



Community Project Funding Resource Guide

Updated: February 2026



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 2027. 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.

Historically, the House Appropriations Committee has accepted Community Project Funding requests to allow Members of Congress to directly address the most significant needs of the communities they represent. This year, Members of Congress have been allowed to submit 20 qualified, local projects to the Appropriations Committee for consideration of targeted federal funds.

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".

Kim Schrier, M.D.
Member of Congress

Table of Contents

Contents

- Table of Contents 3
- Staff Contact List 4
- Overview of the Community Project Funding Process 5
- Frequently Asked Questions 7
- Community Project Funding Eligible Accounts 11
 - Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies 11
 - Commerce, Justice, and Science Subcommittee 15
 - Energy and Water Development Subcommittee 19
 - Homeland Security Subcommittee 20
 - Interior and Environment Subcommittee 23
 - Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee 27
 - Military Construction, Veterans Affairs Subcommittee 29
 - Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee 31
- Other Federal Funding Resources 39
 - Key Resources 39
- Previous Recipients 40

Staff Contact List

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

- Hannah D'Arche, Grants Coordinator
 - Hannah.Darche@mail.house.gov
- Jemma Sager, Deputy District Director
 - Jemma.Sager@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 2027. 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 dozens of requests for funding. While it's my goal to fund as many projects as possible, **Members of Congress can only submit twenty 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 2027.

There are multiple 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 an appropriations bill, you will be working with that agency to implement funding. For most requests, even if passed into law through an appropriations bill, the requesting entity will still have to apply through the relevant agency for the non-competitive grant.

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.
- Provide, authorize, or recommend 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 for submitting a Community Project Funding request for our office is Friday, March 6 at noon PT.

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. Other ineligible projects include memorials, museums, commemorative projects (those named for an individual or entity), and for-profit recipients.

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. Additionally, some accounts may require a non-federal cost-share and participation in program audits.

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 contact 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 2027 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.

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

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. 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.

Facility requests must be for ARS-owned facilities or for facilities that are already partnering with ARS. Facilities that do not have an existing ARS tie will not be considered. Universities seeking new agricultural and/or veterinary facilities or labs and nonprofits are not eligible.

Please provide 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.

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

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.

Please 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. Members

should also describe any preventive measures to be taken, such as engineering operations, methods of cultivation, or changes in use of land.

For FY27, the subcommittee will only consider projects for funding recipients that are state, local, and Tribal organizations, or conservation districts. Non-profit recipients will not be considered. Purchase of land and/or fixed equipment are not eligible activities. Projects must have a direct tie to agriculture and/or farmland.

The State Conservationist is a valuable resource to answer program questions, including eligibility. House CPFs in the account averaged about \$1.3 million in FY26.

For specific questions related to CPF accounts, please contact the subcommittee staff using the email address AG.MemberRequests@mail.house.gov.

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

Department of Agriculture, 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: town halls, 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.

All projects 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). Non-profit recipients will not be considered, with the exception of fire stations.

Submissions should include details on all proposed use of funds, activities that will occur, timeline, and detailed information on the complete service territory to provide the most complete description of the project as possible.

Such requests are also subject to non-federal 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 2026, the average Community Facilities CPF award was about \$1.1 million.

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

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.

Please provide details on the number of households and businesses 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. Nonprofit recipients will not be considered.

The State Rural Development Office is a valuable resource to answer program questions, including eligibility. For fiscal year 2026, the average Water and Waste CPF award was about \$1.5 million.

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

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 programming.

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. Please 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 2026, the average DLT CPF award was \$1,200,000.

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

Commerce, Justice, and Science Subcommittee

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

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

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

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Scientific and Technical Research projects support standards-related research and technology development. Funding must be for activities consistent with and supportive of NIST's mission and aligned with one of more of the functions described in section 272 of title 15, United States Code. Funding for building construction or renovation projects is not an eligible use of NIST Scientific and Technical Research Community Project Funding. Non-profit colleges and universities are the only eligible non-profit recipients of a NIST Community Project.

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

- 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.

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

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 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.

Federal nexus: Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972

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

DOJ Byrne JAG Grants assist state, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts to enforce laws, address violent crime, increase prosecutions, improve the criminal justice system (including the correctional 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:

[Byrne-JAG Overview](#)

[Byrne-JAG FAQs](#)

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. Applicants should demonstrate that the purpose of the project is to further law enforcement objectives and that the recipient will partner with law enforcement in executing the project. Such projects will be closely examined.

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 (excluding 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.

Awarded projects will be subject to the requirements of 2 CFR Part 200 and the [DOJ Grants Financial Guide](#). 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.

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 and nonprofits are not eligible.

Please provide the following information for COPS project requests:

- 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.

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

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. 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.

Non-profit colleges and universities are the only eligible non-profit recipients of NASA Community Project funding.

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

- 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.

