

Updated June 2026

Small, Rural, and Tribal (SmaRT) Drinking Water Assistance Grant Program
Grant Implementation Document

**Water Infrastructure
Improvements for the
Nation Act**

***Safe Drinking Water Act
Section 1459A***

Summary

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW) is issuing an updated Implementation Document for fiscal year (FY) 2026 funding for the **Small, Rural, and Tribal (SmaRT) Drinking Water Assistance Grant Program**, previously known as the Small, Underserved, and Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program. The EPA will award funding based on an allocation formula. For the purposes of this grant program, the term "state" is used to describe the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

States must fund activities that benefit underserved communities, with consideration for those communities with the greatest needs. Eligible activities for assistance include:

- Investments necessary for a public water system in a small and disadvantaged community to return to compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act;
- Efforts that benefit a disadvantaged community on a per household basis;
- Programs to provide household water quality testing, including testing for unregulated contaminants; and
- Activities necessary and appropriate for a state to respond to a contaminant.

The total period of performance for the SmaRT grant program may extend up to seven years, unless a waiver is granted. This limitation reflects the discretionary nature of the grant program, which allows the EPA to establish and enforce period-of-performance parameters in alignment with programmatic priorities and funding considerations.

SmaRT grant 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. The EPA is committed to strengthening cooperative federalism in accordance with the initiative by working with states to maximize the impact of these funds in addressing compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and to build the infrastructure to address compliance challenges.



The SmART Drinking Water Assistance grant program will ensure more communities have improved water infrastructure with access to clean, reliable, and compliant water services. This will help ensure America – and America’s water – is healthy. Through this program, in partnership with states, Tribes, and local governments and grounded in sound science and the law, the EPA will deliver cleaner water, stronger infrastructure, and long-term environmental stewardship for all Americans.

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I. OVERVIEW

This *Small, Rural, and Tribal (SmaRT) Drinking Water Assistance Grant Program*, assistance listing 66.442, Implementation Document describes how the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will administer grant funds to assist underserved, small and disadvantaged communities to improve their drinking water. This program was previously named the Small, Underserved, and Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program. The purpose of this Implementation Document is to provide states with the information to apply for funding. For the purposes of this document, the term “state” will be used to describe the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The statutory authority for the SmaRT Drinking Water Assistance grant program requirements is Section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), which is the same authority as the EPA’s *Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities (EC-SDC) Grant*.

The SmaRT grant program, however, is different from the EC-SDC grant. This grant program prioritizes eligible projects needed to return to compliance under SDWA in small and disadvantaged communities. The EC-SDC grant program focuses primarily on funding emerging contaminants projects and activities necessary for a public water system in a small or disadvantaged community and does not have a requirement to provide funds to underserved communities.

A separate grant information document for tribal funding is provided at the Tribal Grant Program’s [webpage](#). State funds can be used to carry out activities that assist public water systems serving tribal populations that also meet the eligibility criteria regarding underserved communities that are also small and/or disadvantaged communities, with consideration for those communities with the greatest needs.

II. STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended by the 2016 Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act and the 2018 America’s Water Infrastructure Act, authorizes the EPA to award grants to states to assist underserved, small and disadvantaged communities that are unable to finance activities needed to comply with SDWA, as well as respond to a drinking water contaminant.

The following inclusions, which are not all-encompassing, are defined in SDWA section 1459A (emphasis added):

“(2) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘**underserved community**’ includes a political subdivision of a State that either, as determined by the Administrator—
 ‘(A) does not have household drinking water or wastewater services; or

‘(B) is served by a public water system that violates, or exceeds, as applicable, a requirement of a national primary drinking water regulation issued under section 1412, including—

‘(i) a maximum contaminant level;

‘(ii) a treatment technique; and

‘(iii) an action level.”¹

The term **‘small and disadvantaged’** is specified in the statute as communities:

“(A) that, under affordability criteria established by the State under section 1452(d)(3), is determined by the State—

‘(i) to be a disadvantaged community; or

‘(ii) to be a community that may become a disadvantaged community as a result of carrying out a project or activity under subsection (b); or

‘(B) with a population of less than 10,000 individuals that the Administrator determines does not have the capacity to incur debt sufficient to finance a project or activity under subsection (b).”²

Since states are most familiar with the financial constraints of local communities through their drinking water programs, the EPA will defer to states to identify the appropriate small communities that lack the capacity to incur debt and can most benefit from this funding opportunity.

The EPA is also authorized to award grants to states for responding to a drinking water contaminant. As delineated in SDWA section 1459A:

“(j) STATE RESPONSE TO CONTAMINANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may, subject to the terms and conditions of this section, issue a grant to a requesting State, on behalf of an underserved community, so the State may assist in, or otherwise carry out, necessary and appropriate activities related to a contaminant—

(A) that is determined by the State to—

(i) be present in, or likely to enter into, a public water system serving, or an underground source of drinking water for, such underserved community; and

(ii) potentially present an imminent and substantial endangerment to the health of persons; and

¹ SDWA § 1459A(a)(2) [42 U.S.C. 300j-19a(a)(2)].

² SDWA § 1459A(b)(2) [42 U.S.C. 300j-19a(b)(2)].

(B) with respect to which the State determines appropriate authorities have not acted sufficiently to protect the health of such persons.”³

III. ELIGIBLE RECEIPIENTS

Funds will be awarded to states (the “eligible entity”) based on an allocation formula (see [VI. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS](#)). Eligible applicants include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. States will use funding to support public water systems within their jurisdiction. Eligible public water systems include existing privately-owned and publicly-owned community water systems and non-profit non-community water systems, including systems utilizing point of entry or residential central treatment.

Additionally, in the fiscal year (FY) 2024 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Congress included “owners of drinking water wells that are not public water systems or connected to a public water system,” referred to as private wells, as eligible beneficiaries of funds awarded to states through grant programs under SDWA sections 1459A(a)-(k) for FY24 funds, including SmarT grant funds. Accordingly, the FY24 funds may be used by states for eligible activities that support these private wells. Owners of these wells continue to be eligible beneficiaries of FY25 and FY26 grant funds.

