

NATIONAL SPECIAL DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION (NSDA)

Federal Updates for Special Districts: October 9, 2026

Special Districts Fairness and Accessibility Act (SDFAA)

SDFAA Advocacy Status Update

- The Special District Fairness and Accessibility Act (SDFAA) ([H.R.2766/S.2014](#)) currently has 26 bipartisan cosponsors (18 Democrats, 8 Republicans) in the House, and 4 bipartisan cosponsors (2 Democrats, 2 Republicans) in the Senate. The House bill is still pending a full floor vote.
 - Most recent House Co-Sponsor: Rep. Kevin Mullin (D-CA-15) and Rep. Gilbert Ray Cisneros (D-CA-31)
 - Most recent Senate Co-Sponsor: Sen. John Curtis (R-UT)
- House Leadership significantly scaled back the number of days the House was scheduled to be in session this summer and fall, and as a result, the window of opportunity for the SDFAA to receive a floor vote was also greatly reduced.
- The House will remain in recess until Monday, November 9th as Members of Congress spend the month of October in-district to campaign ahead of the November midterm elections. During the lame-duck session, Congress will be focused on using limited floor time to pass legislation to address impending deadlines for a variety of must-pass bills, including the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA), National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) and the FY27 appropriations bills.
- It is likely that SDFAA advocacy will carry over to the 120th Congress given these political dynamics. With Democrats predicted to take control of the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, near-term advocacy should focus on Democratic members of that Committee in addition to garnering broad support from all members of Congress.

Political Landscape Heading into November

2026 Midterms

- All 435 House seats are up for reelection, and Republicans currently hold a 219-214 majority including independents, with two vacancies. In the Senate, 35 seats are up for reelection, and Republicans currently hold a 53-47 majority including independents.
- Nearly one in five members will not return to the 120th Congress due to retirements, primary losses or members seeking another office. There are 99 seats guaranteed to change hands, including 83 House and 16 Senate departures. Of the 83 House departures, 60 are members retiring or seeking another office, in addition to 11 members who lost their primaries. That number will climb as there are numbers of incumbents facing competitive November races.
 - **California:** No Senate race this year, but Proposition 50 remakes the House delegation. Only four seats are now considered solidly Republican, according to the Charlie Cook Report (Cook), down from the nine the GOP won in 2024. Two H.R. 2766 cosponsors, Reps. Ken Calvert (R-CA) and Young Kim (R-CA), were drawn into the same district and will face each other in November. Cosponsor Doug LaMalfa (R-CA) passed away and cosponsor David Valadao is in a redrawn, swing district. In the open governor's race, Democrat Xavier Becerra faces Republican Steve Hilton.
 - **Colorado:** Democratic Sen. John Hickenlooper faces Republican state Sen. Mark Baisley. Attorney General Phil Weiser, who beat Sen. Michael Bennet in the Democratic primary for governor, faces Victor Marx (R-CO). The 8th District race between Rep. Gabe Evans (R-CO) and state Rep. Manny Rutinel (D-CO) is a tossup, and democrats are also targeting the 3rd, 4th and 5th districts. H.R. 2766 co-lead Rep. Brittany Pettersen (D-CO) is on the ballot in the 7th and is considered a strong favorite to win. Voters will also weigh Proposition 136, a 4.4% cap on income tax rates, which could shape the state budget picture for local service providers.
 - **Florida:** Rep. Byron Donalds (R-FL) faces David Jolly (D-FL) for governor, and Sen. Ashley Moody (R-FL) faces Angie Nixon (D-FL) for the Senate seat. Cook rates the governor's race Solid Republican, although polls are tightening for the governor's race. Cook also rates the senate race as Solid Republican. The new map Republicans enacted in May effectively eliminates four districts currently or most recently held by Democrats. Open seats in the 2nd and 19th (Donalds) Districts will also send new members to Congress. Voters will decide whether to reduce property taxes for millions of homeowners statewide, a move that would result in billions of dollars in revenue cuts for

local government entities. Amendment 3, a proposed change to the state's constitution, will require 60% voter approval to pass. The proposition would lower property tax bills for qualified homeowners across the state by a few thousand dollars, while reducing local governments' revenue by \$8.4 billion within two years.

