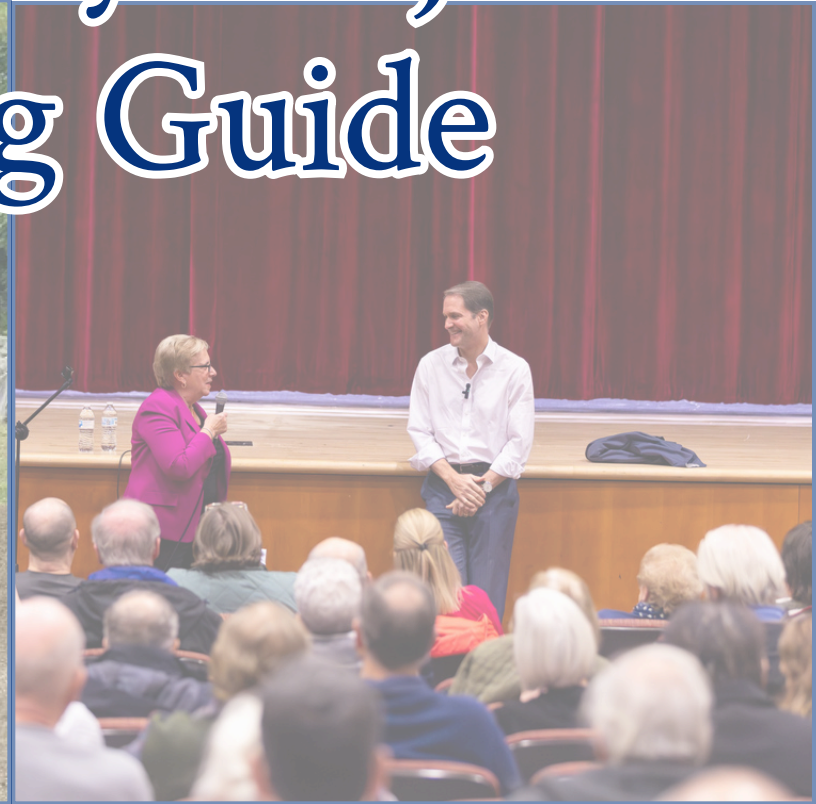




# FY2027 Community Project Funding Guide



US CONGRESSMAN

# JIM HIMES

REPRESENTING CONNECTICUT'S FOURTH DISTRICT

# Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

Dear Friend,

I am pleased to share the following resource guide regarding how to request Community Project Funding (CPF) through the annual appropriations process. This guide is an effort to streamline the process and provide you with the best information available in a clear and concise format. My team and I are committed to creating a process that will serve Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District.

In this guide, you will find an overview of the appropriations process, details on the Community Project Funding process, and information on currently available accounts.

My team and I are looking for projects that will deliver for the people who live and work in Connecticut's Fourth District. I am looking for projects that will build the infrastructure, services, and systems that will make our towns and cities more livable, more connected, and more resilient. Therefore, I will be prioritizing projects that are "shovel-ready" and able to begin work or put the funds to use within 12 months of the award.

While it is my goal to fund as many projects in Connecticut's Fourth District as possible, Members of Congress can only submit 20 requests to fund Community Projects and we cannot guarantee what will be funded. As a result, it is recommended that every project and requester pursue other grant and federal/state/local funding opportunities where available, including applying for Congressionally Directed Spending from Senators Blumenthal and Murphy.

Thank you again for your interest in this year's Community Project Funding process. I look forward to working with you to bring needed federal resources to Southwestern Connecticut.

Sincerely,



Jim Himes  
Member of Congress

FY2027 Member Directed Community Project  
Funding Guide

**Funding Opportunities:**

**Letter from Congressman Himes .....2**

**Overview of the Appropriations Process & Requirements .....3**

**Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration,  
and Related Agencies .....4**

**Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies .....7**

**Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies .....11**

**Homeland Security .....13**

**Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies .....15**

**Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related  
Agencies.....20**

**Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies.....22**

**Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related  
Agencies.....24**

## Overview of the Appropriations Process & Requirements

Each year, the United States Congress considers and enacts 12 annual appropriations bills, which provide the federal government with the funding it needs to operate. These bills fund numerous activities, including government operations, medical research, national defense, infrastructure, and education. The appropriations process begins with the release of the [President's Budget](#) request. Then, the authorizing and appropriations committees hold hearings to consider the President's request before writing their own bills.

