

CONGRESSWOMAN DIANA

 **DeGette's**

FY 2027 Community Project Submission Guide

**DEADLINE FOR CPF SUBMISSIONS:
5:00pm MT Monday, March 9, 2026**



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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. Examples of eligible projects include but are not limited to: medical or dental clinics, healthcare facilities, police or fire departments, and public works vehicles.

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

Any project must serve a rural area as specified in 7 CFR 3570.53 (rural areas including cities, villages, townships and Federally Recognized Tribal lands with no more than 20,000 residents). Except for fire stations, nonprofits will not be eligible for CPF project funding.

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

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

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

The State Rural Development Office is a valuable resource to answer program questions, including eligibility and non-federal cost share requirements. For fiscal year 2026, the average Community Facilities CPF award was about \$1.1 million.

Agriculture Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants

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

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

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

The State Rural Development Office is a valuable resource to answer program questions, including eligibility. For fiscal year 2026, the average DLT CPF award was \$1,200,000.

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.

Members are strongly encouraged to provide details on the number of households and businesses served and details of the exact work to be completed.

Eligible entities include rural areas and towns with population of 10,000 or less and Tribal lands in rural areas. Potential recipients will be required to provide a 25% non-federal cost share.

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

Agricultural Research Service, Buildings and Facilities

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

Facility requests must be for ARS-owned facilities or for facilities that are already partnering with ARS. Universities seeking new agricultural and/or veterinary facilities or labs are not eligible.

Members are strongly encouraged to provide details on the research to be conducted, why the research is a high priority, as well as details on the modernization and why it is critical in carrying out the research.

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

Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Operations

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) supports private landowners, conservation districts, and other organizations to conserve, maintain, and improve the Nation's natural resources.

Examples of specific objectives include reducing soil erosion, improving soil health, enhancing water supplies, improving water quality, increasing wildlife habitat, and reducing damage caused by floods and other natural disasters.

Members are strongly encouraged to provide details on the work to be done, including if the project will conduct surveys, investigations, or research, and if there is a plan to publish the results of any such work. Members should also describe any preventive measures to be taken, such as engineering operations, methods of cultivation, or changes in use of land.

For FY27, the Subcommittee will only consider projects for funding recipients that are State, local, and Tribal organizations, or conservation districts. Non-profit recipients will not be considered.

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

Supplemental Required Questions for any account in the Agriculture Subcommittee:

- The website address of the proposed recipient.
- Has the recipient secured all necessary funds to complete the project, including non-federal cost share requirements, if applicable?
- For rural development projects, is the project for an eligible purpose and does it meet all eligibility requirements under current law, with the exception of any Median Household Income 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 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? (If not, it is required to ensure project eligibility.)
- For ARS B&F only, is it an existing USDA owned and operated facility? (It must be, in order to be eligible.)
- 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 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. **Non-profit colleges and universities are the only eligible non-profit recipients of a NIST Community Project.** 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.
- Please provide the location of this project, in the format '*City (or County), State*'. This location will be printed in the public disclosure table.

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.

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

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.
- Please provide the location of this project, in the format '*City (or County), State*'. This location will be printed in the public disclosure table.

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, section 501 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10152).

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.

Law enforcement focused non-profit recipients may be eligible. Applicants should demonstrate that the purpose of the project is to further law enforcement objectives and that the recipient will partner with law enforcement in executing the project. Such projects will be closely examined.

Requirements:

- Awarded grants will be subject to the requirements of 2 CFR Part 200 and the [DOJ Grants Financial Guide](#).
- Below are the links to the Department's guidance and frequently asked questions regarding the Byrne Justice Grants program, which may help guide you in gauging the eligibility of a proposed Byrne Justice Grants project:
 - <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/jag/overview>
 - <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/jag/frequently-asked-questions>
- Allowable costs are those costs consistent with the principles set out in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E, and those permitted by the grant program's authorizing legislation.

Required Supplemental 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*'. This location will be printed in the public disclosure table.

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 of section 1701(b)(8) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. § 10381(b)(8)). As such, 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.

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

Supplemental Required Questions for COPS Projects:

- 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*'. This location will be printed in the public disclosure table.

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

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

Not all programs within these accounts will be open for Community Project Funding requests. If the project is not an individually authorized project or a project under the Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities Program, please contact the Subcommittee for further information prior to submitting a request.

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.

Within the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation, the Committee will accept program requests for additional funding above the budget request for categories of projects (e.g., navigation maintenance, flood control studies, etc.), but Members should be aware that this funding may be extremely limited in Fiscal Year 2027. For specific projects of particular interest, Members are strongly encouraged to submit Community Project Funding requests for amounts above the budget request.

