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

November 10, 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 Cedar Falls
County: Black Hawk
State: Iowa

SRF Number: CS1921190 01
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2025-0031A

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

The City of Cedar Falls is located in Black Hawk County, Iowa, approximately 6 miles northwest of Waterloo, Iowa and 13 miles south of Waverly, Iowa. The population of Cedar Falls according to the 2020 US Census was 40,713 people. The design population equivalent for the year 2050 is 48,336 people.

The City of Cedar Falls owns and operates a Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) to treat all wastewater from the city's service area, including from residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional users. The WRF, located at 501 East 4th Street, was originally constructed in 1939 and has undergone major upgrades and modifications in 1952, 1962, 1983, and 2014. Wastewater treatment at the WRF consists of screening, flow equalization, influent pumping, grit removal, primary clarification, three-stage trickling filtration, intermediate and final clarification, and ultraviolet (UV) disinfection. Effluent from the WRF is discharged to the Cedar River. Biosolids treatment consists of grit washing for secondary sludge, thickening in a gravity thickener and gravity belt thickener, anaerobic digestion, and a belt filter press for dewatering. Recent effluent sampling data indicates that the WRF consistently meets the current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit limits (renewed January 1, 2025). The WRF effectively manages odor under most conditions with three distinct odor control systems for the primary clarifiers, the gravity thickener, and the Dewatering Building. Odor control will continue to be a focus at the WRF because of its proximity to the downtown area of the city, an adjacent bike path, and local Cedar River recreational activities. Additionally, most existing processes and facilities within the WRF are becoming outdated and obsolete. Much of the equipment in the Control Building is aging or deficient and requires replacement. The grit removal tanks are below capacity with obsolete and unreliable technology. The existing primary clarifier and sludge pumps have also reached the end of their

useful life. The city is seeking to modify the existing WRF due to aging infrastructure, the need for additional capacity for future loadings as a result of population growth, and the need to implement future nutrient removal to meet the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy.

The city owns, operates, and maintains a sanitary collection system serving the users of the city. The current sanitary sewer collection system includes 15 lift stations within the city's service area. The WRF receives part of the influent wastewater through three separate gravity sewers (two 24-inch and one 18-inch sewer) located at the northwest side of the Control Building. The 17th Street Lift Station delivers the remainder of influent wastewater (approximately 60 to 70 percent of total influent flow) to the WRF through parallel 18- and 30-inch force mains into the grit removal tanks. The most common sources of inflow and infiltration (I/I) within the collection system include groundwater and stormwater entering the system through deteriorated pipes, manholes, and other system appurtenances. The city currently addresses I/I through sewer main rehabilitation projects to control excess influent to the WRF.

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

The proposed project will implement biological nutrient removal activated sludge treatment technology and improve existing treatment facilities at the WRF. Improvement areas will include headworks preliminary treatment, biological treatment, UV disinfection, biosolids handling, odor control, and other miscellaneous building remodeling and facilities improvements. The project includes construction of a new headworks building, activated sludge tanks, final clarifier, RAS pump station, and administration building. The project will expand the existing biosolids building to house a new sludge drying system and demolish the existing headworks facility, primary clarifiers, intermediate clarifier, trickling filters, and sludge drying beds. Piping between structures will require trench excavation. Demolition of structures will include the associated yard piping and all appurtenances. Each structure will require pile construction and open-cut excavation to a maximum depth of approximately 40 feet. The project will remove and replace the existing fence, gravel drives, and pavement. The project will also include a new electrical configuration, a new SCADA system, and all necessary connections and appurtenances.

The treated wastewater from the WRF will continue to discharger to the Cedar River. The Cedar River has a use stream designation of A1 B(WW-1) HH. Class A1 waters are waters in which recreational or other uses may result in prolonged and direct contact with the water, involving considerable risk of ingesting water in quantities sufficient to pose a health hazard. Such activities would include, but not be limited to, swimming, diving, water skiing, and water contact recreational canoeing. Class B(WW-1) waters are waters in which temperature, flow and other habitat characteristics are suitable to maintain warm water game fish populations along with a resident aquatic community that includes a variety of native nongame fish and invertebrate species. These waters generally include border rivers, large interior rivers, and the lower segments of medium-size tributary streams. Class HH waters are waters in which fish are routinely harvested for human consumption or waters both designated as a drinking water supply and in which fish are routinely harvested for human consumption.

