OFFICE OF CONGRESSMAN FRED UPTON
FY2022 LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS COMMUNITY PROJECT REQUEST FORM

Your funding request should be submitted at upton.house.gov/constituent-services/community-project-funding-requests.htm and is due by 12pm on April 12, 2021.

Note: Only non-profit entities, public institutions, and state and local government entities are eligible to request projects. Projects cannot be designated for private individuals or for-profit entities. The Subcommittee will only accept legally eligible requests under the following accounts: Department of Labor—Employment and Training Administration—Training and Employment Services; Department of Health and Human Services—Health Resources and Services Administration—Program Management; Department of Health and Human Services—Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—Health Surveillance and Program Support; Department of Education—Innovation and Improvement; Department of Education—Higher Education. To be considered, the project must be legally eligible for grants under these accounts and comply with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations related to the specific grant program. Incomplete project requests will not be considered by the Committee.

Entity Requesting Funds (legal name of the non-federal project sponsor, no abbreviations):

Is this organization a non-profit? If so, please attach evidence that the organization is a registered non-profit under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Primary Point of Contact (name, email, phone number, organization address):

Project Priority (if non-federal sponsor is submitting more than 1 project):

Account under which project is eligible:

Short description of the project to appear in the report:

Complete Description of Project (limit 1000 characters, including spaces):

Include a budget breakout specifically describing how the requested Federal funding will be used by the grantee, such as amounts for salaries for providers or instructors, tuition payments, educational materials, exhibits, supplies, evaluation activities, equipment, travel, etc.

Is this One-Year Funding? (Yes/No)

Explanation of the request, including an explanation of why this is a good use of taxpayer funds:

Sources of Federal and Non-Federal Funds:

Please provide a history of federal funding for the project, if any. Include both formula funds and any discretionary grants and fiscal years:

If the request does not fully fund the project, describe where the remaining funding comes from to complete the project:

Please indicate whether you have submitted a request for this same project to any other Member of Congress, if so, please list the Members and staff points-of-contact:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Employment and Training Administration
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: 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 Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
The Subcommittee has historically provided community project funding only in the categories listed below. Requests that do not fit into one of these categories are unlikely to be 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.

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.

Community project funding cannot be used for construction (other than a limited amount of renovation necessary to carry out a funded project).

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.

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

Again, 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.