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 26, 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 Coralville
County: Johnson
State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-56-26-DWSRF-044
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2025-0581

The City of Coralville, 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 Coralville is located in Johnson County, Iowa approximately 110 miles of east of Des Moines, Iowa and 58 miles northwest of Davenport, Iowa. The population of Coralville according to the 2020 US Census was 22,318. The design population equivalent for the year 2046 is 33,992.

The City currently withdraws water from the Quaternary, Silurian and Jordan aquifers. The City of Coralville has a total of 10 wells in operations (Wells: 6-14, and 16). The water quality varies between each type of aquifer but is relatively constant for each well drilled in the same aquifer. The consistent water quality in each of the aquifers helps to predict future raw water quality issues that might arise if additional wells are drilled in an aquifer. With the completion of Wells 13 & 14 in 2013, the City's total capacity is estimated as 3,015 gallon-per-minute (gpm) (4.342 million-gallons-per-day (MGD)) and firm capacity is 2,215 gpm (3.190 MGD) with the City's largest well (Well 12) removed from service. The City does not currently have firm well capacity in excess of the maximum day flow.

The yield from the wells has historically been close to the design capacity for most of the period they have been in service. There have been slight fluctuations due to varying groundwater levels, with recent capacity decreases noted. In the future, it is expected that the pumping levels may drop as the water withdrawn from the aquifers increases due to population growth. To account for future decreased well capacities, an annual decrease in capacity of 1% has been factored in to the source capacity.

The purpose of this project is to expand the City's raw water supply to meet current and anticipated demands due to population growth, enhance their reliability, and increase capacity to safely and reliably operate the City of Coralville's drinking water supply for the next 20 years.

The proposed project includes the construction of a new well (well #17) and the installation of a new water main from Well #17 to the existing transmission main. The proposed project also includes the installation of electric service and a standby generator, site grading, seeding, controls integration, all necessary appurtenances and connections. Installation of the new water main will be constructed via open-trench methods and some directional boring.

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 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 and the Certified Local Government 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 the SRF Environmental Review team at Nicole.Osborn@dnr.iowa.gov or (515) 321-7601.

Sincerely,



Digitally signed by Hailey Andersen
Date: 2026.10.27 12:37:42 -05'00'

Hailey Andersen
Environmental Specialist
6200 Park Ave, Suite 200
Des Moines, IA 50321

Enclosures: Environmental Assessment Document
Project Map

Distribution List (email):
Dave Schechinger, Veenstra & Kim Inc.
Edward Boling, Council on Environmental Quality
Jake Hansen, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
Ken Sharp, Iowa Department of Health & Human Services
Mindy Wells, Iowa Department of Health & Human Services
Terie Taylor-Wolf, Iowa Economic Development Authority
Michael Schmidt, Iowa Environmental Council
Tony Toigo, Iowa Finance Authority
Lee Wagner, Iowa Finance Authority
Yolanda Attaway, Iowa Finance Authority
Mickey Shields, Iowa League of Cities
Jane Clark, Sierra Club
Josh Mandelbaum, Environmental Law and Policy Center
Kate Sand, USDA Rural Development
Tokey Boswell, USDOI, National Park Service, Midwest Region
Kraig McPeek, Fish and Wildlife Service, Rock Island Field Office
Ann D'Alfonso, USEPA Region VII
The Gazette

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

IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: City of Coralville
County: Johnson
State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-56-26-DWSRF-044
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2025-0581

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: The City of Coralville is located in Johnson County, Iowa approximately 110 miles of east of Des Moines, Iowa and 58 miles northwest of Davenport, Iowa.

Population: The population of Coralville according to the 2020 US Census was 22,318. The design population equivalent for the year 2046 is 33,992.

Current Source of Water: The City currently withdraws water from the Quaternary, Silurian and Jordan aquifers. The City of Coralville has a total of 10 wells in operations (Wells: 6-14, and 16).
The water quality varies between each type of aquifer but is relatively constant for each well drilled in the same aquifer. The consistent water quality in each of the aquifers helps to predict future raw water quality issues that might arise if additional wells are drilled in an aquifer.

With the completion of Wells 13 & 14 in 2013, the City's total capacity is estimated as 3,015 gallon-per-minute (gpm) (4.342 million-gallons-per-day (MGD)) and firm capacity is 2,215 gpm (3.190 MGD) with the City's largest well (Well 12) removed from service. The City does not currently have firm well capacity in excess of the maximum day flow.

The yield from the wells has historically been close to the design capacity for most of the period they have been in service. There have been slight fluctuations due to varying groundwater levels, with recent capacity decreases noted. In the future, it is expected that the pumping levels may drop as the water withdrawn from the aquifers increases due to population growth. To account for future decreased well capacities, an annual decrease in capacity of 1% has been factored in to the source capacity.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to expand the City's raw water supply to meet current and anticipated demands due to population growth, enhance their reliability, and increase capacity to safely and reliably operate the City of Coralville's drinking water supply for the next 20 years.

