

The Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies will accept FY24 CDS requests for the following accounts:

- CW: EPA, STAG, Clean Water SRF, Clean Water CDS
- DW: EPA, STAG, Drinking Water SRF, Drinking Water CDS
- SFC: IHS, Sanitation Facilities Construction, Sanitation Facilities Construction CDS
- HPF: NPS, Historic Preservation Fund Projects
- SPF: USFS, State and Private Forestry, Forest Resource Information and Analysis

Please be sure to read all the program requirements and guidance below very carefully, particularly cost-sharing and matching requirements, before selecting an account.

The Subcommittee may also consider CDS requests within the following 5 accounts, but only on a case-by-case basis. If you are interested in these accounts, please email appropriations@booker.senate.gov for further guidance.

1. Projects on Agency Lists

- LWCF: Great American Outdoors Act, Land and Water Conservation Fund
 - BLM, Land Acquisition
 - FWS, Land Acquisition
 - NPS, Land Acquisition
 - USFS, Land Acquisition
 - USFS, Forest Legacy
- LRF: Great American Outdoors Act, Legacy Restoration Fund
 - BLM, Legacy Restoration Fund
 - FWS, Legacy Restoration Fund
 - NPS, Legacy Restoration Fund
 - BIE, Legacy Restoration Fund
 - USFS, Legacy Restoration Fund
- LMCON: Land Management Agencies, Construction
 - BLM, Construction
 - FWS, Construction Projects, Line Item Construction
 - NPS, Construction, Line Item Construction and Maintenance
 - USFS, Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Facilities, Road and Trails

2. Land Management Agencies, Local Projects and Research

- BLM, Management of Land and Resources, Land Management Priorities
- NPS, National Recreation and Preservation, Statutory and Contractual Aid
- FWS, Resource Management, Stewardship Priorities
- USGS, Surveys Investigations and Research, Special Initiatives

3. BIA, Operation of Indian Programs, Special Initiatives

4. EPA, Science and Technology, Research: National Priorities

5. EPA, State and Tribal Assistance Grants, STAG Infrastructure Grants

CW: EPA, STAG, Clean Water SRF, Clean Water & DW EPA, STAG, Drinking Water SRF, Drinking Water

- These accounts fund local wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects within the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. This includes construction of, and modifications to, municipal sewage treatment plants and drinking water treatment plants.
- The Subcommittee will be limiting water infrastructure grants only to projects that are publicly-owned or owned by a non-profit entity. Privately-owned projects are NOT eligible for water infrastructure grants.
- The Subcommittee will accept CDS requests for local and/or municipal projects included on a state's most recently finalized Clean Water or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan (IUP). The Subcommittee may consider projects that are eligible for funding under State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF) guidelines (detailed below), but are not on the state IUP list.
- There is a minimum 20% cost share requirement for any state or local water infrastructure grant funded through congressionally directed spending. 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 CDS recipient. In almost all cases, other federal funds cannot be used to meet this 20% cost share. Please note that only the non-federal portion of assistance provided by a State Revolving Loan Fund can be applied towards a project's matching requirement.
- Projects benefiting both a clean water AND drinking water system must be requested under the Clean Water CDS account.
- Note that SRF projects have very specific eligibility requirements and the Subcommittee will not consider projects that do not meet those requirements. The following table lists some of the project types that are ineligible for SRF funding:

Projects that generally are NOT eligible for SRF funding			
Clean Water / Waste Water		Drinking Water	
1.	Land, except for projects described in the subsequent table under eligibility #11	1.	Dams or rehabilitation of dams
2.	Operations and maintenance costs	2.	Operations and maintenance costs
3.	Non-municipal point source control	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.	Acid drainage correction	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.	Ambient water quality monitoring	5.	Laboratory fees for monitoring
6.	Flood Control Projects, unless the project is otherwise managing, reducing, treating, or recapturing stormwater	6.	Projects needed mainly for fire protection
7.	Privately owned sewer pipes	7.	Projects for systems that lack adequate technical, managerial, and financial capability, unless assistance will ensure compliance

The following list provides some examples of the types of projects that are typically eligible for SRF funding and are most frequently funded. This list is not intended to be exhaustive.

Projects that generally ARE eligible for SRF funding			
Clean Water / Waste Water		Drinking Water	
1.	Wastewater treatment plants, including sludge handling facilities.	1.	Facilitate compliance with national primary drinking water regulations or address serious risks to public health including non-regulated contaminants (i.e. PFAS)
2.	Collector Sewers – Small sewers that convey wastewater from residences, commercial establishments, and industrial sites.	2.	Rehabilitate or develop water sources (excluding reservoirs, dams, dam rehabilitation and water rights) to replace contaminated sources
3.	Interceptor Sewers – Large sewers that convey wastewater from collector sewers directly to a wastewater treatment facility.	3.	Install or upgrade treatment facilities
4.	Sewer Pipes – Rehabilitation is only eligible if the pipes are publicly owned.	4.	Install or upgrade storage facilities, including finished water reservoirs, to prevent microbiological contaminants from entering the water system
5.	Outfall Sewer – A sewer that conveys treated wastewater from a wastewater treatment facility to the receiving waters.	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.	Storm Water Management – Measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water	6.	Projects to consolidate water supplies – for example, when individual homes or other public water supplies have a water supply

	(i.e. storm sewers, green infrastructure, etc.).		that is contaminated, or the system is unable to maintain compliance for financial or managerial reasons
7.	Combined sewer overflow (CSO) control and sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) control.	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.	Infiltration/Inflow Correction – Construction activities that prevent surface water or groundwater from entering the sewer system.	8.	Project planning, design and other related costs
9. Water Security – 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.			
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. 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.			
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.			

HPF: National Park Service, Historic Preservation Fund Projects

The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), established to help fund the programs engendered by the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665; 54 USC 300301 et seq.), was designed to preserve historical and archaeological sites in the United States of America.

- All HPF grantees, including successful CDS recipients, must meet standards set by the Secretary of the Interior and comply with the [audit requirements](#), and each successful CDS recipient funded in a final bill must complete an application through grants.gov.
- Please note that acquisitions of collections or historic properties are not eligible under the HPF.
- The maximum project amount is \$500,000.
- For more information, please visit here:
<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/grant-programs.htm>

USFS, State and Private Forestry, Forest Resource Information and Analysis

- The State and Private Forestry account provides technical and financial assistance grants to non-federal forest landowners, including state, Tribal, and local governments.
- Activities within this account include forest health management, cooperative fire protection, wood innovation, and urban and community forestry.
- Project requests should be part of the state's Forest Action Plan, or contribute to meeting the goals of the Forest Action Plan.