

## ELIGIBLE ACCOUNTS BY SUBCOMMITTEE

*Note: The accounts in **red** are newly eligible accounts for FY23 Community Project Funding (CPF) requests.*

### **Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration.**

- **Rural Development, Rural Community Facility Grants**

Grants to purchase, construct, or improve essential community facilities, to purchase equipment, and pay other related project expenses. Essential community facilities include, but are not limited to, healthcare facilities, public facilities, public safety measures, educational services, or other community support services. Examples of eligible projects include medical or dental clinics, town halls, courthouses, childcare centers, police or fire departments, public works vehicles, or distance learning equipment. Any project must serve a rural area as specified in 7 CFR 3570.53 (rural areas including cities, villages, townships, and Federally Recognized Tribal lands with no more than 20,000 residents), and the request must demonstrate community support.

The program has a cost share requirement calculated on a graduated scale and are subject to the maximum grant assistance limitations specified in 7 CFR 3570.63(b). Requesting entities must also certify that the project cannot be financed outside of federal funds – either through existing resources or credit on reasonable terms from non-federal sources. The State Rural Development Office is a valuable resource for determining eligibility. Community Facilities grants generally cannot be used to pay initial operating expenses or annual recurring expenses, refinance existing debt, pay interest, build or repair facilities in non-rural areas, or pay for construction costs of facilities that will be used for commercial rental space.

- **Rural Utilities Service, ReConnect Grants**

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, defined as 10 Mbps downstream and 1 Mbps upstream.

The area must be rural and lack sufficient access to broadband service. A rural area is any area which is not located within: (1) A city, town, or incorporated area that has a population of greater than 20,000 inhabitants; or (2) an urbanized area contiguous and adjacent to a city or town that has a population of greater than 50,000 inhabitants. Sufficient access to broadband is defined as greater than 90 percent of any rural area in which households have fixed, terrestrial broadband service delivering at least 10 Mbps downstream and 1Mbps upstream. Mobile and satellite services will not be considered in making the determination of sufficient access to broadband.

Stand-alone middle-mile projects are not eligible under the ReConnect Program. However, middle-mile facilities are eligible if they are needed to bring sufficient broadband service to all premises in the area.

Entities are strongly encouraged to include information in their requests, such as the number of households, businesses, or farms that will be served in the area, what the performance of the service to be offered will be, and whether healthcare or educational facilities will be served.

- **Rural Development, Distance Learning and Telemedicine (DLT) Grants**

Distance Learning and Telemedicine (DLT) grants help rural residents better utilize the potential of modern telecommunications by acquiring the technology and training necessary to connect educational and medical professionals with students, teachers, and patients in rural areas. Eligible uses include 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 projects are subject to the regulations governing the program (7 CFR Part 1734) and a 15 percent match requirement. The State Rural Development Office is a valuable resource for determining eligibility.

- **Agricultural Research Service, Buildings and Facilities**

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

Entities 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.

- **Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), 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. NRCS has four major program components: Conservation Technical Assistance, Soil Survey, Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting, and Plant Materials Centers. Examples of specific objectives include reduce soil erosion, improve soil health, enhance water supplies, improve water quality, increase wildlife habitat, and reduce damage caused by floods and other natural disasters.

Projects for the urban agriculture program will not be considered for FY23. Entities are strongly encouraged to provide details on the work to be done, including if the project will conduct surveys, investigations, or research, and if there is a plan to publish the results of any such work. Entities should also describe any preventative measures to be taken, such as engineering operations, methods of cultivation, or changes in use of land.

## **Commerce, Justice, Science (CJS).**

- **NIST Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS)**

Community project funding under this account must be for activities consistent with and supportive of NIST's mission and within its authorities, such as STEM education activities, scientific research, or other activities that support American manufacturing and industry. Vehicle purchases or construction and renovation are not eligible.

- **NIST Construction of Research Facilities**

Community project funding under this account is for construction and renovation of research facilities, provided that such facilities will be used in a manner that is aligned with and supportive of the mission of NIST. Please note that the Subcommittee may not be able to fully fund all requests and will give preference to more modest requests.

