



Community Project Funding Resource Guide

Oregon's 4th Congressional District

The deadline to submit a request for FY2026 is **Wednesday, April 16, 2025, at 11:59 PM ET.**

Submit a request for Community Project funding through our [application portal](#).



Dear Friend,

I want to let you know that my office is now accepting Community Project Funding requests for Fiscal Year (FY) 2026. This process lets Members of Congress direct federal dollars to projects that matter most to our communities – those identified by you.

I've put together a resource guide to make it as easy as possible for you to submit a request for Community Project Funding. It's designed to explain the process clearly and simply so you can focus on putting forward the best ideas for our district. I welcome your thoughts on where this funding can do the most good.

Please know that any project should be located in and serve Oregon's Fourth Congressional District, address a clear and present need in the community, be administered by an eligible nonprofit organization, state government, local government, county government or Tribal government, and enjoy significant support from the community.

It's important to be clear-eyed about the limitations of Community Project Funding. While it remains the most direct way for me to bring home federal dollars, the process is slow, complicated and tightly controlled by the House Appropriations Committee. The Committee limits each Member to just **15** Community Project Funding requests and ultimately decides which projects receive funding. Unfortunately, as we saw in recent months, many deserving and eligible projects will not receive Community Project Funding.

Thank you again for your interest in this year's Community Project Funding process. My team is available to answer your questions as needed. I look forward to working with you wherever possible to secure federal funding to help meet our needs.

Sincerely,

Val Hoyle

Member of Congress

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Staff Contact List

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Overview

Each year, Congress considers annual appropriations bills that provide funding for our national defense, infrastructure, education, medical research and federal government operations. The House Appropriations Committee, which drafts these bills, allows Members of Congress to direct limited funds from existing federal programs and accounts to worthy projects overseen by state, local, or Tribal governments and nonprofit organizations. This process, known as Community Project Funding, lets Members request targeted support for projects that directly serve their communities.

Process

The decision to provide Community Project Funding for a specific project lies entirely with the House Appropriations Committee. It can take approximately a year for a successful Community Project Funding application to receive authorization, and project sponsors may not receive funding from an agency for months or even years. If Congress passes a full-year Continuing Resolution – as it did for FY2025 – projects become ineligible for funding. Please keep these facts in mind when applying for Community Project Funding.

Congress

The Majority Party controlling the House Appropriations Committee determines which types of projects are eligible for Community Project Funding. After receiving guidance from the House Appropriations Committee detailing eligibility, Members accept requests for Community Project Funding through specific accounts. Applicants must apply through the Congresswoman's Community Project Funding [application portal](#). Rep. Hoyle reviews each request she receives and may submit a finite number of projects to the relevant subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. The Committee reviews each request and determines whether to include funding for the project in the relevant FY2026 appropriations bill. Community Project Funding can only become law if Congress passes an appropriations bill with the project attached.

Federal Agencies

If an appropriations bill with Community Project Funding included becomes law, project sponsors must then work with federal agencies to implement projects consistent with federal law. Once you are contacted by the relevant agency, you will have to complete and submit a grant application outlining the project's goals, cost estimates and other information to ensure it meets federal requirements.

Requirements

The House Appropriations Committee and its respective subcommittees have specific requirements that must be met for a project to be eligible to receive Community Project funding.

Eligible Entities

For-profit entities are **ineligible** for Community Project Funding. State, local, or Tribal governments and certain nonprofit organizations can apply for Community Project Funding, but eligibility differs based on each specific account. Please review the accounts below to determine if your project is appropriate for Community Project Funding. Projects must be located in Oregon's Fourth Congressional District (confirm [here](#)).

Eligible Costs

Applicants can only request support through specific accounts (programs) made available by the House Appropriations Committee. Each account comes with its own rules and restrictions. This guide includes a list of eligible accounts and descriptions to help applicants determine if their project may qualify.

Generally, capital expenses are eligible across accounts, while operational and programmatic expenses are not. Capital expenses are major, permanent, mostly one-time expenses, whereas operational and programmatic costs are smaller, recurring and more variable expenses.

Limited Number of Member Requests

Members may submit a maximum of **15** requests for Community Project Funding.

Federal Nexus Requirement

In order to ensure a federal nexus exists for each funded project, the Committee will only fund projects that are tied to a federal authorization law.

No Memorials, Museums, or Commemoratives

Memorials, museums, and commemoratives (i.e., projects named for an individual or entity) are not eligible for Community Project Funding.