IV. ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

Eligible activities under Section 1459A of SDWA⁴ include:

- Investments necessary for a public water system to comply with SDWA
- Efforts that benefit a disadvantaged community on a per household basis according to State affordability criteria
- Programs to provide household water quality testing, including testing for unregulated contaminants
- Activities necessary and appropriate for a state to respond to a contaminant
- The purchase of point-of-entry or point-of-use filters and filtration systems that are certified by a third party using science-based test methods for the removal of contaminants of concern
- Investments necessary for providing accurate and current information about—
 - i. the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and
 - ii. the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined in section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water

³ SDWA § 1459A(j) [42 U.S.C. 300j-19a(j)].

⁴ SDWA § 1459A (42 U.S.C. 300j-19a).

- Contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to provide technical assistance

To meet this requirement, grant funding can be used for activities that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Treatment
- Transmission and Distribution
- Source
- Storage
- Creation of New Systems
- Consolidation
- Household water quality testing, including for unregulated contaminants
- Providing households access to drinking water services
- Assistance to increase technical, managerial, and financial (TMF) capability
- Drinking water contamination response efforts
- Source water protection
- Private wells*

The following lists include examples of activities that could be funded under each category. These lists are not intended to represent all types of activities. If a state wishes to fund an activity not specifically listed, an explanation of how the activity addresses the critical main functions under section 1459A of SDWA must be included in the workplan.

Also note that a wide range of costs and expenditures associated with an infrastructure construction project are eligible as part of a project budget. Costs for restructuring systems that are in significant noncompliance or that lack the TMF capabilities to ensure compliance are eligible if the restructuring addresses the underlying noncompliance or lack of capability.

*Regarding private wells, FY24 – FY26 appropriated funds may be awarded to states and used for eligible activities that support private wells. Funds appropriated before FY24 are not eligible for most private well activities. Sections 1459A(a)-(k) of the SDWA does not allow the EPA to fund activities to address contaminants in communities with individual private wells *unless* the purpose of the activity is to determine if the individual private wells should be connected to an existing public water system. For FY24 – FY26, the Appropriation language allows for a broader use of the funds for activities related to private wells. Questions regarding private well activities should be directed to your [Regional EPA contact](#), or to WIINDrinkingWaterGrants@epa.gov.

Category 1 – Treatment

Example Activities

- Construction of new treatment facilities or portions of facilities, including:
 - Mixers/Flocculation/Sedimentation
 - Filtration
 - Chemical addition systems and equipment
 - Disinfection
 - Filter backwash recycling
 - Residuals handling
 - On-site generation of disinfectants
 - Corrosion control infrastructure
- Upgrades, rehabilitation or replacement of facilities or portions of facilities.
- Raw water storage that is part of the treatment process and located on the property where the treatment facility is located.
- Point of access or point of use treatment devices (i.e. filters) are only eligible if the device is the compliance treatment technology and the devices are owned and maintained by the public water system

Category 2 – Transmission and Distribution

Example Activities

- Installation, replacement or rehabilitation of infrastructure to improve water pressure to safe levels or to prevent contamination caused by non-potable liquids entering the system through leaks or pipe breaks
 - Transmission mains
 - Distribution mains
 - Meters (e.g., flow meters, customer meters, master meters)
 - Appurtenances (e.g., valves, hydrants, pipe restraints)
 - Pump stations
- Service line replacements, regardless of pipe material and ownership of the property on which the service line is located (service line can be replaced up to premise plumbing)
Note: Partial replacement of lead service lines will not be permitted under this grant program.
- New water main extensions to serve existing residents not served by a safe supply of potable water (this includes installation of the service line up to premise plumbing).

Category 3 – Source

Example Activities

- Development of new sources to replace a contaminated drinking water source or to increase drought resilience.
- Raw water intakes, wells or other constructed infrastructure that allows for movement of raw water into the treatment plant or into the distribution system.
- Alternative supply in case of emergency or drought, such as:
 - Interconnections
 - Surface water intakes
 - Ground water wells
- Aquifer storage and recovery system for water storage (e.g., part of a reclaimed water system), including:
 - Wells
 - Pumps
 - Pipes
 - Wellhead structures
- Riverbank filtration wells
 - Plugging abandoned wells when new replacement wells are drilled.

Category 4 – Storage

Example Activities

- New storage or replacement/rehabilitation of existing structures to continue to maintain compliance and protect public health by:
 - Preventing microbiological contaminants from entering a public water system
 - Equalizing water demands
 - Reducing pressure fluctuations in the distribution system
 - Providing reserves when power outages and other emergencies occur
 - Providing drought resiliency

Category 5 – Creation of New Systems

Example Activities

- Projects which upon completion will create a community water system to address existing public health problems with serious risks caused by unsafe drinking water provided by individual wells or surface water sources
 - Projects to address existing public health protection problems associated with individual wells or surface water source must be limited in scope to the specific geographic area affected by contamination.
- Projects that create a new regional community water system to eliminate individual systems with TMF difficulties.

Category 6 – Consolidation

Example Activities

- Purchase of a water system
- Interconnection of systems:
 - to resolve SDWA noncompliance
 - to achieve the TMF capabilities needed to prevent noncompliance
 - to reduce the overall per household cost of service
 - for resiliency

Note: Funding from the Grant Program cannot be used to purchase land, easements, rights-of-way, or relocations (prohibited by statute)⁵.

Consolidation activities cannot be for growth purposes. Exceptions will be considered for public water systems in small and disadvantaged communities to consolidate with an existing system that has adequate TMF capabilities.

Category 7 – Household water quality testing

Example Activities

- Testing for unregulated contaminants.
- Conducting initial, special (non-routine) monitoring to establish a baseline understanding of a contaminant of concern or operation of a newly-used technology.
- Testing for potential contamination in water wells or point-of-entry home systems.
- Testing and analysis of household water through a compliance lab.
- Testing to help identify and improve conditions that may trigger water well pollution.

