

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

October 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 Correctionville

County: Woodbury

State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-97-24-DWSRF-046

Iowa DNR Project Number: 2024-0121

Potential Other Funding Sources: USDA Rural Development & CDBG

The City of Correctionville, Iowa, is planning an upgrade to its 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 Correctionville is located in Woodbury County, Iowa approximately 30 miles east of Sioux City, Iowa and 22 miles southwest of Cherokee, Iowa. The population of Correctionville according to the 2020 US Census was 766 people. The community's population is expected to gradually decline, and thus the design population equivalent for the year 2044 remains at 766 people.

The city currently operates three wells: Well #1, Well #2, and Well #3. Three shallow Alluvial wells #1N, #1E, and #1W are collectively known as Well #1. Well #2 is a deep well constructed in the Dakota aquifer. Well #3 is a shallow well not currently used for public drinking water supply due to high benzene levels. Well #1 is the city's oldest well, drilled in 1957, and is constructed of concrete tile. Well #1 is reaching the end of its usable life and does not meet current design standards. The existing shallow wells do not have a layer of low permeability soil or rock at least 5-feet in depth separating the aquifer from the surface. Because of this, the shallow wells are more susceptible to contamination. Any spills in the surrounding area are more likely to influence the water quality of the shallow wells. Any efforts to reline or rehabilitate the existing wells would require that they meet current well design standards, which they currently do not. Current Ten State Standards section 3.2.6.1 requires a minimum of 25 feet of casing. The current alluvial well casings are not 25 feet in length and therefore cannot be rehabilitated. The alluvial wells have also historically exhibited elevated nitrate levels, exceeding the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 mg/L for nitrate. With Well #2 as the city's primary source of water, and the Well #1 nitrate concerns (exceeding the MCL), the city is currently

mandated to blend Well #1 and Well #2. Should Well #2 fail or become inoperable, the city would not meet blending requirements and may be unable to produce safe drinking water.

The current water system operates Wells #1 and #2 together, doses polyphosphate to sequester manganese and iron, and disinfects with gas chlorine. The water treatment process piping and chlorine room are located in the existing well house. The system is required to blend Well #1 and Well #2 at a ratio of 30% Well #1 to 70% Well #2 to maintain nitrate levels below the MCL. The piping and electrical systems in the existing well house are nearing the end of their useful life. In addition, the existing gas chlorine room does not meet current health, security, and safety standards. The existing 50,000-gallon water tower is located at Railroad Avenue and Hackberry Street. Based on water tower inspection reports from 2020-2022, the interior and exterior of the tank are in good condition and the structural components of the tower appeared to be in good condition with no apparent deficiencies. With a recommended storage capacity for the city of 105,000 gallons that is inclusive of fire flow demand, the current storage is deficient by 55,000 gallons. In addition, the existing tower does not provide sufficient standard pressures to all areas of the city or for potential expansion. The city intends to address storage capacity issues in a separate, future project.

The city's distribution system consists primarily of 4-inch and 6-inch water main pipe diameter, with some pipe diameter being 1.25-inch, 2-inch, and 8-inch. The water mains are a combination of ductile iron and cast-iron pipe, except for Megan's Way, which is PVC. Older cast iron pipes on Main Street and the north end of town are reaching the end of their useful life. The city has no known asbestos pipe in the distribution system. The city has begun the process of identifying lead service lines as required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revision. The city intends to complete lead service lines replacements at approximately 200 addresses in a separate drinking water SRF project. The city has reported that most of the residential water meters are 12-15 years old and data is collected using radio-based technology. The city is actively working to replace approximately 8-10 water meters a year to update to a cellular based system, including replacing residential water meters with lead service line replacements. Additionally, fire hydrants should only be located on mains that are 6-inches or greater in diameter per the Iowa Statewide Urban Design Standards (SUDAS). In a separate future project, the city is considering several distribution system improvements to install both new and replacement water mains, hydrants, and service lines to address pressure issues, aging infrastructure, and meet SUDAS design standards.