- **NOAA Operations, Research, and Facilities**

Community project funding for NOAA will only be considered within the Operations, Research, and Facilities account. Requests for funding will be considered for research, demonstration, or education projects performed by external partners or for prioritizing NOAA internal funds for geographically specific projects. Any such project must be aligned with NOAA's mission and within their existing authorities.

This account does not fund vehicle purchases or construction and renovation projects, and as such, any such requests will not be considered. Requests for the National Weather Service or the Office of Marine and Aviation Operations will not be considered. Coastal Zone Management funds are distributed to states on a formula basis and therefore not eligible.

- **State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, 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. Below are the links to the Department's guidance and frequency asked questions regarding Byrne JAG:

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

Community project funding designed to help improve police-community relations are encouraged. Historically, the Committee has not funded vehicle purchases or building construction and renovation as part of community project funding under this account.

- **Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), Technology and Equipment**

COPS Technology and Equipment grants are 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).

This funding will allow recipients the opportunity to establish and enhance any of a variety of technical equipment and/or programs to encourage the continuation and enhancement of community policing efforts within their jurisdictions. These projects should help improve police effectiveness and the flow of information among law enforcement agencies, local government service providers, and the communities they serve.

Historically, the Committee has not funded vehicle purchases or building construction and renovation as part of community project funding under this account. Recipient of community project funding under this account may not subgrant to other organizations or agencies.

- **NASA Safety, Security, and Mission Services**

Community project funding under this account must be for activities consistent with and supportive of the work of NASA's mission directorates and within the agency's authorities, such as STEM education activities and scientific research. Funding for building construction or renovation projects will not be considered.

**Defense.**

- **Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Army**
- **Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Navy**
- **Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Air Force**
- **Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Space Force**
- **Research, Development, Test & Evaluation Defense-Wide**

**Energy and Water Development.**

All requests for the U.S. Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) accounts listed below should reflect a funding amount that can realistically be utilized in

federal FY23. This is referred to as the project's "capability" for FY23. Only projects that are not included in the President's budget request or are requesting a different funding amount are eligible under community project funding. Please note that the Subcommittee only provides for a limited number of projects under the USACE Investigations, Construction, and Mississippi River and Tributaries accounts and that USBR projects authorized under sections 4007, 4009(a), and 4009(c) of the Water Infrastructure Improvements Act for the Nation (WIIN, Public Law 114-322) will not be accepted.

- **USACE: Investigations**
- **USACE: Construction**
- **USACE: Mississippi River and Tributaries**
- **USACE: Operation and Maintenance**
- **USBR: Water and Related Resources**
- **DOE: energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable transportation**
- **DOE: cybersecurity, energy security, emergency response**
- **DOE: electricity, energy storage**
- **DOE: nuclear energy**
- **DOE: fossil energy, carbon management, critical minerals**

#### **Financial Services and General Government (FSGG).**

- **GSA Federal Buildings Fund, New Construction, Major Repairs and Alterations, and Basic Repairs**

Community project funding under this account is limited to line items in the GSA Federal Buildings Fund requested by the Administration in either the FY22 or FY23 budget request.

- **National Archives and Records Administration, National Historical Publications and Records Commission**

Community project funding under this account must help ensure online public discovery and use of historical records collections, encourage public engagement with historical records, strengthen the nation's archival network, or publish documentary editions of historical records. Generally, projects should comply with the eligibility requirements for existing National Historical Publications and Records Commission grant programs.

Eligibility requirements can be found [here](#).

- **SBA Small Business Initiatives**

Eligible projects under this account include funding requests in support of small businesses, such as entrepreneur training, workforce development, counseling, research, and construction or acquisition of facilities. Project recipients must be other units of government or nonprofit organizations.

## **Homeland Security.**

- **Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants**

Only projects that meet the requirements detailed in the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity for the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant program will be considered for funding, including the cost-share requirement and environmental and historic preservation requirements, as applicable. For any projects designated for funding in the final fiscal year 2023 Homeland Security Appropriations Act, the state agency responsible for administering mitigation grants in the requestor's state must submit an application to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and that entity will serve as the administrative agent for the grant. Therefore, all project proposals must be accompanied by a letter of support from the appropriate state agency affirming that it believes the project is eligible.