After the official Community Project Funding requests have been received, the Subcommittee will ask the federal agencies for technical assistance on each requested project, including the information described in the suggested questions below. The Subcommittee will evaluate project requests based on the information provided to the Subcommittee directly from the federal agency.

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 2027 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 Corps of Engineers project, is this project an environmental infrastructure (EI) project?
- 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.

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.](#)

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. Member offices must answer all the eligibility questions in the database for a request to be considered.

For any PDM projects designated for funding in the FY 2027 Homeland Security Appropriations Act, the respective State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, must submit an application to FEMA and serve as the administrative agent for the grant on behalf of the entities responsible for the project (grant subrecipients). Each project request must be accompanied by a letter from the respective State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, in order to be considered for funding.

CPF funding in FY 2026 ranged between \$117,000 and \$8,685,000 for individual PDM grants, but cannot exceed \$10,000,000.

Supplemental Required Questions for Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants:

- Did your office upload a letter from the appropriate State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, confirming project eligibility and their willingness to administer the grant?
- 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.
- Did your office upload letters of support from local government entities demonstrating community support for the project(s)?
- Was this CPF funded in the FY 2026 House mark?
- 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?
- Is the requested federal funding amount limited to a maximum of 75% of the total project cost?
- 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.

- Is the proposed activity consistent with the goals and objectives in both the state or tribal hazard mitigation plan (44 CFR Part 201) and the local hazard mitigation plan of the jurisdiction in which the project is located, as specified in the NOFO?
- 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 the harmful impacts of natural disasters?
- Does the recipient specifically encourage 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 awarded funding in previous Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), or Hazard Mitigation Grant Program fiscal year grant cycles?
- If so, what is the subgrant ID, or which grant program and fiscal year was the application awarded funding?

Emergency Operations Center Grants

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 the competitive EOC Grant Program](#). Member offices must answer all the eligibility questions in the database for a request to be considered.

For any EOC projects designated for funding in the FY 2027 Homeland Security Appropriations Act, the respective State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, must submit an application to FEMA and serve as the administrative agent for the grant on behalf of the entities responsible for the project (grant subrecipients). Each project request must be accompanied by a letter from the respective State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, in order to be considered for funding.

CPF funding in FY 2026 ranged between \$130,000 and \$2,606,000 for individual EOC grants, but cannot exceed \$3,000,000.

Supplemental Required Questions for Emergency Operations Center Projects:

- 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)?
- Was this CPF funded in the FY 2026 House mark?
- 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.

State and Tribal Assistance Grants

For FY 2027, 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.

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. The ability to fund the 20% cost share is required before EPA can award a STAG grant. Please note that assistance provided by SRF counts towards the project's matching requirement.

Below are EPA brochures on eligibility guidelines for the CWSRF and DWSRF programs.

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

In FY 2026, most House EPA STAG CPFs received around \$1,000,000. The Committee may consider higher or lower project amounts for FY 2027, and any caps will be determined by the Chairman after reviewing the full universe of requests.

Supplemental Required Questions for STAG Projects:

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

<p>8. Infiltration/Inflow Correction: Construction activities that prevent surface water or groundwater from entering the sewer system.</p>	<p>8. Project planning, design, and other related costs.</p>
<p>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.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>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).</p>	
<p>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.</p>	

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.

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

Any CPFs that are funded in an appropriations bill will need to apply to HHS for the award. The application will be reviewed for compliance prior to official award.

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

CPF requests should not be viewed as continuous funding sources and should be distinct from competitive grant opportunities.

Keep in mind that project funding will depend on available resources, and larger requests may have to be reduced.

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

CPF requests within the HRSA-Wide Activities and Program Support account must fall under the following category:

Health Facilities Construction and Equipment—CPF requests for the cost of limited-scope construction, renovation, or capital equipment purchase for facilities for health, mental health, or substance use disorder services, training of health professionals, or medical research. In addition to construction and renovation, CPF funding can be used to acquire capital equipment, such as lab equipment, x-ray machines, or telehealth and information technology.

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

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

feasibility studies.

For more information on construction and equipment requests, see:
<https://www.hrsa.gov/grants/manage-your-grant/training/community-project-fundingcongressionally-directed>.

CPF requests must include a basic budget that clearly describes how the funds will be used for specific purposes to achieve the project's goals.

HRSA CPF recipients may not subgrant to other organizations or agencies.

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

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

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

- Entities that perform or promote abortions, including providing referrals, counseling, lobbying, and training related to abortions; furnish or develop any item intended to procure abortions; or provide financial support for such entities. The exceptions described in section 507(a) of division B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026 (P.L. 119–75) shall apply.
- Entities that conduct research using embryonic stem cells (if such tissue is obtained pursuant to an induced abortion) or human germline gene modification.
- Entities that facilitate, promote access to, or refer for psychological, behavioral, or medical interventions performed for the purposes of intentionally changing the body of an individual (including by disrupting the body's development, inhibiting its natural functions, or modifying its appearance) to no longer correspond to the individual's biological sex.

