

CONGRESSWOMAN DIANA

 **DeGette's**

FY 2025 Community Project Submission Guide

NOTE: The deadline for Community Project Funding Requests is forthcoming.

Pending the House Appropriations Committee Guidance, additional information may be required for certain accounts.



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

Agriculture Community Facilities Grants

Grants to purchase, construct, or improve essential community facilities, to purchase equipment, and pay other related project expenses. Essential community facilities include, but are not limited to, healthcare facilities, public facilities, public safety measures, educational services, or other community support services. Examples of eligible projects include; medical or dental clinics, towns halls, courthouses, childcare centers, police or fire departments, public works vehicles, or distance learning equipment. Any project must serve a rural area as specified in 7 CFR 3570.53, and the Member's request must demonstrate community support.

Such requests are also subject to the maximum grant assistance limitations specified in 7 CFR 3570.63(b). Community Facilities grants generally 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.

Submissions should include details on all proposed use of funds, activities that will occur, timeline, and detailed information on the complete service territory. Priority will be given to essential projects, such as those focused on public health and safety.

Agriculture ReConnect Program

ReConnect broadband pilot grants facilitate broadband deployment in rural areas. Grants funds can be used for the costs of construction, improvement, or acquisition of facilities and equipment needed to provide broadband service to rural areas without sufficient broadband access, defined as 10 Mbps downstream and 1 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: (1) A city, town, or incorporated area that has a population of greater than 20,000 inhabitants; or (2) an urbanized area contiguous and adjacent to a city or town that has a population of greater than 50,000 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 10 Mbps downstream and 1 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.

Submissions should include details on: the number of households, businesses, or farms that will be served in the area; the performance of the service to be offered; and whether healthcare or educational facilities will be served. All policies and procedures (found here) will apply to requests, including environmental and related reviews as well as a 25 percent cost share requirement.

Agriculture Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants

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

Grants may be used for audio and video equipment, broadband facilities that support distance learning or telemedicine (not actual broadband), computer hardware or network components/software, and acquisition of instructional programming. The program is intended to serve rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less.

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. Submissions should include details on how the award will be utilized, what equipment of service will be acquired, and any information on population(s) served.

Agriculture Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants

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

Eligible entities include rural areas and towns with no more than 10,000 residents and Tribal lands in rural areas. The funding is subject to a 25 percent cost share requirement. Submissions should include details on the exact work to be completed and the number of households and businesses served.

Agricultural Research Service, Buildings and Facilities

The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) owns and operates laboratories and facilities across the United States. Many of these laboratories/facilities are decades old, have outlived their functional lifespan, and are badly in need of major repairs, renovation, or replacement. Facility requests must be for ARS-owned facilities or for facilities that will enhance ongoing ARS work. Requests can assist in the acquisition of land, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities as necessary to carry out the agricultural research programs of the Department of Agriculture.

Submissions should 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.

Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Operations

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) supports private landowners, conservation districts, and other organizations to conserve, maintain, and improve the Nation's natural resources. 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, improve water quality, increase wildlife habitat, and reduce damage caused by floods and other natural disasters.

Only state, local, and Tribal organizations, or public conservation districts are eligible to receive funding under this account. Non-profit recipients will not be considered. Submissions should include 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; and any preventative measures to be taken, including engineering operations, methods of cultivation, or changes in use of land.

Supplemental Required Questions for any account in the Agriculture Subcommittee:

- The website address of the proposed recipient.
- If there are additional costs necessary to complete the project, have those been secured?
- For rural development projects, is the project for an eligible purpose and does it meet all eligibility requirements under current law?
- Does the entity plan to make grants to other entities from the funds provided and if so, to which entities?
- Why is the project a priority for the district? Briefly explain the community benefits.
- 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)?
- Has the project received federal funding before and if so, how much, when, and from which agency or agencies and program(s)?
- Have you contacted the State Rural Development Office/State Conservation Office to discuss the project and confirm eligibility?
- 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]
- For ARS B&F only, does the project have distinct and separable phases?
- For ARS B&F only, what is the estimated completion date of the project? When does completion of construction occur? [mm/yy]
- For ARS B&F only, have you verified that this facility is owned or operated by the Agricultural Research Service?
- For ReConnect requests, 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.