Note: Funding from the Grant Program cannot be used for maintenance and operation purposes (prohibited by statute)⁶ or for routine compliance monitoring and sampling.

Category 8 – Providing households access to drinking water services

Example Activities

- Connection of underserved communities to an existing water system.
- Creation of a community water system or regional water system to provide underserved communities access to drinking water services.
- Completion of an engineering feasibility study to assess expanding drinking water access to underserved communities.
- Collecting water quality data for communities served by private wells to inform plans for connecting to safer drinking water sources.
- TMF Assistance to support the establishment of new water systems to serve underserved communities.

⁵ SDWA § 1459A(g) [42 U.S.C. 300j-19a(g)].

⁶ SDWA § 1459A(g) [42 U.S.C. 300j-19a(g)].

Category 9 – Technical, Managerial and Financial (TMF) Assistance
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<i>Example Activities</i>

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training for system staff and board members on the importance of TMF capability and how to achieve compliance.• On-site visits to systems experiencing compliance challenges• Water/energy audits• Completion of an engineering feasibility study to highlight operational areas of improvement• Operator certification training to qualifying systems• Completion of environmental reviews• Preparation of Consumer Confidence Reports• Developing cost estimates for project planning• Rate evaluations and project development• Drafting of source water protection ordinances• Financial assistance for planning and design of infrastructure improvements• Asset management• Identification and inventory of service lines, including lead service lines |
|---|

Category 10 – Drinking water contamination response efforts
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<i>Example Activities</i>

- | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investigation of a suspected water contamination incident to determine the extent of contamination.• Planning activities for remediation• Contaminant characterization, decontamination, and clearance activities to return a public water system to normal operation.• Risk communication / public notification activities• Post-remediation monitoring to verify removal of a contaminant. |
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Category 11 – Source water protection

Example Activities

- Implementation of voluntary source water protection activities, such as but not limited to:
 - Sealing abandoned wells to protect sources of drinking water,
 - Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) “Take back” programs to collect and properly dispose of PFAS-containing products⁷ and
 - Projects that reduce runoffs from landfills (i.e., landfill closure, landfill runoff and leachate collection and treatment that will reduce PFAS runoff) upgradient from drinking water sources.
- Source water protection planning activities, including the development or update of source water protection assessments and plans to address contaminants, development of GIS layers for source water assessments, or modeling the fate and transport of contaminants within source waters and/or wellhead protection/time of travel zones.
- Technical assistance to develop local ordinance to prevent contamination of public drinking water supply.
- Projects that trap or treat stormwater, such as catchment basins, erosion control, or rain gardens, that protect sources of drinking water from contamination.
- Upgrading or replacement of septic systems where contaminant(s) is determined to be cause of source water contamination and where such preventative measures have been identified as a solution to protect sources of drinking water.
- Development or implementation of watershed-based plan or TMDL Implementation plan to address contaminants that protect sources of drinking water.
- Public outreach and partnerships in order to prevent contamination of source water, such as:
 - Training and outreach to emergency response, fire departments, military, airports, and other users of fire retardants with PFAS on availability of other non-PFAS-containing fire retardants, and
 - Training and outreach to facilities that use products that contain contaminants on the harmful effects of contaminants and available best management practices to safeguard public health.

⁷ First, they may not compensate the organizations or individuals who are bringing in the products in any way. States cannot reimburse or compensate any group that is disposing of PFAS-containing products for the transportation of those products to the take-back site. Second, only not-for-profit and local government-run organizations (e.g., fire stations) are allowed to bring in PFAS-containing products. For a take-back program to be eligible, any company that manufactures PFAS-containing products must be prohibited from participating in the program. Third, states need to follow all federal, state, and local laws regarding the proper handling and disposal of these materials and properly certify and document that they have done so.

Category 12 – Private wells

Example Activities

- Providing household water quality testing, including testing for unregulated contaminants.
- Post-remediation testing to verify whether contaminant(s) are still present after removal actions have been completed.
- Conducting initial, special (non-routine/non-compliance) testing to establish a baseline understanding of a contaminant of concern or operation of newly-installed technology.
- Development of a new source (i.e., new/replacement well or intake for a public water system) that addresses an emerging contaminant issue.
- Initial Point-of-Use / Point-of-Entry devices that are certified by a third-party using science-based test methods for the removal of regulated contaminants.
- Planning, negotiations, and public processes necessary to support restructuring, consolidation, partnership, or new system creation due to regulated contaminant concerns.
- Consolidation with another water system that does not have regulated contaminants present or has removal capability.
- Creation of a new community water system to address unsafe drinking water due to regulated contaminants provided by individual privately-owned wells or surface water sources.

V. INELIGIBLE USES OF GRANT FUNDS

Examples of ineligible uses of grant funds are listed below. Please note that this list is intended to be illustrative and is not all inclusive. **It is unallowable to use grant funding for the following activities:**

- Purchase of land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations (prohibited by statute)⁸
- Operations and maintenance costs (prohibited by statute)⁹
- Partial lead service line replacement
- Replacement of premise plumbing, except in non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWSs) (e.g., schools)
 - Private side lead service line replacement is eligible as long as the entire service line (public and private side) is replaced
- Construction or rehabilitation of dams
- Purchase of water rights, unless the water rights are owned by a system to be purchased for consolidation as part of a capacity development strategy

⁸ SDWA § 1459A(g) [42 U.S.C. 300j-19a(g)].

⁹ SDWA § 1459A(g) [42 U.S.C. 300j-19a(g)].

- Construction or rehabilitation of reservoirs, except for finished water reservoirs and those reservoirs that are part of the treatment process and are on the property where the treatment facility is located
- Activities needed primarily for fire protection
- Activities needed primarily to serve future population growth
- Activities that have received assistance from the tribal allotment for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages
- Costs that are unallowable (e.g., lobbying and alcoholic beverages) under [2 CFR 200 Subpart E](#) – Cost Principles.

