e).

FHWA will rate applications independently against the project selection criteria based on the data and information provided in the application. There is no preference for applications or applicants who have previously applied or been selected for the WCPP.

Each project selection criteria lists the criterion-specific considerations that FHWA will use to assign ratings of *Strong Alignment*, *Alignment*, or *No Alignment* for each criterion. Section E.2 describes the application review using these ratings and selection process including the different FHWA teams and levels of review. FHWA will first review an application using the Primary Merit Criteria described in Section E.1.a. As described further in Section E.2, FHWA will then review applications rated *Strongly Recommended* or *Recommended* in the Primary Merit Criteria using the Secondary Merit Criteria described in Section E.1.b. Following that, FHWA will then review remaining applications rated *Strongly Recommended* or *Recommended* in the Secondary Merit Criteria through a Project Readiness review as described in Section E.1.c.

1. Criteria

a. Primary Merit Criteria

Pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 171(e)(1) and to further the purpose of this program, there are two primary merit criteria. Each of the primary merit criteria are of equal importance.

Criterion # 1.1: Reduction of Wildlife Vehicle Collisions. FHWA will assess the extent to which the proposed project is likely to protect motorists and wildlife by reducing the number of WVCs.

The application should include the following information where it is available and relevant to the proposed project: (1) the current and projected WVC problem in the proposed project area; and the severity, impacts, and costs of those WVCs; (2) type and configuration of any transportation facility on the landscape within the proposed project area, relevant existing and projected traffic analyses of the relevant area, existing and projected WVC data (including road departures) for the project area, effectiveness of any deployed WVC mitigation measures within the project area, and planned transportation projects that may affect species within the project area; (3) species involved in WVCs within the proposed project area, travel (migratory or movement) corridors that may contribute to WVCs within the proposed project area, roadside habitats and connected habitat corridors of species involved in WVCs within the proposed project area, and other contributing factors that may lead to WVCs as a result of existing conditions within the proposed project area; (4) the specific actions that the project will take to improve safety by reducing WVCs, and; (5) the magnitude of and timeframe for the expected reduction in the number of WVCs as a result of the project, expected improvements to safety of motorists and wildlife based

on the proposed project, and a description of the long term maintenance needs for any constructed infrastructure.

In describing how the proposed project will address safety by reducing WVCs, applicants should provide sufficient project details such as descriptions of fencing or other features to demonstrate that WVCs will be reduced.

In providing information responsive to (1) through (5) above, applicants should include supporting information such as anecdotal knowledge; Tribal, State, or regional plans (e.g., transportation safety plans); data; modeling; or graphics to support conclusions.

In evaluating the extent to which the information provided demonstrates that the project will improve safety by reducing WVCs, FHWA will consider the context and intensity of harm to motorists and wildlife, and the degree to which the project mitigates or removes those harms by reducing WVCs.

Strong Alignment: The application demonstrates that the project will significantly improve safety by reducing WVCs.

Alignment: The application demonstrates that the project will moderately improve safety by reducing WVCs.

No Alignment: The application does not demonstrate or poorly demonstrates improving safety by reducing WVCs.

Criterion #1.2: Improvement of Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitat Connectivity. FHWA will assess the extent to which the proposed project is likely to improve terrestrial and aquatic habitat connectivity.

The application should include the following information where it is available and relevant to the proposed project: (1) the current and projected terrestrial or aquatic habitat connectivity problem within the proposed project area; (2) the specific species population(s) that will benefit from improved habitat connectivity caused by the project; (3) the ranges, and travel corridors of such species population(s); (4) surrounding land use of the proposed project area, including any crucial habitat¹⁵ or protected land status and connectivity to the larger landscape; (5) the impact to relevant wildlife movement from transportation and other landscape features within the proposed project area; (6) the specific actions that the project will take to improve habitat connectivity, and; (7) the potential benefit of the proposed project regarding habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species. If there is a potential for construction of the proposed project to increase human- wildlife interaction, the applicant should explain how the project and increased interactions will not conflict with the goal of improving habitat connectivity.

¹⁵ Crucial habitats are places containing the resources, including food, water, cover, shelter, and wildlife corridors that contribute to survival and reproduction of wildlife, are necessary to prevent unacceptable declines, or facilitate future recovery of wildlife populations.

In providing information responsive to (1) through (7) above, applicants should include supporting information such as anecdotal knowledge; Tribal, State, or regional plans (e.g., transportation and wildlife corridor plans, or State Wildlife Action Plans); surveys; data; modeling; or graphics to support conclusions.

Applicants should provide sufficient project details that demonstrate how the proposed project will improve habitat connectivity, such as fencing lengths and spacing of new and existing crossings.

In evaluating the extent to which the information provided demonstrates that the project will improve habitat connectivity, FHWA will consider the context and degree of the impact of current habitat barriers, and the degree to which the project improves connectivity by removing or reducing those barriers and providing connectivity.

Strong Alignment: The application demonstrates how the project will significantly improve wildlife habitat connectivity for terrestrial or aquatic species.

Alignment: The application demonstrates how the project will moderately improve wildlife habitat connectivity for terrestrial or aquatic species.

No alignment: The application does not demonstrate or poorly demonstrates an improvement to wildlife habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species.

b. Secondary Merit Criteria

Pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 171(e)(2) and to further the purpose of this program, there are six secondary merit criteria. Secondary merit criteria will only be evaluated for applications with either *Strong Alignment* or *Alignment* in both Primary Merit Criterion #1.1 and #1.2.

As described further in Section E.2, it is not necessary for applicants to receive a *Strong Alignment* or *Alignment* rating for all Secondary Merit Criteria in order to receive a WCPP grant.

Criterion #2.1: Leveraging Investments. FHWA will assess the extent to which the proposed project is expected to leverage Federal investment by encouraging future non-Federal contributions¹⁶ to the project, including projects from public-private partnerships. Expended contributions will not be considered for this criterion.

The application should include relevant information on (1) the extent to which the proposed project is supported by contributions, other than funds received under the program, to advance, implement, construct, maintain, or operate the completed deliverable; and (2) the source(s) of the other dedicated non-Federal contributions, including documentation of their current and long-term availability.

¹⁶ Non-Federal contributions include Federal funding that qualifies as a non-Federal match for this program. For more information on such funding, see Section B.2.

Strong Alignment: The application documents substantial, dedicated non-Federal contributions above what is required for non-Federal share.

Alignment: The application documents dedicated non-Federal contributions.

No Alignment: The application does not document or poorly documents the inclusion of dedicated non-Federal contributions.

Criterion #2.2: Economic Development and Visitation Opportunities. FHWA will assess the extent to which the proposed project is expected to support local economic development and improve visitation opportunities.

The application should include relevant information on how the proposed project will support or enable local economic development and improve visitation opportunities in the local area of the proposed project. Projects may demonstrate that they support or enable local economic development by, for example, demonstrating how the project will directly or indirectly create good-paying jobs or improve the passage of freight through the project area. Projects may demonstrate that they improve visitation opportunities by, for example, demonstrating how the project will attract visitors to wildlife viewing, hunting, or fishing opportunities.

Strong Alignment: The application describes how the project will support the local economy and improve visitation opportunities.

Alignment: The application describes how the project will either support the local economy or improve visitation opportunities.

No Alignment: The application does not demonstrate or poorly demonstrates support of the local economy or improvement of visitation opportunities.

Criterion #2.3: Innovation. FHWA will assess the extent to which the proposed project will incorporate innovative technologies, including advanced design techniques and other strategies to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in reducing WVCs and improving habitat connectivity for terrestrial or aquatic species.

The application should include relevant information on how and the extent to which the proposed project will utilize new technologies and innovations to (1) enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the project in reducing WVCs; and (2) enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the project in improving habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species.

Strong Alignment: The application describes how the proposed project will employ at least one new technology or innovation that is expected to substantially enhance the project's efficiency and effectiveness in reducing WVCs or improving habitat connectivity for terrestrial or aquatic species.

Alignment: The application describes how the proposed project will employ at least one new technology or innovation that is expected to enhance the project's efficiency and

effectiveness in reducing WVCs or improving habitat connectivity for terrestrial or aquatic species.

No Alignment: The application does not demonstrate or poorly demonstrates incorporation and application of new or innovative technologies that are expected to enhance the proposed project's efficiency and effectiveness in reducing WVCs and improving habitat connectivity for terrestrial or aquatic species.

Criterion #2.4: Education and Outreach. FHWA will assess the extent to which the proposed project will provide educational and outreach opportunities.

The application should include relevant information on how the proposed project will provide outreach and educate the public on (1) the impacts of WVCs to motorist safety, wildlife injury and mortality, and habitat connectivity; (2) best practices and innovations to incorporate safety and habitat connectivity into transportation design; (3) the impacts of the project to improving motorist safety and habitat connectivity; and (4) best practices, innovations, and individual efforts the public can take to reduce WVCs, protect motorists and wildlife, and improve habitat connectivity. In responding to (1) through (4) above, applicants should include supporting information such as any outreach or education plans.

In evaluating the effectiveness of outreach, FHWA will consider the extent and level of active engagement of educational and outreach opportunities.

Strong Alignment: The application describes how the proposed project will effectively engage and educate the public on WVCs, motorist safety, or habitat connectivity.

Alignment: The application describes the proposed project's plan to engage the public on WVCs, motorist safety, or habitat connectivity.

No Alignment: The application does not demonstrate or poorly demonstrates a plan for public engagement on WVCs, motorist safety, or habitat connectivity.

Criterion #2.5: Monitoring and Research. FHWA will assess the extent to which the proposed project will include monitoring and research to allow FHWA or others to evaluate, compare effectiveness of, and identify best practices in selected projects.

The application should include relevant information on how the proposed project will: (1) identify historical trends and baseline conditions for the area to be affected by the project; (2) establish methodologies, criteria, and metrics for monitoring the area to be affected by the project, including the timeframes for monitoring; (3) record and track relevant data including locations of WVCs, the location of wildlife, the total reduction in WVCs, and improvement of habitat connectivity; (4) evaluate the effectiveness of the project; (5) identify best practices; and (6) make data, results, information, or reports available. See Section F.2.b for data collection and monitoring requirements and information on allowable costs for such activities.

In evaluating the effectiveness of the monitoring and research plan, FHWA will consider the robustness of protocols, extent of monitoring, and the applicant's stated plan to assess project effectiveness and identify best practices.

Strong Alignment: The application demonstrates that the proposed project includes an effective plan to monitor, evaluate, and report on WVCs or habitat connectivity.

Alignment: The application demonstrates that the project includes data collection and monitoring efforts for WVCs or habitat connectivity.

No Alignment: The application does not demonstrate or poorly demonstrates data collection or monitoring efforts for WVCs or habitat connectivity.

Criterion #2.6: Survival of Species. Pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 171(a)(4) and 23 U.S.C. 171(e)(2) (F), FHWA will assess the extent to which the proposed project is expected to benefit birds, fish, reptiles, mammals, and amphibians that are federally Threatened or Endangered Species and species that are Proposed or Candidates for listing.¹⁷

The application should indicate if species that benefit from the proposed project are federally Threatened or Endangered Species, or Proposed or Candidate for listing, and information on how those species are expected to benefit from the project.

In evaluating the directness of the benefit to these species, FHWA will consider the suitability of project features for the species, and the species' mobility, movement patterns, and habitat relative to the project area.

Strong Alignment: The application demonstrates that the proposed project is expected to directly benefit one or more federally-listed Threatened or Endangered Species or Proposed or Candidate for listing.

Alignment: The application demonstrates that the proposed project is expected to indirectly benefit or may provide direct benefits in the future for one or more federally-listed Threatened or Endangered Species, Proposed or Candidate for listing species.

No Alignment: The application does not demonstrate or poorly demonstrates a benefit to any Threatened and Endangered, Proposed or Candidate species for listing.

c. Project Readiness

FHWA will consider project readiness to assess the likelihood of a successful project. In the project readiness analysis, FHWA will consider three components: Technical Assessment, Environmental Review and Permitting Risk, and Financial Completeness. The evaluation of these components will be based on information contained within the application. See Section D for information on what to include in the application. The application should contain a section

¹⁷ See Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1533; see 50 CFR 17.11).

that explicitly addresses Environmental Review and Permitting Risk (described in Section D.2.c.iv.3).

In addition, applicants that are required to consult with the State DOT per Section C.3.b or have the State DOT administer their grant per Section B.5, must include a section that explicitly addresses that consultation and should include a section that addresses coordination with the State DOT to administer the grant. Otherwise, the Technical Assessment and Financial Completeness Assessment will be based on information contained throughout the application.

Project readiness will only be evaluated for applications that are *Strongly Recommended* or *Recommended* in both Primary and Secondary Merit Criteria, as further detailed in Section E.2.

Technical Assessment. The Technical Assessment will assess the applicant's capacity to successfully deliver the project in a technically sound manner and in compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local requirements based on factors including, but not limited to, the recipient's experience working with Federal Agencies, civil rights compliance (including compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and accompanying FHWA regulations, the Americans with Disability Act, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, as applicable), previous experience with DOT or FHWA discretionary grant awards, the technical experience and resources dedicated to the project, and the ability for applicants to maintain the project in accordance with Federal law. This assessment will result in a rating of "certain," "somewhat certain," or "uncertain." Lack of previous project delivery in accordance with Federal requirements will not by itself result in a rating of "uncertain," but may result in a rating of "somewhat certain."

In order to ensure successful and timely project delivery, MPOs, units of local government, regional transportation authorities, special purpose districts, or public authorities with a transportation function should include information on their support from the State DOT in the State where the project is located indicating that the State DOT will administer a WCPP grant for the subject project pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)(A)(ii). Selected applicants will need an agreement with the State DOT prior to FHWA obligating funds to the State DOT as a pass-through entity. While applicants do not need this agreement prior to submitting an application, FHWA recommends that applicants include information on support from their State DOT. FHWA will not be able to authorize a project where the application does not demonstrate an agreement with the State DOT to administer the project, where applicable, and may consider applications requiring State DOT agreement but lacking indication of State DOT support as possessing less certainty during the Technical Assessment.