The entire appropriations process takes several months. Appropriations bills approved by the House Appropriations Committees must be agreed to by both the House and Senate and signed into law by the President before the end of the fiscal year on September 30th; however, the process often extends beyond this date using a process called a Continuing Resolution. For example, the Fiscal Year 2024 spending bill was not finalized until March 22, 2024. In 2025, Congress did not pass a full-year government spending bill and instead used a year-long Continuing Resolution that did not include CPFs.

Requests must satisfy every requirement laid out by the House Appropriations Committee and meet the requirements of the relevant federal agency from which their funds are awarded. Project funding may not be directed to for-profit recipients. Members may request funding for state, local, or tribal governmental grantees and certain eligible non-profits, as allowed under federal law and subcommittee guidance.

Keep in mind, project funding will depend on available resources, and larger requests may have to be reduced. Projects will only receive funding for purposes authorized by Congress, as further explained in the guidance.

Each request must include demonstrated community support. You will be required to submit evidence of community support, including but not limited to:

- Letters of support from elected community leaders
- Press articles highlighting the need for the specific project
- Resolutions passed by local/county/state governments
- Projects listed on community development plans, state intended use plans, and other publicly available planning documents

In the interest of transparency, all Members are required to post all Community Project Funding requests submitted to the committee on their website. The posting must include the name of the proposed recipient, the address, the amount of the request, and an explanation of the purpose and justification for the use of taxpayer funds.

It is important to note that once Congress appropriates the funds, the recipient will still need to apply to the granting agency for the award. The application will be reviewed for compliance prior to official award. This process ensures the federal dollars are being used correctly. Federal agencies will start working with recipients shortly after a spending bill is signed into law. The timeline for outreach varies between departments and agencies and could take several months. Please take this timeline into consideration when you submit your application.

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

All CPF requests must meet applicable eligibility requirements for the program in which the request is made, including applicable underlying statutory and regulatory requirements (e.g., cost share). Any CPFs that are funded in an appropriations bill will need to apply to USDA to receive the award. The application will be reviewed for compliance prior to the official award.

To ensure projects meet eligibility requirements for the Rural Development and Natural Resources Conservation Service accounts, applicants must consult with the Southern New England Rural Development or State Conservation office, which can be found here:

[Southern New England Rural Development](#)  
[Natural Resources Conservation Service](#)

### Eligible Accounts

#### **Rural Housing Service, Rural Community Facilities Grants**

Community Facilities Grants are used to purchase, construct, or improve essential community facilities, purchase equipment, and pay other related project expenses. Examples of eligible projects include, but are not limited to, town halls, police or fire departments, and public works vehicles. Project requests for non-essential facilities such as community gardens or museums will not be considered. Priority will be given to essential projects, such as those focused on public health and safety.

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 Community Facilities project funding.

The Community Facilities program has a cost share calculated on a graduated scale. The applicant should be aware of any cost share as documented in [7 CFR 3570.63\(b\)](#). 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.

In FY26, the average Community Facilities CPF was about \$1.17 million.

#### **Rural Utilities Service, 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. The program is intended to serve rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less.

Grants may be used for audio and video equipment, broadband facilities that support distance learning or telemedicine (not actual broadband), computer hardware or network components/software, and acquisition of instructional programming. All requests are subject to all the regulations governing the program which can be found in [7 CFR Part 1734](#). The program requires a 15% match that cannot come from another federal source.

Please note, for FY27, nonprofit recipients will not be considered.

In past years, the average Distance Learning and Telemedicine CPF has been about \$1.27 million.

