



Community Project Funding Resource Guide

Updated: April 2024



Dear Friend,

I am pleased to share this resource guide on how to request Community Project Funding through the appropriations process. This guide is an effort to streamline the process and provide you with the best information available in a clear and concise format. My team and I are committed to creating a fair and equitable process that will be beneficial to Washington State's 8th Congressional District.

In this guide, you will find an overview of the appropriations process, the Community Project Funding process, answers to many frequently asked questions, my staff contact information, and a brief overview of alternate federal funding sources.

My team and I are looking for your recommendations on Community Project Funding requests that will benefit those who live and work in Washington State's 8th District. These projects should fill a clear and present need in the community, be administered by local government or eligible nonprofit leadership, and enjoy significant support from the community.

As you prepare your requests, please keep in mind that my office will receive far more Community Project Funding requests than can be fulfilled. As a result, many deserving, appropriate, and eligible projects will not be provided federal assistance in fiscal year 2025. That is why it is extremely important that every project and requestor pursue other grant and federal/state/local funding opportunities where available. My team and I are here to help you secure this important funding.

Thank you again for your interest in this year's Community Project Funding process. I hope this guide is helpful to you in compiling your Community Project Funding requests. My team is available to answer your questions as needed. Your feedback is essential to ensuring that this guide and process remain user-friendly. I look forward to working with you to bring needed federal resources to Washington State's 8th District.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Kim Schrier", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Kim Schrier, M.D.
Member of Congress

Table of Contents

Contents

Staff Contact List	4
Overview of the Community Project Funding Process	5
Frequently Asked Questions	6
Community Project Funding Eligible Accounts	10
Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies	10
Commerce, Justice, and Science Subcommittee	15
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee	19
Homeland Security Subcommittee	20
Interior and Environment Subcommittee	23
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs Subcommittee	27
Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee	28
Other Federal Funding Resources.....	35
Key Resources	35
Previous Recipients.....	36

Staff Contact List

For specific questions, please reach out to my staff below:

- Devon Davenport, District Director
 - Devon.Davenport@mail.house.gov
- Wendy Muzzy, Grants Coordinator
 - Wendy.muzzy@mail.house.gov
- Kate Rohr, Legislative Director
 - Kate.Rohr@mail.house.gov

Overview of the Community Project Funding Process

The [House Appropriations Committee](#) will be accepting Community Project Funding requests for Fiscal Year 2025. These requests will be funded through the numerous government funding bills.

My team and I are looking forward to recommending important local projects for federal funding this year. However, it is important that you know how this process will work.

First, you should know that my team and I expect to receive hundreds of requests for funding. While it's my goal to fund as many projects as possible, **Members of Congress can only submit fifteen requests to fund Community Projects, and we cannot guarantee what will be funded.** To assist me in this process I will be including a board of community advisors within my team. They will review all funding requests and recommend which projects would best serve the 8th district. This board is made of strong community leaders in the 8th district.

Second, it is important that any request you make satisfies **every** requirement laid out by the House Appropriations Committee. Most importantly, each request must include demonstrated community support. You will be required to submit evidence of community support, including (but not limited to):

- Letters of support from elected community leaders.
- Press articles highlighting the need for the specific project.
- Resolutions passed by local/county/state governments.
- Projects listed on community development plans, state intended use plans, and other publicly available planning documents.
- Support from local newspaper editorial boards, etc.

Additional requirements include but are not limited to:

- A financial disclosure statement from myself certifying that neither my immediate family nor I have any financial interest in the proposed project.
- No funds can be used by for-profit recipients.
- A federal nexus that authorizes this program.
- Matching funding from the state/local government must be available for most projects. If you have questions relating to your projects matching requirements, please contact our office.
- Each project is asking for funding only for FY 2025.

There are multiple different agencies and accounts that Members will be allowed to request funding from, and **each will have slightly different requirements.** If a project makes it over the finish line later this year as part of the Appropriations Bill, you will be working with that agency to implement funding.

In the interest of transparency, all Members are required to post all Community Project Funding requests submitted to the committee on their website after the selection process. The posting must include the name of the proposed recipient, the address, the amount of the request, and an explanation of the purpose and justification for the use of taxpayer funds.

If you have questions, please reach out to my team.

Frequently Asked Questions

The process of requesting and submitting requests for Community Project Funding can be confusing. Here are some of the most frequently asked questions about the process. Please check this section for answers to many of your questions before following up with my staff.

What is Community Project Funding?

Community Project Funding is generally defined as spending provisions in federal legislation that:

- Are requested on behalf of constituents or constituent organizations by a Member of Congress or Senator.
- Provides, authorizes, or recommends a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or specific funding amount to a specific entity for a specific purpose; and,
- The purpose of the project must meet the objective of a federal program under existing law.

Community Project Funding is typically requested for projects with a clear purpose and goal above and beyond normal operating activities, for which private, non-federal funding is not available or sufficient. Community Project Funding will typically only serve as a partial contribution to the total cost of a project.

Is there a deadline for submitting a request?

The deadline to submit a Community Project Funding request for our office has already passed.

What if I miss a deadline? Are any exceptions made if the bill hasn't been passed?

Congressional offices review numerous requests in a short amount of time. As a result, deadlines are strictly enforced. Once my office submits our requests to the full committee, I am unable to change or add requests. That is why it's important to submit your request before the deadline.

Are Community Project Funding requests publicly disclosed?

Yes. All requests for Community Project Funding submitted by the Member to the committee for consideration must be publicly listed on that Member's website, including the name and address of the requestor, the amount requested, and the justification for use of taxpayer funds.

Are there limitations on what Community Project Funding can be used for?

Yes. Federal Programs have very specific restrictions on how federal funds can be used. It is recommended that you closely examine this guide and existing agency policy for references to eligible uses or limitations on use. Generally, funding cannot be used for debt service, recurring or routine expenses, reimbursement of costs, or projects that cannot demonstrate value to the community.

Should I submit my request to both my U.S. Representative and U.S. Senators?

Yes. It is strongly recommended that you submit your request to all your federal representatives.

How much should I request?

It depends on the account from which you are requesting funds. You should not request more funds than you need or that can be realistically spent in the Fiscal Year for which you receive the funds. While you should request the amount that can be expended in the upcoming Fiscal Year that you need, please remember that projects are rarely funded fully due to budgetary restraints. Receipt of funds from Community Project Funding in one Fiscal Year is not a guarantee for Community Project Funding in future Fiscal Years.

What if I do not know the appropriate Account or Agency for my project request?

This guide has been prepared to outline information on available accounts. Requestors should use this guide to identify the appropriate account to identify one that meets the needs of your project or organization. Please call my office if you need additional information.

If my project is funded, will I receive the full amount I request?

There is no guarantee that an approved Community Project Funding request will be funded at the requested level. It is very likely that you will only receive a portion of your request, if funded at all. This is mostly due to budgetary restraints. Please keep this in mind when requesting support for your project.

Do I need letters of support?

Yes. The more community support for a project, the better. As listed above, letters of support from local, municipal, and state elected officials and stakeholders, as well as editorials and articles in local newspapers on the importance and necessity of the project are all important.

I submitted a request. Will it be approved? When will I know?

The FY 2025 Community Project Funding process is extremely targeted, and this process is also very competitive. While my team will look at all requests, it is strongly recommended you explore other grant and funding sources as well.

Appropriations Subcommittees will begin reviewing requests by the end of March.

The House Appropriations bills are typically considered in the late spring, with the Senate considering bills in late spring and over the summer. The House and Senate then must work out the differences in each of those bills to develop final legislation.

The Committee requires all members to publicly disclose and post their final requests to the Appropriations Committee once the requests are made. Please remember, even if your project is supported in the House and/or Senate Appropriations bills, the funding level is subject to change until the final bill is signed into law.