Environmental Review and Permitting Risk. The FHWA will assess the project's environmental approvals and likelihood of the necessary approvals affecting timely project obligation and completion, which will result in a rating of "low risk," "moderate risk," or "high risk." See Section B.6 for obligation deadlines and requirements.

Applicants should provide the information described in Section D.2.c.iv.3, which FHWA will use to assess (1) the extent the proposal describes the environmental review and permitting process for the proposed project, including a realistic timeline, key milestones to be achieved,

and the status of permitting and environmental compliance; (2) the status of NEPA and other necessary reviews or approvals, and whether the applicant has secured necessary Federal, State, and local permits or approvals, or how the proposed project will timely complete the environmental review and permitting process; and (3) components of the project that could prevent the project from obtaining needed environmental approvals or significantly extend the time for approvals and project completion, and any proposed response plan.

Financial Completeness. FHWA will review the availability of matching funds and whether the application presents a complete funding package, and will receive a rating of “complete,” “partially complete,” or “incomplete.”

The Project Readiness Ratings will be evaluated using the table below:

Rating	1	2	3
Technical Assessment	<i>Uncertain:</i> The team is not confident in the applicant’s capacity and capability to deliver this project in a technically sound manner that satisfies applicable Federal, State, local, and program requirements.	<i>Somewhat Certain:</i> The team is moderately confident in the applicant’s capacity and capability to deliver the project in a technically sound manner that satisfies applicable Federal, State, local, and program requirements. The project may need additional assurances, oversight, or resources.	<i>Certain:</i> The team is confident in the applicant’s capacity and capability to deliver the project in a technically sound manner that satisfies applicable Federal, State, local, and program requirements.

Rating	1	2	3
Environmental Review and Permitting Risk	<i>High Risk:</i> There are known environmental concerns associated with the project that would preclude timely implementation. The project may not have completed or begun NEPA or there are known environmental, or litigation concerns associated with the project.	<i>Moderate Risk:</i> There are potential environmental review, or permitting concerns, but these can likely be addressed without significant delays. The project may not have completed NEPA or secured necessary Federal permits, and it is uncertain whether they will be able to do so in the time necessary to meet the project schedule.	<i>Low Risk:</i> The project does not have or has already completed the NEPA process and other environmental reviews, or it is highly likely that they will be able to complete the NEPA process and other environmental reviews in the time necessary to meet requirements and their project schedule.
Financial Completeness	<i>Incomplete:</i> The project lacks definite funding from other Federal or non-Federal sources and sound fiscal management approaches.	<i>Partially Complete:</i> Project funding appears stable and highly likely to be available in time to meet the project's schedule.	<i>Complete:</i> The project's funding from other Federal and non-Federal sources is fully committed and there is demonstrated funding available to cover contingencies and cost increases.

The Project Readiness Ratings will then be translated to a high, medium, or low overall rating, using the table below:

Project Readiness Rating	Description
High	All 3s OR two 3s and one 2
Medium	One 3 and two 2s OR all 2s
Low	Any 1s

i.

ii.

2. Review and Selection Process

The WCPP grant application review and selection process consists of an intake and eligibility review, a technical review, a senior-level review, and selection of projects to award grants by the FHWA Administrator. All teams and evaluators will be composed of DOT staff.

a. Intake and Eligibility Review

For each application received, the Technical Evaluation Team will conduct an application intake and eligibility review based on the statutory eligibility requirements in Section C. The eligibility review will assess whether the applicant is an Eligible Entity, meets cost share requirements, submitted an Eligible Project, and has completed the required consultation with the State in which the Eligible Entity is located, if applicable. FHWA will also review whether the applicant submitted all required documents, as specified in Section D.2.a. Only applications from eligible entities that submit a complete application in conformance with the instructions in this NOFO will be further evaluated against the project selection criteria in Section E.1 that occurs in the Technical Review phase. Applications that are not eligible will be given a rating of *Not Eligible* and will not be evaluated further.

b. Technical Review

For eligible projects that advance to the Technical Review phase, the Technical Evaluation Team will consider whether the application is responsive to the project selection criteria in Sections E.1.a. and E.1.b. Each application will receive a rating of *Strong Alignment*, *Alignment*, or *No Alignment* for both Primary Merit Selection Criterion. Based on these ratings, applications will be rated as *Strongly Recommended*, *Recommended*, or *Not Recommended* for the Primary Merit Selection Criteria category. Applications that are rated as *Not Recommended* for the Primary Merit Selection Criteria will not be evaluated further and will not receive funding under this application cycle.

All applications that are rated *Strongly Recommended* or *Recommended* for the Primary Merit Selection Criteria will be evaluated under the Secondary Merit Selection Criteria described in

Section E.1.b. For each of the six Secondary Merit Selection Criteria, applications will be rated as *Strong Alignment*, *Alignment*, or *No Alignment*. Following the rating of each criterion, applications will receive a rating of *Strongly Recommended*, *Recommended*, or *Not Recommended* for the Secondary Merit Selection Criteria category.

i. Primary Merit Criteria

The Technical Evaluation Team will evaluate all eligible applications for their alignment with the two Primary Merit Criteria in Section E.1.a.

Strongly Recommended applications have (1) *Strong Alignment* with both Primary Merit Criteria; or (2) *Strong Alignment* with one Primary Merit Criteria and *Alignment* with the other Primary Merit Criteria.

Recommended applications have *Alignment* with both Primary Merit Criteria.

Not Recommended applications have *No Alignment* with one or both Primary Merit Criteria.

The Technical Evaluation Team will only continue to evaluate applications that receive a *Strongly Recommended* or *Recommended* rating. Applications that are *Not Recommended* will receive an overall rating of *Not Recommended* and will not receive funding under this application cycle.

ii. Secondary Merit Criteria

Only applications that are *Strongly Recommended* or *Recommended* from the Primary Merit Criteria will be evaluated for their alignment with the six Secondary Merit Criteria in Section E.1.b by the Technical Evaluation Team.

Strongly Recommended applications have (1) *Strong Alignment* with two or more of the six Secondary Merit Criteria; and (2) *Alignment* with all the remaining Secondary Merit Criteria.

Recommended applications are applications that are not evaluated as *Strongly Recommended* and which have *Alignment* or *Strong Alignment* with at least three of the six Secondary Merit Criteria.

Not Recommended applications have *No Alignment* with four or more of the six Secondary Merit Criteria.

Applications that receive a rating of *Not Recommended* for the Secondary Merit Criteria will receive an overall rating of *Not Recommended* and will not receive funding for this application cycle.

c. Project Readiness Evaluation

Only applications that are *Strongly Recommended* or *Recommended* from the Primary Merit Criteria and *Strongly Recommended* or *Recommended* from the Secondary Merit Criteria will undergo a Project Readiness Evaluation. As described in Section E.1.c, FHWA will undertake a Technical Assessment, Environmental Review and Permitting Risk Assessment, and Financial Completeness Assessment for each such project. Based on the results of those assessments, projects will receive a Project Readiness rating of *High*, *Medium*, or *Low* as described in Section E.1.c.

Applications that receive a rating of *Low* for their Project Readiness rating will receive an overall rating of *Not Recommended* and will not receive funding for this application cycle.

d. Overall Rating

The Technical Evaluation Team will assign overall application ratings based on the ratings for the Primary Merit Criteria, Secondary Merit Criteria, and Technical Assessment as follows.

Applications that are rated as *Highly Recommended* are those that receive ratings of (1) *Strongly Recommended* in Primary Merit Criteria; (2) either *Strongly Recommended* or *Recommended* in Secondary Merit Criteria; and (3) either *High* or *Medium* in Project Readiness.

Applications that are rated as *Recommended* are those that receive ratings of (1) *Recommended* in Primary Merit Criteria; (2) either *Strongly Recommended* or *Recommended* in Secondary Merit Criteria; and (3) either *High* or *Medium* in Project Readiness.

Applications that are rated as *Not Recommended* are those that receive ratings of (1) *Not Recommended* in Primary Merit Criteria; (2) *Not Recommended* in Secondary Merit Criteria; or (3) *Low* in Project Readiness.

Not Eligible applications are those that do not meet eligibility requirements in Section C as considered by the Intake and Eligibility Review described under Section E.2.a and were not evaluated for Project Selection Criteria.

All *Highly Recommended* and *Recommended* applications will be reviewed by the FHWA Office with jurisdiction over the project; applications from Tribes will be reviewed by FHWA's Office of Tribal Transportation, applications from FLMAs will be reviewed by FHWA's Federal Lands Highway Division Office in the area where the project is located, and all other applications will be reviewed by FHWA's Division Office in the State in which the project is located. FHWA offices will review the respective applications and evaluate whether there are any aspects in the delivery of the proposed projects that may prevent the project from timely moving forward upon receipt of a WCPP grant.

The Technical Evaluation Team will send to the FHWA Senior Review Team (SRT) the overall application rating for each *Highly Recommended* and *Recommended* application.

Applications that are *Not Recommended* or *Not Eligible* will not be provided to the SRT at any point.

e. Senior-Level Review

The FHWA SRT consists of senior FHWA officials who have been requested to serve by the FHWA Administrator. The SRT, which may include the FHWA Administrator's participation in the SRT review process, advises the FHWA Administrator on which *Highly Recommended* and *Recommended* projects the FHWA Administrator should select for funding. The SRT will advance as many *Highly Recommended* applications to the FHWA Administrator as possible for grant awards, considering the requirement that 60 percent of available funds must be awarded to projects in rural areas.

The SRT may also advance *Recommended* applications or advance a *Recommended* project over a *Highly Recommended* project, after considering the application's alignment with the Administration's priorities set forth in DOT Order 2100.7,¹⁸ the rankings of individual Primary and Secondary Merit criterion, the results of each assessment for Project Readiness, and geographic diversity, while ensuring the effective use of Federal funds and compliance with the requirement that 60 percent of the funds be awarded to projects in rural areas.

In addition to recommending applications to the FHWA Administrator, the Senior Level Review Team may also advise the FHWA Administrator on options for reduced awards, or awards under a different funding category than identified in the application, ensuring consistency with the requirement that 60 percent of the funds be awarded to projects in rural areas.

f. Administrator Selections

The FHWA Administrator makes final project selections from the list of applications provided by the SRT. The FHWA Administrator has the authority to award WCPP grants. The FHWA Administrator has the discretion to determine which applications best address the goals of the WCPP, geographic diversity, as well as ensuring the effective use of Federal funding. The Department intends to apply principles from DOT Order 2100.7, "Ensuring Reliance Upon Sound Economic Analysis in DOT's Policies, Programs, and Activities," when evaluating applications and making award selections. To the maximum extent permitted by law, FHWA will prioritize projects that are in alignment with the principles outlined in DOT Order 2100.7. If necessary to meet the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 171(g), the SRT may provide additional recommended applications to the Administrator based on the process described in Section E.2.e.

FHWA is not obligated to make any award as a result of this notice.

¹⁸ https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/2025-02/DOT_2100.7-Ensuring_Reliance_Upon_Sound_Economic_Analysis_in_DOT_Policies.pdf. There is no statutory requirement for a Benefit-Cost Analysis.

3. Additional Information

- a.** FHWA may, during the selection process, enter into discussions with an applicant that may include mutually agreeing upon a lesser amount of a potential award than originally requested in the application if necessary due to the quantity, size and scope of the applications received in response to this notice and the results of the application review process. Discussions may include scalable project options as described under Section D.7.a of this notice. Discussions do not obligate FHWA to make an award.
- b.** Prior to award, each selected applicant will be subject to a risk assessment as required by 2 CFR 200.206. As part of this review, FHWA will review and consider any Responsibility/Qualification information about the applicant that is in the designated integrity and performance system accessible through SAM (currently the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS)). An applicant may review Responsibility/Qualification information in FAPIIS and comment on any information about itself that a Federal awarding Agency previously entered. FHWA will consider comments by the applicant, in addition to information in FAPIIS, in making a judgment about the applicant's integrity, business ethics, and record of performance under Federal awards when completing the review of risk posed by applicants. FHWA reserves the right to deny an award based on the results of the risk assessment.

SECTION F – FEDERAL AWARD ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

1. FEDERAL AWARD NOTICES

Following the evaluation outlined in Section E, the FHWA Administrator will announce awarded projects by posting a list of selected projects at the [FHWA Newsroom](#). Notice of selection is not authorization to begin performance or to incur costs for the proposed project. Following that announcement, FHWA will contact the POC listed in the SF 424 to initiate negotiation of the grant agreement for authorization. Recipients of WCPP grant awards will not receive lump-sum cash disbursements at the time of award announcement. Instead, FHWA will reimburse WCPP grant funds or provide advance payment of WCPP grant funds only after a project agreement has been executed. For a grant provided to a State DOT or where a State DOT is serving as a pass-through entity, FHWA will reimburse grant funds to recipients only after a grant agreement has been negotiated and executed, allowable expenses are incurred, and valid requests for reimbursement are submitted. For a grant provided to an Indian Tribe or FLMA, FHWA will provide grant funds only after a grant agreement has been negotiated and executed. FHWA intends to provide grants funds to Indian Tribes and FLMAs as advance payments if applicants meet the conditions of 2 CFR 200.305(b)(1).

If the negotiations regarding a grant agreement do not result in an acceptable submittal, FHWA reserves the right to terminate the negotiation and decline to fund the Applicant. Only the Agreements Officer or other authorized representative can commit FHWA and bind the Federal Government to the expenditure of funds.

Unless authorized by FHWA in writing after FHWA's announcement of WCPP awards, any costs that a recipient incurs before FHWA executes a grant agreement for that recipient's project are ineligible for reimbursement and are ineligible match for cost share requirements.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE AND NATIONAL POLICY REQUIREMENTS

All direct awards will be administered pursuant to the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards found in 2 CFR Part 200, as adopted by DOT at 2 CFR Part 1201. In addition, applicable Federal laws, rules, and regulations set forth in 23 U.S.C., and 23 CFR, shall apply to awards provided under this program.