### **Rural Development, Water and Waste Disposal Grants**

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

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

Please note, for FY27, nonprofit recipients will not be considered.

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

For FY26, the average Water and Waste Disposal CPF was \$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 for facilities that are already partnering with ARS. Universities seeking new agricultural and/or veterinary facilities or labs are not eligible. Funding requests for new facilities that do not have an existing ARS tie will not be considered.

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.

In FY26, the average ARS CPF has been about \$3 million.

### **Natural Resources Conservation Service, Conservation Operations**

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) supports private landowners, conservation districts, and other organizations to conserve, maintain, and improve the Nation's natural resources. Conservation Operations has four major program components: Conservation Technical Assistance, Soil Survey, Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting, and Plant Materials Centers. Examples of specific objectives include 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.

Only state, local, and Tribal organizations, or public conservation districts are eligible to receive funding under this account. Non-profit recipients will not be considered. Purchase of land and/or fixed equipment are not eligible activities. Projects must have a direct tie to agriculture and/or farmland. Submissions should include details on the work to be done, including if the project will conduct surveys, investigations, or research, and if there is a plan to publish the results of any such work; and any preventative measures to be taken, including engineering operations, methods of cultivation, or changes in use of land.

In FY26, the average Conservation CPF was about \$1.37 million.

## Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

All CPF requests must meet applicable eligibility requirements for the program in which the request is made, including applicable underlying statutory and regulatory requirements (e.g., cost share). The application will be reviewed for compliance by the awarding agency prior to official award.

Please note that CJS funding must be for fiscal year 2027 funds only and cannot include multi-year funding.

States and local government entities are eligible for all CJS CPFs. Non-profit organizations are generally not eligible for a CJS CPF, with two exceptions: 1) non-profit colleges and universities, and 2) law enforcement-focused nonprofits submitting a Byrne JAG project (see below for more information).

### Eligible Accounts

#### **National Institute of Standards and Technology (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](#). This includes STEM education activities, scientific research, or other activities that support American manufacturing and industry.

Funding cannot be used for building construction or renovation projects.

Eligible recipients for NIST CPFs are the following types of governmental entities and public institutions of higher education:

- States and the District of Columbia
- Territories and Tribal governments
- Counties
- Cities, towns, parishes, or other local government entities, such as public water districts or public redevelopment authorities
- Public and non-profit colleges and universities, including community colleges

In FY26, the average NIST CPF has been about \$1.55 million.

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

The National Coastal Zone Management Program provides the basis for protecting, restoring, and responsibly developing our nation's diverse coastal communities and resources. Funding must be for activities consistent with, and supportive of, NOAA's mission and aligned with one

or more of the purposes described in the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 ([16 U.S.C. § 1451 et seq.](#)).

Eligible recipients for NOAA CPFs are the following types of governmental entities and public institutions of higher education:

- States and the District of Columbia
- Territories and Tribal governments
- Counties
- Cities, towns, parishes, or other local government entities, such as public water districts or public redevelopment authorities
- Public and non-profit colleges and universities, including community colleges

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

In past years, the average NOAA CZM CPF has been about \$1 million.

### **Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)**

Byrne JAG Grants assist state, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts to prevent crime, improve the criminal justice system, provide victims' services, and other related activities.

Community projects funded under this category must comply with the requirements cited in JAG statutes and be consistent with Justice Department guidance for the program ([34 U.S.C. 10152](#)).

The Justice Department provides an [overview of the program](#) and [frequently asked questions](#) regarding Byrne-JAG.

Grant recipients will be subject to the requirements of 2 CFR Part 200 and the [DOJ Grants Financial Guide](#). Allowable costs are those costs consistent with the principles set out in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E, and those permitted by the grant program's authorizing legislation.

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.

Funding in this program is prohibited from being used for:

- 1) Any security enhancements or any equipment to any non-governmental entity that is not engaged in criminal justice or public safety
- 2) Vehicles (excluding police cruisers), vessels (excluding police boats), or aircraft (excluding police helicopters);
- 3) Luxury items;
- 4) Real estate;
- 5) Construction projects (other than penal or correctional institutions)

The Appropriations Committee will not consider funding the following:

- 1) Initiatives that involve the distribution of drug paraphernalia.

