

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

September 23, 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 Boone

County: Boone

State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-08-27-DWSRF-008

Iowa DNR Project Number: W2025-0073

The City of Boone, Iowa is planning an upgrade to their drinking water 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 Boone is located in Boone County, Iowa approximately 35 miles northwest of Des Moines, Iowa and 34 miles southeast of Fort Dodge, Iowa. The population of Boone according to the 2020 US Census was 12,460 people. With a year-to-year growing population, the design population equivalent for the year 2044 is at least 13,500 people.

The City of Boone's drinking water is currently sourced from groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (i.e., Des Moines River). The ground water is pumped from 14 municipal wells in a shallow Alluvial aquifer created by groundwater infiltration from the Des Moines River. The well field's firm capacity of 5.57 million gallons per day (MGD) is sufficient to meet the projected maximum day demand of 4.891 MGD in the planning period through 2044. In recent years, nitrate concentrations in the Des Moines River have trended upward, raising concerns about the city's ability to consistently meet the nitrate maximum contaminant level (MCL) while maintaining firm capacity. The city rotates its wells (currently running 7 wells regularly) to maintain nitrate levels in raw water below the maximum contaminant limit, and blends well water when nitrate levels in the raw water are high. Although the city has never exceeded the nitrate MCL, a high concentration of 9.9 mg/L was reported in 2013. While no additional wells are required for capacity purposes at this time, a new industrial facility, Daisy Brand Industry is anticipated to join the community in 2028. The addition of the Daisy Brand Industry in the community will significantly reduce the city's operational flexibility for managing nitrate through well rotation since more of the high nitrate wells will need to be in operation to

meet additional water demand. In a separate upcoming SRF project, as part of the city's multi-scope water system expansion project, the city will construct a new alluvial aquifer well.

The city provides treated water to residential, commercial, and industrial customers, as well as Logansport Utilities and Xenia Rural Water District. The city anticipates providing additional treated water to the new Daisy Brand Industry industrial facility in 2028.

The City of Boone owns and operates a 6.91 million gallon per day lime softening water treatment plant which was constructed in 1998. All water supplied from the municipal wells is pumped to the Water Treatment Plant where it is treated for hardness with lime softening. A recarbonation process is used to lower the pH of the water and both fluoride and phosphate are added for dental health and corrosion control. Water is filtered through multi-media filters and then flows into a 0.75-million-gallon clearwell where it is disinfected with chlorine gas. After finished water leaves the clearwell it flows into a 2-million-gallon ground storage reservoir. Water is pumped from the ground storage reservoir to the distribution system, which also includes three elevated storage tanks. As water is pumped into the distribution system from the high service pump station, sodium hypochlorite is added to provide a chlorine residual in the water distribution system. The city recently commenced construction on an improvements project to rehabilitate the existing 2-million-gallon ground storage reservoir located next to the High Service Pump Station.

The water treatment plant operates three high service pumps, with two pumps running under normal conditions and one pump on standby. The pumps are capable of producing 2,800 gpm 4.03 MGD with two pumps online. A recent evaluation by SEH, Inc of the high service pumps determined that the existing pumps are undersized for the system pressure. In order to provide the maximum day demand starting in 2028, it is recommended that all three existing high service pumps are upsized to meet future maximum day demands with two upsized pumps in operation. A fourth high service pump could be installed in the existing pumping chamber location, if necessary, in the future. Additionally, the existing sodium hypochlorite feed system will be undersized for projected system demands beginning in 2028 with the addition of the Daisy Brand Industry. The sodium hypochlorite feed system consists of two (2) 150-gallon bulk tanks, one (1) 20-gallon day tank, and one (1) peristaltic pump. The sodium hypochlorite feed capacity must be increased to ensure the system can continue to deliver adequately disinfected water and maintain appropriate chlorine residuals throughout the distribution system. The existing generator will also be undersized to meet projected power demands beginning in 2032 and generator capacity must be increased to ensure reliable backup power for the Water Treatment Plant, essential wells, and high service pumps. In separate upcoming SRF projects, as part of the city's multi-scope water system expansion project, the city will replace the high service pumps and emergency generator, and complete improvements to the existing sodium hypochlorite bulk feed system.