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 2027. It is possible that approved Community Project Funding requests will be funded at a level lower than the requested level. Requests for Corps projects will also need to provide a FY27 capability – the maximum funding level the subcommittee will consider for inclusion in the appropriations bill.

The Appropriations Committee may need to focus Fiscal Year 2027 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 will 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).

The PDM and EOC grant programs have cost-share requirements. Federal funding is available for up to 75 percent of the eligible activity costs, but the 75 percent federal cost-share is not guaranteed.

Therefore it is important to share with our office the minimum amount of federal funding required for the project to move forward. 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 FY27, 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. Can you provide a letter from the appropriate State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, confirming project eligibility and their willingness to administer the grant?
2. Can you provide 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. Can you confirm that the funding request does not include prohibited 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 the harmful impacts of natural disasters?
13. Does the recipient specifically encourage 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 in which grant program and fiscal year was the application submitted, selected, or awarded funding?
21. Has the requesting jurisdiction or the local 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 2026 House bill ranged between \$117,000 and \$8,685,000 for individual PDM grants, but funding cannot exceed \$10,000,000.

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, there are specific eligibility questions for EOC grants to ensure the proposed project meets FEMA's requirements as detailed in the most recent [NOFO for the competitive EOC Grant Program](#). Eligibility questions are listed below.

For any EOC projects designated for funding in the FY 2027 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).**

Eligibility questions:

1. Can you provide a letter from the appropriate State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, confirming project eligibility and their willingness to administer the grant?
2. Can you provide letters of support from local government entities demonstrating community support for the project(s)?
3. Was this CPF included in the FY 2026 House appropriations bill?
4. Is the proposed project eligible under the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program?
5. 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?
6. Is the requested federal funding amount limited to a maximum of 75% of the total project cost?
7. 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?
8. Have you reviewed the funding restrictions and allowable costs section of the NOFO for EOC grants?
9. Have you confirmed that 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)?
10. 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?
11. 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 and the total project cost only 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?
12. Has your office or the community consulted with state, county, or local emergency management officials, or with FEMA about the proposed project?
13. If so, please provide the name of the official, the agency they represent, and their contact information.

CPF funding in the FY 2026 House bill ranged between \$130,000 and \$2,606,000 for individual EOC grants.

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)

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. Projects must meet the eligibility criteria of the relevant Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs. All projects must achieve a water quality benefit.

Both the amount requested for the project and the total project cost must be shared with committee, and the amount requested for FY27 must not exceed 80% of the total project cost.

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. Non-profits can be eligible recipients if the non-profit provides water or wastewater utility services or is a university.

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. While most federal funds cannot be used to meet the 20% cost share requirement, there are some exceptions, like HUD's Community Development Block Grant Program, USDA's Rural Development Program, and the SRF. Please note

that only the non-federal portion of assistance provided by a SRF can be applied towards a project's matching requirement.

CPFs can be used to reimburse an entity that has already incurred project costs, but the costs must be for specific purposes:

1. For an otherwise eligible clean or drinking water project,
2. Must be in conformance with applicable federal and EPA statutes and regulations (ex: Build America Buy America Act, Davis Bacon Act, environmental reviews), and
3. Are only eligible for FY27 funding if the costs are incurred on or after October 1, 2026.

STAG projects have [very specific eligibility requirements](#), and the Committee will not consider projects that do not meet those requirements. In FY 2026, most House EPA STAG infrastructure projects received around \$1,000,000. Note that the Committee may consider higher project amounts for fiscal year 2027, 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, with exceptions listed below under projects that are eligible for STAG grants
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 or other projects solely for flood control.
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 - 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.

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](#)

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

Department of Health and Human Services – Health Resources and Services Administration – HRSA-Wide Activities and Program Support

CPF requests within this account must fall under the health facilities construction and equipment category. This includes requests for the cost of limited-scope construction, renovation, or capital equipment purchase for facilities for health, mental health, or substance use disorder services, training of health professionals, or medical research. In addition to construction and renovation, CPF funding can be used to acquire capital equipment, such as lab equipment, x-ray machines, or telehealth and information technology.

Equipment-only CPF requests not involving construction are permissible. Generally, any equipment having a useful life of more than one year and a unit cost of at least \$5,000 will be eligible as capital equipment. In addition, equipment with lower costs may also be eligible, if it is treated as an item of capital expense under the recipient institution's pre-existing, written accounting policies. Equipment expenses for health information systems and electronic medical records systems are permitted expenditures, software licenses or operating fees are not eligible. The costs of expendable supplies such as pharmaceuticals, lab chemicals, or office paper are not eligible.

HRSA Health Facilities funding cannot be used to acquire land or purchase existing buildings, or to pay salaries or other operating costs. Funding cannot be used to pay for work previously completed. CPF requests can be used for architectural and engineering costs associated with an eligible construction project but cannot be used for general feasibility studies.

HRSA CPF requests must include a basic budget that clearly describes how the funds will be used for specific purposes to achieve the project's goals. Recipients may not sub-grant to other organizations or agencies.

