Why You Should Read This: The document below reviews the environmental impact likely from a State Revolving Fund project. As part of the environmental review, you are entitled to provide comments. If you have concerns about the environmental impact of this project, raise them now. We encourage public input in this decision-making process.

IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

March 19, 2026

To: All Interested Citizens, Government Agencies, and Public Groups

An environmental review has been performed based on the procedures for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), for the proposed agency action below:

Applicant: City of New Hampton
County: Chickasaw
State: Iowa

SRF Number: CS1921155 01
Iowa DNR Project Number: S2021-0327A

The City of New Hampton, Iowa is planning an upgrade to their wastewater infrastructure. The city has applied for financial assistance through the State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan program to build the project. The State Revolving Loan Program is a program authorized by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and administered by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in partnership with the Iowa Finance Authority. This project will not be receiving federal funds through SRF.

The City of New Hampton is located in Chickasaw County, Iowa approximately 18 miles east of Charles City, Iowa and 40 miles north of Waterloo, Iowa. The population of New Hampton according to the 2020 US Census was 3,494 people. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is 3,672 people.

The City of New Hampton currently operates a trickling filter secondary treatment process wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) that treats domestic and commercial waste from the City, as well as large industrial load from several industries in the community. The WWTP was originally constructed in 1963 and later underwent upgrades in 1973, 1990, 1991. 1996, 1998, 2001, 2008, and 2015. The existing WWTP consists of preliminary treatment including flow equalization, grinders, a vortex grit chamber, a wet well, and four raw pumps; primary treatment including one primary clarifier and one clariflotator; and secondary treatment including a roughing filter, two intermediate clarifiers, two trickling filters, two final clarifiers, and UV light disinfection. The biosolids handling facilities consist of primary sludge pumping, one gravity thickener, two anaerobic digesters, and a biosolids storage tank. The WWTP is currently meeting its effluent limits. The current waste collection system consists of a network of gravity sewers where wastewater flows to the WWTP though two separate interceptor sewers that come together at a lift station and undergo preliminary treatment. Water is then pumped through two force mains to the WWTP.

The city hired Strand Associates, Inc. to evaluate the condition and performance of the existing system, identify deficiencies in need of improvement, and evaluate the feasibility of providing nutrient reduction. Deficiencies identified by Strand include limited hydraulic capacity to handle peak wastewater during storm

events, limited organic capacity to handle current permitted industrial loads and projected increases, inability to meet Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy goals of reducing the amount of nitrogen and phosphorous discharged to the receiving stream, and deteriorated or aged facilities that have reached the end of their normal expected life. The city is considering WWTP improvements alternatives to address the deficiencies identified.

The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the wastewater treatment facilities to enhance their reliability, increase capacity and to replace an obsolete system to safely and reliably operate the City of New Hampton's wastewater system for the next 20 years. The proposed project will construct a new Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) activated sludge system for secondary treatment and conversion to aerobic digestion. The existing flow equalization basin will be expanded by combining it with the existing polishing pond, modifying the overflow structure, and replacing the return pumps. The existing preliminary treatment building, influent channels, and pump station will be demolished and replaced with a new building approximately 46 ft x 59 ft with mechanical screen and grit unit. Secondary treatment improvements involve constructing four new common-wall SBR tanks, the overall structure being approximately 146 ft long x 166 ft wide. The SBR tanks will require the acquisition of approximately 3 acres of adjacent farm ground located south of the existing facility. A new control building, approximately 67 ft x 47 ft, will be constructed to house blowers, sludge pumps, and electrical/controls. The UV disinfection system will be relocated near the new SBR structure. A new outfall sewer will be routed from the new UV disinfection location to a new discharge location on Spring Branch Creek near the existing location, but on the south side of the creek. The existing anaerobic digesters will be converted to aerobic digestion and the digester building will be refurbished. The existing biosolids storage tank will be converted to a third aerobic digester. A new dewatering building, approximately 40 ft x 34 ft, will be constructed. A pre-engineered metal building, approximately 85 ft x 122 ft, will be constructed for dewatered biosolids storage. The project will include all necessary connections and appurtenances. New access roadways will be added to connect the treatment plant to McCloud Way and the preliminary treatment building to S Linn Avenue. The existing facilities that will not be re-used, such as the pre-treatment, clariflotator, roughing filter, trickling filters, UV disinfectant building, influent pump station, intermediate, primary and final clarifiers, will be demolished or abandoned.