- **Emergency Operations Center Grants**

Only projects that meet the requirement detailed in the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity for the Emergency Operations Center Grant Program, including the cost-share requirement and environmental and historic preservation requirements, as applicable, will be considered for funding. For any projects designated for funding in the final fiscal year 2023 Homeland Security Appropriations Act, the respective state administrative agency (SAA) must submit an application to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and that agency will serve as the administrative agent for the grant. Therefore, all project proposals must be accompanied by a letter of support from the appropriate SSA affirming that it believes the project is eligible.

## **Interior and Environment.**

- **NPS Save America's Treasures (SAT) Grants**

The Save America's Treasures (SAT) program is for preservation and/or conservation work on nationally significant collections and historic properties. The existing competitive grant program funds two categories of projects: awards managed by the National Park Service (NPS) for preservation projects at properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places for national significance or designated a National Historic Landmark; and awards managed by the Institute of Museum and Library Services for projects involving nationally significant collections (including artifacts, museum collections, documents, sculptures, and other works of art).

All SAT grants require a dollar-for-dollar non-federal matching share. All projects must be on the National Register of Historic places, provide information consistent with competitive application requirements, comply with relevant requirements for recipients of Federal financial assistance, select contractors competitively as stipulated under Government-wide Grants Requirements set by OMB, and not be new. Work on sites or

collections owned by the NPS, projects that have received previous federal funding, and demolition or significant changes to historic buildings are not eligible.

Program-specific requirements can be found [here](#).  
Previously funded SAT projects can be viewed [here](#).

- **Federal land acquisition through the Land and Water Conservation Fund**

Federal acquisition of lands and water and interests therein must be for the purpose of land and habitat conservation and the encouragement of outdoor recreation, as established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965. Land acquisition project requests funded from the LWCF should be requested through the agency that would manage the land being acquired. The four land management agencies are: within the Department of the Interior, (1) the Bureau of Land Management, (2) the Fish and Wildlife Service, (3) the National Park Service; and within the Department of Agriculture, (4) the Forest Service.

Third party organizations (i.e. The Nature Conservancy, Trust for Public Fund, etc.) frequently participate in the federal acquisition process by coordinating the negotiation and purchase of tracts. If the project involves a third-party organization, please be mindful that funding for a land acquisition project goes to the agency that will manage the land.

The Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116-152) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (Public Law 116-260) mandates that the president submit, along with the upcoming fiscal year's budget request, proposed and supplemental project lists. Projects on the proposed list are considered programmatic and are ineligible for community project funding. Projects on the supplemental list will be prioritized.

- **EPA State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) for certain water infrastructure projects**

Most requests made to the Interior Subcommittee are for STAG infrastructure grants. These grants fund local wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects. This includes construction of and modifications to municipal sewage treatment plants and drinking water treatment plants. Similar to past practice, the Committee will be limiting STAG infrastructure grants to projects that are publicly-owned or owned by a nonprofit entity and that are otherwise eligible for the funding from the state's Clean Water or Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRF) loan programs. Privately-owned projects are NOT eligible for infrastructure grants, even if they are otherwise eligible for assistance under a SRF program. Projects listed on a state's most recent Intended Use Plan will be prioritized.

There is a minimum 20 percent cost share requirement for any portion of a project funded through a STAG infrastructure grant. For example, a \$1 million project could receive a maximum of \$800,000 from the Federal government, with the remaining \$200,000 the

responsibility of the grantee. In almost all cases, other federal funds cannot be used to meet this 20 percent cost share. Ability to fund the 20 percent cost share is required before the Environmental Protection Agency (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.

