



Community Project Funding Resource Guide

Updated: February 2026

Dear Friend,

Please consider this guide a resource on the House of Representatives Community Project Funding process. This year, the House Appropriations Committee will accept Community Project Funding requests for the Fiscal Year 2027 (FY27) annual appropriations bills, which gives me the opportunity to request direct funding for projects in Washington's Third Congressional District. As your member of Congress, I look forward to advocating for our shared priorities and ensuring that federal dollars serve the needs of Southwest Washington. In this guide, you will find an overview of the Community Project Funding process, answers to many frequently asked questions, and a brief overview of alternative federal funding sources.

I will be able to submit up to twenty (20) Community Project Funding requests to benefit state or local government grantees and eligible nonprofits. If your project is selected for submission, there will be some items I need from you to show the Appropriations Committee that the project has community support, including letters of support from elected community leaders, press articles highlighting the need for a project, and other signs of support. From there, the Appropriations Committee will consider my requests when writing the annual spending bills. While I will have the opportunity to ask to fund twenty projects, the Committee may choose to only fund a handful.

This process also includes some important reforms to ensure public transparency and accountability. For example, for-profit organizations are not eligible for funding. All requested projects are required to be posted publicly online, and Members of Congress and their families cannot have a financial interest in any request. Lastly, the Appropriations Committee is limiting total Community Project Funding to no more than .05% of spending in the annual appropriations bill.

If you are interested in offering a Community Project Funding request for my consideration, please carefully review the information below and submit your requests at this [LINK](#) by end of day **Friday, March 6, 2026**. If you have questions or concerns, please contact Kat Gillespie at Katherine.Gillespie@mail.house.gov.

Thank you for your interest in this opportunity. I look forward to rolling up my sleeves to advocate for projects that benefit Washington's Third Congressional District.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'MGP', written in a cursive style.

Marie Gluesenkamp Perez
Member of Congress

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Community Project Funding Eligible Accounts

Below is a list of federal accounts eligible for community project funding. If you'd like to submit a CPF request, please fill out this form by **Friday, March 6, 2026 at 11:59 PM PT**: <https://forms.gle/aZ4TGk2GSsoCLo9J7>

Each applicant—regardless of account—will need to answer the following general questions. In addition to these general questions, applicants will need to answer questions specific to the account from which they are requesting funding. You can find account-specific questions in the sections below.

General Questions:

1. Organization Name
2. Is the organization a nonprofit or government entity? For-profit entities are ineligible for community project funding.
3. If the organization is a non-profit, please provide its Employer Identification Number.
4. Please provide the physical address of the requesting organization.
5. Please provide the physical address of the project, if different from the requesting organization.
6. Is the project located in Washington's Third Congressional District? Map available here: <https://gluesenkamppez.house.gov/our-district>
7. Contact Person Name
8. Contact Person Phone Number(s)
9. Contact Person Email Address(es)
10. Project Name
11. Please provide an explanation of the request. (250 word maximum)
12. Please provide an explanation of why this is a good use of taxpayer funds. (250 word maximum)
13. What is the amount requested? What is the total project cost? If the request does not fully fund the project, please describe where the remaining funding comes from to complete the project.
14. 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.
15. Can the project obligate all of the appropriated funds within 12 months after enactment?
16. Has the project received federal funds previously? If so, please describe, including the account, amount of funding, and fiscal year.
17. Please provide the estimated start and completion dates for the project.

18. Are you requesting another Member of Congress make a request for the same project?
19. If your organization is submitting multiple projects for the Congresswoman's consideration, please indicate which project is your top priority.
20. Please describe community support and indicate whether you have letters of support, press clips, or other signs of community support.

Agriculture Subcommittee

Department of 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: town halls, police or fire departments, and public works vehicles. Priority will be given to essential projects, such as those focused on public health and safety. Except for fire stations, nonprofits will not be eligible for CPF project funding in this account. 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). The request must demonstrate community support. Applicants 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. 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. For Fiscal Year 2026, the average Community Facilities CPF award was about \$1.1 million.

Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants

The Distance Learning and Telemedicine program (DLT) helps rural residents better utilize the enormous potential of modern telecommunications and the internet for education and healthcare, two critical components of economic and community development. The DLT program helps rural communities acquire the technology and training necessary to connect educational and medical professionals with students, teachers, and patients in rural areas. Grants may be used for audio and video equipment, broadband facilities that support distance learning or telemedicine (not actual broadband), computer hardware or network components/software, and acquisition of instructional programming. Any requests are subject to all regulations governing the program which can be found at 7 CFR Part 1734. The program requires a 15% match that cannot come from another Federal source. Applicants are strongly encouraged to provide as much detail as possible on how the award will be utilized, what equipment of service will be acquired and any information on population(s) served. The program is intended to

serve rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less. Please note for FY27, nonprofit recipients will not be considered. For Fiscal Year 2026, the average DLT CPF award was \$1,200,000.

Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants

The Water and Waste Disposal Grant Program may be used to finance the acquisition, construction or improvement of drinking water sourcing, treatment, storage and disposal; sewer collection, transmission, treatment and disposal; solid waste collection, disposal and closure; and storm water collection, transmission, and closure. Entities 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 a 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. Please note for FY27, nonprofit recipients will not be considered. For Fiscal Year 2026, the average Water and Waste CPF award was nearly \$1.5 million.

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. Requests must be for ARS-owned or operated facilities. Applicants 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.

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

Natural Resources Conservation Service

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. Applicants 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. Applicants should also describe any preventive measures to be taken, such as engineering operations, methods of cultivation, or changes in use of land. For FY27, the Subcommittee will only consider projects for funding recipients that are state, local, and Tribal organizations, or conservation districts. Nonprofit recipients will not be considered. Purchase of land and/or fixed equipment are not eligible activities. Projects must have a direct tie to agriculture and/or farmland. 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.

Additional Questions for Agriculture Subcommittee Requests:

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

increase wildlife habitat, or other objectives that will help conserve, maintain, and improve natural resources.

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

Commerce, Justice, and Science Subcommittee

Department of Commerce

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Scientific and Technical Research

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

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

Coastal Zone Management projects support the protection, restoration, and responsible development of our nation's diverse coastal communities and resources. Community project 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.). NOAA Coastal Zone Management projects are subject to any applicable cost-share required by law under the Coastal Zone Management Program. Non-profit colleges and universities are the only eligible non-profit recipients of a NOAA Community Project.

Department of Justice

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (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.

Community project 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).

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

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

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) - Technology and Equipment

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.

Community project 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.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

NASA Safety, Security, and Mission Services

NASA Safety, Security and Mission Services projects support science education, research, and technology development related to NASA's mission. Community project funding must be for activities advancing the purposes described in section 20102 of title 51, United States Code. Projects should focus on science, education, research, and technology development related to NASA's mission. Non-profit colleges and universities are the only eligible non-profit recipients of a NASA Community Project.

Note: The following projects will not be considered for NASA Safety, Security and Mission Services Community Project Funding:

- Building construction or renovation projects.
- Medical research projects.

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

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

Army Corps of Engineers (Civil Works)

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

Bureau of Reclamation

- Water and Related Resources

All requests for the Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) accounts listed above should reflect a funding amount that can be realistically utilized in Fiscal Year 2027. It is possible that approved Community Project Funding requests will be funded at a level lower than the requested level. Requestors are encouraged to keep in mind that only a very limited number of new start projects will be considered, if any, in the Investigations, Construction, and Mississippi River and Tributaries accounts. Similarly, requestors are encouraged to keep in mind that only a very limited number of Environmental Infrastructure projects, if any, will be considered in the Construction account. A very limited number of Continuing Authorities Program projects will be considered in the Construction account. Projects authorized under sections 4007, 4009(a), and 4009(c) of the Water Infrastructure Improvements Act for the Nation (WIIN) Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-322) will not be accepted.

Additional Questions for Energy and Water Subcommittee Requests:

1. Is the project authorized? If so, please indicate where the project is authorized.
2. Is the scope of work to be funded within existing authorization?
3. What is the official project name?
4. What is the fiscal year 2027 capability? This is the maximum funding level the Subcommittee will consider for inclusion in the appropriations bill.
5. For a Corps of Engineers project, what is the correct appropriations account in which to request funding?
6. For a Corps of Engineers project, is this project a new start?
7. 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)?