- 2) Initiatives that undermine the 2nd Amendment or infringe upon rights guaranteed by the Constitution without due process of law.
- 3) Initiatives that appear to be anti-law enforcement or unrelated to criminal justice.
- 4) Larger projects for the construction or renovation of penal or correctional institutions that will exceed the capability of single-year funding.

The Appropriations Committee will prioritize projects focused on improving the effectiveness of law enforcement, increasing officer safety, curbing the opioid crisis, and other strategic priorities.

In FY26, the average Byrne CPF was about \$873,000.

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

Technology and Equipment Funding will be provided for community project grants for State, local, and tribal law enforcement to develop and acquire effective technologies and interoperable communications that assist in investigating, responding to, and preventing crime, provided that such equipment meets the applicable requirements of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLES).

Only State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies are eligible recipients for COPS Technology and Equipment Community Project Funding.

Funding must be aligned with the purposes of section 1701(b)(9) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. § 10381(b)(9)).

The Appropriations Committee 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.

Funding cannot be used for building construction or renovation projects.

In FY26, the average COPS Tech CPF was about \$1.03 million.

### **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. 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.

Eligible recipients for NASA SSMS CPFs are the following types of governmental entities and public institutions of higher education:

- States and the District of Columbia

- Territories and 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

Funds cannot be used for building construction, renovation projects, or medical research projects.

In FY26, the average NASA CPF was about \$1.3 million.

# Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies

## **ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (CIVIL WORKS)**

### Eligible Accounts

**Army Corps of Engineers Investigations**

**Army Corps of Engineers Construction**

**Army Corps of Engineers Mississippi River and Tributaries**

**Army Corps of Engineers Operation and Maintenance**

Only projects with existing authorization will be considered for Army Corps of Engineers Community Project Funding. Please locate your authorized Corps project and use the official project name as it appears in the list of authorized projects. Once you locate the name of your project, you also need to provide to the Public Law and section of the law that authorizes your project (example: P.L. 110–114, Section 1401).

If you are not able to find your authorized Corps project in the authorized project list, or if you have difficulty finding the authorization information, contact your local Corps District office to obtain this information.

All requests for the Corps of Engineers (Corps) should reflect a funding amount that can be realistically utilized in fiscal year 2027. In the event that the Subcommittee cannot fully fund your request, the Subcommittee may reach out to the Corps regarding useful increments of funding.

## **DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR BUREAU OF RECLAMATION**

### Eligible Accounts

#### **Water and Related Resources**

Please locate your authorized Reclamation project and use the official project name as it appears in the list of authorized projects. Once you locate the name of your project, you also need to provide to the Public Law and section of the law that authorizes your project (example: P.L. 110–114, Section 1401).

If you are not able to find your authorized Reclamation project in the authorized project list, or if you have difficulty finding the authorization information, contact your local Reclamation Region office to obtain this information. If your project is not on these lists, but is authorized, please speak to the local Reclamation Region office to obtain this information.

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.

All requests for the Bureau of Reclamation should reflect a funding amount that can be realistically utilized in fiscal year 2027. In the event that the Subcommittee cannot fully fund your request, the Subcommittee may reach out to the Bureau of Reclamation regarding useful increments of funding.

# Homeland Security

## Eligible Accounts

### **Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities program (BRIC) Formally known as Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grants**

FEMA's Pre-Disaster Mitigation 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.

Only projects that meet the requirements detailed in the most recent [Notice of Funding Opportunity](#) for the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grant program will be considered for funding. Applicants should review all eligibility requirements, including [environmental and historic preservation requirements](#).

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grants are administered by State Hazard Mitigation Offices; therefore, ALL proposed projects must receive formal approval from the Connecticut Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) prior to submission.