Proposed Improvements: The proposed project includes the construction of a new well (well #17) and the installation of a new water main from Well #17 to the existing transmission main. The proposed project also includes the installation of electric service and a standby generator, site grading, seeding, controls integration, all necessary appurtenances and connections. Installation of the new water main will be constructed via open-trench methods and some directional boring.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives Considered: Five alternatives were considered for the expansion of the City of Coralville's water supply system.

Alternative 1 - Expand Existing Wellfield with Additional Silurian wells: Alternative 1 consists of expanding the existing wellfield with only the Silurian aquifer as a water supply source. The wells would need to be constructed approximately 3/4 of a mile from other Silurian wells to limit the interference between wells. If the water quality in the future wells is similar to the four existing Silurian wells, iron removal may be required to meet drinking water standards. It is assumed that the water from the Silurian wells would likely be high in iron and treatment at the water plant would be required.

Alternative 1 includes five new Silurian wells in 2026, 2028, 2030, 2035, and 2040, raw water transmission mains from each well and standby power for the wells. Estimated cost of $28,930,000.

Alternative 2 – Expand Existing Wellfield with Alluvial wells: Alternative 2 consists of expanding the existing wellfield by constructing new Alluvial wells. A water supply study would need to be conducted to identify the best location, water quality, and capacity of these wells. It is assumed three wells producing approximately 1,000 gpm could be drilled based on Iowa City's past experience with alluvial wells. These wells would not require additional water treatment processes if they are not considered to be groundwater under the influence of surface water. If the water supply study does find that the Alluvial water supply is considered groundwater under the influence of surface water, additional treatment processes would require a water treatment facility expansion to treat water from this source.

Alternative 2 includes a supply well study, three new Alluvial wells drilled in 2028, water treatment plant improvements, raw water transmission main from the new wells to the water treatment facility and standby power at the wells. Estimated cost of $10,710,000.

Alternative 3 – Expand Existing Wellfield with Additional Silurian & Alluvial Wells: Alternative 3 consists of expanding the existing wellfield with both Silurian and Alluvial wells. A new Silurian well would be constructed first followed by the Alluvial wells. By combining the Alluvial wells and Silurian wells, the Alluvial water could be blended with water from the Silurian wells and the blended water quality would be maintained similar to existing. It is recommended that the first two wells be drilled into the Silurian aquifer. All of the well water would likely need to be treated at the City's water treatment facility.

Alternative 3 includes two new Silurian wells and two new Alluvial wells in 2026, 2028, and 2030, raw water transmission main from the new wells and standby power at the wells. Estimated cost of $12,920,000.

Alternative 4 – Construct Surface Water Intake for future; Phase Out Existing Wells: Alternative 4 consists of constructing a surface water intake along the Iowa River and phasing out the City's existing wellfield. A river intake study would need to be completed prior to choosing this option. The water quality issues associated with surface water are significantly different than groundwater and would require an entirely different treatment process. A new surface water treatment facility would need to be constructed. The facility would likely need to be constructed closer to the Iowa River and the existing water treatment facility would eventually be abandoned.

Alternative 4 would include a river intake study, a raw water pump station, a surface water treatment plant, a raw water transmission main, a finished water transmission main and standby power. Without identifying a location for the water treatment facility, many of these costs are difficult to estimate. The cost associated with constructing a new 8 MGD facility is anticipated to exceed $60 million. The costs of this option were not developed further due to the lower cost alternatives presented.

Alternative 5 – Regional Treatment Facility: Alternative 5 consists of creating a regional water system utilizing the City of Iowa City's Water Treatment Facility. The City of Coralville could evaluate water quality and compatibility to determine if it would be feasible to continue to operate its water treatment facility and supplement its supply with water from Iowa City. Alternately, Coralville could abandon its water treatment facility and depend entirely on water from Iowa City. An agreement would need to be negotiated between Iowa City and Coralville to determine water rates and capital improvements necessary at the Iowa City Water Treatment Facility to provide the increased demand. Based on information available about Iowa City's facility, improvements required would probably include additional Alluvial wells and transmission mains, increasing plant capacity and construction of a finished water transmission main from the plant to Coralville's ground storage reservoirs.

If Coralville would be interested in exploring this alternative, the costs associated with this alternative would need to be discussed with Iowa City. This alternative assumes that Iowa City would be agreeable to providing water to Coralville. If the City of Coralville is interested in investigating this option, Iowa City should be contacted to determine the feasibility of such an arrangement.