The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the water supply facilities to enhance their reliability, increase capacity and to replace an obsolete system to safely and reliably operate the city's water supply system for the next 20 years. The project includes the construction of a new deep Dakota aquifer well (Well #4) and a new water treatment plant with iron removal. Raw water main will be constructed to connect the existing Well #2 with the new water treatment plant. The water main transmission lines will be installed in the right-of-way at a bury depth minimum of 5.5 feet with an open cut construction method. The estimated footprint of the new treatment plant is 50 feet by 30 feet with excavations up to 20 feet deep. If it is determined that radium levels are above the maximum contaminant level (MCL), the plant may include radium removal via liquid hydrous manganese oxide (HMO) to treat Well #3. A sanitary sewer line will be installed in the existing right-of-way to connect the new water treatment plant to the existing system. The project includes a detention tank, electric controls, HVAC and plumbing, an emergency backup generator dedicated to the new treatment plant, an access driveway, replacement of Well #2 pump, motor, and controls, plugging of Well #1 (including the three shallow wells that make up Well #1), and all necessary connections and appurtenances.

Positive environmental effects will be maintained water quality for the citizens of Correctionville. 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, or convert significant farmlands to non-agricultural purposes. The project will not affect 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 to surface water quantity or groundwater quality. Provided that a water use permit is obtained and the terms of which are abided by, the project will not have any adverse effect on groundwater 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

Digitally signed by
Rebecca Flynn Kettman
Date: 2026.10.15
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Rebecca Flynn Kettman
Environmental Specialist
6200 Park Ave, Suite 200
Des Moines, IA 50321

Enclosures: Environmental Assessment Document
Project Map

Distribution

List (email): Amanda Goodenow, ISG Inc.
Justin Yarosevich, Simmering-Cory
Randy Teboe, Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
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
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Lee Wagner, Iowa Finance Authority
Yolanda Attaway, Iowa Finance Authority
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Jane Clark, Sierra Club
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Kraig McPeck, Fish and Wildlife Service, Rock Island Field Office
Ann D'Alfonso, USEPA Region VII
The Merville Record

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IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: City of Correctionville
County: Woodbury
State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-97-24-DWSRF-046
Iowa DNR Project Number: 2024-0121

Potential Other Funding Sources: USDA Rural Development & CDBG

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: The City of Correctionville is located in Woodbury County, Iowa approximately 30 miles east of Sioux City, Iowa and 22 miles southwest of Cherokee, Iowa.

Population: The population of Correctionville according to the 2020 US Census was 766 people. The community's population is expected to gradually decline, and thus the design population equivalent for the year 2044 remains at 766 people.

Current Source of Water: The city currently operates three wells: Well #1, Well #2, and Well #3. Three shallow Alluvial wells #1N, #1E, and #1W are collectively known as Well #1. Well #2 is a deep well constructed in the Dakota aquifer. Well #3 is a shallow well not currently used for public drinking water supply due to high benzene levels. Well #1 is the city's oldest well, drilled in 1957, and is constructed of concrete tile. Well #1 is reaching the end of its usable life and does not meet current design standards. The existing shallow wells do not have a layer of low permeability soil or rock at least 5-feet in depth separating the aquifer from the surface. Because of this, the shallow wells are more susceptible to contamination. Any spills in the surrounding area are more likely to influence the water quality of the shallow wells. Any efforts to reline or rehabilitate the existing wells would require that they meet current well design standards, which they currently do not. Current Ten State Standards section 3.2.6.1 requires a minimum of 25 feet of casing. The current alluvial well casings are not 25 feet in length and therefore cannot be rehabilitated. The alluvial wells have also historically exhibited elevated nitrate levels, exceeding the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 mg/L for nitrate. With Well #2 as the city's primary source of water, and the Well #1 nitrate concerns (exceeding the MCL), the city is currently mandated to blend Well #1 and Well #2. Should Well #2 fail or become inoperable, the city would not meet blending requirements and may be unable to produce safe drinking water.

