

**Congresswoman Ayanna Pressley**  
**Massachusetts 7<sup>th</sup> Congressional District**

# **Community Project Funding Resource Guide**

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## Overview of the Community Project Funding Process

For the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress, the House Appropriations Committee will be accepting Community Project Funding requests for Fiscal Year 2027. These requests will be funded through the numerous government appropriations bills.

Community Project Funding, an improved version of the “earmarks” funding offered by Congress in the past, will bring direct funding to projects that make a real difference in the lives of constituents, especially the most vulnerable. Reforms to the process have led to investments in a small number of projects with strong community support, a transparent process where no Member’s family can benefit, and auditing to ensure money was spent as planned.

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

Community Projects are limited to certain subcommittee accounts, detailed in this document. Most importantly, each request must include demonstrated community support. You will be required to submit evidence of community support, such as:

- 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.

It is important that any request you make satisfies every requirement laid out by the House Appropriations Committee and can legally apply to federal funding requirements, such as matching requirements. Additional requirements are listed here:

- A financial disclosure statement from the Congresswoman certifying that neither the Congresswoman’s immediate family nor the Congresswoman have any financial interest in the proposed project.
- No funds can be used by for-profit recipients.
- Matching funding must be available for each project from the state/local government (matching funding does NOT have to be in-hand, but officials must have a plan to fund in order to meet this requirement).
- Each project is funded only for FY 2027.

In the interest of transparency, all Members are required to post all Community Project Funding requests submitted to the committee on their website. The posting includes 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.

## Minimum Required Information for Submissions

Each House Appropriations Subcommittee requires slightly different information to be submitted before they will consider a Community Funding Project request complete. The full list of questions will be provided by the Congresswoman's staff but typically include at least the following:

1. Legal Name of Requesting Entity/Organization
2. Location of Entity/Organization
3. Point of Contact
4. Eligibility of Requesting Entity/Organization
  - a. State, local, or tribal government
  - b. Publicly owned entity (i.e. port, university, PUD, etc.)
  - c. Non-profit with a quasi-governmental purpose (i.e. Special District)
5. Name of Project/Program to be Funded
6. Physical Location of the Project/Program
7. Short Description of the Project (To appear in Subcommittee Report)
8. Explanation of the Project/Program and Justification of the Use of Taxpayer Funds (No more than 1,000 words, this will be posted publicly on the Congresswoman's website)
9. Detailed description of the project or program to be funded including data and/or evidence that demonstrates the public benefit
10. Amount of funds requested in dollars
11. Detailed breakdown of how the requested funds would be spent
12. Total project cost (Include Federal/Non-Federal Shares): Detailed breakdown of the total cost of the project or program that includes all prior funding sources (both public and private) and any amounts that remain unfunded
  - a. Sources of funding for full share of cost if amount received is less than requested (Include whether the sources have been secured and, if so, how much)
13. Total amounts of federal funds previously awarded to this project or program (Include how much and from which agency, agencies, or programs)
14. Detailed timeline and anticipated completion date for the project or program
15. Once completed, will the project or program require continued funding to maintain operation? If so, where will that funding come from?
16. Federal Agency that would administer this funding and the Account – one of the following:
  - Department of Agriculture–Farm Production and Conservation Programs
    - i. Natural Resources Conservation Service (Conservation Operations)
  - Department of Agriculture–Research, Education, and Economics
    - i. Agricultural Research Service (Buildings and Facilities)
  - Department of Agriculture–Rural Development
    - i. Rural Housing Service (Community Facilities)
    - ii. Rural Utilities Service (Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants)
    - iii. Rural Utilities Service (Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants)
  - Department of Commerce
    - i. NIST—Scientific and Technical Research
    - ii. NOAA—Coastal Zone Management

- Department of Justice
    - i. COPS Technology and Equipment
    - ii. Byrne Justice
  - National Aeronautics and Space Administration
    - i. Safety, Security, and Mission Services
  - Army Corps of Engineers (Civil Works)
    - i. Investigations
    - ii. Construction
    - iii. Mississippi River and Tributaries
    - iv. Operation and Maintenance
  - Department of the Interior/Bureau of Reclamation
    - i. Water and Related Resources
  - Federal Emergency Management Agency
    - i. Federal Assistance—Emergency Ops. Centers
    - ii. Federal Assistance—Pre-Disaster Mitigation
  - Environmental Protection Agency
    - i. STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund
    - ii. STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
  - Army
  - Army National Guard
  - Army Reserve
  - Navy & Marine Corps
  - Navy Reserve
  - Air Force and Space Force
  - Air National Guard
  - Air Force Reserve
  - DoD, Defense-Wide
  - Department of Housing and Urban Development
    - i. CDBG – Economic Development Initiatives
  - Department of Transportation
    - i. Airport Improvement Program
    - ii. Highway Infrastructure Projects
    - iii. Transit Infrastructure Projects
    - iv. Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements
    - v. Port Infrastructure Development Program
17. List any public or private entities that have been identified as project sponsors in prior funding requests and/or that will help determine how the requested funds will be spent.
  18. Will funds go to an organization that will make sub-grants of those funds to other organizations? If yes, please list the sub-grantees.
  19. Are there any known or anticipated community concerns associated with this project or program (e.g. conflict with land use, neighborhood concerns, etc.) that could prevent it from moving forward?
  20. Please list additional stakeholders in the community who support the proposed program or project and evidence of community support.
  21. Is another Member of Congress submitting a request for this same project?
  22. Has the same project request been submitted to more than one Appropriations subcommittee?

