



Community Project Funding
Fiscal Year 2022 Resource Guide
April 2021

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MI-07 Contact Information

Please direct all questions and submissions by April 14, 2021 for community projects to *MI07.CommunityProjects@mail.house.gov*

Important Links

House Appropriations Committee

<https://appropriations.house.gov/appropriations-requests>

Rep. Walberg Submissions Page

<https://walberg.house.gov/community-projects-submissions>

Deadline – April 14th

All submissions to the Office of Rep. Walberg for Community Projects must be in by close of business on April 14th

Overview of the Appropriations Process

Each year, the United States Congress considers and enacts annual appropriations bills, which provide the federal government with the funding it needs to operate. All federal funding is divided between twelve bills that each cover a subset of federal agencies.

As your Representative in Congress, Rep. Walberg is able to advocate for community related projects important to MI-07. This is why it is important constituents and local government agencies share key priorities and areas of need.

Overview of the Community Project Funding Process

For fiscal year 2022 the House Appropriations Committee will be accepting Community Project Funding requests. These requests will be funded through the numerous government funding bills.

Rep. Walberg is able to recommend important local projects for federal funding this year. However, it is important to note the details of how this process will work this year.

First, the Appropriations Committee has limited Members of Congress of up to ten Community Project requests. While there is great need for lots of individual projects to receive funding, the Committee has a relatively limited budget and cannot guarantee any project will be funded.

Second, it is important that any request must satisfy every requirement laid out by the House Appropriations Committee. Most importantly, each request must include demonstrated community support. Submissions must have evidence of community support, including (but not limited to):

- Letters of support from elected community leaders
- Resolutions passed by local/county/state governments

- Projects listed on community development plans, state intended use plans, and other publicly available planning documents

Additional requirements are listed below:

- A financial disclosure statement from Rep. Walberg certifying that neither his immediate family nor he have any financial interest in the proposed project.
- No funds can be used by for-profit recipients.
- Matching funding must be available for each project from the state/local government (matching funding does NOT have to be in-hand, but officials must have a plan to fund in order to meet this requirement).
- Each project is funded only for FY 2022. Funds may not be requested for multiple years.

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.

As more information becomes available, this guide will be updated.

Requirements for Submission

- ✓ Eligible recipients can only be government and non-profit entities.
- ✓ To be eligible a project must reside within the seventh Congressional district of Michigan.
- ✓ You must include no less than 3 letters of support from elected officials or community leaders in your area expressing support for the project. Examples include:
 - A resolution from local government entity.
 - Letter signed by mayor, city council, township board, etc.
 - Letter signed by local community organizations.
 - Please note if you are a non-profit entity, one of these letters **MUST** come from a local government entity.
- ✓ Additionally, press articles about the project, documentation of the project being listed on community development plans or regional plans are also strongly encouraged.
- ✓ Requests with the following features may be given priority:
 - Funding from other sources such as state, local or non-government organizations.
 - The requested amount can complete the project.
- ✓ The project must satisfy every requirement laid out by the House Appropriations Subcommittee of jurisdiction. More information can be found [HERE](#).

Community Project Funding Eligible Accounts

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

- Agricultural Research Service —Buildings and Facilities
- Rural Development - Rural Community Facility Grants
- Rural Utilities Service — ReConnect Grants

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

- Byrne JAG
- COPS Technology and Equipment
- NOAA —Operations, Research, and Facilities
- NASA —Safety, Security, and Mission Services

Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies

- Army Corps of Engineers
 - Investigations
 - Construction
 - Mississippi River and Tributaries
 - Operations and Maintenance
- Bureau of Reclamation —Water and Related Resources

Financial Services and General Government

- Small Business Administration —Small Business Initiatives

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

- Federal Land Acquisitions through the Land and Water Conservation Fund
- Environmental Protection Agency —State and Tribal Assistance Grants for certain infrastructure projects
- United States Forest Service —State and Private Forestry projects