Current Water Treatment and Quality: The current water system operates Wells #1 and #2 together, doses polyphosphate to sequester manganese and iron, and disinfects with gas chlorine. The water treatment process piping and chlorine room are located in the existing well house. The system is required to blend Well #1 and Well #2 at a ratio of 30% Well #1 to 70% Well #2 to maintain nitrate levels below the MCL. The piping and electrical systems in the existing well house are nearing the end of their useful life. In addition, the existing gas chlorine room does not meet current health, security, and safety standards.

Current Water Storage: The existing 50,000-gallon water tower is located at Railroad Avenue and Hackberry Street. Based on water tower inspection reports from 2020-2022, the interior and exterior of the tank are in good condition and the structural components of the tower appeared to be in good condition with no apparent deficiencies. With a recommended storage capacity for the city of 105,000 gallons that is inclusive of fire flow demand, the current storage is deficient by 55,000 gallons. In addition, the existing tower does not provide sufficient standard pressures to all areas of the city or for potential expansion. The city intends to address storage capacity issues in a separate, future project.

Current Distribution System: The city's distribution system consists primarily of 4-inch and 6-inch water main pipe diameter, with some pipe diameter being 1.25-inch, 2-inch, and 8-inch. The water mains are a combination of ductile iron and cast-iron pipe, except for Megan's Way, which is PVC. Older cast iron pipes on Main Street and the north end of town are reaching the end of their useful life. The city has no known asbestos pipe in the distribution system. The city has begun the process of identifying lead service lines as required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revision. The city intends to complete lead service lines replacements at approximately 200 addresses in a separate drinking water SRF project. The city has reported that most of the residential water meters are 12-15 years old and data is collected using radio-based technology. The city is actively working to replace approximately 8-10 water meters a year to update to a cellular based system, including replacing residential water meters with lead service line replacements. Additionally, fire hydrants should only be located on mains that are 6-inches or greater in diameter per the Iowa Statewide Urban Design Standards (SUDAS). In a separate future project, the city is considering several distribution system improvements to install both new and replacement water mains, hydrants, and service lines to address pressure issues, aging infrastructure, and meet SUDAS design standards.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

Proposed Improvements: The project includes the construction of a new deep Dakota aquifer well (Well #4) and a new water treatment plant with iron removal. Raw water main will be constructed to connect the existing Well #2 with the new water treatment plant. The water main transmission lines will be installed in the right-of-way at a bury depth minimum of 5.5 feet with an open cut construction method. The estimated footprint of the new treatment plant is 50 feet by 30 feet with excavations up to 20 feet deep. If it is determined that radium levels are above the maximum contaminant level (MCL), the plant may include radium removal via liquid hydrous manganese oxide (HMO) to treat Well #3. A sanitary sewer line will be installed in the existing right-of-way to connect the new water treatment plant to the existing system. The project includes a detention tank, electric controls, HVAC and plumbing, an emergency backup generator dedicated to the new treatment plant, an access driveway, replacement of Well #2 pump, motor, and controls, plugging of Well #1 (including the three shallow wells that make up Well #1), and all necessary connections and appurtenances.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives Considered: Source water options considered included pursuing additional alluvial wells within the city limits, regionalization, or a new Dakota aquifer well to provide redundancy. Due to design limitations and anticipated nitrate levels, alluvial wells were not further considered. The city considered whether neighboring cities of Cherokee, Sioux City and Storm Lake potentially have the capacity to provide water to the City of Correctionville. However, due to the large distance and capital cost of water main, purchasing water from a neighboring city was not further considered. The city is also located just south of Cherokee County Rural Water District #1. Cherokee Rural Water does not have immediate connections and does not currently have the capability of serving the City. Purchasing water from the rural water district was not further considered.

