



Community Project Funding Guide FY2025

Updated: April 26, 2024



Dear Friend,

I am pleased to share the following resource guide regarding how to request Community Project Funding through the annual 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 New York's Twenty-Fifth Congressional District.

In this guide, you will find an overview of the Community Project Funding process, answers to many frequently asked questions, contact & application 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 New York's Twenty-Fifth District. These projects should fill a clear and present need in the community, be administered by local government or eligible nonprofit leadership, and enjoy significant support from the community.

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

Finally, please note, the Appropriations Committee has implemented changes to the Community Project Funding program. Some funding accounts that were available in prior years will not be available this year.

Thank you again for your interest in this year's Community Project Funding process. My team is available to answer your questions as needed. I look forward to working with you to bring needed federal resources to New York's Twenty-Fifth Congressional District.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Joseph D. Morelle".

Joseph D. Morelle
Member of Congress



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Contact & Application Information

Please submit all **FY 2025 Community Project Funding requests** using my office's form at <https://morelle.house.gov/funding-opportunities/community-project-funding>. The completed form and supporting documents should be emailed to: morellecommunityprojectfunding@mail.house.gov.

- ***The deadline to submit a Community Project Funding request for FY2025 will be **April 30**. All materials must be submitted no later than 6:00pm on **April 30**.***
- ***Please attach a word document to your submission e-mail with any supplemental questions required by each subcommittee (listed under each account).***
- ***Please attach all supporting documents and letters of support along with the application.***

Send the application, supplemental questions, support documentation and any specific questions to:

- Morellecommunityprojectfunding@mail.house.gov



Overview of the Community Project Funding Process

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

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

First, you should know that my team and I expect to receive hundreds of requests for funding. While it's my goal to fund as many projects as possible, Members of Congress can only submit **15** requests to fund Community Projects, and we cannot guarantee what will be funded.

Second, it is important that any request you make satisfies **every** requirement laid out by the House Appropriations Committee. Generally, accounts have the same requirements and application needs as regular federal grants of the same name. My team also encourages you to apply for the grant of the same name separately from this process.

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 are listed below:

- 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.
- 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 2025.

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



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.

As more information becomes available, this guide will be updated.



Data and Lessons from FY 24, Changes for FY 2025

For the FY24 Community Project Funding Process, the House Appropriations Committee included 4,707 total Member Requested Projects across the sub-committee spending bills. The total appropriated funding was \$8,156,357,270 with an average award of \$1,733,919.

A government spending bill for the remainder of the year- including our Community Project Funding requests- was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives on March 6, 2024, and the final spending bill was signed into law on March 9, 2024 by President Biden.

All 15 of my requests were funded, totaling more than \$11.5 million.

The majority of projects requested committee-wide were in the Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development subcommittee.

Included in this guide will be the total funding, average funding, median of funding, and number of requests for each subcommittee and account.

The House Appropriations Committee values quality projects, so requests that are of high quality and well put together will have a higher chance of being included.

It is very important to note that in FY 24, current House Leadership unilaterally cut projects requested by members of the Democratic party. My team and I learned that projects requested by Democratic Members were, on a project-to-project basis, on average cut by 40%. In total, Democratic Members' projects were cut 65% based on the amount requested against the amount awarded. In turn, Republican Members' projects were on average cut by 19%, and 28% against the amount requested. Many subcommittees capped the amount that a Democratic Member could be awarded. Those same caps did not apply to Republican Members.

Due to changes in how House Leadership appropriated money in FY24, my team asks that when making a request, please request an amount you can conceivably use, even if that number seems higher than the average award for that account.

Additionally, the House Appropriations Committee, under new leadership, made some significant changes to the Community Project Funding Process for FY 2025. The changes are as follows:

- The total amount of money available to spend has been cut to .5% of discretionary spending (in past years it has been 1%). Project costs could end up limited to partial funding of requests.



- Projects must now be tied to existing federal authorization law (more detail can be found in the account descriptions).
- Museums, Memorials, and “Commemorative” Projects are no longer eligible for funding.
- Eligibility for Non-Profits has been limited in certain cases (more details can be found in the account descriptions).
- Accounts previously available in Labor, Health and Human Services, Financial Services and General Government, and Defense Subcommittees are no longer available for use, and thus unable to be requested.

As more detail becomes available, this guide will be updated.



Community Project Funding Eligible Accounts

Agriculture Subcommittee

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$483,944,580

Average Project Cost: \$1,225,176

Median Project Cost: \$1,000,000

Number of Requests: 395

For each Community Project Funding request, requestors will be asked to respond to a series of questions intended to provide transparency and ensure the project is a valuable use of taxpayer funds.

All CPF requests must meet applicable eligibility requirements for the program in which the request is made, including applicable underlying statutory and regulatory requirements (e.g., cost share). Any CPFs that are funded in an appropriations bill will need to apply to USDA to receive the award. The application will be reviewed for compliance prior to official award. To ensure your projects meet eligibility requirements for the Rural Development and Natural Resources Conservation Service accounts, you must consult with your respective State Rural Development or State Conservation office which can be found here:

Rural Development: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/about-rd/state-offices>;

Natural Resources Conservation Services:

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/conservationbasics/conservation-by-state/state-offices>.

Here are the specific pieces of information needed for the Agriculture bill:

1. The website address of the proposed recipient.
2. Has the recipient secured all necessary funds to complete the project, including non-federal cost share requirements?
3. 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?
4. Does the entity plan to make grants to other entities from the funds provided and, if so, to whom?
5. Why is the project a priority for the district? Briefly explain the community benefits.



6. Has any funding for the project been included in any presidential budget and, if so, how much, in which fiscal year, and in which agency or agencies and program(s)?
7. Has the project received Federal funding before and, if so, how much, when, and from which agency or agencies and program(s)?
8. Have you contacted the State Rural Development Office/State Conservation Office to discuss the project and confirm eligibility? (If not, it is strongly advised to ensure project eligibility.)
9. For ARS B&F only, is it an existing USDA owned and operated facility? (It must be, in order to be eligible.)
10. 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]
11. For ARS B&F only, does the project have distinct and separable phases?
12. For ARS B&F only, what is the estimated completion date of the project? When does completion of construction occur? [mm/yy]
13. For ReConnect requests only, please provide relevant information, such as the number of households, businesses, or farms that would be served, what the performance of the service to be offered will be, and whether healthcare or educational facilities will be served.
14. 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.
15. For Water and Waste requests only, provide relevant information, such as the number of households, businesses, or farms that would be served.