VI. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

The EPA is providing funding to eligible states and territories for participation in the SmaRT Drinking Water Assistance Grant Program. If all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the five qualifying territories participate in the Program, then each will be allocated funds based on an algorithmic formula that includes factors for population below poverty, small water systems, and underserved communities. If fewer than all states and territories participate, the formula will be applied to any remaining unclaimed base funds, and these funds will be reallocated to all participating states and territories. States and territories have up to two years to obligate their allocated SmaRT grant funds. Any funds that remain unobligated at the end of the two-year period will be swept back to the EPA and reallocated to states and territories using the allocation formula.

For FY26 funding, and unawarded carryover funding from previous years, EPA is applying a waiver to all grant applicants of the statutory 10 percent cost share to reduce barriers to program participation which is intended to assist small and disadvantaged communities to deliver safe drinking water. Waiver of the 10 percent cost share is at the discretion of the Agency.¹⁰

VII. APPLICATION PACKAGE AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

This section lists the required documentation and information states must provide the EPA to apply. The EPA Regional offices are the primary points of contact to approve grant applications and award funding.

Application Package: The application package must include the following forms:

Mandatory Submissions

- Standard Form (SF) 424**, Application for Federal Assistance
- Standard Form (SF) 424A**, Budget Information for Non-Construction Programs

¹⁰ SDWA § 1459A(h) [42 U.S.C. 300j-19a(h)].

- c. **EPA Form 5700-54, Key Contacts Form**
- d. **EPA Form 4700-4, Pre-award Compliance Review**
- e. **Project Narrative Attachment Form**

Optional Submissions: **Negotiated indirect cost rate agreement (as applicable)**

Submission Instructions: The EPA Regions will communicate to states the instructions for submitting applications through Grants.gov (www.Grants.gov), including how to access the opportunity. **Funding Opportunity Number: EPA-CEP-02, CFDA#: 66.442.**

VIII. SCOPE OF WORK

States should consider the following parameters when developing their scope of work.

A. Project and Budget Period: It is anticipated that project/ budget periods will be no more than six years. However, the EPA discretionary grants may be awarded for project periods of up to seven years, and a longer duration may be approved only through a formal waiver.

B. Eligible Activities: States will use funding for eligible activities in underserved, small and disadvantaged communities (see [IV. ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES](#)). The communities benefiting from assistance must meet the statutory definition of being underserved and either small and/or disadvantaged, with consideration for those communities with the greatest needs (see [II. STATUTORY AUTHORITY](#)).

Recognizing that systems may go in and out of compliance over multiple years, a community will be considered as meeting the underserved community definition (B) if the violation / exceedance of the national primary drinking water regulation occurred within the past 5 years. In addition, the underserved community must still meet the small or disadvantaged community criteria according to the statute. As relevant, the underserved community requirement will be validated by the EPA staff using the Safe Drinking Water Information System ([SDWIS](#)).

C. Small, Rural, and Tribal Drinking Water Assistance List: States will include in their workplan a list (the “SmaRT Drinking Water Assistance List”) that identifies eligible activities for assistance in their underserved, small and disadvantaged communities. States will work with the EPA Regional staff to determine the activities to be funded from their SmaRT Drinking Water Assistance List, and provide sufficient detail in the workplan as to how that determination was made (see [X. STATE ACTIVITIES SELECTION](#)).

States will include the following details of each activity in their SmaRT Drinking Water Assistance List: the name of the public water system if applicable, a description of the project or TMF assistance; the priority assigned to the project; the length of time requested to complete the project; and a description of how the community served meets the underserved, small and disadvantaged communities statutory criteria, with consideration for those communities with the greatest needs.

D. Grant Programmatic Priorities: The principal objective of the program is to facilitate compliance with national primary drinking water regulations or otherwise significantly advance the public health protection objectives of SDWA in small and disadvantaged communities. States are required to use project funds to benefit underserved communities, as defined in section 1459A(a) of SDWA, with consideration for those communities with the greatest needs. Furthermore, recipients must link proposed assistance agreement workplans with the pillars of the agency's "[Powering the Great American Comeback](#)" initiative. Funding will primarily support Pillar 1: "Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American" and Pillar 3: "Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership". States may address these linkages by describing the overall state process for providing technical assistance, project review and ranking, and making funding decisions that furthers these objectives. A state may request technical assistance from the EPA to develop processes and technical assistance offerings in a manner that supports these objectives.

E. Anticipated Outputs/Outcomes

States must include specific statements describing the environmental results of proposed activities in terms of well-defined outputs and, to the maximum extent practicable, well-defined outcomes that will demonstrate how activities will contribute to program priorities.

Pursuant to Section 6a of [EPA Order 5700.7, Environmental Results under EPA Assistance Agreements](#), the EPA requires that workplans adequately describe environmental outputs and outcomes to be achieved under assistance agreements:

Outputs: The term "output" means an environmental activity, effort, and/or associated work product related to an environmental goal and objective that will be produced or provided over a period of time or by a specified date. Outputs may be quantitative or qualitative but must be measurable during an assistance agreement funding period.

Expected outputs from the activities to be funded under this announcement may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Increase in the number of households with drinking water services in underserved, small and disadvantaged communities
- Increase in number of households tested in underserved, small and disadvantaged communities for a drinking water contaminant and identified for action to address contaminant concerns
- Increase in compliance of public water systems in underserved, small and disadvantaged communities with national drinking water regulations
- Increase in number of tools and educational resources provided to support improvements in public water systems' TMF capabilities in underserved, small and disadvantaged communities

Outcomes: The term “outcome” means the result, effect or consequence that will occur from carrying out an environmental program or activity that is related to an environmental or programmatic goal or objective. Outcomes may be qualitative and environmental, behavioral, health-related or programmatic in nature, but must also be quantitative. They may not necessarily be achievable within an assistance agreement funding period.