Treatment alternatives included iron sequestration, iron removal, radium removal via hydrous manganese oxide (HMO), ion exchange softening, and membranes. Iron removal is recommended as the minimum level of treatment based on the anticipated raw water quality. Softened water was not identified as a city water quality goal, and due to a high capital cost, greater anticipated environmental impacts, and additional operational complexity, ion exchange softening and membranes were not further analyzed or considered. Therefore, two alternatives were considered for source and treatment. Both alternatives would include a new water treatment building with iron removal via filtration and permanganate injection (chemical feed system), electric and controls, HVAC and plumbing, required water main and other onsite work, emergency backup generator dedicated to the treatment facility, replacement of Well #2 pump, motor, and controls, assumed continued maintenance of existing well house for Well #2, and assumed properly plugging Well #1.

- *Alternative 1: Source and Treatment.* This includes a new Dakota aquifer well and iron removal.
- *Alternative 2: Source and Treatment.* This includes a new Dakota aquifer well, iron removal, and radium removal via HMO.

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: The No-Action alternative is not viable due to the system's requirement for additional source capacity to provide the necessary system redundancy. If Well #2 were to fail, the shallow wells (Well #1) would be the city's only source of water, which may result in an MCL violation for nitrate. Due to the high levels of iron and manganese tested at the proposed well site, the removal of iron and manganese will be required. The city recommends to include radium removal via HMO only if it is required due to the water quality results of the new proposed Dakota aquifer well (i.e., if radium levels are above the MCL). The project site was selected for the availability of land (it is already City-owned) as well as minimization of the impacts to the environment.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on October 12, 2026 at 7:00 pm at the city's regular council meeting. The public notice of this hearing was placed on the city website on September 10, 2026, and posted to the city Facebook page and posted in three public locations on September 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:

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 proposed project will not interfere with any State-owned parks, recreational areas or open spaces. The project will not impact wetlands. This project will not impact the 100-year floodplain. The project will not impact any wild and scenic rivers as none exist within the State of Iowa. No adverse impacts are expected to result from this project, such as those to surface water quantity or groundwater quality. Provided that a water use permit is obtained and the terms of which are abided by, the project will not have any adverse effect on groundwater quantity or water supply.

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 and Wildlife Service’s 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.

Land Use and Trends: The project will not displace population nor will it alter the character of existing residential areas. The proposed project is within the present corporate limits of Correctionville in areas zoned residential, commercial, or industrial. No significant farmlands will be impacted.

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 maintained water quality for the citizens of Correctionville. 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, or convert significant farmlands to non-agricultural purposes.
- The project will not affect 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 to surface water quantity or groundwater quality. Provided that a water use permit is obtained and the terms of which are abided by, the project will not have any adverse effect on groundwater 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 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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Kettman