## Community Project Funding Eligible Accounts

Not every project or program is eligible for Community Project Funding this year. The House Appropriations Committee has determined that only select agencies and accounts, detailed below, will provide Community Project Funding. The following list and details were provided by the House Appropriations Committee, is organized by House Appropriations Subcommittee, and includes information about grants and permissible funding uses.

## **Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Subcommittee**

### *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.

Members are strongly encouraged to provide details on the work to be done, including if the project will conduct surveys, investigations, or research, and if there is a plan to publish the results of any such work. 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. Nonprofit 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. House CPFs in the account averaged about \$1.3 million in FY26

#### **Agriculture 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. Universities seeking new agricultural and/or veterinary facilities or labs are not eligible.

Members are strongly encouraged to 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. Requested funding for new facilities that do not have an existing ARS tie will not be considered.

#### **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). **Except for fire stations, nonprofits will not be eligible for CPF project funding.** The Member's request must demonstrate community support. Members should ensure that their request provides the most complete description of the project possible. Submissions should include details on all proposed use of funds, activities that will occur, timeline, and detailed information on the complete service territory. Such requests are also subject to non-federal cost share requirements specified in 7 CFR 3570.63(b).

Please review program regulations carefully and ask your respective state Rural Development offices with specific questions related to cost share eligibility. 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
- pay for construction costs of facilities that will be used for commercial rental space.

For Fiscal Year 2026, the average Community Facilities CPF award was about \$1.1 million.

#### 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. Members are strongly encouraged to provide as much detail as possible on how the award will be utilized, what equipment or service will be acquired and any information on population(s) served. The program is intended to serve rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less. Please note for FY27, nonprofit recipients will not be considered. For fiscal year 2026, the average DLT CPF award was \$1,200,000.

#### Rural 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.

Members are strongly encouraged to 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. Please note for FY27, nonprofit recipients will not be considered.** For fiscal year 2026, the average Water and Waste CPF award was nearly \$1.5 million.

Supplemental Required Questions for the Agriculture Subcommittee:

1. The website address of the proposed recipient.
2. For Rural Development projects, has the recipient secured non-federal funds to meet the cost share requirements?
3. For Rural Development projects, what is the federal cost share / grant amount being requested for the project?
4. For Rural Development projects, what is the total project cost?
5. For Rural Development projects, will this project be phased?
6. For Rural Development projects, is the project for an eligible purpose and does it meet all eligibility requirements, with the exception of any Median Household Income requirements, under current law?
7. Does the entity plan to make grants to other entities from the funds provided and, if so, to whom?
8. Why is the project a priority for the district? Briefly explain the community benefits.
9. Has the project received federal funding before and, if so, how much, when, and from which agency or agencies and program(s)?
10. Have you contacted the State Rural Development Office/State Conservation Office to discuss the project and confirm eligibility? (If not, it is required to ensure project eligibility.)
11. With limited funding, if the project cannot be fully funded and must be significantly 4 reduced, is it still a viable project and is that acceptable to the recipient? [yes/no]
12. For ARS B&F only, is it an existing USDA owned and operated facility? (It must be, in order to be eligible.)
13. For ARS B&F only, what is the estimated start date of the project? How soon could the feasibility/engineering design phase commence? [mm/yy]
14. For ARS B&F only, does the project have distinct and separable phases?
15. For ARS B&F only, what is the estimated completion date of the project? When does completion of construction occur? [mm/yy]
16. For Conservation Operations requests only, briefly describe how the project will reduce soil erosion, enhance water supplies, improve water quality, increase wildlife habitat, or other objectives that will help conserve, maintain, and improve natural resources.

For Water and Waste requests only, provide relevant information, such as the number of households, businesses, or farms that would be served.