- **Oregon:** Sen. Jeff Merkley, the Democratic co-lead on S. 2014, isn't facing a serious challenge. Gov. Tina Kotek faces state Sen. Christine Drazan again, and Cook moved the race from Solid D to Likely D in July. None of the six House districts is considered competitive. Four of Oregon's five House Democrats (Bynum, Bonamici, Hoyle and Salinas) cosponsor H.R. 2766.
- **South Carolina:** Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-SC) died on July 11, after he had already won renomination. His sister, Sen. Darline Graham, was appointed by the Governor to serve the remainder of his term and won the GOP runoff with 52.5% and faces Democrat Annie Andrews. Attorney General Alan Wilson is the heavy favorite for governor against Democratic state Rep. Jermaine Johnson. The 1st and 5th Districts are open. Along with a new senator, that gives NSDA several new outreach and education opportunities.
- **Texas:** This is one of the most closely watched Senate races in the country. Attorney General Ken Paxton beat Sen. John Cornyn (R-TX) in the May runoff. Polls now give Democrat James Talarico an edge over Paxton, while Gov. Greg Abbott is barely leading Democrat Gina Hinojosa in the governor's race. Five San Antonio and South Texas House races are rated as competitive. H.R. 2766 co-lead Rep. Pat Fallon's seat is considered safe.
- **Utah:** No Senate or governor's race this year. The court-ordered map created a Democratic-leaning Salt Lake City district, where former Rep. Ben McAdams is running. SDFAA cosponsor Rep. Burgess Owens (R-UT) is retiring, and Reps. Blake Moore, Celeste Maloy and Mike Kennedy are each running in new districts. Owens and Sen. John Curtis both signed on to the bill in June.
- **Wyoming:** For the first time in 32 years, the governor, Senate and House seats are all open. Rep. Harriet Hageman (R-WY) faces Democrat James Byrd for Senate, Secretary of State Chuck Gray faces Lisa Kinney for the House, and Eric Barlow faces Democrat Kenneth Casner for governor. Republicans are heavily favored in all three races.

- If Democrats gain control of one or both chambers, priorities in the 120th Congress will shift rapidly, including but not limited to:
 - **Oversight and Investigations:** Increased oversight of administration actions, executive orders, federal contracting, tariff policies, agency spending decisions, and ethics and transparency matters. Much of this activity will occur in the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, which also has jurisdiction over the SDFAA.
 - **Affordability:** Affordability is expected to serve as a central organizing theme for broader economic and domestic policy initiatives, with a renewed focus on lowering the cost of housing, health care, prescription drugs, child care, energy, and household goods. Because special districts provide many of the water, energy, health care and transit services that drive household costs, an affordability agenda creates a strong opening to press for H.R. 2766 and full district eligibility for federal funding.
 - **CPF/CDS Process Changes:** Potential expansion of eligible project categories and entities, as well as higher funding levels for Community Project Funding (CPF) and Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS) requests.

Potential Committee Changes in the 120th Congress

- **House Oversight and Reform Committee (SDFAA Jurisdiction):** If Democrats gain control of the House, the presumptive Chair is current Ranking Member Robert Garcia (D-CA), who has served as Ranking Member of the Committee since June 24, 2025, and is the former mayor of Long Beach, California. If Republicans maintain control of the House, Chair James Comer (R-KY) will step down at the end of the 119th Congress due to term limits imposed by the Republican conference. Possible members to run for Chair (or Ranking Member) of the committee include:
 - Rep. Michael Turner (R-OH)
 - Rep. Pete Sessions (R-TX)
 - Rep. Tim Burchett (R-TN)
 - Rep. Brandon Gill (R-TX)
- **Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee:** If Democrats gain control of the Senate, Sen. Maggie Hassan (D-NH) is expected to become the

Chair because current Ranking Member Gary Peters (D-MI) **is retiring at the end of the 119th Congress**. If Republicans maintain control of the Senate, Chair Rand Paul (R-KY) could maintain his position as Chair. However, the Chair of the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee, Sen. Bill Cassidy (R-LA), is not returning to the Senate. Thus, the HELP chair position will open in January and Paul is next in line by seniority.