Eligible recipients include:

- State, local, and Tribal governments
- Non-profit entities that are:
 - Certified rural health clinics
 - Federally Qualified Health Centers
 - Designated Critical Access Hospitals
 - Hospitals located in areas that meet HRSA's definition of rural:
<https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/about-us/definition/index.html>.

However, the House Appropriations Committee has decided that any of the above entities that conduct the following activities will NOT be eligible:

- Perform or promote abortions, including providing referrals, counseling, lobbying, and training related to abortions; furnish or develop any item intended to procure abortions; or provide

financial support for such entities. The exceptions described in section 507(a) of division B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026 (P.L. 119–75) shall apply.

- Conduct research using embryonic stem cells (if such tissue is obtained pursuant to an induced abortion) or human germline gene modification.
- Facilitate promote access to, or refer for psychological, behavioral, or medical interventions performed for the purposes of intentionally changing the body of an individual (including by disrupting the body’s development, inhibiting its natural functions, or modifying its appearance) to no longer correspond to the individual’s biological sex.

Project requests for this account will require the following information:

- A budget breakdown of the project (with a maximum of 10 budget categories)
- If the request does not fully fund the project, describe the sources of funding necessary to complete the project

If the construction project is expected to begin imminently and prior to an federal funding award, please note that CPF construction projects must adhere to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requirements prior to initiating any physical preparation, demolition, alteration and renovation, or construction related to the project.

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs Subcommittee

Department of Defense - Military Construction Accounts

Each project request must be for fiscal year (FY) 2027 funds only and cannot be for multiyear funding. Additionally, the Committee intends to prioritize funding for requests that fully fund the total cost of a project and intends to avoid new incremental funding for projects. 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 Office of the Under Secretary for Research and Engineering, or have an existing active authorization from a prior National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).
 - Projects suggested by an installation or unit commander not included on the documents above 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 FY27
- Submitted to the House Armed Services Committee for inclusion in the FY27 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.

Construction – Active Components

Eligible Community Project Funding requests include construction for active components in the accounts listed below.

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

Construction – Reserve Components

Eligible Community Project Funding requests include construction for Reserve Components in the accounts listed below. **Note: Some Reserve Component projects require a state funding match.** The Committee will not waive match requirements.

- Army National Guard
- Air National Guard
- Army Reserve
- Navy Reserve
- Air Force 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.
- National Defense Authorization Acts
Unfunded Requirements for Laboratory Military Construction Projects report Congress required by section 2806 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91)

The Committee may limit the number and amount of any Community Project Funding in FY27, based upon the availability of funds. Any caps will be determined by the Chair after reviewing the full universe of requests.

Federal nexus: 10 U.S.C. Chapter 169, as well as program authorizations included in former NDAAs.

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee

The following projects can be submitted for consideration:

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

Department of Transportation - Airport Improvement Program (AIP)

AIP community project funding requests are intended to enhance airport safety, capacity, and security, and address environmental issues.

All projects must be:

- AIP eligible in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 47100 et seq. or Section 767(a) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 (49 U.S.C. 44706 note), 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.

Projects must comply with federal requirements such as Buy America and the National Environmental Policy Act. The potential grantee should reach out to FAA Regional District Offices to ensure that projects are in compliance.

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.

Demonstration of community support for a project is crucial for determining whether it should receive funding. Projects that are not accompanied by substantial evidence of community support will not be considered for funding. Community support documentation can include letters from elected officials and community groups, local transportation or community development plans, publications (including news articles), and any other documents that demonstrate public support for the project. Written confirmation of eligibility from the airport district office (ADO) must be provided.

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 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 chapters 1 and 2 of title 23, United States Code, are also eligible.

All projects must be:

- Capital projects or project-specific design for a capital project.
- Supported by the state or Tribal government that would administer the project. Inclusion in a Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) would satisfy this requirement.
- Requested by state, local, 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 general operating expenses and planning 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, projects must comply with federal requirements such as 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). Requesting entities also need to provide a history of any federal funding already received or approved for the project, including both formula funds and discretionary grants.

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. Please note that while planning projects are eligible, projects that are solely planning in nature will be highly scrutinized.

Projects must comply with federal requirements such as Buy America and the National Environmental Policy Act. For more on 49 U.S.C. 22905(c)(1) Rail Improvement Grant Conditions, see FAQ [here](#). The lifecycle stage of the project must match the requirements of the Federal Railroad Administration's [Capital Project Guidance](#). CRISIS projects must meet a 20 percent non-federal share that can be comprised of either public or private sector funding. The Federal Railway Administration will not consider any federal financial assistance or any non-federal funds already expended (or otherwise encumbered) toward the matching requirement, unless compliant with [2 CFR part 200](#).

Projects must have substantial evidence of community support to be considered for funding. Community support documentation can include letters from elected officials and community groups, local transportation or community development plans, publications (including news articles), and any other documents that demonstrate public support for the project.