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

- DOL – Employment and Training Administration—Training and Employment Services

- HHS—Health Resources and Services Administration—Program Management
- HHS—SAMHSA—Health Surveillance and Program Support
- Education—Innovation and Improvement o Education—Higher Education

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies

- Military Construction for:
 - Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Defense-wide, Army and Air National Guard, Army/Navy/Air Force Reserve

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development and Related Agencies

- DOT —Local Transportation Priorities
- DOT —Airport Improvement Program
- HUD —Economic Development Initiative

Agriculture Subcommittee

https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/Ag_Request_Guidance.pdf

Community Facilities 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,
- towns 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, and the Member's request must demonstrate community support. Such requests are also subject to the maximum grant assistance limitations specified in 7 CFR 3570.63(b).

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 nonrural areas, or pay for construction costs of facilities that will be used for commercial rental space.

ReConnect Program

ReConnect broadband pilot grants facilitate broadband deployment in rural areas. Grant funding 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, which is 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% of any rural area in which households have fixed, terrestrial broadband service delivering at least 10 Mbps downstream and 1 Mbps 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.

It is strongly recommended that Community Project Funding requests include specific information, such as the number of households, businesses, or farms that would be served in the area, what the performance of the service to be offered would be, and whether healthcare or educational facilities would be served.

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.

It is strongly encouraged that Community Project Funding requests include 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.

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

Commerce, Justice, Science Subcommittee

[https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/CJS Request Guidance.pdf](https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/CJS_Request_Guidance.pdf)

DOJ - State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance - Byrne 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 U.S. Department of Justice guidance for the program.

Below are the links to the Department's guidance and frequently asked questions regarding Byrne-JAG:

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

The House Appropriations Committee encourages community project funding designed to help improve police-community relations. Historically, the House Appropriations Committee has not funded vehicles or building construction or renovation as part of community project funding under this account.

DOJ - Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) - 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).

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 vehicles or building construction or renovation as part of community project funding under this account. Recipients of community project funding under this account may not subgrant to other organizations or agencies.

Energy and Water Development

Subcommittee

[https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/EW Request Guidance.pdf](https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/EW_Request_Guidance.pdf)

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

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

- Water and Related Resources

All requests for the Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) accounts listed above should reflect a funding amount that can be realistically utilized in Fiscal Year 2022.

It is possible that approved Community Project Funding requests will be funded at a level lower than the requested level. Requestors are encouraged to keep in mind that only a very limited number of new start projects will be considered, if any, in the Investigations, Construction, and Mississippi River and Tributaries accounts.

Similarly, requestors are encouraged to keep in mind that only a very limited number of Environmental Infrastructure projects, if any, will be considered in the Construction account. A very limited number of Continuing Authorities Program projects will be considered in the Construction account.

Projects authorized under sections 4007, 4009(a), and 4009(c) of the Water Infrastructure Improvements Act for the Nation (WIIN) Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-322) will not be accepted.

Please check the authorized project list:

<https://appropriations.house.gov/energy-and-waterauthorized-project-lists>

Financial Services and General Government

Subcommittee

<https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/FSGG.pdf>

The subcommittee will only be considering requests for the Small Business Initiatives account within the U.S. Small Business Administration.

This account provides funds for initiatives related to small business development and entrepreneurship, including programmatic and construction activities.

Homeland Security Subcommittee

https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/Homeland_Request_Guidance.pdf

DHS – 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 2022 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, 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.

DHS - Nonprofit Security Grant Program

Projects Only projects that meet the requirements detailed in the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity and the Preparedness Grants Manual for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP) will be considered for funding.

For any projects designated for funding in the final fiscal year 2022 Homeland Security Appropriations Act, the respective state administrative agency (SAA) must submit an application to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the SAA will serve as the administrative agent for the grant. Therefore, all project proposals must be accompanied by a letter of support from the appropriate SAA affirming that it believes the project is eligible.