NSDA Priority Issues

2026 Farm Bill Update for Special Districts

- On September 16, the Senate Agriculture Committee advanced its Farm Bill, the [Agriculture Act of 2026](#), in a 12-11 vote without Democratic support. The Senate's Farm Bill updates agriculture policy that has been unchanged since the most recent farm bill authorization was enacted in 2018.
- Both the Senate and House bills extend Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) to special districts. The Good Neighbor Authority Program allows federal agencies (i.e. U.S. Forest Services, Bureau of Land Management, etc.) to partner with state and local governments to perform necessary land management and ecological restoration on federal lands.
 - This provision is found in SEC. 8238 in the Senate bill and SEC. 8412 of the House bill, and defines special districts as follows:

(11) SPECIAL DISTRICT.—The term ‘special district’ means a political subdivision of a State that—

“(A) has significant budgetary autonomy or control;

“(B) was established by, or pursuant to, the laws of the State for the purpose of performing a limited and specific governmental or proprietary function primarily relating to forest, watershed, or rangeland management or water supply; and

“(C) is distinct from any other unit of local government within the State.
- Senate Republican lawmakers are hoping to vote on the Agricultural Act in November following the midterm elections. However, the strong Democratic opposition will make it difficult for the bill to receive the bipartisan support required to clear the 60-vote threshold in the Senate, making passage before the end of the year challenging.

- Congress will need to pass the new bill, which was due to be updated in 2023, or extend the 2018 version by the end of the calendar year.

OMB Uniform Guidance Proposed Rule Affecting Special Districts

- The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued a proposed rule on May 29, 2026, to revise the Guidance for Federal Financial Assistance to improve government-wide policies and requirements related to the management of grants, cooperative agreements, and other forms of assistance. The short-term CR passed by Congress delays the proposed rule's implementation from October 1 to December 11, 2026.
- The proposed rule makes sweeping changes to how federal grants are selected and administered, increasing the politicization of grant procedures. The changes add risk at every stage of the grant process for special districts, which often pair federal awards with local dollars to finance multi-year capital projects. NSDA raised these concerns in its July 13 comments to OMB. Notable changes include:
 - **New government-wide conditions on every federal award:** New prohibitions on grant-funded activities rely on undefined terms, making compliance very difficult to verify in advance. That burden falls hardest on rural and small special districts, which NSDA noted already face workforce and procurement capacity constraints.
 - **Agencies can now freeze an active grant:** Agencies may suspend competitive grants for up to 90 days through a written stop-work order, with no defined standards, no appeal process and no clarity on cost recovery during the suspension. This is especially burdensome for a district administering a construction project where contractors would expect to continue to be paid.
 - **Federal agencies can now terminate competitive grants mid-stream:** Agencies may cancel competitive grants for water infrastructure, transportation, housing, public safety, economic development and more if the grants no longer align with the administration's goals. Special districts commit engineering, contracts and local funds years in advance. NSDA warned that pulling funding after a project starts, for reasons unrelated to performance, could leave local taxpayers liable for contracts that remain in

force. NSDA urged OMB to adopt clear standards, notice requirements and an appeal process before any such termination.

- **More screening and oversight before and after grants are awarded:** Competitive grant applications go through a new political appointee review with no defined standards. NSDA cautioned that this could weaken technical merit and peer review after districts invest significant public resources in their applications. It asked OMB to keep risk reviews focused on financial integrity, grants management capacity and program performance, not on a district's lawful policy positions.
- **Procurement and subrecipient requirements:** New contractor verification, subrecipient monitoring and procurement standards could reduce competition for public contracts, shut out qualified local firms and raise project costs.
- **Limits on professional development costs:** Proposed limits on reimbursement for memberships, conferences and training would cut access to the resources district staff use to keep up with federal compliance requirements. NSDA argued this could increase compliance risk.
- While the continuing resolution (CR) blocks the Office of Management and Budget from finalizing its proposed rule on federal grantmaking until December 11, several federal agencies, including the Department of Education, National Science Foundation, and Department of Housing and Urban Development, have already issued or are preparing similar rules that would expand political appointees' authority to review grant awards. Senate Appropriations Chair Susan Collins (R-ME), on September 21, said similar rules are "contrary to congressional intent."

