



TN

Department of
**Environment &
Conservation**

Lead Service Line Inventory Grant

State Water Infrastructure Grant Program

Tennessee Department of Environment & Conservation | November 2026



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Grant Overview

Background

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) was signed on November 15, 2021. BIL is a large investment in the water sector that will impact drinking water and wastewater systems. As part of the BIL implementation strategies, a dedicated funding source was provided to support rapid progress on lead service line (LSL) identification and replacement for state programs, building capacity to assist local communities.

The Division of Water Resources State Revolving Fund published its Intended Use Plan (IUP) in July 2023. The Drinking Water IUP included a funding assistance plan for LSL inventory, planning, and design grants. SRF has set aside funds from the Lead Service Line Capitalization grants to develop this grant assistance program for communities investigating and addressing LSL issues and to provide direct and indirect technical assistance for Public Water Systems (PWS). This grant program, executed through State Water Infrastructure Grants (SWIG), will support LSL investigations by service area, establish compliant inventories, and provide dollars for planning and design for full lead service line replacement (LSLR). The lead service line (LSL) investigation, inventory, and planning assistance program will allow the rapid identification and inventory of LSLs and ensure PWSs have a plan for LSL replacement, potentially financed through an SRF loan. This grant manual describes how eligible entities can apply for this funding.

Entities eligible to apply for these competitive grants must meet technical and administrative requirements and demonstrate a matching commitment before a grant can be awarded. Applications will be scored to determine suitability for funding. SWIG will award grants until the designated funding is exhausted.

LSL Goals and Priorities

The first phase of this BIL funding opportunity is to help PWSs meet two important deadlines in the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR): the LSL inventory and replacement plans. Preparing these inventories and replacement plans is the first step to identifying critical locations with potentially high drinking water lead exposure. These documents will also allow the PWSs to target communication with impacted residents, reassess their sampling locations, and begin planning to conduct full LSLRs.

Eligibility

Grant Applicants

Eligible grant applicants include cities, counties, utility districts, and water authorities that own or operate a public water system. Grant applicants are responsible for managing the grant contract scopes of services, providing grant deliverables, and progress updates as established in the grant contract. SWIG is responsible for grantee (subrecipient) monitoring and oversight of activities. For additional information about oversight, monitoring, and progress update submittal, see the Funding Conditions section of this grant manual.

Eligible Projects

This grant will assist communities in developing LSL inventories and replacement plans as well as planning and designing for future full LSLR. The goal is to prepare communities for LCRR compliance and help PWSs develop a plan that leads to a pipeline of LSLR projects financed with SRF loans.

The Division of Water Resources' Compliance and Enforcement Program (DWR-CE) has established an [LSLI Fillable Excel Data Sheet](#). When reviewing the eligible activities outlined in this grant manual, it is highly recommended to reference this data sheet. The format and information requested in this data sheet represent the minimum data elements required for a complete submission. The initial LSLI was due to DWR-CE on October 16, 2024, and the fully updated baseline inventory is due on November 1, 2027. USEPA has released additional guidance for [Developing and Maintaining a Service Line Inventory](#). This guidance should be used to determine the level of effort and resources needed to complete the LSLI. Since the LSLI is the foundation of the LCRR, communities must build a comprehensive and accurate LSLI with this funding opportunity.

This grant opportunity can cover the costs associated with the investigation, planning, development, and revisions to the LSLI. Additionally, applicants should refer to the eligibility guidance for [Drinking Water State Revolving Fund](#) and [BIL SRF Memorandum](#) for other requirements.

The requirements to conduct LSLI activities under this grant and eligible costs are as follows:

Planning and Developing Initial Inventory

LCRR (40 CFR §141.84(a) *et al.*) sets the requirements of the LSLI. All community water systems must create an inventory. Inventories must categorize each service line, including partial ownership lines. These categories must be determined using evidence-based records, approved investigation methods, or techniques. Any lines categorized as unknown will be treated as lead lines. The inventory must include all service lines regardless of ownership, including those not currently used for consumption (i.e., fire sprinkler, irrigation). The LSLI should include historical

records, information gathered during normal operations, and any methods DWR-CE requires for a complete inventory.

