



## ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR WATER

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 18, 2026

### MEMORANDUM

**SUBJECT:** Allotments of FY 2026 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Appropriations for the *Emerging Contaminants (EC) in Small or Disadvantaged Communities (SDC) Grant*, Authorized under Section 1459A(a)(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act

**FROM:** Jessica L. Kramer

**TO:** EPA Regional Water Division Directors  
Regions 1-10

### **OVERVIEW**

This memorandum announces grant funding for the Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities (EC-SDC) grant program. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, P.L. 117-58, provides funding to reduce exposure to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and other emerging contaminants in drinking water and/or source water, including through the EC-SDC grant program. Current scientific research indicates that exposure to certain PFAS, such as PFOA and PFOS, may lead to adverse public health effects, including reproductive effects, development delays, increased risk of some cancers, and other adverse health outcomes. More information can be found at [epa.gov/pfas](https://epa.gov/pfas). In addition to addressing PFAS, projects that address any contaminant listed in any of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's [Contaminant Candidate Lists](#), including manganese, perchlorate and 1,4 dioxane, are also eligible for EC-SDC grant program funding.

EC-SDC funding aligns with the EPA's [Powering the Great American Comeback](#) initiative by providing resources to protect human health and the environment, including access to clean water for every American. This funding supports states, territories, and their local communities for eligible activities with the primary purpose of addressing emerging contaminants, including testing water quality and building infrastructure. Improving water quality, addressing contaminants in drinking water, reducing exposure risks, and enabling responsible economic growth for small public water systems are priorities for the EPA and the Trump Administration, as outlined in the [Make Our Children Healthy Again White House Strategy](#). The EPA's EC-SDC grant program helps ensure America – and America's water – is healthy. In partnership with states, Tribes, and local governments and grounded in sound science and the law, through this program, the EPA will deliver cleaner water, stronger infrastructure, and long-term environmental stewardship for all Americans.

The EPA is committed to strengthening cooperative federalism by working with states, Tribes, and territories to maximize the impact of these funds in addressing PFAS and emerging contaminant-related water issues facing communities and building the infrastructure to address them. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are eligible to participate in the program. The EPA is now announcing the funding allotments for the current fiscal year.

The EPA notes that some states have been slow to utilize EC-SDC grant funds from previous years. While small and rural communities often have issues with emerging contaminants, including PFAS, they may not have awareness of available federal funds such as those offered under this grant program. The EPA is committed to ensuring this grant funding reaches small and disadvantaged systems that face unique challenges. The EPA is actively taking steps to address these unique challenges. First, under the EPA's new [RealWaterTA initiative](#), issued on March 4, 2026, the EPA is ensuring that training and technical assistance is focused on the actual provision of tangible and measurable outcomes, with an enhanced focus on rural America and the small systems that serve those areas. The EPA's back-to-basics approach on providing training and technical assistance will not only return to the agency's tried and true approach to providing training and technical assistance, the policy directly targets assisting communities, especially small and disadvantaged communities, with accessing funding like the dollars provided through this grant program.

Additionally, the EPA's PFAS OUT initiative will improve outreach to small and disadvantaged water systems with concerns about PFAS. We expect the EPA's existing partnerships with states and increased outreach efforts through PFAS OUT will lead to accelerated utilization of EC-SDC grant funds related to addressing PFAS in drinking water systems. PFAS OUT is an outreach and education initiative that aims to ensure all public drinking water systems have the resources and support needed to address their PFAS concerns and protect the health of their communities. As part of PFAS OUT, the EPA is proactively reaching out to water systems across the country with elevated levels of PFOA and/or PFOS above the EPA's drinking water standard of 4 parts per trillion. Part of this outreach will include hosting informational webinars for any interested water systems; those webinars will share location-specific information on tools, technical assistance, and funding opportunities for getting PFAS out of drinking water. More information is available on the EPA's PFAS OUT website at [epa.gov/PFASout](https://epa.gov/PFASout).

The attachment contains the FY 2026 EC-SDC grant allotments for states and territories. This program has an amount of \$945,700,000 available for states and territories, and \$19,300,000 available for regional allotments to support activities in American Indian and Alaska Native Communities. The EPA intends to release a separate memo pertaining to these allotments of the FY26 funding amount designated to support activities addressing emerging contaminants in drinking water in American Indian and Alaska Native Communities. Funds are allotted in this memo based on a formula that includes factors for population below poverty, small water systems, and occurrence of emerging contaminants. For FY26, the EPA has updated the formula to even out the statutory considerations of small and disadvantaged communities.

The FY 2024 Consolidated Appropriations Act updated the eligible uses of the funds to include “one or more owners of drinking water wells that are not public water systems or connected to a public water system” as eligible beneficiaries of the FY 2024 and FY 2025 grant funds awarded to states and territories. Owners of these wells continue to be eligible beneficiaries of FY 2026 grant funds. The program’s implementation document be found on the [EC-SDC webpage](#).

If you have any questions, please contact Lida Daly at [daly.lida@epa.gov](mailto:daly.lida@epa.gov).

**Attachment:** FY2026 IJA Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant Allotments

**FY2026 IJA Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant Allotments  
Based on FY26 Appropriations of \$945.7M**

<b>State/Territories</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>State/Territories</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
Alabama	\$24,523,000	New Hampshire	\$9,457,000
Alaska	\$9,457,000	New Jersey	\$33,626,000
American Samoa	\$9,457,000	New Mexico	\$9,457,000
Arizona	\$20,003,000	New York	\$40,525,000
Arkansas	\$9,457,000	North Carolina	\$30,118,000
California	\$77,257,000	North Dakota	\$9,457,000
Colorado	\$44,309,000	Northern Mariana Islands	\$9,457,000
Connecticut	\$9,457,000	Ohio	\$20,889,000
Delaware	\$10,104,000	Oklahoma	\$10,391,000
District of Columbia	\$9,457,000	Oregon	\$10,558,000
Florida	\$37,475,000	Pennsylvania	\$39,252,000
Georgia	\$25,401,000	Puerto Rico	\$11,407,000
Guam	\$9,457,000	Rhode Island	\$9,457,000
Hawaii	\$9,457,000	South Carolina	\$9,829,000
Idaho	\$9,457,000	South Dakota	\$9,457,000
Illinois	\$21,335,000	Tennessee	\$10,528,000
Indiana	\$13,109,000	Texas	\$56,433,000
Iowa	\$9,457,000	Utah	\$9,457,000
Kansas	\$9,457,000	US Virgin Islands	\$9,457,000
Kentucky	\$9,457,000	Vermont	\$9,457,000
Louisiana	\$12,007,000	Virginia	\$14,346,000
Maine	\$9,457,000	Washington	\$20,721,000
Maryland	\$9,687,000	West Virginia	\$9,457,000
Massachusetts	\$18,607,000	Wisconsin	\$15,370,000
Michigan	\$22,073,000	Wyoming	\$9,457,000
Minnesota	\$16,265,000		
Mississippi	\$10,182,000		
Missouri	\$13,488,000		
Montana	\$9,457,000		
Nebraska	\$9,457,000		
Nevada	\$9,457,000		