The city continues to monitor for nitrates in the raw and finished water supply. The water treatment plant currently meets all federal drinking water standards. However, given the potential for elevated nitrate levels in the raw water, a recommended approach moving forward is to further investigate nitrate treatment alternatives, with particular emphasis on biological nitrate removal

The city pumps water to the distribution system using the high service pump station located near the ground storage reservoir. Water is pumped through an 18-inch water main into the distribution system. The distribution system consists of nearly 75 miles of water mains ranging in size from 4 to 18 inches in diameter and includes three elevated storage tanks providing a combined 4.3 million gallons of storage. The projected average day demand in 2044 is 4.8 MGD. However, the total recommended future storage volume is 5.1 MGD with the addition of fire flow demand. The city also recognizes that the Daisy Brand Industry industrial facility will require high, short-duration water demand of approximately 1.4 MGD, which is the rapid delivery of large water volumes. This demand is anticipated to place significant strain on the distribution system and it is recommended the city construct an elevated storage tank by 2028 when the Daisy facility becomes

operational to both 1) satisfy the future peak-hour requirements and 2) provide additional operational buffer for other facility-related demands. Constructing a 1.0 MG elevated storage tank by 2028 would increase the system total storage to 5.3 MGD and meet all recommended standards from the Iowa DNR. Additionally, hydraulic modeling completed by SEH, Inc. determined that the new Daisy facility site will require a dedicated pressure zone to meet its specific pressure needs. A booster station can be constructed to establish this pressure zone. The hydraulic modeling study also determined that the existing water main should be upgraded to improve system reliability and enhance transmission capacity from the Water Treatment Plant to the east side of the city. In a separate upcoming SRF project, as part of the city's multi-scope water system expansion project, the city will construct a new north water transmission main and complete other water main upgrades as necessary.

The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the water supply facilities to enhance their reliability and increase capacity to safely and reliably operate the City of Boone's water supply system for the next 20 years. The proposed project is Project #5 for the multi-scope City of Boone Water System Expansion Project. The project includes constructing a new one-million-gallon elevated storage tank, new water main pipe and connection to the existing water main, a new onsite generator, and a new booster station consisting of two pitless unit pumps installed in line with the watermain to the proposed elevated storage tank. The project will also include a new on-site access road, associated site work, and chain link fence. Establishing this separate pressure zone also requires installing a check valve on Eastgate Drive to isolate the zone and prevent backflow into the broader distribution system. The city is already extending Hancock Drive to the new water tank site and installing water main connections to the existing system along the new road, which will also extend to the new water tank site. The proposed project will install a water main connection from the water tank site to the new water main on Hancock Drive. The project will include all necessary connections and appurtenances.

Positive environmental effects will be maintained water quality for the citizens of Boone. The new elevated storage tank will ensure adequate system capacity to meet future demand. A catastrophic loss of water supply could result in City-wide health impacts due to a lack of sanitation and the use of other water sources that may not meet Federal drinking water standards.

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. 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. Approximately 1.5 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. The project will not impact the 100-year flood plain. 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. No adverse impacts are expected to result from this project, such as those to surface water quantity, or groundwater quality or quantity

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

Digitally signed by
Rebecca Flynn Kettman
Date: 2026.09.23
10:26:02 -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): Evan Vencil, SEH, Inc.
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The Boone News Republican

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IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: City of Boone

County: Boone

State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-08-27-DWSRF-008

Iowa DNR Project Number: W2025-0073

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: The City of Boone is located in Boone County, Iowa approximately 35 miles northwest of Des Moines, Iowa and 34 miles southeast of Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Population: The population of Boone according to the 2020 US Census was 12,460 people. With a year-to-year growing population, the design population equivalent for the year 2044 is at least 13,500 people.