Projects for this account must fall into one of the following categories:

- Deployment of railroad safety technology, including positive train control and rail integrity inspection systems.
- A capital project as defined in section 22901(2), except that a project shall not be required to be in a State rail plan developed under chapter 227.
- A capital project necessary to address congestion or safety challenges affecting rail service.
- A capital project necessary to reduce congestion and facilitate ridership growth in intercity passenger rail transportation along heavily traveled rail corridors.
- A highway-rail grade crossing improvement project, including installation, repair, or improvement of grade separations, railroad crossing signals, gates, and related technologies, highway traffic signalization, highway lighting and crossing approach signage, roadway improvements such as medians or other barriers, railroad crossing panels and surfaces, and safety engineering improvements to reduce risk in quiet zones or potential quiet zones.
- A rail line relocation or improvement project.
- A capital project to improve short-line or regional railroad infrastructure.
- The preparation of regional rail and corridor service development plans and corresponding environmental analyses.
- Any project necessary to enhance multimodal connections or facilitate service integration between rail service and other modes, including between intercity rail passenger transportation and intercity bus service or commercial air service.
- The development and implementation of measures to prevent trespassing and reduce associated injuries and fatalities (e.g., trespass-related capital projects such as physical barriers, fencing, or equipment; trespassing enforcement activities; and outreach campaigns resulting in trespasser deterrence and prevention).
- Rehabilitating, remanufacturing, procuring, or overhauling locomotives, provided that such activities result in a significant reduction of emissions.

Requesting entities should also provide answers to the following questions:

- What is the history of federal funding for the project, if any?

- If the project receives less funding than requested, will the project still proceed without waiting for additional funding sources?
- Where is the project in the construction process?
- Is the project on a state rail plan as of 12/31/2025? If so, please provide a link.
- Is the project included in a grade crossing action plan or other planning document? If so, please provide a link.

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.

All projects must be:

- Transit capital projects or project-specific planning for a transit capital project;
 - For capital projects, eligible planning expenses are limited to pre-construction activities such as final design, engineering, location surveying, mapping, and acquiring right of way (ROWS)
- Supported by the state, local governmental authority, or Tribal government that would administer the project. Inclusion in a Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) would satisfy this requirement; and
- 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, 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 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, projects must comply with federal requirements such as 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).

Project sponsors will need to provide the following information:

- Has the project completed the required reviews under the National Environmental Protection Act? If yes, what is the status and/or outcome of the review? Projects in this account must complete NEPA review before beginning construction/procurement to receive federal funding.

- Does the project have other public and/or private funds committed to meet match or cost-share requirements for capital projects?
- If the project receives less than requested for the transit infrastructure grants, are there additional sources of federal or non-federal funding available to deliver the full scope presented in the submitted application? If not, and the full scope cannot be completed with that reduced award, please describe the revised version of the project with a reduced scope, including revised costs.
- Does the project intend to apply for any DOT discretionary programs before proceeding? If yes, will the project sponsor still proceed if not selected?
- Provide a history of federal funding of the project, including formula funds and discretionary grants.
- Where is the project in the construction process? Options include:
 - Planning and environmental review
 - Final design
 - RFP/IFB issued
 - Contract awarded
 - Capital purchase or lease
 - Construction
 - Other (please specify)
- Is the project currently on a state or tribal transportation improvement plan (STIP) or a transportation improvement plan (TIP) as of 12/31/2025? If so, please provide a link.

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 2025.

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

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 must comply with federal requirements such as Buy America and the National Environmental Policy Act. The Committee strongly encourages potential funding recipients to reach out to their local port authorities 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. Projects must have substantial evidence of community support to be considered for funding. Community support documentation can include letters from elected officials and community groups, local transportation or community development plans, publications (including news articles), and any other documents that demonstrate public support for the project.

Project sponsors will need to provide the following information:

- Is the project at a small port, as described under 46 USC 54301(b)?
- Is the project in a rural area, as described under 46 USC 54301(a)(12) – an area that is outside of a census-designated urbanized area?
- If the request is for a phase of a larger project, describe all other phases and how this request relates to the entire project.
- Has the recipient engaged in discussions with the local port authority and received assurances that the project is eligible under applicable statutes?
- Provide a history of any federal funding already received or approved for the project.
- Does the project have other public (state, local) and/or private funds committed to meet match or cost-share requirements? If so, what is the source and amount of those funds?

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

Community Project Funding within the Community Development Fund account of the HUD title is intended for economic and community development activities, consistent with statutory and additional Committee requirements.

