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. These grants were amended by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL).

**Type of Grant**
- **Non-competitive**
  - SDWA 1459A
  - WIN 2004
- **Competitive**
  - SDWA 1459B
  - WIN 2005
- **Non-competitive**
  - SDWA 1459C
  - WIN 2007

**Timing**
- **Non-competitive**
  - SDWA 1459A
  - WIN 2004
  - Closed
- **Competitive**
  - SDWA 1459B
  - WIN 2005
  - Deadline for participating states to submit their final application was June 1, 2020. Awardees were selected on October 23, 2020.
  - Closed
- **Non-competitive**
  - SDWA 1459C
  - WIN 2007
  - Closed

**Objective**
- **Assist small, disadvantaged, and underserved communities**
  - Comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) through infrastructure projects; technical, managerial, and financial 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.

**Funding Amount**
- **2104:** $26 million (FY2021)
  - Authorized by BIL, but not yet available: $70 million (FY2022) $80 million (FY2023) $100 million (FY2024) $120 million (FY2025) $140 million (FY2026)
- **2105:** $20 million (FY2022)
  - Authorized by BIL, but not yet available: $500 million (FY2022-2026)
- **2107:** $26.5 million (FY2023)
  - Authorized by BIL, but not yet available: $30 million (FY2022) $35 million (FY2023) $40 million (FY2024) $45 million (FY2025) $50 million (FY2026)

**Who Receives Funding**
- States, territories, and tribes
- Public water systems; tribes; nonprofit organizations; municipalities; and states, interstate, or intermunicipal agencies
- States, territories, and tribes
- Non-competitive
  - SDWA 1459A
  - WIN 2004
- Competitive
  - SDWA 1459B
  - WIN 2005
- Non-competitive
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**Highlights**
- Grants have been awarded to over 40 states, territories, and tribal communities using FY2018 and FY2019 funding.
- Ten projects have been awarded to reduce lead exposure in drinking water by replacing thousands of lead service lines and removing potential sources of lead in hundreds of schools and child care facilities across the United States.
- In 2020, over 900 schools and 1,700 child care facilities were tested for lead in drinking water using WIIN grant funding.

**Updates from BIL:**
- 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 required 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.
- 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.

**Information last updated: January 2022**