The treated wastewater from the WWTP discharges to Spring Branch Creek, tributary to the Little Wapsipinicon River, which discharges to the Wapsipinicon River. It has a use stream designation of A2, B(WW-2). Class A2 waters are waters in which recreational or other uses may result in contact with the water that is either incidental or accidental. During the recreational use, the probability of ingesting appreciable quantities of water is minimal. Class A2 uses include fishing, commercial and recreational boating, any limited contact incidental to shoreline activities and activities in which users do not swim or float in the water body while on a boating activity. Class B(WW-2) waters are waters in which flow or other physical characteristics are capable of supporting a resident aquatic community that includes a variety of native nongame fish and invertebrate species. The flow and other physical characteristics limit the maintenance of warm water game fish populations. These waters generally consist of small perennially flowing streams.

Positive environmental effects will be improved treatment of the wastewater from the City of New Hampton, including treatment of nitrogen and phosphorus to meet Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy goals of reducing the amount of nitrogen and phosphorous discharged to the receiving stream, maintained compliance with effluent discharge permit limits, and overall improved water quality in the receiving stream.

The project will not significantly affect the pattern and type of land use (industrial, commercial, agricultural, recreational, residential) or growth and distribution of population. The project will not conflict with local, regional or State land use plans or policies.

Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act may apply and other wildlife conservation laws such as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation website (IPAC) consultation determined that the project will not impact protected species or their habitats. However, if any State- or Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or communities are found during the planning or construction phases, additional studies and/or mitigation may be required. Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act may apply and other wildlife conservation laws such as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

The project will not displace population nor alter the character of existing residential areas. Approximately 3 acres of farmland will be permanently removed from production. Further investigation of the farmland conversion impact is not required for this environmental review as this project is not a federal undertaking for the SRF. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will determine if the project will impact wetlands or Waters of the United States. Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation is not required for this non-federal SRF project. According to the Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section, no state flood plain development permit is required. Local flood plain permits may be required from the City of New Hampton and Chickasaw County. The city is responsible for obtaining any necessary local flood plain development permits. The project will not have effect on parklands, preserves, other public lands, or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value.

Various Native American tribes with an interest in the area were provided information regarding the project. This project will not be receiving federal funds through the SRF. As such, this project is not considered a federal undertaking as defined in §300320 under the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq. for the purpose of the SRF environmental review. If this SRF project receives federal funds from other sources, it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure all federal requirements are met for that funding. If project activities uncover any item(s) that might be of archaeological, historical, or architectural interest, or if important new archaeological, historical, or architectural data should be encountered in the project APE, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to avoid further impacts to the property until an assessment can be made by an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards (36 CFR Part 61).

The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient air quality provided the applicant takes reasonable precautions to prevent the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dusts beyond the lot line of the property during the proposed project (567 IAC 23.3(2)"c"). The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient noise levels, surface water quantity, groundwater quality or quantity, or water supply. No significant impact to surface water quality, fish, shellfish, wildlife, or their natural habitats is expected provided that an NPDES General Permit Number 2 (for storm water discharge associated with construction activities) is obtained and the terms of which are abided by.

Minimum separation distances will be maintained. Noise during construction will be maintained at tolerable levels through controls on construction activities. Any construction debris will be removed from the site for proper disposal. Adverse environmental effects from construction activities will be minimized with proper construction practices, inspection, prompt clean up and other appropriate measures. Areas temporarily disturbed by the construction will be restored.

It has been determined that the proposed action will result in no significant impacts to the surrounding environment. This determination is based on a careful review of the engineering report, the environmental assessment and other supporting data which are on file at the Department of Natural Resources' office in Des Moines, Iowa. These are available for public review upon request. A copy of the environmental assessment is attached. This Department will not take any administrative action on the project for at least thirty (30) calendar days from the above date. Persons disagreeing with the above environmental decision may submit

comments to the department during this period. Your comments can be sent to SRF-PC@dnr.iowa.gov or directly to me at Rebecca.FlynnKettman@dnr.iowa.gov or (515) 204-5672.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Flynn Kettman

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Date: 2026.03.19 08:37:31 -05'00'

Rebecca Flynn Kettman
Environmental Specialist
6200 Park Ave, Suite 200
Des Moines, IA 50321