Department of Agriculture

Community Facilities Grants (Rural Housing Service)

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$312,037,468

Average Project Cost: \$1,173,074

Median Project Cost: \$1,000,000

Highest Request: \$6,757,000

Lowest Request: \$20,000

Number of Requests: 266

All projects submitted must be for the purposes authorized in Section 306 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, 7 U.S. Code section 1926(a). Grants to purchase, construct, or improve essential community facilities, to purchase equipment, and pay other related project expenses. Examples of eligible projects include but are not limited to: medical or dental clinics, healthcare facilities, police or fire departments, and public works vehicles. Priority will be given by the



committee to essential projects, such as those focused on public health and safety. Any project must serve a rural area as specified in 7 CFR 3570.53 (rural areas including cities, villages, townships and Federally Recognized Tribal lands with no more than 20,000 residents), and the Member's request must demonstrate community support.

Requests should ensure that their request provides the fullest description of the project as possible. Submissions should include details on all proposed uses of funds, activities that will occur, timeline, and detailed information on the complete service territory, including median household income of the proposed project. Please review all program regulations carefully, most notably:

- Cost share requirements. The Community Facilities program has a cost share calculated on a graduated scale. The applicant should be aware of any cost share as documented in 7 CFR 3570.63(b). In-kind contributions and other Federal formula or grant resources cannot be counted towards match requirements.
- Credit Elsewhere Test. Applicants shall certify they cannot finance the project from their own resources and credit is not otherwise available on reasonable terms from non-Federal sources.

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.

ReConnect Program (Rural Utilities Service)

In FY 23

Total Funding: \$9,385,000

Average Project Cost: \$1,173,125

Median Project Cost: \$1,000,000

Highest Request: \$4,224,000

Lowest Request: \$150,000

Number of Requests: 8

All projects submitted must be for the same purposes authorized in the pilot program established by section 779 of division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141).

ReConnect broadband pilot grants facilitate broadband deployment in rural areas. Grant funding can be used for the costs of construction, improvement, or acquisition of facilities and equipment needed to provide broadband service to rural



areas without sufficient broadband access, which is defined as 25 Mbps downstream and 3 Mbps upstream.

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

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

It is strongly recommended that Community Project Funding requests include specific information, such as the number of households, businesses, or farms that would be served in the area, what the performance of the service to be offered would be, and whether healthcare or educational facilities would be served. USDA's Rural Development is a valuable resource to answer program questions, including eligibility.

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

Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$6,972,570

Average Project Cost: \$581,048

Median Project Cost: \$418,393

Highest Request: \$1,750,000

Lowest Request: \$120,000

Number of Requests: 12

All projects submitted must be for the purposes authorized in Section 2331 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, 7 U.S. Code section 950aaa.

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.

All requests are subject to all the 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. The State Rural Development Office is a valuable resource to answer program questions, including eligibility. Requestors are strongly encouraged to provide as much detail as possible on how the award will be utilized, what equipment of 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.

Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$120,101,362

Average Project Cost: \$1,482,733

Median Project Cost: \$1,000,000

Highest Request: \$5,437,000

Lowest Request: \$72,000

Number of Requests: 81

All projects submitted must be for the purposes authorized in Section 306 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, 7 U.S. Code section 1926(a)(2).

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.

Requestors are strongly encouraged to provide as much detail as possible 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 a population of 10,000 or less and Tribal lands in rural areas. The account has not been subject to CPFs in the previous years. Potential recipients will be required to provide a 25% non-federal cost share.



The State Rural Development Office is a valuable resource to answer program questions, including eligibility.

Agricultural Research Service, Buildings and Facilities

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$16,700,000

Average Project Cost: \$1,670,000

Median Project Cost: \$1,100,000

Highest Request: \$3,000,000

Lowest Request: \$500,000

Number of Requests: 10

All projects submitted must be for the purposes authorized in 7 U.S. Code section 2250. The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) owns and operates laboratories and facilities across the United States. Many of these laboratories/facilities are decades old, have outlived their functional lifespan, and are badly in need of major repairs, renovation, or replacement. Facility requests must be for ARS-owned or operated facilities.

Requests can assist in the acquisition of land, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities as necessary to carry out the agricultural research programs of the Department of Agriculture. It is strongly encouraged that Community Project Funding requests include details on the research to be conducted, why the research is a high priority, as well as details on the modernization and why it is critical in carrying out the research.

Requested funding for new facilities that do not have an existing ARS tie will not be considered.

<https://www.ars.usda.gov/about-ars/>

Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Operations

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$18,748,000

Average Project Cost: \$1,041,556

Median Project Cost: \$1,000,000

Highest Request: \$3,000,000

Lowest Request: \$500,000

Number of Requests: 18

All projects submitted must be for the purposes authorized by the Soil Conservation and Allotment Domestic Act of 1935, 16 U.S. Code sections 590a-590d and 590f-g.



The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) supports private landowners, conservation districts, and other organizations to conserve, maintain, and improve the Nation's natural resources. Conservation Operations has four major program components: Conservation Technical Assistance, Soil Survey, Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting, and Plant Materials Centers. Examples of specific objectives include reduce soil erosion, improve soil health, enhance water supplies, improving water quality, increasing wildlife habitat, and reducing damage caused by floods and other natural disasters.

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

For FY25, 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.

The State Conservationist is a valuable resource to answer program questions, including eligibility.



Commerce, Justice, and Science Subcommittee

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$595,552,210

Average Project Cost: \$923,337

Median Project Cost: \$900,000

Number of Requests: 645

Department of Justice

State & Local Law Enforcement Assistance- Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$213,220,632

Average Project Cost: \$742,929

Median Project Cost: \$726,000

Highest Request: \$4,500,000

Lowest Request: \$10,000

Number of Requests: 287

All projects submitted must be for activities consistent with, and supportive of, the Office of Justice Programs' mission and aligned with one or more of the purposes described in the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program, section 501 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. § 10152).