House Passes WRDA Legislation; Committees Begin Negotiations on Final Package

- On September 16, the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2026 ([H.R.9497](#)) passed in a [415-9](#) vote. The bill invests in water resources infrastructure and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers projects.
- The House bill authorizes fewer new projects than prior bills but would direct the Corps to continue considering nature-based and nonstructural solutions to flooding. The bill also directs the Corps to retain a workforce capable of addressing statutory requirements.

- Unlike the Senate WRDA bill, the House’s version of WRDA legislation does not reauthorize the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRF/DWSRF), and does not incorporate the FIRE SMART Act, which amends the DWSRF program to allow for funding to support drinking water projects with fire suppression benefits in rural areas. However, these provisions are still expected to be incorporated into a final WRDA/water infrastructure reauthorization bill at the end of the year.
- House and Senate committee staff have already begun initial conversations to negotiate a final package. When the House and Senate return from recess in November, both chambers will work to finalize and pass a final WRDA/water infrastructure reauthorization package by the end of the year.

Senators Introduce Secure Rural Schools Legislation

- On September 30, Sens. Mike Crapo (R-ID), Ron Wyden (D-OR), James Risch (R-ID), and Jeff Merkley (D-OR) introduced the Secure Rural Schools Reauthorization Act of 2026 ([S. 5608](#)). The bill would reauthorize the Secure Rural Schools (SRS) program through fiscal year (FY) 2029, providing fiscal certainty for timber-dependent communities that are home to National Forests.
- Absent congressional action, the SRS program expired on September 30, 2026. This bill would extend the program for three years through FY 2029, with entities receiving their final authorization payment in early 2030. The bill also extends the deadline for entities to initiate projects until the end of FY 2031 and the deadline to obligate program funding until the end of FY 2032. As a clean reauthorization, the proposed legislation makes no changes to the SRS program or the formula funding.

FEMA Announces AFG and SAFER Grant Awards; Issues Notice Detailing Potential Changes to Future Cycles of AFG / FP&S Funding

- On September 30, 2026, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) announced \$648 million in awards for fire departments and first responder organizations through its FY 2025 Assistance to Firefighter Grant (AFG) and Staffing for Adequate Fire Safety and Response (SAFER), and Fire Protection and Safety (FP&S) grant programs.
 - The AFG program provides funding to fire departments and districts to outfit responders with compliant personal protective equipment (PPE), retrofit or modify facilities to address known health hazards, and acquire emergency

response vehicles. Additionally, the program supports the development of health, wellness, and resiliency initiatives to prepare responders for incidents, improve operational efficiency, promote interoperability, and strengthen community resilience.

- The SAFER Program provides funding to fire departments and volunteer firefighter interest organizations to help them increase capacity in their communities.
- The FP&S Program supports projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards.
- Below is a breakdown of the percentage of AFG, SAFER, and FP&S grants awarded to special district governments this cycle:
 - AFG: 12.7% (\$37.01 million)
 - SAFER: 12.8% (\$41.36 million)
 - FP&S: 2.7% (\$867,763)
- On September 10, FEMA released a notice describing FY 2025 AFG and FP&S grant programs application processes and award selection criteria, including recommendations shared for the program that were not included in the FY 2025 AFG NOFO, but could be included in future cycles, including:
 - Addition of brush trucks as a high-priority vehicle category for regional applicants and creating more standardized budget lines for costs such as tuition, travel, and other common expenses.
 - **Revisions to Wellness & Fitness funding in future cycles**, including limiting eligible funding to exercise equipment, physical evaluations, and formal fitness program development while excluding certain lower-priority wellness expenditures.
 - **Greater emphasis on sustainability and demonstrated need for Wellness & Fitness projects**, through a proposed unscored question on long-term program sustainability and new scored questions designed to better assess applicant need and alignment with program priorities.