*You can find the list of questions that must be answered for each submission under the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Subcommittee Community Project Funding Guidance Request link found [on this page](#).*

## **Commerce, Justice, and Science Subcommittee**

### *Department of Justice*

#### DOJ Office of Justice Programs – Byrne Justice

Byrne Justice projects assist state, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts to prevent crime, improve the criminal legal 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. Historically, the House Appropriations Committee has not funded vehicles or building construction or renovation as part of community project funding under this account. Below are the links to the Department's guidance and frequently asked questions regarding Byrne-JAG:

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

Chairman of Appropriations Committee has noted that the Chair will “not support the use of Byrne JAG Community Project Funding for the following:

- 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 justice.
- Larger projects for the construction or renovation of penal or correctional institutions that will exceed the capability of single-year funding.

For Non-Profits guidance states (but does not explicitly define) eligibility depends on “applicants [demonstrating] 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.”

Supplemental Required Questions for Byrne Justice Projects:

1. Is the recipient entity a non-profit organization as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986? [yes/no]
2. 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.
3. Please provide the location of this project, in the format 'City (or County), State'. This location will be printed in the public disclosure table. Examples include: 'Hazard, KY', or if the project is not located within a city, but rather a county: 'Perry County, KY'.

#### Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) – Technology and Equipment

Funding will be provided for community project grants for 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. The Chairman will consider 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.

Notes:

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

Supplemental Required Questions for COPS Projects:

1. Is the recipient a state, Tribal, or local law enforcement agency?
2. 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.
3. Please provide the location of this project, in the format 'City (or County), State'. This location will be printed in the public disclosure table. Examples include: 'Hazard, KY', or if the project is not located within a city, but rather a county: 'Perry County, KY'.

## *Department of Commerce*

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Coastal Zone Management

Community project funding for NOAA will only be considered within the Coastal Zone Management account. This account supports the protection, restoration, and responsible development of our nation's diverse coastal communities and resources. Funding must be for activities consistent with, and supportive of, NOAA's mission and aligned with one or more of the purposes described in the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. § 1451 et seq.). Coastal Zone Management projects are subject to any applicable cost-share required by law under the Coastal Zone Management Program.

**Non-profit colleges and universities are the only eligible non-profit recipients of a NOAA Community Project.**

Supplemental Required Questions for NOAA Projects:

1. Is the recipient entity a non-profit organization as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986? [yes/no]
2. 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.

3. Please provide the location of this project, in the format 'City (or County), State'. This location will be printed in the public disclosure table. Examples include: 'Hazard, KY', or if the project is not located within a city, but rather a county: 'Perry County, KY'.
4. Please provide the location of this project, in the format 'City (or County), State'.

## *National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)*

### NASA Safety, Security, and Mission Services

Funding must be for activities consistent with and supportive of the work of NASA's mission directorates and within the agency's authorities, such as STEM education activities and scientific research. Funding for building construction or renovation projects will not be considered for community project funding.

Building construction or renovation projects and medical research projects will not be considered for NASA Safety, Security and Mission Services Community Project Funding.

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

Supplemental Required Questions for NASA Projects:

1. Is the recipient entity a non-profit organization as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986? [yes/no]
2. 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.

Please provide the location of this project, in the format 'City (or County), State'. This location will be printed in the public disclosure table. Examples include: 'Hazard, KY', or if the project is not located within a city, but rather a county: 'Perry County, KY'.

### NIST Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS)

Funding must be for activities consistent with and supportive of NIST's mission and within its authorities, such as STEM education activities, scientific research, or other activities that support American manufacturing and industry.

Funding for building construction or renovation projects is **not** an eligible use of NIST Scientific and Technical Research Community Project Funding.

**Non-profit colleges and universities are the only eligible non-profit recipients of a NIST Community Project.**

Supplemental Required Questions for NIST Projects:

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

2. 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.

Please provide the location of this project, in the format 'City (or County), State'. This location will be printed in the public disclosure table. Examples include: 'Hazard, KY' or if the project is not located within a city, but rather a county: 'Perry County, KY'.

*You can find the list of questions that must be answered for each submission under the Commerce, Justice, and Science Subcommittee Community Project Funding Guidance Request link found [on this page](#).*

## **Energy and Water Development Subcommittee**

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 2023. It is possible that approved Community Project Funding requests will be funded at a level lower than the requested level. Requestors are encouraged to keep in mind that only a very limited number of new start projects will be considered, if any, in the Investigations, Construction, and Mississippi River and Tributaries accounts. Similarly, requestors are encouraged to keep in mind that only a very limited number of Environmental Infrastructure projects, if any, will be considered in the Construction account. A very limited number of Continuing Authorities Program projects will be considered in the Construction account. 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

### *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*

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

### *U.S. Bureau of Reclamation*

- Water and Related Resources

Supplemental Required Questions for Energy & Water Projects:

1. Is this a Corps request for an authorized project? [yes/no] If yes, please provide specific section of that authority (i.e. 204, 206, 1125, etc.).
2. What is the official project name and authorization (assistance at the link above)?
3. What is the fiscal year 2024 capability?
4. For a Corps of Engineers project, what is the correct appropriations account in which to request funding?
5. For a Corps of Engineers project, is this project a new start?
6. For a Bureau of Reclamation project, is this project authorized only under section 4007, 4009(a), or 4009(c) of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–322)?