34 U.S.C. 10152(d) provides:

- (d) Prohibited uses: Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no funds provided under this part may be used, directly or indirectly, to provide any of the following matters:
 - (1) Any security enhancements or any equipment to any nongovernmental entity that is not engaged in criminal justice or public safety.
 - (2) Unless the Attorney General certifies that extraordinary and exigent circumstances exist that make the use of such funds to provide such matters essential to the maintenance of public safety and good order-
 - (A) vehicles (excluding police cruisers), vessels (excluding police boats), or aircraft (excluding police helicopters);
 - (B) luxury items;
 - (C) real estate;
 - (D) construction projects (other than penal or correctional institutions); or
 - (E) any similar matters.



Awarded grants 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 authorizing legislation.

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

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

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

In addition, the Chair will not support the use of Byrne Justice 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.

In the event of limited funding, the Chair will prioritize projects focused on improving the effectiveness of law enforcement, increasing officer safety, curbing the opioid crisis, and other strategic priorities.

Projects with non-profit recipients may be eligible, so long as the purpose is to carry out work that closely aligns with the purposes of the Byrne JAG program. Such projects will be closely examined.

Requestors submitting Byrne JAG project requests are required to submit answers to the following additional questions. Failure to complete all required questions will result in an incomplete project request. Incomplete project requests will not be considered for community project funds.

Supplemental Questions

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. Is the purpose of this request the construction or renovation of a building? [yes/no]
4. Are you aware of another Member making a request for this same project? [yes/no]
5. Please provide the location of this project, in the format 'City (or County), State'.

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) - Technology and Equipment

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$170,560,578

Average Project Cost: \$827,764

Median Project Cost: \$750,000

Highest Request: \$4,500,000

Lowest Request: \$38,000

Number of Requests: 206

All projects submitted must be aligned with the purposes of section 1701(b)(8) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. § 10381(b)(8)).

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.

This funding will allow recipients the opportunity to establish and enhance any of a variety of technical equipment and/or programs to encourage the continuation and enhancement of community policing efforts within their jurisdictions. These projects should help improve police effectiveness and the flow of information among law enforcement agencies, local government service providers, and the communities they serve.

The Committee will not fund vehicles or building construction/renovation projects. Recipients of community project funding under this account may not subgrant to other organizations or agencies.

Requestors submitting COPS project requests are required to submit answers to the following additional questions. Failure to complete all required questions will result in an incomplete project request. Incomplete project requests will not be considered for community project funds.



Supplemental Questions

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. Is the purpose of this request the construction or renovation of a building? [yes/no]
4. Are you aware of another Member making a request for this same project? [yes/no]
5. Please provide the location of this project, in the format 'City (or County), State'.

Department of Commerce

NIST Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS)

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$118,511,000

Average Project Cost: \$1,463,099

Median Project Cost: \$963,000

Highest Request: \$4,500,000

Lowest Request: \$250,000

Number of Requests: 81

All projects submitted must be for activities consistent with, and supportive of, NIST's mission and aligned with one or more of the functions and activities described in section 272 of title 15, United States Code. 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.

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

Requestors submitting NIST STRS community project requests are required to submit answers to the following additional questions. Failure to complete all required questions will result in an incomplete project request. Incomplete project requests will not be considered for community project funds.

Supplemental Questions:

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. Are you aware of another Member making a request for this same project?
4. Please provide the location of this project, in the format 'City (or County), State'.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Coastal Zone Management

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$56,999,000

Average Project Cost: \$1,295,432

Median Project Cost: \$963,000

Highest Request: \$4,500,000

Lowest Request: \$50,000

Number of Requests: 44

All projects submitted 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.).

Community project funding for NOAA will only be considered within the Coastal Zone Management account. This account does not fund construction projects, and as such, any such requests will not be considered. Requests for funding will be considered for research, demonstration, or education projects performed by external partners or for prioritizing NOAA internal funds for geographically specific projects. Any such project must be aligned with NOAA's mission and within their existing authorities.

Coastal Zone Management projects are subject to any applicable cost-share required by law under the Coastal Zone Management Program.

The subcommittee will not entertain requests for the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations. Coastal Zone Management funds are distributed to states on a formula basis and will not be considered for community project funding.

Historically, the Committee has not funded vehicles or building construction or renovation as part of community project funding under this account.

Requestors submitting NOAA Coastal Zone Management community project requests are required to submit answers to the following additional questions. Failure to complete all required questions will result in an incomplete project request. Incomplete project requests will not be considered for community project funds.

Supplemental Questions



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. Are you aware of another Member making a request for this same project?
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

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$36,261,000

Average Project Cost: \$1,343,000

Median Project Cost: \$963,000

Highest Request: \$9,953,000

Lowest Request: \$225,000

Number of Requests: 27

All projects submitted 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. Funding for building construction or renovation projects, as well as Medical Research Projects will not be considered for community project funding.

Requestors submitting NASA Safety, Security, and Mission Services community project requests are required to submit answers to the following additional questions. Failure to complete all required questions will result in an incomplete project request. Incomplete project requests will not be considered for community project funds.

Supplemental Questions

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. Is the purpose of this request the construction or renovation of a building? [yes/no]
4. Are you aware of another Member making a request for this same project? [yes/no]
5. Please provide the location of this project, in the format 'City (or County), State'.



Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$1,761,593,000

Average Project Cost: \$19,793,180

Median Project Cost: \$2,000,000

Number of Requests: 89

The subcommittee will only be considering requests in the following accounts:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

- Water and Related Resources

Not all programs within these accounts will be open for requests. If the project is not an individually authorized project or a project under the Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities Program, please let my team know prior to submitting your request.

A Community Project Funding request is only necessary to request an increment of funding or scope above and beyond the President's budget request.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation

All requests for the Corps of Engineers (Corps) and Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) accounts listed above should reflect a funding amount that can be realistically utilized in FY25. This is referred to as the project's "capability" for FY25. All projects will be sent to the relevant agency for technical assistance, including regarding project capability.