Submissions should include a detailed project description, a budget describing how the funding will be used, and confirmation of the ability to meet the cost share requirement. Once projects are approved, DEMHS must submit an application to FEMA and serve as the administrative agent for the grant on behalf of the receiving entity (grant subrecipients). Each project **must be accompanied by a letter of support from DEMHS** affirming that it believes the project is eligible and is able to serve as the grant administrator.

The PDM grant program has cost-share requirements. Federal funding is available for up to 75 percent of the eligible activity costs. The remaining 25 percent of eligible activity costs must be derived from non-federal sources. For PDM grants, small, impoverished communities are eligible for up to 90 percent federal cost-share for mitigation planning and project sub-applications in accordance with the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. § 5133(a),(h)(2)). The non-federal cost-share contribution is calculated based on the total cost of the proposed activity. For example, if the total cost is \$100,000 and the non-federal cost-share is 25 percent, then the non-federal contribution is \$25,000.

CPF funding for Pre-Disaster Mitigation grants ranged between \$115,000 and \$8 million in fiscal year 2026.

### **Emergency Operations Center (EOC) 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.”

Only projects that meet the requirements detailed in the most recent [Notice of Funding Opportunity for the competitive EOC Grant Program](#) will be considered for funding. Applicants should review all eligibility requirements, including [environmental and historic preservation requirements](#).

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

Submissions should include a detailed project description, a budget describing how the funding will be used, and confirmation of the ability to meet the cost share requirement. Once projects are approved, the Connecticut Department of Emergency Services & Public Protection must submit an application to FEMA and serve as the administrative agent for the grant on behalf of the receiving entity (grant subrecipients). Therefore, all project proposals must be accompanied by a letter of support from the Connecticut Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security affirming that it believes the project is eligible.

Please note the following are not allowable uses of funding: 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.

CPF funding for EOC grants ranged between \$130,000 and \$2.6 million in fiscal year 2026.

## Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

### Eligible Accounts

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

The Environmental Protection Agency – State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) provide funding for the construction of and modifications to municipal sewage treatment plants and drinking water treatment plants.

Projects must be publicly owned or owned by a non-profit entity and eligible for funding from the Clean Water or Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRF) loan programs. Public entities should be considered as the primary grantees to oversee the completion of the project. State, municipal, local, territorial, or Tribal governmental entities are the most common recipients of CPF funding. For drinking water projects, the recipient must be a public water system. For-profit recipients and privately-owned projects are not eligible, even if otherwise eligible under the CWSRF and DWSRF programs. Non-profits are only eligible recipients if the non-profit provides water or wastewater utility services or the non-profit is a university.

The subcommittee will not fund projects, or the portion of a project, for the direct benefit of resorts, golf courses, athletic fields, park amenities, gardens, or similar projects.

Projects must meet the eligibility criteria of the relevant Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs. For eligibility information, please consult:

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

All projects are encouraged to be on the State's Intended Use Plans will be considered for FY27.

- [Connecticut Clean Water SRF](#)
- [Connecticut Drinking Water SRF](#)

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. Other federal funds cannot be used to meet this 20% cost share. Ability to fund the 20% cost share is required before EPA can award a STAG grant. Please note that only the non-federal portion of assistance provided by a SRF can be applied towards a project's matching requirement.

Each project request must be for FY 2027 funds only and cannot include a request for multiyear funding.

In FY 2026, most EPA STAG infrastructure projects funded in the House bill ranged from \$100,000 - \$5,000,000.

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**

<b>Clean Water / Wastewater</b>		<b>Drinking Water</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>Land</b> , except for projects described in the subsequent table under eligibility #11.	<b>1</b>	<b>Dams or rehabilitation of dams.</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Operations and maintenance costs.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Operations and maintenance costs.</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Non-municipal point source control.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Water rights</b> , 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.
<b>4</b>	<b>Acid rain drainage correction.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Reservoirs</b> , 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.
<b>5</b>	<b>Ambient water quality monitoring.</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Laboratory fees for monitoring.</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Flood Control Projects</b> , unless the project is otherwise managing, reducing, treating, or recapturing stormwater.	<b>6</b>	<b>Projects needed mainly for fire protection.</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Privately owned sewer pipes.</b>	<b>7</b>	Projects for systems that lack adequate technical, managerial, and financial capability, unless assistance will ensure compliance.
		<b>8</b>	Projects for systems in significant noncompliance, unless funding will ensure compliance.
		<b>9</b>	Projects primarily intended to serve future growth.