FEMA Administrator Releases Updated Guidance with New Definition of Emergency Management

- On September 22, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Administrator Cameron Hamilton issued a [memorandum](#) establishing a new framework for FEMA's definition of emergency management. The new definition describes emergency management as "the strategic coordination of emergency services to protect life, property, and continuity of operations."
- A previous definition of emergency management on the FEMA website defined the phrase as "the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with hazards."
- The memo also identifies 12 coordination responsibilities of emergency management, including capacity building; laws, policy, and regulation; threat protection management; public and crisis communications; impact reduction; operational response; damage assessment; incident command; resource management; continuity of operations; short-term recovery; and continuous improvement.
- The memo notes that all "doctrine, policies, guidance, training, websites, workforce materials, planning and exercise products, publications, presentations, and other internal and public-facing materials" will be updated to align with the new definition.

Key Issues to Watch

Census Bureau Proposes Overhaul of the 2030 Census

- On September 9, the Census Bureau issued a [proposed rule](#) that would make significant changes to the 2030 Census and all future decennial censuses. Among other changes, the proposed rule would:
 - Limit apportionment counts to U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents rather than all residents
 - Consider the addition of a legal-status (e.g. citizenship) question on the decennial census
 - Change what counts as a person's "usual residence," instead determining residency based on where an individual lawfully spent the most days during a newly defined "census enumeration period" from January 3 through April 1 of the census year, with administrative records, including tax data, used for verification

- Increase reliance on administrative data, including tax, immigration, health, postal, and other federal and state records to determine residency, rather than primarily using self-reported census responses
 - Bar collection of information on race and ethnicity and sexual orientation. It would make other demographic questions optional.
- In the National League of Cities (NLC) and the U.S. Conference of Mayors' (USCM) September 28 joint [webinar](#) on the Census Bureau's proposed rule, NLC and USCM emphasized that the changes could affect congressional apportionment, redistricting, and representation at all levels of government, as well as impact federal formula funding, including for programs such as Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Community Service Block Grants, the Byrne JAG and Crime Victim Assistance programs, and various transportation grants.
- Some stakeholders have raised additional concern that Census data underpins travel demand models, long-range transportation plans, Transportation Improvement Programs (TIPs), and air quality analyses, meaning inaccurate counts can affect planning decisions across the entire region. Undercounts are often absorbed collectively by metropolitan areas rather than individual jurisdictions, while changes to the apportionment base can also reshape congressional and legislative district boundaries.
- NLC has provided template comment letters to the Census Bureau, available [here](#), and to congressional offices, available [here](#). The Census Bureau extended the comment letter deadline to November 2, 2026.

Federal Appropriations & Grants Update

FY 2027 Appropriations Update

- With the federal fiscal year ending on September 30, congressional leaders advanced a continuing resolution (CR) early to avoid a government shutdown like last year and while heading into the midterm elections. President Trump signed this CR into law on September 2, 2026.
- The CR temporarily extends FY 2026 appropriations through December 11, 2026, as well as includes language that would delay the implementation of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) proposed rule through December 11, 2026, and provides a clean extension of surface transportation reauthorization through the same date.

- Congress will determine after the midterm elections if they need to pass another CR to extend funding into the 120th Congress or whether they will be able to negotiate an omnibus appropriations bill.

Federal Grants Outlook

A summary of upcoming federal grant opportunities special districts are eligible for is included below:

Program	Description
DOT: Fiscal Year 2026 Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program	<p>The purpose of the WCPP is to provide funding to eligible entities for projects seeking to improve safety of the traveling public by reducing the number of wildlife-vehicle collisions (WVC) and, in doing so, improve habitat connectivity for terrestrial and aquatic species.</p> <p>Award maximum: N/A</p> <p>Program funding: \$80,000,000</p> <p>Eligible applicants: State, county, city, special district governments; Regional transportation authority; Native American tribal governments.</p> <p>Expected awards: 8</p> <p>Deadline: November 16, 2026</p>
Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP): OJJDP FY 2026 Multistate Mentoring Programs	<p>This opportunity supports the implementation and delivery of mentoring services to youth populations that are at risk or high risk for delinquency, victimization, and going into the juvenile justice system. Mentoring services can be one-on-one, group, peer, or a combination of these types.</p> <p>Award maximum: \$4,000,000</p> <p>Program funding: \$27,200,000</p> <p>Eligible applicants: State, county, city, special district governments; Native American tribal governments; Public and state, private institutions of higher education; Independent school districts; Nonprofits non-higher</p>