In connection with any program or activity conducted with or benefiting from funds awarded under this notice, recipients of funds must comply with all applicable requirements of Federal law, including, without limitation, the Constitution of the United States; the conditions of performance, non-discrimination requirements, and other assurances made applicable to the award of funds in accordance with regulations of DOT; and applicable Federal financial assistance and contracting principles promulgated by OMB. In complying with these requirements, recipients must ensure that no concession agreements are denied, or other contracting decisions made on the basis of speech or other activities protected by the First Amendment. If FHWA determines that a recipient has failed to comply with applicable Federal requirements, FHWA may terminate the award of funds and disallow previously incurred costs, requiring the recipient to reimburse any expended award funds.

Any grant projects involving vehicle acquisition must involve only vehicles that comply with applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) and Federal Motor Carriers Safety Regulations (FMCSR), or vehicles that are exempt from FMVSS or FMCSR in a manner that allows for the legal acquisition and deployment of the vehicle or vehicles.

The applicant assures and certifies, with respect to any application and awarded Project under this NOFO, that it will comply with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, executive orders, policies, guidelines, and requirements as they relate to the application, acceptance, and use of Federal funds and will cooperate with Federal officials in the enforcement of Federal law, including cooperating with and not impeding U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and other Federal offices and components of the Department of Homeland Security in the enforcement of Federal immigration law.

The online clauses entitled “General Terms and Conditions for Assistance Award” apply to direct awards to FLMAs and Tribes, and are available in full text online at:

https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/cfo/contractor_recip/gtandc_generaltermsconditions.cfm

Please visit the FHWA Policy and Guidance Center for the General Terms and Conditions:

https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/grants/guidance/docs/FHWA_Grant_Program_General_Terms_and_Conditions.pdf.

a. Public Access to Documents

The applicant agrees that any resulting deliverables/documentation submitted to the FHWA under the grant agreement may be posted online for public access and/or shared by FHWA with other interested parties. FHWA anticipates the documents cited herein may be posted on an FHWA Website or another appropriate website.

b. Data Rights

The recipient must make available to FHWA copies of all work developed in performance with the project agreement, including but not limited to software and data. Data rights under the project agreement shall be in accordance with 2 CFR 200.315, Intangible property.

c. Public Access Requirements and Compliance for Research Projects

In response to the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy memorandum dated February 22, 2013, entitled Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research, DOT is incorporating Public Access requirements into all funding awards (grants) for scientific research. This section sets forth the requirements a recipient receiving funding for a research project must satisfy to be in full compliance with the DOT Public Access plan. For all wholly or partially Federal funded scientific research agreements, the recipient hereby agrees to comply with the requirements of the DOT Public Access plan. A recipient of research funding is

required to include these obligations in any sub-awards or other related funding agreements. The full requirements of the DOT Public Access plan requirements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- i. **Copyright License.** Recipient hereby grants to DOT a worldwide, non-exclusive, non-transferable, paid-up, royalty-free copyright license, including all rights under copyright, to all Publications and Digital Data Sets as such terms are defined in the DOT Public Access plan, resulting from scientific research funded either fully or partially by this funding agreement. Recipient herein acknowledges that the above copyright license grant is first in time to any and all other grants of a copyright license to such Publications and/or Digital Data Sets, and that DOT shall have priority over any other claim of exclusive copyright to same.
- ii. **Reporting and Compliance Activities.** Recipient hereby agrees to satisfy the reporting and compliance requirements as set forth in the DOT Public Access plan, including, but not limited to, the submission and approval of a Data Management plan, the use of Open Researcher and Contributor ID numbers, the creation and maintenance of a research project record in the Transportation Research Board's Research in Progress database, and the timely and complete submission of all required publications and associated digital data sets as such terms are defined in the DOT Public Access plan. Additional information about how to comply with the requirements can be found at: <https://ntl.bts.gov/public-access/how-comply>.

d. Critical Infrastructure Security, Cybersecurity, and Resilience

It is the policy of the United States to strengthen the security and resilience of its critical infrastructure against all hazards, including physical and cyber risks, consistent with the National Security Memorandum on Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (NSM-22) to Secure and Enhance the Resilience of U.S. Critical Infrastructure. Each applicant selected for WCPP grant funding must demonstrate, prior to the signing of the grant agreement, effort to consider and address physical and cyber security risks relevant to the transportation mode and type and scale of the project. Projects that have not appropriately considered and addressed physical and cyber security and resilience in their planning, design, and project oversight, as determined by the Department and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, will be required to do so before receiving funds.

e. Domestic Preference Requirements

Consistent with law, recipients will maximize the use of goods, products, and materials produced in, and services offered in, the United States. Funds made available under this notice are subject to the domestic preference requirement at the Build America, Buy America Act (Pub. L. No 117-58, div. G 70901–70927), FHWA's Buy America requirements (23 U.S.C. 313), and Buy

American requirements (41 U.S.C. 8301 et seq.), as applicable. FHWA expects all applicants to comply with the applicable requirements.

f. Labor and Workforce

Each applicant selected for WCPP grant funding must demonstrate, to the full extent possible consistent with the law, an effort to create good paying jobs and the incorporation of strong labor standards. To the extent applicants have not sufficiently considered job quality and labor rights in their planning, the applicants will be required to do so before receiving funds for construction, consistent with E.O. 14025, *Worker Organizing and Empowerment* (86 FR 22829).

g. Civil Rights and Title VI

As a condition of a grant award, grant recipients should demonstrate that the recipient has a plan for compliance with civil rights obligations and nondiscrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and implementing regulations (49 CFR part 21), the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and all other civil rights requirements and accompanying regulations. This should include a current Title VI plan, completed Community Participation plan, and a plan to address any legacy infrastructure or facilities that are not compliant with ADA standards. DOT's and FHWA's Office of Civil Rights may work with awarded grant recipients to ensure full compliance with Federal civil rights requirements.

h. Project Signage and Public Acknowledgements

Recipients are encouraged for construction and non-construction projects to post project signage and to include public acknowledgements in published and other collateral materials (e.g., press releases, marketing materials, Website, etc.) satisfactory in form and substance to DOT, that identifies the nature of the project and indicates that "the project is funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act."

3. REPORTING

a. Progress Reporting on Grant Activities

Each applicant selected for WCPP grant funding must submit progress reports and Federal Financial Reports (SF-425) to monitor project progress and ensure accountability and financial transparency in the WCPP. Details including the reporting frequency can be found in the Grant Agreement and General Terms and Conditions.

b. Reporting of Matters Related to Recipient Integrity and Performance

If the total value of a selected applicant's currently active grants, cooperative agreements, and procurement contracts from all Federal awarding agencies exceeds \$10 million for any period of time during the period of performance of this Federal award, then the applicant, during that period of time, must maintain the currency of information reported to the SAM that is made available in the designated integrity and performance system (currently FAPIIS) about civil, criminal, or administrative proceedings described in paragraph 2 of this award term and condition. This is a statutory requirement under section 872 of Public Law 110-417, as amended (41 U.S.C. 2313). As required by section 3010 of Public Law 111-212, all information posted in the designated integrity and performance system on or after April 15, 2011, except past performance reviews required for Federal procurement contracts, will be publicly available.

c. Performance and Program Evaluation

As a condition of grant award, grant recipients may be required to participate in an evaluation undertaken by DOT, or another agency or partner. The evaluation may take different forms such as an implementation assessment across grant recipients, an impact and/or outcomes analysis of all or selected sites within or across grant recipients, or a benefit/cost analysis or assessment of return on investment. DOT may require applicants to collect data elements to aid the evaluation. As a part of the evaluation, as a condition of award, grant recipients must agree to: (1) make records available to the evaluation contractor; (2) provide access to program records, and any other relevant documents to calculate costs and benefits; (3) in the case of an impact analysis, facilitate the access to relevant information as requested; and (4) follow evaluation procedures as specified by the evaluation contractor or DOT staff. Applicants must agree to provide the required data or, if applicable, access to right-of-way or adjacent wildlife corridors for long-term data collection by FHWA or agencies with wildlife jurisdiction. As appropriate, applicants must agree to supply any supporting design reports outlining site conditions (e.g., geomorphic, and biological) and the constructed "as-built" plans including documented post-construction conditions specific to WVCs and habitat connectivity which will establish baseline conditions for future monitoring.

Recipients and sub-recipients are also encouraged to incorporate program evaluation including associated data collection activities from the outset of their program design and implementation to meaningfully document and measure the effectiveness of their projects and strategies. Title I of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-435 (2019) urges Federal awarding agencies and Federal assistance recipients and sub-recipients to use program evaluation as a critical tool to learn, to improvedelivery, and to elevate program service and delivery across the program lifecycle. Evaluation means "an assessment using systematic data collection and analysis of one or more programs, policies, and organizations intended to assess their effectiveness and efficiency" (codified at 5 U.S.C. 311). Credible program evaluation activities are implemented with relevance and utility, rigor, independence and objectivity, transparency, and ethics (OMB Circular A-11, Part 6, Section 290).

For grant recipients, evaluation expenses are allowable costs (either as direct or indirect), unless prohibited by statute or regulation, and such expenses may include the personnel and equipment

needed for data infrastructure and expertise in data analysis, performance, and evaluation (2 CFR part 200).

d. WCPP Project Specific Reporting Requirements

Each applicant selected for WCPP grant funding must collect and report to FHWA information on the project's performance based on performance indicators FHWA identifies related to program goals (e.g., reducing the number of WVCs and improving habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species) and other information as requested by FHWA. Performance indicators should include measurable goals or targets that FHWA will use internally to determine whether the project meets program goals and whether grant funds achieve the intended long-term outcomes of the WCPP. FHWA will work with grant recipients to establish a recommended two to four performance measures that enable FHWA to measure and evaluate the outcomes of each individual grant. Indicators may document changes from an established baseline such as number of WVCs within the project area or degree of ecological benefit from habitat connectivity (e.g., considering pre-project baselines or post-project outcomes). Other indicators or metrics may consist of monitoring or maintenance activities where construction occurs, including those proposed to occur after completion of project construction. Performance reporting is expected continue for several years after project construction is completed.

e. Other

FHWA reserves the right to request additional information, if deemed needed, to better understand the status of the project. The successful applicant will provide additional financial reporting beyond the regular reporting frequency if such statements are necessary to address FHWA's Stewardship and Oversight responsibility of the funds. The successful applicant also agrees to allow periodic project inspections and FHWA will provide notice for such inspections.

SECTION G – FEDERAL AWARDING AGENCY CONTACTS

For questions concerning this NOFO and the WCPP, please contact the POC listed on page 2 of this NOFO.

In addition, DOT will post answers to questions and requests for clarifications on FHWA's Website at <https://highways.dot.gov/federal-lands/programs/wildlife-crossings>. To ensure applicants receive accurate information about eligibility or the program, the applicant is encouraged to contact FHWA directly, rather than through intermediaries or third parties, with questions.

SECTION H – OTHER INFORMATION

1. Protection of Confidential Business Information

All information submitted as part of or in support of any application shall use publicly available data or data that can be made public and methodologies that are accepted by industry practice and standards, to the extent possible. If the applicant submits information that the applicant considers to be a trade secret or confidential commercial or financial information, the applicant must provide that information in a separate document, which the applicant may cross-reference from the application narrative or other portions of the application. For the separate document containing confidential information, the applicant must do the following: (1) State on the cover of that document that it “Contains Confidential Business Information (CBI);” (2) mark each page that contains confidential information with “CBI”; (3) highlight or otherwise denote the confidential content on each page; and (4) at the end of the document, explain how disclosure of the confidential information would cause substantial competitive harm. FHWA will protect confidential information complying with these requirements to the extent required under applicable law. If FHWA receives a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for the information that the applicant has marked in accordance with this section, FHWA will follow the procedures described in its FOIA regulations at 49 CFR 7.29. Only information that is in the separate document, marked in accordance with this section, and ultimately determined to be confidential under 40 CFR 7.29 will be exempt from disclosure under FOIA.

2. Publication/Sharing of Application Information

Following the completion of the selection process and announcement of awards, FHWA may publish a list of all applications received along with the names of the applicant organizations and funding amounts requested. Except for the information properly marked as described in Section H.1, FHWA may make application narratives publicly available or share application information within DOT or with other Federal Agencies if FHWA determines that sharing is relevant to the respective program’s objectives.

3. DOT Feedback on Applications

Debriefs by FHWA are available to applicants not selected for award to receive information about the evaluation of their application. Contact WildlifeCrossings@dot.gov to request a debrief.

4. Other Funding Opportunities

The WCPP is a new grant program created under the IIJA. For safety and conservation related Federal assistance you may refer to other programs including, but not limited to the following:

- [FHWA Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Competitive Grant Programs](#);
- [FHWA’s Bridge Investment Program](#);

- [FHWA's Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-Saving Transportation Program;](#)
- [FHWA's Tribal Transportation Program;](#)
- [FHWA's Federal Lands Transportation Program;](#)
- [FHWA's National Culvert Removal, Replacement and Restoration Grants;](#)
- [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's fish passage initiatives;](#) and
- [US Fish and Wildlife Service's National Fish Passage Program.](#)

Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program Questions and Answers

The Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program (WCPP) Questions and Answers (Q&A) provide guidance on the WCPP established under Section 11123(b) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) (Pub. L. No. 117-58, November 15, 2021), and codified at Title 23, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 171.

This Q&A was last updated on **[INSERT PUBLICATION DATE]**. As appropriate, new Q&As will follow within their respective sections, including answers to questions submitted to the WCPP mailbox at wildlifecrossings@dot.gov.

Except for the statutes and regulations cited, the contents of this document do not have the force and effect of law and are not meant to bind the States or the public in any way. This document is intended only to provide information regarding existing requirements under the law or agency policies.