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: Alternative 3 – Silurian and Alluvial Wellfield Expansion was selected as it is the lowest present worth cost of the options considered and provides the additional benefit of maintaining the diversity of water supply for the City and not depending too heavily on any one source.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on October 13, 2026 at 6:30 PM at the City's regular council meeting. The public notice of this hearing was made available by publication in the Gazette, placed on the City website, and posted to the City social media accounts on September 9, 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
Johnson County Historical Society

No adverse comments have been received from any agencies or general public to date. 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 and the Certified Local Government 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. Impacts to wetlands are not anticipated. 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. 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. 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. Impacts to flood plains are not anticipated. 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. The proposed project is within the present corporate limits of Coralville 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 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 Coralville. 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.

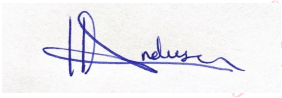
SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR CONCLUDING NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- 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 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 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 and the Certified Local Government 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 44.10(3) *drinking water 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.



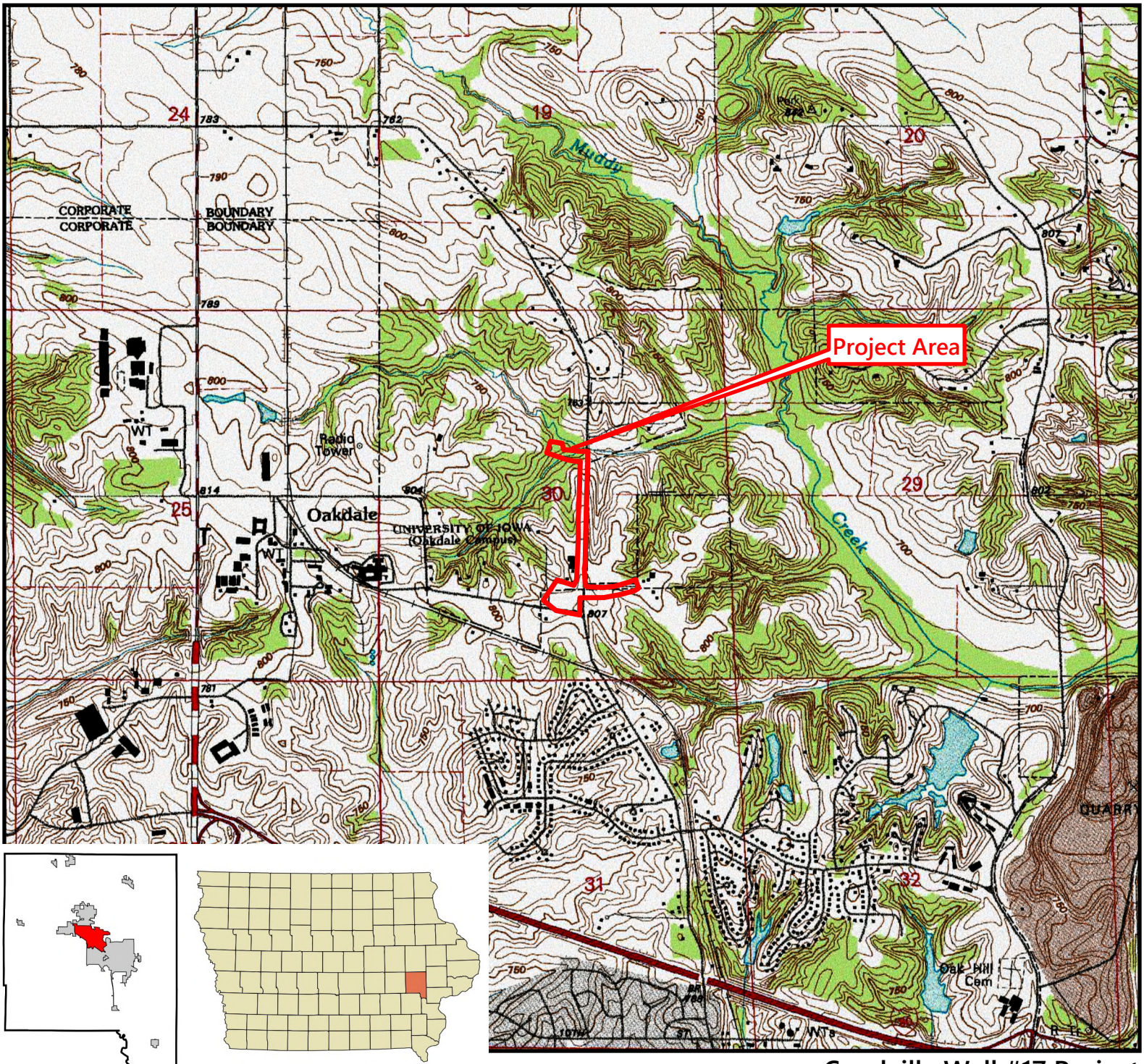
Digitally signed by Hailey Andersen
Date: 2026.10.27 12:38:11 -05'00'

Hailey Andersen
Environmental Review Specialist
State Revolving Fund
Iowa Department of Natural Resources

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: Iowa City W
Section: 30, Township: 80 N, Range: 06 W
Date: 1994

N



Johnson County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2025.

