

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

July 15, 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 Fairfield

SRF Number: CS1921197 01

County: Jefferson

Iowa DNR Project Number: S2025-0372A

State: Iowa

Potential Other Funding Sources: CDBG

The City of Fairfield, Iowa is planning an upgrade to their sanitary sewer conveyance system. 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 Fairfield is located in Jefferson County, Iowa approximately 22 miles northwest of Mount Pleasant, Iowa and 24 miles east of Ottumwa, Iowa. The population of Fairfield according to the 2020 US Census was 9,416 people. The design population equivalent for the 25-year growth period is 11,410 people. The city currently operates an oxidation ditch-style activated sludge wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) that discharges into Crow Creek approximately two miles southeast of the city. The WWTP was originally constructed in 1966 as a trickling filter treatment plant before it was converted to the current system in 1982. In 2011 the city constructed a sludge storage tank and completed electrical improvements. Between 2014 and 2021 the city completed multiple improvements to increase treatment capacity, including upgrading the influent pumping and headworks, equalization, biological treatment, disinfection, and sludge handling components.

The city's original sanitary sewer conveyance system was constructed by the year 1921 using vitrified clay pipe (VCP) with updates and expansions over the years. The conveyance system today is divided into 19 service areas totaling approximately 355,000 linear feet of gravity sewer pipe ranging from 6 inches to 54 inches in diameter, with over 50 percent of the pipe being 8 inches or less. The east half of the system flows by gravity to the WWTP while the west half flows to the Greased Lightning Lift Station (GLLS) before it is pumped to a manhole and joined with the east interceptor north of the U.S. Highway 34 bypass. The city is experiencing problems related to the aging sanitary sewer system, including deteriorated sewer pipes and manholes

leading to significant inflow and infiltration (I/I). The city believes private homeowners may have connected perimeter footing drainage tiles and sump pumps to the sanitary sewer conveyance system causing wastewater to bypass the system at manholes; these bypasses are also known as sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs).

The city's amended NPDES permit as of May 1, 2025 prohibits bypasses from any portion of the sanitary sewer collection or treatment system. The city has entered into a Consent Administrative Order/Order for Compliance on Consent Agreement with the DNR/Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to address discharges into Crow Creek and eliminate SSOs during a 10-year storm. This translates to 4.7-inches in a 24-hour rainfall event. The city is seeking to increase the size of the interceptor sewers in order to eliminate the SSOs. In 2013 the city hired McClure Engineering Company to complete a sanitary system evaluation survey analysis report to determine design flows in the collection system. As a result of the flow modeling, McClure Engineering Company recommended a series of improvements to the sanitary sewer collection and treatment system. Most recently, reconstruction of the east interceptor sewer was completed in 2021 and reconstruction of the GLLS was completed in 2025. The next phase of work is recommended on the southwest interceptor and consists of replacing the existing sewer with a larger interceptor from the GLLS, north to the intersection of 12th Street and Burlington Avenue, including replacing a branch of sanitary sewer from an existing manhole to Jefferson Avenue and 7th Street. McClure Engineering Company recommended dividing this work into two phases (e.g., STEP 4A and STEP 4B), with the intent of completing STEP 4A (i.e., sewer from the GLSS to the north end of Kingwood Court) by December 2027 to meet the EPA's consent agreement.