*You can find the list of questions that must be answered for each submission under the Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee Community Project Funding Guidance Request link found [on this page](#)*

## Homeland Security Subcommittee

### *Department of Homeland Security*

#### 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 \(NOFO\)](#) – ignoring eligible applicants section.

For any PDM 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). **Each project request must be accompanied by a letter from the respective State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, to be considered for funding.** CPF funding in FY 2026 ranged between \$117,000 and \$8,685,000 for individual PDM grants, but cannot exceed \$10,000,000.

Supplemental Required Questions for Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants:

1. Did your office upload a letter from the appropriate State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, confirming project eligibility and their willingness to administer the grant?
2. Has your office or the community consulted with state, county, or local emergency management officials, or with FEMA about the proposed project?
3. If so, please provide the name of the official, the agency they represent, and their contact information.
4. Did your office upload letters of support from local government entities demonstrating community support for the project(s)?
5. Was this CPF funded in the FY 2026 House mark?
6. Is the proposed project eligible under the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the PDM grant program?
7. 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?
8. Is the requested federal funding amount limited to a maximum of 75% of the total project cost?
9. 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?
10. 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.
11. 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, as specified in the NOFO?
12. If so, what is the FEMA approval date and when will the plan expire?

13. Has your office confirmed the funding request does not include unallowable activities for PDM grants (e.g., dredging waterways; the purchase of emergency vehicles and equipment)?
14. Describe how the proposed activity expands mitigation capacity rather than repair and maintenance of existing capacity.
15. How will the project provide long-term, permanent risk reduction, as opposed to simply supporting short-term, temporary emergency protective measures?
16. Can the recipient describe how the activity supports the needs of people disproportionately at risk of the harmful impacts of natural disasters?
17. Does the recipient specifically encourage adoption and enforcement of the latest disaster resistant building codes?
18. Provide a clear and detailed description of the proposed mitigation activity. 6
19. How will the mitigation activity be implemented?
20. Who will manage and complete the mitigation activity?
21. What risks will remain from natural hazards after project implementation (i.e., residual risk)?
22. How does the activity reduce the risk to individuals and property for future natural hazards, while reducing reliance on federal funding for future disasters?
23. Has the project been awarded funding in previous Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), or Hazard Mitigation Grant Program fiscal year grant cycles?  
If so, what is the subgrant ID, or which grant program and fiscal year was the application awarded funding?

### Emergency Operations Center Grant Program

FEMA’s EOC grants improve emergency management and preparedness capabilities by supporting flexible, sustainable, secure, strategically located, and fully interoperable EOCs with a focus on addressing identified deficiencies and needs. According to the National Fire Protection Association, an EOC is defined as a “facility or capability from which direction and control is exercised in an emergency. This type of center or capability is designated to ensure that the capacity exists for leadership to direct and control operations from a centralized facility or capability in the event of an emergency.” Similar to CPF requests for PDM grants, the database includes specific eligibility questions for EOC grants to ensure the proposed project meets FEMA’s requirements as detailed in the [NOFO for the competitive EOC Grant Program](#).

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). Each project request must be accompanied by a letter from the respective State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, in order to be considered for funding. CPF funding in FY 2026 ranged between \$130,000 and \$2,606,000 for individual EOC grants, but cannot exceed \$3,000,000.

Supplemental Required Questions for Emergency Operations Center Projects:

1. Did your office upload a letter from the appropriate State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, confirming project eligibility and their willingness to administer the grant?

2. Did your office upload letters of support from local government entities demonstrating community support for the project(s)?
3. Was this CPF funded in the FY 2026 House mark?
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. Has your office reviewed the funding restrictions and allowable costs section of the NOFO for EOC grants?
9. Has your office confirmed the funding request does not include unallowable activities for EOC grants (e.g., personnel costs; replacement radios for police, fire, and other response personnel; generators for emergency shelters; any equipment that is portable and does not directly support the functional and operational capabilities of an EOC)?
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. For EOC projects that involve construction or upgrading of multipurpose facilities, such as public safety facilities, police/fire stations, etc., EOC grants may only be used for those parts of the facility that are directly associated with the EOC. Does the requested federal funding amount 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?  
If so, please provide the name of the official, the agency they represent, and their contact information.

The PDM and EOC grant programs are eligible for up to 75 percent federal cost-share. The remaining 25 percent of eligible activity costs must generally be derived from non-federal sources. The non-federal cost-share contribution is 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 impoverished communities are eligible for up to 90 percent federal cost-share for mitigation planning and project sub applications in accordance with [the Stafford Act](#) (42 U.S.C. § 5133(a),(h)(2)).

