CONGRESSMAN
ED CASE
Hawai'i • District 1

COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING RESOURCE GUIDE

December 2025

Aloha Friend:

The following resource guide explains Community Project Funding (CPF), one avenue of federal funding for state and local needs that comes directly from Congress through the House Appropriations Committee, on which I serve.

This guide provides an overview of CPFs, the types of projects eligible for CPF funding, frequently asked questions, my staff's contact information and a brief overview of alternative federal funding sources. It is based on the current information about how CPFs will work for the federal government's Fiscal Year 2027 (October 1, 2026 to September 30, 2027).

My office and I welcome your recommendations on CPF requests that will benefit the communities I serve in Congress. Under our current rules, any such project should: 1) be located in and serve my congressional district (Hawai'i-First, Honolulu from Makapu'u to Mililani and Kapolei); 2) fill a clear and present need in the community; 3) be administered by an eligible nonprofit organization, state government, county government or publicly owned entity; and 4) enjoy significant support from the community.

As you prepare your requests, please keep in mind that my office will receive far more CPF requests than can be fulfilled. As a result, many deserving, appropriate and eligible projects will not be provided federal assistance through the CPF process. That is why it is extremely important that every project and requestor pursue federal grant and governmental funding opportunities where available.

Mahalo for your interest in the CPF process. I look forward to working with you wherever possible to secure federal funding to help meet our Hawaii's needs.

With aloha,

Ed Case

Congressman Ed Case
Hawai'i-First District

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Overview of Community Project Funding

Community Project Funding (CPF) allows Members of Congress to request direct federal funding for specific projects benefiting the communities they represent. The funds are provided through the annual appropriations bills drafted by the House Committee on Appropriations, on which Congressman Case serves. These funds can finance a wide variety of public projects and activities, including the construction and renovation of facilities, the expansion of existing programs and funds need to support the planning and design of future initiatives.

Congress did not allow funding like this from 2011 through 2020. However, in 2021 Members on both sides of the aisle agreed to lift the moratorium and restore the ability of Members to directly fund local needs. The Committee's updated guidelines included increased transparency and accountability rules to prevent abuse.

There is no guarantee that CPFs will continue in the future, but this guide is prepared using the best information available at this time based on the expectation that they will continue.

Eligibility and Evaluation Criteria

Ban on For-Profit Recipients.
For-profit entities <u>cannot</u> receive CPF. All requests must be directed to a unit of government or non-profit entity.

State, Local or Tribal governmental Entities as Grantees
Members are encouraged to support public entities as primary grantees.

Non-Profits as Grantees
For CPF requests directed to non-profit organizations, Members must provide evidence that the recipient is a nonprofit organization by either supplying the Employer Identification Number or an Internal Revenue Service determination letter. Since FY 2025, the number of accounts that non-profits are eligible to apply for has decreased.

One-Year Funding
Requests cannot include multiyear funding. However, the performance period will depend on the appropriations account from which the project is funded and may be longer than one year.

Matching Requirements
Several federal CPF projects will require a cost match. The Appropriations Committee **will not** waive these matching requirements. This does not mean that matching funds must be in-hand prior to requesting a project but CPF recipients must have a plan to meet such requirements for such a project to be viable.

Community Support

Members are required to provide evidence of community engagement and support. Community support is crucial to determining which projects should receive federal funding. Examples of community support include, but are not limited to:

1. Letters of support from elected community leaders (e.g. state legislator, mayor, councilmembers or other officials);
2. Press articles highlighting the need for the requested CPF;
3. Support from newspaper editorial boards;
4. Projects listed on official state plans, community development plans or other publicly available planning documents; or
5. Resolutions passed by the county council or a government board.

These are intended to be examples of the type of information that may be presented to the Appropriations Committee. It is not an exhaustive list.

Public Transparency and Accountability

Mandatory Audit
All CPFs are subject to an audit by the independent Government Accountability Office.

Financial Disclosure
All Members requesting projects must sign and provide to the Appropriations Committee for each proposal a financial disclosure certification stating that they do not have any financial interest in the projects they request, nor do any of their immediate family members.