The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the city's sanitary sewer conveyance system to eliminate SSOs, enhance reliability, increase capacity, and to replace an obsolete system to safely and reliably operate the City of Fairfield's wastewater system for the next 20 years. The proposed project includes the construction of approximately 1,600 linear feet of 36-inch diameter sanitary sewer, primarily by open cut trenching. Trenches are expected to be at minimum approximately 6-feet wide and range in depth from 6 feet to 17 feet. The new larger diameter sewer is anticipated to be constructed relatively parallel to the existing sewer, partially on existing easements and partially on easements that will need to be acquired. The proposed project will include all necessary connections and appurtenances. The treated wastewater from the WWTP discharges to Crow Creek. Crow Creek has a use stream designation of A2, B(WW2). Class A2 waters are secondary contact recreational use 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. Waters designated Class B(WW2) are those 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 conveyance for the treatment of the wastewater from the City of Fairfield, elimination of untreated discharges from the sanitary sewer conveyance system into the environment, compliance with effluent discharge permit limits, and improved water quality in the local waterways. 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 project will not impact wetlands. The project will not affect threatened and endangered species or their habitats provided that any tree cutting is conducted between October 1 and March 31 to avoid impacting endangered bats. 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, alter the character of existing residential areas, or convert significant farmlands to non-agricultural purposes. The project will have no significant impacts to the 100-year flood plain due to the minimal and temporary disturbances planned during construction. The applicant must obtain any necessary permits (local, state, federal) prior to construction. 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 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
Environmental Specialist

6200 Park Ave, Suite 200
Des Moines, IA 50321

Enclosures: Environmental Assessment Document
Project Map

Distribution

List (email): Stephen Pedrick, French-Reneker-Associates, Inc.
Marcus Clark, French-Reneker-Associates, Inc.
Brandon Dicks, Area 15 Regional Planning Commission
Edward Boling, Council on Environmental Quality
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Ken Sharp, Iowa Department of Health & Human Services
Mindy Wells, Iowa Department of Health & Human Services
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Kate Sand, USDA Rural Development
Tokey Boswell, USDOI, National Park Service, Midwest Region
Kraig McPeck, Fish and Wildlife Service, Rock Island Field Office
Ann D'Alfonso, USEPA Region VII
Southeast Iowa Union Fairfield Ledger

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IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: City of Fairfield
County: Jefferson
State: Iowa

SRF Number: CS1921197 01
Iowa DNR Project Number: S2025-0372A

Potential Other Funding Sources: CDBG

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: The City of Fairfield is located in Jefferson County, Iowa approximately 22 miles northwest of Mount Pleasant, Iowa and 24 miles east of Ottumwa, Iowa.

Population: The population of Fairfield according to the 2020 US Census was 9,416 people. The design population equivalent for the 25-year growth period is 11,410 people.

Current Waste Treatment: The city currently operates an oxidation ditch-style activated sludge wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) that discharges into Crow Creek approximately two miles southeast of the city. The WWTP was originally constructed in 1966 as a trickling filter treatment plant before it was converted to the current system in 1982. In 2011 the city constructed a sludge storage tank and completed electrical improvements. Between 2014 and 2021 the city completed multiple improvements to increase treatment capacity, including upgrading the influent pumping and headworks, equalization, biological treatment, disinfection, and sludge handling components.

Current Waste Collection System: The city's original sanitary sewer conveyance system was constructed by the year 1921 using vitrified clay pipe (VCP) with updates and expansions over the years. The conveyance system today is divided into 19 service areas totaling approximately 355,000 linear feet of gravity sewer pipe ranging from 6 inches to 54 inches in diameter, with over 50 percent of the pipe being 8 inches or less. The east half of the system flows by gravity to the WWTP while the west half flows to the Greased Lightening Lift Station (GLLS) before it is pumped to a manhole and joined with the east interceptor north of the U.S. Highway 34 bypass. The city is experiencing problems related to the aging sanitary sewer system, including deteriorated sewer pipes and manholes leading to significant inflow and infiltration (I/I). The city believes private homeowners may have connected perimeter footing drainage tiles and sump pumps to the sanitary sewer conveyance system causing wastewater to bypass the system at manholes; these bypasses are also known as sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs).