This process can be long, but my team and I will be sure to keep all projects apprised of their status.

If my Community Project Funding request is granted, what is the process for getting the assistance and how quickly will I receive it?

In general, recipients of Community Project Funding will be contacted by the appropriate agency or office that oversees the account from which your project received funding. This cannot happen until the appropriations bill in which your project was listed is signed into law. The timing varies between departments and agencies – some may start the process within several weeks, others may take several months after the bill's enactment into law.

In most cases, you will have to complete and submit a grant application outlining the project's goals, cost estimates and other requirements. You will work with a program or contract officer to complete these steps; they may have questions or additional requirements that could affect the timing of the obligations or outlay of funding to your organization.

The process of accessing funding and the time it takes to complete the necessary steps, surprises many recipients who expect the money to be provided immediately.

Please be sure to take this into account when submitting a request.

Can I depend on receiving Community Project Funding for the same project more than once?

Generally, no. Most successful requests are one-time infusions of funding, generally used to launch a project or partially contribute towards the total cost of a project.

Given the limitations on the appropriations process for Community Project Funding, there is no guarantee that Congress will support a project for more than one year. However, you should discuss the needs of your project with your Congressional sponsor(s) if you believe that federal support will be needed beyond a single fiscal year.

I don't think my project fits the requirements to be a Community Project. Are there other sources of funding available?

There are! On the last page of this guide you will find a list of grant opportunities. In terms of appropriations, there are also Programmatic Appropriations requests. These fund numerous activities, including government operations, medical research, national defense and more. Programmatic requests include funding for specific federal programs that are important to you or your organization.

Community Project Funding Eligible Accounts

Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

Community Project Funding requests will be accepted for the five accounts as noted below. The guidance document gives you more detail about these accounts:

- Agricultural Research Service, Buildings and Facilities
- Rural Development, Rural Housing Service, Community Facility Grants
- Rural Development, Rural Utilities Service, ReConnect Grants
- Rural Development, Rural Utilities Service, Water and Waste Grants
- Rural Development, Rural Utilities Service, Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants
- Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Operations

Rural Community Facilities Grants

Grants to purchase, construct, or improve essential community facilities, to purchase equipment, and pay other related project expenses. Examples of eligible projects include but are not limited to: medical or dental clinics, healthcare facilities, police or fire departments, and public works vehicles.

Project requests for non-essential facilities such as community gardens or museums will not be considered. Priority will be given to essential projects, such as those focused on public health and safety.

Any project must serve a rural area as specified in 7 CFR 3570.53 (rural areas including cities, villages, townships and Federally Recognized Tribal lands with no more than 20,000 residents).

The Member's request must demonstrate community support. Members should ensure that their request provides the most complete description of the project as possible. Submissions should include details on all proposed uses of funds, activities that will occur, timeline, and detailed information on the complete service territory.

Such requests are also subject to cost share requirements specified in 7 CFR 3570.63(b). Please review program regulations carefully. In-kind contributions and other Federal formula or grant resources cannot be counted towards match requirements.

Community Facilities grants cannot be used to pay initial operating expenses or annual recurring expenses, refinance existing debt, pay interest, build or repair facilities in non-rural areas, or pay for construction costs of facilities that will be used for commercial rental space.

The State Rural Development Office is a valuable resource to answer program questions, including eligibility and non-federal cost share requirements. For fiscal year 2024, the average Community Facilities CPF award was about \$1.2 million.

Federal Nexus: Section 306 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, 7 U.S. Code section 1926(a).

ReConnect Program

ReConnect broadband pilot grants facilitate broadband deployment in rural areas. Grants funds can be used for the costs of construction, improvement, or acquisition of facilities and equipment needed to provide broadband service to rural areas without sufficient broadband access, defined as 25 Mbps downstream and 3 Mbps upstream.

The area must be rural and lack sufficient access to broadband service. A rural area is any area which is not located within a city, town, or incorporated area that has a population of greater than 20,000 inhabitants. Sufficient access to broadband is defined as greater than 90% of any rural area in which households have fixed, terrestrial broadband service delivering at least 25 Mbps downstream and 3 Mbps upstream. Mobile and satellite services will not be considered in making the determination of sufficient access to broadband.

Stand-alone, middle-mile projects are not eligible under the ReConnect Program. However, middle-mile facilities are eligible if they are needed to bring sufficient broadband service to all premises in the area.

It is strongly recommended that Community Project Funding requests include specific information, such as the number of households, businesses, or farms that would be served in the area, what the performance of the service to be offered would be, and whether healthcare or educational facilities would be served.

You must include additional information in for ReConnect requests, such as the number of households, businesses, or farms that would be served in the area, what the performance of the service to be offered will be, and whether healthcare or educational facilities will be served.

Additionally, when submitting a request, Members are reminded that all policies and procedures apply, including environmental and related reviews and the non-federal cost share requirement of 25% of the overall project cost. Policies and procedures can be found at <https://go.usa.gov/xexPT>.

USDA's Rural Development office is a valuable resource to answer program questions, including eligibility. For fiscal year 2024, the average ReConnect CPF award was nearly \$1.2 million.

Federal Nexus: Pilot program established by section 779 of division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141).

Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service, Buildings and Facilities

The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) owns and operates laboratories and facilities across the United States. Many of these laboratories/facilities are decades old, have outlived their functional lifespan,

and are badly in need of major repairs, renovation, or replacement. Facility requests must be for ARS-owned facilities or for facilities that will enhance ongoing ARS work. Requests can assist in the acquisition of land, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities as necessary to carry out the agricultural research programs of the Department of Agriculture.

It is strongly encouraged that Community Project Funding requests include details on the research to be conducted, why the research is a high priority, as well as details on the modernization and why it is critical in carrying out the research.

Additional information required includes:

- Is it an existing USDA owned and operated facility? (It must be in order to be eligible)
- estimated start date of the project?
- how soon could the feasibility/engineering design phase commence? [mm/yy]
- does the project have distinct and separable phases?
- what is the estimated completion date of the project?
- When does completion of construction occur? [mm/yy]

Requests for ARS-owned facilities will be given priority for funding by the committee. Detailed program information found here: <https://www.ars.usda.gov/about-ars/>

USDA's Rural Development office is a valuable resource to answer program questions, including eligibility. For fiscal year 2024, the average ReConnect CPF award was nearly \$1.2 million.

Federal nexus: for the purposes authorized in 7 U.S. Code section 2250.

Department of Agriculture Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants

The Distance Learning and Telemedicine program (DLT) helps rural residents better utilize the enormous potential of modern telecommunications and the internet for education and healthcare, two critical components of economic and community development. The DLT program helps rural communities acquire the technology and training necessary to connect educational and medical professionals with students, teachers, and patients in rural areas.

Grants may be used for audio and video equipment, broadband facilities that support distance learning or telemedicine (not actual broadband), computer hardware or network components/software, and acquisition of instructional programing.

Any requests are subject to all regulations governing the program which can be found at 7 CFR Part 1734. The program requires a 15% match that cannot come from another Federal source. Members are strongly encouraged to provide as much detail as possible on how the award will be utilized, what equipment or service will be acquired and any information on population(s) served. The program is intended to serve rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less.

The State Rural Development Office is a valuable resource to answer program questions, including eligibility. For fiscal year 2024, the average DLT CPF award was \$600,000.

Federal nexus: Section 2331 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, 7 U.S. Code section 950aaa.

Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Operations

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) supports private landowners, conservation districts, and other organizations to conserve, maintain, and improve the Nation's natural resources. Examples of specific objectives include reducing soil erosion, improving soil health, enhancing water supplies, improving water quality, increasing wildlife habitat, and reducing damage caused by floods and other natural disasters.