- For Conservation Operations requests only, briefly describe how the project will reduce soil erosion, enhance water supplies, improve water quality, increase wildlife habitat, or other objectives that will help conserve, maintain, and improve natural resources.
- For Water and Waste requests only, provide relevant information, such as the number of households, businesses, or farms that would be served.

Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies

NIST Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS)

NIST Scientific and Technical Research projects support standards-related research and technology development. Funding must be for activities consistent with and supportive of NIST's mission and within its authorities described in section 272 of title 15, United States Code, such as STEM education activities, scientific research, or other activities that support American manufacturing and industry. These funds cannot be used for building construction or renovation.

Supplemental Required Questions for NIST STRS Projects:

- Is the recipient entity a non-profit organization as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986? [yes/no]
- Can this project spend a smaller amount of appropriated funds within 12 months of the enactment of the appropriations act? [yes/no] If yes, please provide any details that may be helpful for understanding the scalability of the project.
- Are you aware of another Member making a request for this same project?
- Please provide the location of this project, in the format '*City (or County), State*'.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Coastal Zone Management

Funding must be for activities consistent with, and supportive of, NOAA's mission and aligned with one or more of the purposes described in the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) and is subject to any applicable cost share requirement under the same Act.

Supplemental Required Questions for NOAA Coastal Zone Management Projects:

- Is the recipient entity a non-profit organization as described under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986? [yes/no]
- Can this project spend a smaller amount of appropriated funds within 12 months of the enactment of the appropriations act? [yes/no] If yes, please provide any details that may be helpful for understanding the scalability of the project.
- Are you aware of another Member making a request for this same project?
- Please provide the location of this project, in the format '*City (or County), State*'.

Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)

Byrne Justice projects assist state, local, and Tribal law enforcement efforts to enforce laws, address violent crime, increase prosecutions, improve the criminal justice system (including the correctional system), provide victims' services, and other related activities.

Funding 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 (34 U.S.C. 10152).

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>

This funding cannot be used for: any security enhances or equipment to any nongovernmental entity not engaged in criminal justice or public safety; and vehicles, vessels, aircraft (excluding police cruisers, boats, and helicopters), luxury items, real estate, construction projects (other than penal or correctional institutions), unless the Attorney General certifies that it is essential to the maintenance of public safety and good order. The Committee will also not support 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; and larger projects for the construction or renovation of penal or correctional institutions that will exceed the capability of single-year funding.

Non-profit entities may be eligible to receive funding under this account. Priority will be given to projects focused on improving the effectiveness of law enforcement, increasing officer safety, curbing the opioid crisis, etc.

Supplemental Required Questions for Byrne JAG Grant Projects:

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

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Technology & Equipment

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Technology and Equipment projects support state, local, and Tribal law enforcement efforts to develop and procure the technology and equipment needed to respond more quickly and effectively, improve officer safety, increase transparency, and enhance community relations.

Funding must be aligned with the purposes described in 34 U.S.C. 10381(b)(8) (the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968). Grants can be used 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. These funds cannot be used for building construction or renovation projects.

Only state, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies are eligible to receive funding under this account.

Supplemental Required Questions for COPS Projects:

- Is the recipient a State, Tribal, or local law enforcement agency?
- Can this project spend a smaller amount of appropriated funds within 12 months of the enactment of the appropriations act? [yes/no] If yes, please provide any details that may be helpful for understanding the scalability of the project.
- Is the purpose of this request the construction or renovation of a building? [yes/no]
- Are you aware of another Member making a request for this same project? [yes/no]
- Please provide the location of this project, in the format '*City (or County), State*'.

NASA Safety, Security, and Mission Services

Funding must be for activities advancing the purposes described in 51 U.S.C. 20102 and projects should focus on science, education, research, and technology development related to NASA's mission. These funds cannot be used for medical research, building construction, or renovation projects.

Supplemental Required Questions for NASA Projects:

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

Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies

Army Corps of Engineers Eligible Accounts:

Army Corps Investigations

Army Corps Construction

Army Corps Mississippi River and Tributaries

Army Corps Operation and Maintenance

Bureau of Reclamation Eligible Account:

Bureau of Reclamation Water and Related Resources

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. Not all programs within these accounts will be open for CPF requests.