Homeland Security Subcommittee

Department of Homeland Security

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Projects

FEMA's PDM grants assist state, local, tribal, and territorial governments with planning and implementing sustainable, cost-effective measures to provide long-term, permanent risk reduction to individuals and property from future natural hazards, such as floods and wildfires, while reducing reliance on federal funding for future disasters. For PDM grant requests, the database includes specific eligibility questions to ensure the proposed project meets FEMA's requirements as detailed in the most recent [Notice of Funding Opportunity](#) (NOFO). For any PDM projects designated for funding in the FY 2027 Homeland Security Appropriations Act, the respective State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, must submit an application to FEMA and serve as the administrative agent for the grant on behalf of the entities responsible for the project (grant subrecipients). Each project request must be accompanied by a letter from the respective State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, to be considered for funding. While FY 2026 funding for the Department of Homeland Security is not completed, CPF funding in FY 2026 ranged between \$117,000 and \$8,685,000 for individual PDM grants, but cannot exceed \$10,000,000.

Additional Questions for Pre-Disaster Mitigation Projects:

1. Do you have a letter from the appropriate State Administrative Agency or Tribal government confirming project eligibility and their willingness to administer the grant?
2. Have you 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.
3. Is the proposed project eligible under the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the PDM grant program?
4. Can the requesting jurisdiction provide the required non-federal cost share (25% of total eligible activity costs, or 10% for small, impoverished communities), as detailed in the NOFO?
5. Is the requested federal funding amount limited to a maximum of 75% of the total project cost?
6. 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?
7. 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.

8. 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?
9. If so, what is the FEMA approval date and when will the plan expire?
10. Please certify that this funding request does not include unallowable activities for PDM grants (e.g. dredging waterways; the purchase of emergency vehicles and equipment)?
11. Describe how the proposed activity expands mitigation capacity rather than repair and maintenance of existing capacity.
12. How will the project provide long-term, permanent risk-reduction, as opposed to simply supporting short-term, temporary emergency protective measures?
13. Can the recipient describe how the activity supports the needs of people disproportionately at risk of harmful impacts of natural disasters?
14. Does the recipient specifically encourage the adoption and enforcement of the latest disaster resistant building codes?
15. Provide a clear and detailed description of the proposed mitigation activity.
16. How will the mitigation activity be implemented?
17. Who will manage and complete the mitigation activity?
18. What risks will remain from natural hazards after project implementation (i.e., residual risk)?
19. How does the activity reduce the risk to individuals and property for future natural hazards, while reducing reliance on federal funding for future disasters?
20. Has the project been submitted, selected, or awarded funding in current or previous PreDisaster Mitigation (PDM), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), or Hazard Mitigation Grant Program fiscal year grant cycles? If so, what is the subgrant ID, or which grant program and fiscal year was the application submitted, selected, or awarded funding?

Emergency Operations Center Grant Program

FEMA's EOC grants improve emergency management and preparedness capabilities by supporting flexible, sustainable, secure, strategically located, and fully interoperable [EOCs](#) with a focus on addressing identified deficiencies and needs. According to the National Fire Protection Association, an EOC is defined as a "facility or capability from which direction and control is exercised in an emergency. This type of center or capability is designated to ensure that the capacity exists for leadership to direct and control operations from a centralized

facility or capability in the event of an emergency.” Similar to CPF requests for PDM grants, the database includes specific eligibility questions for EOC grants to ensure the proposed project meets FEMA’s requirements as detailed in the most recent [NOFO](#). 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). While FY 2026 funding for the Department of Homeland Security is not completed, CPF funding in FY 2026 ranged between \$130,000 and \$2,606,000 for individual EOC grants, but cannot exceed \$3,000,000.

Additional Questions for Emergency Operations Center Grant Projects:

1. Do you have a letter from the appropriate State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government, confirming project eligibility and their willingness to administer the grant?
2. Have you 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.
3. Is the proposed project eligible under the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program?
4. Can the requesting jurisdiction provide the required non-federal cost share (25% of total eligible activity costs, or 10% for small, impoverished communities), as detailed in the NOFO?
5. Is the requested federal funding amount limited to a maximum of 75% of the total project cost?
6. 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?
7. Please confirm that the funding request does not include unallowable activities for EOC grants (e.g., personnel costs; replacement radios for police, fire, and other response personnel; generators for emergency shelters; any equipment that is portable and does not directly support the functional and operational capabilities of an EOC).
8. Is the proposed project related to a structure or facility that meets the definition of an EOC, to include supporting incident management (on-scene) operations across multiple functional disciplines and/or jurisdictions?
9. For EOC projects that involve construction or upgrading of multipurpose facilities, such as public safety facilities, police/fire stations, etc., EOC grants

may only be used for those parts of the facility that are directly associated with the EOC. Does the requested federal funding amount reflect the proportionate facility construction cost, which is generally based on the square footage (floor space) of the EOC compared to the square footage of the entire facility?