You are strongly encouraged to provide details on the work to be done, including if the project will conduct surveys, investigations, or research, and if there is a plan to publish the results of any such work. Please also describe any preventive measures to be taken, such as engineering operations, methods of cultivation, or changes in use of land. You must also briefly describe how the project will reduce soil erosion, enhance water supplies, improve water quality, increase wildlife habitat, or other objectives that will help conserve, maintain, and improve natural resources.

For FY25, the Subcommittee will only consider projects for funding recipients that are State, local, and Tribal organizations, or public conservation districts. Non-profit recipients will not be considered.

The State Conservationist is a valuable resource to answer program questions, including eligibility. House. CPFs in the account averaged about \$1.3 million in FY24.

Federal nexus: Soil Conservation and Allotment Domestic Act of 1935, 16 U.S. Code sections 590a-590d and 590f-g.

Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Waste Disposal Grants

The Water and Waste Disposal Grant Program may be used to finance the acquisition, construction or improvement of drinking water sourcing, treatment, storage and disposal; sewer collection, transmission, treatment and disposal; solid waste collection, disposal and closure; and storm water collection, transmission, and closure.

You are required to provide details on the number of households, businesses, or farms that would be served and details of the exact work to be completed. Eligible entities include rural areas and towns with population of 10,000 or less and Tribal lands in rural areas. Potential recipients will be required to provide a 25% non-federal cost share.

The State Rural Development Office is a valuable resource to answer program questions, including eligibility. For FY24, the average Water and Waste CPF award was nearly \$1.5 million.

Federal nexus: Section 306 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, 7 U.S. Code section 1926(a)(2).

Commerce, Justice, and Science Subcommittee

Applicants may submit community project funding requests in the following accounts:

- Department of Justice; Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)
- Department of Justice; Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Technology and Equipment
- Department of Commerce; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Coastal Zone Management
- Department of Commerce; National Institute of Standards and Technology; Scientific and Technical Research and Services
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); Safety, Security and Mission Services

Department of Justice - State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)

Byrne JAG Grants assist state, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts to prevent crime, improve the criminal justice system, provide victims' services, and other related activities. Community projects funded under this category must comply with the requirements cited in JAG statutes and be consistent with U.S. Department of Justice guidance for the program. Below are the links to the Department's guidance and frequently asked questions regarding Byrne-JAG:

<https://bja.ojp.gov/program/jag/overview>

<https://bja.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh186/files/media/document/jag-faqs.pdf>

The House Appropriations Committee encourages community project funding designed to help improve police-community relations. In the event of limited funding, the Chair will prioritize projects focused on improving the effectiveness of law enforcement, increasing officer safety, curbing the opioid crisis, and other strategic priorities.

Projects with non-profit recipients may be eligible, so long as the purpose is to carry out work that closely aligns with the purposes of the Byrne JAG program. Such projects will be closely examined. Allowable costs are those costs consistent with the principles set out in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E, and those permitted by the grant program's authorizing legislation.

Projects that would fund, directly or indirectly, the following uses will not be accepted by the Appropriations Committee:

- Any security enhancements or any equipment to any nongovernmental entity that is not engaged in criminal justice or public safety.
- Vehicles (including police cruisers), vessels (excluding police boats), or aircraft (excluding police helicopters)

- Luxury items
- Real estate
- Construction projects (other than penal or correctional institutions)
- Initiatives that involve the distribution of drug paraphernalia
- Initiatives that undermine the 2nd Amendment or infringe upon rights guaranteed by the Constitution without due process of law
- Initiatives that appear to be anti-law enforcement or unrelated to criminal justices
- Larger projects for the construction or renovation of penal or correctional institutions that will exceed the capability of single-year funding

You must provide the following information with your application:

- Is the recipient entity a non-profit organization as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986? [yes/no]
- Can this project spend a smaller amount of appropriated funds within 12 months of the enactment of the appropriations act? [yes/no] If yes, please provide any details that may be helpful for understanding the scalability of the project.
- Is the purpose of this request the construction or renovation of a building? [yes/no]
- Is another Member of Congress making this same request? [yes/no]

Federal nexus: Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program, section 501 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. § 10152).

Department of Justice - Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) - Technology and Equipment

DOJ COPS Technology and Equipment projects support state, local, and Tribal law enforcement efforts to develop and procure the technology and equipment needed to respond more quickly and effectively, improve officer safety, increase transparency, and enhance community relations. These are community projects to develop and/or acquire technologies and equipment, including interoperable communications technologies, modernized criminal record technology, and forensic technology, to assist State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, including by reorienting the emphasis of their activities from reacting to crime to preventing crime and training law enforcement officers to use such technologies.

Eligible recipients for COPS Technology and Equipment Community Project Funding are State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies. Funding for building construction or renovation projects is not an eligible use of COPS Technology and Equipment Community Project Funding.

Please provide the following information for COPS project requests:

- Is the recipient a state, tribal, or local law enforcement agency?

- Can this project spend a smaller amount of appropriated funds within 12 months of the enactment of the appropriations act? [yes/no] If yes, please provide any details that may be helpful for understanding the scalability of the project.
- Is the purpose of this request the construction or renovation of a building? [yes/no]
- Is another Member of Congress making this same request? [yes/no]

Federal nexus: section 1701(b)(8) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. § 10381(b)(8)).

Department of Commerce - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Coastal Zone Management

NOAA Coastal Zone Management projects support the protection, restoration, and responsible development of our nation's diverse coastal communities and resources. NOAA Coastal Zone Management projects are subject to any applicable cost-share requirement by law under the Coastal Zone Management Program.

For NOAA Coastal Zone Management requests, you must provide the following information:

- Is the recipient entity a non-profit organized as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986? [yes/no]
- Can this project spend a smaller amount of appropriated funds within 12 months of the enactment of the appropriations act? [yes/no] If yes, please provide any details that may be helpful for understanding the scalability of the project.
- Is another Member of Congress making a request for this same project?

Federal nexus: Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972

Department of Commerce - National Institute of Standards and Technology; Scientific and Technical Research and Services

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is a physical sciences laboratory and non-regulatory agency of the United States Department of Commerce. Its mission is to promote American innovation and industrial competitiveness. Funding must be for activities consistent with and supportive of NIST's mission and within its authorities, such as STEM education activities, scientific research, or other activities that support American manufacturing and industry. Funding for building construction or renovation projects is not an eligible use of NIST Scientific and Technical Research Community Project Funding.

For NIST Scientific and Technical Research project requests, you must provide the following information:

- Is the recipient entity a non-profit organized as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986? [yes/no]

- Can this project spend a smaller amount of appropriated funds within 12 months of the enactment of the appropriations act? [yes/no] If yes, please provide any details that may be helpful for understanding the scalability of the project.
- Is another Member of Congress making a request for this same project?

Federal nexus: Section 272 of title 15, U.S. Code

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) - Safety, Security, and Mission Services Research Facilities

NASA Safety, Security, and Mission Services projects support science education, research, and technology development related to NASA's mission. Funding must be for activities consistent with and supportive of the work of NASA's mission directorates and within the agency's authorities, such as STEM education activities and scientific research. Funding for building construction or renovation projects and for medical research projects will **not** be considered for community project funding.

Funding must be for activities advancing the purposes described in section 20102 of title 51, United States Code. Projects should focus on science, education, research, and technology development related to NASA's mission.

For NASA Safety, Security, and Mission Services requests, you must provide the following information:

- Is the recipient entity a non-profit organized as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986? [yes/no]
- Can this project spend a smaller amount of appropriated funds within 12 months of the enactment of the appropriations act? [yes/no] If yes, please provide any details that may be helpful for understanding the scalability of the project.
- Is another Member of Congress making a request for this same project?