A CPF request is only necessary to request an increment of funding or scope above or beyond the President’s budget request (PBR) – to support what is included in the PBR, submit a program request.

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. Please reference the eligibility checklist provided in Subcommittee [guidance here](#) for FY24 (pages 4-5). (This is subject to updates pending FY25 guidance from the Appropriations Committee.)

Supplemental Required Questions for All Accounts:

Please contact the relevant Corps of Engineers District Office or Bureau of Reclamation Regional Office to ask the following specific questions about the project of interest prior to applying.

- Is the project authorized? Is the scope of work to be funded within existing authorization?
 - **If YES**, the project may be eligible.
 - What is the statutory citation?
 - If the project is an individually authorized project or a project under the Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities Program, include the statutory citation in the statement of federal nexus.
 - If the project is authorized in a manner other than an individual project authorization or under the Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities Program, please specify.
 - **If NO, STOP** – the project is not eligible as a Community Project Funding request in the Energy and Water Development appropriations bill.
- What is the official project name?
- What is the fiscal year 2025 capability?

- For a Corps of Engineers project, what is the appropriations account in which to request funding?
- For a Corps of Engineers project, is this project a new start?
- 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)?
 - **If YES**, the project is not eligible as a Community Project Funding request in the Energy and Water Development appropriations bill.
- Please provide evidence of the project’s merit and community support.

Homeland Security and Related Agencies

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants

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. Projects must meet requirements detailed in FEMA's most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO).

Submissions should include a detailed project description, budget describing how the funding will be used, and confirm ability to meet the cost share requirement (generally 25 percent of eligible activity costs and as low as 10 percent for small, impoverished communities defined in 42 U.S.C. 5133). Once projects are approved, 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 receiving entity (grant subrecipients).

Supplemental Required Questions for Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants:

- Please provide a letter from the appropriate State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, confirming project eligibility and their willingness to administer the grant?
- Are you able to provide letters of support from local government entities demonstrating community support for the project(s)?
- Is the proposed project eligible under the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the PDM grant program?
- 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?
- 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?
- 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.
- 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?
- If so, what is the FEMA approval date and when will the plan expire?
- 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)?
- Describe how the proposed activity expands mitigation capacity rather than repair and maintenance of existing capacity.

- How will the project provide long-term, permanent risk-reduction, as opposed to simply supporting Short-term, temporary emergency protective measures?
- Can the recipient describe how the activity supports the needs of people disproportionately at risk of harmful impacts of natural disasters?
- Does the recipient specifically encourage the adoption and enforcement of the latest disaster resistant building codes?
- Provide a clear and detailed description of the proposed mitigation activity.
- How will the mitigation activity be implemented?
- Who will manage and complete the mitigation activity?
- What risks will remain from natural hazards after project implementation (i.e., residual risk)?
- How does the activity reduce the risk to individuals and property for future natural hazards, while reducing reliance on federal funding for future disasters?
- Has the project been submitted, selected, or awarded funding in current or previous Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), or Hazard Mitigation Grant Program fiscal year grant cycles?
- If so, what is the subgrant ID, or which grant program and fiscal year was the application submitted, selected, or awarded funding?
- Has the community consulted with state, county, or local emergency management officials, or with FEMA about the proposed project?
- If so, please provide the name of the official, the agency they represent, and their contact information.

Emergency Operations Center Grants

FEMA's EOC grants improve emergency management and preparedness capabilities by supporting flexible, sustainable, secure, strategically located, and fully interoperable ECOs 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. Projects must meet requirements detailed in FEMA's most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO).

Submissions should include a detailed project description, budget describing how the funding will be used, and confirm ability to meet the cost share requirement (generally 25 percent of eligible activity costs). Once projects are approved, 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 receiving entity (grant subrecipients).

Supplemental Required Questions for Emergency Operations Center Projects:

- Please provide a letter from the appropriate State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, confirming project eligibility and their willingness to administer the grant?
- Did you provide letters of support from local government entities demonstrating community support for the project(s)?
- Is the proposed project eligible under the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program?
- Is the requested federal funding amount limited to a maximum of 75% of the total project cost?
- Can the requesting jurisdiction provide the required 25% non-federal cost share?
- 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?
- Have you reviewed the funding restrictions and allowable costs section of the NOFO for EOC grants?
- Does the funding request 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)?
- 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?
- 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?
- Has your office or the community consulted with state, county, or local emergency management officials, or with FEMA about the proposed project?
- If so, please provide the name of the official, the agency they represent, and their contact information.