It is possible that approved Community Project Funding requests will be funded at a level lower than the requested level. If the scope of the request varies from the President's budget request (i.e. the Member is seeking an amount above the budget request amount), then the request must be submitted as a CPF request. If the project is not included in the President's budget request, the Member must submit it as a CPF request.

Please note that for the Corps, the Subcommittee may provide funding for a very limited number of new start projects, if any, in the Investigations, Construction, and Mississippi River and Tributaries accounts. While requests for new starts in these accounts will be accepted, please consider this limitation when making requests.



Please note that for the Corps, the Subcommittee may provide funding for a limited number of Environmental Infrastructure (EI) projects and Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) projects, if any, in the Construction account. While requests for specific projects will be accepted, please consider these limitations when making requests.

Please note that for Reclamation, 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.

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.

Supplemental Questions:

1. Please provide the official project name as assigned by the Corps or Reclamation. You can find the project name from the previously mentioned lists of authorized projects or through working in consultation with your local Corps District or Reclamation Region office.

a. If the project is an individually authorized project or a project under the Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities Program, include the statutory citation.

2. Please provide the project authorization. You can contact your local Corps District or Reclamation Region office for this information.

a. If making a request for a Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) project, please provide the specific Continuing Authorities Program section applicable to your project request (i.e. "204", "1135", etc.).

b. If making a request for an Environmental Infrastructure (EI) project, please provide the EI program authorization, including the Public Law and specific section number (i.e. Section 595 of Public Law 106-53).

3. If making a Corps request, please provide the name of the Corps District where the project is located and the correct appropriations account in which to request funding. Please also identify if the project is a new start.

4. If making a Reclamation request, please provide the name of the Reclamation Region where the project is located. 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)?



5. What is the fiscal year 2025 capability?

Investigation in FY 24

Total Funding: \$13,737,000

Average Project Cost: \$686,850

Median Project Cost: \$625,000

Highest Request: \$1,200,000

Lowest Request: \$100,000

Number of Requests: 20

Construction in FY 24

Total Funding: \$1,444,021,000

Average Project Cost: \$32,818,659

Median Project Cost: \$2,875,000

Highest Request: \$425,000,000

Lowest Request: \$100,000

Number of Requests: 44

**Mississippi River and Tributaries in
FY 24**

Total Funding: \$28,000,000

Number of Requests: 1

Operation and Maintenance in FY 24

Total Funding: \$260,737,000

Average Project Cost: \$14,485,389

Median Project Cost: \$4,450,000

Highest Request: \$84,367,000

Lowest Request: \$250,000

Number of Requests: 18

Section 205 in FY 23

Total Funding: \$400,000

Average Project Cost: \$200,000

Number of Requests: 2

Section 206 in FY 23

Total Funding: \$100,000

Number of Requests: 1



Homeland Security Subcommittee

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$181,223,612

Average Project Cost: \$1,473,363

Median Project Cost: \$1,383,069

Number of Requests: 123

There are two Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant programs within the Subcommittee on Homeland Security's jurisdiction that are open to CPF requests: Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grants and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) grants. Please review the purpose and eligibility requirements, including any environmental and historic preservation requirements, for these two grant programs to ensure proper consideration of the Member's request.

Over the past two fiscal years, FEMA found that many CPF requests lacked the necessary details to determine grant eligibility. Requestors are highly encouraged to upload detailed descriptions of each project submitted. For each project description, please include a detailed budget describing how the requested federal funding will be used and confirm the ability of the requesting entity to meet the cost-share requirement.

The PDM and EOC grant programs have cost-share requirements. Federal funding is available for up to 75 percent of the eligible activity costs. The remaining 25 percent of eligible activity costs must generally be derived from non-federal sources. The non-federal cost-share contribution is calculated based on the total cost of the proposed activity. For example, if the total cost is \$100,000 and the non-federal cost-share is 25 percent, then the non-federal contribution is \$25,000. For PDM grants, small, 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)).

Department of Homeland Security

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Projects

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$115,596,349

Average Project Cost: \$1,834,863

Median Project Cost: \$1,383,069

Number of Requests: 63

Highest Request: \$10,000,000

Lowest Request: \$75,000



All projects submitted must be for purposes authorized by section 203 of the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. 5133), as amended by Section 1234, National Public Infrastructure Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation, of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act (DRRA) of 2018.

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). The subcommittee encourages offices to consult with their State Hazard Mitigation Officers when answering the questions in the database.

For any PDM projects designated for funding in the FY 2025 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.

Please pay careful attention to FEMA's eligibility requirements when answering the questions below.

Supplemental Questions

1. Did you 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 you upload letters of support from local government entities demonstrating community support for the project(s)?
3. Is the proposed project eligible under the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the PDM grant program?
4. Can the requesting jurisdiction provide the required non-federal cost share (25% of total eligible activity costs, or 10% for small, impoverished communities), as detailed in the NOFO?
 - a. 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?



5. 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.
6. 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?
7. If so, what is the FEMA approval date and when will the plan expire?
8. 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)?
9. Describe how the proposed activity expands mitigation capacity rather than repair and maintenance of existing capacity.
10. How will the project provide long-term, permanent risk-reduction, as opposed to simply supporting Short-term, temporary emergency protective measures?
11. Can the recipient describe how the activity supports the needs of people disproportionately at risk of harmful impacts of natural disasters?
12. Does the recipient specifically encourage the adoption and enforcement of the latest disaster resistant building codes?
13. Provide a clear and detailed description of the proposed mitigation activity.
14. How will the mitigation activity be implemented?
15. Who will manage and complete the mitigation activity?
16. What risks will remain from natural hazards after project implementation (i.e., residual risk)?
17. How does the activity reduce the risk to individuals and property for future natural hazards, while reducing reliance on federal funding for future disasters?
18. Has the project been submitted, selected, or awarded funding in current or previous PreDisaster Mitigation (PDM), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), 7 Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), or Hazard Mitigation Grant Program fiscal year grant cycles?



a. If so, what is the subgrant ID, or which grant program and fiscal year was the application submitted, selected, or awarded funding?