Request in Writing
Any Member requesting a CPF must do so in writing. This request will include the Member's name, the name and location of the intended recipient and the purpose of the project.

Requests Posted Online
All CPF requests will be posted online by Members. You may find Congressman Case's disclosures here: https://case.house.gov/services/funding-disclosures.htm

- The information that Members must post online includes:
    - Proposed recipient (legal name along with tax status);
    - Address of the recipient;
    - Project title and description;
    - Amount of the request;
    - Explanation of request, including purpose and justification for why it is an appropriate use of taxpayer funds; and
    - Member's signed financial disclosure stating there is no conflict of interest.

Limit on Number of Requests

Members were able to submit a maximum of 15 requests for Fiscal Year 2026. This number could change in the future. Additionally, there is no assurance that any or all CPF requests submitted by Members will be approved by the Appropriations Committee in the amounts requested or at all.

Members will likely be able to submit requests in the following "accounts" (programs) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2027. Below is a list of the expected accounts, followed by a more detailed description of each account, information on what type of entities were eligible for funding in FY 2026, details on any non-federal cost share requirements and any restrictions on eligible projects.

Summary List of CPF Accounts

- Department of Agriculture–Farm Production and Conservation Programs
  - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)–Conservation Operations
  - Agricultural Research Service (ARS) –Buildings and Facilities
- Department of Agriculture–Rural Development
  - Rural Housing Service (Community Facilities)
  - Rural Utilities Service (ReConnect Program)
  - Rural Utilities Service (Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants)
  - Rural Utilities Service (Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants)
- Department of Commerce
  - National Institute for Science and Technology (NIST)—Scientific and Technical Research
  - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)—Coastal Zone Management
- Department of Justice
  - Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Technology and Equipment
  - Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
  - Safety, Security and Mission Services
- 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
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
  - Federal Assistance—Emergency Operation Center Grants
  - Federal Assistance—Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants
- Environmental Protection Agency

- - State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)—Clean Water State Revolving Fund
  - STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
- Military Construction
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
  - Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)–Economic Development Initiatives
- Department of Transportation
  - Airport Improvement Program
  - Highway Infrastructure Projects
  - Transit Infrastructure Projects
  - Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements
  - Port Infrastructure Development Program

Detailed Account Descriptions

Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies
- **Department of Agriculture–Farm Production and Conservation Programs**
  - **NRCS–Conservation Operations.** 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.
    - **Eligible Entities:** State, local and Tribal organizations or conservation districts. Non-profit organizations are <u>not</u> eligible.
  - **ARS–Buildings and Facilities**. The 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.
    - **Eligible Entities**: ARS-owned facilities or facilities that are already partnering with ARS. Universities seeking new agricultural and/or veterinary facilities or labs are not eligible.
- **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.

- **Eligible Entities:** Non-profit recipients in rural areas including cities, villages, townships and Federally Recognized Tribal lands with no more than 20,000 residents.
- **Non-Federal Cost Share Requirements**: Specified in 7 CFR 3570.63(b).
- **Restrictions:** 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.

o **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, defined as 25 Mbps downstream and 3 Mbps upstream.

- **Eligible Entities**: Public entities or non-profit organizations in rural areas that lack sufficient access to broadband service.
- **Non-Federal Cost Share Requirements**: 25% of overall project cost.
- **Restrictions**: Stand-alone middle-mile projects are generally ineligible unless they are needed to bring sufficient broadband service to all premises in the area.

o **Rural Utilities Service (Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants).** The Distance Learning and Telemedicine program (DLT) helps rural residents better utilize the enormous potential of modern telecommunications and the internet for education and healthcare, two critical components of economic and community development. The DLT program helps rural communities acquire the technology and training necessary to connect educational and medical professionals with students, teachers and patients in rural areas. 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. Subject to regulations in 7 CFR Part 1734.

- **Eligible Entities**: Public entities or non-profit organizations in rural areas with populations of 20,000 or less.
- **Non-Federal Cost Share Requirements**: 15% of overall project cost.

o **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:** Public entities or non-profit organizations in rural areas and towns with population of 10,000 or less and Tribal lands in rural areas.
- **Non-Federal Cost Share Requirements:** 25% of overall project cost.