*You can find the list of questions that must be answered for each submission under the Homeland Security Subcommittee Community Project Funding Guidance Request link found [on this page](#).*

## **Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education**

### *Department of Health and Human Services—Health Resources and Services Administration—HRSA-Wide Activities and Program Support*

#### Health Facilities Construction and Equipment

CPF requests within the HRSA-Wide Activities and Program Support account must fall under the following category: Health Facilities Construction and Equipment—CPF 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. For more information on construction and equipment requests, see:

<https://www.hrsa.gov/grants/manage-your-grant/training/community-project-funding-congressionally-directed>

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. HRSA CPF recipients may **not** sub-grant to other organizations or agencies.

Eligible recipients for Health Facilities Construction and Equipment community project funding include:

- State, local, and Tribal governments.
- Non-profit entities that are: (1) certified rural health clinics, (2) Federally Qualified Health Centers, (3) designated Critical Access Hospitals; or (4) hospitals located in areas that meet HRSA's definition of rural <https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/about-us/what-is-rural>

A General Provision prohibits the award of funding for projects to expend funds for any abortion. The following entities are **not eligible for LHHS community project funding**:

- Entities that 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.
- Entities that conduct research using embryonic stem cells (if such tissue is obtained pursuant to an induced abortion) or human germline gene modification.
- Entities that 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.

If the CPF recipient’s construction project is expected to begin imminently, please note that CPF construction projects must adhere to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) / National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requirements prior to initiating any physical preparation, demolition, alteration and renovation, or construction related to the project. CPF recipients should be sure they are accounting for time for application submission and review, award issuance, and resolution of conditions on the award, including NEPA/NHPA requirements, prior to starting the project.

#### Supplemental Required Questions Health Resources and Services Administration

1. Do you affirm that the intended recipient of community project funding is an eligible recipient under LHHS CPF guidelines?
2. Why is the project a priority for the district? Briefly explain the community benefits.
3. Has the project received federal funding before and, if so, how much, when and from which agencies and program(s)?
4. What is the Employer Identification Number (EIN) for the recipient organization?
5. Please provide a budget breakdown of this project – maximum of 10 budget categories (i.e., do not upload a spreadsheet with dozens of budget items).
6. Please provide the website of the entity to receive funding for this project.
7. If the request does not fully fund the project, describe the source(s) of funding necessary to complete the project.
8. Please indicate if you are aware of another Member making a request for this same project.

*You can find the list of questions that must be answered for each submission under the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee Community Project Funding Guidance Request link found [on this page](#).*

## Interior and Environment Subcommittee

### *Environmental Protection Agency*

#### State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

For FY 2027, the Interior Subcommittee will only accept Community Project Funding (CPF) requests in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account for certain clean water and drinking water infrastructure projects. Projects must meet the eligibility criteria of the relevant Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs, including for the purposes authorized by federal law and all underlying federal requirements pursuant to Title VI of the Clean Water Act (CWSRF) and Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (DWSRF).

There is a minimum 20% cost share requirement for any portion of a project funded through a STAG CPF and the subcommittee will not waive matching requirements.

Below are EPA brochures on eligibility guidelines for the CWSRF and DWSRF programs. The subcommittee encourages offices to review and share these brochures with prospective recipients to better evaluate project eligibility prior to submitting CPF requests into the database.

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

These projects include construction of and modifications to municipal sewage treatment plants and drinking water treatment plants. Similar to past practice, the Committee will be limiting STAG infrastructure grants only to projects that are publicly owned or owned by a non-profit entity and that are otherwise eligible for the funding from that state's Clean Water or Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRF) loan programs.

STAG projects have very specific eligibility requirements, and the Committee will not consider projects that do not meet those requirements.

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

#### Clean Water/Wastewater

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

## Drinking Water

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

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

## Clean Water/Wastewater

1. Wastewater treatment plants, including sludge handling facilities - new, upgraded (increase in treatment level) or expanded (increase in treatment capacity) facilities, including biological facilities, mechanical, a lagoon system, a land treatment system, or individual on-site systems.
2. Collector Sewers - Small sewers that convey wastewater from residences, commercial establishments, and industrial sites to larger interceptor sewers.
3. Interceptor Sewers - Large sewers that convey wastewater from collector sewers directly to a wastewater treatment facility.
4. Sewer Pipes - Rehabilitation is eligible only if pipes are publicly owned.
5. Outfall Sewer - A sewer that conveys treated wastewater from a wastewater treatment facility to the receiving waters (i.e., a river, stream, lake, ocean, etc.).
6. Stormwater Management - Measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water (i.e. storm sewers, green infrastructure, etc.).
7. Combined sewer overflow (CSO) control and sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) control - Combined sewers are sewers that convey both wastewater and storm water and may overflow during periods of heavy rain. The costs to correct CSO and SSO overflow problems are eligible.
8. Infiltration/Inflow Correction - Construction activities that prevent surface water or groundwater from entering the sewer system.
9. Water Security - These projects include installation or upgrade of physical security infrastructure such as lighting, fencing, monitoring and access control. Also, cybersecurity measures, installation of safer treatment technologies, and more secure storage of on-site treatment.
10. Septic Tanks - Remediation, rehabilitation, removal and replacement of failing tanks are eligible, as well as installation of new tanks where none had previously existed.
11. Land - The leasing and fee-simple purchase of land, including surface and subsurface easements, needed to locate eligible municipal or tribal projects, and land integral to the treatment process (e.g., land for effluent application or recharge basins), and a place to store equipment and