Enclosures: Environmental Assessment Document
Project Map

Distribution List (email):
Steve Troyer, Strand Associates, Inc.
Grant Hemphill, Strand Associates, Inc.
Edward Boling, Council on Environmental Quality
Jake Hansen, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
Ken Sharp, Iowa Department of Health & Human Services
Mindy Wells, Iowa Department of Health & Human Services
Chad Sands, Iowa Economic Development Authority
Michael Schmidt, Iowa Environmental Council
Tony Toigo, Iowa Finance Authority
Lee Wagner, Iowa Finance Authority
Yolanda Attaway, Iowa Finance Authority
Mickey Shields, Iowa League of Cities
Jane Clark, Sierra Club
Josh Mandelbaum, Environmental Law and Policy Center
Kate Sand, USDA Rural Development
Tokey Boswell, USDOI, National Park Service, Midwest Region
Kraig McPeek, Fish and Wildlife Service, Rock Island Field Office
Ann D'Alfonso, USEPA Region VII
New Hampton Tribune

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IOWA State Revolving Fund

IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: City of New Hampton
County: Chickasaw
State: Iowa

SRF Number: CS1921155 01
Iowa DNR Project Number: S2021-0327A

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: The City of New Hampton is located in Chickasaw County, Iowa approximately 18 miles east of Charles City, Iowa and 40 miles north of Waterloo, Iowa.

Population: The population of New Hampton according to the 2020 US Census was 3,494 people. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is 3,672 people.

Current Waste Treatment: The City of New Hampton currently operates a trickling filter secondary treatment process wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) that treats domestic and commercial waste from the City, as well as large industrial load from several industries in the community. The WWTP was originally constructed in 1963 and later underwent upgrades in 1973, 1990, 1991. 1996, 1998, 2001, 2008, and 2015. The existing WWTP consists of preliminary treatment including flow equalization, grinders, a vortex grit chamber, a wet well, and four raw pumps; primary treatment including one primary clarifier and one clariflotator; and secondary treatment including a roughing filter, two intermediate clarifiers, two trickling filters, two final clarifiers, and UV light disinfection. The biosolids handling facilities consist of primary sludge pumping, one gravity thickener, two anaerobic digesters, and a biosolids storage tank. The WWTP is currently meeting its effluent limits.

The current waste collection system consists of a network of gravity sewers where wastewater flows to the WWTP though two separate interceptor sewers that come together at a lift station and undergo preliminary treatment. Water is then pumped through two force mains to the WWTP.

The city hired Strand Associates, Inc. to evaluate the condition and performance of the existing system, identify deficiencies in need of improvement, and evaluate the feasibility of providing nutrient reduction. Deficiencies identified by Strand include limited hydraulic capacity to handle peak wastewater during storm events, limited organic capacity to handle current permitted industrial loads and projected increases, inability to meet Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy goals of reducing the amount of nitrogen and phosphorous

discharged to the receiving stream, and deteriorated or aged facilities that have reached the end of their normal expected life. The city is considering WWTP improvements alternatives to address the deficiencies identified.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the wastewater treatment facilities to enhance their reliability, increase capacity and to replace an obsolete system to safely and reliably operate the City of New Hampton's wastewater system for the next 20 years.

Proposed Improvements: The proposed project will construct a new Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) activated sludge system for secondary treatment and conversion to aerobic digestion. The existing flow equalization basin will be expanded by combining it with the existing polishing pond, modifying the overflow structure, and replacing the return pumps. The existing preliminary treatment building, influent channels, and pump station will be demolished and replaced with a new building approximately 46 ft x 59 ft with mechanical screen and grit unit. Secondary treatment improvements involve constructing four new common-wall SBR tanks, the overall structure being approximately 146 ft long x 166 ft wide. The SBR tanks will require the acquisition of approximately 3 acres of adjacent farm ground located south of the existing facility. A new control building, approximately 67 ft x 47 ft, will be constructed to house blowers, sludge pumps, and electrical/controls. The UV disinfection system will be relocated near the new SBR structure. A new outfall sewer will be routed from the new UV disinfection location to a new discharge location on Spring Branch Creek near the existing location, but on the south side of the creek. The existing anaerobic digesters will be converted to aerobic digestion and the digester building will be refurbished. The existing biosolids storage tank will be converted to a third aerobic digester. A new dewatering building, approximately 40 ft x 34 ft, will be constructed. A pre-engineered metal building, approximately 85 ft x 122 ft, will be constructed for dewatered biosolids storage. The project will include all necessary connections and appurtenances. New access roadways will be added to connect the treatment plant to McCloud Way and the preliminary treatment building to S Linn Avenue. The existing facilities that will not be re-used, such as the pre-treatment, clariflotator, roughing filter, trickling filters, UV disinfectant building, influent pump station, intermediate, primary and final clarifiers, will be demolished or abandoned.