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 USC 272, such as STEM education activities, scientific research or other activities that support American manufacturing and industry.
    - **Eligible Entities**: Public entities or non-profit organizations, such as universities.
    - **Restrictions**: Funding for building construction or renovation projects is not an eligible use.
  - **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 USC 1451 et seq.).
    - **Eligible Entities:** Public entities or non-profit organizations.
    - **Non-Federal Cost Share Requirements:** Subject to any applicable requirements by law under the Coastal Zone Management Program.
- **Department of Justice**
  - **COPS Technology and Equipment**. Funding must be aligned with the purposes of section 1701(b)(8) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. § 10381(b)(8)). Under these restrictions, the Appropriations Committee will only consider projects to develop and/or acquire technologies and equipment, including interoperable communications technologies, modernized criminal record technology and forensic technology, to assist state, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies, including by reorienting the emphasis of their activities from reacting to crime to preventing crime and training law enforcement officers to use such technologies.
    - **Eligible Entities**: State, Tribal and local law enforcement agencies.
    - **Restrictions**: Funding may not be used for building construction or renovation projects.
  - **Byrne Justice Assistance Grants.** Funding must be for activities consistent with, and supportive of, the Office of Justice Programs' mission and aligned with one or more of the purposes described in the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program, section 501 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10152).

- **Eligible Entities**: State, Tribal and local law enforcement agencies. Non-profit recipients may be eligible, so long as the purpose is to carry out work that closely aligns with the purposes of the Byrne JAG program.
- **Restrictions**: Funding may not be used for security enhancements or equipment to any non-governmental entity, or for luxury items, real estate, construction projects (other than penal or correctional institutions), vehicles, vessels or aircraft (excluding police cruisers, police boats and police helicopters). Additionally, the Appropriations Committee will not support any initiatives that involve the distribution of drug paraphernalia, initiatives that could 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.

- **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)**
  - **Safety, Security and Mission Services.** Funding must be for activities advancing the purposes described in 51 USC 20102. Projects should focus on science, education, research, and technology development related to NASA's mission**.**
    - **Eligible Entities:** Public entities or non-profit organizations.
    - **Restrictions:** Building construction, renovation projects and medical research projects are not eligible.

Energy and Water Development

- **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**. Funds construction and maintenance of most of the large dams and water diversion structures in the 17 conterminous U.S. states west of the Mississippi River.

  *Army Corps of Engineers Projects must be already specifically authorized by law.

Homeland Security

- **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**
  - **Federal Assistance—Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs)**. FEMA's EOC grants improve emergency management and preparedness capabilities by

supporting flexible, sustainable, secure, strategically located, and fully interoperable EOCs with a focus on addressing identified deficiencies and needs. According to the National Fire Protection Association, an EOC is defined as a "facility or capability from which direction and control is exercised in an emergency. This type of center or capability is designated to ensure that the capacity exists for leadership to direct and control operations from a centralized facility or capability in the event of an emergency."

- **Eligible Entities:** State or local governments. The Hawai'i Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) must submit an application to FEMA and serve as the administrative agent for the grant on behalf of grant subrecipients. Requests must be accompanied by a letter from HI-EMA in order to be considered.
- **Non-Federal Cost Share Requirements:** 25% of overall project cost.
- **Restrictions:** Must meet FEMA's requirements as detailed in the most recent NOFO for the competitive EOC Grant Program (see section on Funding Restrictions and Allowable Costs).

o **Federal Assistance—Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM).** 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.

- **Eligible Entities:** State or local governments. The Hawai'i Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA) must submit an application to FEMA and serve as the administrative agent for the grant on behalf of grant subrecipients. Requests must be accompanied by a letter from HI-EMA in order to be considered.
- **Non-Federal Cost Share Requirements:** 10% of overall project cost for small impoverished communities; otherwise, 25% of overall project cost.
- **Restrictions:** Must meet FEMA's requirements in the most recent NOFO for the PDM program. Project must also be consistent with the current FEMA-approved multi-hazard mitigation plan and requesting entity must be able to provide a Benefit-Cost Analysis.

