

Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act Grants

The WIIN Act addresses, supports, and improves America's drinking water infrastructure. The three grants were established to promote public and environmental health by providing investment in the nation's small and disadvantaged communities, their public water systems, and schools and child care facilities to address lead exposure in drinking water, other contaminants, and compliance issues. In November 2021, the grant programs under WIIN were amended by the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act (IIJA), also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL).



Small, Underserved, and Disadvantaged Communities (SUDC)



Reducing Lead in Drinking Water



Voluntary School and Child Care Lead Testing and Reduction

WIIN Grant



Non-competitive SDWA 1459A WIIN 2104



Competitive SDWA 1459B WIIN 2105



Non-competitive SDWA 1464(d) WIIN 2107

Type of Grant

Timing

Objective

Funding Amount*

Who Receives Funding



States, territories, and tribes



Public water systems; tribes; nonprofit organizations; municipalities; and states, interstate, or intermunicipal agencies



States, territories, and tribes

Updates from BIL

Highlights



Annually, eligible applicants can submit workplan application packages to www.Grants.gov on a continuous basis for available grant funding. Applicants should be aware of Regional EPA deadlines to submit grant packages to be awarded funding in each fiscal cycle.



The grant is announced annually as a Request for Application competition. The FY22 competition closed in April 2022. Interested parties should go to the [grant webpage](#) for information regarding future grant competition cycles.



FY21 state allotments were announced for states, territories, and tribes on March 15, 2021. The FY22 funding allotments will be made available in early FY23.



Assist small, underserved, and disadvantaged communities comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) through infrastructure projects, capacity building activities, and activities needed to respond to a drinking water contaminant.



Reduce lead exposure in drinking water through lead service line replacement (LSLR) and treatment improvement projects for public water systems and remediation projects in schools and child care facilities.



Assist in implementing voluntary programs in schools and child care facilities to establish best practices, reduce lead contamination, and establish trust between schools/child care facilities and their communities to test for, remediate, and monitor lead in drinking water.

\$26M (FY2021)

Anticipated: \$27.1 M (FY22); Est. \$80M (FY23)**

\$20M (FY2021)

Anticipated: \$22M (FY22); Est. \$80M (FY23)**

\$26.5M (FY2021)

Anticipated: \$27.5 M (FY22); Est. \$36M (FY23)**

* Please note BIL did not appropriate funding to the 3 original WIIN grants. It only amended eligibilities and requirements. The WIIN grants continue to receive annual appropriations.

** Estimates are not final and subject to change based on final appropriations.



Grants have been awarded to over 40 states, territories, and tribal communities using FY18, FY19, and FY21 funding.



Project selections for the FY22 competition are anticipated to be announced in Fall 2022.



Since inception, over 24,000 schools and child care facilities have been tested for lead in drinking water using WIIN grant funding.

Expands eligible activities to include point-of-entry/-use filtration systems, information-gathering on filtration and LSLR options, and outside technical assistance provided directly to the eligible entity or to the state; and reduces the statutory cost-share from 45% of project costs to 10% of project costs and gives EPA the authority to waive the requirement for non-federal share.

Additionally, BIL includes \$5B in funding to address emerging contaminants in small or disadvantaged communities. Initiated as a non-competitive grant program, the *Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant* under SDWA 1459A prioritizes remediation of emerging contaminants in drinking water.

Allows funding to cover replacement of publicly- and privately-owned lead service lines and prioritizes disadvantaged communities, low-income homeowners, and landlords providing housing to low-income renters, including requiring eligible entities to offer replacement of the privately-owned portion of the lead service line at no cost to low-income homeowners.

Allows funding to cover compliance monitoring and reduction/remediation of lead; expands eligible direct recipients of grants to public water systems that serve schools, qualified nonprofits, and tribal consortia; and expands eligible recipients of assistance provided by grant recipients to include public water systems that serve schools and child cares and qualified non-profits.