Table of Contents

1. Program Overview.....	3
Q 1.1: What is the purpose of this program?.....	3
Q 1.2: Can this program provide funds for projects that reduce WVCs that involve one species and improve habitat connectivity for a different species?.....	3
Q 1.3: Is this program limited to providing funds for projects that benefit certain species?..	3
Q 1.4: What funding opportunities are available under WCPP?.....	3
2. Terminology.....	3
Q 2.1: What is the definition of wildlife within the context of the WCPP?.....	3
Q 2.2: What is the definition of vehicle within the context of the WCPP?.....	3
Q 2.3: How will FHWA determine if a WCPP project is located in a rural area if it spans across both rural and urban areas?.....	4
Q 2.4: Where can I find a list of endangered species or threatened species?.....	4
3. Funding.....	4
Q 3.1: When can funds be expended after an award is announced?.....	4
Q 3.2: When do funds need to be obligated and expended?.....	4
Q 3.3: How are previously expended funds considered in the application?.....	5
Q 3.4: What flexibilities are there for providing non-Federal share (match) funds?.....	5
4. Project Types and Eligible Activities.....	6
Q 4.1: What types of projects and activities is FHWA seeking for this program?.....	6

Q 4.2: Can Wildlife Crossings Program funds be used for one component of a larger project?.....	7
Q 4.3: When should an applicant submit multiple applications versus a single application with multiple components?.....	7
Q 4.4: Does the project need to be physically located on a roadway?.....	7
Q 4.5: Are mitigation activities for new or existing highway projects eligible under this grant program?.....	7
5. Grant Application.....	7
Q 5.1: When multiple eligible applicants that are subject to different requirements submit a joint application, what requirements does the project have to follow?.....	7
Q 5.2: What constitutes documentation of consultation with the State DOT?.....	7
Q 5.3: Is my application subject to review by my State under the Executive Order (E.O.) 12372 Process per item #19 on SF-424?.....	8
Q 5.4: Is the Application Checklist provided as Attachment A of the NOFO a submission requirement?.....	8
6. Grant Administration.....	8
Q 6.1: How will grants be administered where a metropolitan planning organization (MPO), unit of local government, regional transportation authority, or special purpose district or public authority with a transportation function is the lead applicant?.....	8
Q 6.2: How will grants be administered where FLMAs or Tribes are the lead applicant?....	9
Q 6.3: What is the deadline to complete the project?.....	9
Q 6.4: What requirements are there for post construction monitoring and adaptive management?.....	9
Q 6.5: To whom can grant recipients provide funds?.....	9

1. Program Overview

Q 1.1: What is the purpose of this program?

The purpose of the WCPP is to provide competitive grants for projects that seek to reduce the number of Wildlife Vehicle Collisions (WVCs) and, in doing so, improve habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species (23 U.S.C. 171(b)). WVCs pose a danger to human safety and are a major threat to the survival of species.

Q 1.2: Can this program provide funds for projects that reduce WVCs that involve one species and improve habitat connectivity for a different species?

Yes. To receive funding, applications must demonstrate that the project is likely to improve safety by reducing the number of WVCs and is likely to improve terrestrial and aquatic habitat connectivity (see NOFO Sections E.1. and E.2.b.i). Applicants should identify the species that are impacted by the reduction in WVCs per Criterion #1.1 and the species that are impacted by the improvement to habitat connectivity per Criterion #1.2; however, these do not need to be the same species. For example, an eligible project could seek to reduce the number of WVCs between vehicles and terrestrial wildlife while also seeking to improve habitat connectivity for aquatic species.

Q 1.3: Is this program limited to providing funds for projects that benefit certain species?

No. There is no intrinsic limitation in the WCPP on what species need to be benefited for a project to receive funding. It is important to note, however, that applications must demonstrate that the project is likely to improve safety by reducing the number of WVCs and is likely to improve terrestrial and aquatic habitat connectivity to receive funding (see NOFO Sections E.1.a and E.2.b.i). Applicants may, for example, demonstrate that a project targeted towards larger species will improve safety by reducing WVCs that are direct impacts between motorists and wildlife. Alternatively, applicants may demonstrate that a project targeted towards smaller species will improve safety by reducing roadway departures for motorists that seek to avoid a collision with the species.

2. Terminology

Q 2.1: What is the definition of wildlife within the context of the WCPP?

For the purposes of the WCPP, FHWA considers wildlife to be native wild animals. Livestock, domesticated animals, and animals with domesticated ancestors are not wildlife.

Q 2.2: What is the definition of vehicle within the context of the WCPP?

For the purposes of the WCPP, FHWA considers a vehicle as referring to a motor vehicle operating on a roadway (see 23 U.S.C. 171(a)(2)(B), 171(e)(1)).

Q 2.3: How will FHWA determine if a WCPP project is located in a rural area if it spans across both rural and urban areas?

For the purposes of the WCPP, all locations not entirely designated as urban will be considered rural. FHWA will consider projects that are in both urban and rural areas as rural. The

definition of “rural areas” is found in 23 U.S.C. 101(a)(25) and refers to all areas of a State that are not urban areas. For the purpose of this notice, in line with 23 U.S.C. 101(a)(35), an urban area is an FHWA Adjusted Urban Area, a map of which can be found at: [National Highway System | HEPGIS \(arcgis.com\)](#).

Q 2.4: Where can I find a list of endangered species or threatened species?

Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 authorizes listing Endangered and Threatened species (16 U.S.C. 1533). The listings can be found at Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 17.11. A directory of Endangered and Threatened species, which includes those under the National Marine Fisheries jurisdiction, can be found at: [Species Directory | ESA Threatened and Endangered](#). A directory of Endangered and Threatened species and related resources under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service can be found under [Listed Species Reports](#).

3. Funding

Q 3.1: When can funds be expended after an award is announced?

Funds will be available for eligible grant activities after a grant agreement is signed and fully executed, which could take several months after awards are announced. Unless authorized by FHWA in writing, expenses incurred prior to the full execution of a WCPP grant agreement are not eligible for reimbursement (see Section D.2.C.ii of the NOFO for more information).

Q 3.2: When do funds need to be obligated and expended?

Funds must be obligated within 3 years of the end of the fiscal year for which the funds are authorized (23 U.S.C. 118(b)). For the FY 2022 and FY 2023 NOFO, this means that FY 2022 funds must be obligated by September 30, 2025, and FY 2023 funds must be obligated by September 30, 2026. For FY 2024 – FY 2026 NOFO, this means that FY 2024 funds must be obligated by September 30, 2027, FY 2025 funds must be obligated by September 30, 2028, and FY 2026 funds must be obligated by September 30, 2029.

Obligation of a WCPP grant occurs after a selected applicant enters a grant agreement with the FHWA and FHWA authorizes the project to proceed. For construction, this is generally after the applicant has satisfied applicable administrative requirements, including transportation planning; environmental review requirements, including those under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); real property and right-of-way acquisition in accordance with 49 CFR part 24 and 23 CFR part 710; and compliance with 23 CFR 635 subpart C “Physical Construction Authorization” for State department of transportation (State DOT) applicants or 2 CFR 200.318 – 327 for non-State DOT applicants.

If a WCPP grant includes pre-construction and construction activities, FHWA may obligate funding in phases to provide funding for specific activities where administrative requirements are not required or have already been met. For example, FHWA may use a phased obligation to

obligate funding at the execution of a grant agreement for environmental review activities and then obligate funding for construction once the environmental review activities are completed.

FHWA may define timelines and deadlines for obligation and expenditure of funds in individual grant agreements.

Q 3.3: How are previously expended funds considered in the application?

Previously expended funds from any source that contribute to the overall cost of the project should be included in a project's budget, but FHWA will not consider such expended funds as counting towards a project's non-Federal matching share (*see* Section B.2 of the NOFO). In addition, previously expended Federal funds will not be considered by FHWA when evaluating the extent, a project is likely to leverage Federal investment by encouraging non-Federal contributions to the projects under Criterion 2.1. Under 23 U.S.C. 171(e)(2)(A), this criterion is meant to consider the extent to which a project "is likely" to leverage Federal investment to encourage additional non-Federal funding. FHWA interprets this language to only refer to future non-Federal contributions, such as those provided under public-private partnerships, that are provided after execution of a WCPP grant agreement.

Q 3.4: What flexibilities are there for providing non-Federal share (match) funds?

According to 23 U.S.C. 120(b), except as otherwise provided in 23 U.S.C., the Federal share is 80 percent, and all applicants must provide 20 percent of the total project cost (not 20 percent of the Federal share or 20 percent of any one project component) as match. Unless specifically authorized by statute, Federal funds cannot be used to satisfy non-Federal share. Examples of Federal funds that Congress has specifically authorized in statute to be used as matching share include funds from the Tribal Transportation Program under 23 U.S.C. 202 and the Federal Lands Transportation Program under 23 U.S.C. 203 per 23 U.S.C. 120(k). In addition, 23 U.S.C. 120(j) provides that any Federal funds, other than funds made available under either Title 23 or Title 49, U.S.C., may be used to pay the non-Federal share to pay the cost of any transportation project that is within, adjacent to, or provides access to Federal land. If the applicant believes a different funding source can be used toward the matching share, applicants should provide a statutory citation and justification. FHWA will make the final determination on the match funding required for each awarded project.

The Federal share may increase beyond 80 percent on a sliding scale based on the amount of Tribal and public lands in the State per 23 U.S.C. 120(b)(2). See <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/legsregs/directives/notices/n4540-12.cfm> for information and tables with the adjusted percentages. FHWA recommends that applicants verify the applicable percentage with the appropriate State department of transportation (State DOT) or FHWA Division prior to submitting an application.

Applicants must provide a sufficient matching share to be eligible to receive WCPP funds and should document cost sharing in their application. If the applicant believes a different matching share applies, applicants should provide a justification as to why that Federal share percentage

applies and documentation indicating their ability to provide that alternative matching share. FHWA, however, will make the final determination on the match percentage required for each awarded project. For that reason, FHWA recommends that applicants include their ability to provide the 20 percent match under 23 U.S.C. 120(b), since applications that do not provide a sufficient matching share will not be eligible to receive WCPP funds.

All matching share contributions must conform with the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 120 and 2 CFR 200.306. In addition, previously incurred costs or previously expended funds will not count towards the matching requirement (see Section C.2 of the NOFO).

For additional information on match, see https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure-investment-and-jobs-act/fedshare_fact_sheet.cfm.

4. Project Types and Eligible Activities

Q 4.1: What types of projects and activities is FHWA seeking for this program?

FHWA is seeking to award all types of projects that are likely to protect motorists and wildlife by reducing the number of WVCs and improving habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species, including construction and non-construction projects. For a list of examples of different kinds of WCPP projects, see Section B.4 of the NOFO.

Eligible project grant activities may include, but are not limited to, the following activities:

- Research and analysis;
- Statewide plans;
- Preliminary planning activities and studies;
- Public outreach;
- Predevelopment/preconstruction;
- Preliminary engineering and design work;
- Acquisition of real property, easements, and rights-of-way;
- Environmental review and permitting activities, including the completion of the NEPA process;
- Infrastructure preservation, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and replacement;
- Construction activities and contingencies;
- Environmental mitigation;
- Operations;
- Monitoring and reporting; and
- Other administrative activities.

All activities must conform to all applicable requirements, including those in 23 U.S.C. and 2 CFR Part 200. Applicants must include all eligible activities and costs that are associated with the project as part of their application.

WCPP funds may be used to purchase equipment such as cameras and detection systems for monitoring. WCPP funds cannot be used to fund maintenance activities. Per 23 U.S.C. 116(b),

it is the duty of the State DOT or other recipient to maintain, or cause to be maintained, any WCPP Project.

Q 4.2: Can Wildlife Crossings Program funds be used for one component of a larger project?

Yes. While WCPP funds can be used to fund a standalone project, they can also be used to fund components of a larger project. FHWA also recognizes that some potential projects may focus on subsets of activities within the project development lifecycle (e.g., just environmental studies and reviews or preliminary engineering) or propose to build upon or complete project activities (e.g., construction of a project after its design has been completed). FHWA will allow proposed projects that include one or multiple such subsets.

FHWA will evaluate projects against the WCPP criteria. Projects which require future action may not be able to demonstrate the same likelihood of achieving project criteria. The entire project must comply with all applicable requirements.

Q 4.3: Does the project need to be physically located on a roadway?

No. The project does not need to be physically located on a roadway, but the project does need to demonstrate a reduction in WVCs with motorists on the roadway (23 U.S.C. 171(a)(2)(B), 171(f)(1)). A roadway includes any Tribal, Federal, State, or local transportation facility that allows motor vehicle transportation. A roadway does not include a bicycle or pedestrian path that prohibits motor vehicles.

Q 4.4: Are mitigation activities for new or existing highway projects eligible under this grant program?

Yes. Mitigation of habitat caused or expected to be caused by highway projects funded under Title 23, U.S.C. are eligible activities under this grant program per 23 CFR part 777. Advance and compensatory mitigation activities are eligible per 23 CFR 777.5 and 23 CFR 777.9(d).

5. Grant Application

Q 5.1: When multiple eligible applicants that are subject to different requirements submit a joint application, what requirements does the project have to follow?

Such applications must identify a lead applicant as the primary point of contact (POC) who will be the primary recipient of the award (see Section C.1 of the NOFO). The requirements that apply to the primary recipient will apply to the joint application and any subsequent grant award. FHWA will issue one award to the primary recipient who will enter into a grant agreement with FHWA to receive the funds. The other eligible applicants joining with the lead applicant may be listed as subrecipients in the grant agreement.

Q 5.2: What constitutes documentation of consultation with the State DOT?

All applicants, other than Federal Land Management Agencies (FLMA), State DOTs, and Tribal applicants for projects entirely located on Tribal lands, must include documentation of consulting

with the State DOT in which the applicant is located (*see* 23 U.S.C. 171(d)(2) and Section C.3.b of the NOFO).