Interior and Environment Subcommittee

Environmental Protection Agency

State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

The Interior Subcommittee is only accepting Community Project Funding Requests for the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account for certain clean water and drinking water infrastructure projects. 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.

Please be aware of the following guidance when submitting requests:

1. Ban on for-profit recipients and privately-owned projects: The Committee will not fund projects to for-profit entities and privately-owned projects are NOT eligible for infrastructure grants, even if they are otherwise eligible for assistance under a SRF program.
2. State, municipal, local, territorial, or Tribal governmental entities as grantees: Public entities should be considered as the primary grantees to oversee the completion of the project.
3. Non-profits as grantees: Non-profits will be considered on a limited basis at the discretion of the Chairman. Non-profits will only be eligible if: 1) the non-profit provides water or wastewater utility services, or, 2) the non-profit is a university.
4. Federal Nexus: The Committee will only fund projects with purposes authorized by Federal law:
 - a. Clean water/wastewater projects: Title VI of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C 1381 et seq.
 - b. Drinking water projects: Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300j-12.
5. Matching requirements: There is a minimum 20% cost share requirement for any portion of a project funded through a STAG infrastructure grant and the Committee will not waive matching requirements:
 - a. 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.

- b. In almost all cases, other Federal funds cannot be used to meet this 20% cost share. However, assistance provided by a SRF does count towards the project's matching requirement.
6. Project Amounts: 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.

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

Clean Water/Wastewater

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

had previously existed.

11. Land - The leasing and fee-simple purchase of land, including surface and subsurface easements, needed to locate eligible municipal or tribal projects, and land integral to the treatment process (e.g., land for effluent application or recharge basins), and a place to store equipment and material during POTW construction. Municipal purchase of land and/or conservation easements for source water protection are also eligible.
12. Water Reuse - Projects involving the municipal reuse or recycling of wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water. This includes but is not limited to the purchase and installation of treatment equipment sufficient to meet reuse standards, distribution systems to support effluent reuse, recharge transmission lines, injection wells, and equipment to reuse effluent (e.g., gray water, condensate, and wastewater effluent reuse systems).
13. Capital Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Projects – e.g., river or streambank restoration, agricultural best management practices (i.e., buffer strips, manure containment structures), wetlands restoration, etc.

Drinking Water

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

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

Clean Water/Wastewater

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

Drinking Water

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

Additional Questions for Interior Subcommittee Requests:

1. Is this a Clean Water State Revolving Fund project or a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) project?
2. Is the project on your State's most recently finalized Clean Water/Drinking Water SRF Intended Use Plan (IUP)?
3. Does the project have (or expects to have within 12 months) its 20% cost share requirement?
4. Given the Federal nexus requirement, does the project help meet or maintain Clean Water Act/Safe Drinking Water Act standards? If so, please describe.

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

Department of Health and Human Services

Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Facilities Construction and Equipment

The committee is accepting 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>.

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

- State, local, and Tribal governments.
- Non-profit entities that are:
 - Certified rural health clinics,
 - Federally Qualified Health Centers,
 - Designated Critical Access Hospitals; or

- Hospitals located in areas that meet [HRSA's definition of rural](#).

Guidance from the Appropriations Committee Majority specifies that no funding may be awarded for projects to expend funds for any abortion. Please reach out to Katherine.Gillespie@mail.house.gov for follow up questions regarding eligibility.

Additional Questions for LHHSE Subcommittee Requests:

1. Provide a budget breakdown of this project – maximum of 10 budget categories (i.e., do not upload a spreadsheet with dozens of budget items).
2. Provide the website of the entity to receive funding for this project.
3. If the request does not fully fund the project, describe the source(s) of funding necessary to complete the project.