Initial Inventory

- Approaches to developing the initial inventory:
 - Gather resources and best management practices
 - Evaluate historical records
 - Gathering information from customers
 - Research LSL investigation methods and compare what methods are required by SWIG
 - Format internal LSLI to DWR-CE's inventory Excel datasheet
 - Develop partnerships with third parties to assist with inventory requirements
 - Develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) or modify existing SOPs to document how staff and contractors will collect information and use it to update the inventory during normal operations

Historical Records Review

The lead ban became effective in Tennessee in July 1988. Since no lead service lines were installed after that date, sites constructed in July 1988 and later automatically have evidence-based non-lead classification. Connections larger than 2" are generally accepted as non-lead. LCRR (40 CFR §141.84(a)(3)) specifies the types of historical records a community must review as it develops the LSLI. These records may vary in accuracy. Information gathering will be unique to each community and based on available data. Systems should document the reviewed records as part of the historical record review. Communities may use other sources only if approved by DWR-CE.

Types of Historical Records

- All construction and plumbing codes, permits, and existing records or other documentation that indicates the service line materials used to connect structures to the distribution system.
- All water system records, including distribution system maps and drawings, historical records on each service connection, meter installation records, historical capital improvement or master plans, and standard operating procedures.
- All inspections and records of the distribution system indicate the material composition of the service connections that connect a structure to the distribution system.
- Any resource, information, or identification method provided or required by the State to assess service line materials.

SWIG has included several sources that will help obtain historical inventory data and should be referenced when determining the community's needs. The [LSLI Frequently Asked Questions](#) has a list of records.

LSLI Investigation Methods

It is beneficial for the community water systems to investigate all qualifying service lines to establish line material and, as appropriate, develop an accurate and reasonable replacement plan. LCRR (40 CFR §141.84(a)(3)) dictates a range of sources to use as evidence-based records that must be reviewed for the initial inventory. The LCRR does not dictate investigation methods. Methods of investigation can vary depending on the distribution system, costs, labor requirements, time, and DWR-CE approval. While service line investigation methods are not required under the LCRR, and there is no deadline to investigate the material, service line investigations are recommended to remove unknown service line materials from your inventory.

Types of Service Line Investigation Methods

- Visual inspection of service line material
- Excavation
- Water sampling (non-compliance) (need additional approval from DWR-CE)
- Predictive modeling (need additional approval from DWR-CE)
- Emerging methods (need additional approval from DWR-CE)

LSLR Planning

LCRR (40 CFR §141.84(b) *et al.*) requires communities with one or more service lines categorized as lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown to submit an LSLR plan. The initial LSLI was due October 16, 2024, while the replacement plan is due November 1st, 2027. The LSLR plan can include potential future funding opportunities, such as SRF loans for long-term or multi-phased LSLR infrastructure projects. Plans must include the following:

- A strategy for determining the composition of lead status unknown service lines in its inventory;
- A procedure for conducting full lead service line replacement;
- A lead service line replacement prioritization strategy based on factors including but not limited to the targeting of known lead service lines, lead service line replacement for disadvantaged consumers and populations most sensitive to the effects of lead;
- A funding strategy for conducting lead service line replacements that considers ways to accommodate customers who cannot pay to replace their portion;
- A strategy for informing customers before a full or partial lead service line replacement;
- For systems that serve more than 10,000 persons, a lead service line replacement goal rate in the event of a lead trigger level exceedance;

- A procedure for customers to flush service lines and premise plumbing of particulate lead.
- Provide pitcher filters/cartridges to each customer for six months following the replacement of a lead service line and
- Conduct non-compliance sampling at each location served by the replaced line within three to six months after replacement.