Current Source of Water: The City of Boone's drinking water is currently sourced from groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (i.e., Des Moines River). The ground water is pumped from 14 municipal wells in a shallow Alluvial aquifer created by groundwater infiltration from the Des Moines River. The well field's firm capacity of 5.57 million gallons per day (MGD) is sufficient to meet the projected maximum day demand of 4.891 MGD in the planning period through 2044. In recent years, nitrate concentrations in the Des Moines River have trended upward, raising concerns about the city's ability to consistently meet the nitrate maximum contaminant level (MCL) while maintaining firm capacity. The city rotates its wells (currently running 7 wells regularly) to maintain nitrate levels in raw water below the maximum contaminant limit, and blends well water when nitrate levels in the raw water are high. Although the city has never exceeded the nitrate MCL, a high concentration of 9.9 mg/L was reported in 2013. While no additional wells are required for capacity purposes at this time, a new industrial facility, Daisy Brand Industry is anticipated to join the community in 2028. The addition of the Daisy Brand Industry in the community will significantly reduce the city's operational flexibility for managing nitrate through well rotation since more of the high nitrate wells will need to be in operation to meet additional water demand. In a separate upcoming SRF project, as part of the city's multi-scope water system expansion project, the city will construct a new alluvial aquifer well.

Current Water Treatment and Quality: The city provides treated water to residential, commercial, and industrial customers, as well as Logansport Utilities and Xenia Rural Water District. The city anticipates providing additional treated water to the new Daisy Brand Industry industrial facility in 2028.

The City of Boone owns and operates a 6.91 million gallon per day lime softening water treatment plant which was constructed in 1998. All water supplied from the municipal wells is pumped to the Water Treatment Plant where it is treated for hardness with lime softening. A recarbonation process is used to lower the pH of the water and both fluoride and phosphate are added for dental health and corrosion control. Water is filtered through multi-media filters and then flows into a 0.75 million gallon clearwell where it is disinfected with chlorine gas. After finished water leaves the clearwell it flows into a 2 million gallon ground storage reservoir. Water is pumped from the ground storage reservoir to the distribution system, which also includes three elevated storage tanks. As water is pumped into the distribution system from the high service pump station, sodium hypochlorite is added to provide a chlorine residual in the water distribution system. The city recently commenced construction on an improvements project to rehabilitate the existing 2 million gallon ground storage reservoir located next to the High Service Pump Station.

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The city continues to monitor for nitrates in the raw and finished water supply. The water treatment plant currently meets all federal drinking water standards. However, given the potential for elevated nitrate levels in the raw water, a recommended approach moving forward is to further investigate nitrate treatment alternatives, with particular emphasis on biological nitrate removal.

Current Distribution System: The city pumps water to the distribution system using the high service pump station located near the ground storage reservoir. Water is pumped through an 18-inch water main into the distribution system. The distribution system consists of nearly 75 miles of water mains ranging in size from 4 to 18 inches in diameter and includes three elevated storage tanks providing a combined 4.3 million gallons of storage. The projected average day demand in 2044 is 4.8 MGD. However, the total recommended future storage volume is 5.1 MGD with the addition of fire flow demand. The city also recognizes that the Daisy Brand Industry industrial facility will require high, short-duration water demand of approximately 1.4 MGD, which is the rapid delivery of large water volumes. This demand is anticipated to place significant strain on the distribution system and it is recommended the city construct an elevated storage tank by 2028 when the Daisy facility becomes operational to both 1) satisfy the future peak-hour requirements and 2) provide additional operational buffer for other facility-related demands. Constructing a 1.0 MG elevated storage tank by 2028 would increase the system total storage to 5.3 MGD and meet all recommended standards from the Iowa DNR. Additionally, hydraulic modeling completed by SEH, Inc. determined that the new Daisy facility site will require a dedicated pressure zone to meet its specific pressure needs. A booster station can be constructed to

establish this pressure zone. The hydraulic modeling study also determined that the existing water main should be upgraded to improve system reliability and enhance transmission capacity from the Water Treatment Plant to the east side of the city. In a separate upcoming SRF project, as part of the city's multi-scope water system expansion project, the city will construct a new north water transmission main and complete other water main upgrades as necessary.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the water supply facilities to enhance their reliability and increase capacity to safely and reliably operate the City of Boone's water supply system for the next 20 years.