Interior, Environment and Related Agencies
- **Environmental Protection Agency**
  - o **STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund.** Projects must meet the eligibility criteria of the relevant Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund program, including for purposes authorized by federal law and all underlying federal requirements pursuant to Title VI of the Clean Water Act.
    - **Eligible Entities:** Public entities; non-profits will be considered on a limited case-by-case basis.

- - **Non-Federal Cost Share Requirements:** 20% of overall project cost.
  - **Restrictions:** Project must not benefit resorts, golf courses, athletic fields, park amenities, gardens or similar projects. See full eligibility guidelines here.
  - o **STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund**. Projects must meet the eligibility criteria of the relevant Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program, including for purposes authorized by federal law and all underlying federal requirements pursuant to Section 1452 of the Safe Water Drinking Act.
    - **Eligible Entities:** Public entities; non-profits will be considered on a limited case-by-case basis.
    - **Non-Federal Cost Share Requirements:** 20% of overall project cost.
    - **Restrictions:** Project must not benefit resorts, golf courses, athletic fields, park amenities, gardens or similar projects. See full eligibility guidelines here.

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies

- **Military Construction**. Eligible CPF requests include both construction and unspecified minor military construction projects for active components. In addition, requested projects must meet the following criteria:
  - Be included on an unfunded requirements/unfunded priorities list from a military service or combatant command or the FY 2026 – FY 2029 Future Years Defense Program.
  - Have at least 35 percent of its design completed.
  - Able to be obligated in FY 2027.
  - Submitted to the House Armed Services Committee for inclusion in the FY 2027 National Defense Authorization Act or previously authorized.
  - Have a DD Form 1391.

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development and Related Agencies

- **Department of Housing and Urban Development**
  - o **CDBG–Economic Development Initiatives**. Project requests for the FY 2027 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), 42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(2), 42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(4), and 42 U.S.C. 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."
    - **Eligible Entities**: State and local government entities, and public colleges and universities.

- **Restrictions:** Healthcare facilities; museums, commemoratives and memorials; swimming pools, water parks, ski slopes and golf courses; venues strictly for entertainment purposes, such as theaters, amphitheaters, fairgrounds and performing arts centers; strictly research, operational or planning activities; and buildings for the general conduct of government (courthouses, post offices, city halls) are not eligible for funding.
- **Department of Transportation**
    - **Airport Improvement Program (AIP).** AIP CPF requests are intended to enhance airport safety, capacity and security and environmental concerns. All projects must be AIP eligible in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 47100 et seq. and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) policy and guidance; included in the FAA's National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems; supported broadly by local stakeholders, including residents, businesses and elected officials; and administered by an airport and/or airport sponsor.
        - **Eligible Entities:** Airports or airport sponsors.
        - **Non-Federal Cost Share Requirements:** For large and medium primary hub airports, 25% (or 20% for noise program implementation). For small primary, reliever and general aviation airports, a range of 5-10% of eligible costs, based on statutory requirements.
    - **Highway Infrastructure Projects**. Capital projects eligible under Title 23 of the United States Code. Eligible projects are described under 23 U.S.C 133, as amended by title III of division A of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Tribal and territorial capital projects authorized under Chapters 1 and 2 of Title 23, United States Code, are also eligible.
        - **Eligible Entities**: State, local or Tribal entities.
        - **Non-Federal Cost Share Requirements:** Calculated on a sliding scale. The requirements are defined in statute and vary based on activity, location and other factors.
        - **Restrictions:** Projects administrative in nature are not eligible even if they are eligible under the statutory citation. These include general operating expenses and planning activities required under 23 U.S.C. 134-135.
    - **Transit Infrastructure Projects.** Public transportation capital projects eligible under chapter 53 of title 49 of the United States Code. 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 and supported by the state, local governmental authority, or Tribal government that would administer the project. Inclusion on a Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan or Transportation Improvement Plan would satisfy this requirement.
        - **Eligible Entities:** State, local or Tribal entities.
        - **Restrictions:** Projects administrative in nature are not eligible even if they are eligible under the statutory citation. These include but are not limited

to general operating expenses, joint development projects, and planning activities authorized under 49 U.S.C. 5303, 5304, and 5305. Eligible projects do 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.