The city's amended NPDES permit as of May 1, 2025 prohibits bypasses from any portion of the sanitary sewer collection or treatment system. The city has entered into a Consent Administrative Order/Order for Compliance on Consent Agreement with the DNR/Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to address discharges into Crow Creek and eliminate SSOs during a 10-year storm. This translates to 4.7-inches in a 24-hour rainfall event. The city is seeking to increase the size of the interceptor sewers in order to eliminate the SSOs. In 2013 the city hired McClure Engineering Company to complete a sanitary system evaluation survey analysis report to determine design flows in the collection system. As a result of the flow modeling, McClure Engineering Company recommended a series of improvements to the sanitary sewer collection and treatment system. Most recently, reconstruction of the east interceptor sewer was completed in 2021 and reconstruction of the GLLS was completed in 2025. The next phase of work is recommended on the southwest interceptor and consists of replacing the existing sewer with a larger interceptor from the GLLS, north to the intersection of 12th Street and Burlington Avenue, including replacing a branch of sanitary sewer from an existing manhole to Jefferson Avenue and 7th Street. McClure Engineering Company recommended dividing this work into two phases (e.g., STEP 4A and STEP 4B), with the intent of completing STEP 4A (i.e., sewer from the GLSS to the north end of Kingwood Court) by December 2027 to meet the EPA's consent agreement.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the city's sanitary sewer conveyance system to eliminate SSOs, enhance reliability, increase capacity, and to replace an obsolete system to safely and reliably operate the City of Fairfield's wastewater system for the next 20 years.

Proposed Improvements: The proposed project includes the construction of approximately 1,600 linear feet of 36-inch diameter sanitary sewer, primarily by open cut trenching. Trenches are expected to be at minimum approximately 6-feet wide and range in depth from 6 feet to 17 feet. The new larger diameter sewer is anticipated to be constructed relatively parallel to the existing sewer, partially on existing easements and partially on easements that will need to be acquired. The proposed project will include all necessary connections and appurtenances.

Receiving Stream: The treated wastewater from the WWTP discharges to Crow Creek. Crow Creek has a use stream designation of A2, B(WW2). Class A2 waters are secondary contact recreational use 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. Waters designated Class B(WW2) are those 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: The city considered four alternatives to eliminate the SSOs and meet the EPA consent order agreement.

- 1) **Do Nothing** – This alternative would maintain the system in its current condition while continuing sewer video and spot repairs. This alternative will have high maintenance costs and will not eliminate the SSOs during the 10-year 24-hour design storm as required by the EPA compliance order.

- 2) **I/I Reduction and Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation** – This alternative would reduce I/I enough and improve the condition of the existing sanitary enough to avoid the larger conveyance sewer alternative. This may include disconnecting sump pumps, roof drains, and footing drains on private property, manhole improvements, sewer point repairs, and sewer lining. This alternative will not eliminate the SSOs during the 10-year 24-hour design storm as required by the EPA compliance order.
- 3) **Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation with Relief Sewer** – This alternative would also complete I/I reduction and sanitary sewer rehabilitation work described in Alternative #2, with the addition of a relief sewer. The intent is to reduce the I/I as feasible, improve the collection system as feasible, and construct a relief sewer parallel with the existing to carry the additional flow. This alternative would trench a significant amount of sanitary sewer with a slightly smaller diameter than the Alternative #4 and would keep the existing sewer in service throughout the project corridor, including aerial sewers. The goal with this alternative is to arrive at a more cost-effective solution with the combination of two strategies. This alternative is feasible and will eliminate the SSOs during the 10-year 24-hour design storm as required by the EPA compliance order.
- 4) **Large Conveyance Sewer** – This alternative would construct a new, larger-diameter conveyance sewer at a lower elevation to eliminate all the aerial crossings of streams. It is anticipated to have a slightly greater environmental impact from construction due to the deeper sewer depths and larger pipe diameters than the other alternatives. This alternative is feasible and will eliminate the SSOs during the 10-year 24-hour design storm as required by the EPA compliance order.