Projects that <b>ARE generally eligible</b> for STAG Grant	
Clean Water / Wastewater	Drinking Water
<p><b>1</b> <b>Wastewater treatment plants, including sludge handling facilities:</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>1</b> Facilitate compliance with national primary drinking water regulations or address serious risks to public health including non-regulated contaminants (i.e., PFAS).</p>
<p><b>2</b> <b>Collector Sewers:</b> Small sewers that convey wastewater from residences, commercial establishments, and industrial sites to larger interceptor sewers.</p>	<p><b>2</b> Rehabilitate or develop water sources (excluding reservoirs, dams, dam rehabilitation and water rights) to replace contaminated sources.</p>
<p><b>3</b> <b>Interceptor Sewers:</b> Large sewers that convey wastewater from collector sewers directly to a wastewater treatment facility.</p>	<p><b>3</b> Install or upgrade treatment facilities.</p>
<p><b>4</b> <b>Sewer Pipes:</b> Rehabilitation is eligible only if pipes are publicly owned.</p>	<p><b>4</b> Install or upgrade storage facilities, including finished water reservoirs, to prevent microbiological contaminants from entering the water system.</p>
<p><b>5</b> <b>Outfall Sewer:</b> A sewer that conveys treated wastewater from a wastewater treatment facility to the receiving waters (i.e., a river, stream, lake, ocean, etc.).</p>	<p><b>5</b> 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</p>
<p><b>6</b> <b>Storm Water Management:</b> Measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water (i.e., storm sewers, green infrastructure, etc.).</p>	<p><b>6</b> 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.</p>
<p><b>7</b> <b>Combined sewer overflow (CSO) control and sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) control:</b> Combined sewers are sewers that convey both wastewater and storm water and may overflow during periods of heavy rain. The</p>	<p><b>7</b> 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>

	costs to correct CSO and SSO overflow problems are eligible.		
<b>8</b>	<b>Infiltration/Inflow Correction:</b> Construction activities that prevent surface water or groundwater from entering the sewer system.	<b>8</b>	Project planning, design, and other related costs.
<b>9</b>	<b>Water Security:</b> 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		
<b>10</b>	<b>Septic Tanks:</b> Remediation, rehabilitation, removal and replacement of failing tanks are eligible, as well as installation of new tanks where none had previously existed		
<b>11</b>	<b>Land:</b> 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.		
<b>12</b>	<b>Water Reuse:</b> 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	<b>Capital Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Projects:</b> E.g., river or streambank restoration, agricultural best management practices (i.e., buffer strips, manure containment structures), wetlands restoration, etc		
----	--	--	--

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

## Eligible Accounts

### **Department of Health and Human Services—Health Resources and Services Administration**

Funding is only available for **Health Facilities Construction and Equipment**.

Projects must be 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. 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; however, 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. It may 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 sub-grant to other organizations or agencies.

Eligible applicants 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>.

**PLEASE NOTE** – Republicans will prohibit any funding for projects that promote abortions, research stem cells, or provide gender-affirming care. The following entities are not eligible for funding under this account:

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

If construction for the 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.

This is a new account and there were no HRSA CPFs in FY26.

# Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies

## Eligible Accounts

### **Construction – Active Components**

Eligible requests include both construction and unspecified minor military construction projects for active components. Construction for active components is allowed in the following accounts:

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

### **Construction – Reserve Components**

Eligible requests include construction for Reserve Components in the accounts listed below.