Examples of documentation of consultation with the State DOT include, but are not limited to, letters, agreements, and signed meeting minutes.

For grants to any eligible entity besides an FLMA or Tribe, the State DOT for the State in which the project is to be carried out will administer the grant (23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)(A)(ii)). While FHWA does not require an applicant to form an agreement with the State DOT to administer the project during the consultation process, FHWA encourages applicants to do so.

FHWA will review the level of consultation with the State DOT and the extent to which an applicant has shown that a State DOT has agreed to administer a proposed project in evaluating project readiness as part of the WCPP evaluation process.

Q 5.3: Is my application subject to review by my State under the E. O. 12372 process per item #19 on SF-424?

No. Select option c. for item #19: “Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.”

Q 5.4: Is the Application Checklist provided as Attachment A of the NOFO a submission requirement?

No. The Application Checklist is a tool that can assist applicants to ensure their application is complete. The Application Checklist is not required to be submitted with the application, and its submission alone does not constitute a complete application.

6. Grant Administration

Q 6.1: How will grants be administered where the lead applicant is an MPO, unit of local government, regional transportation authority, or special purpose district or public authority with a transportation function?

The State DOT in which the project is located must administer the WCPP grant for MPOs, units of local government, regional transportation authorities, or special purpose districts or public authorities (23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)(A)(ii)). For these entities, the State DOT must either directly administer the project on behalf of the entity or administer and oversee the project by serving as a pass-through entity for the entity. Reimbursement of WCPP funds and stewardship and oversight for these entities will be performed between the State and the appropriate FHWA State Division Office.

Per 23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)(A)(ii), FHWA cannot award a grant to these entities if the State DOT does not agree to administer the grant. For such entities that receive awards, FHWA expects to work with the appropriate State DOT and entity during the grant agreement stage; however, FHWA encourages applicants to proactively discuss administration with the appropriate State DOT before submitting an application to ensure that funds can be awarded. While FHWA is

statutorily required to administer grants for FLMAs and Tribes (23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)(A)(i)), all other applicants may not request FHWA to directly administer the grant.

Q 6.2: How will grants be administered where FLMAs or Tribes are the lead applicant?

FHWA must administer the grant for FLMAs and Tribes (23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)(A)(i)). Funds will be administered via an advanced payment upon the execution of a grant agreement with the FHWA or through existing agreements with oversight from the FHWA Office of Federal Lands Highway. FLMAs and Tribes may not request a State DOT to administer the grant. The terms of advance payment will be specific to each grant agreement. FHWA does not expect to provide all funds in advance, and typically funds are provided on an agreed upon frequency, such as annually or quarterly throughout the life of the grant agreement. FLMAs and Tribes that receive awards are expected to provide information on obligations and expenditures for the previous quarter (or other period) and ask for the funding for the next quarter based upon accurate estimates.

Q 6.3: What is the deadline to complete the project?

While FHWA will specify a period of performance for each project, there are no program limitations on the duration of projects. It should be noted again, however, that funds need to be obligated by FHWA within 3 years after the end of the fiscal year in which funding was provided (23 U.S.C. 118(b)), which means a grant agreement needs to be signed and fully executed within that timeline. Once the grant agreement is executed, the project can continue until the funds are expended or the period of performance is reached. FHWA will work with individual applicants to determine the appropriate timeline and interim milestones for each project, as some activities such as research and monitoring may take several years to complete, which are allowable.

Q 6.4: What requirements are there for post construction monitoring and adaptive management?

If applicable, the terms for post construction monitoring and adaptive management will be specific to each grant agreement, and the grant agreement will specify responsible parties, timelines, and requirements. New wildlife crossing structures may require ongoing monitoring and adaptive management, such as mitigation site monitoring activities for effectiveness.

Q 6.5: To whom can grant recipients provide funds?

Grant recipients can provide funds to Eligible Partners, subrecipients, and contractors. The WCPP includes statutory language allowing WCPP funds to be provided to Eligible Partners (23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)). That provision includes a list of Eligible Partners (23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)(B)(i)-(ii)); however, a grant recipient may enter into an agreement with subrecipients that are not specifically included on that list. If a grant recipient enters into an agreement with an Eligible Partner, that grant recipient must establish measures to verify that an Eligible Partner that receives WCPP funds complies with the conditions of the WCPP in using those funds (23 U.S.C. 171(f)(3)).

This provision creates the same relationship between a grant recipient and an Eligible Partner as would exist if the grant recipient was acting as a pass-through entity to a subrecipient. In either case, the grant recipient must ensure that the subaward is used for authorized purposes, in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of any subaward (23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)(B); 2 CFR 200.332(d)). Regardless of whether a grant recipient forms a partnership or provides a subaward, the grant recipient remains responsible for program compliance with program requirements, performance measures, and terms and conditions, as specified in the grant agreement.

Grant recipients or subrecipients may provide WCPP funds to a contractor to provide property or services needed to carry out the project (*see* 2 CFR 200.1).

ATTACHMENT A: WILDLIFE CROSSINGS PILOT PROGRAM APPLICATION CHECKLIST

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) provides this Application Checklist for the Fiscal Years (FY) 2024-2026 Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program (WCPP) to assist project sponsors who intend to apply for a WCPP grant. This checklist is a tool that can assist applicants to ensure their application is complete. The items in this checklist are not exhaustive. Interested applicants should read the FY 2024-2026 WCPP Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) in its entirety and especially where noted in this application checklist to submit eligible and competitive applications. This checklist itself is not required to be submitted with the application and should not be attached to an application.

- ☐ **Required Forms.** Applicants should determine if the project is a construction project or a non-construction project per Section B.4 of the NOFO. Based on that designation, applicants must submit the applicable list of Required Forms per Section D.2.a of the NOFO. The forms will include key information such as the project name, lead applicant name, and congressional district(s) where the project is located.
- ☐ **Project Abstract.** Applicants should submit a separate one-page Abstract in docx or pdf format per Section D.2.b of the NOFO.
- ☐ **Project Narrative.** Applicants should submit a Project Narrative in docx or pdf format per Section D.2.c of the NOFO. The Project Narrative should include the following sections addressing the subsequent items:
 - ☐ **Basic Project Information - Description, Location, and Parties.** Provide a narrative for the below items on basic details pertinent to the project, including project name, description, location, involved parties, etc. Items in this section will be used to determine grant program eligibility as detailed in Section C of the NOFO. More information on this section can be found in Section D.2.c.i of the NOFO:
 - ☐ **Project Description:** Provide the project name and a description of the project per Section D.2.c.i of the NOFO.
 - ☐ **Project History:** Provide a description of the proposed project's history, including a description of any previously incurred costs.
 - ☐ **Project Location:** Provide project location (State and county, name of the city, town, or jurisdiction of the project area) a detailed geographical description of the proposed project (such as the latitude and longitude of the project), a map of the project's location and connections to existing transportation infrastructure, and geospatial data describing the project location.
 - ☐ **Tribal Land:** If the project is located on a federally recognized Indian Tribe Land, provide the name of the Tribal land.
 - ☐ **Rural or Urban designation:** Identify if the project is located in an urban or rural area per Section B.3 of the NOFO.
 - ☐ **Community Development Zone:** Identify if the project is located in one of the following federally designated community development zones per Section D.2.c.i of the NOFO: Opportunity Zone, Empowerment Zone, Promise Zone, or

Choice Neighborhood.

- ☐ **Lead Applicant type:** Identify the lead applicant type from the following eligible entity categories:
 - o A State department of transportation (State DOT)
 - o A metropolitan planning organization (MPO)
 - o Unit of local government
 - o A regional transportation authority
 - o A special purpose district or public authority with a transportation function
 - o Indian Tribe
 - o A Federal Land Management Agency (FLMA)
- ☐ **Lead Applicant Details:** Provide further details about the lead applicant including:
 - The lead applicant's experience, qualifications, facilities, equipment, and administrative resources
 - The lead applicant's ability to manage funds, maintain financial and administrative records, and fulfill reporting requirements.
 - The lead applicant's demonstrated experience with receipt and expenditure of Federal highway program funds under Title 23, United States Code, or other Federal funding sources.
- ☐ **Other Parties:** Identify the other parties such as co-applicants, expected Eligible Partners, and expected sub-recipients who are expected to be involved in delivering the project, including a specific description of the role of each.
- ☐ **Documentation of consultation with the State DOT, if applicable:** Include documentation that the State DOT in which you are located was consulted during the development of your application, unless the applicant is a State DOT or FLMA, or the applicant is a Tribe, and the project is located on Tribal land.
- ☐ **Budget Narrative.** Provide information detailing the costs associated with the project. These costs will be used to determine eligible award amount and will be used by FHWA to undergo an analysis of the application's Financial Completeness. This information should align with and support the information provided in SF-424A or SF-424C, as applicable based on whether the project is a non-construction or construction project. More information on this section can be found in Section D.2.c.ii of the NOFO:
 - ☐ **Total Project Costs by funding source, component, and phase:** Provide the total project costs broken out by funding source and categorized as non-Federal, WCPP Requested, and other Federal funding. Separate costs by project components or phases/activities including contingencies, where applicable. Identify previously incurred project costs, including any expenses expected to be incurred between the applicant being selected for award and obligation of WCPP funds. Identify conditions or limitations to any source of funds.

- ☐ **Non-Federal Share:** Indicate the amount, type, and source(s) of the standard 20 percent non-Federal match under 23 U.S.C. 120(b). If applicant believes a different matching share applies, cite the percentage, and justification. See Section C.2 of the NOFO.
- ☐ **Other Federal Funds:** For non-WCPP Federal funds, identify all Federal grants that have been awarded to the project or for which the project has or intends to apply in the future. For each category of Federal funds, indicate the amount, nature, and source of any required non-Federal match.
- ☐ **Project Merit Criteria.** The application should provide narrative response on how the project responds to the primary and secondary selection criteria in Section E.1 of the NOFO. In responding to Project Merit Criteria, refer to Section E.1.a and E.1.b of the NOFO. More information on this section can also be found in Section D.2.c.iii of the NOFO:
 - ☐ **Project Merit Criterion 1.1:** Describe how the project contributes to the Wildlife Vehicle Collisions criterion per Section E.1.a of the NOFO.
 - ☐ **Project Merit Criterion 1.2:** Describe how the project contributes to the Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitat Connectivity criterion per Section E.1.a of the NOFO.
 - ☐ **Project Merit Criterion 2.1:** Describe how the project contributes to the Leveraging Investments criterion per Section E.1.b of the NOFO.
 - ☐ **Project Merit Criterion 2.2:** Describe how the project contributes to the Economic Development and Visitation Opportunities per Section E.1.b of the NOFO.
 - ☐ **Project Merit Criterion 2.3:** Describe how the project contributes to the Innovation criterion per Section E.1.b of the NOFO.
 - ☐ **Project Merit Criterion 2.4:** Describe how the project contributes to the Education and Outreach criterion per Section E.1.b of the NOFO.
 - ☐ **Project Merit Criterion 2.5:** Describe how the project contributes to the Monitoring and Research criterion per Section E.1.b of the NOFO.
 - ☐ **Project Merit Criterion 2.6:** Describe how the project contributes to the Survival of Species criterion per Section E.1.b of the NOFO.
- ☐ **Project Readiness: Technical Assessment, Environmental Review and Permitting Risk.** Provide information to demonstrate the project readiness and likelihood of a successful project. Organize the information for an evaluation of Technical Assessment, and Environmental Review and Permitting Risk per Section D.2.c.iii of the NOFO:
 - ☐ **Technical feasibility of the project:** Describe the technical feasibility of the project, including the basis for the design and the basis for cost estimates in the application, including contingencies. Describe any scope, schedule, and budget risk-mitigation measures.
 - ☐ **Project schedule:** Provide a project schedule including all major project milestones. Include details to demonstrate that milestones will occur in a timely

manner to meet obligation deadlines per Section B.6 of the NOFO.

- **State and Local Approvals, and Federal Transportation Requirements Affecting State and Local Planning:** Demonstrate receipt or anticipated receipt of required State and local approvals and compliance with applicable planning requirements and documents. If the project is not included in a relevant planning document at the time the application is submitted, the applicant should submit a statement from the appropriate planning agency that actions are underway to include the project in the relevant planning document.
- **State DOT Administration Agreement, if applicable:** MPOs, units of local government, regional transportation authorities, special purpose districts, and public authorities with a transportation function should demonstrate that the State DOT for that State in which the project is to be carried out has agreed to administer the grant per 23 U.S.C. 171 (f)(2)(A)(ii). The existence and documentation of such an agreement at the time of application is not required in order to be eligible to receive an award; however, FHWA will take this information into consideration when evaluating project readiness.
- **Assessment of Project Risks and Mitigation Strategies:** Identify material risks to the project and risk mitigation strategies.
- **Environmental Permits and Reviews:** Provide information on environmental reviews, approvals, and permits required by any Federal, State, or local agency. Identify the status and timeline of those reviews or approvals. Describe public engagement about the project that has or will occur:
 - **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Status and Action, if applicable:** Identify if the NEPA process is applicable, or complete. If applicable and not complete, identify the timeline for the NEPA process, if a re-evaluation is required, and if the NEPA determination is or will likely be the result of a categorical exclusion, environmental assessment, or environmental impact statement.

WILDLIFE CROSSINGS PILOT PROGRAM EVALUATION PLAN FISCAL YEARS 2024 through and 2026 Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program

Introduction

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 (IIJA) (Pub. L. 117-58, November 15, 2021) authorized from the Highway Trust Fund \$350 million total for Federal Fiscal Years (FY) 2022 through 2026 to be awarded by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), for the Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program (WCPP). The WCPP is authorized under Section 11123(b) of the IIJA and codified at Title 23, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 171, with the goal of reducing wildlife vehicle collisions (WVC) while improving habitat connectivity and conservation for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife species (23 U.S.C. 171(b)).