19. Has your office or the community consulted with state, county, or local emergency management officials, or with FEMA about the proposed project?

a. If so, please provide the name of the official, the agency they represent, and their contact information.

20. Have you confirmed the requesting jurisdiction is a state, tribal government, local government, or territory as defined in the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5122(4),(6),(8))?

21. Have you confirmed that the proposed activity is consistent with the current FEMA-approved multi-hazard mitigation plan in compliance with 44 CFR Part 201?

22. Can you provide a Benefit-Cost Analysis that validates the cost-effectiveness of the request?

23. Does the total project cost you entered reflect federal *and* non-federal resources?

24. Can the requesting jurisdiction provide the required non-federal costshare (25 percent of the total project cost, or 10 percent of the total project cost for small, impoverished communities as detailed in the NOFO)?

25. Have you indicated the minimum amount of federal funding needed for the project to advance if it is not feasible to fund the full federal cost share of the total project cost?

Emergency Operations Center Grant Program

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$65,627,263

Average Project Cost: \$1,093,788

Median Project Cost: \$637,195

Number of Requests: 60

Highest Request: \$3,000,000

Lowest Request: \$89,208

All projects submitted must be for purposes authorized by section 614 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196c), as amended by section 202 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (9/11 Act).

FEMA's EOC grants improve emergency management and preparedness capabilities by supporting flexible, sustainable, secure, strategically located, and fully interoperable EOCs with a focus on addressing identified deficiencies and needs. According to the National Fire Protection Association, an EOC is defined as a "facility or capability from which direction and control is exercised in an emergency.



This type of center or capability is designated to ensure that the capacity exists for leadership to direct and control operations from a centralized facility or capability in the event of an emergency.”

Similar to CPF requests for PDM grants, the database includes specific eligibility questions for EOC grants to ensure the proposed project meets FEMA’s requirements as detailed in the most recent NOFO.

For any EOC projects designated for funding in the FY 2025 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 the FY 2024 House bill ranged between \$89,000 and \$3,000,000 for individual EOC grants. Please pay careful attention to FEMA’s eligibility requirements when answering the following questions:

Supplemental Questions

1. Did you 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 you upload letters of support from local government entities demonstrating community support for the project(s)?
3. Is the proposed project eligible under the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program?
4. Is the requested federal funding amount limited to a maximum of 75% of the total project cost?
5. Can the requesting jurisdiction provide the required 25% non-federal cost share?
 - a. 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. Has your office reviewed the funding restrictions and allowable costs section of the NOFO for EOC grants?
7. 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)?

8. 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?

9. For EOC projects that involve construction or upgrading of multipurpose facilities, such as public safety facilities, police/fire stations, etc., EOC grants may only be used for those parts of the facility that are directly associated with the EOC. Does the requested federal funding amount reflect the proportionate facility construction cost, which is generally based on the square footage (floor space) of the EOC compared to the square footage of the entire facility?

10. Has your office or the community consulted with state, county, or local emergency management officials, or with FEMA about the proposed project?

a. If so, please provide the name of the official, the agency they represent, and their contact information.

11. Have you confirmed the requesting jurisdiction is a state, tribal government, local government, or territory as defined in the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5122(4),(6),(8))?

12. Does the EOC request involve the construction or upgrading of a multipurpose facility, such as a public safety building or police/fire station?

a. If yes, does the CPF request limit costs to only the square footage directly associated with the EOC and not the entire facility?

13. Can the requesting jurisdiction provide **the required non-federal cost share** (25 percent of the total project cost)?

14. Have you indicated the minimum amount of federal funding needed for the project to advance if it is not feasible to fund the full federal cost share of the total project cost?



Interior and Environment Subcommittee

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$880,449,270

Average Project Cost: \$1,147,913

Median Project Cost: \$959,752

Number of Requests: 767

Department of the Interior

For FY 2025, the Interior Subcommittee will accept Community Project Funding requests in the Environmental Protection Agency – State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account for certain clean water and drinking water infrastructure projects. The Subcommittee will not accept project requests in any other account.

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.

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

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

in FY 24

Total Funding: \$470,139,493

Average Project Cost: \$1,146,682

Median Project Cost: \$959,752

Number of Requests: 410

Highest Request: \$5,000,543

Lowest Request: \$132,000

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund in FY 24

Total Funding: \$410,309,777

Average Project Cost: \$1,149,327

Median Project Cost: \$959,752

Number of Requests: 357

Highest Request: \$5,000,000

Lowest Request: \$200,000



All projects submitted must be for purposes authorized by Title VI of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C 1381 et seq. [Clean Water Projects] OR Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300j-12. [Drinking Water Projects].

The vast majority of requests made to the Interior Subcommittee are for STAG infrastructure grants. These grants fund local wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects. This includes construction of and modifications to municipal sewage treatment plants and drinking water treatment plants. Similar to past practice, privately-owned and for-profit projects are NOT eligible for infrastructure grants, even if they are otherwise eligible for assistance under a SRF program. Additionally, the Committee will not fund projects for resorts, golf courses, gardens, or similar projects.

Public 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. The Committee will look favorably upon requests for projects that are listed on a state's most recent Intended Use Plan.

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

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

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.

Supplemental Questions:

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



Military Construction, Veterans Affairs

Subcommittee

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$294,558,000

Average Project Cost: \$12,273,250

Median Project Cost: \$7,100,000

Number of Requests: 24

All Projects must be for purposes authorized by 10 U.S.C. Chapter 169.

*NOTE: Most of these requests MUST be included in the President's FY25 Budget to be requested as a CPF. The following types of projects are eligible to be considered for community project funding, provided that they comply with the specified guidelines listed below.

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

Each project request must be for fiscal year FY 2025 funds only and cannot be for multiyear funding.

Construction and Unspecified Minor Construction– Active Components

Eligible Community Project Funding requests include both construction and unspecified minor military construction projects for active components in the accounts listed below. An unspecified minor military construction project is a project that has an approved cost equal to or less than \$9,000,000. The types of projects under this heading include construction, installation, equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the accounts listed below:



- Army
- Navy and Marine Corps
- Air Force
- Space Force
- Defense-Wide Agencies (SOCOM, DLA, etc.)