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: The recommended conveyance system improvements include replacing the southwest interceptor sewer with a larger interceptor and divide the project in two phases called STEP 4A and STEP 4B. Completing STEP 4A will allow the city to meet the EPA's December 2027 deadline. STEP 4B should only be completed if it is determined STEP 4A does not adequately address the SSOs in the southwest interceptor. Alternatives #1 and #2 were considered not feasible because they would not meet the EPA compliance order. Additionally, reducing I/I to reuse the existing sewers without increasing the sewer capacity as described with Alternative #2 is not considered feasible due the need to reduce peak flow by an unreasonable amount. The city also has experience with arials in their collection system failing. The City's preference is to eliminate existing aerial sewers with this proposed project, if feasible. While both Alternative #3 and #4 are feasible alternatives to increase the sewer capacity and achieve compliance with the EPA consent order, Alternative #4 is the best fit for the clean water conveyance, has lower capital and operating and maintenance costs, and would eliminate all SSOs and aerial sewer stream crossings. This is the fourth phase of conveyance system improvements in Fairfield's STEP series of projects. The STEP series of projects are being completed in response to the US EPA's Consent Order to eliminate all sanitary sewer overflows (SSO) during a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event.

The project site was selected for the availability of land (it is already located in a permanent easement on previously disturbed private property or within right-of-way).

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on July 13, 2026 at 7:00 p.m. at the City's regular council meeting. The public notice of this hearing was made available by publication in the Southeast Iowa Union Fairfield Ledger on June 11, 2026 and placed on the City website on June 11, 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:

Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division
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 Tribe of Nebraska
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 Tribe

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 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 state or local flood plain permit applications for this project may be necessary. The applicant must obtain any necessary permits (local, state, federal) prior to construction. The project will have no significant impact to the 100-year flood plains due to the minimal and temporary disturbances planned during construction. The original contours within the flood plain will be restored upon completion of the project. 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. Impacts to wetlands are not anticipated. 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 provided that any tree cutting is conducted between October 1 and March 31 to avoid impacting endangered bats. The DNR Conservation and Recreation Division found no site-specific records of rare species and significant natural communities that would be impacted by this proposed project. 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. 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 myriads 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 conveyance for the treatment of the wastewater from the City of Fairfield, elimination of untreated discharges from the sanitary sewer conveyance system into the environment, compliance with effluent discharge permit limits, and improved water quality in the local waterways.

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 project will not impact wetlands.
- The project will not affect threatened and endangered species or their habitats provided that any tree cutting is conducted between October 1 and March 31 to avoid impacting endangered bats. 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, alter the character of existing residential areas, or convert significant farmlands to non-agricultural purposes.
- The project will have no significant impacts to the 100-year flood plain due to the minimal and temporary disturbances planned during construction. The applicant must obtain any necessary permits (local, state, federal) prior to construction.
- 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 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:

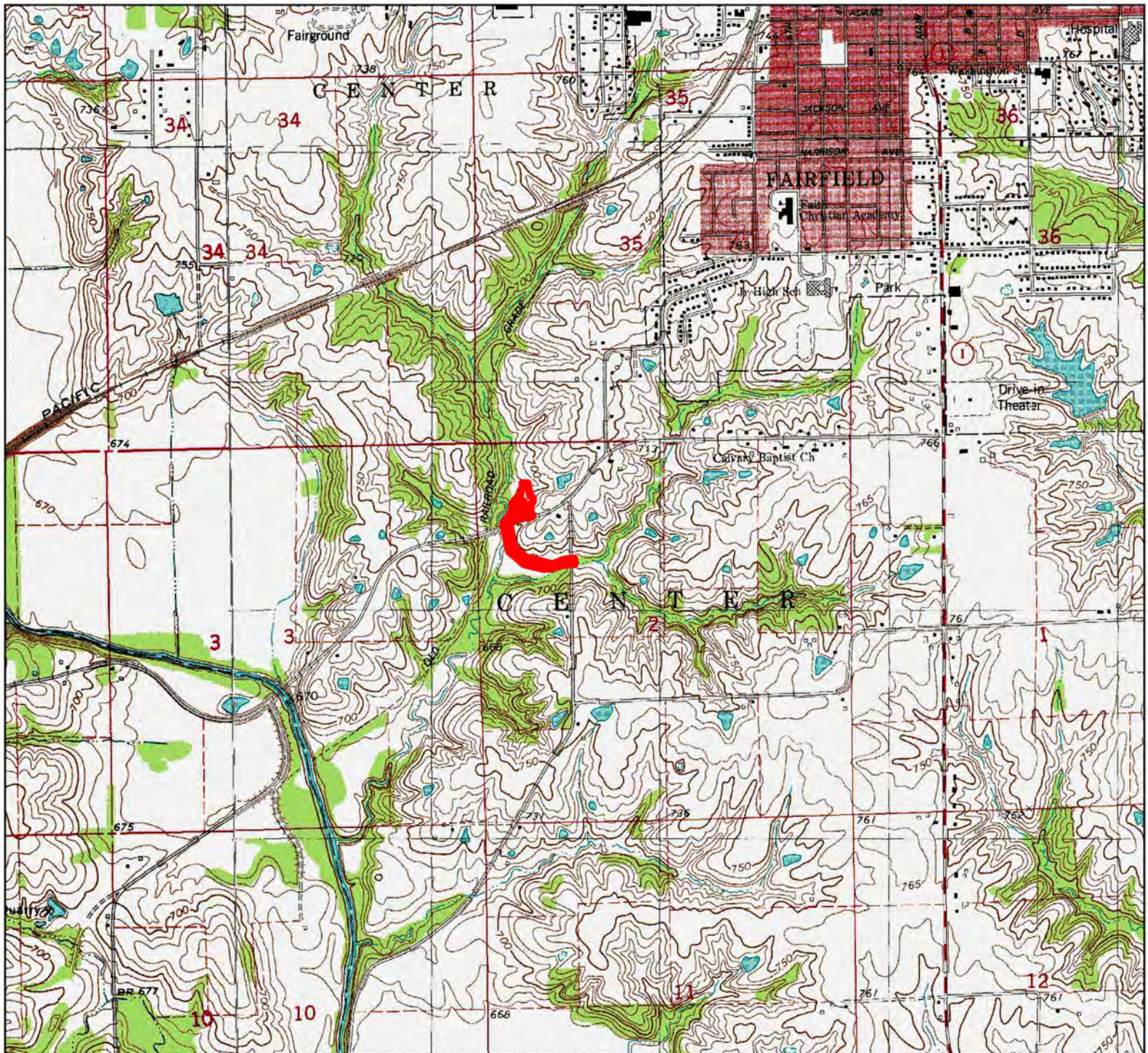
The above project conforms to the criteria in 567 Iowa Administrative Code 92.8(1)"b" relating to compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. This Environmental Assessment Document (EAD) outlines the justification that the environmental review for the proposed project should be classified 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

Environmental Review Specialist

State Revolving Fund

Iowa Department of Natural Resources



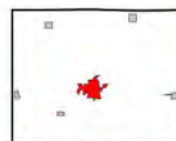
USGS Topographic Map

0 1,500 3,000 6,000 Feet

City of Fairfield Sanitary Sewer Conveyance Improvements - Southwest Interceptor STEP 4A
Fairfield, IA (Jefferson County)

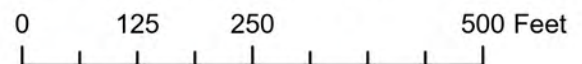
Legend

 Proposed Project Area





City of Fairfield Sanitary Sewer Conveyance Improvements - Southwest Interceptor STEP 4A
Fairfield, IA (Jefferson County)



Legend

-  Proposed Project Area
-  Public Land
-  Parcels