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, such as public water districts or public redevelopment authorities
- Public colleges and universities, including community colleges, all Historically Black Colleges and Universities defined as a “part B institution” in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061), and all Tribal Colleges and Universities as defined in section 316 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c)

Project requests for the FY27 Economic Development Initiative program must be consistent with the goals of one or more of the following eligible uses of the Community Development Fund (CDF): 42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(2), 42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(4), and 42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(5). These statutory eligibilities focus on 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, which are not otherwise eligible to be funded as CPFs in EPA STAG (Interior bill) or Rural Water and Waste Disposal (Agriculture bill)
- Local road infrastructure, which is not otherwise eligible as a CPF in highways (in this bill)
- 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, such as 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:

- Healthcare facilities
- Museums, commemoratives, and memorials
- Swimming pools, water parks, ski slopes, and golf courses
- Venues strictly for entertainment purposes, such as theaters, amphitheaters, fairgrounds, and performing arts centers
- Strictly research, operational, 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.

Projects require evidence of community support to be considered for funding. Community support documentation can include letters from elected officials and community groups, local transportation or community development plans, publications including news articles, and any other documents that demonstrate public support for the project.

Soft costs like planning and administrative costs for EDI projects can be incurred after the date of enactment. However, if the recipient incurs these costs after enactment, but before the grant agreement is signed, 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 those costs. Hard costs, such as construction, 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 non-HUD funds can be committed to or spent on a project (24 CFR 58.22). If the project will be under construction (or complete) at the time of enactment, the recipient will not likely be able to meet the environmental review requirements.

The “Buy America Preference” in the Build America Buy America (BABA) Act within the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58), requires that all iron and steel, construction materials, and manufactured products used in federally funded infrastructure projects be produced in the United States. If the project will be under construction (or complete) at the time of enactment, the recipient will not likely be able to meet the BABA requirements.

Project sponsors will need to provide the following information:

- The entity’s TIN/EIN
- Whether the grantee has experience executing a federal grant
- If the project is consistent with the primary objective of the community development program and who the project is intended to benefit
- Does the grantee have a Community Project Funding project that has not yet secured a signed grant agreement with HUD? This would include projects for which appropriations were made since FY2022.

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.

FY26 Community Projects

- **Carbonado Wastewater Treatment Plant Relocation**, Carbonado: The Carbonado Wastewater Treatment Plant Relocation Project will support improvement in its performance, and use of a Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) for the Town of Carbonado, WA. The wastewater will flow through a gravity line from the existing wastewater treatment plant to a town-owned site. The proposed site will provide adequate wastewater disposal for the Town of Carbonado while protecting critical habitat for Endangered Species Act-listed Puget Sound Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout present in the Carbon River below.
- **Chelan County Chelan River Heights Housing**, Wenatchee: The Chelan County Chelan River Heights Housing Project will support streetscaping and local road and infrastructure improvements, including water and sewer system expansion. This project involves building infrastructure for a mixed income housing development at Chelan River Heights to increase the supply of affordable homes. The Chelan Valley has experienced a drastic increase in the cost of living, with home prices at more than double what average earners can afford and with average rents rising to make up more than 30% of residents' income. A Housing Needs Assessment was completed by the City of Chelan in 2018 and identified the need for 300 new units over the next 20 years to accommodate growth. In total, this development will include 66 mixed income homes, but the first phase will include seven new affordable housing units for low-to-moderate income households.
- **Chelan County Fire District Number Six Wildland Fire Protection Plan**, Monitor: The Chelan County Fire District Number Six Wildland Fire Protection Plan will improve wildland fire protection through the acquisition of wildland fire engines and associated equipment. The funding would be used for the purchase of two new wildland interface fire engines and associated firefighting equipment required to perform fire suppression operations and ensure firefighter safety. This will enable Chelan County Fire District Number 6 to respond to requests for assistance from their auto and mutual aid partners, including various federal and state resource management agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Washington Department of Natural Resources and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- **Chelan County Sheriff's Office De-escalation Tools**, Wenatchee: The Less Lethal Solutions for Law Enforcement De-escalation Program aims to enhance deputy safety and minimize the use of deadly force encounters. The program will include the adoption and integration of various less-lethal tools into the agency's toolkit, including remote restraint solutions and conducted energy devices. These tools have been selected for their effectiveness in immobilizing or incapacitating individuals from a distance, reducing the need for physical confrontation and minimizing the risk of serious injuries or fatalities.