Construction and Unspecified Minor Construction– Reserve Components

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

Note: Some Reserve Component projects require a State funding match. Requesting offices must determine whether the proposed project requires such a match and if so, confirm that the project has current State matching funds. The Committee will not waive match requirements. The types of projects under this heading include construction, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for training and administration for the accounts listed below:

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

Sources of Eligible Community Project Funding Projects

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.

• **Future Year Defense Program (FYDP)** – The FYDP is a projection of the forces, resources, and programs needed to support DoD operations over a five-year period. The FYDP is released simultaneously with the President’s budget request. The FY25-29 FYDP listing the military construction projects that may be eligible for Community Project Funding in FY25 can be obtained through the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) website: <https://comptroller.defense.gov/Budget-Materials/>.



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

Supplemental Questions

For military construction Community Project Funding requests, the following information will be needed. This information is specific to the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies.

1. Which Service is the project for?
2. Project Title.
3. Amount Requested for FY25.
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. Is the project on the FY25-FY29 FYDP? If so, which fiscal year?
8. Is the project on a FY25 Service or Combatant Command unfunded requirements/unfunded priorities list (UFRs/UPLs)?
9. Does the project have a DD Form 1391?
10. If a Reserve Component project, does it require a State funding match?
11. Is this project at or above 35% design complete?
12. Can the project funds be obligated in FY25?
13. Has a corresponding request been submitted to HASC for inclusion in the FY25 NDAA? If a project was previously authorized in a NDAA, please provide the fiscal year.
14. Who is the point of contact in the requesting office?



Air Force in FY 24

Total Funding: \$30,300,000
Average Project Cost: \$10,100,000
Median Project Cost: \$9,900,000
Highest Request: \$14,600,000
Lowest Request: \$5,800,000
Number of Requests: 3

Air Force Reserve in FY 24

Total Funding: \$29,000,000
Average Project Cost: \$14,500,000
Median Project Cost: \$14,500,000
Number of Requests: 2

Air National Guard in FY 24

Total Funding: \$600,000
Number of Requests: 1

Army in FY 24

Total Funding: \$162,900,000
Average Project Cost: \$16,290,000
Median Project Cost: \$9,000,000
Highest Request: \$61,000,000
Lowest Request: \$2,900,000
Number of Requests: 10

Army National Guard in FY 24

Total Funding: \$19,075,000
Average Project Cost: \$3,179,167
Median Project Cost: \$1,675,000
Highest Request: \$11,000,000
Lowest Request: \$840,000
Number of Requests: 6

Navy and Marine Corps in FY 24

Total Funding: \$52,683,000
Average Project Cost: \$26,341,500
Number of Requests: 2

Defense Wide in FY 24

Number of Requests: 0



Transportation, Housing and Urban Development **Subcommittee**

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$3,959,036,647

Average Project Cost: \$1,487,800

Median Project Cost: \$1,000,000

Number of Requests: 2661

Department of Transportation

Transit Infrastructure Projects

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$130,828,124

Average Project Cost: \$1,030,143

Median Project Cost: \$850,000

Highest Request: \$4,880,000

Lowest Request: \$300,000

Number of Requests: 127

All Projects must be for purposes authorized by chapter 53 of title 49 of the United States Code.

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

All projects must be:

- Transit capital projects or project-specific planning/design for a transit capital project.
- Supported by the state, local governmental authority, or Tribal government that would administer the project. Inclusion on a Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) would satisfy this requirement.
- Sponsored by designated recipients, States (including territories and the District of Columbia), local government authorities, and/or Indian tribes.

Public transportation or transit is defined in Section 5302(15) and (22) of title 49, United States Code, as regular, continuing shared-ride surface transportation that is open to the general public or open to a segment of the general public defined by age, disability, or low income, and does not include intercity passenger rail transportation, intercity bus service, charter bus service, school bus service,



sightseeing service, courtesy shuttle service for patrons of one or more specific establishments, or intra-terminal or intra-facility shuttle services.

The 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 activities authorized under sections 5303, 5304, and 5305 of title 49, United States Code. Additionally, most projects will be subject to various Federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, and the National Environmental Policy Act. The Committee strongly encourages Members' offices to reach out to the project sponsor (i.e., transit agency) to determine the eligibility and viability of their projects.

The 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.

For each Transit Infrastructure Projects request, Members will need to provide specific information through the electronic database. The database will include the following questions to assist the Subcommittee in vetting and selecting projects. Several of them will require additional information from your office.

Supplemental Questions

1. Project Name
2. Project Recipient
3. General Description and scope of project, including benefits and explanation for why project is a priority.
4. What is the total project cost, and what is the amount requested for this project?
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?
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? If yes, list sources and amounts of funds.
7. If the project receives less than requested for the transit infrastructure projects, 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. Please provide a history of federal funding for the project, if any. Include both formula funds and any discretionary grants.
10. Where is the project in the construction process?
11. What are the 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 12/31/2023? 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.

Highway Infrastructure Projects

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$1,202,427,349

Average Project Cost: \$2,255,961

Median Project Cost: \$1,000,000

Highest Request: \$45,000,000

Lowest Request: \$145,335

Number of Requests: 533

All Projects must be for purposes authorized by 23 USC 133, or 23 USC 201 or, 23 USC 202, or 23 USC 165.

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

All projects must be:

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

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 activities required under sections 134 and 135 of title 23, United States Code.

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

Additionally, most projects will be subject to various Federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, and the National Environmental Policy Act. The Committee strongly encourages Members' offices and potential funding recipients to reach out to their state departments of transportation to determine the eligibility and viability of projects.

Supplemental Questions

1. Project Name.

- 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 (city, county, State, Tribe, Congressional District).

2. General description and benefits of the project and why it is needed.

3. Type of project eligible under 23 USC 133(b) (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).

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 Federal Highway Administration and received assurances that the project is eligible under applicable statutes?

6. Please provide a history of any federal funding already received or approved for the project. Include both formula funds and any discretionary grants.

7. 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?