Receiving Stream: The treated wastewater from the WWTP discharges to Spring Branch Creek, tributary to the Little Wapsipinicon River, which discharges to the Wapsipinicon River. It has a use stream designation of A2, B(WW-2). Class A2 waters are waters in which recreational or other uses may result in contact with the water that is either incidental or accidental. During the recreational use, the probability of ingesting appreciable quantities of water is minimal. Class A2 uses include fishing, commercial and recreational boating, any limited contact incidental to shoreline activities and activities in which users do not swim or float in the water body while on a boating activity. Class B(WW-2) waters are waters in which flow or other physical characteristics are capable of supporting a resident aquatic community that includes a variety of native nongame fish and invertebrate species. The flow and other physical characteristics limit the maintenance of warm water game fish populations. These waters generally consist of small perennially flowing streams.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives Considered: Several alternatives were identified to address the deficiencies of the existing WWTP. Each technology alternative listed below considered two sub-alternatives: A) Biosolids Thickening or B) Biosolids Dewatering, with the exception of Alternative 6, also considering a third sub-alternative for C) Reed Beds.

Alternative 1–Expand Existing Treatment Process and Add Nutrient Removal. With this alternative, the city would upgrade the existing facilities, keeping the basic unit processes in service. The facility would also be expanded with additional unit processes required. This alternative would include replacement and repairs of existing unit processes and would not require additional property for facility improvements.

Alternative 2–Convert to an Aerated Granular Sludge (AGS) System. With this alternative, many of the existing unit processes would be removed from service, and potentially demolished, including the roughing filter, roughing filter pumping station, intermediate clarifiers, trickling filters, trickling filter pumping station, and final clarifiers. A new AGS activated sludge system would take the place of these unit processes while also providing biological nutrient removal. The AGS system would be designed to treat for removal of nitrogen and phosphorus and meet Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy goals of reducing the amount of nitrogen and phosphorous discharged to the receiving stream. This alternative would reuse the existing flow EQ basin, preliminary treatment, primary clarifiers, UV disinfection system, and solids handling facilities. This alternative also would include replacement and repairs of existing unit processes that are to remain in service and would require additional property for facility improvements

Alternative 3–Convert to an Aero-Mod® Activated Sludge System. With this alternative, many of the existing unit processes would be removed from service, and potentially demolished, including the roughing filter, roughing filter pumping station, intermediate clarifiers, trickling filters, trickling filter pumping station, and final clarifiers. A new Aero-Mod® activated sludge system would take the place of these unit processes while also providing biological nutrient removal. The Aero-Mod® system would be designed to treat for removal of nitrogen and phosphorus and meet Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy goals of reducing the amount of nitrogen and phosphorous discharged to the receiving stream. This alternative would reuse the existing flow EQ basin, primary clarifiers, UV disinfection system, and solids handling facilities. This alternative also would include replacement and repairs of existing unit processes that are to remain in service and would require additional property for facility improvements.

Alternative 4–Convert to an Oxidation Ditch Activated Sludge System. With this alternative, many of the existing unit processes would be removed from service, and potentially demolished, including the roughing filter, roughing filter pumping station, intermediate clarifiers, trickling filters, trickling filter pumping station, and west final clarifier. A new oxidation ditch activated sludge system would take the place of these unit processes while also providing biological nutrient removal. The oxidation ditch system would be designed to treat for removal of nitrogen and phosphorus and meet Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy goals of reducing the amount of nitrogen and phosphorous discharged to the receiving stream. This alternative would reuse the existing flow EQ basin, primary clarifiers, UV disinfection system, the east final clarifier, and solids handling facilities. This alternative also would include replacement and repairs of existing unit processes that are to remain in service and would require additional property for facility improvements.

Alternative 5–Convert to a Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) Activated Sludge System. With this alternative, many of the existing unit processes would be removed from service, and potentially demolished, including the roughing filter, roughing filter pumping station, intermediate clarifiers, trickling filters, trickling filter pumping station, and final clarifiers. A new SBR would take the place of these unit processes while also providing biological nutrient removal. The SBR system would be designed to treat for removal of nitrogen and phosphorus and meet Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy goals of reducing the amount of nitrogen and phosphorous discharged to the receiving stream. This alternative would reuse the existing flow EQ basin, primary clarifiers, UV disinfection system, and solids handling facilities. This alternative also would include

replacement and repairs of existing unit processes that are to remain in service and would require additional property for facility improvements.