Project Award Type

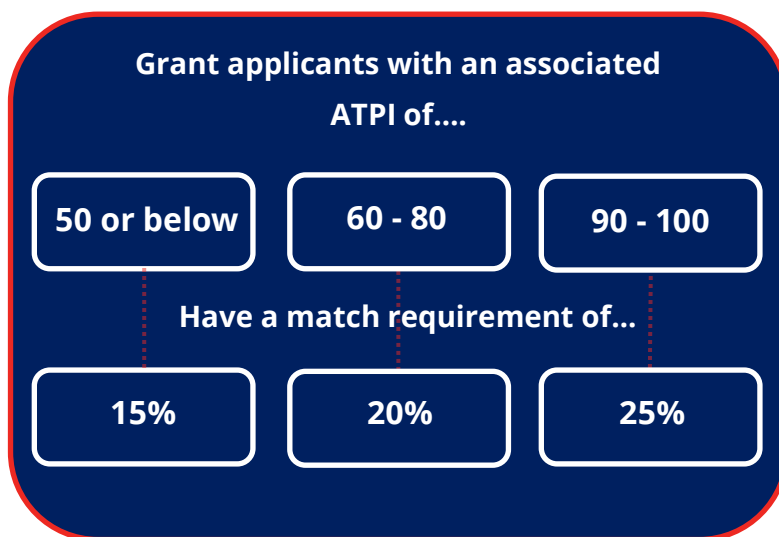
The project award type dictates the extent of activities and deliverables. There are only two project award types: investigation and planning, and investigation, planning, and design. Project proposals must identify eligible activities and how the grant applicant intends to conduct the LSLI and establish an LSLR plan. For example, grant applicants may need to develop a process to investigate potential LSLs and then develop a preliminary engineering report outlining LSLR alternatives. Alternatively, applicants may go one step further and propose to investigate, plan, and develop designs to prepare for full-service line replacement. This would include developing the LSLI, a preliminary engineering report containing the LSLR plan, and plans and specifications for LSLs. Grant applicants may only select one project award type. This grant does not allow for construction activities. Those ready to pursue full-service line replacement should seek an SRF loan.

Funding and Match Requirements

SWIG has set the grant award maximums at \$1 million per applicant. The designated grant award will be the dollar amount that can be used to reimburse eligible LSLI projects once the community receives a fully executed grant contract. Grant applicants must consider proposal budget maximums and match requirements when developing and submitting proposals. A proposal's total project budget is the sum of the grant award **plus** the required match. Match will be applied to the total project budget for each reimbursement request.

Match is required for all LSLI grants. Each recipient is anticipated to contribute a match ranging between 15%-25% of the total project cost. Match amounts are based on the [Ability To Pay Index \(ATPI\)](#) for the project area served (city or county scale). The University of Tennessee Knoxville (UTK) updates the ATPI annually.

Cash, forced labor, and in-kind services to offset expenditures are eligible to meet match requirements. Cash may consist of financial assistance grants and loans, cash reserves, revenue bonds, and public-private partnerships or sponsors. In-kind contributions mean the value of non-cash contributions that may consist of goods or services, benefit a federally assisted project, and are contributed by a third party without charge. These may include project owner labor, equipment services, or material contributions. SWIG will consider using in-kind match contributions provided supporting documentation, like an individual accountability report, is submitted with the grant application. During the reimbursement process, further documentation will need to be provided indicating the in-kind value to the project and tracked through the duration of the contract term.



Application Review, Deadlines, and Timelines

Proposal Ranking

All grant applications will be ranked based on application completeness and how well the applicant has addressed the ranking components. Grant applicants cannot revise or add to applications following submission. Proposals will be reviewed and ranked based on the merits of the submitted application. Incomplete applications may not be eligible for funding.

SWIG will assemble a three (3) person review panel to rank and recommend proposals for funding. Proposals will be reviewed and ranked relative to other proposals submitted following the close of the application period. Proposals will not be ranked as they are received.