8. Is the project on a STIP or a TIP? If yes, please provide a link to the plan.



Airport Improvement Program (AIP)

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$303,921,257

Average Project Cost: \$3,414,846

Median Project Cost: \$2,500,000

Highest Request: \$36,457,732

Lowest Request: \$300,000

Number of Requests: 89

All Projects must be for purposes authorized by 49 U.S.C. 47100 et seq. AIP community project requests may be used for enhancing airport safety, capacity, and security, and mitigating environmental concerns.

All projects must be:

- AIP eligible in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 47100 et seq., 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 will be subject to various Federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, and the National Environmental Policy Act. The potential grantee should reach out to FAA Regional District Offices to ensure that projects will be in compliance with these mandates.

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.

Supplemental Questions:

1. Airport Recipient and Project Name.
2. General description of the project and why it is needed.
3. Has the airport sponsor provided assurances that the project is eligible under AIP statutes? Airport sponsors should engage with their Federal Aviation Administration Airport District Offices to ensure 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 Funding for fiscal year 2025, and the total project cost.
6. Estimated start and completion dates.



7. 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?
8. Has the airport submitted a grant application for this same project to FAA?

Port Infrastructure Development Program

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$69,727,566

Average Project Cost: \$3,169,435

Median Project Cost: \$2,501,766

Highest Request: \$10,000,000

Lowest Request: \$800,000

Number of Requests: 22

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

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

Due to the limited amount of total CPF funding, priority will be given to projects at small inland river and coastal ports and terminals, as described in 46 U.S.C. 54301(b), and to discrete, smaller-scale projects at larger ports and intermodal connections to ports.

This program has a statutory non-Federal matching requirement, with potential exceptions for small and rural area ports. Applicants should review 46 USC sections 54301(a)(8) and 54301(b) for more information on these cost-share requirements before submitting requests for funding. Note that recipients are also required to comply with reviews and audits from the Department of Transportation.

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



Supplemental Questions:

1. Project Name.
2. General description and benefits of the project and why it is needed.
3. Is the project at a small port, as described under 46 USC 54301(b)?
4. 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?
5. If the request is for a phase of a larger project, describe all other phases and how this request relates to the entire project.
6. Has the recipient engaged in discussions with the Maritime Administration and received assurances that the project is eligible under applicable statutes?
7. Please provide a history of any federal funding already received or approved for the project.
8. 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 (CRISI)

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$28,864,439

Average Project Cost: \$1,603,580

Median Project Cost: \$990,000

Highest Request: \$5,000,000

Lowest Request: \$334,439

Number of Requests: 18

All projects must be for purposes authorized by section 22907 of title 49 of the United States Code. 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:

1. Rail capital projects or systems planning for a rail capital project;
2. Supported by the state, local governmental authority, or Tribal government that would administer the project; and
3. 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.

The Committee strongly encourages Members' offices to reach out to the project sponsor (i.e., public agency) to determine the eligibility and viability of



their projects. Projects will be subject to various Federal requirements such as competition in contracting, non-federal share requirements, Buy America, and the National Environmental Policy Act. For more on 49 U.S.C. 22905(c) Rail Improvement Grant Conditions, see FAQ [here](#).

The Committee also strongly encourages Members' offices to review the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) [Capital Project Guidance](#) and share this document with the project sponsor to ensure the lifecycle stage of the project matches the requirements.

For each CRISI request, Members will need to provide specific information through the electronic database. The database will include the following questions to assist the Subcommittee in vetting and selecting projects.

Supplemental Questions:

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 and total project cost.

6. Does the project have other public (federal, 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?

7. If the project receives less than requested, will the project still proceed without waiting for additional funding sources?

8. Provide a history of federal funding for the project, if any. Include prior CRISI or other DOT grant program applications, formula funds and any awarded discretionary grants.

9. Where is the project in the construction process?

10. Estimated start and completion dates.

11. Is the project on a state rail plan as of 12/31/2023? If yes, provide a link to the plan and specify page number.

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

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Community Development Fund (CDBG)- Economic Development Initiative (EDI)

In FY 24

Total Funding: \$2,223,267,912

Average Project Cost: \$1,187,643

Median Project Cost: \$850,000

Highest Request: \$20,000,000

Lowest Request: \$45,000

Number of Requests: 1872

Please note: In a change from FY24, the only eligible recipients for Community Project Funding in the Economic Development Initiatives account are the following types of governmental entities and public institutions of higher education:

- States and the District of Columbia



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

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.

Project requests for the FY25 Economic Development Initiative program must be eligible under one or more of the following criteria of the Community Development Fund: 42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(1), 5305(a)(2), 5305(a)(4), 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.” Similar to FY 2024, 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;

Given that projects must meet these authorized purposes of the CDBG program, the Committee expects to fund the following types of projects and other similar 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 (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, such as workforce training centers and manufacturing incubators;
- Projects that meet a compelling local need consistent with the statutory purposes. For example, food banks in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods, youth and senior centers, and multipurpose community centers.

All projects will be evaluated based on the individual submissions, and projects will be selected based on the merits of the project relative to other projects and the availability of CPF funding.

So that Members have the clearest possible guidance on the front end, the following types of projects are not eligible for CPF funding:

- Museums, commemoratives, memorials;
- Swimming pools, water parks, golf courses;
- Healthcare facilities;
- Venues strictly for entertainment purposes – e.g., theaters and performing arts venues.
- Strictly research or planning activities; and
- Buildings for the general conduct of government (courthouses, post office, 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 new commitments of non-HUD funds can be used on a project (24 CFR 58.22).

Reminder on Buy America Preference (BAP): The “Buy America Preference” (BAP), 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 are produced in the United States. Effective February 22, 2024, BAP applies to iron and steel for all EDI grantees, and effective August 23, 2024, this will extend to construction and manufacturing materials as well.

In addition to meeting the above eligibility criteria, all projects must meet these Committee requirements:

- Members are 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.
- 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.

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

Supplemental Questions:

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. Is the project on a state or local jurisdiction’s consolidated plan with HUD? If yes, please link and provide the page number where it can be found. If not, please explain how the project is consistent with CDF statute.
5. Amount requested for the Community Project Funding and the total project cost.
6. Are there community partners participating in this project?
7. Does the grantee have experience executing a federal grant?