Coralville Well #17 Project
Coralville, IA (Johnson County, Iowa)

Legend
Project Area

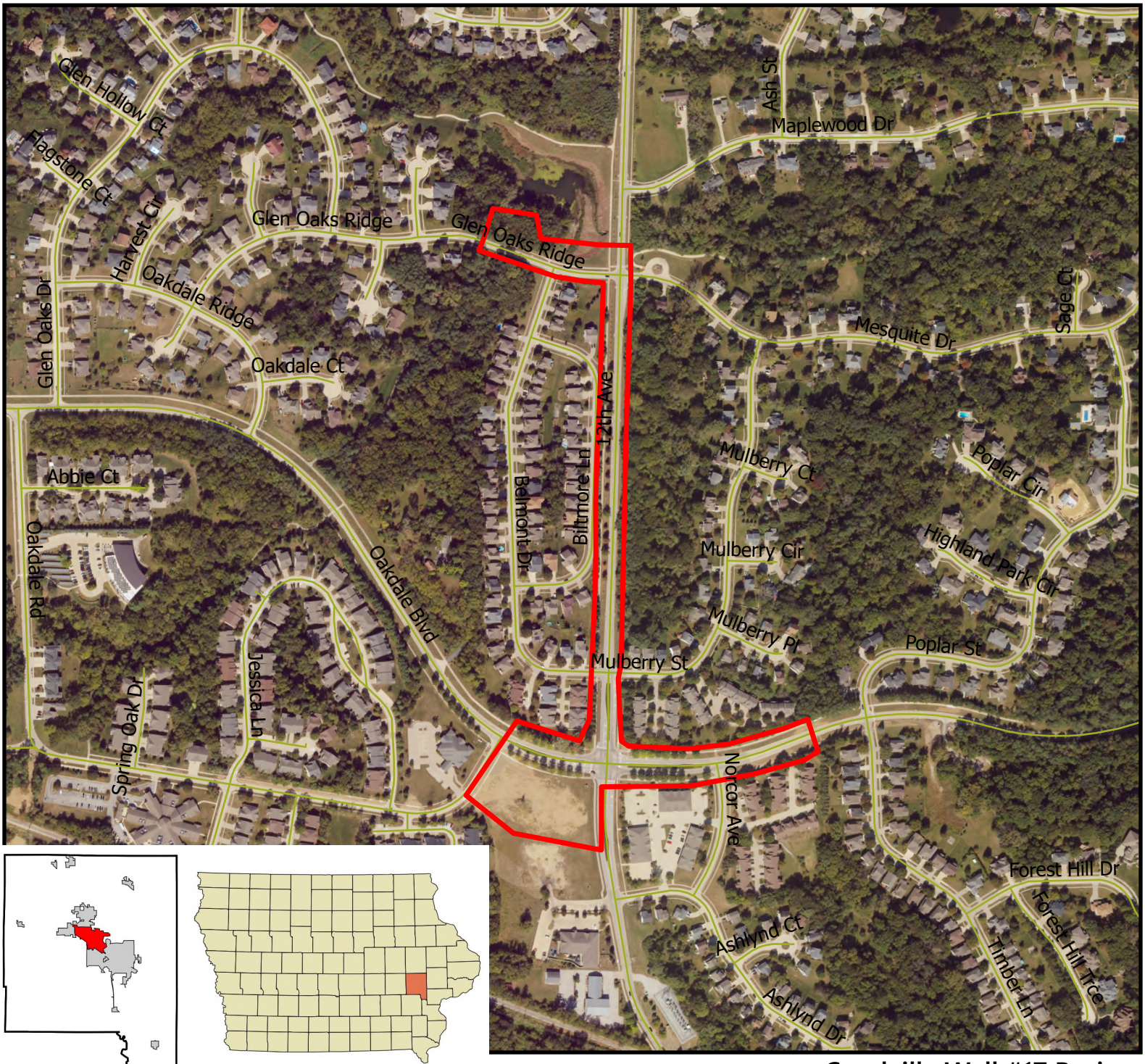
Scale: 1:24,000

0 990 1,980 2,970 3,960 4,950 Feet

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

2025 Aerial

N



Johnson County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2025.

Coralville Well #17 Project
Coralville, IA (Johnson County, Iowa)

Legend

Project Area

Scale: 1:6,500

0 260 520 780 1,040 1,300 Feet