Demonstrations of Project Merit and Support

You must be able to demonstrate that the request has community support. Acceptable forms of evidence of community support include letters from elected community leaders, press articles highlighting the need for the specific project, newspaper editorial board pieces, a state-intended use plan or community development plan, or a city council resolution.

Funding Window

Awards must be structured as **one-year** requests, and funding must be for Fiscal Year 2026 only.

Stewardship Requirements

Most requests for Community Project Funding require a non-federal **cost-share** from the project sponsor. If the project would normally require a funding match or cost share by a non-federal entity, then the requesting entity will need to demonstrate that it can and/or has a plan to provide this match if it makes a request for Community Project Funding. The Committee will conform to statutory match and cost-sharing requirements.

Transparency

Financial Disclosures

All Community Project Funding requests must include a **signed financial disclosure** from the Member of Congress affirming that neither the Member nor any immediate family members have a financial interest in the project.

Public Disclosures

All Members are required to publicly post their final Community Project Funding requests submitted to the House Appropriations 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.

Oversight

Any selected project is subject to an audit by the federal Government Accountability Office (GAO).

Additional Information

Typical Funding Amounts

Funding amounts vary based on the account and the scope of the project. In past years, Rep. Hoyle submitted requests ranging from **\$200,000 to \$4 million**. The House Appropriations Committee often reduces the amount of funding requested for a specific project, so it is important to disclose whether a project that receives less than the requested amount can proceed. Again, the Appropriations Committee ultimately determines which projects are approved.

In FY2024, Rep. Hoyle requested approximately **\$26.9 million for 15 projects**, and the House Appropriations Committee provided **\$16.7 million**. For FY2025, she requested **\$28.9 million** for the same number of projects, and the Committee approved **\$14.2 million** for those 15 projects. In the 118th Congress, the amount provided by the House Appropriations Committee matched the requested amount submitted by **5** applicants.

Components of a Successful Application

- Projects that have demonstrated strong community support
- Projects that have a precise scope with itemizable funding
- Projects that conform squarely within the boundaries of an eligible account made available by the House Appropriations Committee

Limitations on Uses of Community Project Funding

Again, applicants can only request support through specific accounts (programs) made available by the House Appropriations Committee. If your project does not meet the criteria for any of these programs, it is ineligible for support through Community Project Funding. This guide includes a list of eligible accounts and descriptions to help applicants determine if their project may qualify.

Changes in Eligible Accounts

The list of eligible accounts may vary from year to year depending on guidance from the Majority Party controlling the House Appropriations Committee. A project eligible in previous years may no longer qualify.

[Timeline to Receive Funding](#)

Community Project Funding is tied to the federal appropriations process. If Congress fails to pass appropriations bills by the end of the fiscal year, Community Project Funding authorization and disbursements will be delayed as well. Projects also cannot be funded if Congress passes a full-year Continuing Resolution. If a project is included in an appropriations bill and signed into law, recipients will work directly with the agency that administers the program to receive funding.

Additional Resources

Please visit the Congresswoman's website, contact our Community Project Funding Team or review these resources from the House Appropriations Committee for answers to additional questions.

Deadlines and Application Portal

The deadline to submit CPF requests to our office is: **Wednesday, April 16, 2025, at 11:59 PM ET**. Submissions must be complete, including all required documentation, to be considered. Your application is eligible for consideration as soon as the completed form is submitted. Staff will reach out to you directly for more information if needed. **No changes** can be made to projects once requests are submitted to the Appropriations Committee. Please submit applications [here](#).

FY26 Community Project Funding Accounts

All Community Project Funding (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).

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

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

[Rural Development](#)

[Natural Resources Conservation Services](#)

Department of Agriculture – Farm Production and Conservation Programs

Natural Resources Conservation Service (Conservation Operations)

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) supports private landowners, conservation districts, and other organizations to conserve, maintain, and improve the Nation's natural resources. Examples of specific objectives include reducing soil erosion, improving soil health, enhancing water supplies, improving water quality, increasing wildlife habitat, and reducing damage caused by floods and other natural disasters.

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

House CPFs in the account averaged about \$1.3 million in FY24.

Department of Agriculture – Research, Education, and Economics

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.

Submissions should include details on the research to be conducted, why the research is a high priority, what modernization is planned and why it is critical to carrying out the research.