Supplemental Required Questions for HRSA Projects:

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

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies

All requests, including for design and minor construction, must be included on an unfunded requirements/unfunded priorities list (UFR/UPL) submitted to Congress by a military service, combatant command, or the Office of the Under Secretary for Research and Engineering, or have an existing active authorization from a prior National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).

- Projects suggested by an installation or unit commander not included on the documents above will not be accepted.

In addition, all project requests must meet the following criteria to be eligible:

- Have at least 35 percent of its design completed. Some projects that have not reached 35% design may be eligible for design funding.
- Able to be obligated in FY27.
- Submitted to the House Armed Services Committee for inclusion in the FY27 National Defense Authorization Act or previously authorized.
- Have a DD Form 1391, which is DoD's justification for military construction projects. The Armed Services' Congressional Liaison Offices can help provide these documents

Construction and Unspecified Minor Construction – Active Components

Eligible community project requests include construction for active components in the accounts listed below:

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

Construction and Unspecified Minor Construction – Reserve Components

Eligible Community Project Funding requests include construction for Reserve Components in the accounts listed below. **Note: Some Reserve Component projects require a state funding match.** 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
- Navy Reserve
- Air Force Reserve

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. The Committee will use FY26 UFRs/UPLs currently available to Congress. The absence of current UFRs/UPLs for FY27 results in the need to utilize the previous list. These lists can be found by contacting the Armed Services’ Congressional Liaison Offices.
- National Defense Authorization Acts.
- Unfunded Requirements for Laboratory Military Construction Projects report Congress required by section 2806 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91)

Supplemental Required Questions for Military Construction Projects:

- Which Service is the project for?
- Project Title.
- Amount Requested for FY26.
- Program (Is the funding request for construction, unspecified minor construction, or planning and design?).
- Project Location (State/Territory Title).
- Installation Name (Location Title).
- Does the project have an active authorization from the National Defense Authorization Act? If so, what year?
- Was the project included as an unfunded requirement in the Unfunded Requirements for Laboratory Military Construction Projects report Congress required by section 2806 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91)?
- Is the project on a FY26 Service or Combatant Command unfunded requirements/unfunded priorities list (UFRs/UPLs)?
- Does the project have a DD Form 1391, and have you included it in the submission?
- 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 FY27?
- Has a corresponding request been submitted to HASC for inclusion in the FY26 NDAA? If a project was previously authorized in a NDAA, please provide the fiscal year.

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 address environmental concerns. All projects must be: AIP eligible in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 47100 et seq. or Section 767(a) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 (49 U.S.C. 44706 note), and FAA policy and guidance, included in the FAA’s National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS), supported broadly by local stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and elected officials, 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 should be understood by the grantee, and verified by the FAA Regional District Office, along with other requirements to receive FAA funding.

Supplemental Required Questions for Airport Improvement Program Projects:

- Airport Recipient and 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 for 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 FY27, 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 title 23 of the United States Code. Eligible projects are described under section 133 of title 23, United States Code, as amended by title III of division A of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Tribal and territorial capital projects authorized under chapters 1 and 2 of title 23, United States Code, are also eligible.

All projects must be capital projects or project-specific 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 requested by state, local, or Tribal entities.

The Subcommittee will not fund activities that are administrative in nature even if they are eligible expenses under the statutory citation. These include general operating expenses, and planning activities required under sections 134 and 135 of title 23, United States Code.

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

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.

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 action.
- 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.
- Type of project eligible under 23 USC 133 (Surface Transportation Block Grant Program); 23 USC 201 (Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation Programs); 23 USC 202 (Tribal Transportation Program); or 23 USC 165 (Territorial and Puerto Rico Highway Program).
 - Note: Choose from 23 USC 133, 23 USC 201, 23 USC 202, or 23 USC 165.
- If the request is for a phase of a larger project, describe all other phases and how this request relates to the entire project.

- Has the recipient engaged in discussions with the Federal Highway Administration and received assurances that the project is eligible under applicable statutes?
- Please provide a history of any federal funding already received or approved for the project. Include both formula funds and any discretionary grants.
 - EXAMPLE: FY20 TIGER/BUILD Grant: \$10 million; FHWA Formula Funds: \$5 million
- 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?
- Is the project on a STIP or a TIP? If yes, please provide a link to the plan.

Port Infrastructure Development Projects – DOT

Port Infrastructure Development Program projects are projects eligible under [46 U.S.C. 54301](#), as amended by title XXXV of division C of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025.

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](#).