Expected outcomes from the activities to be funded under this announcement may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Reduction in the number of public water systems out of compliance with health-based standards in underserved, small and disadvantaged communities
- Proactive asset planning and financial management of public water systems in underserved, small and disadvantaged communities to ensure the long-term health and operating success of a water system
- Enhanced TMF capability of public water systems in underserved, small and disadvantaged communities
- Improved performance of drinking water treatment plants in underserved, small and disadvantaged communities
- Public water systems in underserved, small and disadvantaged communities provide the constituency of the community with safe drinking water
- Improved understanding of emerging threats to water quality, clean drinking water and public health

IX. CULTIVATING DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING

The Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act, which provides domestic sourcing requirements for Federal financial assistance programs for infrastructure pertains to the SmART Drinking Water Assistance program.¹¹ In addition to domestic iron and steel, it requires the use of domestic manufactured products and construction materials to be used in any infrastructure project receiving federal financial, unless a waiver applies. States can refer to the EPA’s [BABA webpage](#) for the most current information. States should:

- Inform SmART grant sub-recipients of the BABA domestic preference requirements and/or waiver eligibilities. The EPA will work with states to develop and provide information to sub-recipients
- Assist with overseeing BABA implementation across state -funded projects, as applicable, and relay detailed information, as provided by the EPA and the Office of Management and Budget, on BABA compliance requirements and processes to recipients
- Collaborate with the EPA and industry to incentivize and grow domestic supply chains and U.S. manufacturing capacity for products essential to drinking water infrastructure

¹¹ IJA, P.L. 117-58, §§ 70901-52.

- Educate funding recipients about their eligibility for waivers and provide help applying for waivers. The EPA will develop appropriate waivers and processes to facilitate compliance with these requirements

X. STATE ACTIVITIES SELECTION

The EPA recognizes that there is a wide variation among states and is presenting this process to provide a general outline of the steps to be followed for state submissions.

Each state will submit a draft workplan with their SmART Drinking Water Assistance List to their respective EPA Region. The EPA Regions must be able to determine from the draft workplans that activities conform to all applicable requirements of the grant program. The EPA Region will work with the state to ensure that the final workplan: (1) includes projects that serve underserved communities, as defined in SDWA 1459A(a) that are small and/or disadvantaged, as defined in SDWA 1459A(c), (2) is designed to help achieve the goals and objectives of the grant program; (3) includes costs that are eligible, reasonable, necessary, allowable and consistent with the grant program; (4) clearly identifies the specific outcomes, outputs, and other results that are linked to funding and includes target dates and milestones for achieving them; (5) meets applicable cost share requirements.

States are strongly encouraged to begin their internal process as early as possible to identify activities for the grant award and to identify multiple potential projects in the event that one or more projects are ineligible. States and EPA Regions are also encouraged, where feasible, to discuss proposed activities prior to submission of the draft workplan and SmART Drinking Water Assistance List so that the subsequent submission can be reviewed and approved quickly. The EPA encourages states to submit draft workplans and SmART Drinking Water Assistance Lists to the EPA Region as soon as possible if they believe that there are difficult issues that may arise (e.g., whether a proposed activity is legally fundable or meets mandatory criteria established by statute).

Prior to beginning the award process, the EPA Regions will discuss with each state a schedule to ensure timely award of the grant.

XI. COST SHARING REQUIREMENTS

For FY26 funding, and unawarded carryover funding from previous years, the EPA is applying a waiver to all grant applicants of the statutory 10 percent cost share to reduce barriers to program participation which is intended to assist small and disadvantaged communities to deliver safe drinking water. The EPA is authorized to waive this cost share under Section 1459A(h) of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Waiver of the 10 percent cost share is at the discretion of the Agency. Applicants must provide any land, easements, rights-of-way, and

relocations necessary to carry out the project or activity (if relevant) and pay 100 percent of any operation and maintenance costs associated with the project or activity.

XII. AWARD ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

A. Regulatory Requirements for Grant Assistance Agreements: This award is subject to the regulations of the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards; Title 2 CFR, Parts 200 and 1500. A listing and description of EPA's general regulations applicable to the award of assistance agreements may be viewed at: <https://www.epa.gov/grants/policy-regulations-and-guidance-epa-grants>.

B. Terms and Conditions: General administrative and programmatic terms and conditions applicable to EPA's assistance agreements may be viewed at www.epa.gov/grants/grant-terms-and-conditions. The EPA Headquarters will provide the EPA Regions with a list of terms and conditions that will also be applicable. The EPA Regions will ensure that all applicable terms and conditions are included in the grant agreements.

C. Funding to Subrecipients: Funding may be used to provide subawards of financial assistance provided the recipient complies with applicable requirements for subawards including those contained in 2 CFR Part 200 and EPA's Subaward Policy at <https://www.epa.gov/grants/grants-policy-issuance-gpi-16-01-epa-subaward-policy-epa-assistance-agreement-recipients>. The National Term and Condition for Subawards is available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-02/documents/gmc_subaward_policy_appendix_b_national_t_and_c.pdf.

D. Funding to Other State Agencies: The EPA's general policy, based on the definitions of the terms "Non-federal entity," "Pass-through entity," "Recipient," and "State" as defined in [2 CFR §200.1, Definitions](#), is that the state itself is the legal entity that receives the funds even if one particular component of the state is named in the assistance agreement as the recipient. Transfers of funds between state agencies to perform a particular financial assistance agreement would, therefore, be governed by state law. Additionally, [2 CFR §200.417, Interagency Service](#), contemplates situations in which one agency provides services to another agency within the same unit of government as a direct cost of performing EPA assistance agreement.