- **City of Cle Elum Second Street Pathway**, Cle Elum: The City of Cle Elum Second Street Pathway Project will support construction of a “shovel-ready” project for multi-modal, active transportation improvements along Second Street from Stafford Avenue to Short Avenue. Specifically, the project includes construction of a 10-foot wide, multi-use paved pathway to replace the dilapidated, discontinuous, and non-standard sidewalks along the corridor, accommodating pedestrians and rollers alike. The pathway will be grade separated from vehicular traffic and parking, as new curb and gutter will be introduced. Curb extensions (bulbouts) will be constructed at all intersections, serving as traffic calming measures and shortening the crosswalk lengths for pathway users. A rectangular rapid flashing beacon system will be installed at an intersection to improve user visibility and safety at this crossing. Illumination will be installed on utility poles to ensure the pathway is functional at all hours of the day. Crosswalk markings will be installed at every intersection, and side streets will have new stop bars to aid the driver in stopping before the pathway crossing. Catch basins will be installed at the low points along the new curb to collect and dispose of rain and snow, as the current Second Street corridor has limited stormwater facilities.
- **Covington Water District Reservoir Construction Project**, Covington: The Covington Water District Reservoir Construction Project will support the replacement of two water tanks with a new 5.7-million-gallon reservoir. The project was identified within the Storage Capital Improvement Projects in the District’s 2016 Water System Plan as well as the district’s adopted 2020 Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Both existing tanks are seismically deficient in their foundations, anchorage to their foundations, and their shell wall steel needed to resist compression buckling. A catastrophic failure of one of the tanks would result in the destruction of the water district’s headquarters or any nearby maintenance facilities. The tanks provide storage for the district’s 660 Pressure Zone, which services a population of 18,188 (40% of all consumer connections within the district) and the Lake Meridian Water District, with a population of roughly 21,000. The district’s ability to provide potable water storage and fire protection to the downtown business core of the City of Covington is jeopardized by the instability of these tanks.
- **Darrington Drinking Water Infrastructure Expansion**, Darrington: The Darrington Drinking Water Infrastructure Expansion Project will support additional infrastructure to bring a new well online and connected to the rest of the water distribution system. The funds will be used to design and construct an iron water main with 8 low/moderate income residential service hookups. This new water line will replace the failing current system and move the existing water lines from private land to town easements. The funds will also be used to design and construct a concrete well protection enclosure with electrical and communications infrastructure to securely house the well pump and all necessary parts to successfully operate the town water system.
- **City of Entiat Library, Community Center, and City Hall**, Entiat: The Entiat Library, Community Center, and City Hall Project will provide a central location for people to meet, socialize, and engage in various activities. It will be a hub for community gatherings, events, and even senior meals. Bringing city hall, the community/senior center, and the library under one roof would foster a sense of unity and convenience for everyone in Entiat. The facility also provides a dedicated office space for the Chelan County Sheriff’s Office, which the City contracts with to

provide public safety services. The Sheriff's Office will also have access to the community shared spaces. Additionally, the Entiat Valley, which is adjacent to the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, experiences frequent wildfires and air quality issues surrounding wildfire season. This facility will have space to serve as the emergency information center for the entire Entiat Valley. The Entiat Valley includes the City of Entiat, as well as unincorporated developments throughout the valley.

- **Granite Falls Fire Training Facility Expansion**, Granite Falls: The Granite Falls Fire Training Facility Expansion Project presents an exceptional opportunity to build upon and expand the facility's capability by adding two essential features - a modular classroom and live fire equipment. During the regional training facility's initial design and construction phase, the Fire District could not incorporate the Gas Fired Training Props due to budgetary constraints. However, it ensured the necessary infrastructure was installed to accommodate this future addition. The Fire District has planned to incorporate classroom(s) at the training site to allow their trainers and regional partners to host both hands-on and classroom-only training sessions, enabling them to deliver the highest standard of training and education.
- **Issaquah Police Department Body Worn Cameras Equipment**, Issaquah: The City of Issaquah Police Body Worn Cameras Equipment Project will help obtain necessary body worn camera-incorporated conducted energy devices for law enforcement officers of the department. The project seeks to enhance community and officer safety, promote transparency, and collect evidence through the use of body worn camera equipment that would enable officers to use less lethal means and introduce de-escalation in use of force through the introduction of conducted energy devices. The outcomes expected include a greater ability to document law enforcement interactions and collect evidence for trial with conducted energy devices that allow for the body worn camera to automatically turn on when the conducted energy device is pulled out as well as the increased de-escalation through the use of less-lethal means to reduce risk to law enforcement and potential suspects. The City of Issaquah, its population, and its law enforcement will jointly benefit from the implementation of the project, as well as stakeholders such as the prosecutor's office and other law enforcement agencies with whom the department engages in the course of serving the public.
- **King County Sheriff's Office Air Support Unit Upgrade Program**, Seattle: The King County Sheriff's Office Air Support Unit Upgrade Program will allow the King County Sheriff's Office to complete upgrades on one of its two rescue helicopters. Funding would be used for upgraded transmission, upgraded main rotor blades for use with the new transmission, and upgraded electronics and avionics. Currently, the helicopter in question is facing diminished lift capacity on hot days, impacted stability and lift capacity, and impacted hoist operations of multiple subjects. The rescue aircraft is used for rescue missions throughout the state, quick strike firefighting operations, responding to major disasters in the state, and transporting SWAT and specialty units to high-risk situations. The project is a good use of taxpayer funds because it will ensure the King County Sheriff's Office's ability to conduct rescue operations throughout the state, respond to major disasters, and transport SWAT and specialty police units to high-risk situations. The King County Sheriff's Office's helicopter air unit is the only full-time patrol and rescue unit in the state.