Federal nexus: Section 20102 of title 51, U.S. Code

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

The Subcommittee will only consider Community Project Funding requests in the following agencies, accounts, and topic areas:

Corps of Engineers:

- Investigations
- Construction
- Mississippi River and Tributaries
- Operation and Maintenance

Bureau of Reclamation:

- Water and Related Resources

All requests for the Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) accounts listed above should reflect a funding amount that can be realistically utilized in Fiscal Year 2025. It is possible that approved Community Project Funding requests will be funded at a level lower than the requested level.

The Appropriations Committee may need to focus fiscal year 2025 resources on making progress on ongoing projects, in order to maximize federal benefits. If so, new start project requests may be very limited, if included at all. Environmental Infrastructure (EI) projects are expected to be limited, if included at all.

Projects authorized under sections 4007, 4009(a), and 4009(c) of the Water Infrastructure Improvements Act for the Nation (WIIN) Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-322) will not be accepted. If the project is not an individually authorized project or a project under the Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities Program, it may not be eligible.

Homeland Security Subcommittee

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security will accept Community Project Funding requests for only the following Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance accounts:

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation grants (PDM); and
- Emergency Operations Center grants (EOC).

More information [here](#); **The PDM and EOC grant programs have cost-share requirements.** Federal funding is available for up to 75 percent of the eligible activity costs. The remaining 25 percent of eligible activity costs must generally be derived from non-federal sources. The non-federal cost-share contribution is calculated based on the total cost of the proposed activity. For example, if the total cost is \$100,000 and the non-federal cost-share is 25 percent, then the non-federal contribution is \$25,000. For PDM grants, small, and impoverished communities are eligible for up to a 90 percent federal cost-share for their mitigation planning and project sub-applications in accordance with the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5133(a),(h)(2)).

Federal Emergency Management Agency - Pre-Disaster Mitigation Projects

FEMA's PDM grants assist state, local, tribal, and territorial governments with planning and implementing sustainable, cost-effective measures to provide long-term, permanent risk reduction to individuals and property from future natural hazards, such as floods and wildfires, while reducing reliance on federal funding for future disasters.

For PDM grant requests, the database includes specific eligibility questions to ensure the proposed project meets FEMA's requirements as detailed in the most recent [Notice of Funding Opportunity \(NOFO\)](#) for the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grant program. We encourage you to consult with [State Hazard Mitigation Officers](#). You must provide answers to all the eligibility questions below for a request to be considered by the Committee.

For any PDM projects designated for funding in FY25, the respective State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or tribal government, must submit an application to FEMA and serve as the administrative agent for the grant on behalf of the entities responsible for the project. **Each project must be accompanied by a letter from the respective State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or tribal government, in order to be considered for funding.**

Eligibility questions:

1. Did your office upload a letter from the appropriate State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, confirming project eligibility and their willingness to administer the grant?
2. Did your office upload letters of support from local government entities demonstrating community support for the project(s)?
3. Is the proposed project eligible under the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the PDM grant program?
4. Can the requesting jurisdiction provide the required non-federal cost share (25% of total eligible

- activity costs, or 10% for small, impoverished communities), as detailed in the NOFO?
5. If less than the requested amount is provided as the federal share, would additional state, local, or other eligible funding sources be available to support the project?
 6. Can the requesting jurisdiction provide a Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) or other documentation that validates cost-effectiveness, which is defined by FEMA as having a BCA of 1.0 or greater? A non-FEMA BCA methodology may only be used if preapproved by FEMA in writing.
 7. Consistent with the NOFO for PDM grants, is the proposed activity consistent with the goals and objectives in both the state or tribal hazard mitigation plan (44 CFR Part 201) and the local hazard mitigation plan of the jurisdiction in which the project is located?
 8. If so, what is the FEMA approval date and when will the plan expire?
 9. Has your office confirmed the funding request does not include unallowable activities for PDM grants (e.g., dredging waterways; the purchase of emergency vehicles and equipment)?
 10. Describe how the proposed activity expands mitigation capacity rather than repair and maintenance of existing capacity.
 11. How will the project provide long-term, permanent risk-reduction, as opposed to simply supporting Short-term, temporary emergency protective measures?
 12. Can the recipient describe how the activity supports the needs of people disproportionately at risk of harmful impacts of natural disasters?
 13. Does the recipient specifically encourage the adoption and enforcement of the latest disaster resistant building codes?
 14. Provide a clear and detailed description of the proposed mitigation activity.
 15. How will the mitigation activity be implemented?
 16. Who will manage and complete the mitigation activity?
 17. What risks will remain from natural hazards after project implementation (i.e., residual risk)?
 18. How does the activity reduce the risk to individuals and property for future natural hazards, while reducing reliance on federal funding for future disasters?
 19. Has the project been submitted, selected, or awarded funding in current or previous PreDisaster Mitigation (PDM), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), or Hazard Mitigation Grant Program fiscal year grant cycles?
 20. If so, what is the subgrant ID, or which grant program and fiscal year was the application submitted, selected, or awarded funding?
 21. Has your office or the community consulted with state, county, or local emergency management officials, or with FEMA about the proposed project?
 22. If so, please provide the name of the official, the agency they represent, and their contact information.

CPF funding in the FY 2024 House bill ranged between \$75,000 and \$10,000,000 for individual PDM grants.

Federal Emergency Management Agency - Emergency Operations Center Grant Program

FEMA's EOC grants improve emergency management and preparedness capabilities by supporting flexible, sustainable, secure, strategically located, and fully interoperable [EOCs](#) with a focus on addressing identified deficiencies and needs. According to the National Fire Protection Association, an EOC is defined as a "facility or capability from which direction and control is exercised in an emergency. This type of center or capability is designated to ensure that the capacity exists for leadership to direct and control operations from a centralized facility or capability in the event of an emergency."

Similar to CPF requests for PDM grants, the database includes specific eligibility questions for EOC grants to ensure the proposed project meets FEMA's requirements as detailed in the most recent [NOFO](#). Eligibility questions are listed below.

For any EOC projects designated for funding in the FY 2024 Homeland Security Appropriations Act, **the respective State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, must submit an application to FEMA and serve as the administrative agent for the grant on behalf of the entities responsible for the project (grant subrecipients).**

CPF funding in the FY 2024 House bill ranged between \$89,000 and \$3,000,000 for individual EOC grants.

Eligibility questions:

1. Did your office upload a letter from the appropriate State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, confirming project eligibility and their willingness to administer the grant?
2. Did your office upload letters of support from local government entities demonstrating community support for the project(s)?
3. Is the proposed project eligible under the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program?
4. Is the requested federal funding amount limited to a maximum of 75% of the total project cost?
5. Can the requesting jurisdiction provide the required 25% non-federal cost share?
6. If less than the requested amount is provided as the federal share, would additional state, local, or other eligible funding sources be available to support the project?
7. Has your office reviewed the funding restrictions and allowable costs section of the NOFO for EOC grants?
8. Has your office confirmed the funding request does not include unallowable activities for EOC grants (e.g., personnel costs; replacement radios for police, fire, and other response personnel; generators for emergency shelters; any equipment that is portable and does not directly support the functional and operational capabilities of an EOC)?
9. Is the proposed project related to a structure or facility that meets the definition of an EOC, to include supporting incident management (on-scene) operations across multiple functional disciplines and/or jurisdictions?
10. For EOC projects that involve construction or upgrading of multipurpose facilities, such as public safety facilities, police/fire stations, etc., EOC grants may only be used for those parts of the facility that are directly associated with the EOC. Does the requested federal funding amount reflect the proportionate facility construction cost, which is generally based on the square footage (floor space) of the EOC compared to the square footage of the entire facility?
11. Has your office or the community consulted with state, county, or local emergency management officials, or with FEMA about the proposed project?
If so, please provide the name of the official, the agency they represent, and their contact information.