Proposed Improvements: The proposed project is Project #5 for the multi-scope City of Boone Water System Expansion Project. The project includes constructing a new one-million-gallon elevated storage tank, new water main pipe and connection to the existing water main, a new onsite generator, and a new booster station consisting of two pitless unit pumps installed in line with the watermain to the proposed elevated storage tank. The project will also include a new on-site access road, associated site work, and chain link fence. Establishing this separate pressure zone also requires installing a check valve on Eastgate Drive to isolate the zone and prevent backflow into the broader distribution system. The city is already extending Hancock Drive to the new water tank site and installing water main connections to the existing system along the new road, which will also extend to the new water tank site. The proposed project will install a water main connection from the water tank site to the new water main on Hancock Drive. The project will include all necessary connections and appurtenances.

FUTURE ACTIONS & CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Future Actions: The proposed improvements are being constructed at this time to provide sufficient storage for projected water demand and to serve new industrial developments projected on the southeast side of town, including the Daisy Brand Industry. The new water tower is anticipated to provide rapid delivery of large water volumes to the Daisy Brand Industry.

In addition, the proposed developments may require the construction of new roads or expansion of existing roads. Any road constructed by the Iowa Department of Transportation subject to the National Environmental Policy Act will require a review of environmental impacts before being constructed.

Cumulative Impacts: Impacts to the existing environmental and/or cultural resources within the project area are expected as a result of future development activity. Future development of the project area will occur regardless of other funding sources involved or the required permits that are necessary for construction. Mitigation measures to avoid or minimize damage or to protect, restore, and enhance the existing environmental and/or cultural resources will be determined based upon applicable local, state and/or federal requirements.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The city's alternatives include constructing a 1.0 MG elevated storage tank or taking no-action for finished water storage improvements.

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: The No-Action alternative is not viable due to the city's need to meet future finished storage water capacity. The city requires additional finished water storage to ensure adequate system capacity and meet instantaneous demand when the Daisy Brand facility is operational in

2028, which requires rapid delivery of large water volumes. The city currently has a finished storage volume of 4.3 MGD. The recommended future storage volume by 2044 is 5.1 MGD to meet both future demand and fire flow demand. Constructing a 1.0 MG elevated storage tank by 2028 would increase the system total storage to 5.3 MGD and meet all recommended standards from the Iowa DNR. A booster station is required at the new tank site to increase system pressure serving Daisy. Establishing this separate pressure zone will also require installation of a check valve on Eastgate Drive to isolate the zone and prevent backflow into the broader distribution system. These improvements must be completed prior to the new tower's operation to ensure proper pressure control and system functionality. Therefore, no other water storage alternatives were considered.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on September 7, 2026 at 6:00 p.m. at the City's regular council meeting. The public notice of this hearing was placed on the city website on July 20, 2026 and posted to the city Facebook page on July 17, 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:

- 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”).

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. The project will not impact wetlands. The project will not impact the 100-year floodplain. The proposed project will not interfere with any State-owned parks, recreational areas, or open spaces. 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’s Information for Planning and Consultation website (IPAC) consultation determined, and the DNR Conservation and Recreation Division agree, 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 1.5 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 maintained water quality for the citizens of Boone. The new elevated storage tank will ensure adequate system capacity to meet future demand. A catastrophic loss of water supply could result in City-wide health impacts due to a lack of sanitation and the use of other water sources that may not meet Federal drinking water standards.

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. 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.
- Approximately 1.5 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.
- The project will not impact the 100-year flood plain.
- 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.
- No adverse impacts are expected to result from this project, such as those to surface water quantity, or groundwater quality or quantity

THEREFORE:

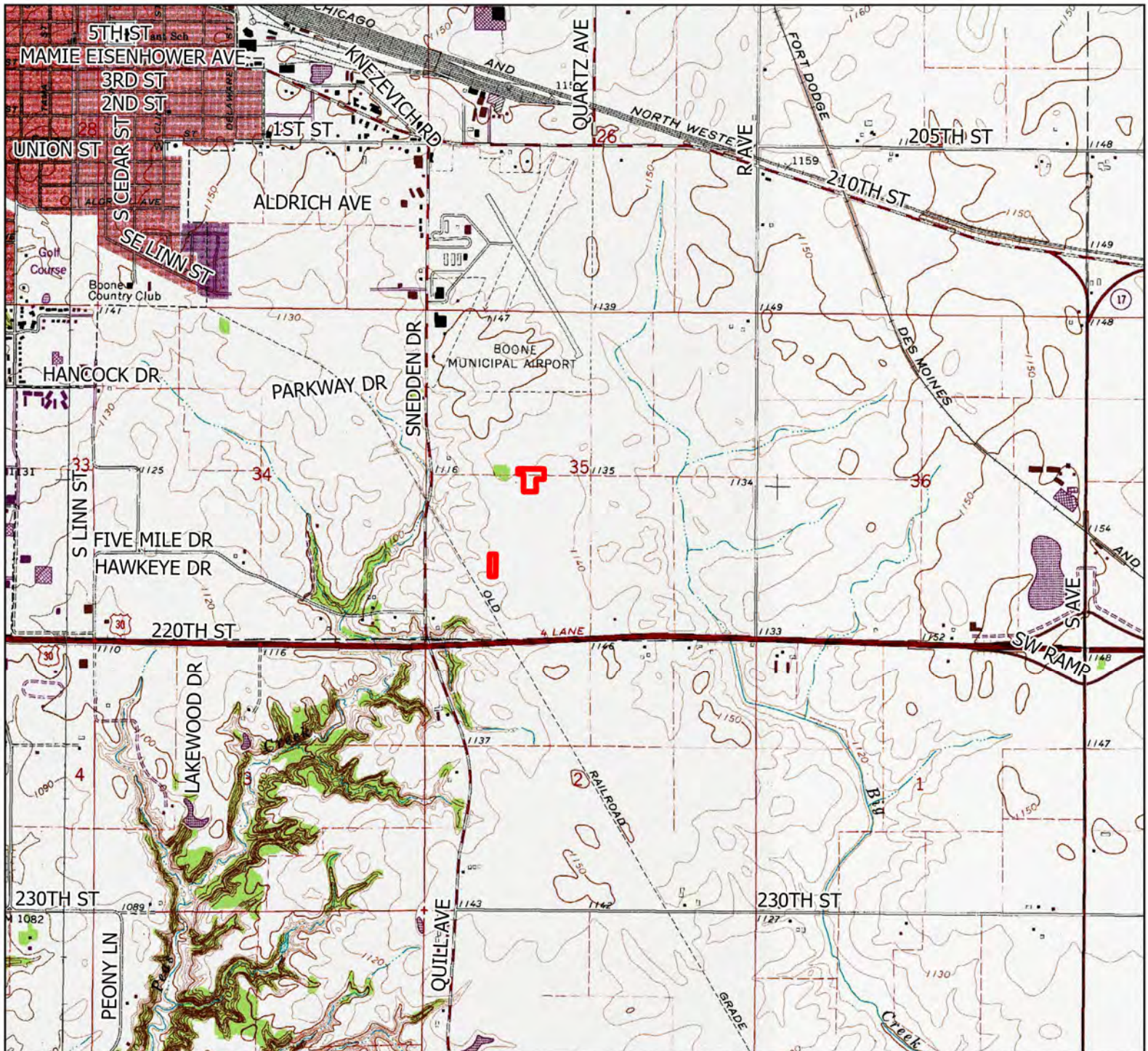
The above project conforms to the criteria in 567 Iowa Administrative Code 44.10(3) relating to compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. This Environmental Assessment Document (EAD) outlines the justification that the environmental review for the proposed project should be classified 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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Flynn Kettman
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Rebecca Flynn Kettman

Environmental Review Specialist
State Revolving Fund
Iowa Department of Natural Resources