DHS - Emergency Operations Center Grant Program

Only projects that meet the requirements 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 2022 Homeland Security Appropriations Act, the respective state administrative agency (SAA) must submit an application to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, 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 Subcommittee

<https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/InteriorRequestGuide.pdf>

Department of the Interior – 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 Land, etc.) frequently participate in the federal acquisition process by coordinating the negotiation and purchase of tracts. If the project you are requesting 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 of (Public Law 116-152) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) mandates that the President submit, along with the upcoming fiscal year's budget request, proposed and supplemental project lists. The Committee will look favorably upon requests for projects that appear in either of these lists. When submitting your request, please indicate whether the project is on these lists.

Environmental Protection Agency – State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

The vast majority of 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 only to projects that are publicly-owned or owned by a non-profit entity and that are otherwise eligible for the funding from that state's Clean Water or Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRF) loan programs.

Privately-owned projects are NOT eligible for infrastructure grants, even if they are otherwise eligible for assistance under a SRF program. The Committee will look favorably upon requests for projects that are listed on a state's most recent Intended Use Plan.

There is a minimum 20% cost share requirement for any portion of a project funded through a STAG infrastructure grant.

For example, a \$1 million project could receive a maximum of \$800,000 from the Federal government, with the remaining \$200,000 the responsibility of the grantee. In almost all cases, other federal funds cannot be used to meet this 20% cost share. 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. STAG projects have very specific eligibility requirements, and the Committee will not consider projects that do not meet those requirements.

Projects that generally ARE NOT eligible for STAG Grants include:

Clean Water/Wastewater

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

7. Privately Owned Sewer Pipes.

Drinking Water

1. Dams or rehabilitation of dams.

2. Operations and Maintenance Costs.

3. Water Rights, except if the water rights are owned by a system that is being purchased through consolidation as part of a capacity development strategy or if the water rights purchase is covered by EPA's DWSRF Class Deviation for Water Rights 2019.

4. Reservoirs, except for finished water reservoirs and those reservoirs that are part of the treatment process and are located on the property where the treatment facility is located.

5. Laboratory Fees for Monitoring.

6. Projects needed mainly for fire protection.

7. Projects for systems that lack adequate technical, managerial, and financial capability, unless assistance will ensure compliance.

8. Projects for systems in significant noncompliance, unless funding will ensure compliance.

9. Projects primarily intended to serve future growth

Projects that generally ARE eligible for STAG Grants:

Clean Water/Wastewater

1. Wastewater treatment plants, including sludge handling facilities - new, upgraded (increase in treatment level) or expanded (increase in treatment capacity) facilities, including biological facilities, mechanical, a lagoon system, a land treatment system, or individual on-site systems.

2. Collector Sewers - Small sewers that convey wastewater from residences, commercial establishments, and industrial sites to larger interceptor sewers.

3. Interceptor Sewers - Large sewers that convey wastewater from collector sewers directly to a wastewater treatment facility.
4. Sewer Pipes - Rehabilitation is eligible only if pipes are publicly owned.
5. Outfall Sewer - A sewer that conveys treated wastewater from a wastewater treatment facility to the receiving waters (i.e., a river, stream, lake, ocean, etc.).
6. Stormwater Management - Measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water (i.e. storm sewers, green infrastructure, etc.).
7. Combined sewer overflow (CSO) control and sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) control - Combined sewers are sewers that convey both wastewater and storm water and may overflow during periods of heavy rain. The costs to correct CSO and SSO overflow problems are eligible.
8. Infiltration/Inflow Correction - Construction activities that prevent surface water or groundwater from entering the sewer system.
9. Water Security - These projects include installation or upgrade of physical security infrastructure such as lighting, fencing, monitoring and access control. Also, cybersecurity measures, installation of safer treatment technologies, and more secure storage of on-site treatment.
10. Septic Tanks - Remediation, rehabilitation, removal and replacement of failing tanks are eligible, as well as installation of new tanks where none had previously existed.
11. Land - The leasing and fee-simple purchase of land, including surface and subsurface easements, needed to locate eligible municipal or tribal projects, and land integral to the treatment process (e.g., land for effluent application or recharge basins), and a place to store equipment and material during POTW construction. Municipal purchase of land and/or conservation easements for source water protection are also eligible.
12. Water Reuse - Projects involving the municipal reuse or recycling of wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water. This includes but is not limited to the purchase and installation of treatment equipment

sufficient to meet reuse standards, distribution systems to support effluent reuse, recharge transmission lines, injection wells, and equipment to reuse effluent (e.g., gray water, condensate, and wastewater effluent reuse systems).