Interior and Environment Subcommittee

Projects may be submitted for consideration under the Environmental Protection Agency State and Tribal Assistance Grants for certain water infrastructure projects.

The Committee will only fund projects with purposes authorized by Federal law:

- Clean water/wastewater projects: Title VI of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C 1381 et seq.
- Drinking water projects: Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300j12.

Environmental Protection Agency - State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

Most requests made to the Interior Subcommittee are for STAG infrastructure grants. These grants fund local wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects. This includes construction of and modifications to municipal sewage treatment plants and drinking water treatment plants.

Similar to past practice, the Committee will be limiting STAG infrastructure grants only to projects that are publicly-owned or owned by a non-profit entity and that are otherwise eligible for the funding from that state's Clean Water or Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRF) loan programs. For-profit and privately-owned projects are NOT eligible for infrastructure grants, even if they are otherwise eligible for assistance under a SRF program. The Committee will look favorably upon requests for projects that are listed on a state's most recent Intended Use Plan.

States, municipal, local, territorial, or Tribal governmental entities should be considered as the primary grantees to oversee the completion of the project. For STAG water infrastructure projects, States have Intended Use Plans (IUPs) with drinking water and wastewater projects that have already been vetted by governmental officials.

Non-profits will be considered on a limited basis at the discretion of the Chairman. If a Member requests that funding be directed to a non-profit organization, the Member will need to provide evidence that the recipient is a non-profit organization as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Many water projects often partner with non-profit entities to complete projects. Therefore, the Chairman will consider, on a limited basis, projects that are directed to non-profits with an inherently governmental function.

There is a minimum 20% cost share requirement for any portion of a project funded through a STAG infrastructure grant. For example, a \$1 million project could receive a maximum of \$800,000 from the Federal government, with the remaining \$200,000 the responsibility of the grantee. In almost all cases, other federal funds cannot be used to meet this 20% cost share. Ability to fund the 20% cost share is required before EPA can award a STAG grant. Please note that only the non-federal

portion of assistance provided by a SRF can be applied towards a project's matching requirement.

STAG projects have [very specific eligibility requirements](#), and the Committee will not consider projects that do not meet those requirements. In FY 2024, most EPA STAG infrastructure projects funded in the House bill ranged from \$100,000 - \$5,000,000. Note that the Committee may consider higher project amounts for fiscal year 2025, and any caps will be determined by the Chairman after reviewing the full universe of requests.

Projects that generally **ARE NOT** eligible for STAG Grants include:

Clean Water/Wastewater

1. Land: except for projects described in the subsequent table under eligibility #11
2. Operations and Maintenance Costs.
3. Non-Municipal point source Control.
4. Acid Rain Drainage Correction.
5. Ambient Water quality monitoring.
6. Flood Control Projects, unless the project is otherwise managing, reducing, treating, or recapturing stormwater.
7. Privately Owned Sewer Pipes.

Drinking Water

1. Dams or rehabilitation of dams.
2. Operations and Maintenance Costs.
3. Water Rights, except if the water rights are owned by a system that is being purchased through consolidation as part of a capacity development strategy or if the water rights purchase is covered by EPA's DWSRF Class Deviation for Water Rights 2019.
4. Reservoirs, except for finished water reservoirs and those reservoirs that are part of the treatment process and are located on the property where the treatment facility is located.
5. Laboratory Fees for Monitoring.
6. Projects needed mainly for fire protection.
7. Projects for systems that lack adequate technical, managerial, and financial capability, unless assistance will ensure compliance.
8. Projects for systems in significant noncompliance unless funding will ensure compliance.
9. Projects primarily intended to serve future growth.

Projects that generally **ARE** eligible for STAG Grants:

Clean Water/Wastewater

1. Wastewater treatment plants, including sludge handling facilities - new, upgraded (increase in treatment level) or expanded (increase in treatment capacity) facilities, including biological facilities, mechanical, a lagoon system, a land treatment system, or individual on-site systems.

2. Collector Sewers - Small sewers that convey wastewater from residences, commercial establishments, and industrial sites to larger interceptor sewers.
3. Interceptor Sewers - Large sewers that convey wastewater from collector sewers directly to a wastewater treatment facility.
4. Sewer Pipes - Rehabilitation is eligible only if pipes are publicly owned.
5. Outfall Sewer - A sewer that conveys treated wastewater from a wastewater treatment facility to the receiving waters (i.e., a river, stream, lake, ocean, etc.).
6. Stormwater Management - Measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water (i.e. storm sewers, green infrastructure, etc.).
7. Combined sewer overflow (CSO) control and sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) control - Combined sewers are sewers that convey both wastewater and storm water and may overflow during periods of heavy rain. The costs to correct CSO and SSO overflow problems are eligible.
8. Infiltration/Inflow Correction - Construction activities that prevent surface water or groundwater from entering the sewer system.
9. Water Security - These projects include installation or upgrade of physical security infrastructure such as lighting, fencing, monitoring and access control. Also, cybersecurity measures, installation of safer treatment technologies, and more secure storage of on-site treatment.
10. Septic Tanks - Remediation, rehabilitation, removal, and replacement of failing tanks are eligible, as well as installation of new tanks where none had previously existed.
11. Land - The leasing and fee-simple purchase of land, including surface and subsurface easements, needed to locate eligible municipal or tribal projects, and land integral to the treatment process (e.g., land for effluent application or recharge basins), and a place to store equipment and material during POTW construction. Municipal purchase of land and/or conservation easements for source water protection are also eligible.
12. Water Reuse - Projects involving the municipal reuse or recycling of wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water. This includes but is not limited to the purchase and installation of treatment equipment sufficient to meet reuse standards, distribution systems to support effluent reuse, recharge transmission lines, injection wells, and equipment to reuse effluent (e.g., gray water, condensate, and wastewater effluent reuse systems).
13. Capital Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Projects – e.g., river or streambank restoration, agricultural best management practices (i.e., buffer strips, manure containment structures), wetlands restoration, etc.

Drinking Water

1. Facilitate compliance with national primary drinking water regulations or address serious risks to public health including non-regulated contaminants (i.e. PFAS).
2. Rehabilitate or develop water sources (excluding reservoirs, dams, dam rehabilitation and water rights) to replace contaminated sources.

3. Install or upgrade treatment facilities.
4. Install or upgrade storage facilities, including finished water reservoirs, to prevent microbiological contaminants from entering the water system.
5. Install or replace transmission and distribution pipes to prevent contamination caused by leaks or breaks in the pipe or improve water pressure to safe levels.
6. Projects to consolidate water supplies – for example, when individual homes or other public water supplies have a water supply that is contaminated, or the system is unable to maintain compliance for financial or managerial reasons – are eligible for DWSRF assistance.
7. Land is eligible only if it is integral to a project that is needed to meet or maintain compliance and further public health protection.
8. Project planning, design, and other related costs.

Eligibility requirements:

1. Is this a Clean Water SRF project or a Drinking Water SRF project?
2. Is the project on your State's most recently finalized Clean Water/Drinking Water SRF Intended Use Plan (IUP)?
3. Has the project received Federal funds previously? If so, please describe.
4. Does the project have (or expects to have within 12 months) its 20% cost share requirement?
5. Given the Federal nexus requirement, does the project help meet or maintain Clean Water Act/Safe Drinking Water Act standards? If so, please describe.