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

<b>Projects That Generally <u>ARE</u> Eligible for STAG Grants</b>			
<b>Clean Water / Waste Water</b>		<b>Drinking Water</b>	
<b>1.</b>	<b>Wastewater treatment plants, including sludge handling facilities</b> – new, upgraded (increase in treatment level) or expanded (increase in treatment capacity) facilities, including biological facilities, mechanical, a lagoon system, a land treatment system, or individual on-site systems.	<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).
<b>2.</b>	<b>Collector Sewers</b> – Small sewers that convey wastewater from residences, commercial establishments, and industrial sites to larger interceptor sewers.	<b>2.</b>	Rehabilitate or develop water sources (excluding reservoirs, dams, dam rehabilitation, and water rights) to replace contaminated sources.
<b>3.</b>	<b>Interceptor Sewers</b> – Large sewers that convey wastewater from collector sewers directly to a wastewater treatment facility.	<b>3.</b>	Install or upgrade treatment facilities.
<b>4.</b>	<b>Sewer Pipes</b> – Rehabilitation is eligible only if pipes are publicly owned.	<b>4.</b>	Install or upgrade storage facilities, including finished water reservoirs, to prevent microbiological contaminants from entering the water system.
<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.).	<b>5.</b>	Install or replace transmission and distribution pipes to prevent contamination caused by leaks or breaks in the pipe, or to improve water pressure to safe levels.
<b>6.</b>	<b>Storm Water Management</b> – Measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface	<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



	drainage water (i.e., storm sewers, green infrastructure, etc.).		the system is unable to maintain compliance for financial or managerial reasons – are eligible for DWSRF assistance.
7.	<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 costs to correct CSO and SSO overflow problems are eligible.	7.	Land is eligible only if it is integral to a project that is needed to meet or maintain compliance and further public health protection.
8.	<b>Infiltration/Inflow Correction</b> – Construction activities that prevent surface water or groundwater from entering the sewer system.	8.	Project planning, design and other related costs.
9.	<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.		
10.	<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.		
11.	<b>Land</b> – The leasing and fee-simple purchase of land, including surface and subsurface easements, needing 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 efficient reuse, recharge transmission lines, injection wells, and equipment to reuse effluent (e.g., gray water, condensate, and wastewater effluent reuse systems).		
<b>13.</b>	<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.		

<b>Projects That Generally <u>ARE NOT</u> Eligible for STAG Grants</b>			
<b>Clean Water / Waste Water</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,	<b>6.</b>	<b>Projects needed mainly for fire protection.</b>

	reducing, treating, or recapturing stormwater.		
7.	<b>Privately owned sewer pipes.</b>	7.	Projects for systems that lack adequate technical, managerial, and financial capability, unless assistance will ensure compliance.
		8.	Projects for systems in significant noncompliance, unless funding will ensure compliance.
		9.	Projects primarily intended to serve future growth.

- **Certain State and Private Forestry projects within the U.S. Forest Service**

The State and Private Forestry account under the Forest Service provides technical and financial assistance, usually through the network of State Foresters, to improve the management, protection, and utilization of the Nation's forests. Eligible projects are usually limited and include various specific urban and community forestry projects and specific forest disease or pest treatment areas. Members may also request specific state fire assistance projects of specific forestry projects in this account. Projects listed on any federal or state ordinal list or are clearly demonstrated to meet the goals of a State Forest Action Plan(s) will be prioritized.

All SAT grants require a dollar-for-dollar non-federal matching share and must be rounded to the nearest thousand.

### **Labor, Health and Human Services, Education (LHHS).**

- **DOL Employment and Training Administration, Training and Employment Services**

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act demonstration program is the only Labor Department program that supports community project funding. Community project funding is designated under Training and Employment Services.

These projects must meet all statutorily mandated requirements, except that they are exempt from the requirement to compete. In addition, all projects must: include direct services to individuals to enhance employment opportunities; demonstrate evidence of a linkage with the state or local workforce investment system; and include an evaluation component.

Equipment purchases may be included within community project funding only as an incidental part of the entire project. A similar standard applies to curriculum development, which should be incidental to the project's emphasis on direct services to

individuals. Community project funding cannot be used for construction or renovation of facilities.