USGS Topographic Map

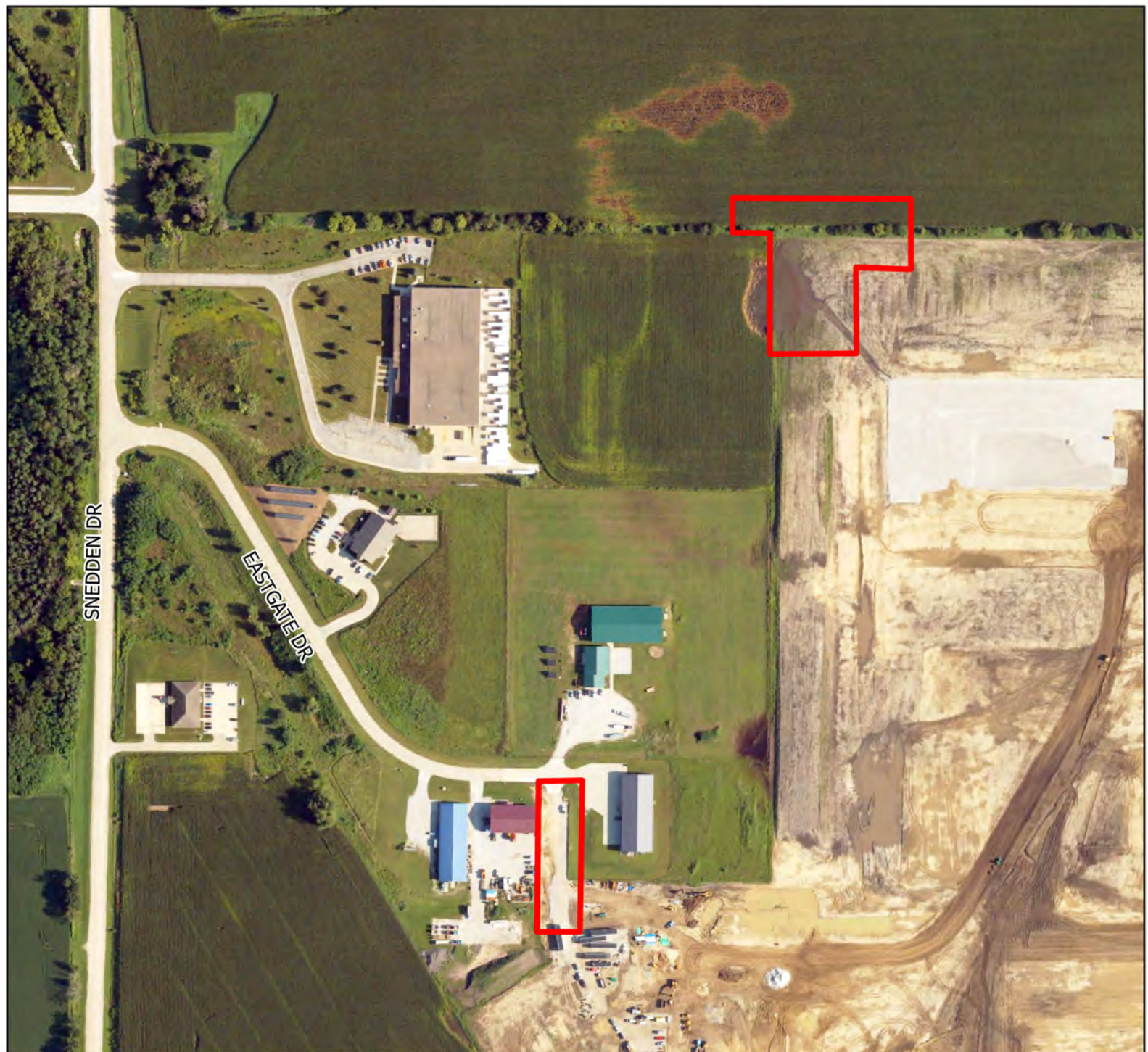
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City of Boone Water System Expansion Project #5: New Water Tank and Pressure Zone
Boone, IA (Boone County)

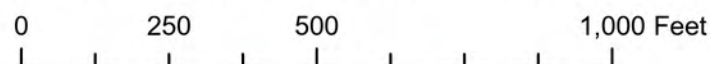
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 Proposed Project Area





City of Boone Water System Expansion Project #5: New Water Tank and Pressure Zone
Boone, IA (Boone County)



Legend

 Proposed Project Area