material during POTW construction. Municipal purchase of land and/or conservation easements for source water protection are also eligible.

12. Water Reuse - Projects involving the municipal reuse or recycling of wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water. This includes but is not limited to the purchase and installation of treatment equipment sufficient to meet reuse standards, distribution systems to support effluent reuse, recharge transmission lines, injection wells, and equipment to reuse effluent (e.g., gray water, condensate, and wastewater effluent reuse systems).
13. Capital Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Projects – e.g., river or streambank restoration, agricultural best management practices (i.e., buffer strips, manure containment structures), wetlands restoration, etc.

#### Drinking Water

1. Facilitate compliance with national primary drinking water regulations or address serious risks to public health including non-regulated contaminants (i.e. PFAS).
2. Rehabilitate or develop water sources (excluding reservoirs, dams, dam rehabilitation and water rights) to replace contaminated sources.
3. Install or upgrade treatment facilities.
4. Install or upgrade storage facilities, including finished water reservoirs, to prevent microbiological contaminants from entering the water system.
5. Install or replace transmission and distribution pipes to prevent contamination caused by leaks or breaks in the pipe or improve water pressure to safe levels.
6. Projects to consolidate water supplies – for example, when individual homes or other public water supplies have a water supply that is contaminated, or the system is unable to maintain compliance for financial or managerial reasons – are eligible for DWSRF assistance.
7. Land is eligible only if it is integral to a project that is needed to meet or maintain compliance and further public health protection.
8. Project planning, design, and other related costs.

*You can find the list of questions that must be answered for each submission under the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee Community Project Funding Guidance Request link found [on this page](#).*

## **Military Construction, Veterans Affairs Subcommittee**

*Department of Defense* – Military Construction Accounts

### **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 National Guard projects require a state funding match.** Requesting offices must determine whether the proposed project requires such a match and if so, confirm that the project has current state matching funds. The Committee will not waive match requirements.

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

Supplemental Required Questions for Military Construction Projects:

1. Which Service is the project for?
2. Project Title.
3. Amount Requested for FY27.
4. Program (Is the funding request for construction, unspecified minor construction, or planning and design?).
5. Project Location (state/territory title).
6. Installation Name (location title).
7. Does the project have an active authorization from the National Defense Authorization Act? If so, what year?
8. Was the project included as an unfunded requirement in the 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)?
9. Is the project on a FY26 Service or Combatant Command unfunded requirements/unfunded priorities list (UFRs/UPLs)?

10. Does the project have a DD Form 1391, have you included it the submission?
11. If a National Guard project, does it require a state funding match?
12. Is this project at or above 35 percent design complete?
13. Can the project funds be obligated in FY27?
14. Has a corresponding request been submitted to HASC for inclusion in the FY26 NDAA? If a project was previously authorized in a NDAA, please provide the fiscal year.

Who is the point of contact in the requesting office? *You can find the list of questions that must be answered for each submission under the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee Community Project Funding Guidance Request link found [on this page](#).*

# **Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee**

## *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:

1. Capital projects or project-specific design for a capital project.
2. 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.
3. 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. The Committee strongly encourages Member offices and potential funding recipients to reach out to their state departments of transportation to determine the eligibility and viability of projects.

Supplemental Required Questions for the Highway Infrastructure Projects:

1. Description and benefits of the project and why it is needed.
2. Type of project eligible under [23 USC 133](#) (Surface Transportation Block Grant Program); [23 USC 201](#) (Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation Programs); [23 USC 202](#) (Tribal Transportation Program); or [23 USC 165](#) (Territorial and Puerto Rico Highway Program).
  - a. NOTE: Choose from 23 USC 133, 23 USC 201, 23 USC 202, or 23 USC 165.
3. If the request is for a phase of a larger project, describe all other phases and how this request relates to the entire project.
4. Please provide a history of any federal funding already received or approved for the project. Include both formula funds and any discretionary grants.
  - a. EXAMPLE: FY20 TIGER/BUILD Grant: \$10 million; FHWA Formula Funds: \$5 million.
5. Does the project have other public (state, local) and/or private funds committed to meet match or cost-share requirements for costs related to construction, operations, and maintenance? If so, what is the source and amount of those funds?