- **HHS Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)**

Health Facilities Construction and Equipment grants help with the cost of construction, renovation, or capital equipment for facilities for provision of health, mental health, or substance abuse services, training of health professionals, or medical research. Examples of eligible facilities include hospitals; health centers and clinics; skilled nursing facilities; mental health centers; facilities for schools of medicine, nursing, or other health professions; and medical research laboratories.

In addition to construction and renovation, grants can be used to acquire capital equipment, such as lab equipment or x-ray machines. Equipment-only grants – that is, grants not involving construction – are permissible (and commonly done). Generally, any equipment having a useful life of more than one year and a unit cost of at least \$5,000 will be eligible as capital equipment. In addition, equipment with lower costs may also be eligible, provided that it is treated as an item of capital expense under the recipient institution's pre-existing, written accounting policies. Equipment expenses for health information systems and electronic medical records systems are permitted expenditures. The costs of expendable supplies such as pharmaceuticals, lab chemicals, or office paper are not eligible.

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

- **HHS Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)**

SAMHSA provides resources for substance use and/or mental health services – including prevention, harm reduction, treatment, or recovery support services. Projects cover: evidence-based substance use disorder and/or mental health treatment services; evidence-based harm reduction activities; crisis services, including 24-hour mobile crisis teams; suicide prevention activities including awareness training, screening, referral to treatment, as well as postvention activities; recovery support services, including case management, outreach, peer recovery mentors, peer support specialists, childcare, training, transportation, and housing; screening and assessment of individuals, including the presence of co-occurring mental and substance use disorders; referral and access to treatment services; educational materials on substance misuse, HIV prevention, hepatitis prevention, and mental health promotion; practitioners or community members training on evidence-based behavioral health practices; FDA-approved medications for the treatment of opioid use disorders in combination with comprehensive psychosocial services, including counseling, behavioral therapies, recovery support services, and other

clinically appropriate services; hiring support for behavioral health providers; and limited indirect costs.

An exhaustive list of programs and services that SAMHSA funds can be found [here](#).

Funding cannot be used for inpatient treatment or hospital-based detoxification services; direct payments to individuals to enter treatment or continue to participate in prevention or treatment services; meals and food; research projects; and construction (other than a limited amount of renovation necessary to carry out a funded project).

- **Administration for Children and Families (ACF)**

Child Abuse Prevention – Funding may be used for projects to improve the prevention, assessment, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect through research, model service improvement, information dissemination, and technical assistance. Projects must serve or target children and families who are at risk or who have experienced child abuse and neglect.

Social Services Research and Demonstration – Funding may be used for projects to promote the ability of families to thrive through financial self-sufficiency in order to prevent and reduce poverty and to promote the healthy development and greater well-being of children and families. Projects can serve a diverse population including: low-income individuals, children, youth, families, individuals with developmental disabilities, and Native Americans.

- **Administration for Community Living (ACL), Aging and Disability Services Program**

Eligible uses of funding include projects to improve or create new opportunities for older adults, individuals of all ages with disabilities, and their eligible family caregivers, to live independently and participate fully in their communities. Generally, community project funding should focus on improving access to, or the quality of, education, health services, training, support services, and independent living services for older adults, individuals with disabilities, and eligible family caregivers. Funding for this account cannot be used for construction or renovation of facilities.

- **ED Elementary and Secondary Education, Innovation and Improvement**

Eligible uses of funding include projects to provide instructional services, afterschool centers, curricula development, teacher training, acquisition of books and computers, arts education, social and emotional learning activities, full-service community schools, and early childhood education. In general, the focus of elementary and secondary education community project funding should be providing early childhood or K-12 educational services. Projects to provide and improve special education services at the elementary and secondary levels are also eligible under elementary and secondary education.

Projects may include funding for early intervention services for infants and toddlers, transition services, and postsecondary education services.

Eligible grantees are state education agencies, school districts, colleges and universities, and other public and private nonprofit entities. Generally, community project funding intended for individual schools is provided to the applicable school district and not directly to the individual school.

Funding for this account cannot be used for construction or renovation of school buildings, except in the case of minor remodeling required as part of technology upgrades. Daycare and childcare projects that do not include education services are also not eligible.