Applications will be ranked according to points scored using a rubric system. Within each row (section) of the scoring rubric, a proposal will receive a score ranging from 0 to the maximum

available points, using whole numbers. Proposals with the highest total points will be considered for funding at the end of scoring. Each proposal will be evaluated using the following scoring rubric:

Section	Criteria	Maximum Available Points
COMMUNITY/SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS		60
C1	Financial capacity of the applicant: 15 Points for ATPI 20 or below 10 Points for ATPI 30-40 8 Points for ATPI 50-60 4 Points for ATPI 70-80 2 Points for ATPI 90-100	15
C2	Applicant's population served: 15 Points for <=500 Population Served 10 Points for <=3,300 Population Served 8 Points for <=10,000 Population Served 4 Points for <=20,000 Population Served 2 Points for >20,000 Population Served	15
C3	Lead and Copper Water Quality Problems (last five years): 10 Points for failure to comply with Action Levels 6 Points for failure to comply with monitoring and reporting requirements 2 Points for failure to conduct public notice requirements	10
C4	Percentage of Lead Service Line Inventory Completed: 10 Points for <= 20% 8 Points for >20% - <=35% 6 Points for >35% - <=50% 4 Points for >50% - <=75% 2 Points for >75%	10
C5	Percentage of homes built before TN's July 1988 lead ban: 10 Points for >65% 8 Points for >40% - <=65% 6 Points for >20% - <=40% 4 Points for <20%	10
PROPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS		40
P1	Community engagement must be included throughout the proposal. This can include interactive web portals or apps, printed and distributed customer surveys, activist group partnerships, etc.: 15 Points for having a strong community engagement strategy that establishes	15

	partnerships and utilizes the community to collect data • 0 Points for no community engagement or plan in place to form partnerships or involve customers	
P2	Use of the LSLI to facilitate the removal of LSLs and secure the necessary funding for removal: • 15 Points for an excellent demonstration • 7 Points for a moderate demonstration • 0 Points for a poor demonstration	15
P3	Is the applicant using non-invasive techniques to evaluate LSLs (such as historic maps, ground-penetrating radar, etc.): • 10 Points for demonstrating the use of non-invasive techniques that could assist in evaluating LSL identification without digging • 0 Points for not demonstrating the use of non-invasive techniques to evaluate LSL identification	10
MAXIMUM AVAILABLE POINTS TOTAL		100

Small and Disadvantaged Communities

A key priority of BIL is to ensure disadvantaged communities benefit equitably from the investment funding. The community must score 50 or less on the ATPI to be considered disadvantaged. Small communities are those with a population of 10,000 or fewer. Communities with greater economic needs will be prioritized first, then systems with smaller populations during the evaluation and scoring of the grants.

Application and Funding of Projects

Eligible grant entities will complete a grant application within SWIG's [Grants Management System \(GMS\)](#). The grant application will establish the items needed for a complete application.

SWIG will rank projects with the potential to be funded based on the highest number of points earned. SWIG will provide award letters to all communities with projects on the grant award announcement. Communities must respond to the award letter within thirty (30) days, notifying SWIG of their intent to accept or decline the grant award. Communities that do not respond or are not ready to proceed with a contract will be bypassed.

Notice of Award and Grant Contract

SWIG will review, award, and send contracts for the grant applicant's signature within 60 days of receiving a completed grant application. SWIG will work with the grant applicant and discuss the overview of the award, the scope of services, project timelines, terms and conditions, subcontracting, the budget, and the process to reimburse for costs incurred.

Grant Timeline

The anticipated timeline for this grant offering is as follows:

Application Opens:	50 Days
Application Review, Scoring, and Funding Decisions:	30 Days Post Application Closing
Executed Contracts:	90 Days Post Funding Decisions
Total Time:	170 Days Post Application Opening

Submission Guidelines

Each proposal should describe a single project that falls under either investigation and planning or investigation, planning, and design. Grant applicants should select the project award type that describes the maximum extent of activities proposed.