If utilizing interagency service agreements between state agencies under 2 CFR §200.417, the expenditures the state agency makes to carry out the Interagency Service Agreement should be shown in the corresponding direct cost categories (Personnel, Travel, Contractual etc.). If state law characterizes agreements under which one state agency provides services to another state agency as a procurement contract, then the costs would be placed in the contractual category. In interagency service situations, 2 CFR §200.417 states ".... the cost of services provided may include allowable direct costs of the service plus a pro-rated share of indirect costs. A standard indirect cost rate equal to 15 percent of the direct salaries and wages for providing the service

(excluding overtime, shift premiums, and fringe benefits) may be used instead of determining the actual indirect costs of the service. These services do not include centralized services that are included in central service cost allocation plans described in Appendix V of this part.”

Centralized services included in central service cost allocation plans subject to [2 CFR Part 200 Appendix V](#) are accounted for separately.

There may be situations in which state law provides that state agencies or instrumentalities are legally separate for the purposes of financial transactions between them or when state financial management policies for Federal assistance agreements require separate instruments for accounting purposes (e.g. due to differences in indirect cost rates). In those situations, a state may characterize appropriate funding transfers as subawards. Note, however, that if one state agency provides a subaward to another state agency, the state agency acting as the pass-through entity must comply with applicable provisions of 2 CFR Part 200 (including [2 CFR §200.331](#) and [2 CFR §200.332](#)), the National Term and Condition for Subawards, and EPA Subaward Policy unless EPA provides an exception. The aggregate cost estimates for subawards to other state agencies or instrumentalities should be included as line items in the “Other” budget category.

E. Procurements: When procuring property and services under a Federal award, a state must follow the same policies and procedures it uses for procurements from its non-Federal funds. The state will comply with [2 CFR §200.323, Procurement of Recovered Materials](#), and ensure that every purchase order or other contract includes any clauses required by section [2 CFR §200.327, Contract Provisions](#). All other non-Federal entities, including subrecipients of a state (other than another state agency), will follow §200.318 General Procurement Standards through §200.327 Contract Provisions.

F. Performance Partnership Grants: Funds awarded under this program are not eligible for inclusion with the state’s Performance Partnership Grants.

G. Expenses Incurred Prior to the Project Period: Except for eligible pre-award costs as defined in [2 CFR §200.458, Pre-award Costs](#) and as authorized by [2 CFR §200.308, Revision of Budget and Program Plans](#) and [2 CFR §1500.9, Revision of Budget and Program Plans](#), no funds shall be used to cover expenses incurred prior to the project/budget period set forth in the assistance agreement. Additionally, except for eligible pre-award costs as defined above, expenses incurred prior to the project/budget period in the assistance agreement are not eligible towards the 10% non-federal cost-share. For FY26 funding, and unawarded carryover funding from previous years, EPA is applying a waiver to all grant applicants of the statutory 10 percent cost share to reduce barriers to program participation which is intended to assist small and disadvantaged communities to deliver safe drinking water.

H. Quality Assurance/Quality Control: Activities that include the collection of environmental data, such as household water quality testing, will need to comply with the Quality Assurance/Quality Control requirements in [2 CFR 1500.12, Quality Assurance](#). Environmental data are any measurements or information that describe environmental processes, location, or

conditions; ecological or health effects and consequences; or the performance of environmental technology. States should allow sufficient time and resources for this process. EPA can assist states in determining whether QA/QC is required for a proposed project and, if required, the appropriate QA/QC practices needed. [Additional resources](#) are provided on EPA's Quality Program webpage.

I. Application of Federal Cross-Cutting Authorities (Cross-Cutters): A number of federal laws, executive orders, and government-wide policies apply by their own terms to projects and activities receiving Federal financial assistance, regardless of whether the statute authorizing the assistance makes them applicable. All programs, projects, and activities for which a state provides assistance are subject to the following Federal anti-discrimination laws: Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2000d *et seq.*; section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. 794; and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6102. A state is responsible for ensuring that assistance recipients comply with the requirements of crosscutters, see Appendix E.

J. Environmental Reviews: Consistent with the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*, as implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500 through 1508), and the EPA's NEPA Regulations (40 CFR Part 6), grant recipients may be required to conduct environmental reviews. The EPA's voluntary NEPA policy applies only to projects implemented by the EPA or under an EPA award. Subawards to other entities are not subject to NEPA requirements and therefore, EPA's voluntary NEPA policy does not apply to projects implemented under subawards.

K. Reporting Requirements: Entities receiving assistance will provide semi-annual progress reports that adhere to the Performance and Financial Monitoring and Reporting requirements as outlined in the Office of Management and Budget's Uniform Grant Guidance (2 CFR 200). If Regions believe there is a compelling performance reason for a specific project to have more frequent reporting, during the award process they can add to the terms and conditions to require up to quarterly progress reports over the course of the project. The reporting period (i.e., quarterly or semi-annual) will be identified in the terms and conditions of the assistance agreements. Further, in accordance with [2 CFR §200.329, Monitoring and Reporting Program Performance](#), the recipient agrees to report on key project characteristics, milestones, and environmental/public health protection results in the following areas: 1) a comparison of accomplishments to the objectives of the Federal award established for the reporting period; 2) explanations on why established goals or objectives were not met; and 3) additional information, analysis, and explanation of cost overruns or higher-than-expected unit costs. Information provided in the reports helps monitor the state's progress with implementing their project and also directly supports the Grant Program by highlighting measurable accomplishments to the public and Congress. Final reports shall be submitted within 120 calendar days of the project/budget period end date and summarize accomplishments, expenditures, outcomes, outputs, lessons learned, and any other resources leveraged during the project and how they were used.

Appendix A: Summary of Key Workplan Elements

Section 1. Project Summary and Overall Approach

SUMMARY STATEMENT

A. ACTIVITIES: *[A description of activities to be funded, as described in Section [IV. ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES](#), including discussion of how the proposed activities are necessary for a public water system to comply with SDWA, and/or provides household water quality testing, and/or is necessary for a state to respond to a contaminant. The activities described in the workplan must fund projects and activities that benefit underserved communities, with consideration for those communities with the greatest needs. This section also includes the 1459A List, as described in Section [II. STATUTORY AUTHORITY](#). Recognizing that systems may go in and out of compliance over multiple years, a community will be considered as meeting the underserved community definition (B) if the violation / exceedance of the national primary drinking water regulation occurred within the past 5 years. In addition, the underserved community must still meet the small or disadvantaged community criteria according to the statute.]*

B. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES: *[A discussion of the roles and responsibilities of the state and any other project partners, contractors, or subrecipients.]*

C. TIMELINE AND MILESTONES: *[A timeline for the activities selected for funding, including milestones for specific tasks.]*

Section 2. Programmatic Priorities

The activities described in this workplan support the grant Programmatic Priorities.