	<p>education with 501(c)(3); Nonprofits non-higher education without 501(c)(3).</p> <p>Expected awards: 15</p> <p>Deadline: October 29, 2026</p>
<p>OJJDP: OJJDP FY 2026 Strengthening Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Technological Investigative Capacity</p>	<p>This opportunity will increase the technological investigative capacity and associated training of ICAC task force personnel nationwide through the development, refinement, and advancement of widely used investigative tools, methods, and technologies that address child sexual abuse material (CSAM), exploitation, and sex trafficking.</p> <p>Award maximum: \$675,000</p> <p>Program funding: \$2,550,000</p> <p>Eligible applicants: State, county, city, special district governments; Native American tribal governments; Public and state, private institutions of higher education; Nonprofits non-higher education with 501(c)(3); Nonprofits non-higher education without 501(c)(3); For-profit organizations; Small businesses.</p> <p>Expected awards: 4</p> <p>Deadline: October 29, 2026</p>
<p>Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA): BJA FY 2026 Prosecuting Cold Cases Using DNA</p>	<p>This opportunity supports prosecutors in the investigation and prosecution of violent cold case crimes where a DNA profile from a suspect is already developed. This initiative aims to enhance public safety, hold violent offenders accountable, and further case resolution for victims and their families. Law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies may utilize this funding for investigative and prosecutorial activities, as well as crime and forensic analysis that could increase the rate of successful prosecutions and/or other appropriate resolution of cases.</p> <p>Award maximum: \$750,000</p> <p>Program funding: \$6,000,000</p>

	<p>Eligible applicants: State, county, city, special district governments; Native American tribal governments.</p> <p>Expected awards: 8</p> <p>Deadline: October 29, 2026</p>
<p>BJA: BJA FY 2026 Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement-Competitive Grants Program</p>	<p>This opportunity funds improvements to forensic science and medical examiner/coroner services, including services provided by laboratories operated by states and units of local government.</p> <p>Award maximum: \$500,000</p> <p>Program funding: \$4,295,281</p> <p>Eligible applicants: State, county, city, special district governments; Native American tribal governments.</p> <p>Expected awards: 10</p> <p>Deadline: October 29, 2026</p>
<p>BJA: BJA FY 2026 Veterans Treatment Court Program</p>	<p>This opportunity supports the implementation and enhancement of veterans’ treatment court (VTC) operations to reduce the use of opioids, stimulants, and other substances, including alcohol, by high-risk/high-need veterans in the criminal justice system.</p> <p>Award maximum: \$2,500,000</p> <p>Program funding: \$20,732,429</p> <p>Eligible applicants: State, county, city, special district governments; Native American tribal governments.</p> <p>Expected awards: 18</p> <p>Deadline: October 29, 2026</p>
<p>BJA: BJA FY26 DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR)—Competitive Grants Program</p>	<p>This opportunity will increase capacity of states and units of local government with existing crime laboratories to process DNA samples for entry into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). The purpose of the CEBR Competitive Program is to maximize the effective utilization of DNA</p>