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies

Community Project Funding requests must follow the guidelines included in this section. Each project request must be for Fiscal Year 2027 funds only and cannot be for multiyear funding. In addition, requested projects must meet the following criteria:

- Be included on an unfunded requirements/unfunded priorities list (UFR/UPL) from a military service, or combatant command, or the Office of the Under Secretary for Research and Engineering, or have an existing active authorization from a prior National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).
 - Projects suggested by an installation or unit commander will not be accepted.
- Have at least 35 percent of its design completed.
 - For projects that have not reached 35 percent design, planning and design funding can be requested.
- Submitted to the House Armed Services Committee (HASC) for inclusion in the FY27 National Defense Authorization Act or previously authorized.
- Have a DD Form 1391, which is DoD's justification for construction projects.

Construction and Unspecified Minor Construction - Active Components

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

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

Construction 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.

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

- Air Force Reserve

Sources of Eligible Community Project Funding Projects

Eligible Community Project Funding requests are those that are submitted to Congress by DoD, the Services, and Combatant Commanders.

Sources include:

- Unfunded Requirements/Unfunded Priorities Lists (UFR/UPL) – UFRs/UPLs are lists that the Services and Combatant Commanders provide to Congress identifying priority projects that were not included in the President’s budget request. 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.
- 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)

Additional Questions for Military Construction, Veterans Affairs Subcommittee Requests:

1. Which Service is the project for?
2. Project Title.
3. Amount Requested for FY27.
4. Program (Is the funding request for construction, unspecified minor construction, or planning and design?).
5. Project Location (state/territory title).
6. Installation Name (location title).
7. Does the project have an active authorization from the National Defense Authorization Act? If so, what year?
8. Was the project included as an unfunded requirement in the Unfunded Requirements for Laboratory Military Construction Projects report Congress required by section 2806 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91)?
9. Is the project on a FY26 Service or Combatant Command unfunded requirements/unfunded priorities list (UFRs/UPLs)?
10. Does the project have a DD Form 1391, have you included it the submission?
11. If a National Guard project, does it require a state funding match?
12. Is this project at or above 35 percent design complete?
13. Can the project funds be obligated in FY27?
14. Has a corresponding request been submitted to HASC for inclusion in the FY26 NDAA? If a project was previously authorized in a NDAA, please provide the fiscal year.

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee

Department of Transportation

Eligible Accounts

- Airport Improvement Program (AIP) Projects
- Highway Infrastructure Projects
- Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI) Projects
- Transit Infrastructure Projects
- Port Infrastructure Development Program (PIDP) Projects

Airport Improvement Program (AIP)

AIP Community Project Funding requests 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 FAA's National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS).
- Supported broadly by local stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and elected officials.
- Administered by an airport and/or airport sponsor.

For large and medium primary hub airports, the grant covers 75 percent of eligible costs (or 80 percent for noise program implementation). For small primary, reliever, and general aviation airports, the grant covers a range of 90-95 percent of eligible costs, based on statutory requirements. Specific cost share requirements should be understood by the grantee, and verified by the FAA Regional District Office, along with other requirements to receive FAA funding.

Highway Infrastructure Projects (HIP)

Highway Infrastructure Projects are capital projects eligible under title 23 of the United States Code. Eligible projects are described under Section 133(b) of title 23, United States Code, as amended by title III of division A of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Tribal and territorial capital projects authorized under chapters 1 and 2 of title 23, United States Code, are also eligible.

All projects must be:

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

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

Applicants should be aware that Highway Infrastructure Projects have a non-Federal cost share calculated on a sliding scale. The [cost-share requirements](#) are defined in statute and vary based on activity, location, and other factors. Additionally, projects must comply with federal requirements such as Buy America and the National Environmental Policy Act.

Additional Questions for Highway Infrastructure Projects:

1. 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).
2. If the request is for a phase of a larger project, describe all other phases and how this request relates to the entire project.
3. 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.
4. 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 these funds?
5. Is the project on a STIP or a TIP? If yes, please provide a link to the plan.

Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI)

Rail infrastructure projects are capital projects eligible under the CRISI program authorized in section 22907 of title 49, United States Code. CRISI provides grants to assist in financing the cost of improving passenger and freight rail transportation systems.