Section 3. Environmental Results—Outputs and Outcomes

[This section of the workplan includes a discussion of the outputs and outcomes of the project / activities, as described in Section [VIII. SCOPE OF WORK](#).]

Section 4. Budget Narrative

[This section of the workplan is a description of the budget and includes estimated funding amounts for each work component/task. If land, easements, rights-of-way, relocations and operation and maintenance costs associated with the project or activity is to be provided by a named third-party, a letter of commitment will be required.]

Appendix B: Reporting Requirements

Semi-annual performance progress reports are required, including grant fund reporting elements and summaries of the project activity and status of outputs during the reporting period. In lieu of semi-annual performance progress reports, quarterly performance progress reports may be required if Regional EPA believes there is a compelling performance reason for a specific award to have more frequent reporting. Any required quarterly or semi-annual reports are due no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the reporting period.

Semi-Annual Reports: The semi-annual report will reflect information pertaining to the state and its agency with oversight and the work performed to meet the objectives of the program and the grant activity during the period of performance. Reporting must provide a comprehensive review of the underserved communities receiving assistance; the type of assistance provided / activities performed; and the breakdown of financial and direct grant assistance which subsidized the activities performed during the reporting cycle. The performance report will reflect the recipients' comprehensive efforts towards assisting public water systems in underserved communities in meeting the requirements of national primary drinking water regulations and/or expanding access for underserved communities to household drinking water services. Participating states and territories should coordinate with the EPA regional offices on reporting elements after applications have been approved for awards.

Annual Reports: The annual report will reflect the participating entity's comprehensive efforts towards assisting public water systems in underserved communities in meeting the requirements of national primary drinking water regulations and/or expanding access for underserved communities to household drinking water services. An annual report is not required if grantees are reporting on a semi-annual basis. If required, annual reports are due no later than 90 days after the end of the reporting period.

Final Reports: The final report must include: summary of the project or activity, outputs and outcomes achieved, and costs of the project or activity. The final report shall be submitted to the EPA within 120 calendar days of the project/budget period end date.

Appendix C: SEC. 1459A. Assistance for Small and Disadvantaged Communities

42 USC 300j-19a: Assistance for small and disadvantaged communities

Text contains those laws in effect on August 15, 2025

SEC. 1459A. ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.

(a) **DEFINITION OF UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY.**—In this section:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The term ‘underserved community’ means a political subdivision of a State that, as determined by the Administrator, has an inadequate system for obtaining drinking water.

(2) **INCLUSIONS.**—The term ‘underserved community’ includes a political subdivision of a State that either, as determined by the Administrator—

- (A) does not have household drinking water or wastewater services; or
- (B) is served by a public water system that violates, or exceeds, as applicable, a requirement of a national primary drinking water regulation issued under section 1412, including—
 - (i) a maximum contaminant level;
 - (ii) a treatment technique; and
 - (iii) an action level.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall establish a program under which grants are provided to eligible entities for use in carrying out projects and activities the primary purposes of which are to assist public water systems in meeting the requirements of this title.

(2) **INCLUSIONS.**—Projects and activities under paragraph (1) include—

- (A) investments necessary for the public water system to comply with the requirements of this title;
- (B) assistance that directly and primarily benefits the disadvantaged community on a per-household basis;
- (C) programs to provide household water quality testing, including testing for unregulated contaminants;
- (D) the purchase of point-of-entry or point-of-use filters and filtration systems that are certified by a third party using science-based test methods for the removal of contaminants of concern;
- (E) investments necessary for providing accurate and current information about—
 - (i) the need for filtration and filter safety, including proper use and maintenance practices; and

- (ii) the options for replacing lead service lines (as defined in section 1459B(a)) and removing other sources of lead in water; and
- (F) entering into contracts, including contracts with nonprofit organizations that have water system technical expertise, to assist—
 - (i) an eligible entity; or
 - (ii) the State of an eligible entity, on behalf of that eligible entity.

(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Except for purposes of subsections (j) and (m), an eligible entity under this section—

(1) is—

- (A) a public water system;
- (B) a water system that is located in an area governed by an Indian Tribe; or
- (C) a State, on behalf of an underserved community; and

(2) serves a community—

- (A) that, under affordability criteria established by the State under section 1452(d)(3), is determined by the State—
 - (i) to be a disadvantaged community; or
 - (ii) to be a community that may become a disadvantaged community as a result of carrying out a project or activity under subsection (b); or
- (B) with a population of less than 10,000 individuals that the Administrator determines does not have the capacity to incur debt sufficient to finance a project or activity under subsection (b).

(d) PRIORITY.—In prioritizing projects and activities for implementation under this section, the Administrator shall give priority to projects and activities that benefit underserved communities.

(e) LOCAL PARTICIPATION.—In prioritizing projects and activities for implementation under this section, the Administrator shall consult with and consider the priorities of States, Indian Tribes, and local governments in which communities described in subsection (c)(2) are located.

(f) TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL, AND FINANCIAL CAPABILITY.—The Administrator may provide assistance to increase the technical, managerial, and financial capability of an eligible entity receiving a grant under this section if the Administrator determines that the eligible entity lacks appropriate technical, managerial, or financial capability and is not receiving such assistance under another Federal program.