For more information about eligibility, please consult:

- [EPA's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Eligibility Handbook](#)
- [EPA's Overview of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Eligibilities](#)

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs Subcommittee

Department of Defense - Military Construction Accounts

Each project request must be for fiscal year (FY) 2025 funds only and cannot be for multiyear funding. In addition, requested projects must meet the following criteria:

- Be included on an unfunded requirements/unfunded priorities list (UFR/UPL) from a military service or combatant command or the FY25-FY29 Future Years Defense Program (FYDP).
 - Projects suggested by an installation or unit commander will not be accepted.
- Have at least 35 percent of its design completed.
 - For projects that have not reached 35 percent design, planning and design funding can be requested.
- Able to be obligated in FY25.
- Submitted to the House Armed Services Committee (HASC) for inclusion in the FY25 National Defense Authorization Act or previously authorized.
- Have a DD Form 1391, which is DoD's justification for military construction projects. The Armed Services' Congressional Liaison Offices can help provide these documents.

There also needs to be a Federal nexus. For military construction Community Project Funding requests, 10 U.S.C. Chapter 169 should be cited on Federal nexus statements, in addition to specific project authorizations provided in previous National Defense Authorization Acts, if applicable. For example, The project has a Federal nexus because the funding provided is for purposes authorized by 10 U.S.C. Chapter 169 and the FY22 National Defense Authorization Act.

Construction and Unspecified Minor Construction— Active Components

Eligible Community Project Funding requests include both construction and unspecified minor military construction projects for active components in the accounts listed below. An unspecified minor military construction project is a project that has an approved cost equal to or less than \$9,000,000.

- Army
- Navy and Marine Corps
- Air Force
- Space Force
- Defense-Wide Agencies (Special Operations Command (SOCOM), Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), etc.)

Construction and Unspecified Minor Construction— Reserve Components

Eligible Community Project Funding requests include both construction and unspecified minor military construction projects for Reserve Components in the accounts listed below. An unspecified minor military construction project is a project that has an approved cost equal to or less than \$9,000,000.

Note: Some Reserve Component projects require a State funding match. Requesting offices must determine whether the proposed project requires such a match and if so, confirm that the project has current State matching funds. The Committee will not waive match requirements.

- Army National Guard
- Air National Guard
- Army Reserve
- Air Force Reserve
- Navy Reserve

Additional stipulations:

Eligible Community Project Funding requests are those that are submitted to Congress by DoD, the Services, and Combatant Commanders.

Sources include:

- Unfunded Requirements/Unfunded Priorities Lists (UFR/UPL) – UFRs/UPLs are lists that the Services and Combatant Commanders provide to Congress identifying priority projects that were not included in the President’s budget request. UFRs/UPLs are available to Congress within ten days of the release of the President’s budget and can be found by contacting the Armed Services’ Congressional Liaison Offices.
- Future Year Defense Program (FYDP) – The FYDP is a projection of the forces, resources, and programs needed to support DoD operations over a five-year period. The FYDP is released simultaneously with the President’s budget request. The FY25-29 FYDP listing the military construction projects that may be eligible for Community Project Funding in FY25 can be obtained through the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) website:
<https://comptroller.defense.gov/Budget-Materials/>

The Committee may limit the number and amount of any Community Project Funding in FY25, based upon the availability of funds. Any caps will be determined by the Chair after reviewing the full universe of requests.

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee

The following projects can be submitted for consideration:

- Department of Transportation – Transit Infrastructure Projects
- Department of Transportation – Highway Infrastructure Projects
- Department of Transportation – Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements
- Department of Transportation – Port Infrastructure Development Program
- Department of Transportation – Airport Improvement Program
- Department of Housing and Urban Development – Economic Development Initiative

Department of Transportation - Transit Infrastructure Projects

Transit Infrastructure Projects are public transportation capital projects eligible under chapter 53 of title 49 of the United States Code. Eligible capital projects are described under Section 5302(4) of title 49, United States Code, and Section 5339(b)(1) and (c)(1)(B) of title 49, United States Code.

All projects must be:

- Transit capital projects or project-specific planning/design for a transit capital project.
- Supported by the state, local governmental authority, or Tribal government that would administer the project. Inclusion on a Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) would satisfy this requirement.
- Sponsored by designated or direct recipients, states, local, or tribal governmental authorities.

Public transportation or transit is defined in Section 5302(15) and (22) of title 49, United States Code, as regular, continuing shared-ride surface transportation that is open to the general public or open to a segment of the general public defined by age, disability, or low income, and does not include intercity passenger rail transportation, intercity bus service, charter bus service, school bus service, sightseeing service, courtesy shuttle service for patrons of one or more specific establishments, or intra-terminal or intra-facility shuttle services. The average award in this account for fiscal year 2022 was \$2.5 million.

The Subcommittee will not fund activities that are administrative in nature even if they are eligible expenses under the statutory citation. These include but are not limited to general operating expenses, joint development projects, and planning activities authorized under sections 5303, 5304, and 5305 of title 49, United States Code.

Additionally, most projects will be subject to various Federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, and the National Environmental Policy Act. Subcommittee will continue to treat the Capital Investment Grants (CIG) program as programmatic requests and will not fund CIG projects under Transit Infrastructure Projects. Any projects for which the sponsor is seeking or will seek a CIG grant will not be considered.

Projects need a demonstration of community support and is much more likely to get funding if it is on the state, tribal or territorial transportation improvement plan (STIP) or a transportation improvement plan (TIP).

Department of Transportation - Highway Infrastructure Projects

Highway Infrastructure Projects are capital projects eligible under title 23 of the United States Code. Eligible projects are described under Section 133(b) of title 23, United States Code, as amended by title III of division A of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Tribal and territorial capital projects authorized under Chapter 2 of title 23, United States Code, are also eligible.

All projects must be:

- Capital projects or project-specific planning/design for a capital project.
- Supported by the state or Tribal government that would administer the project. Inclusion on a Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) would satisfy this requirement.
- Requested by public entities or Tribal entities.

Activities that are administrative in nature are not eligible for funding under this process. These include general operating expenses, and activities required under sections 134 and 135 of title 23, United States Code.

Applicants should be aware that Highway Infrastructure Projects have a non-Federal cost share calculated on a sliding scale. The [cost-share requirements](#) are defined in statute and vary based on activity, location, and other factors.

Additionally, most projects will be subject to various Federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, and the National Environmental Policy Act.

Projects need a demonstration of community support and is much more likely to get funding if it is on the state, tribal or territorial transportation improvement plan (STIP) or a transportation improvement plan (TIP) as of 12/31/2022.

Department of Transportation - Airport Improvement Program (AIP)

AIP community project requests may be used for enhancing airport safety, capacity, and security, and mitigating environmental concerns.

All projects must be:

- AIP eligible in accordance with sections 47101 to 47175 of title 49, United States Code, and FAA [policy and guidance](#).
- Included in the FAA's National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS).
- Supported broadly by local stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and elected officials.
- Administered by an airport and/or airport sponsor.

If submitting for this account, additional follow up materials will be requested. Projects will be subject to various Federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, and the National

Environmental Policy Act. The potential grantee should reach out to FAA Regional District Offices to ensure that projects will be in compliance with these mandates. There needs to be demonstrated community support.

For large and medium primary hub airports, the grant covers 75 percent of eligible costs (or 80 percent for noise program implementation). For small primary, reliever, and general aviation airports, the grant covers a range of 90-95 percent of eligible costs, based on statutory requirements. Specific cost share requirements should be understood by the grantee, and verified by the FAA Regional District Office, along with other requirements to receive FAA funding.

Port Infrastructure Development Program (PIDP)

Port Infrastructure Development Program projects are projects eligible under Section 54301 of title 46, United States Code, as amended by title XXXV of division C of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024.