Interior, Environment and Related Agencies

State and Tribal Assistance Grants

Most requests made to the Interior Subcommittee are for STAG infrastructure grants. These grants fund local wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects. This includes construction of and modifications to municipal sewage treatment plants and drinking water treatment plants. Similar to past practice, the Committee will be limiting STAG infrastructure grants only to projects that are publicly-owned or owned by a non-profit entity and that are otherwise eligible for the funding from that state's Clean Water or Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRF) loan programs. Members should use the range of House and Senate project amounts funded in FY24 as a general guide when making requests.

Privately-owned projects are NOT eligible for infrastructure grants, even if they are otherwise eligible for assistance under a SRF program. The Committee will look favorably upon requests for projects that are listed on a state's most recent Intended Use Plan. **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.

Supplemental Required Questions for STAG Projects:

- Please indicate whether this is a Clean Water SRF project or a Drinking Water SRF project.
- Does the project have (or expects to have within 12 months) its 20 percent matching fund requirement?
- Is the project on your state's most recently finalized Clean Water/Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan?
- Has the project received federal funds previously? If so, please describe.

Additional information can be found in the three (3) following pages.

Projects that ARE generally eligible for STAG Grants			
	Clean Water / Wastewater		Drinking Water
1.	Wastewater treatment plants, including sludge handling facilities: Upgraded (increase in treatment level) or expanded (increase in treatment capacity) facilities, including biological facilities, mechanical, a lagoon system, a land treatment system, or individual on-site systems.	1.	Facilitate compliance with national primary drinking water regulations or address serious risks to public health including non-regulated contaminants (i.e., PFAS).
2.	Collector Sewers: Small sewers that convey wastewater from residences, commercial establishments, and industrial sites to larger interceptor sewers.	2.	Rehabilitate or develop water sources (excluding reservoirs, dams, dam rehabilitation and water rights) to replace contaminated sources.
3.	Interceptor Sewers: Large sewers that convey wastewater from collector sewers directly to a wastewater treatment facility.	3.	Install or upgrade treatment facilities.
4.	Sewer Pipes: Rehabilitation is eligible only if pipes are publicly owned.	4.	Install or upgrade storage facilities, including finished water reservoirs, to prevent microbiological contaminants from entering the water system.
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.).	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.	Storm Water Management: Measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water (i.e., storm sewers, green infrastructure, etc.).	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.	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.	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.	Infiltration/Inflow Correction: Construction activities that prevent surface water or groundwater from entering the sewer system.	8.	Project planning, design, and other related costs.
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.		

STAG projects have very specific eligibility requirements, and the Committee will not consider projects that do not meet those requirements. The following lists some of the project types that are ineligible for STAG funding:

Projects that are NOT generally eligible for STAG Grants

Clean Water / Wastewater		Drinking Water	
1.	Land , except for projects described in the subsequent table under eligibility #11.	1.	Dams or rehabilitation of dams.
2.	Operations and maintenance costs.	2.	Operations and maintenance costs.
3.	Non-municipal point source control.	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.	Acid rain drainage correction.	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.	Ambient water quality monitoring.	5.	Laboratory fees for monitoring.
6.	Flood Control Projects , unless the project is otherwise managing, reducing, treating, or recapturing stormwater.	6.	Projects needed mainly for fire protection.
7.	Privately owned sewer pipes.	7.	Projects for systems that lack adequate technical, managerial, and financial capability, unless assistance will ensure compliance.
		8.	Projects for systems in significant non-compliance, unless funding will ensure compliance.
		9.	Projects primarily intended to serve future growth.

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies

Requests must meet the following criteria: 1) be included on an unfunded requirements / unfunded priorities list (UFR/UPL) from a military service or combatant command or the FY25-29 Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), but not be suggested by an installation or unit commander; 2) have at least 35 percent of its design completed or request funding for planning and design; 3) able to be obligated in FY25; 4) submitted to the House Armed Services Committee (HASC) for inclusion in the FY25 National Defense Authorization Act or previously authorized; and 5) have a DD Form 1391, which is DoD's justification for military construction projects.