- **ED Higher Education, Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)**

Generally, community project funding should focus on improving access to, or the quality of, postsecondary education. Grantees are usually college and universities but may include other public and private nonprofit organizations. Examples of the types of projects that can be funded under FIPSE include projects to hire and train faculty, establish and improve degree programs, improve teacher preparation programs, develop and improve curricula, upgrade technology and telecommunications, acquire science laboratory equipment, provide student support, implement university partnerships with school districts, and establish research and training centers.

Again, except where specifically authorized, funding for this account cannot be used for construction (or the acquisition of property) or renovation of buildings, except in the case of minor remodeling required as part of technology upgrades. In addition, grantees may not restrict participants based on race, ethnicity, or gender. Finally, recipients of community project funding may not sub-grant to other organizations or agencies.

### **Military Construction, Veterans Affairs (MilCon/VA).**

- **Construction and Unspecified Minor Construction, Active Components**

Eligible requests include both construction and unspecified minor military construction projects for active components. An unspecified minor military construction project is a project that has an approved cost equal to or less than \$6,000,000. The types of projects under this heading include construction, installation, equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Air Force, and Defense-Wide Agencies accounts.

- **Construction and Unspecified Minor Construction, Reserve Components**

Eligible requests include both construction and unspecified minor military construction projects for reserve components. An unspecified minor military construction project is a

project that has an approved cost equal to or less than \$6,000,000. Some reserve component projects require a state funding match. Requesting entities must determine whether the proposed project requires such a match and if so, confirm that the project has current state match funding before the request can be considered. The types of projects under this heading include construction, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for training and administration for the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, and Air Force Reserve accounts.

- **Planning and Design**

Eligible request includes planning and design funding for specific projects that are not yet at 35 percent design and therefore ineligible for construction funding. This includes improving facility resilience, study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Air Force, Defense-Wide Agencies, Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, and Air Force Reserve accounts.

### **Transportation and Housing and Urban Development (THUD).**

- **DOT Airport Improvement Program (AIP)**

Projects for enhancing airport safety, capacity, and security, and mitigating environmental concerns in accordance with sections 47101 to 47175 of title 49, United States Code, and FAA policy and guidance. All projects must be: supported broadly by local stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and elected officials; and administered by an airport and/or airport sponsor.

- **DOT Highway Infrastructure Projects**

Highway capital projects eligible under title 23 of the United States Code. Eligible projects are described under Section 133(b) of title 23, United States Code. Tribal and territorial capital projects authorized under Chapter 2 of title 23, United States Code, are also eligible. All projects must be: capital projects or project-specific planning/design for a capital project; supported by the state, local government authority, or Tribal government that would administer the project (inclusion on a Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) would satisfy this requirement); and administered by public or Tribal entities.

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

- **DOT Transit Infrastructure Projects**

Transit 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; supported by the state, local government authority, or Tribal government that would administer the project (inclusion on a Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) would satisfy this requirement); and administered by public or Tribal entities.

Public transportation or transit is defined in Section 5301(15) and (22) of title 49, United States Code, as regular, continuing shared-ride surface transportation that is open to the general public or open to a segment of the general public defined by age, disability, or low income, and does not include intercity passenger rail transportation, intercity bus service, charter bus service, school bus service, sightseeing service, courtesy shuttle service for patrons of one or more specific establishments, or intra-terminal or intra-facility shuttle services. Additionally, activities that are administrative in nature, even if they are eligible expenses under the statutory citation, cannot be funded.

- **HUD Economic Development Initiative (EDI)**

Activities eligible under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program (title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)), which may include planning, site acquisition, demolition or rehabilitation of housing or facilities, construction and capital improvements of public facilities (including water and sewer facilities), and public services, unless otherwise specified in the guidance. All projects must be: supported broadly by local stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and elected officials; and administered by governmental or nonprofit entities, including public housing agencies, as well as tribes and tribally designated housing entities.

Funding is not eligible for the reimbursement of expenses for activities or costs incurred prior to the obligation of funds, if such activities are not eligible under the CDBG program. Additionally, capital and operating expenses for fire and police stations are not eligible.