All projects must be:

- Rail capital projects, systems planning for a rail capital project, or project development for a rail capital project (e.g. NEPA and preliminary engineering);

- Supported by the state, local governmental authority, or Tribal government that would administer the project; and
- Sponsored by public entities or Tribal entities.

The Subcommittee will not fund activities that are administrative in nature even if they are eligible expenses under the statutory citation. These include but are not limited to general operating expenses, rail-related research, and workforce activities. Projects must comply with federal requirements such as Buy America and the National Environmental Policy Act.

Additional Questions for the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements Program:

1. Rail capital projects under the CRISI program require a minimum 20% non-federal share. 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?
2. Provide a history of federal funding for the project, if any. Include prior CRISI or other DOT grant program applications, formula funds and any awarded discretionary grants. EXAMPLE: Awarded FY20 BUILD Discretionary Grant of \$7.5 million.
3. Where is the project in the construction process?
 - a. Planning and Environmental Review, Final Design, Right of Way, Contract Awarded, Capital Purchase or Lease, Construction, or Other.
4. 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.
5. 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 (TIP)

Transit Infrastructure Projects are public transportation capital projects eligible under section 5302(4) of title 49, United States Code. All projects must be:

- Transit capital projects or project-specific planning/design for a transit capital project;
- Supported by the state, local governmental authority, or Tribal government that would administer the project. Inclusion on a Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) would satisfy this requirement; 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 section 5302(15) and (22) of title 49, United States Code, as regular, continuing shared-ride surface transportation that is open to the general public or open to a segment of the general public defined by age, disability, or low income, and does not include intercity passenger rail transportation, intercity bus service, charter bus service, school bus service, sightseeing service, courtesy shuttle service for patrons of one or more specific establishments, or intra-terminal or intra-facility shuttle services.

The Subcommittee will not fund activities that are administrative in nature even if they are eligible expenses under the statutory citation. These include but are not limited to general operating expenses, joint development projects, and planning activities authorized under sections 5303, 5304, and 5305 of title 49, United States Code. Projects must comply with federal requirements such as Buy America and the National Environmental Policy Act. The Subcommittee will continue to treat the Capital Investment Grants (CIG) program as programmatic requests and will not fund CIG projects under Transit Infrastructure Projects. Any projects for which the sponsor is seeking or will seek a CIG grant will not be considered.

Additional Questions for Transit Infrastructure Projects:

1. 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)?
2. Cost-share requirements are defined in statute. In general, transit capital projects typically require 20% non-federal share. Can the project meet match or cost-share requirements for costs related to construction, operations, and maintenance? If yes, list sources and amounts of funds.
3. If the project receives less than requested for the transit infrastructure grants, are there additional sources of Federal or non-federal funding available to deliver the full scope presented in the submitted application? If not, and the full scope cannot be completed with that reduced award, please describe the revised version of the project with a reduced scope, including revised costs.

4. Does the project intend to apply for any DOT discretionary programs before proceeding? If yes, will the project sponsor still proceed if not selected?
 - a. EXAMPLE: Yes, the transit agency anticipates submitting an application for the FY25 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.
5. Provide a history of federal funding for the project, if any. Include formula funds and any discretionary grants.
6. Where is the project in the construction process?
 - a. Planning and Environmental Review, Final Design, RFP/IFB Issued, Contract Awarded, Capital Purchase or Lease, Construction, or Other.
7. Is the project on a state, tribal or territorial transportation improvement plan (STIP) or a transportation improvement plan (TIP)? If yes, provide the STIP or TIP ID Number and provide a link to the plan.

Port Infrastructure Development Program (PIDP)

Port Infrastructure Development Program projects are projects eligible under Section 54301 of title 46, United States Code, as amended by title XXXV of division C of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025.

The Subcommittee will only fund projects that meet eligibility criteria and will be administered by eligible applicants, as described by statute. As a reminder, for-profit recipients are not eligible. Due to the limited amount of total CPF funding, priority will be given to projects at small inland river and coastal ports and terminals, as described in 46 U.S.C. 54301(b), and to discrete, smaller-scale projects at larger ports and intermodal connections to ports.

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

Additionally, these projects may be subject to various Federal requirements such as Buy America and the National Environmental Policy Act.