6. Is the project on a STIP or a TIP? If yes, please provide a link to the plan.
7. Is the project on a STIP or a TIP? If yes, please provide a link to the plan.
8. Please provide the STIP or TIP ID Number and specify which plan the ID Number comes from.

### 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:

1. Transit capital projects or project-specific planning<sup>1</sup> for a transit capital project;
2. 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
3. Sponsored by designated or direct recipients, states (including territories and the District of Columbia), 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. The Committee strongly encourages Member offices to reach out to the project sponsor (i.e., transit agency) to determine the eligibility and viability of their projects.

### Supplemental Required Questions for Airport Improvement Program Projects:

1. 1. Project Name.
  - a. A short name by which the project may be identified, including a very brief description of what the funds will be used for and the project's location. The project name and location will be used to list the project in the House Report and must be accurate to ensure funds are provided to the correct project and location. Any changes after enactment will require additional legislative action. EXAMPLE: West Elm Paratransit Fleet Replacement.
2. Project Recipient.
  - a. EXAMPLE: West Elm Public Transportation Authority
3. General description and scope of project, including benefits and explanation for why project is a priority.

4. Total project cost. Provide the total estimated cost of the project. If outlined in the STIP or TIP, provide that amount unless estimated project costs have increased. If project costs have increased, provide a justification.
5. Has the project completed the required review(s) under the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA)? If yes, what is the status and/or outcome of the NEPA review? Projects must complete NEPA before beginning construction/procurement to receive federal funding, including CPFs.
6. Does the project have other public (federal, state, local) and/or private funds committed to meet match or cost-share requirements for capital projects? The cost-share requirements are defined in statute. In general, transit capital projects typically require 20 percent non-federal share.
7. 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.
8. Does the project intend to apply for any DOT discretionary programs before proceeding? If yes, will the project sponsor still proceed if not selected
9. Provide a history of federal funding for the project, if any. Include formula funds and any discretionary grants.
10. Where is the project in the construction process?
11. Estimated start and completion dates.
12. Is the project currently on a state, tribal or territorial transportation improvement plan (STIP) or a transportation improvement plan (TIP) as of 12/31/2025? If yes, provide a link to the plan.
13. Provide the STIP or TIP ID Number and specify which plan the ID Number comes from.

#### 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.

Federal Requirements: Projects must comply with federal requirements such as Buy America and the National Environmental Policy Act. The potential grantee should confirm with their FAA Airport District Office to ensure that projects are in compliance and eligible.

- Cost Share: 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 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

Supplemental Required Questions for Airport Improvement Program Projects:

1. Airport Recipient and Project Name.
  - a. EXAMPLE: Airport Sponsor; Rehabilitate runway, Airport Name (Include three letter or number airport code).
  - b. NOTE: This project name may be used to list the project in the House report and should be as accurate as possible to ensure that the funding is provided to the correct project and location.
2. General description of the project and why it is needed.
3. Has the airport sponsor verified with their airport district office (ADO) that the project is eligible under AIP statutes or Section 767(a) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024? Airport sponsors should provide an assurance that their ADO has confirmed eligibility under statutory requirements.
4. What are the benefits of this project and why is it a priority?
5. Amount requested for the community project for Fiscal Year 2027, and the total project cost.
6. Does the project have other public (federal, state, local) and/or private funds for the required cost-share and committed for the forecasted operations and maintenance costs? What is the source and amount of those funds?
7. Has the airport submitted a grant application for this same project to FAA

Port Infrastructure Development Program

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 Member offices and potential funding recipients to reach out to their local port authorities to help determine the eligibility and viability of projects.

Supplemental Required Questions for Airport Improvement Program Projects:

1. General description and benefits of the project and why it is needed.
2. Is the project at a small port, as described under 46 USC 54301(b)?
3. 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?

4. If the request is for a phase of a larger project, describe all other phases and how this request relates to the entire project.
5. Has the recipient engaged in discussions with the local port authority and received assurances that the project is eligible under applicable statutes?
6. Provide a history of any federal funding already received or approved for the project.
7. 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

### Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements

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 intercity passenger rail 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 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 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.

### Supplemental Required Questions for Airport Improvement Program Projects:

1. Project Name
2. Project Recipient
3. Please select the eligible project type that best describes the project (Please note that CRISI projects are required to primarily benefit intercity passenger rail or freight rail service.)
  - a. Deployment of railroad safety technology, including positive train control and rail integrity inspection systems.
  - b. 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.
  - c. A capital project necessary to address congestion or safety challenges affecting rail service.
  - d. A capital project necessary to reduce congestion and facilitate ridership growth in intercity passenger rail transportation along heavily traveled rail corridors.
  - e. 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.
  - f. A rail line relocation or improvement project.
  - g. A capital project to improve short-line or regional railroad infrastructure.