The Subcommittee will only fund projects that meet eligibility criteria and will be administered by eligible applicants, as described by statute. As a reminder, funding may not be directed to for-profit recipients.

Due to the limited amount of total CPF funding, priority will be given to projects at small inland river and coastal ports and terminals, as described in 46 U.S.C. 54301(b), and to discrete, smaller-scale projects at larger ports and intermodal connections to ports. This program has a statutory non-Federal matching requirement, with potential exceptions for small and rural area ports.

Applicants should review 46 USC sections 54301(a)(8) and 54301(b) for more information on these cost-share requirements before submitting requests for funding. **Note that recipients are also required to comply with reviews and audits from the Department of Transportation.**

Additionally, these projects may be subject to various Federal requirements such as Buy America and the National Environmental Policy Act. The Committee strongly encourages Members' offices and potential funding recipients to reach out to their local port authorities and the Maritime Administration's [Gateway Offices](#) to help determine the eligibility and viability of projects.

Demonstration of community support for a project is crucial for determining whether it should receive funding, and matching costs will be taken into consideration.

Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI)

Rail infrastructure projects are capital projects eligible under the CRISI program authorized in section 22907 of title 49, United States Code. CRISI provides grants to assist in financing the cost of improving passenger and freight rail transportation systems.

All projects must be:

- Rail capital projects, systems planning for a rail capital project, or project development for a rail capital project (e.g., NEPA and preliminary engineering);
- Supported by the state, local governmental authority, or Tribal government that would administer the project; and
- Sponsored by public entities or Tribal entities.

The Subcommittee will not fund activities that are administrative in nature even if they are eligible expenses under the statutory citation. These include but are not limited to general operating expenses, rail-related research, and workforce activities.

Projects will be subject to various Federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, and the National Environmental Policy Act. The Chair may require additional information.

Demonstration of community support for a project is crucial for determining whether it should receive funding, and matching costs will be taken into consideration. Project sponsors must be ready to share detailed timeline, past funding, and start and complete dates.

Department of Housing and Urban Development - Economic Development Initiative (EDI)

EDI community project funding may be used for economic and community development activities, including land or site acquisition, demolition or rehabilitation of housing or facilities, construction and capital improvements of public facilities (including water and sewer facilities), and public services. EDI projects are not eligible for the reimbursement of expenses for soft costs (planning, administrative) incurred prior to the completion of a grant agreement between HUD and the grantee; a grant agreement and a completed environmental review are necessary for reimbursement of hard costs (construction activities).

In a change from FY24, the only eligible recipients for Community Project Funding in EDI are the following kinds of governmental entities and public institutions of higher education:

- States
- Tribal governments
- Counties
- Cities, towns, parishes, or other local government entities
- Public colleges and universities, including community colleges

Project requests for the FY25 Economic Development Initiative program must be eligible under one or more of the following criteria of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program: 42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(1), 5305(a)(2), 5305(a)(4), 5305(a)(5); which are as follows—but limited to—land or site acquisition, demolition or rehabilitation; blight removal; and construction and capital improvements of public facilities, except for “buildings used for the general conduct of government.” Programmatic and operational expenses are not eligible.

- **5305(a)(1)** – the acquisition of real property (including air rights, water rights, and other interests therein) which is (A) blighted, deteriorated, deteriorating, undeveloped, or inappropriately developed from the standpoint of sound community development and growth; (B) appropriate for rehabilitation or conservation activities; (C) appropriate for the preservation or restoration of historic sites, the beautification of urban land, the conservation of open spaces, natural resources, and scenic areas, the provision of recreational opportunities, or the guidance of urban development; (D) to be used for the provision of public works, facilities, and improvements eligible for assistance under this chapter; or (E) to be used for other public purposes;
- **5305(a)(2)** – the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or installation (including design features and improvements with respect to such construction, reconstruction, or installation that promote energy efficiency) of public works, facilities (except for buildings for the general conduct of government), and site or other improvements;
- **5305(a)(4)** – clearance, demolition, removal, reconstruction, and rehabilitation (including rehabilitation which promotes energy efficiency) of buildings and improvements (including interim assistance, and financing public or private acquisition for reconstruction or rehabilitation, and reconstruction or rehabilitation, of privately owned properties, and including the renovation of closed school buildings);
- **5305(a)(5)** – special projects directed to the removal of material and architectural barriers which restrict the mobility and accessibility of elderly and handicapped persons;

We expect the Committee to prioritize funding for the following types of projects:

- Water or sewer infrastructure projects that are not otherwise eligible to be funded as CPFs in EPA STAG (Interior) or Rural Water and Waste Disposal (Agriculture)
- Local road infrastructure, which is not otherwise eligible as a CPF in Highways
- Streetscape improvements
- Housing rehabilitation or construction, residential conversions, and neighborhood revitalization projects, which would increase housing supply and/or improve housing affordability in the local community
- Projects with a clear economic development benefit for a community or region, like workforce training centers
- Projects that meet a compelling local need consistent with statutory purposes. For example, food banks in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods, youth and senior centers, and multipurpose community centers would be strong submissions.

The following kinds of projects are not eligible for CPF funding:

- Museums, commemoratives, and memorials
- Swimming pools, water parks, ski slopes, and golf courses
- Healthcare facilities
- Venues strictly for entertainment purposes, like theaters, amphitheaters, fairgrounds, and performing arts centers
- Strictly research or planning activities

- Buildings for the general conduct of government (courthouses, post offices, city halls) which are not allowed under the statute.

All projects must be:

- Supported broadly by local stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and elected officials.
- Administered by governmental or non-profit 501(c)(3) entities, including public housing agencies, as well as tribes and tribally designated housing entities.

Please be advised that projects for governmental entities to improve private properties pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(4) will be highly scrutinized and possibly not funded. Please be advised that projects submitted under 42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(1)(C) will be disfavored if the only or primary purpose of the project is “beautification” or historic preservation, without evidence of other community development or economic development benefits. Applying entities will also need to provide a valid Taxpayer Identification Number and/or Employer Identification Number, as well as the Unique Entity Identifier. If an entity does not presently have a UEI, they can register for one at SAM.gov.

Soft costs like planning and administrative costs for EDI projects can be incurred after the date of final enactment. However, if the recipient incurs soft costs after enactment, but before the grant agreement is executed, they do so at their own risk. If the project is found to be ineligible by HUD or the grant agreement is never signed, HUD cannot reimburse for those soft costs. Hard costs (construction activities) can only be incurred after the successful completion of the required environmental review.

EDI projects, like all projects funded by HUD, are subject to requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), HUD’s NEPA-implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 50 or 24 CFR Part 58, and all applicable federal environmental and historic preservation laws, regulations, and Executive Orders. An environmental review must be completed before HUD funds and new commitments of non-HUD funds can be used on a project (24 CFR 58.22).

Other Federal Funding Resources

The Community Project Funding process is highly competitive, and while there are many worthy projects that deserve support, funding limitations prevent many from receiving funding through the Congressional appropriations process. However, it is important to note that Community Project Funding represents only a small fraction of the discretionary funding available through competitive grants, loans, and other opportunities.

Below are several useful resources to explore other federal funding opportunities. Each Congressional office has staff dedicated to assisting organizations with seeking and applying for grants; you are strongly encouraged to contact your Congressional representatives to learn more.

Key Resources

Grants.gov

Looking for other federal funding opportunities? At Grants.gov, organizations can search and apply for competitive grants from 26 different federal agencies. Grants can be searched by agency, type of applicants, intended purposes, and more.

SAM.gov

The official U.S. government website for people who make, receive, and manage federal awards.

GovLoans.gov

Interested in finding out which loans or benefits you may be eligible for? Here you can learn more about federal loans, determine which loans may be right for you, and more.