Note: Some National Guard projects require a state funding match. Recipients should confirm whether the proposed project requires a match and if so, confirm whether 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

Requests must follow the guidelines and meet the following criteria:

- 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. With changes to the criteria this year, these projects will not be common in FY27.
- 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.

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)

# Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

## Eligible Accounts

### **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

#### **Airport Improvement Program (AIP)**

Airport Improvement Program (AIP) community project requests may be used for enhancing airport safety, capacity, and security, and mitigating environmental concerns.

All projects must be:

- AIP eligible in accordance with [49 U.S.C. 47100 et seq.](#) or Section 767(a) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 ([49 U.S.C. 44706v](#) note), and [FAA policy and guidance](#).
- Included in the FAA's National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS).
- Supported broadly by local stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and elected officials.
- Administered by an airport and/or airport sponsor.

Projects must comply with federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, and the National Environmental Policy Act. The applicant should reach out to the FAA Regional District Office to ensure that projects are in compliance and eligible.

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 90 percent of eligible costs, based on statutory requirements. Specific cost share requirements should be understood by the grantee, and verified by the FAA Regional District Office, along with other requirements to receive FAA funding.

In past years, AIP CPFs ranged from \$250,000 to \$17 million. The average in FY26 was \$1.07 million.

#### **Highway Infrastructure Program**

Highway Infrastructure Projects are capital projects eligible under title 23 of the United States Code. Eligible projects are described 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).

All projects must be:

- Capital projects or project-specific design for a capital project.

- Supported by the state or Tribal government that would administer the project. Inclusion on a Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) would satisfy this requirement.
- Requested by state, local, or Tribal entities.

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

The Appropriations Committee 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.

Please note that most projects will be subject to various Federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, and the National Environmental Policy Act.

In past years, HIP CPFs ranged from \$150,000 to \$50 million. The average in FY26 was \$938,000.

### **Transit Infrastructure Projects**

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

All projects must be:

- Transit capital projects or project-specific planning/design for a transit capital project. For capital projects, eligible planning expenses are limited to pre-construction activities such as final design, engineering, location surveying, mapping, and acquiring right of way (ROWs);
- Included on a Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP);
- Administered by public entities or Tribal entities.

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. It 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.

Activities that are administrative in nature, even if they are eligible expenses under the statutory citation, will not be funded. 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.

Please note that most projects will be subject to various Federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, and the National Environmental Policy Act. Project applicants are highly encouraged to reach out to the transit agency to determine eligibility and viability of projects.

The subcommittee will continue to treat the Capital Investment Grants (CIG) program as programmatic requests and will not fund CIG projects under Transit Infrastructure Projects. Any projects for which the sponsor is seeking or will seek a CIG grant will not be considered.

In past years, TIP CPFs ranged from \$250,000 to \$6 million. The average in FY26 was \$987,000.

### **Port Infrastructure Development Program**

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

Only projects that meet eligibility criteria and will be administered by eligible applicants, as described by statute.

Please note 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.

These projects will be subject to various Federal requirements such as Buy America and the National Environmental Policy Act. Applicants should confirm eligibility and viability with their local port authority.

In past years, PID CPFs ranged from \$250,000 to \$5 million. The average in FY26 was \$1.2 million.

### **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 or 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.

Rail capital projects under the CRISI program require a minimum 20 percent non-federal share.

Please review the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) [Capital Project Guidance](#) to ensure the project meets all requirements.

Activities that are administrative in nature, even if they are eligible expenses under the statutory citation, will not be funded. These include but are not limited to general operating expenses, rail-related research, and workforce activities. Please note that while planning projects are eligible, projects that are solely planning in nature will be highly scrutinized. Eligibility and viability can and should be verified by the project sponsor (i.e., public agency).