Department of Agriculture – Rural Development

Rural Housing Service (Community Facilities)

Grants to purchase, construct, or improve essential community facilities, to purchase equipment, and pay other related project expenses. Examples of eligible projects include but are not limited to: medical or dental clinics, healthcare facilities, police or fire departments, and public works vehicles. 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.

Any project must serve a rural area as specified in [7 CFR 3570.53](#) (rural areas including cities, villages, townships and Federally Recognized Tribal lands with no more than 20,000 residents) and is subject to cost share requirements specified in 7 CFR 3570.63(b).

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

For FY24, the average Community Facilities CPF award was about \$1.2 million.

Department of Agriculture – Rural Development

Rural Utilities Service (ReConnect Program)

ReConnect broadband pilot grants facilitate broadband deployment in rural areas. Grant funds can be used for the costs of construction, improvement, or acquisition of facilities and equipment needed to provide broadband service to rural areas without sufficient broadband access. A rural area includes cities, towns, or incorporated areas with no more than 20,000 residents. Sufficient access to broadband is defined as greater than 90 percent of any rural area in which households have fixed, terrestrial broadband service delivering at least 25 Mbps downstream and 3 Mbps upstream. Mobile and satellite services will not be considered in making the determination of sufficient access to broadband. Standalone middle-mile projects are not eligible under the ReConnect Program. However, middle-mile facilities are eligible if needed to bring sufficient broadband service to all premises in the area.

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

For FY24, the average ReConnect CPF award was nearly \$1.2 million.

Department of Agriculture – Rural Development

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 education and medical professionals with students, teachers, and patients in rural areas.

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

The program is intended to serve rural areas with no more than 20,000 residents and requests are subject to all regulations governing the program ([7 CFR 1734](#)), including a 15 percent match that cannot come from another federal source. Submissions should include details on how the award will be utilized,

what equipment of service will be acquired, and any information on population(s) served.

For FY24, the average DLT CPF award was \$600,000.

Department of Agriculture – Rural Development

Rural Utilities Service (Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants)

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

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

[Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies.](#)

Department of Commerce

NIST – Scientific and Technical Research

Funding 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 [15 U.S.C. 272](#). These funds cannot be used for building construction or renovation projects.

Department of Commerce

NOAA – Coastal Zone Management

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

Department of Justice

COPS Technology and Equipment

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

Funding must be aligned with the purposes described in 34 U.S.C. 10381(b)(8) (the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968). Grants can be used to develop and/or acquire technologies and equipment – including interoperable communications technologies, modernized criminal record technology, and forensic technology – to assist state, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, including by reorienting the emphasis of their activities from reacting to crime to preventing crime and training law enforcement officers to use such technologies. These funds cannot be used for building construction or renovation projects.

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

[JAG Overview](#) & [JAG FAQs](#)

Department of Justice

Byrne Justice

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

Funding must be for activities consistent with, and supportive of, the Office of Justice Programs' mission and aligned with one or more of the purposes described in the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program (34 U.S.C. 10152).

This funding cannot be used for: any security enhances or equipment to any nongovernmental entity not engaged in criminal justice or public safety; and vehicles, vessels, aircraft (excluding police cruisers, boats, and helicopters), luxury items, real estate, construction projects (other than penal or correctional institutions), unless the Attorney General certifies that it is essential to the maintenance of public safety and good order. The Committee will also not support initiatives that involve the distribution of drug paraphernalia; initiatives that undermine the 2nd Amendment or infringe upon rights guaranteed by the

Constitution without due process of law; initiatives that appear to be anti-law enforcement or unrelated to criminal justice; and larger projects for the construction or renovation of penal or correctional institutions that will exceed the capability of single-year funding.

Priority will be given to projects focused on improving the effectiveness of law enforcement, increasing officer safety, curbing the opioid crisis, etc.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Safety, Security, and Mission Services

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

Energy and Water Development

Not all programs within these accounts will be open for CPF requests. Please note that a CPF request is only necessary to request an increment of funding or scope above or beyond the President's budget request (PBR) – to support what is included in the PBR, submit a program request. If a project is not an individually authorized project or a project under the Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities Program, the submitting office must contact the Subcommittee for further information prior to submitting the request.

Please reference the eligibility checklist provided in Subcommittee guidance [here](#) (pages 4-7).