UFR/UPL – lists that the Services and Combatant Commanders provide to Congress identifying priority projects that were not included in the President's budget request (PBR). They are available to Congress within ten days of the release of the PBR.

FYDP – projection of the forces, resources, and programs needed to support DoD operations over a five-year period. The FYDP is released simultaneously with the PBR. The military construction projects that may be eligible for CPF in FY25 can be obtained through the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) website.

Construction and Unspecified Minor Construction – Active Components

Eligible community project requests include both construction and unspecified minor military construction projects for active components. 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 and Space Force
- Defense-Wide Agencies (Special Operations Command (SOCOM), Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), etc.)

Construction and Unspecified Minor Construction – Reserve Components

Eligible community project requests include both construction and unspecified minor military construction projects for Reserve Components. An unspecified minor military construction project is a project that has an approved cost equal to or less than \$9,000,000. Some Reserve Component projects require a State funding match. Submissions should determine whether the proposed project requires such a match and if the project has current state matching funds.

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
- Navy Reserve
- Air Force Reserve

Supplemental Required Questions for Military Construction Projects:

- Which Service is the project for?
- Project Title.
- Amount Requested for FY25.
- Program (Is the funding request for construction, unspecified minor construction, or planning and design?).
- Project Location (State/Territory Title).
- Installation Name (Location Title).
- Is the project on the FY25-FY29 FYDP? If so, which fiscal year?
- Is the project on a FY25 Service or Combatant Command unfunded requirements/unfunded priorities list (UFRs/UPLs)?
- Does the project have a DD Form 1391?
- If a Reserve Component project, does it require a State funding match?
- Is this project at or above 35% design complete?
- Can the project funds be obligated in FY25?
- 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.
- Who is the point of contact in the requesting office?

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

Airport Improvement Projects – DOT

Airport Improvement Program (AIP) projects are intended to enhance airport safety, capacity, and security, and 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 Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS); supported broadly by local stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and elected officials; and administered by an airport and/or airport sponsor.

Projects will be subject to various federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and a cost share requirement based on size. The grant covers 75 percent of eligible costs (or 80 percent of noise program implementation) for large and medium primary hub airports and a range of 90-95 percent of eligible costs for small primary, reliever, and general aviation airports. Specific cost share requirements can and should be verified by the FAA Regional District Office.

Supplemental Required Questions for Airport Improvement Program Projects:

- Project Name.
 - EXAMPLE: *Rehabilitate runway. Airport Name (3 letter or number airport code), City, State (2 letter postal code).*
 - NOTE: This description may be used to list the project in the House report and should be as accurate as possible to ensure that the funding is provided to the correct project and location.
- General description of the project and why it is needed.
- 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.
- What are the benefits of this project and why is it a priority?
- Amount requested for the Community Project Funding for FY25, and the total project cost.
- Estimated start and completion dates.
- 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?
- Has the airport submitted a grant application for this same project to FAA?

Highway Infrastructure Projects – DOT

Highway Infrastructure Projects are capital projects eligible under [23 U.S.C. 133\(b\)](#). 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, such as by being included in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP); and administered by public or Tribal entities.

Most projects will be subject to various federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and a cost share requirement on a sliding scale based on activity, location, and other factors. Funding cannot be used for administrative activities, even if they are eligible under the statutory citation. This includes general operating expenses and planning activities.

Supplemental Required Questions for Highway Infrastructure Projects:

- 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).
 - EXAMPLE: *Main Street widening and resurfacing, City, State, Congressional District.*
 - NOTE: The project name and location will be used to list the project in the House Report and should be as accurate as possible to ensure that the funding goes to the correct project and location. Any changes after enactment will require additional legislative actions.
- General description and benefits of the project and why it is needed.
 - EXAMPLE: *Widening and resurfacing Main Street will allow the local government to add a turn lane to reduce congestion. It will also allow for safety upgrades at Avenue D where there is a high level of safety incidents.*
 - NOTE: Benefits may include safety, environmental, economic, equity, mobility, etc.
- Amount requested for the project.
- Total project cost.
 - NOTE: Provide the amount of the total cost of the project as outlined in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), if applicable.
- Amount requested for the project.
- 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).
- Estimated start and completion dates.
 - NOTE: Appropriated funds for these projects cannot be used for costs incurred prior to project authorization, which occurs when a project sponsor signs a grant agreement with or receives an allotment by a federal agency.
- Has the request been submitted to a federal agency for non-earmarked funds, or to another Subcommittee or Committee this fiscal year? If yes, which one(s)?