- **Kittitas County I-90 Widening**, Ellensburg: The Kittitas County I-90 Widening Project will fund planning activities concerning potential solutions to congestion on this critical east-west corridor. Ultimately, the project would aim to alleviate this congestion and make for a safer I-90 for Kittitas County's communities, residents, and visitors.
- **Snoqualmie Tribe Police Station**, Snoqualmie: The Snoqualmie Tribe Police Station Project will upgrade the tribal police station and security team to grow their capacity to serve the tribal people and businesses adequately. The current building poses physical safety risks to staff due to infrastructure and rodent infestation. The Snoqualmie Tribe Police serves not only Tribal members and lands, but also the thousands of hikers, rafters, and visitors who rely on timely emergency response in the surrounding foothills, rivers, and forests. Upgrades to the existing 20-plus-year-old modular units would include the construction of storage for safety equipment, police gear, and additional surveillance. The current evidence room is a closet. The project also includes infrastructure updates, such as rebuilding the entrance to be ADA-compliant.
- **Snoqualmie Valley Health Hospital**, Snoqualmie: The Snoqualmie Valley Health Hospital is a critical expansion project designed to increase access to primary and specialty care in a rapidly growing and yet rural community; the HUB will house new primary care providers, expanded specialty services, and ambulatory surgical services to address the severe provider shortage in the region. The project will include the construction of primary and specialty care clinics to accommodate new providers, the development of four new operating rooms for same-day surgeries and procedures, equipment procurement for surgical and recovery areas to support high-quality patient care, and infrastructure improvements to support the facility's long term operations.
- **Wilkeson Water Treatment and Reservoir Repairs**, Wilkeson: The Wilkeson Water Treatment and Reservoir Repairs Project will support two critical components of the Town's Water System Plan update. One critical project is a water treatment plant to remove iron and manganese from the Town's backup water source. The other critical project is recoating and repairs of the interior and exterior of the Town's welded steel water storage reservoir.

FY25 Community Projects

No Community Project Funding requested by any member of congress were included in the FY25 government funding.

FY24 Community Projects

- **Baring Emergency Shelter Generator**, Skykomish: The Baring Emergency Shelter Generator Community Project would support the needs of the fire district and the community by enabling the facility to have full emergency power when electric lines go down.
- **Bridge for Kids**, Orting: This project is a shared use, non-motorized pedestrian bridge across State Route 162. The bridge will help kids travel to and from school, help members of this rural community walk across town, and it is an important evacuation route in the event of a lahar. A lahar is a mixture of mudflow, volcanic material, and debris that may happen after an eruption. The City of Orting is in the possible lahar pathway in the event of a volcanic eruption from Mt. Rainier.

- **Chelan County Sheriff Body Worn Cameras**, Wenatchee: Body worn cameras are a tool for promoting transparency, enhancing officer safety and promoting police accountability. Chelan County Sheriff's Office is the only law enforcement agency in the region without body worn cameras. This funding would make it possible for the Sheriff's Office to purchase equipment, accessories, data management and implement the initial program with training, outreach and community engagement and evaluation.
- **Chelan County Water Tank**, Wenatchee: The Chelan County Water Tank Community Project would repurpose mobile cargo containers designed for use as water storage tanks into stationary water tanks. The tanks have a 21,000 gallons capacity and are insulated on the exterior for a rating to -10 degrees. There are adaptable plumbing fixtures installed and the tanks are fitted with an axle and wheels making them easily transportable, allowing them to be relocated to areas experiencing a major fire incident within the county if needed.
- **City of Granite Falls Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade**, Granite Falls: The City of Granite Falls Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project will improve water quality in the Pilchuck River and to serve the City through 2038. The proposed project will construct the recommended WWTP improvements to provide wastewater treatment and disposal for the service area. This wastewater project is essential to improving and protecting the future health of the river and the Snohomish Watershed. It is imperative to support the recovery of threatened cold-water fish species that spawn, rear, or live there. Chinook, coho, sockeye, chum, pink salmon, bull trout, and steelhead trout call the Pilchuck River home. Many of our State's residents greatly value these fish species and depend on them for cultural, recreational, or economic reasons. Due to a recent uptick in population, the City has a sewer moratorium in place preventing further new housing construction. This project would allow for new housing.
- **Darrington Food Bank Expansion**, Darrington: The Darrington Food Bank Expansion project would install a 30x50x16 single level building with roll-up garage door, bathroom for volunteers, and multiple sinks to wash produce. The project is an appropriate use of taxpayer funds. Darrington is the third smallest incorporated town in Snohomish County and is designated a rural opportunity zone—a status recognizing the need for economic investment. The Darrington Food Bank has seen a significant increase in community need over the past 4 years and is serving almost three times as many individuals now as in 2019. The current facility is no longer adequate to meet the need and due to landslides and other disasters in the area, there is a need for emergency food storage. The next closest food bank is a 60-mile round trip. Expanded and improved food bank facilities will enhance the ability to provide free, nutritious food by increasing space to store and safely assemble food for distribution and provide a location to store and distribute food during emergencies like slides, earthquakes, etc. Expanded facilities would also allow increased focus for underserved community members, like households with diabetes.
- **Ellensburg Community Fieldhouse**, Ellensburg: The funding would be used to assist in the construction of a Community facility to replace the only community center in this rural community that was destroyed by suspected arson last December. The project is an appropriate use of taxpayer funds because it will help the community by giving kids and families a place to go that is not school, work, or the street. It will create nearly 200 jobs between construction, operations, resource referral, and more. It will also keep the community healthy. The number-one cause of mortality in Kittitas County is heart disease, which can be reduced through physical activity and the access to resources and providers.
- **Enumclaw Apartment Renovation**, Enumclaw: Funding for this project will be used to replace and update the siding, the roofing, and windows of four apartment buildings containing sixteen