Alternative 6–Convert to an SBR Activated Sludge System and Aerobic Digestion. With this alternative, many of the existing unit processes would be removed from service, and potentially demolished, including the roughing filter, roughing filter pumping station, intermediate clarifiers, trickling filters, trickling filter pumping station, and final clarifiers. In addition, the existing primary clarifier and clariflotator would be eliminated and the existing anaerobic digesters would be converted to aerobic digesters. The secondary treatment process would be the same as Alternative 5, with a new SBR, only larger to provide for additional treatment capacity because the primary clarifiers would be eliminated. The SBR system would be designed to treat for removal of nitrogen and phosphorus and meet Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy goals of reducing the amount of nitrogen and phosphorous discharged to the receiving stream. This alternative would reuse the existing flow EQ basin, UV disinfection system, and solids handling facilities, except the anaerobic digesters would be converted to aerobic. This alternative also would include replacement and repairs of existing unit processes that are to remain in service and would require additional property for facility improvements.

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: The No-Action alternative is not viable due to the several deficiencies identified at the existing WWTP. Each alternative was evaluated based on capital costs, life cycle costs, and non-economic factors. Alternative 6B to “Convert to an SBR Activated Sludge System with Aerobic Digestion and Biosolids Dewatering” was selected to address deficiencies at the WWTP as the most beneficial alternative in terms of design, implementation, operation, control, and future regulations. It is also cost effective and minimizes impacts to the environment.

The project site was selected for the availability of land at the existing WWTP (it is already City-owned) and the availability of the adjacent farmland for the proposed expansion, as well as minimization of the impacts to the environment. The City will acquire approximately 3 acres of adjacent farmland for the expansion. A temporary 35-foot construction easement may be required at the existing preliminary treatment and pumping station site. The project may also require modifications to existing sewer easements at the preliminary treatment building and pumping station site.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on March 16, 2026 at 7:00 p.m. at the City’s regular council meeting. The public notice of this hearing was placed on the City website and posted to the City Facebook page on February 4, 2026. The public notice was published in the New Hampton Tribune on February 12, 2026. The purpose of this hearing was to present the environmental and financial impacts of the proposed improvement project. No written or oral comments were received.

Coordination and Documentation with Other Agencies and Special Interest Groups: The following Federal, state and local agencies were provided an opportunity to comment on the proposed project to better assess the potential impact to the environment:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division
Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section
Flandreau Santee Sioux
Ho-Chunk Nation
Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma

Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
Lower Sioux Indian Community Council
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Omaha Tribal Council
Otoe-Missouria Tribe
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
Prairie Island Indian Community
Sac & Fox Nation of Mississippi in Iowa
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Santee Sioux Nation
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community
Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate
Spirit Lake Tribal Council
Three Affiliated Tribes Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara Nations
Upper Sioux Tribe
Winnebago Tribal Council
Yankton Sioux Tribal Business and Claims Committee

No adverse comments have been received from any agencies or general public. Conditions placed on the applicant by the above agencies in order to assure no significant impact are included in the Summary of Reasons for Concluding No Significant Impact section.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Construction: Traffic patterns within the community may be disrupted and above normal noise levels in the vicinity of the construction equipment can be anticipated during construction and should be a temporary problem. Adverse environmental impacts on noise quality will be handled by limited hours of contractor work time during the day. Other adverse environmental effects from construction activities will be minimized by proper construction practices, inspection, prompt cleanup, and other appropriate measures. Areas temporarily disturbed by the construction will be restored. Solid wastes resulting from the construction project will be regularly cleared away with substantial efforts made to minimize inconvenience to area residents.

Care will be taken to maintain dirt to avoid erosion and runoff. The proposed project will disturb one or more acres of soil; therefore, the applicant is required to obtain an NPDES General Permit Number 2 (for storm water discharge associated with construction activities) and abide by its terms. Provided that this permit is obtained and the terms of which are abided by, no significant impact to surface water quality, fish, shellfish, wildlife, or their natural habitats is expected.

Temporary air quality degradation may occur due to dust and fumes from construction equipment. The applicant shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dusts beyond the lot line of the property during the proposed project (567 Iowa Administrative Code IAC 23.3(2)“c”).

This project may require the disposal of sewage sludge. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that the disposal of any sewage sludge complies with applicable requirements found in 40 CFR Part 503 and 567 Iowa Administrative Code IAC 67.

Historical/Archaeological: Various Native American tribes with an interest in the area were provided information regarding the project. This project will not be receiving federal funds through the SRF. As such, this project is not considered a federal undertaking as defined in §300320 under the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq. for the purpose of the SRF environmental review. If this SRF project receives federal funds from other sources, it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure all federal requirements are met for that funding.