- Please provide a history of federal funding for the project, if any. Include both formula funds and any discretionary grants.
 - *EXAMPLE: FY20 TIGER/BUILD Grant: \$10 million; FHWA Formula Funds: \$5 million.*
- 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?
- If the request does not fully fund the project, describe where the remaining funding comes from to complete the project.
 - *EXAMPLE: State funds will compose 10 percent of the remaining cost and previously identified federal formula funds (STBG) will make up the rest.*
- Is the project on a STIP or a TIP? If yes, please provide a link to the plan.
- Please provide the STIP or TIP ID Number and specify which plan the ID.

Port Infrastructure Development Projects – DOT

Port Infrastructure Development Program projects are projects eligible under [46 U.S.C. 54301](#). Projects may be subject to various federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), reviews/audits from the Department of Transportation, and cost share requirements with potential exceptions for small and rural area ports ([46 U.S.C. 54301\(a\)\(8\) and \(b\)](#)). Eligibility and viability can and should be verified by local port authorities and the Maritime Administration's [Gateway Offices](#).

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

Supplemental Required Questions for Port Infrastructure Development Projects:

- 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).
 - *EXAMPLE: Terminal 2 Expansion and Emissions Reduction Project, City, State, Congressional District.*
 - NOTE: The project name and location will be used to list the project in the House Report and should be as accurate as possible to ensure that the funding goes to the correct project and location. Any changes after enactment will require additional legislative actions.
- General description and benefits of the project and why it is needed.
- Amount requested for the project.
- Total project cost.
- Who is the recipient? Provide a website address if available.
- Is the project at a small port, as described under 46 USC 54301(b)?
- Is the project in a rural area, as described under 46 USC 54301(a)(12) – an area that is outside of a Census-designated urbanized area?

- Estimated start and completion dates.
- Has the request been submitted to a federal agency for non-earmarked funds, or to another Subcommittee or Committee this fiscal year? If yes, which one(s)?
- Please provide a history of federal funding for the project, if any.
- 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?
- If the request does not fully fund the project, describe where the remaining funding comes from to complete the project.

Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements – DOT

Rail infrastructure projects are capital projects eligible under the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI) program authorized under [49 U.S.C. 22907](#). CRISI provides grants to assist in financing the cost of improving passenger and freight rail transportation systems. All projects must be: rail capital projects or systems planning for a rail capital project; supported by the state, local governmental authority, or Tribal government that would administer the project; and sponsored by public or Tribal entities.

This was a new CPF account for FY24. Projects will be subject to various federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Funding cannot be used for administrative activities, even if they are eligible under the statutory citation. This includes general operating expenses, rail-related research, and workforce activities. Eligibility and viability can and should be verified by the project sponsor (i.e., public agency)

Supplemental Required Questions for Consolidated Rail Infrastructure & Safety Improvements:

- 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. This description may be used in the House report and must be accurate to ensure funds are provided to the correct project and location.
 - *Elm Track and Railroad Bridge Improvements, City, State, Congressional District.*
- Project Recipient. As a reminder, for-profit entities are not eligible for CPF funding. The recipient must be a public entity such as a state department of transportation, public agency, or not-for-profit rail carrier that provides intercity rail passenger transportation, etc.
- General description and scope of project, including benefits and explanation for why project is a priority.
 - *EXAMPLE: The West Elm Track and Railroad Bridge Improvements Project will replace an aging railroad bridge and rehabilitate 11 sidings and wye tracks that can handle increased traffic along the main rail route between the cities of Green Bay and Pembine. The improvements will increase the efficiency of the route by eliminating slow-orders along 32 miles of track and help mitigate congestion along the track to increase safety. It is a priority for both cities given the limited resources they have to fully fund the project.*
- Amount of CPF funding requested for project.