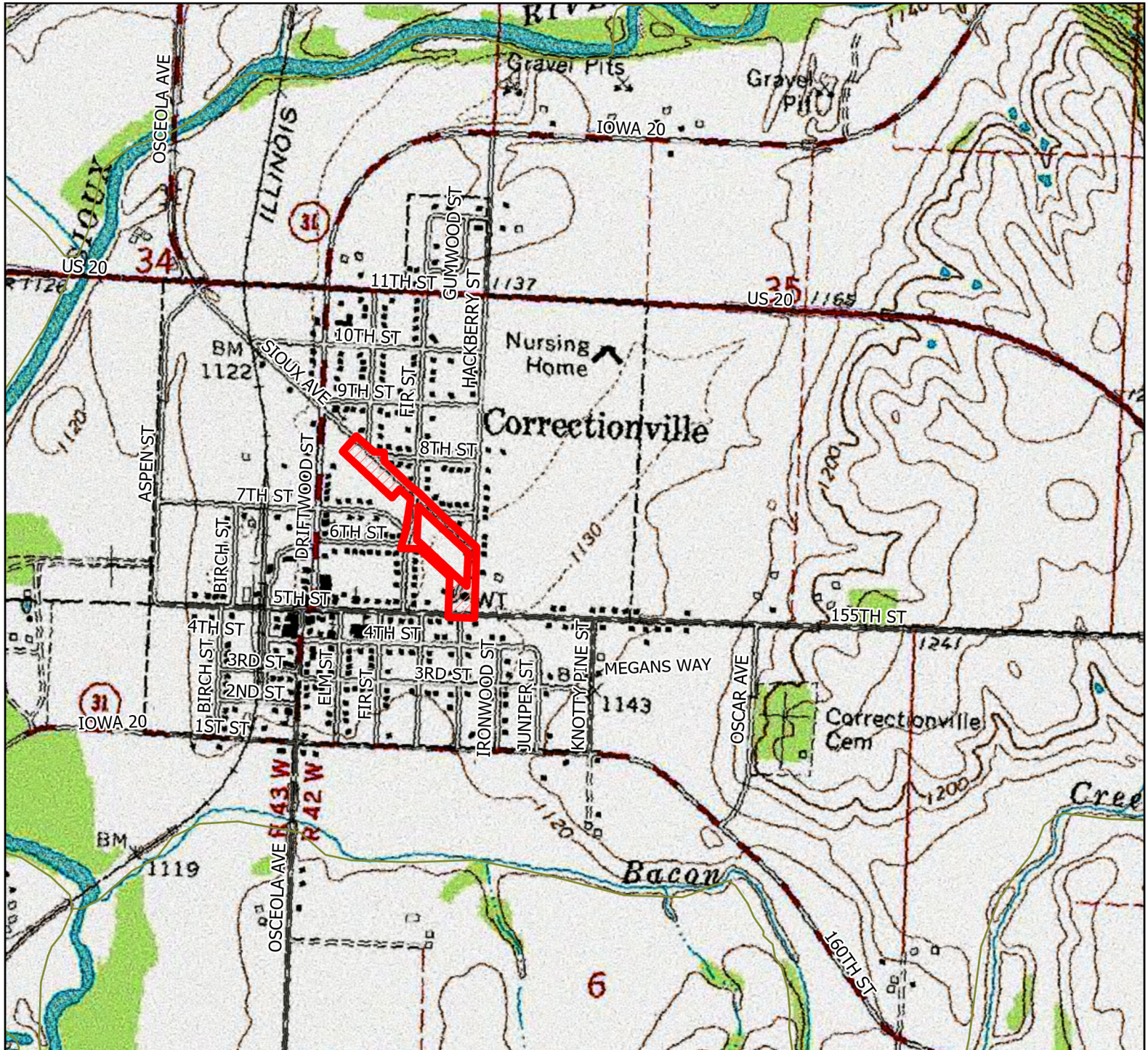
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Rebecca Flynn Kettman