- **Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI).** Rail infrastructure projects are capital projects eligible under the CRISI program authorized in 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.
    - **Eligible Entities:** State, local or Tribal entities eligible under the CRISI Program.
    - **Non-Federal Cost Share Requirements:** 20% of overall project cost.
    - **Restrictions:** The subcommittee will not fund activities that are administrative in nature even if they are eligible expenses under the statutory citation. These include but are not limited to general operating expenses, rail-related research and workforce activities. Please note that while planning projects are eligible, projects that are solely planning in nature will be highly scrutinized.
- **Port Infrastructure Development Program**. Projects eligible under 46 U.S.C. 54301, as amended by title XXXV of division C of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025.
    - **Eligible Entities**: State, local or Tribal entities eligible under the program.
    - **Non-Federal Cost Share Requirements:** Detailed in 46 U.S.C. 54301(a)(8) and 54301(b). There are potential exceptions for small and rural area ports.
    - **Restrictions**: Prohibited uses are outlined here.

How does Congressman Case decide which requests to support?

Given the Appropriations Committee's limits on the number of CPF requests that each Member may sponsor, Congressman Case utilizes a three-pronged approach when determining whether to support a proposed project, which includes 1) consulting with Hawai'i state and county governments and neighborhood boards, non-profit organizations and other community groups and individual constituents, 2) applying his own knowledge and understanding of the District's needs and 3) considering whether the project could obtain federal funding through other means, whether existing federal programs or his own work on the House Committee on Appropriations, or whether CPF offers the only practical avenue for federal funding of worthy projects. He also focuses on one-time needs as opposed to normal annual funding assistance.

Do I need to provide a detailed budget for the proposed project?

Yes. The Appropriations Committee requires that Members include a detailed budget breakout in their formal submission to the Committee specifically describing how the requested funding would be used. For example, amounts for salaries for providers or instructors, educational materials, exhibits, supplies, evaluation activities, equipment, construction materials, travel costs, etc.

Do our Senators also support CPFs?

The Senate has a similar funding process that is called "Congressionally Directed Spending." While the House and Senate generally synchronize the list of eligible accounts, there will be some difference between the two chambers. The House and Senate Appropriations Committees will each make their lists of eligible accounts available on their respective websites before any submission deadlines.

Where can I learn more?

- *House Appropriations Committee guidelines*

  https://appropriations.house.gov/fy26-member-requests/fy26-community-project-funding

- *Congressman Case's Appropriations webpage*

  https://case.house.gov/services/appropriations-requests.htm

- *Examples of projects supported by Congressman Case in the past*
  www.case.house.gov/services/funding-disclosures.htm

- *Overview of the Appropriations process from the Congressional Research Service*

  https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R47106

Contacting My Staff

The deadline to submit requests for FY 2027 will be early 2026, but the exact date will be set soon. Please submit all FY 2027 appropriations requests online at **https://case.house.gov/services/appropriations-requests.htm.**

For specific questions, please reach out to:
- Keely Thompson, Appropriations Coordinator, Keely.Thompson@mail.house.gov, 202-225-2726
- Tim Nelson, Chief of Staff, Tim.Nelson@mail.house.gov, 202-225-2726

Other Federal Funding Resources

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

Below are a number of useful resources to explore other federal funding opportunities. Each Congressional office has staff dedicated to assisting organizations with seeking and applying for grants; you are strongly encouraged to contact your Congressional representatives to discuss how you can access any assistance from your federal elected officials.

Key Resources

Congressman Case's Grants Website
Congressman Case's office is ready and willing to assist you with information on possible grant availability, guidance in applying for a grant and support for your grant application. More information is available online at https://case.house.gov/services/grant-applicants.htm.

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

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

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

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

USA.gov
The official guide to federal government information and services.