- Total project cost. Provide the total estimated cost of the project.
- Does the project have other public (federal, state, local) and/or private funds committed to meet match or cost-share requirements for costs related to construction? if so, what is the source and amount of those funds? The cost-share requirements are defined in statute. Rail capital projects under the CRISI program require a minimum 20 percent non-federal share.
 - EXAMPLE: *Local sales taxes are committed for 20 percent of the project.*
- Where is the project in the construction process? Drop down options in the database will include: Planning and Environmental Review, Final Design, Right of Way, Contract Awarded, Capital Purchase or Lease, Construction, and Other (please specify).
- Estimated start and completion dates.
- 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.
- Is the project included in a grade crossing action plan? If yes, provide a link to the plan and specify page number.

Transit Infrastructure Projects – DOT

Transit Infrastructure Projects are public transportation capital projects eligible under [49 U.S.C. 53](#). Eligible capital projects are described under [49 U.S.C. 5302\(4\)](#). 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, such as by being included in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP); and sponsored by designated recipients, states (including territories and the District of Columbia), local governmental authorities, and/or Indian tribes.

Public transportation or transit is defined in [49 U.S.C. 5302\(15\) and \(22\)](#), 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, charter bus, school bus, sightseeing, courtesy shuttle, or intra-terminal /intra-facility shuttle services.

Most projects will be subject to various federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and generally a 20 percent cost share requirement. Funding cannot be used for administrative activities, even if they are eligible under the statutory citation. This includes general operating expenses, joint development projects, and planning activities. Capital Investment Grants (CIG) projects will not be considered as CPF projects.

Supplemental Required Questions for Transit Infrastructure Projects:

- 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. This description may be used in the House report and must be accurate to ensure funds are provided to the correct project and location. Any changes after enactment will require additional legislative action.
 - EXAMPLE: *West Elm Paratransit Fleet Replacement, City, State, Congressional District.*

- Project Recipient.
 - EXAMPLE: West Elm Public Transportation Authority
- General description and scope of project, including benefits and explanation for why project is a priority
 - EXAMPLE: *The West Elm Paratransit Fleet Replacement will replace 12 gasoline powered cutaway paratransit vehicles with 12 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) paratransit vehicles in the city of Green Bay to accommodate the most vulnerable population. The gasoline buses are at or beyond their useful life. The funding will also be used to install a CNG fueling station located at the West Elm's maintenance facility. The new CNG paratransit vehicles will require training current employees on this new technology in order to assist with operations and maintenance of the fleet. Safety is the primary benefit of the project as it provides ADA accessible vehicles for older adults and people with disabilities. A safe, reliable, and comfortable transportation is critical for this population. These vehicles will carry multiple passengers to employment, education, healthcare, and recreational locations. It is a priority for the West Elm Public Transportation Authority given the limited resources they have to fully fund the paratransit procurement.*
- Amount of CPF funding requested for project.
 - EXAMPLE: \$1,200,000
- Total project cost. Provide the total estimated cost of the project. If outlined in the STIP or TIP, provide that amount unless estimated project costs have increased. If project costs have increased, provide a justification.
- Does the project require an environmental review? If so, what is the status and/or outcome of the review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)?
- Does the project have other public (federal, state, local) and/or private funds committed to meet match or cost-share requirements for costs related to construction, operations, and maintenance? If yes, list sources and amounts of funds. The cost-share requirements are defined in statute. In general, transit capital projects typically require 20 percent non-federal share.
 - EXAMPLE: *Local sales taxes are committed for 25 percent of the project.*
- If the project receives less than requested for the transit infrastructure projects, will the project proceed without waiting for additional funding sources?
 - EXAMPLE: *Yes, however, the project will not be able to proceed immediately without the total amount. The West Elm Public Transportation Authority anticipates using FY25 formula funds to make up the shortfall if there are no other federal grant opportunities available.*
- Does the project intend to apply for any DOT discretionary programs before proceeding? If yes, will the project sponsor still proceed if not selected?
 - EXAMPLE: *Yes, the transit agency anticipates submitting an application for the FY23 Low or No Emission Grant Program before the April NOFO deadline. If they are not selected as a grant awardee for the Low or No Emission Grant Program, the West Elm Public Transportation Authority will still proceed using their formula funds.*
- Provide a history of federal funding for the project, if any. Include formula funds and any discretionary grants.
 - EXAMPLE: *FY22 FTA Buses and Bus Facilities Discretionary Grant: \$100,000; FY23 FTA Formula Funds: \$25,000.*