13. Capital Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Projects – e.g., river or streambank restoration, agricultural best management practices (i.e., buffer strips, manure containment structures), wetlands restoration, etc.

Drinking Water

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

U.S. Forest Service State and Private Forestry

The Forest Service is an agency within the Department of Agriculture. Requests that do not fit into the described categories below are unlikely to be eligible for funding under the Forest Service. The State and Private Forestry account provides technical and financial assistance, usually through the network of State Foresters, to improve the management, protection, and utilization of the Nation's forests.

Community projects are usually limited and include various specific urban and community forestry projects and specific forest disease or pest treatment areas. Community Project Funding requests may also include specific State fire assistance projects or specific forestry assistance projects in this account.

Inclusion of projects listed on any federal or state ordinal list, or that are clearly demonstrated to meet the goals of a State Forest Act Plan, are encouraged.

Labor, HHS, and Education Subcommittee

[https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/LHHS Request Guidance.pdf](https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/LHHS_Request_Guidance.pdf)

Department of Labor – Employment and Training Administration Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Demonstration Program

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:

1. Include direct services to individuals to enhance employment opportunities;
2. Demonstrate evidence of a linkage with the State or local workforce investment system; and
3. 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.

Department of Health and Human Services – Health Resource Services Administration (HRSA)

Requests that fit into one of the below categories are eligible for Community Project Funding under HRSA.

Health Facilities Construction and Equipment

Grants to 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.

Health Professions Education and Workforce Development

Grants for projects to improve education and training of health care professionals, or to analyze health workforce trends and needs. Rural Health Outreach Grants for projects to improve health care in rural areas. Examples of eligible activities include medical, dental, or mental health care services, health promotion and education, chronic disease management, and improvements to emergency medical services. Grant funds can be used for services only in areas that meet HRSA's definition of rural.

For lists of eligible areas and further information regarding that definition, see: <https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/about-us/definition/index.html>

Rural Health Research

Grants to support research on rural health problems and ways of improving health care in rural areas.

Telehealth and Health Information Technology

Funding for telemedicine, distance learning, or use of information technology to improve health care.

Department of Health and Human Services – Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

Community project funding within SAMHSA should be submitted through the Health Surveillance and Program Support account. Community project funding must fall under one of the following categories:

Mental Health

Grants to support programs that promote the prevention or treatment of mental health disorders, including rehabilitation, outreach, and other support services.

Substance Abuse Treatment

Grants to support programs that improve access, reduce barriers, and promote high quality, effective treatment and recovery services.

Substance Abuse Prevention

Grants to support programs to prevent the onset of illegal drug use, prescription drug misuse and abuse, alcohol misuse and abuse, and underage alcohol and tobacco use.

Department of Education – Elementary and Secondary Education – Innovation and Improvement

Community project funding for elementary and secondary education should be submitted through the Innovation and Improvement account. Elementary and secondary education community project funding includes 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.

Community project funding to provide and improve special education services at the elementary and secondary levels are also eligible under elementary and secondary education. Community project funding may include 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.

Community project funding 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 educational services are also not eligible.

Department of Education – Postsecondary Education Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)

Community project funding can be designated under this heading for a wide variety of higher education projects. Generally, community project funding should focus on improving access to, or the quality of, postsecondary education.

Community project funding cannot be used for construction or renovation of academic buildings, except in the case of minor remodeling required as part of technology upgrades.

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.

Grantees are usually colleges and universities but may include other public and private nonprofit organizations.