Additional Questions for the Port Infrastructure Development Program:

1. Is the project at a small port, as described under 46 USC 54301(b)?
2. 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?
3. If the request is for a phase of a larger project, describe all other phases and how this request relates to the entire project.

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

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Economic Development Initiative (EDI)

EDI Community Project Funding within the Community Development Fund account of the HUD title is intended for economic and community development activities, consistent with statutory and additional Committee requirements. Entities eligible for CPF funding under the EDI account are:

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

Project requests for the FY27 Economic Development Initiative program must be eligible under one or more of the following criteria of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program: 5305(a)(1), 5305(a)(2), 5305(a)(4), 5305(a)(5); which are as follows - but 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.” Programmatic and operational expenses are not eligible.

- 5305(a)(1) - the acquisition of real property (including air rights, water rights, and other interests therein) which is (A) blighted, deteriorated, deteriorating, undeveloped, or inappropriately developed from the standpoint of sound community development and growth; (B) appropriate for rehabilitation or conservation activities; (C) appropriate for the preservation or restoration of historic sites, the beautification of urban land, the conservation of open spaces, natural resources, and scenic areas, the provision of recreational opportunities, or the guidance of urban development; (D) to be used for the provision of public works, facilities, and improvements eligible for assistance under this chapter; or (E) to be used for other public purposes;
- 5305(a)(2) - the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or installation (including design features and improvements with respect to such construction, reconstruction, or installation that promote energy efficiency) of

public works, facilities (except for buildings for the general conduct of government), and site or other improvements;

- 5305(a)(4) - clearance, demolition, removal, reconstruction, and rehabilitation (including rehabilitation which promotes energy efficiency) of buildings and improvements (including interim assistance, and financing public or private acquisition for reconstruction or rehabilitation, and reconstruction or rehabilitation, of privately owned properties, and including the renovation of closed school buildings);
- 5305(a)(5) – special projects directed to the removal of material and architectural barriers which restrict the mobility and accessibility of elderly and handicapped persons;

Given that projects must meet these authorized purposes of the program, the Committee expects to fund the following types of projects and other similar projects:

- Water or sewer infrastructure projects, which are not otherwise eligible to be funded as CPFs in EPA STAG (Interior bill) or Rural Water and Waste 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.

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

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

- Museums, commemoratives, memorials;
- Swimming pools, water parks, golf courses;
- Healthcare facilities;
- Venues strictly for entertainment purposes - e.g., theaters and performing arts venues.;
- Strictly research, operational, or planning activities; and
- Buildings for the general conduct of government (courthouses, post office, city halls), which are not allowed under the statute.

Environmental Review Reminder: 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).

Additional Questions for Economic Development Initiative (EDI):

1. Are there community partners participating in this project?
2. Does the grantee have experience executing a federal grant?
3. Has the request been submitted to another subcommittee or committee this fiscal year? If yes, which one(s)?
4. Is this project consistent with the primary objective of the community development program? Please describe who the project is intended to benefit.
5. What is the entity's TIN/EIN?
6. What is the entity's UEI?
7. Does the grantee have a Community Project Funding (CPF)/Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS) project that has not yet secured a signed grant agreement with HUD? This should include projects for which appropriations were made since FY2022. If yes, please provide:
 - a. The title of the project;
 - b. The fiscal year the CPF/CDS was enacted;
 - c. The awarding Member(s) and/or Senator(s);
 - d. The grant number as provided by HUD; and
 - e. The grant's status ("No Materials Submitted" or "Grant Review in Progress").

Frequently Asked Questions

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

What is Community Project Funding?

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

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

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

Is there a deadline for submitting a request?

Yes. The deadline to submit a Community Project Funding request for our office is end of day March 6, 2026.

What if I miss a deadline? Are any exceptions made if the bill hasn't been passed?

Congressional offices review numerous requests in a short amount of time. As a result, deadlines are strictly enforced. Once my office submits our requests to the full committee, I am unable to change or add requests. That is why it's important to submit your request before the deadline.

Are Community Project Funding requests publicly disclosed?

Yes. All requests for Community Project Funding submitted by the Member to the committee for consideration must be publicly listed on that Member's

website, including the name and address of the requestor, the amount requested, and the justification for use of taxpayer funds.

Are there limitations on what Community Project Funding can be used for?