- Where is the project in the construction process? Drop down options in the database will include: Planning and Environmental Review, Final Design, RFP/IFB Issued, Contract Awarded, Capital Purchase or Lease, Construction, and Other (please specify).
- Estimated start and completion dates.
- Is the project 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.
- Provide the STIP or TIP ID Number and specify which plan the ID Number comes from.

Economic Development Initiative – HUD

EDI projects are intended for economic and community development activities, consistent with statutory and additional committee requirements. For FY25, project requests must be eligible under one or more of the following criteria of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program: [42 U.S.C. 5305\(a\)\(1\)](#), [5305\(a\)\(2\)](#), [5305\(a\)\(4\)](#), [5305\(a\)\(5\)](#), and limited to land or site acquisition, demolition or rehabilitation, blight removal, and construction and capital improvements of public facilities, except for “buildings used for the general conduct of government.”

5305(a)(1) – acquisition of real property (including air rights, water rights, and other interest 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) – 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.

Examples of requests Committee expects to receive include: water or sewer infrastructure projects that are not otherwise eligible to be funded under EPA STAG or Rural Water and Waste accounts; local road infrastructure that is not otherwise eligible under the Highway Infrastructure Projects account; streetscape improvements; public or non-profit housing rehabilitation, housing development financing, residential conversions, and neighborhood revitalization projects that 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; and projects that meet a compelling local need consistent with statutory purposes (food banks in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods, youth and senior centers, and multipurpose community centers).

Funding cannot be used for programmatic and operational expenses or museums, commemoratives, memorials, swimming pools, water parks, golf courses, healthcare facilities, venues strictly for entertainment purposes (e.g., theatres and performing arts venues), courthouses, and townhalls. Additionally, funding cannot be used for reimbursement of expenses for soft costs (planning, administrative) incurred prior to the completion of a grant agreement between HUD and the grantee. A grant agreement and a completed environmental review are necessary for reimbursement of hard costs (construction activities).

Projects will be subject to various federal requirements such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), HUD's NEPA-implementing regulations ([24 CFR Part 50](#) or [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 on non-HUD funds can be used for a project.

Supplemental Required Questions for Economic Development Initiative Projects:

- 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, Congressional District, or Tribe).
 - NOTE: This description may be used to list the project in the House report and should be as accurate as possible to ensure that the funding goes to the correct project and location.
 - EXAMPLE: *Denver Downtown Revitalization. City of Denver, Denver County, Colorado, 1st Congressional District*.
- General description of the project and why it is needed.
 - EXAMPLE: *This project will provide infrastructure needed to support downtown expansion, including housing developments in downtown Denver. Core components include parking lot reconstruction, alleyway accessibility/beautification upgrades (including a trailhead for a future non-motorized trail), storm sewer improvements, and electrical utility work (moving electrical lines underground). The project is in a Qualified Census Tract, traditional downtown, and will lessen financial burden on downtown property owners hit hard by economic circumstances that would otherwise have to cover higher project costs for parking lot work by way of a special assessment. The project is aligned to the city's recent placemaking efforts (added downtown firepit, public art, plaza/streetscape walkway, etc.). The City of*

Denver is confident the project is shovel ready and could be completed within the identified project period.

- What are the benefits of this project and why is it a priority?
 - *EXAMPLE: These projects will create an increased demand for parking and public amenities to make downtown Denver a destination of choice. The city is seeking to capitalize on this momentum to not only address needed infrastructure but also to create a vibrant central business district with the inclusion of a food truck court and trailhead.*
- Amount requested for the Community Project Funding and the total project cost.
- Who are the community partners participating in this project? Have local community development organizations with prior experience with HUD programs been consulted?
- Has the request been submitted to another Subcommittee or Committee this fiscal year? If yes, which one(s)?
- Is this project consistent with the primary objective of the community development program? Please describe who the project is intended to benefit.