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

In past years, CRISI CPFs ranged from \$250,000 to \$8 million. The average in FY26 was \$1.05 million.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **Community Development Fund - Economic Development Initiative (EDI)**

**PLEASE NOTE:** In a change from past years, the only eligible recipients for Community Project Funding in the Economic Development Initiatives account are the following types of governmental entities and public institutions of higher education:

- States and the District of Columbia
- Territories and 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

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 Block Grant (CDBG) program: [42 U.S.C. 5305\(a\)\(1\)](#), [5305\(a\)\(2\)](#), [5305\(a\)\(4\)](#), [5305\(a\)\(5\)](#), and limited to land or site acquisition, demolition or rehabilitation, blight removal, and construction and capital

improvements of public facilities, except for “buildings used for the general conduct of government.”

**5305(a)(1)** – acquisition of real property (including air rights, water rights, and other interest therein) which is (A) blighted, deteriorated, deteriorating, undeveloped, or inappropriately developed from the standpoint of sound community development and growth; (B) appropriate for rehabilitation or conservation activities; (C) appropriate for the preservation or restoration of historic sites, the beautification of urban land, the conservation of open spaces, natural resources, and scenic areas, the provision of recreational opportunities, or the guidance of urban development; (D) to be used for the provision of public works, facilities, and improvements eligible for assistance under this chapter; or (E) to be used for other public purposes.

**5305(a)(2)** – acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or installation (including design features and improvements with respect to such construction, reconstruction, or installation that promote energy efficiency) of public works, facilities (except for buildings for the general conduct of government) and site or other improvements.

**5305(a)(4)** – clearance, demolition, removal, reconstruction, and rehabilitation (including rehabilitation which promotes energy efficiency) of buildings and improvements (including interim assistance, and financing public or private acquisition for reconstruction or rehabilitation, and reconstruction or rehabilitation of privately owned properties, and including the renovation of closed school buildings).

**5305(a)(5)** – special projects directed to the removal of material and architectural barriers, which restrict the mobility and accessibility of elderly and handicapped persons.

Examples of requests the Appropriations Committee expects to receive include:

- Water or sewer infrastructure projects that are not otherwise eligible to be funded under EPA STAG or Rural Water and Waste accounts;
- Local road infrastructure that is not otherwise eligible under the Highway Infrastructure Projects account;
- Streetscape improvements;
- Housing rehabilitation or construction, residential conversions, and neighborhood revitalization projects, which would increase housing supply and/or improve housing affordability in the local community;
- Projects with a clear economic development benefit such as workforce training centers; and
- Projects that meet a compelling local need consistent with statutory purposes (food banks in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods, youth and senior centers, and multipurpose community centers).

Funding cannot be used for the following:

- Programmatic and operational expenses
- Museums, commemoratives, memorials,
- Swimming pools, water parks, golf courses,
- Healthcare facilities,
- Venues strictly for entertainment purposes, including theaters, amphitheaters, fairgrounds, and performing arts centers;
- Strictly research or planning activities; and
- Buildings for the general conduct of government (e.g., courthouses, post offices, and city halls).

**Environmental Review Requirements:**

Projects will be subject to various federal requirements such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), HUD’s NEPA-implementing regulations ([24 CFR Part 50](#) or [58](#)), and all applicable federal environmental and historic preservation laws, regulations, and executive orders. An environmental review must be completed before HUD funds and new commitments or non-HUD funds can be used for a project.

**Buy America Preference (BAP):**

The “Buy America Preference” (BAP), in the Build America Buy America (BABA) Act within the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58), requires that all iron and steel, construction materials, and manufactured products used in federally funded infrastructure projects are produced in the United States. Effective February 22, 2024, BAP applies to iron and steel for all EDI grantees, and effective August 23, 2024, this will extend to construction and manufacturing materials as well.

**Planning and Administrative Costs:**

These costs can be incurred after the date of enactment. However, if the recipient incurs these costs after enactment, but before the grant agreement is signed, they do so at their own risk. If the project is found to be ineligible by HUD or the grant agreement is never signed, HUD cannot reimburse those costs. Hard costs, such as construction, can only be incurred after the successful completion of the required environmental review.

In past years, EDI CPFs ranged from \$150,000 to \$15 million. The average in FY26 was \$1.02 million.