Environmental Review Specialist

State Revolving Fund

Iowa Department of Natural Resources



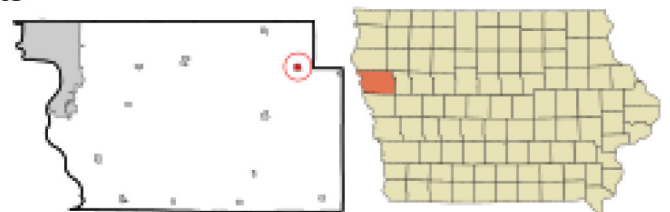
USGS Topographic Map

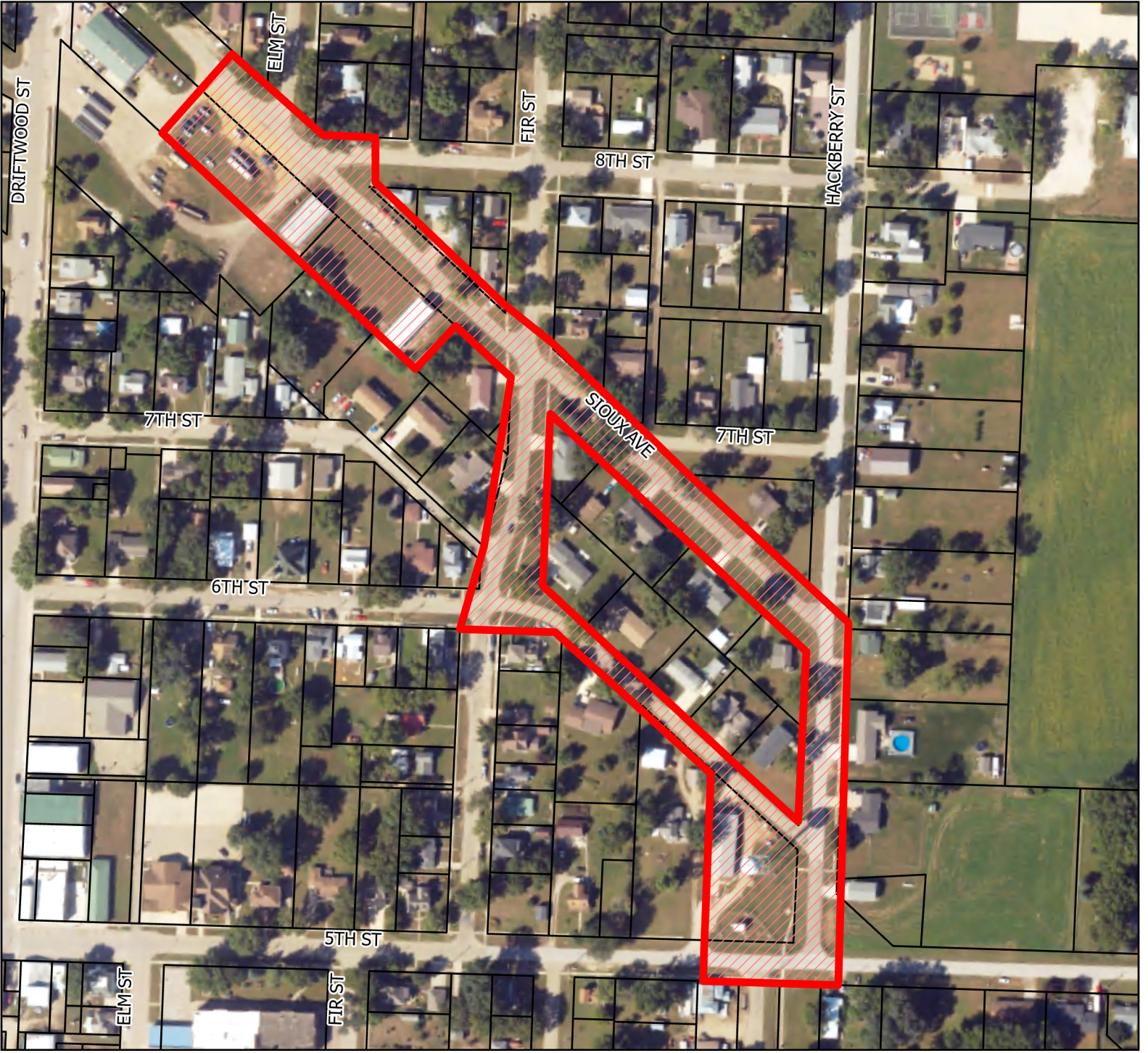
City of Correctionville Water System Improvements
Correctionville, IA (Woodbury County)

Legend

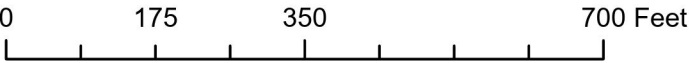
 Proposed Project Area

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet



City of Correctionville Water System Improvements
Correctionville, IA (Woodbury County)



Legend

-  Proposed Project Area
-  Parcels