Projects must meet the LCRR's minimum requirements to create the initial LSLI. Grant applicants must demonstrate the proposal aligns with the LSLI requirements described in this grant manual's Eligibility section. Applicants will develop and submit this narrative as a part of the proposal submission through GMS.

Grant Application

Applicants will complete a grant application using SWIG's online GMS. The GMS allows grants administration partners to affiliate with the grant applicant to prepare the application for the legally authorized representative's review and electronic signature. Signees other than the executive officer or mayor must include a resolution from the applicant's governing body giving authority to sign for the applicant.

The GMS will include the grant manual, application, project proposal narrative, budget worksheets, and document upload capability. It will be designed to ensure that only complete applications may be submitted for SWIG review and approval. The GMS will also be the portal for submitting the required Title VI Pre-Audit Survey, Supplier Direct Deposit Authorization (SDDA), and future invoices for reimbursement requests and state approvals.

Grant Application Requirements

The following information will be required in the grant application. The grant application will generate the necessary information to complete the contract. Each city, county, utility, and water authority can only submit one application.

A. Grant Applicant profile information

- a. Organization profile
 - i. Establishes the official contact and signatory.
 - ii. Establishes the individual responsible for grant application implementation and compliance (e.g., procurement oversight, adherence to reporting requirements, etc.).

B. Title VI Compliance

- a. Title VI compliance application will be a separate application the applicant must complete. This must be completed for the organizational profile. The Title VI compliance application must be completed once per year through the grant term.
- b. Specify the completion date of the most recent Title VI application.

C. Budget

- a. The budget proposed in the pre-application questionnaire must be populated in Tennessee's budget worksheet. The budget will have expense line items that conform to [Department and Finance and Administration's Policy](#).

D. General Project Information

- a. Project name
- b. Grant applicant ATPI
- c. Narrative description of the project
 - i. LCR compliance history
 - ii. % LSLI complete
- d. Project award type
 - i. Investigation and Planning
 - ii. Investigation, Planning, and Design
- e. Detailed scope of work for this grant
 - i. Activities and milestones
 - ii. Timeline
- f. Total Project Information
 - i. Total project budget
 - ii. Total project timeline, including start and completion dates for all project phases
 - iii. Additional funding sources committed to the project (other than the match for this grant opportunity)

E. Uploaded Tennessee Infrastructure Scorecard

F. Overall grant budget, including:

- a. Budget for project
- b. Match requirements

G. Proposal details (maximum response – 250 words per question)

H. Authorization

- a. If the principal executive officer or ranking elected official wants to allow others to sign off on contract-related items, then an authorization letter will need to be uploaded specifying the individuals who have the authority to sign and submit documents on behalf of the principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

I. Self-Debarment Verification

- a. The applicant is required to check the debarment status of their organization along with the officers, directors, owners, partners, employees, or agents of the applicant organization and ensure each is not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, or declared ineligible for an award by any State or Federal agency.

J. Application Submission Authorization and Acknowledgments

- a. The applicant must submit an approval of the submission on official letterhead from the authorized signatory.
- b. Must sign a certification statement.

Tennessee Infrastructure Scorecard

The Scorecard is a benchmarking tool for drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater systems. It was developed as a pilot tool in 2020 through a partnership with TAUD to help small systems prioritize their most critical needs. In 2021, the Scorecard was adapted for use as a needs assessment tool for systems of any size. The Scorecard covers key areas of a system's technical, managerial, financial, operational, and environmental health. Financial data, asset management, risk and resiliency, compliance, and operations are assessed at a basic level.

It is the goal of SWIG to have all system Scorecards on file and use this information in SWIG's program moving forward. Systems must complete a Scorecard to be eligible for ranking and review of application materials. Many systems through the State ARP funding have submitted a Scorecard. If so, the file summary can be used for the grant application.