Yes. Federal Programs have very specific restrictions on how federal funds can be used. It is recommended that you closely examine this guide for references to eligible uses or limitations on use. Generally, funding cannot be used for debt service, recurring or routine expenses, reimbursement of costs, or projects that cannot demonstrate value to the community.

Can I request funding for “bricks and mortar”?

In general, no. One of the most common requests for funding is for building construction or renovation. Most appropriations accounts specifically prohibit this kind of project given the high demand.

There are some exceptions to this rule, including the Economic Development Initiative under the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and certain projects under the Military Construction Subcommittee, etc.

Should I submit my request to both my U.S. Representative and U.S. Senators?

Yes. It is strongly recommended that you submit your request to all of your federal representatives.

How much should I request?

It depends on the account from which you are requesting funds. You should not request more funds than you need or that can be realistically spent in the Fiscal Year for which you receive the funds. While you should request the amount that can be expended in the upcoming Fiscal Year that you need, please remember that projects are rarely funded fully due to budgetary restraints. Receipt of funds from Community Project Funding in one Fiscal Year is not a guarantee for Community Project Funding in future Fiscal Years.

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

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

contact Kat Gillespie at Katherine.Gillespie@mail.house.gov if you need more information.

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

There is no guarantee that an approved Community Project Funding request will be funded at the requested level. It is very likely that you will only receive a portion of your request, if funded at all. This is mostly due to budgetary restraints. Please keep this in mind when requesting support for your project.

Do I need letters of support?

Yes. The more community support for a project, the better. As listed above, letters of support from local, municipal, and state elected officials and stakeholders, as well as editorials and articles in local newspapers on the importance and necessity of the project are all important.

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

The FY 2027 Community Project Funding process is extremely targeted and highly competitive. While my team will look at all requests, it is strongly recommended you explore other grant and funding opportunities as well.

The House Appropriations bills are typically considered in the late spring, with the Senate considering bills in late spring and over the summer. The House and Senate have to convene a “conference committee” to work out the differences in each of those bills.

The Committee requires all members to publicly disclose and post their final requests to the Appropriations Committee once the requests are made. Please remember, even if your project is supported in the House and/or Senate Appropriations bills, the funding level is subject to change until the final bill is signed into law.

This process can be long, but my team and I will be sure to keep all projects apprised of their status.

If my Community Project Funding request is granted, what is the process for getting the assistance and how quickly will I receive it?

In general, recipients of Community Project Funding will be contacted by the appropriate agency or office that oversees the account from which your project received funding. This cannot happen until the appropriations bill in which your project was listed is signed into law. The timing varies between

departments and agencies – some may start the process within several weeks, others may take several months after the bill's enactment into law.

In most cases, you will have to complete and submit a grant application outlining the project's goals, cost estimates and other requirements. You will work with a program or contract officer to complete these steps; they may have questions or additional requirements that could affect the timing of the obligations or outlay of funding to your organization.

The process of accessing funding and the time it takes to complete the necessary steps, surprises many recipients who expect the money to be provided immediately.

Please be sure to take this into account when submitting a request.

Other Federal Funding Resources

The Community Project Funding process is competitive, and while there are many worthy projects that deserve support, funding limitations prevent many from receiving funding through the appropriations process. However, it is important to note that Community Project Funding represents only a small fraction of the discretionary funding available through other grants, loans, and opportunities.

Below are a number of useful resources to explore other federal funding opportunities, and please don't hesitate to contact my office for any assistance.

To receive regular updates about upcoming federal grant opportunities and information sessions, [fill out this form](#) to subscribe to the Congresswoman's Grants Newsletter.

If you are applying for a federal grant and would like to request a letter of support from Rep. Gluesenkamp Perez to a federal agency, please [fill out this form](#).

Key Resources

Grants.gov

Looking for other federal funding opportunities? At Grants.gov, organizations can search and apply for competitive grants from 26 different federal agencies. Grants can be searched by agency, type of applicants, intended purposes, and more.

SAM.gov

The official U.S. government website for people who make, receive, and manage federal awards.

GovLoans.gov

Interested in finding out which loans or benefits you may be eligible for? Here you can learn more about federal loans, determine which loans may be right for you, and more.

Benefits.gov

This tool will help you figure out what government benefits you may be eligible for. It also provides information on how to apply for these programs.

USA.gov

The official guide to US Government Information and Services.