Limitations on Education-Related Community Project Funding

Except where specifically authorized, community project funding cannot be used for construction (or the acquisition of property) or renovation of buildings. 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

Subcommittee

<https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/MilConVAGuidance.pdf>

Construction and Unspecified Minor Construction– Active Components

Eligible community project 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 accounts listed below:

- Army
- Navy and Marine Corps
- Air Force
- Defense-Wide Agencies (SOCOM, DHA, etc.)

Construction and Unspecified Minor Construction– Reserve Components

Eligible community project 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 offices 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 accounts listed below:

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

Planning and Design

The types of projects under this heading include improving facility resilience, study, planning, design, and architect and engineer services for the accounts listed below:

Army

- Navy and Marine Corps
- Air Force
- Defense-Wide Agencies (SOCOM, DHA, etc.)
- Army National Guard
- Air National Guard
- Army Reserve
- Navy Reserve
- Air Force Reserve

Lists of Eligible Community Projects

The eligible lists of community projects are those that are submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Defense or his/her designee. *Projects that only appear on a list or FYDP provided by a base commander will not be accepted.* Such lists include:

- **Future Year Defense Program (FYDP)** – FYDP is a projection of the forces, resources, and programs needed to support Department of Defense (DOD) operations over a five-year span. The FYDP is released simultaneously with the President's budget request. The updated document listing projects eligible for FY 2022 will be obtainable after the FY 2022 full budget rollout, through the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) website: <https://comptroller.defense.gov/Budget-Materials/>.
- **Unfunded Requirements/Unfunded Priorities Lists (UFRs/UPLs)** – UFRs/UPLs are lists that each Service provides to Congress that identify priority projects which were not included in the President's budget request. These lists must be approved by the Secretary of Defense. UFRs/UPLs become available to Congress on the date of the President's full budget release (not skinny budget) and can be found by contacting the Congressional Liaison Offices of the Armed Services.
- **Cost-to-completes (CTCs)** – CTCs are projects that have previously received an appropriation but require additional funding for completion. These lists represent the requirements identified by each Service for the additional

funding necessary to complete a project. The lists are approved by each Service Secretary and can be obtained by contacting the Congressional Liaison Offices of the Armed Services.

These lists include projects, ongoing and upcoming, that ensure long-term viability, better readiness, increased resiliency, improved living and working conditions for service members and their families, and significant cost savings in perpetuity. **Once FY 2022 lists are released to Congress, the subcommittee will recirculate this guidance with active hyperlinks so that you will be able to be routed to the official document.**

As indicated above, some Reserve Component projects will additionally require a corresponding State funding match. Please verify said funding before submission. The Committee will not waive match requirements.

For your reference, current Milcon authorizations may be found in the FY21 NDAA DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS, which you can access by clicking [HERE](#).

*Projects that will be in the President’s budget request for FY22 will be determined when the budget submission is officially presented to Congress. This includes FY22 FYDP, UFRs, and CTCs lists.

For Community Project Funding requests for DOD Military Construction, you will need to answer supplemental questions in support of these requests specifically.

In order to respond to these subcommittee specific questions, which can be found under the “Supplemental Questions” tab, you will need the following information:

- Which Service is the project for?
- Installation Name
- Project Name and Amount
- Planning and Design
 - Is the funding requested for planning and design costs?
- Is the project for unspecified minor construction?
 - Provide background

- Is the project on the FY 2022-2026 FYDP?
- Is the project on a Service unfunded requirement (UFR) or unfunded priority list (UPL)?
- Is the project a cost-to-complete from a prior year? If so, what year?
- Has a corresponding request been submitted to HASC?

Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Subcommittee

<https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/THUDGuidanceand%Requirements.pdf>

Department of Transportation – Local Transportation Priorities -

[https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/Guidance for Local Transportation Priorities.pdf](https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/Guidance%20for%20Local%20Transportation%20Priorities.pdf)

Local Transportation Priorities are highway and transit capital projects eligible under title 23 and title 49 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 or local government that would administer the project. Inclusion on a Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) or Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) would satisfy this requirement.
- Administered by public entities.