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 action.
- General description and benefits of the project and why it is needed.
- Is the project at a small port, as described under 46 USC 54301(b)?
- Is the project in a rural area, as described under 46 USC 54301(a)(12) – an area that is outside of a Census-designated urbanized area?
- If the request is for a phase of a larger project, describe all other phases and how this request relates to the entire project.

- Has the recipient engaged in discussions with the local port authority and received assurances that the project is eligible under applicable statutes?
- Please provide a history of any federal funding already received or approved for the project.
- Does the project have other public (state, local) and/or private funds committed to meet match or cost-share requirements? If so, what is the source and amount of those funds?

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 state, local, or Tribal entities.

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.*
- 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.*
- Please select the eligible project type that best describes the project.
 - Drop down options in the database will include:
 - Deployment of railroad safety technology, including positive train control and rail integrity inspection systems.
 - A capital project as defined in section 22901(2), except that a project shall not be required to be in a State rail plan developed under chapter 227.
 - A capital project necessary to address congestion or safety challenges affecting rail service.
 - A capital project necessary to reduce congestion and facilitate ridership growth in intercity passenger rail transportation along heavily traveled rail corridors.
 - A highway-rail grade crossing improvement project, including installation, repair, or improvement of grade separations, railroad crossing signals, gates, and related technologies, highway traffic signalization, highway lighting and crossing approach signage, roadway improvements such as medians or other barriers, railroad crossing panels and surfaces, and safety engineering improvements to reduce risk in quiet zones or potential quiet zones.
 - A rail line relocation or improvement project.
 - A capital project to improve short-line or regional railroad infrastructure.
 - The preparation of regional rail and corridor service development plans and corresponding environmental analyses).
 - Any project necessary to enhance multimodal connections or facilitate service integration between rail service and other modes, including between intercity rail passenger transportation and intercity bus service or commercial air service.
 - The development and implementation of measures to prevent trespassing and reduce associated injuries and fatalities (e.g., trespass-related capital projects such as physical barriers, fencing, or equipment; trespassing enforcement activities; and outreach campaigns resulting in trespasser deterrence and prevention).
 - Rehabilitating, remanufacturing, procuring, or overhauling locomotives, provided that such activities result in a significant reduction of emissions.
- Where is the project in the construction process? Dropdown options include: Planning and Environmental Review, Final Design, Right of Way, Contract Awarded, Capital Purchase or Lease, Construction, or Other (please specify).
- Estimated start and completion dates.
- Is the project on a state rail plan as of 12/31/2025? If yes, provide a link to the plan and specify page number.
- Is the project included in a grade crossing action plan? 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 Tribal governmental authorities.

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 the 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.
- 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.
- 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 FY26 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 12/31/2024? 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

Please note: The only eligible recipients for Community Project Funding in the Economic Development Initiatives account are the following types of entities:

- **States and the District of Columbia**
- **Territories**
- **Tribal governments**
- **Counties**
- **Cities, towns, parishes, or other local government entities, such as public water districts or public redevelopment authorities**
- **Public colleges and universities, including community colleges, all Historically Black Colleges and Universities defined as a “part B institution” in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061), and all Tribal Colleges and Universities as defined in section 316 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c)**

EDI projects are intended for economic and community development activities, consistent with statutory and additional committee requirements. For FY27, project requests must be eligible under one or more of the following criteria of the Community Development Fund (CDF): [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 2026, programmatic and operational expenses are not eligible.

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.

Given that projects must be consistent with authorized purposes, the Committee expects to prioritize funding for the following types of projects:

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

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

- Healthcare facilities;
- Museums, commemoratives, and memorials;
- Swimming pools, water parks, ski slopes, and golf courses;
- Venues strictly for entertainment purposes – e.g., theaters, amphitheaters, fairgrounds, and performing arts centers;
- Strictly research, operational, 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). If the project will be under construction (or complete) at the time of enactment, the recipient will not likely be able to meet the environmental review requirements.

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. If the project will be under construction (or complete) at the time of enactment, the recipient will not likely be able to meet the BABA requirements.

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

- *NOTE: Political subdivisions and school districts/boards may not have their own unique TIN or UEI. In this case, we recommend naming the recipient as the legal entity under which they are formed and naming the political subdivision in the project description (e.g., “City of Alexandria/For the Department of Public Works’ roadway improvements”).*

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 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.*
- 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.
- 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?

- Does the grantee have experience executing a federal grant?
- 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.
- What is the entity's TIN/EIN?
- What is the entity's UEI?
- 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.
- Does the grantee have a CPF/CDS (Congressionally Directed Spending) project that has not yet secured a signed grant agreement with HUD? This should include projects for which appropriations were made since FY2022.
 - If yes, please provide: Title of project, Fiscal Year CPF/CDS was enacted, Awarding Member(s) and/or Senator(s), the grant number as provided by HUD, and the grant's status ("No Materials Submitted" or "Grant Review in Progress").