However, if project activities uncover any item(s) that might be of archaeological, historical, or architectural interest, or if important new archaeological, historical, or architectural data should be encountered in the project area, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to avoid further impacts to the property until an assessment can be made by an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards (36 CFR Part 61).

Environmental: The project area was screened for the presence of wetlands, floodplains, and sovereign lands. SRF notified the applicant that additional permit applications for this project may be necessary. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will determine if the project will impact wetlands or Waters of the United States. According to the Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division, the proposed project will not interfere with any State-owned parks, recreational areas or open spaces. According to the Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section, no state flood plain development permit is required. While this project is not anticipated to impact the 100-year flood plain, local flood plain permits from the City of New Hampton and Chickasaw County may be required. The city is responsible for obtaining any necessary local flood plain development permits. The project will not impact any wild and scenic rivers as none exist within the State of Iowa.

Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation is not required for this non-federal SRF project. Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act may apply and other wildlife conservation laws such as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation website (IPAC) consultation determined that the project will not impact protected species or their habitats. However, if any State- or Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or communities are found during the planning or construction phases, additional studies and/or mitigation may be required. No adverse impacts are expected to result from this project, such as those to surface water quantity, or groundwater quality or quantity.

Land Use and Trends: The project will not displace population nor will it alter the character of existing residential areas. Approximately 3 acres of farmland will be permanently removed from production. Further investigation of the farmland conversion impact is not required for this environmental review as this project is not a federal undertaking for SRF.

This project should not impact population trends as the presence or absence of existing water/sewer infrastructure is unlikely to induce significant alterations in the population growth or distribution given the myriad of factors that influence development in this region. Similarly, this project is unlikely to induce significant alterations in the pattern and type of land use.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources: Fuels, materials, and various forms of energy will be utilized during construction.

Nondiscrimination: All programs, projects, and activities undertaken by DNR in the SRF programs are subject to federal anti-discrimination laws, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and section 13 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972. These laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, or age.

POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS TO BE REALIZED FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Positive environmental effects will be improved treatment of the wastewater from the City of New Hampton, including treatment of nitrogen and phosphorus to meet Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy goals of reducing the amount of nitrogen and phosphorous discharged to the receiving stream, maintained compliance with effluent discharge permit limits, and overall improved water quality in the receiving stream.

SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR CONCLUDING NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- The project will not significantly affect the pattern and type of land use (industrial, commercial, agricultural, recreational, residential) or growth and distribution of population.
- The project will not conflict with local, regional or State land use plans or policies.
- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will determine if the project will impact wetlands or Waters of the United States.
- Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation is not required for this non-federal SRF project. Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act may apply and other wildlife conservation laws such as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
- The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation website (IPAC) consultation determined that the project will not impact protected species or their habitats. However, if any State- or Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or communities are found during the planning or construction phases, additional studies and/or mitigation may be required. Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act may apply and other wildlife conservation laws such as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
- The project will not displace population nor alter the character of existing residential areas. Approximately 3 acres of farmland will be permanently removed from production. Further investigation of the farmland conversion impact is not required for this environmental review as this project is not a federal undertaking for the SRF.
- According to the Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section, no state flood plain development permit is required. Local flood plain permits may be required from the City of New Hampton and Chickasaw County. The city is responsible for obtaining any necessary local flood plain development permits.
- The project will not have effect on parklands, preserves, other public lands, or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value.
- Various Native American tribes with an interest in the area were provided information regarding the project.
- This project will not be receiving federal funds through the SRF. As such, this project is not considered a federal undertaking as defined in §300320 under the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq. for the purpose of the SRF environmental review. If this SRF project receives federal funds from other sources, it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure all federal requirements are met for that funding.
- If project activities uncover any item(s) that might be of archaeological, historical, or architectural interest, or if important new archaeological, historical, or architectural data should be encountered in the project APE, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to avoid further impacts to the property

until an assessment can be made by an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards (36 CFR Part 61).

- The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient air quality provided the applicant takes reasonable precautions to prevent the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dusts beyond the lot line of the property during the proposed project (567 IAC 23.3(2)"c").
- The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient noise levels, surface water quantity, groundwater quality or quantity, or water supply.
- No significant impact to surface water quality, fish, shellfish, wildlife, or their natural habitats is expected provided that an NPDES General Permit Number 2 (for storm water discharge associated with construction activities) is obtained and the terms of which are abided by.