- h. The preparation of regional rail and corridor service development plans and corresponding environmental analyses.
  - i. 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.
  - j. 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).
  - k. Rehabilitating, remanufacturing, procuring, or overhauling locomotives, provided that such activities result in a significant reduction of emissions.
4. General description and scope of project, including benefits and explanation for why project is a priority.
  5. Amount of CPF funding requested for project.
  6. Total project cost
  7. Does the project have other public (federal, state, local) and/or private funds committed to meet match or cost-share requirements for costs related to construction? if so, what is the source and amount of those funds?
  8. If the project receives less than requested, will the project still proceed without waiting for additional funding sources?
  9. Provide a history of federal funding for the project, if any. Include formula funds and any discretionary grants.
  10. Where is the project in the construction process?
  11. Estimated start and completion dates.
  12. Is the project on a state rail plan as of 12/31/2025? If yes, provide a link to the plan and specify page number.

Is the project included in a grade crossing action plan or other planning document? If yes, provide a link to the plan and specify page number.

## *Department of Housing and Urban Development*

### Economic Development Initiative (EDI)

**\*\* In FY 2027, only governmental entities and public institutions of higher education will be eligible for EDI projects\*\***

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.

Eligible recipients for Community Project Funding in the Economic Development Initiatives account are the following types of entities:

- States and the District of Columbia
- Territories
- 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 FY26 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.”

- 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); and
- 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.

Given that projects must be consistent with authorized purposes, the Committee expects 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; and
- 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 types of projects are not eligible for funding under this account:

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

Reminder on Environmental Review Requirements: 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.

Taxpayer Identification Number/Unique Entity Identifier: Requesting offices are required to provide a valid Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) and/or Employer Identification Number (EIN) for each potential EDI recipient, as well as the Unique Entity Identifier (UEI), which is an entity’s official identifier for conducting business with the federal government. If an entity does not presently have a UEI, they can register for one at SAM.gov. Applicants should have this information readily available to provide to your office.

Planning and administrative costs: These costs 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.

Supplemental Required Questions for Economic Development Initiative Projects:

1. Project Name.
2. General description of the project and why it is needed.
3. What are the benefits of this project and why is it a priority?
4. Amount requested for the Community Project Funding and the total project cost.
5. Are there community partners participating in this project?
6. Does the grantee have experience executing a federal grant?

7. Has the request been submitted to another subcommittee or committee this fiscal year? If yes, which one(s)?
8. Is this project consistent with the primary objective of the community development program? Please describe who the project is intended to benefit.
9. What is the entity's TIN/EIN?
10. What is the entity's UEI?
11. What is the ZIP code of the project location? If the project spans multiple ZIP codes, provide the ZIP code where most of the appropriation would be spent.
12. Does the grantee have a Community Project Funding (CPF)/Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS) project that has not yet secured a signed grant agreement with HUD? This should include projects for which appropriations were made since FY2022. If yes, please provide:
  13. The title of the project;
  14. The fiscal year the CPF/CDS was enacted;
  15. The awarding Member(s) and/or Senator(s);
  16. The grant number as provided by HUD; and
  17. The grant's status ("No Materials Submitted" or "Grant Review in Progress").

*You can find the list of questions that must be answered for each submission under the Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee Community Project Funding Guidance Request link found [on this page](#).*

## Frequently Asked Questions

### ***What is Community Project Funding?***

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

- Are requested on behalf of constituents or constituent organizations by a Member of Congress or Senator;
- Provides, authorizes, or recommends a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or specific funding amount to a specific entity for a specific purpose; and,
- The purpose of the project must meet the objective of a federal program under existing law. Community Project Funding is typically requested for projects with a clear purpose and goal above and beyond normal operating activities, for which private, non-federal funding is not available or sufficient. Community Project Funding will typically only serve as a partial contribution to the total cost of a project.

### ***Can I request funding for “bricks and mortar”?***

In general, no. One of the most common requests for funding is for building construction or renovation. Most appropriations accounts specifically prohibit this kind of project given the high demand. There are some exceptions to this rule, including the Economic Development Initiative under the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and certain projects under the Military Construction Subcommittee, etc.

### ***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 of 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.

### ***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 we will look at all requests, it is strongly recommended you explore other grant and funding sources as well.

Many subcommittee deadlines are in April. 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 have to convene a “conference committee” to work out the differences in each of those bills.

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.

***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 designated 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?***

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 us if you believe that federal support will be needed beyond a single fiscal year.

## Key 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 a number of 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 us to discuss how you can access any assistance.

- [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.