	<p>technology to strengthen evidence-based criminal justice responses.</p> <p>Award maximum: \$1,000,000</p> <p>Program funding: \$4,900,000</p> <p>Eligible applicants: State, county, city, special district governments.</p> <p>Expected awards: 8</p> <p>Deadline: November 3, 2026</p>
<p>BJA: BJA FY 2026 Students, Teachers, and Officers Preventing (STOP) School Violence Program</p>	<p>This opportunity supports programs to prevent and reduce school violence by implementing training, developing school threat assessment teams and/or intervention teams to identify violence risks, introducing technologies like anonymous reporting tools, or applying other school safety strategies that assist in preventing violence.</p> <p>Award maximum: \$2,000,000</p> <p>Program funding: \$111,145,913</p> <p>Eligible applicants: State, county, city, special district governments; Native American tribal governments; Public and state, private institutions of higher education; Independent school districts; Nonprofits non-higher education with 501(c)(3); Nonprofits non-higher education without 501(c)(3).</p> <p>Expected awards: 95</p> <p>Deadline: October 30, 2026</p>
<p>BJA: BJA FY 2026 Rural Violent Crime Reduction Initiative</p>	<p>This opportunity supports local law enforcement in rural jurisdictions to prevent, respond to, and reduce violent crime. The goal is to equip rural law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices with the resources necessary to implement a violent crime reduction strategy to solve a specific violent crime challenge utilizing one or more of the following approaches: personnel, Tactics, Training, and Equipment to Reduce Violent Crime.</p>

	<p>Award maximum: \$2,637,041</p> <p>Program funding: N/A</p> <p>Eligible applicants: State, county, city, special district governments; Native American tribal governments.</p> <p>Expected awards: N/A</p> <p>Deadline: October 30, 2026</p>
<p>BJA: BJA FY 2026 Upholding the Rule of Law and Preventing Wrongful Convictions Program</p>	<p>This opportunity strengthens the capacity of wrongful conviction review (WCR) entities and their criminal justice and victims' services partners to more effectively and efficiently identify, assess, and manage post-conviction claims of innocence. Additionally, it aims to enhance public safety by preventing future errors, identifying actual perpetrators of crimes, and delivering justice to victims</p> <p>Award maximum: \$600,000</p> <p>Program funding: \$5,400,000</p> <p>Eligible applicants: State, county, city, special district governments; Native American tribal governments; Public and state, private institutions of higher education; Nonprofits non-higher education with 501(c)(3); Nonprofits non-higher education without 501(c)(3).</p> <p>Expected awards: 9</p> <p>Deadline: November 2, 2026</p>
<p>BJA: BJA FY 2026 Assisting Neighborhoods and Governments with Enforcement of Laws (ANGEL) Grant Program</p>	<p>This funding opportunity will support significant participation in and support of Homeland Security Task Force (HSTF) activities and other DOJ efforts to combat gangs, cartels, and other violent crime.</p> <p>Award maximum: \$500,000</p> <p>Program funding: \$25,000,000</p>

	<p>Eligible applicants: State, county, city, special district governments; Native American tribal governments.</p> <p>Expected awards: 50</p> <p>Deadline: October 20, 2026</p>
<p>Health Resources and Services Administration: Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 Service Area Competition (SAC)</p>	<p>The FY 2027 Health Center Program Service Area Competition (SAC) funding improves the health of medically underserved communities and populations by providing grants to support the delivery of comprehensive, high-quality preventive and primary health care services in the United States and its territories.</p> <p>Award maximum: \$10,116,100</p> <p>Program funding: \$267,773,700</p> <p>Eligible applicants: State, county, city, special district governments; Native American tribal governments; Public and Indian housing authorities; Nonprofits non-higher education with 501(c)(3); Nonprofits non-higher education without 501(c)(3).</p> <p>Expected awards: 63</p> <p>Deadline: October 19, 2026</p>
<p>Natural Resources Conservation Service: Easement Restoration and Stewardship</p>	<p>The opportunities associated with this NOFO are for lands protected through the Wetland Reserve Easements (WRE) component of the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) and the Floodplain Easement (FPE) component of the Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWPP). The types of work available through this opportunity fall into three primary categories: 1) restoration of wetland and floodplain easements; 2) stewardship of wetland and floodplain easements, and 3) onsite and offsite assessment of easement conditions.</p> <p>Award maximum: \$5,000,000</p> <p>Program funding: \$5,000,000</p>

	<p>Eligible applicants: State, county, city, special district governments; Native American tribal governments; Private institutions of higher education; Public and state institutions of higher education; Nonprofits non-higher education with 501(c)(3); Nonprofits non-higher education without 501(c)(3); For-profit organizations; Small businesses.</p> <p>Expected awards: 4</p> <p>Deadline: November 19, 2026</p>
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