To be selected for an award, applicants must supply sufficient information to address the selection criteria and project requirements outlined in the NOFO.

The FHWA's Office of Federal Lands Highways (HFL) and Office of Planning, Environment, and Realty (HEP) will lead the evaluation process, relying on expertise from throughout DOT. This document provides information and guidance for the evaluation teams, including the roles and responsibilities of each team, the overall evaluation process, and details of each review phase. Consistent with Section 11123 of the IIJA, this document supplements the FY 2024-2026 NOFO and should be used, reviewed, and understood by all team members prior to their participation in the evaluation process. These guidelines use terminology as defined in the NOFO.

Review Process:

Overview

The WCPP grant application review and selection process consists of an intake and eligibility review, a project criteria review, a project readiness review, a senior level review, and selection of projects to award grants by the FHWA Administrator. The Technical Evaluation Team, comprised of the Initial Screening Team, Merit Review Team, Technical Review Team, and WCPP Team, will perform eligibility and criteria reviews per Sections E.2.a, E.2.b, and E.2.c of the NOFO. All teams and evaluators will be composed of DOT staff. See Section E.2 of the NOFO.

The WCPP Team will provide oversight of the entire review process, including sorting and assigning applications for review, and providing guidance, direction, and quality assurance for the review process. The WCPP review and recommendation process consists of the following seven phases, and each phase will consist of the following activities, performed by the teams designated below:

Phase	Team	Activities
Intake and Eligibility Review Phase	Initial Screening Team	• Perform Initial Intake and Eligibility Review • Advance eligible projects to Merit Review Team
Primary Merit Criteria Review Phase	Merit Review Team	• Perform Project Criteria Review for Primary Merit Criteria to all eligible applications • Advance <i>Strongly Recommended</i> and <i>Recommended</i> applications for review of Secondary Merit Criteria
Secondary Merit Criteria Review Phase	Merit Review Team	• Perform Project Criteria Review for Secondary Merit Criteria to all applications advancing from the Primary Merit Criteria Review Phase • Advance <i>Strongly Recommended</i> and <i>Recommended</i> applications for Project Readiness Review
Project Readiness Review Phase	Technical Review Team	• Perform Project Readiness Review to all applications advancing from the Secondary Merit Criteria Review Phase • Advance applications with a Project Readiness rating of <i>High</i> and <i>Medium</i> for Overall Project Rating Phase
Overall Project Rating Phase	WCPP Team	• Assign Overall Project Rating • Group applications by rural and urban • Compile Overall Project Recommendations • Advance <i>Highly Recommended</i> and <i>Recommended</i> applications to Senior Review Team
Senior Review Phase	Senior Review Team	Advance <i>Highly Recommended</i> and <i>Recommended</i> applications and recommended award amounts to the FHWA Administrator for the FHWA Administrator's consideration
Selection and Award Phase	FHWA Administrator	• Selects projects to award • Finalize proposed award amounts • Announce awards

Final selections will be fully documented in accordance with FHWA Order 4410.4, *Discretionary Grant Program Development, Implementation, and Award Coordination and Notification*, available at <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/legsregs/directives/orders/44104.cfm>.

Participant Agreements

All individuals who participate in the application review process, including evaluators, Senior Level Review Team (SRT) members, and support staff who view applications, will enter written agreements committing to comply with conflict-of-interest laws and regulations, not to disclose non-public information, and not to use non-public information for private gain. HFL will collect and maintain executed agreements. The FHWA Office of Chief Counsel (HCC) will advise

participants who have questions about complying with these requirements, including the conflict-of-interest requirements.

Teams

Team	Responsibilities	Participants
WCPP Team	- Organize and support the process through all phases - Oversight of review process - Assign Overall Project Rating - Compile Overall Project Recommendations - Coordination with SRT	HFL and HEP staff
Initial Screening Team	Intake and Eligibility Review	DOT staff
Merit Review Team	- Primary Merit Criteria Review - Secondary Merit Criteria Review	DOT staff
Technical Review Team	Project Readiness Review	DOT staff
Senior Review Team	Senior Review	Senior Leadership from across FHWA

Intake and Eligibility Review Phase

For each application received, the Initial Screening Team will conduct an application intake and eligibility review based on the statutory eligibility requirements in Section C of the NOFO. Only eligible applications will be advanced to the Merit Review Team to be evaluated in the Primary Merit Criteria Review Phase. Applications that are not eligible will be given a rating of *Not Eligible* and will not be evaluated further.

Before the Primary Merit Criteria Review phases begin, the Initial Screening Team will:

- **Address Late Applications:** Determine, with coordination from the WCPP Team, whether to accept late applications in accordance with the late application process outlined in Section D.7.d of the NOFO.
- **Sort Applications:** Sort applications into groupings for assignment to evaluators, including based on project types and urban/rural designation, with assistance from the WCPP Team, as necessary.
- **Conduct Threshold and Eligibility Determinations:** For each application, verify information submitted and conduct an initial screening to determine eligibility, based on

requirements specified in Section C of the NOFO. This includes determining whether the applicant is an Eligible Applicant, whether the applicant meets cost share requirements, whether the applicant submitted an eligible project, and whether the consultation requirement has been met for all eligible applicants (except State departments of transportation (State DOT) and Federal Land Management Agencies (FLMA) or Tribes for projects on Tribal land). If an application does not meet one of the eligibility requirements, the Initial Screening Team will notify the WCPP Team, and together they will fully document the reasons why and rate the application as Not Eligible after consulting with staff from HCC and the Office of Acquisitions and Grants Management (HCFA). All review teams continue to screen projects for eligibility deficiencies throughout the review process.

- In some cases, an application may be deemed ineligible pending additional documentation. On a case-by-case basis, the Program Manager may use the “reach back” provision described below to seek clarification of documentation or regarding files submitted with the application that may be corrupted.
- **Identify Private Parties for Conflicts Screening:** For each application, based on information contained in the project information form and application narrative, identify private entities that appear likely to receive a direct and predictable financial benefit if the project is selected for award. This includes, but is not limited to, private owners of infrastructure facilities being improved and private freight shippers or carriers advocating for completion of the proposed project. This information is made available to individuals participating in the review process to facilitate their compliance with conflict-of-interest requirements.

Selection Criteria Review

The Merit Review Team will assess all eligible applications against the Primary Merit Selection Criteria and Secondary Merit Selection Criteria, per the guidelines included in Sections E.1.a and E.1.b of the NOFO and the guidelines included herein. The assessment of applications using the guidelines will ensure consistent evaluation of each application, and ensure each evaluation has sufficient documentation. The WCPP Team will ensure internal consistency, and consistency with the evaluation guidelines. All determinations will be documented for future reference and accountability purposes.

Merit Review Team members will enter their ratings and reviews into an evaluation tool to fully document their assessment of applications, including application identification information, ratings for each selection criterion identified in the NOFO, and a justification for each rating. Appendices II and III of these guidelines include instructions for completing the ratings and justification fields.

Primary Merit Review Phase

Review Selection Criteria: Merit Review Team members will first consider the extent to which the project application narrative is responsive to criterion 1.1 and 1.2 in NOFO Section E.1.a. Merit Review Team members will assign each selection criterion ratings of *Strong Alignment*, *Alignment*, or *No Alignment*. The Merit Review Team will then collaborate to agree on selection

criterion ratings, and assign a category rating of *Strongly Recommended*, *Recommended*, or *Not Recommended*. The Merit Review Team will notify the WCPP Team of any applications that are *Not Recommended* in this category, and the WCPP Team will verify the *Not Recommended* rating before the Merit Review Team assigns the final rating. Appendix II of these guidelines provides the selection criterion rubric.

The Merit Review Team will continue only to evaluate applications that receive a *Strongly Recommended* or *Recommended* rating. Applications that are *Not Recommended* in this category will receive an overall rating of *Not Recommended*, will not be evaluated further, and will not receive funding under this application cycle.

Secondary Merit Review Phase

Review Selection Criteria: For all applications that the Merit Review Team rated as *Strongly Recommended* or *Recommended* in the Primary Merit Selection category, Merit Review Team members will then consider the extent to which the project application narrative is responsive to criterion 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, and 2.6 in NOFO Section E.1.b. Merit Review Team members will assign each selection criterion ratings of *Strong Alignment*, *Alignment*, or *No Alignment*. The Merit Review Team will then collaborate to agree on and assign a category rating of *Strongly Recommended*, *Recommended*, or *Not Recommended*. The Merit Review Team will notify the WCPP Team of any applications that are *Not Recommended* in this category, and the WCPP Team will verify the *Not Recommended* rating before the Merit Review Team assigns the final rating. Appendix II of these guidelines provides the selection criterion rubric.

Applications that are *Not Recommended* will receive an overall rating of *Not Recommended* in this category, will not be evaluated further, and will not receive funding under this application cycle.

Project Readiness Review Phase

The Technical Review Team will consider project readiness to assess the likelihood of a successful project by considering three components: Technical Assessment, Environmental Review and Permitting Risk, and Financial Completeness. Technical Review Team members will assign a 1, 2, or 3 for each of the three components using the table in Section E.1.c of the NOFO. The Technical Review Team will then collaborate to agree on and assign an overall Project Readiness Rating of *High*, *Medium*, or *Low* using the table in Section E.1.c of the NOFO. The Technical Review Team will notify the WCPP Team of any applications that are *Low* in this category, and the WCPP Team will verify the *Low* rating before the Technical Review Team assigns the final rating. Appendix II of these guidelines also provides the selection criterion rubric.

Applications that are assigned a *Low* rating will receive an overall rating of *Not Recommended*, will not be evaluated further, and will not receive funding under this application cycle.

Overall Rating Phase

The WCPP Team will assign overall application ratings for each project based on the ratings for each of these three categories as follows.

Applications with a *Highly Recommended* rating are:

- Eligible;
- *Strongly Recommended* in Primary Merit Criteria;
- *Strongly Recommended* or *Recommended* in Secondary Merit Criteria; and
- *High* or *Medium* in Project Readiness.

Applications with a *Recommended* rating are:

- Eligible;
- *Recommended* in Primary Merit Criteria;
- *Recommended* or *Strongly Recommended* in Secondary Merit Criteria; and
- *High* or *Medium* in Project Readiness.

Applications with a *Not Recommended* rating are:

- Eligible; and
- Either *Not Recommended* in Primary Merit Criteria, *Not Recommended* in Secondary Merit Criteria, or *Low* in Project Readiness.

Not Eligible applications are those that do not meet eligibility requirements in Section C.

Compile Overall Project Recommendations

The WCPP Team will enter the overall application rating for each project into the prescribed table for review by the FHWA SRT and the FHWA Administrator. The table, organized alphabetically by State name, consists of the following columns:

- **State Name**
- **Project Name and Description:** Short narrative describing the project including the types of activities to be funded with the WCPP funds
- **Rating:** Highly Recommended, Recommended, or Not Recommended
- **Basis for Recommendation:** The basis for recommendation must explain why the project received the assigned rating. Each basis for recommendation must be tailored to each project. It must explain how the application addressed each of the Merit Criteria and Project Readiness Assessments
- **Requested Amount:** Amount of grant funding requested in application
- **Funding Amount:** This will be either Fully Funded or the amount of grant funding being recommended for award

- **Funding Amount Rationale:** If funding amount is different from request amount, explain the reason for the difference

The WCPP Team will provide all *Highly Recommended* and *Recommended* applications to the SRT. Applications that have an overall application rating of *Not Recommended* or *Not Eligible* will not be provided to the SRT at any point.

Reach Back

If, prior to the FHWA SRT meeting, a member of the Merit Review Team or Technical Review Team determines that a project does not meet a requirement or that additional information is necessary to make a determination with respect to a Merit Criterion or Project Readiness Assessment for a specific project, the team member should consult with the WCPP Team, and the “reach back” provision in Section D of the NOFO may be used to allow an applicant to confirm, correct, or complete missing information in the project application that a reviewer with the concurrence of a second reviewer identifies as an obvious error. An error may include an omission of information requested in the NOFO that is necessary to confirm whether an applicant could successfully deliver the project proposed in the application.

A “reach back” should be limited in scope and the information in question should be easily curable within a short timeframe. The Technical Evaluation Team may only conduct one “reach back” during the technical review per Merit Criterion or Project Readiness issue per applicant. The applicant’s response to the “reach back” may only be considered for the specific issue for which a clarification is warranted under these guidelines. Likewise, exercise of the “reach back” provision may also be requested by a member of the SRT. An SRT member may direct the use of the “reach back” provision and ask the Technical Evaluation Team to seek clarifying information from the applicant a second time. The SRT cannot direct a team to seek clarifying information from an applicant more than once per Merit Criterion or Project Readiness issue per applicant. The applicant’s response to the “reach back” directed by the SRT Team may be considered only for the specific issue for which the clarification is warranted under these guidelines. An SRT member may also provide the necessary clarifying information to support a determination. If the Technical Evaluation Team or a member of the SRT finds that information sufficient to determine that the project meets the requirement, the project will be eligible for further evaluation based upon the receipt of the clarifying information. The Technical Evaluation Team will document the basis for that determination.

Use of the “reach back” provision to confirm, correct or complete missing information should be used judiciously, and conducted for all similarly situated applications to ensure transparency and lack of bias in the selection of applications most likely to be successful in delivering the goals of the WCPP.

Use of the “reach back” provision should be supported by documentation maintained in the WCPP files. All “reach backs” must be conducted via email and filed accordingly in each project file. The WCPP Team will keep a master document that identifies each applicant, application title, issue, and the requested clarification.

Senior Level Review

For each project that received an overall rating of *Highly Recommended* or *Recommended*, the WCPP Team will send the application and supporting information to the SRT. The SRT is composed of senior leadership from across FHWA.