8. Has the request been submitted to another Subcommittee or Committee this fiscal year? If yes, which one(s)?
9. Is this project consistent with the primary objective of the community development program? Please describe who the project is intended to benefit.
10. What is the entity's TIN/EIN?
11. What is the entity's UEI?
12. 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.



Frequently Asked Questions

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

What is Community Project Funding?

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

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

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

Community Project Funding is known as Congressionally Directed Spending in the U.S. Senate.

Is there a deadline for submitting a request?

Yes. The deadline to submit a Community Project Funding request for our office is **6pm on April 30**.

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 our office submits my 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 no more than 20 days after requests are submitted.

How many Community Project Funding requests will the Congressman make?

I am limited to submitting **15** requests for Community Project Funding across the entire House Appropriations Committee for FY 2025.

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 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.

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, but only if there is an account on both the House and Senate side that matches your project.

How much should I request?

It depends on the account from which you are requesting funds. You should request the amount you need and can realistically use in the time frame laid out for use in the grant (generally one year from when funds are received.)



Receiving funds from Community Project Funding in one Fiscal Year is not a guarantee for Community Project Funding in future Fiscal Years. You should only use last year's funding data as general information, and should not be dissuaded from requesting an amount larger than average for the account you're requesting for. You should not, though, request more funds than you need or that can be realistically spent in the Fiscal Year for which you receive the funds. Many accounts have information from the committee on the maximum level of funding that will be considered.

How should I determine how much funding to request?

The level of funding request should be justified by the project proposal, budget plan, and community support. Data on the range of projects can be found in this guide, though you should request what you can realistically use and spend in the Fiscal Year of award.

A helpful indication may be to look at what a typical grantee may receive for a one-year allocation of funding for the specific program you are interested in requesting a Community Project Funding request for.

Is there a minimum amount one should request for Community Project Funding?

No, there is no minimum amount of funding to request.

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

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

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

There is no guarantee that an approved Community Project Funding request will be funded at the requested level. Please keep this in mind when requesting support for your project.

Do I need letters of support?

Yes. The more community support for a project, the better. As listed above, letters of support from local, municipal, and state elected officials and



stakeholders, as well as editorials and articles in local newspapers on the importance and necessity of the project are all important.

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

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

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.

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.

Can funds from the American Rescue Plan for State/Local Government Relief be used for the non-federal match component of Community Project Funding?

Our office anticipates guidance from the Department of Treasury to address this question. In the CARES Act, state and local funding was eligible to pay for the non-federal share of a narrow set of Stafford Act costs related to FEMA.

Are all non-profits eligible?

501(c)(3)'s are eligible for certain accounts under Community Project Funding.

What is the anticipated timing for disbursement of Community Project Funding relative to passage of the legislation?

When Community Project Funding is secured in the final spending bill, this will create a grant program for which the requester is the only eligible applicant. The requester will need to apply for the grant that is their Community Project Funding before funds will be disbursed. In terms of timeline, this will vary by federal department/agency as this will be a new process to implement. For context, regular grants usually take between 6-10 months.

Does Fiscal Year 2025 refer to the federal fiscal year or the state fiscal year?



This refers to the Federal Fiscal Year; Fiscal Year 2025 begins on October 1, 2024. Many states have a fiscal year that begins in July. It is not an issue if the state FY 2026 overlaps with federal FY 2025.

If the FY25 spending bill isn't finalized until much later (i.e. December 2024), will Community Project Funding requests still need to be fully obligated and spent by September 30, 2025, or will they have 12 months after enactment to obligate funds?

The question on our Community Project Funding form regarding 12 months is primarily for planning purposes and to assess whether the recipient is ready to access the funds. If approved, Community Project Funding will be available for the same "period of availability" as other federal funds in the same account. That could be for one-year, two-years, or five-years depending on the project type.

Will Community Project Funding be taken from the overall funding pot for specific agencies?

For FY 2025, no more than 0.5% of discretionary spending will be allocated to fund all Community Project Funding.

What limitations are there on non-federal matching funds? Can this come from private donations or is it limited to state and local funding sources? Would in-kind matches be determined at the programmatic level or is there a general rule?

Some programs allow for in-kind matches. The criteria differ based on what the laws for each agency and program allows.

If a non-profit did a membership campaign or donation drive and is able to show the number of donors, as well as that donors were predominantly local residents, would that be considered acceptable community support?

The House Appropriations Committee has recommended publicly available documents such as letters from community leaders, press articles, resolutions passed by local governments, and public planning documents.

Are capital projects eligible for Community Project Funding?

In certain cases, yes. This guide outlines which programs do and don't include capital funding.



Is there a preference for programmatic funding or Community Project Funding?

There is no preference, but the distinction between the two should help guide whether your request is programmatic in nature or a Community Project Funding request. Community Project Funding is for a specific governmental entity or non-profit to carry out a specific program or project in the spending bill at a specified level.

Can Community Project Funding be used for payroll and other operating expenses?

No. Community Project Funding is intended as a one-time infusion of resources to move a project forward that benefits the community, and using it for operating expenses would potentially create a budgeting cliff. There's no guarantee that if one receives Community Project Funding in one fiscal year that there will be subsequent funding in later fiscal years for the same project.

When will we hear back about our request?

This will be a long and competitive process. First, my office will publicly post the requested Community Project Funding requests I will submit to the House Appropriations Committee. Then, the House Appropriations Committee will review and finalize a list of Community Project Funding requests from across the country to be included in the FY 25 House spending bill, which is expected to pass the House in the late summer. Any differences between the House and Senate Appropriations bills will need to be resolved in the early fall before passing and enacting a final spending bill for FY 25.



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 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 your Congressional representatives to discuss how you can access any assistance from your federal elected officials.

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.

This section will be updated on a rolling basis.



Feedback

I hope this guide is helpful to you in compiling your Community Project Funding requests. My team has spent many hours putting our process and this guide together. Your feedback is essential to ensuring that this guide and process remain user-friendly. Please share any feedback you have with my staff.

Thank you.