Scorecard Completion

Cities, counties, utility districts, and water authorities across the state that operate multiple systems must complete a Scorecard for every system they own or operate before applying. For those who have not created and submitted a Scorecard, please reference the Scorecard

Completion section. If a system does not have a completed Scorecard, instructions on how to complete a Scorecard can be accessed on [SRF's website](#).

Funding Conditions

Grant Terms and Conditions

The grant contract will have strict performance measures to ensure that the schedule and information provided in the grant application are executed in a timely manner. The grant contract will have a 24-month term. All grantees must fulfill the grant obligations and meet any terms, covenants, conditions, or provisions of the grant contract. SWIG will have no obligation to the grantee for fulfillment and reimbursement of funds outside the term of the contract.

Procurement

Grant applicants are responsible for ensuring that any procurement using competitive SWIG funds or payments under procurement contracts using such funds are consistent with state procurement standards¹ and those set forth in the Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR Part 200 Subpart D, as applicable. When the terms of a grant award allow disbursements for the cost of goods, materials, supplies, equipment, or contracted services, such procurement must be made on a competitive basis, including using competitive bidding procedures, if purchases exceed the simplified acquisition threshold. According to the State's Procurement Policy, acquisitions over \$50,000 must be formally procured. Local procurement policies and thresholds for simplified acquisitions may be lower. At a minimum, the lowest threshold (local, state, or federal) should be applied for any transaction. Grant applicants must maintain documentation for the basis of each procurement for which a disbursement is made under the grant award. In each instance where it is determined that using a competitive procurement method is impractical, supporting documentation must include a written justification for the decision and use of a non-competitive procurement process. Further, grant applicants are considered subrecipients and must comply with 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.318—200.327 when procuring property and services under a federal award.

Reimbursement

A request to be reimbursed for costs incurred on awarded grants shall include only requests for actual, reasonable, and necessary expenditures required in the delivery of service described in the grant contract and identified in the individual project budget. Reimbursement may not include any request for future expenditures. The grant contract term for a reimbursement

¹ State public contracting laws under Tennessee Code Annotated Title 4, Chapter 56; Title 12, Chapter 3; and Title 12, Chapter 4.

request means the time the grant applicant may incur new obligations to carry out the work authorized in the grant contract. Grant contracts will have a 24-month term from the issuance of the contract. Grant applicants may elect to complete their final report early if all contract deliverables are complete and reports are submitted and approved.

Monitoring, Oversight, and Reporting Requirements

Grantees will be monitored and evaluated by SWIG, state auditors, and the Comptroller of the Treasury or their duly appointed representatives. All grantees will be required through the GMS to submit annual and final progress reports. The grantee shall comply with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations in the performance of the grant contract. The grantee and any approved subcontractor shall maintain documentation for all items managed under the grant contract. Grant recipients and partners should appropriately maintain accounting records for compiling and reporting accurate, compliant financial data per appropriate accounting standards and principles. Records shall be maintained for a period of no less than five full years from the date of the final payment. Grant applicants may be subject to state and local audits.

Public Records

Any information submitted in response to the solicitation for the State of Tennessee's LSLI grant may be considered public record and will be subject to disclosure to the public as required by Tennessee law. By applying for a grant, applicants agree to allow the use of applicant and project information as provided in the application and grant documents to be published or distributed in various print or electronic media publications. The application is also subject to the State of Tennessee's applicable laws governing the public disclosure of personally identifiable information, which are set forth in Tennessee Code Annotated section 10-7-504(a)(29). Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated section 10-7- 503(a)(5), "information made confidential by State law shall be redacted whenever possible, and the redacted record shall be made available for inspection and copying."

Certification

SWIG reserves the right not to award funds to applicants that:

- Fail to submit a complete application;
- Does not respond to the funding notification letter;
- Exhibit poor performance in complying with the expectations and requirements of previous grant or loan contracts with the State of Tennessee;
- Have regulatory and/or programmatic compliance issues with the State of Tennessee.