units of affordable housing in rural and underserved Enumclaw. Updating these buildings will improve energy efficiency and extend their functionality while reducing the costs of patchwork maintenance that would otherwise be required.

- **General Aviation Terminal Modernization at Pangborn Memorial Airport**, East Wenatchee: Pangborn Memorial Airport (EAT) in Wenatchee, operated by the Chelan Douglas Regional Port Authority, needs funding for modernization of its aviation terminal originally constructed in the 1960s. Beginning January 2024, the Washington Army National Guard intends to relocate its operations from Fairchild Air Force Base to Pangborn in order to base its helicopters closer to the operational area for central Washington wildfire response as well as nearby training areas.
- **Highway 2/Sultan Congestion Reduction**, Sultan: This project includes replacing a two-lane bridge that currently clogs traffic and results in a miles long backlog on US Highway 2. US2 is one of two cross state highways that serve Washington state residents and visitors year round. It is a part of the National Highway System between the urban growth centers of Everett and Spokane and is one of Washington State's primary routes across the Cascade Mountains for commuter, freight, and recreational users.
- **King County Rapid DNA System**, Seattle: The King County Sheriff's Office to purchase a Rapid DNA System and the Sheriff's office will invite local partner law enforcement agencies to participate. The funds will purchase the Rapid Instrument and required hardware, software & materials for the system. This technology has been developed and approved under FBI guidance to process DNA within 90 minutes. Law enforcement agencies across the country have started using Rapid DNA to make quick and accurate identifications that will drastically improve public safety and save time and resources, catch more criminals and exonerate those wrongly-accused. Furthermore, this project will follow the guidelines provided in the Department of Justice (FBI) published "NonCODIS Rapid DNA Considerations and Best Practices for Law Enforcement Use."
- **King County Sheriff Co-Response Team**, Seattle: The King County Sheriff's Office will support a co-response team (CRT) to East King County communities, including Maple Valley, Covington, and Sammamish. This includes cost for a dedicated mental health professional, a dedicated law enforcement officer and vehicle expenses, as well as ancillary expenses (training, uniforms, cell phone, etc). The CRT includes a trained mental health professional (MHP), supported by both an EMT and a deputy. By responding with the CRT, the person in crisis will get the correct assistance while simultaneously deescalating the encounter by providing options for how to respond (i.e., not solely with an armed officer). Additionally, by having an MHP and EMT respond to calls, that allows law enforcement to prioritize their time for crime response calls and crime prevention.
- **Muckleshoot Tribe Upper White River Bridge Replacement**, Auburn: There is concern that current or future side channel flows may erode threatening access to permitted hunting grounds, usual and accustomed harvesting grounds, and road access for wildfire response. Further, salmon habitat areas are threatened by the potential of non-river bed sediment flowing down river.
- **Pearl Street Veterans Housing**, Ellensburg: This project is a development of a 12-unit residential building dedicated to low-income senior Veterans in Kittitas County. The three-story building will include affordable, ADA-accessible apartments with dedicated parking. Eligible residents will be veterans who are 60 years old or older and whose income is at or below 60% Area Median Income.
- **Water and Wastewater Infrastructure**, Bonney Lake: The community water system in the Cedar View neighborhood is one of the oldest in Bonney Lake, originally installed in the 1960s with substandard materials. It has been identified to be past its useful life and is rapidly

deteriorating, leading to an increasing number of leaks and repairs. In addition to rising maintenance costs, leaching of wastewater is an increasing risk to public health. This project would update the water system, replacing more than 10,800 feet of substandard water main and to prevent having to restore roads twice, this project will also install 15,000 feet of new sewer main to connect the community to safe wastewater disposal from individual septic systems. Increasing water supply capacity by decreasing leaks and ensuring access to safe, reliable water saves city resources by reducing repairs and contributes to the long-term community livability and property values.

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.
- **HopSource’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.