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

Department of Transportation – Airport Improvement Program (AIP) -

[https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/Guidance for Airport Improvement Program.pdf](https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/Guidance%20for%20Airport%20Improvement%20Program.pdf)

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 sections 47101 to 47175 of title 49, United States Code, and FAA policy and guidance.

- Supported broadly by local stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and elected officials.
- Administered by an airport and/or airport sponsor.

Department of Housing and Urban Development – Economic Development Initiative (EDI) -

[https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/Guidance for Economic Development Initiatives.pdf](https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/Guidance%20for%20Economic%20Development%20Initiatives.pdf)

EDI community project requests may be used for economic and community development activities, including land or site acquisition, demolition or rehabilitation of housing or facilities, construction and capital improvements of public facilities (including water and sewer facilities), and public services.

Requests may also include planning and other activities consistent with the underlying authorization for the Community Development Block Grant program within HUD. EDI community project requests are not eligible for the reimbursement of expenses for activities already undertaken (including debt service or debt retirement).

All projects must be:

- Supported broadly by local stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and elected officials.
- Administered by governmental or non-profit entities, including public housing agencies, as well as tribes and tribally designated housing entities.

Frequently Asked Questions

The process of requesting and submitting requests for Community Project Funding can be confusing. Here are some of the most frequently asked questions about the process.

What is Community Project Funding?

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

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

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

Is there a deadline for submitting a request?

Yes. The deadline to submit a Community Project Funding request to Rep. Walberg's office is April 14th.

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

After April 14th, Rep. Walberg office will be required to vet each proposed project and submit to the Appropriations Committee. In addition, there are numerous disclosures and other requirements that accompany each request. As a result, **Rep. Walberg will not accept requests after April 14th.**

Are Community Project Funding requests publicly disclosed?

Yes. All requests for Community Project Funding submitted by the Rep. Walberg to the Committee for consideration will be publicly listed on Rep. Walberg's website, including the name and address of the requestor, the amount requested, and the justification for use of taxpayer funds. This is a requirement of the process.

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

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

Can I request funding for building construction or renovation?

In general, no. Most appropriations accounts specifically prohibit this kind of project given the high demand. There are some exceptions to this rule, including the Economic Development Initiative under the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and certain projects under the Military Construction Subcommittee, etc. Please review any account closely for any prohibitions.

How much should I request?

It depends on the account from which you are requesting funds. You should not request more funds than you need or that can be realistically spent in the Fiscal Year for which you receive the funds. In addition, certain accounts will fund smaller projects. For example, the Appropriations Committee recommends projects under the HRSA account remain below \$1,000,000.

While you should request the amount that can be expended in the upcoming Fiscal Year that you need, please remember that projects are rarely funded fully due to budgetary restraints. Receipt of funds from Community Project Funding in one Fiscal Year is not a guarantee for Community Project Funding in future Fiscal Years.

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

All accounts available for Community Project Requests have been outlined above. If your project does not fit into one of those accounts, it is unlikely to be eligible for funding.

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

There is no guarantee that an approved Community Project Funding request will be funded at the requested level. The Appropriations Committee will be receiving similar requests from all Members of Congress and will prioritize accordingly.

Do I need letters of support?

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

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

Any project submitted to the Committee will be posted on Rep. Walberg's website. Once submitted, the House Appropriations Subcommittee Chairs and Ranking Members will determine which projects are included in the appropriation bills. The bill must then be approved by the House, Senate, and signed into law by the President. Please know this is a lengthy process but our office will remain in communication throughout.

Can I depend on receiving Community Project Funding for the same project more than once?

Generally, no. Most successful requests are one-time infusions of funding, generally used to launch a project or partially contribute towards the total cost of a project. Given the limitations on the appropriations process for Community Project Funding, there is no guarantee that Congress will support a project for more than one year. However, you should discuss the needs of your project with your Congressional sponsor(s) if you believe that federal support will be needed beyond a single fiscal year.