(g) COST SHARING.—Before providing a grant to an eligible entity under this section, the Administrator shall enter into a binding agreement with the eligible entity to require the eligible entity—

- (1) except as provided in subsection (l)(5) and subject to subsection (h), to pay not less than 10 percent of the total costs of the project or activity, which may include services, materials, supplies, or other in-kind contributions;

(2) to provide any land, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations necessary to carry out the project or activity; and

(3) to pay 100 percent of any operation and maintenance costs associated with the project or activity.

(h) WAIVER.—The Administrator may waive, in whole or in part, the requirement under subsection (g)(1) if the Administrator determines that an eligible entity is unable to pay, or would experience significant financial hardship if required to pay, the non-Federal share.

(i) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Not more than 4 percent of funds made available for grants under this section may be used to pay the administrative costs of the Administrator.

(j) STATE RESPONSE TO CONTAMINANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may, subject to the terms and conditions of this section, issue a grant to a requesting State, on behalf of a socia described in subsection (c)(2), so the State may assist in, or otherwise carry out, necessary and appropriate activities related to a contaminant—

(A) that is determined by the State to—

(i) be present in, or likely to enter into, a public water system serving, or an underground source of drinking water for, that community; and

(ii) potentially present an imminent and substantial endangerment to the health of persons; and

(B) with respect to which the State determines appropriate authorities have not acted sufficiently to protect the health of such persons.

(2) RECOVERY OF FUNDS.—If, subsequent to the Administrator’s award of a grant to a State under this subsection, any person or entity (including an eligible entity), is found by the Administrator or a court of competent jurisdiction to have caused or contributed to contamination that was detected as a result of testing conducted, or treated, with funds provided under this subsection, and such contamination violated a law administered by the Administrator, such person or entity shall, upon issuance of a final judgment or settlement and the exhaustion of all appellate and administrative remedies—

(A) notify the Administrator in writing not later than 30 days after such issuance of a final judgment or settlement and the exhaustion of all appellate and administrative remedies; and

(B) promptly pay the Administrator an amount equal to the amount of such funds.

(k) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsections (a) through (j)—

“(1) \$70,000,000 for fiscal year 2022;

“(2) \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(3) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(4) \$120,000,000 for fiscal year 2025; and
“(5) \$140,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

Appendix D: Resources

EPA Regional Contacts by State and Territory for the SmaRT Drinking Water Assistance Grant Program

<https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/wiin-grant-small-underserved-and-disadvantaged-communities-grant-program-contacts>

Grants Policy Resources

This useful webpage includes a searchable table of the latest resources that may be pertinent to your grant. Use the keyword search to scan for items of specific interest.

<https://www.epa.gov/grants/epa-grants-policy-resources>

Other Grant Policy references that will be useful to consider:

EPA Grants Policy Issuance 16-01 (Sub-awards Policy): <https://www.epa.gov/grants/grants-policy-issuance-gpi-16-01-epa-subaward-policy-epa-assistance-agreement-recipients>

Office of Grants and Debarment Guidance on Selected Items of Cost for Recipients:

<https://www.epa.gov/grants/rain-2018-g01-r>

Cost review template and guidance for project officers' grants Under 40 CFR Part 35 Subpart A:

<https://www.epa.gov/grants/cost-review-template-and-guidance-project-officers-grants-under-40-cfr-part-35-subpart>

Interim Guidance on Cost Review of Grants/Performance Partnership Grants Awarded under 40

CFR Part 35 Subpart A: <https://www.epa.gov/grants/interim-guidance-cost-review-grantsperformance-partnership-grants-awarded-under-40-cfr-part>

Best Practice Guide for Procuring Services, Supplies, and Equipment Under Assistance

Agreements: <https://www.epa.gov/grants/best-practice-guide-procuring-services-supplies-and-equipment-under-epa-assistance-agreements>

Grants Management Training for Applicants and Recipients: <https://www.epa.gov/grants/epa-grants-management-training-applicants-and-recipients>

Appendix E: Cross-Cutting Federal Authorities for Assistance to the Grant Program

Environmental Authorities

- Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, Pub. L. 93-291, as amended
- Clean Air Act, Pub. L. 95-95, as amended
- Clean Water Act, Titles III, IV and V, Pub. L. 92-500, as amended
- Coastal Barrier Resources Act, Pub. L. 97-348
- Coastal Zone Management Act, Pub. L. 92-583, as amended
- Endangered Species Act, Pub. L. 93-205, as amended
- Flood Plain Management, Executive Order 11988 as amended by Executive Order 12148
- Protection of Wetlands, Executive Order 11990 as amended by Executive Order 12608
- Farmland Protection Policy Act, Pub. L. 97-98
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Pub. L. 85-624, as amended
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Pub. L. 94-265
- Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361-1407
- National Historic Preservation Act, Pub. L. 89-655, as amended
- Safe Drinking Water Act, Pub. L. 93-523, as amended
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Pub. L. 90-54, as amended

Economic and Miscellaneous Authorities

- Debarment and Suspension, Executive Order 12549
- Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act, Pub. L. 89 -754, as amended
- Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs, Executive Order 12372, 40 CFR Part 29
- Drug-Free Workplace Act, Pub. L. 100-690
- New Restrictions on Lobbying, Section 319 of Pub. L. 101-121
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. §§ 3001 et seq.)
- Prohibitions relating to violations of the Clean Water Act or Clean Air Act with respect to Federal contracts, grants, or loans under Section 306 of the Clean Air Act and Section 508 of the Clean Water Act, and Executive Order 11738
- Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act, Pub. L. 91-646, as amended
- Build America, Buy America Act, Pub. L. No. 117-58, §§ 70901-52, 2 CFR part 184

Civil Rights, Nondiscrimination, Equal Employment Opportunity Authorities

- Age Discrimination Act, Pub. L. 94-135
- Promoting Free Speech and Religious Liberty, Executive Order 13798
- Section 13 of the Clean Water Act, Pub. L. 92-500
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, Pub. L. 93-112 supplemented by Executive Orders 11914 and 11250
- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, Pub. L. 88-352
- Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Procurement Under Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Financial Assistance Agreements. [Class exception](#) exists for specific requirements.