Army Corps of Engineers (Civil Works)

Investigations

Construction

Mississippi River and Tributaries

Operation and Maintenance

Department of the Interior / Bureau of Reclamation

Water and Related Resources

Homeland Security

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Assistance – Emergency Operations Centers

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

Submissions should include a detailed project description, budget describing how the funding will be used, and confirm ability to meet the cost share requirement (generally 25 percent of eligible activity costs). Once projects are approved, the respective State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government must submit an application to FEMA and serve as the administrative agent for the grant on behalf of the receiving entity (grant subrecipients).

The average EOC CPF award in FY23 ranged between \$158,176 and \$3 million.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Federal Assistance – Pre-Disaster Mitigation

FEMA's PDM grants assist state, local, tribal, and territorial governments with planning and implementing sustainable, cost-effective measures to provide long term, permanent risk reduction to individuals and property from future natural hazards, such as floods and wildfires, while reducing reliance on federal funding for future disasters. Projects must meet requirements detailed in FEMA's most recent [Notice of Funding Opportunity](#) (NOFO).

Submissions should include a detailed project description, budget describing how the funding will be used, and confirm ability to meet the cost share requirement (generally 25 percent of eligible activity costs and as low as 10 percent for small, impoverished communities defined in [42 U.S.C. 5133](#)). Once projects are approved, the respective State or Territorial Administrative Agency, or Tribal government must submit an application to FEMA and serve as the administrative agent for the grant on behalf of the receiving entity (grant subrecipients).

CPF funding in the FY24 House bill ranged between \$75,000 and \$10,000,000 for individual PDM grants.

[Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.](#)

Environmental Protection Agency

STAG – Clean Water State Revolving Fund

STAG – Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Any portion of the project funded through a STAG infrastructure grant is subject to a minimum 20 percent cost share requirement. Federal funds outside of assistance provided by a SRF cannot be used to meet this cost share.

Projects must be publicly owned or owned by a non-profit entity (to be considered on a limited basis) that are otherwise eligible for the funding from the respective state's Clean Water or Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRF) loan programs. States have Intended Use Plans (IUPs) with drinking water and wastewater projects that have already been vetted by governmental officials.

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies.

Army

Army National Guard

Army Reserve

Navy & Marine Corps

Navy Reserve

Air Force and Space Force

Air National Guard

Air Force Reserve

DoD, Defense-Wide

Requests must meet the following criteria: 1) be included on an unfunded requirements / unfunded priorities list (UFR/UPL) from a military service or combatant command or the FY24-28 Future Years Defense Program (FYDP), but not be suggested by an installation or unit commander; 2) have at least 35 percent of its design completed or request funding for planning and design; 3) able to be obligated in FY26; 4) submitted to the House Armed Services Committee (HAS) for inclusion in the FY26 National Defense Authorization Act or previously authorized; and 5) have a DD Form 1391, which is DoD's justification for military construction projects.

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

FYDP – projection of the forces, resources, and programs needed to support DoD operations over a five-year period. The FYDP is released simultaneously with the PBR. The military construction projects that may be eligible for CPF in FY26 can be obtained through the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) website [here](#).

Eligible requests include both construction and unspecified minor military construction projects for active/reserve components in the accounts listed below. An unspecified minor military construction project is a project that has an approved cost equal to or less than \$9 million. Some reserve component projects require a state funding match. Submissions should determine whether the

proposed project requires such a match and if the project has current state matching funds.

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

Department of Housing and Urban Development

CDBG – Economic and Development Initiatives

Please note: The only eligible recipients for Community Project Funding in the Economic Development Initiatives account are the following types of governmental entities and public institutions of higher education:

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

Project requests for the FY26 Economic Development Initiative program must be consistent with the goals of one or more of the following eligible uses of the Community Development Fund (CDF): : [42 U.S.C. 5305\(a\)\(1\)](#), [5305\(a\)\(2\)](#), [5305\(a\)\(4\)](#), [5305\(a\)\(5\)](#). These statutory eligibilities focus on land or site acquisition, demolition, or rehabilitation; blight removal; and construction and capital improvements of public facilities, except for “buildings used for the general conduct of government.”¹ Similar to FY24, 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 be consistent with authorized purposes, the Committee expects to prioritize funding for the following types of projects:

- Water or sewer infrastructure projects, which are not otherwise eligible to be funded as CPFs in EPA STAG (Interior bill) or Rural Water and Waste Disposal (Agriculture bill);
- Local road infrastructure, which is not otherwise eligible as a CPF in Highways (in this bill);
- Streetscape improvements;
- Housing rehabilitation or construction, residential conversions, and neighborhood revitalization projects, which would increase housing supply and/or improve housing affordability in the local community;
- Projects with a clear economic development benefit for a community or region, such as workforce training centers;

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

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

Reminder on Environmental Review Requirements: EDI projects, like all projects funded by HUD, are subject to requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), HUD’s NEPA-implementing regulations at ([24 CFR Part 50](#) or [58](#)) , and all applicable federal environmental and historic preservation laws, regulations, and Executive Orders. An environmental review must be completed before HUD funds and new commitments of non-HUD funds can be used on a project (24 CFR 58.22).

Reminder on Buy America Preference (BAP): The “Buy America Preference” (BAP), in the Build America Buy America (BABA) Act within the Infrastructure

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

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

- Members are advised that projects submitted under 42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(1)(C) will be disfavored if the only or primary purpose of the project is “beautification” or historic preservation, without evidence of other community development or economic development benefits.
- Requesting offices are required to provide a valid Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) and/or Employer Identification Number (EIN) for each potential EDI recipient, as well as the Unique Entity Identifier (UEI), which is an entity’s official identifier for conducting business with the federal government. If an entity does not presently have a UEI, they can register for one at SAM.gov. Applicants should have this information readily available to provide to your office. *NOTE: Political subdivisions and school districts/boards may not have their own unique TIN or UEI. In this case, we recommend naming the recipient as the legal entity under which they are formed and naming the political subdivision in the project description (e.g., “City of Alexandria/For the Department of Public Works’ roadway improvements”).*

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

Department of Transportation

Airport Improvement Program

Airport Improvement Program (AIP) projects are intended to enhance airport safety, capacity, and security, and environmental concerns. All projects must be: AIP eligible in accordance with [49 U.S.C. 47100 et seq.](#) and FAA policy and guidance; included in the Federal Aviation Administration’s (FAA) National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS); supported broadly by local stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and elected officials; and administered by an airport and/or airport sponsor.

Projects will be subject to various federal requirements such as competition in contracting, Buy America, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and [a](#)

cost share requirement based on size. The grant covers 75 percent of eligible costs (or 80 percent of noise program implementation) for large and medium primary hub airports and a range of 90-95 percent of eligible costs for small primary, reliever, and general aviation airports. Specific cost share requirements can and should be verified by the FAA Regional District Office.

Department of Transportation

Highway Infrastructure Projects

Highway Infrastructure Projects are capital projects eligible under [23 U.S.C. 133\(b\)](#). All projects must be: capital projects or project-specific planning/design for a capital project; supported by the state or Tribal government that would administer the project, such as by being included in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP); and administered by public or Tribal entities.

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

Department of Transportation

Transit Infrastructure Projects

Transit Infrastructure Projects are public transportation capital projects eligible under [49 U.S.C. 53](#). Eligible capital projects are described under [49 U.S.C. 5302\(4\)](#). All projects must be: transit capital projects or project-specific planning/design for a transit capital project; supported by the state, local governmental authority, or Tribal government that would administer the project, such as by being included in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP); and sponsored by designated recipients, states (including territories and the District of Columbia), local governmental authorities, and/or Indian tribes.

Public transportation or transit is defined in [49 U.S.C. 5302\(15\) and \(22\)](#), as regular, continuing shared-ride surface transportation that is open to the general public or open to a segment of the general public defined by age, disability, or low income, and does not include intercity passenger rail transportation, intercity bus, charter bus, school bus, sightseeing, courtesy shuttle, or intra-terminal /intra-facility shuttle services.

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

Department of Transportation

Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements

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

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

Department of Transportation

Port Infrastructure Development Program

Port Infrastructure Development Program projects are projects eligible under [46 U.S.C. 54301](#).

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

Priority will be given to projects at small inland river and coastal ports and terminals as described in [46 U.S.C. 54301\(b\)](#), and to discrete, smaller-scale projects at larger ports and intermodal connections to ports.

Other Federal Funding Resources

The Community Project Funding process represents a small fraction of the discretionary funding available through competitive grants, loans, and other opportunities. Please review the resources below to find other funding sources.

[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 applicant, intended purposes, and more.

[SAM.gov](#)

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

[GovLoans.gov](#)

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

[Benefits.gov](#)

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

[USA.gov](#)

The official guide to U.S. Government Information and Services.