THEREFORE:

The above project conforms to the criteria in 567 Iowa Administrative Code 92.8(1)"b" relating to compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. This Environmental Assessment Document (EAD) outlines the justification that the environmental review for the proposed project should be classified as a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) and does not rise to the significance of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in accordance with 40 CFR § 1501.5.

Rebecca Flynn Kettman

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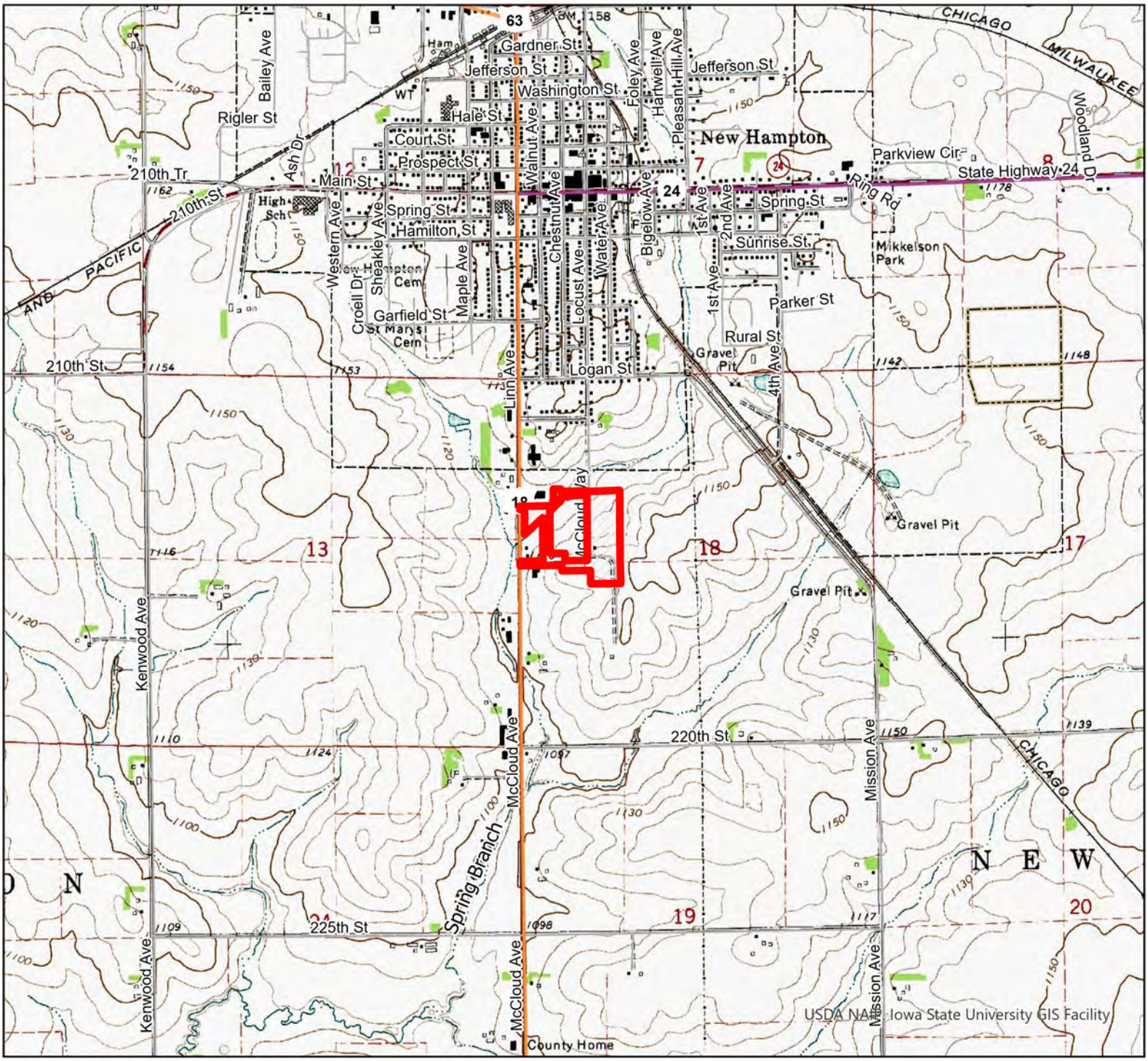
Rebecca Flynn Kettman
Environmental Review Specialist
State Revolving Fund
Iowa Department of Natural Resources

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: New Hampton
Section: 18, Township: 95 N, Range: 12 W
Date: 1972