The SRT advises the FHWA Administrator on which *Highly Recommended* and *Recommended* projects the FHWA Administrator should select for funding. The SRT will advance as many *Highly Recommended* applications to the FHWA Administrator as possible for grant awards, considering the requirement that 60 percent of available funds must be awarded to projects in rural areas. The SRT may also advance *Recommended* applications or advance a *Recommended* project over a *Highly Recommended* project, after considering the application's alignment with the Administration's priorities set forth in DOT Order 2100.7,¹⁹ the rankings of individual Primary and Secondary Merit criterion, the results of each assessment for Project Readiness, and geographic diversity, while ensuring the effective use of Federal funds and compliance with the requirement that 60 percent of the funds be awarded to projects in rural areas.

In addition to recommending applications to the FHWA Administrator, the SRT may also advise the FHWA Administrator on options for reduced awards, or awards under a different funding category than identified in the application, ensuring consistency with the requirement that 60 percent of the funds be awarded to projects in rural areas.

Selection by the Administrator

The FHWA Administrator makes final project selections from the list of applications provided by the SRT. The FHWA Administrator has the authority to award WCPP grants. The FHWA Administrator has the discretion to determine which applications best address the goals of the WCPP, geographic diversity, as well as ensuring the effective use of Federal funding. The Department intends to apply principles from DOT Order 2100.7, "Ensuring Reliance Upon Sound Economic Analysis in DOT's Policies, Programs, and Activities," when evaluating applications and making award selections. To the maximum extent permitted by law, FHWA will prioritize projects that are in alignment with the principles outlined in DOT Order 2100.7. If necessary to meet the requirements of 23 U.S.C. 171(g), the SRT may provide additional recommended applications to the Administrator based on the process described in Section E.2.e.

Disposition of an Application

The WCPP Team will be responsible for documenting the disposition of all applications concurrently with the final decision of which projects to fund. This includes:

- A final determination that an applicant or project is ineligible for funding;
- The basis upon which a *Highly Recommended* application was selected to receive an award;
- The basis upon which a *Highly Recommended* application was not selected to receive an award;
- The basis upon which a *Recommended* application was selected to receive an award; and

¹⁹ https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/2025-02/DOT_2100.7-Ensuring_Reliance_Upon_Sound_Economic_Analysis_in_DOT_Policies.pdf

- The basis upon which a Recommended application was not selected to receive an award.

Roles and Responsibilities

Federal Highway Administration Office of Federal Lands Highway and Office of Planning, Environment and Realty

The WCPP Team will be comprised of HFL and HEP staff who are responsible for managing and coordinating the entire application review process, with significant input and assistance from other FHWA offices and Volpe. The management and coordination of the review process includes structuring and documenting SRT meetings, coordinating meetings between the FHWA Administrator and the SRT, issuing evaluation guidelines, managing the electronic evaluation system, and drafting the required Congressional notification.

The WCPP Team will coordinate the documentation for key program decisions. Key decisions include decisions to 1) determination that a project is *Not Eligible* or *Not Recommended*; 2) determining whether to “reach back” to an application; 3) change the scope of a project under consideration; 4) determine applications to advance to the SRT; 5) award less than an amount requested; 6) recommend the reassignment of a project to utilize other funds; and 7) recommend a project for another program. The selection of applications to receive an award will also be documented.

FHWA Office of the Chief Counsel

The FHWA HCC provides legal advice to all teams and participants involved in the evaluation process at all phases in the evaluation process.

FHWA Office of Policy

The FHWA Office of Policy may provide policy advice to all teams and participants involved in the evaluation process at all phases in the evaluation process.

FHWA Office of Acquisitions and Grants Management

The FHWA HCFA provides grants management advice to all teams and participants involved in the evaluation process at all phases in the evaluation process.

FHWA Program Offices

Staff from FHWA Program Offices will serve on the Initial Screening Team, Merit Review Team, and Technical Review Team. Staff will be assigned based on their expertise and experience.

FHWA Field Offices

Staff from FHWA Field Offices will serve on the Merit Review Team, and Technical Review Team. Staff will be assigned based on their expertise and experience.

APPENDIX I: Wildlife Crossings Program Legislation

Title 23 U.S.C. HIGHWAYS

CHAPTER 1 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

§171. Wildlife crossings pilot program

(a) Finding. -Congress finds that greater adoption of wildlife-vehicle collision safety countermeasures is in the public interest because-

(1) according to the report of the FHWA entitled "Wildlife-Vehicle Collision Reduction Study", there are more than 1,000,000 wildlife-vehicle collisions every year;

(2) wildlife-vehicle collisions-

(A) present a danger to-

(i) human safety; and

(ii) wildlife survival; and

(B) represent a persistent concern that results in tens of thousands of serious injuries and hundreds of fatalities on the roadways of the United States; and

(3) the total annual cost associated with wildlife-vehicle collisions has been estimated to be \$8,388,000,000; and

(4) wildlife-vehicle collisions are a major threat to the survival of species, including birds, reptiles, mammals, and amphibians.

(b) Establishment. -The Secretary shall establish a competitive wildlife crossings pilot program (referred to in this section as the "pilot program") to provide grants for projects that seek to achieve-

(1) a reduction in the number of wildlife-vehicle collisions; and

(2) in carrying out the purpose described in paragraph (1), improved habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species.

(c) Eligible Entities. -An entity eligible to apply for a grant under the pilot program is-

(1) a State highway agency, or an equivalent of that agency;

(2) a metropolitan planning organization (as defined in section 134(b));

(3) a unit of local government;

(4) a regional transportation authority;

(5) a special purpose district or public authority with a transportation function, including a port authority;

(6) an Indian Tribe (as defined in section 207(m)(1)), including a Native village and a Native Corporation (as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act ([43 U.S.C. 1602](#)));

(7) a Federal land management agency (FLMA); or

(8) a group of any of the entities described in paragraphs (1) through (7).

(d) Applications. -

(1) In general. -To be eligible to receive a grant under the pilot program, an eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(2) Requirement. -If an application under paragraph (1) is submitted by an eligible entity other than an eligible entity described in paragraph (1) or (7) of subsection (c), the application shall include documentation that the State highway agency, or an equivalent of that agency, of the State in which the eligible entity is located was consulted during the development of the application.

(3) Guidance. -To enhance consideration of current and reliable data, eligible entities may obtain guidance from an agency in the State with jurisdiction over fish and wildlife.

(e) Considerations. -In selecting grant recipients under the pilot program, the Secretary shall take into consideration the following:

(1) Primarily, the extent to which the proposed project of an eligible entity is likely to protect motorists and wildlife by reducing the number of wildlife-vehicle collisions and improve habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species.

(2) Secondly, the extent to which the proposed project of an eligible entity is likely to accomplish the following:

(A) Leveraging Federal investment by encouraging non-Federal contributions to the project, including projects from public-private partnerships.

(B) Supporting local economic development and improvement of visitation opportunities.

(C) Incorporation of innovative technologies, including advanced design techniques and other strategies to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in reducing wildlife-vehicle collisions and improving habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species.

(D) Provision of educational and outreach opportunities.

(E) Monitoring and research to evaluate, compare effectiveness of, and identify best practices in, selected projects.

(F) Any other criteria relevant to reducing the number of wildlife-vehicle collisions and improving habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, subject to the condition that the implementation of the pilot program shall not be delayed in the absence of action by the Secretary to identify additional criteria under this subparagraph.

(f) Use of Funds. -

(1) In general. -The Secretary shall ensure that a grant received under the pilot program is used for a project to reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions.

(2) Grant administration. -

(A) In general. -A grant received under the pilot program shall be administered by-

(i) in the case of a grant to a FLMA or an Indian Tribe (as defined in section 207(m) (1), including a Native village and a Native Corporation (as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act ([43 U.S.C. 1602](#)), the FHWA, through an agreement; and

(ii) in the case of a grant to an eligible entity other than an eligible entity described in clause (i), the State highway agency, or an equivalent of that agency, for the State in which the project is to be carried out.

(B) Partnerships. -

(i) In general. -A grant received under the pilot program may be used to provide funds to eligible partners of the project for which the grant was received described in clause (ii), in accordance with the terms of the project agreement.

- (ii) Eligible partners described. -The eligible partners referred to in clause (i) include-
- (I) a metropolitan planning organization (as defined in section 134(b));
 - (II) a unit of local government;
 - (III) a regional transportation authority;
 - (IV) a special purpose district or public authority with a transportation function, including a port authority;
 - (V) an Indian Tribe (as defined in section 207(m)(1)), including a Native village and a Native Corporation (as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act ([43 U.S.C. 1602](#)).
 - (VI) a Federal land management agency;
 - (VII) a foundation, nongovernmental organization, or institution of higher education;
 - (VIII) a Federal, Tribal, regional, or State government entity; and
 - (IX) a group of any of the entities described in subclauses (I) through (VIII).

(3) Compliance. -An eligible entity that receives a grant under the pilot program and enters into a partnership described in paragraph (2) shall establish measures to verify that an eligible partner that receives funds from the grant complies with the conditions of the pilot program in using those funds.

(g) Requirement. -The Secretary shall ensure that not less than 60 percent of the amounts made available for grants under the pilot program each fiscal year are for projects located in rural areas.

(h) Annual Report to Congress. -

(1) In general. -Not later than December 31 of each calendar year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress, and make publicly available, a report describing the activities under the pilot program for the fiscal year that ends during that calendar year.

(2) Contents. -The report under paragraph (1) shall include-

- (A) a detailed description of the activities carried out under the pilot program;
- (B) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the pilot program in meeting the purposes described in subsection (b); and
- (C) policy recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the pilot program.

(i) Treatment of Projects. -Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a project assisted under this section shall be treated as a project on a Federal-aid highway under this chapter.

(Added [Pub. L. 117-58, div. A, title I, §11123\(b\)\(1\), Nov. 15, 2021, 135 Stat. 499.](#))

APPENDIX II: Grant Scoring Methodology

This appendix provides the evaluation rubrics that evaluation teams will use to assess applications.

Primary Merit Criteria Ratings

For the Primary Merit Selection Criteria (1.1 and 1.2) described in the NOFO (Section E.1.a), the Merit Review Team will consider whether the application narrative is responsive to each primary merit criterion and will advance program goals, which will result in criterion ratings of *Strong Alignment*, *Alignment*, or *No Alignment* for each criterion that the teams will use to assign a category rating of *Strongly Recommended*, *Recommended*, or *Not Recommended*.

The Merit Review Team will only continue to evaluate applications that receive a *Strongly Recommended* or *Recommended* rating. Applications that are *Not Recommended* will receive an overall rating of *Not Recommended* and will not receive funding under this application cycle.

The Merit Review Team will use the following guidelines to assign ratings for each selection criterion. Evaluators should assign the rating for each criterion that best applies to the project and must document why the project satisfies the requirements for that rating. The Merit Review Team will consider whether the applicant's response to each project selection criterion is clear, direct, data-driven, and significant. The Evaluators shall not consider Federal share or project readiness when assigning a rating. The Merit Review Team will also refer to Section E.1.a of the NOFO for additional context and examples when applying these criteria.

Selection Criteria:	Strong Alignment	Alignment	No Alignment
Criterion # 1.1: Wildlife Vehicle Collisions	The application demonstrates that the project will significantly improve safety by reducing WVCs.	The application demonstrates that the project will moderately improve safety by reducing WVCs.	The application does not demonstrate or poorly demonstrates improving safety by reducing WVCs.
Criterion #1.2: Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitat Connectivity	The application demonstrates how the project will significantly improve wildlife habitat connectivity for terrestrial or aquatic species.	The application demonstrates how the project will moderately improve wildlife habitat connectivity for terrestrial or aquatic species.	The application does not demonstrate or poorly demonstrates an improvement to wildlife habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species.

The Merit Review Team will use the following guidelines to assign a Primary Merit category rating based on criteria ratings for each application.

Category Rating:	Strongly Recommended	Recommended	Not Recommended
Criteria Ratings:	<i>Strong Alignment</i> with both Primary Merit Criteria; or <i>Strong Alignment</i> with one Primary Merit Criteria and <i>Alignment</i> with the other Primary Merit Criteria.	<i>Alignment</i> with both Primary Merit Criteria.	<i>No Alignment</i> with one or both Primary Merit Criteria.

Secondary Merit Criteria Ratings

For the Secondary Merit Selection Criteria (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, and 2.6) described in Section E.1.b of the NOFO, the Merit Review Team will consider whether the application narrative is responsive to each of the six criterion and will advance program goals, which will result in criterion ratings of *Strong Alignment*, *Alignment*, or *No Alignment* for each criterion that the teams will use to assign a category rating of *Strongly Recommended*, *Recommended*, or *Not Recommended*.

Applications that are *Not Recommended* will not receive funding under this application cycle.

The Merit Review Team will use the following guidelines to assign ratings for each selection criterion. Evaluators should assign the rating for each criterion that best applies to the project and must document why the project satisfies the requirements for that rating. The Merit Review Team will consider whether the applicant's response to each project selection criterion is clear, direct, data-driven, and significant. The Evaluators shall not consider Federal share or project readiness when assigning a rating. The Merit Review Team will also refer to Section E.1.b. of the NOFO for additional context and examples when applying these criteria.

Selection Criteria:	Strong Alignment	Alignment	No Alignment
Criterion #2.1: Leveraging Investments	The application documents substantial, dedicated non-Federal contributions above what is required for non-Federal share.	The application documents dedicated non-Federal contributions.	The application does not document or poorly documents the inclusion of dedicated non-Federal contributions.
Criterion #2.2: Economic Development and Visitation Opportunities	The application describes how the project support the local economy and improve visitation.	The application describes how the project will support the local economy or improve visitation.	The application does not demonstrate or poorly demonstrates support of the local economy or improvement of visitation opportunities.