Benefits.gov

This tool will help you figure out what government benefits you may be eligible for. It also provides information on how to apply for these programs.

USA.gov

The official guide to US Government Information and Services.

Previous Recipients

Below are the previous recipients of Community Project Funding. This will help give a sense of what was approved by the House Committee on Appropriations in previous years.

FY23 Community Projects

- **Bethel School District's Graham Community Center Project**, Spanaway: This community center will help create opportunities for older students with special needs, equipping them with the skills they need to be successful in the workplace and the community.
- **Central Washington University Student Medical & Counseling Center, Medical Grade Air Distribution**, Ellensburg: The CWU Student Medical & Counseling Center was built in 1970 and has never had any major renovations or expansions, including the original heating/ventilation/air conditioning (HVAC) system. A new medical grade air distribution system will reduce the spread of airborne pathogens, benefiting the health of students, staff, and the greater Ellensburg community. Additionally, a new system will be more cost and energy efficient than the current system.
- **Chelan Douglas Community Action Council (CDCAC) Food Distribution Center**, Wenatchee: CDCAC's current food distribution facility is inadequate to meet the increase in demand, avoid food waste, and ensure the safe storage of food products and safety of employees and volunteers. The location of the new facility will reduce travel times, expand programs focusing on local purchasing of farm goods through expansion of commercial processing equipment, improve safety measures, and provide for a dedicated volunteer and employee training space.
- **Creek Restoration at Lake Sammamish State Park**, Issaquah: Issaquah Creek has been identified by King County Surface Water Management as one of its three most important watersheds. This park is a critical source of shelter, food, and habitat for wildlife amid rapid urban growth. In-stream restoration will directly benefit the regional economy through jobs and purchase of local materials while the 1.3 million annual visitors to the park support Washington's outdoor recreation sector.
- **Crisis Response Team**, King County: Crisis response teams enhance the ability of the Sheriff's Office to respond to crime, prioritizing property and violent crimes, while simultaneously helping to improve outcomes for individuals in crisis and reducing use of force incidents by law enforcement. Funding would allow King County to expand co-response programs to East King County communities, including Maple Valley, Covington, and Sammamish.
- **Heritage Heights at Lake Chelan Conversion to Memory Care**, Chelan: Currently there are no memory care facilities within 40 miles of the Lake Chelan Valley. Expanding Heritage Heights to better serve the aging community will make it possible for seniors to age close to their families, doctors and existing support systems.
- **HopeSource's Teanaway Multi-Service Center**, Cle Elum: This project will increase access to affordable housing, child care and social support services by adding 40 housing units, a 50-seat early learning child care center, and a neighborhood nutrition center and community gathering space. Increasing access to quality, affordable, child care for all children in Kittitas County will better support working families. The construction and development of Teanaway Multi-Service Center will create more than 35 permanent jobs and will be an investment in the community's economic growth.
- **Issaquah Valley Aquifer**, Issaquah: This project will add two improvements to the existing Granular Activated Carbon PFAS treatment system to prevent freezing and connect the

backwash process waste to the sewer. Keeping the current well in operation and upgrading the existing PFAS treatment system will reduce demand on neighboring utilities, mitigate PFAS in the water supply for residents, and make sure that residents in the city of Issaquah have access to clean water.

- **King County Sheriff's Body Worn Cameras**, King County: King County Sheriff's Office is the largest law enforcement agency in Washington State not using body worn camera (BWC) technology. Funding would allow earlier deployment to a wider geography, making it possible for BWCs to be deployed in areas of south and east King County sooner than anticipated. Body worn cameras bring transparency and accountability to law enforcement and assist with documentation for deputies. The program will create 7-9 new full-time positions.
- **Muckleshoot Tribe's Water Improvements**, Auburn: Current drinking water systems are in critical need for upgrades and system redundancy improvements to sustain water consumption use to over three thousand Tribal citizens, as well as community members residing or co-residing in Tribal housing
- **Regional Search and Rescue Operations and Emergency Management Operations Facility**, Ellensburg: A new Emergency Operations Center centrally located to search and rescue operations and wildland fires will provide a more cost effective, efficient, and timely administration of public safety services
- **Snoqualmie Indian Tribe's Child Development Center Expansion**, Snoqualmie: The expansion of the Snoqualmie Tribe's child care center will increase capacity in the center to help meet the increased demand from working families. Additionally, the center will create 19 direct jobs as well as support local vendors
- **Solar/Smart Grid Modernization Project**, Ellensburg: Infrastructure upgrades will allow the City of Ellensburg to deliver renewable energy and energy efficiency to 8,370 residents living at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level. In 2019, more than 56% of households were cost-burdened, making energy costs a critical factor in community resiliency.
- **The Market Farm to Fork and Smart Locker Program**, Buckley: This program will invest in greenhouse infrastructure to allow for year-round food production which will lead to lower food purchasing costs and increase food security resilience. Additional investments in smart lockers will keep food fresh and safe for family pickups.
- **YWCA's North Central Washington Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)**, Wenatchee: Upgrading and modernizing the Permanent Supportive Housing building ensures YWCA can continue to serve the community and provide needed safe and stable housing

FY22 Community Projects

- **Chelan County Broadband Expansion**, Entiat: This remote area of Chelan does not have access to high-speed broadband or cellular service so this project will design and build the fiber-based infrastructure to serve a minimum of 220 homes with the excess system capacity to meet new growth in the area.
- **Friends in Service to Humanity Food Bank**, Ellensburg: FISH Food Bank currently distributes more than 1 million pounds of food to the five food pantries in Kittitas County so the funds will be used to construct a larger warehouse for more efficient storage and distribution of food
- **Senior Hub Facility Improvement**, Enumclaw: The funding would be used for revitalization of South East Rural Senior HUB/Enumclaw Senior Center. The program has grown from simply a daily meal, to a robust variety of programs and services that serve a growing aging population. With these grant funds, the program can make needed physical structure and safety

improvements to better meet the needs of clients including Earthquake Structural improvements, replacement of outdated window glass, and safe and ADA accessible entry/exits.

- **A PLACE 4 ALICE facility improvement**, Leavenworth: The funding would be used for housing that will be preserved as affordable through a land trust designation. Additionally, these funds will support the construction or rehabilitation of a playground, sports fields and a pool. Lastly, it will support the development of a youth pilot program for construction apprenticeship.
- **Fuels Reduction Project**, Roslyn: This funding will reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfire and to improve forest health through activities including thinning and mastication, prescribed burning, prescribed fire workforce development, and the implementation of a chipper program.
- **Snoqualmie Valley Trail Channel Widening and Wetland Creation/Enhancement**, North Bend: This project would widen and realign a stormwater drainage area next to a wetland that often backs up during storm events which affects the wetland health.
- **Renewable Natural Gas Conversion and Methane Gas Recovery at the Wastewater Treatment Facility**, Ellensburg: This funding would be used by the City of Ellensburg for the necessary infrastructure upgrades to efficiently take excess biogas (methane) through a scrubbing process and create a renewable resource, Renewable Natural Gas, offsetting the use of fossil gas
- **Sammamish Plateau Water PFAS Treatment Plant upgrades**, Sammamish: This project will allow the Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District to construct a water treatment plant to remove PFAS, a chemical that can pose health risks, from its wells so that its customers will have safe drinking water.
- **Bethel School District, WA, for facilities and equipment**, Graham: The funding would be used to construct a school-based health clinic to support the medical, dental, and behavioral health needs of approximately 3,500 students and staff on the Graham-Kapowsin High School campus, which is co-located with a middle and elementary school.
- **Auburn Consolidated Resource Center**, Auburn: The funding would be used for the design and construction of the Consolidated Resource Center to build out facilities to provide health, dental, mental health, and substance abuse services.