N



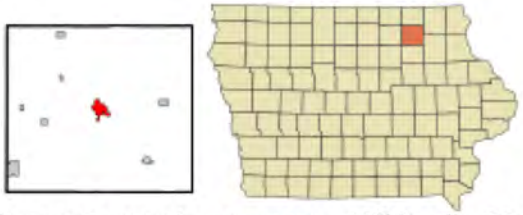
USGS Topographic Map

0 1,500 3,000 6,000 Feet

City of New Hampton Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements
New Hampton, IA (Chickasaw County)

Legend

Proposed Project Area

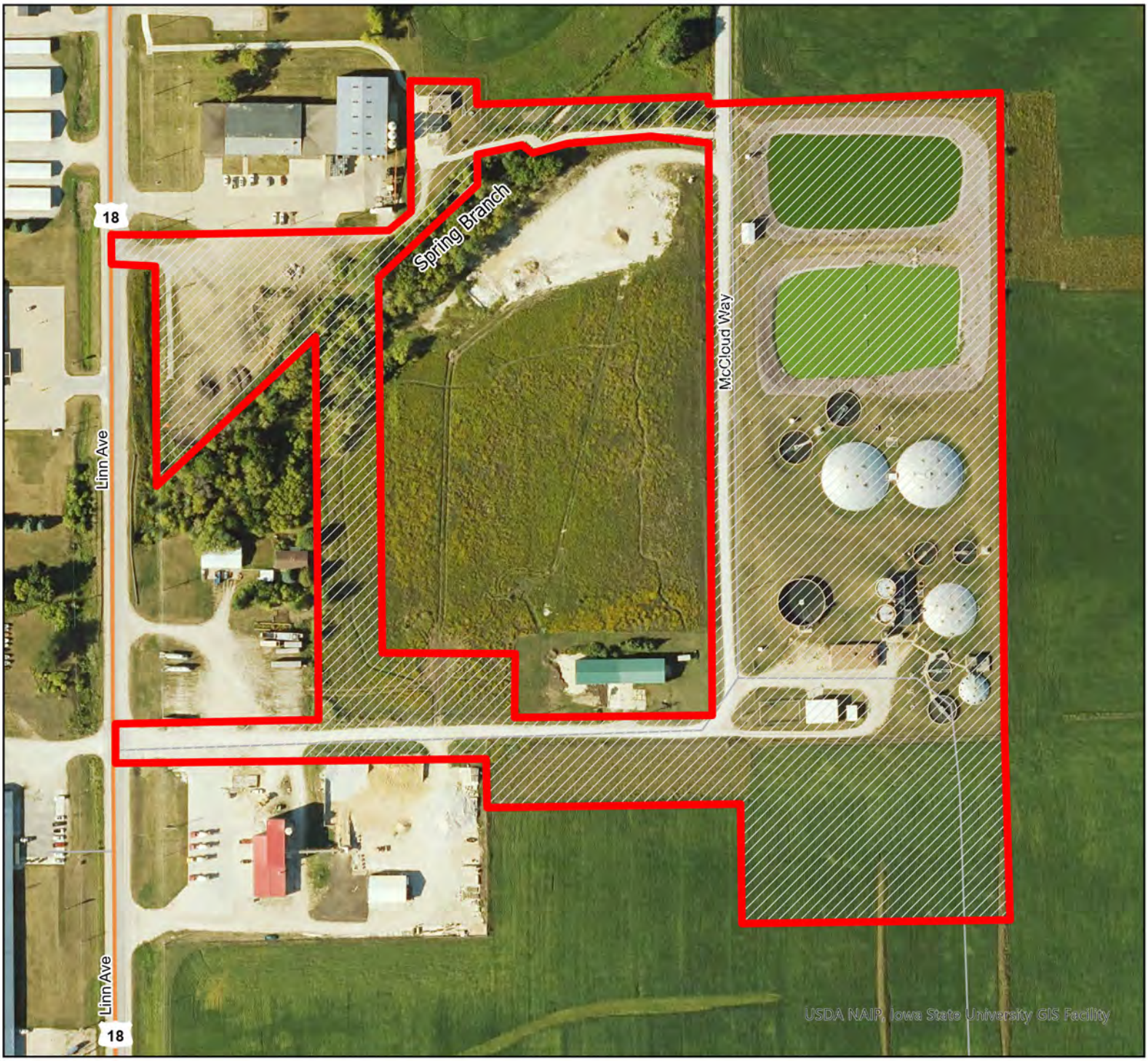


Chickasaw County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2025.

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

2023 Aerial Photograph

N



City of New Hampton Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements
New Hampton, IA (Chickasaw County)

0 175 350 700 Feet

Legend

Proposed Project Area