Selection Criteria:	Strong Alignment	Alignment	No Alignment
Criterion #2.3: Innovation	The application describes how the project will employ at least one new technology or innovation that is expected to substantially enhance the project's efficiency and effectiveness in reducing WVCs or improving habitat connectivity for terrestrial or aquatic species.	The application describes how the project will employ at least one new technology or innovation that is expected to enhance the project's efficiency and effectiveness in reducing WVCs or improving habitat connectivity for terrestrial or aquatic species.	The application does not demonstrate or poorly demonstrates incorporation and application of new or innovative technologies that are expected to enhance the project's efficiency and effectiveness in reducing WVCs and improving habitat connectivity for terrestrial or aquatic species.
Criterion #2.4: Education and Outreach	The application describes how the project will effectively engage and educate the public on WVCs, motorist safety, and habitat connectivity.	The application describes the project's plan to engage the public on WVCs, motorist safety, or habitat connectivity.	The application does not demonstrate or poorly demonstrates a plan for public engagement on WVCs, motorist safety, or habitat connectivity.
Criterion #2.5: Monitoring and Research	The application demonstrates that the project includes an effective plan to monitor, evaluate and report on WVCs or habitat connectivity.	The application demonstrates that the project includes data collection and monitoring efforts for WVCs or habitat connectivity.	The application does not demonstrate or poorly demonstrates data collection or monitoring efforts for WVCs or habitat connectivity.
Criterion #2.6: Survival of Species	The application demonstrates that the project is expected to directly benefit one or more federally-listed Threatened or Endangered Species or Proposed or Candidate for listing.	The application demonstrates that the project is expected to indirectly benefit or may provide direct benefits in the future for one or more federally-listed Threatened or Endangered Species, Proposed or	The application does not demonstrate or poorly demonstrates a benefit to any Threatened and Endangered, Proposed or Candidate species for listing.

Selection Criteria:	Strong Alignment	Alignment	No Alignment
		Candidate for listing species.	

The Merit Review Team will use the following guidelines to assign a Secondary Merit category rating based on criteria ratings for each application.

Category Rating:	Strongly Recommended	Recommended	Not Recommended
Criteria Ratings:	(1) <i>Strong Alignment</i> with two or more of the six Secondary Merit Criteria; and (2) <i>Alignment</i> with all the remaining Secondary Merit Criteria.	(1) Not evaluated as <i>Strongly Recommended</i> ; and (2) <i>Alignment</i> or <i>Strong Alignment</i> with at least with three of the six Secondary Merit Criteria.	<i>No Alignment</i> with four or more of the six Secondary Merit Criteria.

Project Readiness Review Phase

For the Project Readiness Assessment described in Section E.1.c of the NOFO, the Technical Review Team will consider project readiness to assess the likelihood of a successful project, which will result in a category rating of *High*, *Medium*, or *Low*. Applications that receive a *Low* rating will receive an overall application ranking of *Not Recommended* and will not receive funding under this application cycle.

The Technical Review Team will use the following guidelines to assign ratings for each component. Evaluators should assign the rating for each component that best applies to the project and must document why the project satisfies the requirements for that rating. The Technical Review Team will consider whether the applicant provides information throughout their application that is clear, direct, data-driven, and significant. The Technical Review Team will also refer to the Project Readiness component descriptions in Section E.1.c of the NOFO for additional context and examples when applying these criteria.

The Project Readiness Ratings will be evaluated using the table below:

Rating	1	2	3
Technical Assessment	<i>Uncertain:</i> The team is not confident in the applicant's capacity and capability to deliver this project in a technically	<i>Somewhat Certain:</i> The team is moderately confident in the applicant's capacity and capability to deliver the project	<i>Certain:</i> The team is confident in the applicant's capacity and capability to deliver the project in a technically sound manner that

	sound manner that satisfies applicable Federal, State, local, and program requirements.	in a technically sound manner that satisfies applicable Federal, State, local, and program requirements. The project may need additional assurances, oversight, or resources.	satisfies applicable Federal, State, local, and program requirements.
Environmental Review and Permitting Risk	<i>High Risk:</i> There are known environmental concerns associated with the project that would preclude timely implementation. The project may not have completed or begun NEPA or there are known environmental, or litigation concerns associated with the project.	<i>Moderate Risk:</i> There are potential environmental review, or permitting concerns, but these can likely be addressed without significant delays. The project may not have completed NEPA or secured necessary Federal permits, and it is uncertain whether they will be able to do so in the time necessary to meet the project schedule.	<i>Low Risk:</i> The project does not have or has already completed the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and other environmental reviews, or it is highly likely that they will be able to complete the NEPA process and other environmental reviews in the time necessary to meet requirements and their project schedule.
Financial Completeness	<i>Incomplete:</i> The project lacks definite funding from other Federal or non-Federal sources and sound fiscal management approaches.	<i>Partially Complete:</i> Project funding appears stable and highly likely to be available in time to meet the project's schedule.	<i>Complete:</i> The project's funding from other Federal and non-Federal sources is fully committed and there is demonstrated funding available to cover contingencies and

			cost increases.
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The Project Readiness Ratings will then be translated to a high, medium, or low overall rating, using the table below:

Category Rating:	High	Medium	Low
Project Readiness Ratings:	All 3s OR two 3s and one 2	One 3 and two 2s OR all 2s	Any 1s

APPENDIX III: Assessment Templates

This appendix provides templates that evaluation teams will use to assess Project Readiness.

Assessment Template: Technical Assessment.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) will assess the extent to which the proposed project can be effectively and efficiently delivered and administered in compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local requirements, including the requirements of Title 23 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) based on factors including, but not limited to, the recipient's experience working with Federal Agencies, civil rights compliance, previous experience with FHWA discretionary grant awards, the technical experience and resources dedicated to the project, and the ability for applicants to maintain the project in accordance with Federal law.

The metropolitan planning organizations (MPO), units of local government, regional transportation authorities, special purpose districts, or public authorities with a transportation function should include information on their support from the State department of transportation (State DOT) in the State where the project is located indicating that the State DOT will administer a WCPP grant for the subject project pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 171(f)(2)(A)(ii). Selected applicants will need an agreement with the State DOT prior to FHWA awarding funds. FHWA may not be able to authorize a project where the application does not demonstrate an agreement with the State DOT to administer the project, where applicable, and may consider such applications as possessing less certainty during the Technical Assessment.

Technical Assessment	
<i>Can the applicant deliver the project in compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local requirements?</i>	☐ Yes ☐ No (Comment Required)
<i>Does the applicant have experience delivering federally funded projects?</i>	☐ Experience (Comment Required) ☐ Limited Experience (Comment Required) ☐ No Experience (Comment as needed)
<i>Has the applicant previously received a DOT Discretionary Grant award?</i>	☐ Yes (Comment Required) ☐ No
<i>Does the applicant have, or have the ability to attain, the necessary education, experience, training, facilities, and administrative resources to support the proposed award?</i>	☐ Experience (Comment Required) ☐ Limited Experience (Comment Required) ☐ No Experience (Comment as needed)
<i>Has the applicant completed projects with similar scope in the past?</i>	☐ Yes (Comment Required) ☐ No (Comment Required) ☐ Do not know (Comment as needed)
<i>Is the applicant likely to be able to deliver the project based on current capacity? If not, does the applicant</i>	☐ Yes (Comment Required) ☐ No (Comment Required)

<i>have the ability to attain the necessary capacity?</i>	☐ Do not know (Comment as needed)
<i>Is it likely that the applicant will request a recipient change upon award to facilitate implementation (for example, to the State DOT)? Is this plan reasonable and clear in the application?</i> <i>Does the application confirm that the intended recipient agreed to implement the project?</i>	☐ Yes (Comment Required) ☐ No (Comment Required) ☐ Do not know (Comment as needed)
<i>Does the applicant describe the necessary experience, qualifications, facilities, equipment, and administrative resources available to successfully fulfill the responsibilities associated with managing a Federal grant award?</i>	☐ Yes (Comment Required) ☐ No (Comment as needed) ☐ Do not Know (Comment as needed)
<i>Does the applicant demonstrate an ability to manage the requested amount of WCPP funds and the non-Federal matching funds, maintain financial and administrative records, and fulfill reporting requirements?</i>	☐ Yes (Comment Required) ☐ No (Comment as needed) ☐ Do not Know (Comment as needed)
<i>Does the applicant include a schedule with reasonable timeframes demonstrating that they can obligate funds and complete the project in a timely manner?</i>	☐ Yes (Comment Required) ☐ No (Comment as needed) ☐ Do not Know (Comment as needed)
<i>Is the applicant the owner of the proposed project location? If no, does the applicant demonstrate the support and approval of the location owner?</i>	☐ Yes (Comment Required) ☐ No (Comment as needed) ☐ Do not Know (Comment as needed)
<i>Does the project impact the local community or adjacent landowners? If so, does the applicant demonstrate support from the impacted stakeholders?</i>	☐ Yes (Comment Required) ☐ No (Comment as needed) ☐ Do not Know (Comment as needed)
<i>Are the evaluation and design criteria, standards and methodologies used appropriate for the project, technically correct and based on data and best practices?</i>	☐ Yes (Comment Required) ☐ No (Comment as needed) ☐ Do not Know (Comment as needed)
<i>Does the applicant address risks to project completion?</i>	☐ Yes (Comment Required) ☐ No (Comment as needed) ☐ Do not Know (Comment as needed)
<i>If the project result in constructed infrastructure, is there a plan for long term maintenance of key components (such as fencing), and is it appropriate for the project and the species that will benefit from the project?</i>	☐ Yes (Comment Required) ☐ No (Comment as needed) ☐ Do not Know (Comment as needed)
<i>Is the applicant an MPO, unit of local government, regional transportation authority, special purpose district, or public authority with a transportation function?</i>	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Strong support or agreement (Comment Required)

<i>If so, does the applicant demonstrate support from the State DOT to administer the project?</i>	☐ Limited support or agreement (Comment Required) ☐ No support or agreement (Comment Required)
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Technical Assessment Results	
<i>Please summarize the results of your review.</i> <i>Based upon the responses to the above questions, assign a Criteria Rating from the choices below:</i> <i>Certain:</i> The team is confident in the applicant's capacity and capability to deliver the project in a technically sound manner that satisfies applicable Federal, State, local, and program requirements. <i>Somewhat Certain:</i> The team is moderately confident in the applicant's capacity and capability to deliver the project in a technically sound manner that satisfies applicable Federal, State, local, and program requirements. The project may need additional assurances, oversight, or resources. <i>Uncertain:</i> The team is not confident in the applicant's capacity and capability to deliver this project in a technically sound manner that satisfies applicable Federal, State, local, and program requirements.	☐ Certain ☐ Somewhat Certain ☐ Uncertain

Assessment Template: Environmental Review and Permitting Risk.

FHWA will assess the project's environmental approvals and likelihood of the necessary approvals affecting project obligation and completion.

Environmental Review and Permitting Risk	
Constructability: <i>Are there environmental and permitting risks associated with the project's constructability?</i>	
Proposed Project Schedule:	

<i>Are the allocated timeframes reasonable? Do the timeframes allow for the obligation of funds in a timely manner? Do they include all necessary permits and/or authorizations, i.e., NEPA or right-of-way acquisition in the schedule? Are the timeframes missing a major milestone? Does the schedule account for completing NEPA?</i>	
NEPA Class of Action: <i>What NEPA class of action is applicable to this project?</i>	☐ NEPA Complete ☐ CE Expected ☐ EA/FONSI Expected ☐ EIS Expected ☐ Re-Evaluation ☐ Not Applicable
NEPA Status: <i>Describe the expected NEPA class of Action? Does the applicant provide a link to NEPA documentation, if applicable?</i>	
Federal, State, and Local Approvals: <i>Can the applicant deliver the project in compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local requirements? Is the applicant expected to receive necessary approvals in a timely manner?</i>	
Risk and Mitigations: <i>What does the applicant identify as risks to permitting, completing deliverables, and timely obligation? What do you (as reviewer) identify? Did the applicant identify mitigation for the risks?</i> <i>Does the applicant have experience working with Federal Agencies to complete environmental reviews?</i>	
Programmatic Approvals: <i>If applicable, does the approach for the project allow for use of streamlined environmental approvals or programmatic consultations?</i>	

Environmental Review and Permitting Risks Results	
<i>Please summarize the results of your review.</i> <i>Based upon the responses to the above questions, assign a Criteria Rating from the choices below:</i> <i>Low Risk:</i> The project does not have, or has already completed NEPA and other environmental reviews, or it is highly likely that they will be able to complete NEPA and other environmental reviews in the time necessary to meet requirements and their project schedule. <i>Moderate Risk:</i> There are potential environmental review, or permitting concerns, but these can likely be likely addressed without significant delays. The project may not have completed NEPA or secured necessary Federal permits, and it is uncertain whether they will be able to do so in the time necessary to meet the project schedule. <i>High Risk:</i> There are known environmental concerns associated with the project that would preclude timely implementation. The project may not have completed or begun NEPA or there are known environmental, or litigation concerns associated with the project.	☐ Low Risk ☐ Moderate Risk ☐ High Risk

Assessment Template: Financial Completeness.

FHWA will assess review the availability of matching funds and whether the proposed application is a complete funding package.

Financial Completeness Assessment	
What are the sources of cost sharing or non-Federal match funding or financing identified by the applicant's budget? Is the funding secure?	
Is there risk associated with the project's financial plan? Is the cost estimate reasonable? Note the level of design, (e.g., 30 percent). Is there a plan to address potential cost overruns?	
If applicable, are letters of support regarding financial completeness included?	
Is applicant seeking a grant for more than 80 percent of the project costs? Does the applicant provide sufficient documentation for the alternative cost share?	☐ Yes ☐ No

Financial Completeness Assessment Results	
Please summarize the results of your review. Based upon the responses to the above questions, assign a Criteria Rating from the choices below: <i>Complete:</i> The project's funding from other Federal and non-Federal sources is fully committed and there is demonstrated funding available to cover contingencies and cost increases. <i>Partially Complete:</i> Project funding appears stable and highly likely to be available in time to meet the project's schedule. <i>Incomplete:</i> The project lacks definite funding from other Federal or non-Federal sources and sound fiscal management approaches.	☐ Complete ☐ Partially Complete ☐ Incomplete