The applicant shall certify that:

- The applicant understands that the elements of [Title VI compliance](#) correspond to requirements for Title VI as provided for in 42 U.S.C. § 2000(d) and in Tennessee Code Annotated section 4-21-904, an applicant has either adopted and implemented these elements of compliance or has agreed to adopt and implement SWIG's compliance resources as its own;
- The applicant understands that the applicant's eligibility for funding is contingent upon its satisfaction of and adherence to the requirements of Title VI, as well as any contractor or subcontractor associated with the project as required by law;
- The applicant understands that if SWIG awards the applicant a grant, the applicant will need to show evidence of completion of Title VI training when requested by SWIG;
- The applicant has read and understands the reporting requirements, and that the applicant will comply with these requirements;
- All vendors will be selected in accordance with state public contracting laws under Tennessee Code Annotated Title 4, Chapter 56; Title 12, Chapter 3; and Title 12, Chapter 4; and
- The applicant, along with the officers, directors, owners, partners, employees, or agents of the applicant organization, is (are) not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, or declared ineligible for an award by any State or Federal agency.

Definitions

- *Action level:* Concentrations of lead or copper in the water as specified 40 CFR § 141.84(c). The action level for lead is 0.015 mg/L, and the action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L.
- *Community Water System:* A public water system that supplies water to the same population year-round. (40 CFR §141.2)
- *Full lead service line replacement:* Replacement of a lead service line (as well as galvanized line requiring replacement) that results in the entire length of the service line, regardless of service line ownership. See CFR §141.2 for the full regulatory definition.
- *Galvanized requiring replacement:* A galvanized service line that is or was at any time downstream of a lead service line or is currently downstream of a lead status unknown service line.
- *Galvanized service line:* Iron or steel piping dipped in zinc to prevent corrosion and rusting. (40 CFR §141.2)
- *Gooseneck, pigtail, or connector:* A short section of piping, typically not exceeding two feet, which can be bent and used for connection between rigid service piping. Lead goosenecks, pigtails, and connectors are not considered part of the lead service line but may be required to be replaced pursuant to 40 CFR § 141.84.
- *Lead service line:* A portion of pipe that is made of lead, which connects the water main to the building inlet. A lead service line may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. (40 CFR §141.2)
- *Lead status unknown service line:* A service line where the material is not known to be lead, galvanized required replacement, or a non-lead service line, such as no documented evidence supporting the material classification. Physical verification of the material composition is unnecessary for its lead status to be identified. (40 CFR §141.2)
- *Lead trigger level:* A particular concentration of lead in water that prompts certain activities under subpart I of 40 CFR § 141. The trigger level for lead is a concentration of 10 µg/L.
- *Non-lead:* A service line that is determined through an evidence-based record, method, or technique not to be lead or galvanized requiring replacement (40 CFR § 141.84(a)(4)(iii))
- *Non-Transient Non-Community Water System:* A public water system that regularly supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least six months per year. Some examples are schools, factories, office buildings, and hospitals, which have their own systems. (40 CFR §141.2)
- *Partial lead service line replacement:* Replacement of any portion of a lead service line or galvanized service line requiring replacement, as defined in 40 CFR § 141.2, that leaves in service any length of a lead service line or galvanized service line requiring replacement upon completion of work. Partial lead service line replacement is permitted under limited circumstances under 40 CFR § 141.84(d) but does not count towards the mandatory or

goal-based lead service line replacement rate. These activities are also not eligible to receive funding.

- *Service line*: The pipe connecting the water main to the interior plumbing in a building². The service line may be owned wholly by the water system or customer, or in some cases, ownership may be split between the water system and the customer.

² Seventh Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment: Lead Service Line Inventory for America's Water Infrastructure Act – State Survey Instruction (USEPA, 2021b)