Positive environmental effects will be improved treatment of the wastewater from the City of Cedar Falls, compliance with effluent discharge permit limits, reduced discharge of nutrients to the receiving stream, and improved water quality in the receiving stream. The project will not significantly affect the pattern and type of land use (industrial, commercial, agricultural, recreational, residential) or growth and distribution of population. The project will not conflict with local, regional or State land use plans or policies. 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 provided all necessary floodplain development permits, state and local, are obtained and the terms of which are abided by. 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 me at Rebecca.FlynnKettman@dnr.iowa.gov or (515) 204-5672.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Flynn Kettman

Digitally signed by Rebecca Flynn Kettman
Date: 2026.11.10 17:24:23 -06'00'

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

Enclosures: Environmental Assessment Document
Project Map

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Waterloo-Cedar Falls Courier

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IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: City of Cedar Falls
County: Black Hawk
State: Iowa

SRF Number: CS1921190 01
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2025-0031A

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: The City of Cedar Falls is located in Black Hawk County, Iowa, approximately 6 miles northwest of Waterloo, Iowa and 13 miles south of Waverly, Iowa.

Population: The population of Cedar Falls according to the 2020 US Census was 40,713 people. The design population equivalent for the year 2050 is 48,336 people.

Current Waste Treatment: The City of Cedar Falls owns and operates a Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) to treat all wastewater from the city's service area, including from residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional users. The WRF, located at 501 East 4th Street, was originally constructed in 1939 and has undergone major upgrades and modifications in 1952, 1962, 1983, and 2014. Wastewater treatment at the WRF consists of screening, flow equalization, influent pumping, grit removal, primary clarification, three-stage trickling filtration, intermediate and final clarification, and ultraviolet (UV) disinfection. Effluent from the WRF is discharged to the Cedar River. Biosolids treatment consists of grit washing for secondary sludge, thickening in a gravity thickener and gravity belt thickener, anaerobic digestion, and a belt filter press for dewatering. Recent effluent sampling data indicates that the WRF consistently meets the current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit limits (renewed January 1, 2025). The WRF effectively manages odor under most conditions with three distinct odor control systems for the primary clarifiers, the gravity thickener, and the Dewatering Building. Odor control will continue to be a focus at the WRF because of its proximity to the downtown area of the city, an adjacent bike path, and local Cedar River recreational activities. Additionally, most existing processes and facilities within the WRF are becoming outdated and obsolete. Much of the equipment in the Control Building is aging or deficient and requires replacement. The grit removal tanks are below capacity with obsolete and unreliable technology. The existing primary clarifier and sludge pumps have also reached the end of their useful life. The city is seeking to modify the existing WRF due to aging infrastructure, the need for additional capacity for future loadings as a result of population growth, and the need to implement future nutrient removal to meet the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy.

Current Waste Collection System: The city owns, operates, and maintains a sanitary collection system serving the users of the city. The current sanitary sewer collection system includes 15 lift stations within the city's service area. The WRF receives part of the influent wastewater through three separate gravity sewers (two 24-inch and one 18-inch sewer) located at the northwest side of the Control Building. The 17th Street Lift Station delivers the remainder of influent wastewater (approximately 60 to 70 percent of total influent flow) to the WRF through parallel 18- and 30-inch force mains into the grit removal tanks. The most common sources of inflow and infiltration (I/I) within the collection system include groundwater and stormwater entering the system through deteriorated pipes, manholes, and other system appurtenances. The city currently addresses I/I through sewer main rehabilitation projects to control excess influent to the WRF.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

Proposed Improvements: The proposed project will implement biological nutrient removal activated sludge treatment technology and improve existing treatment facilities at the WRF. Improvement areas will include headworks preliminary treatment, biological treatment, UV disinfection, biosolids handling, odor control, and other miscellaneous building remodeling and facilities improvements. The project includes construction of a new headworks building, activated sludge tanks, final clarifier, RAS pump station, and administration building. The project will expand the existing biosolids building to house a new sludge drying system and demolish the existing headworks facility, primary clarifiers, intermediate clarifier, trickling filters, and sludge drying beds. Piping between structures will require trench excavation. Demolition of structures will include the associated yard piping and all appurtenances. Each structure will require pile construction and open-cut excavation to a maximum depth of approximately 40 feet. The project will remove and replace the existing fence, gravel drives, and pavement. The project will also include a new electrical configuration, a new SCADA system, and all necessary connections and appurtenances.

Receiving Stream: The treated wastewater from the WRF will continue to discharger to the Cedar River. The Cedar River has a use stream designation of A1 B(WW-1) HH. Class A1 waters are waters in which recreational or other uses may result in prolonged and direct contact with the water, involving considerable risk of ingesting water in quantities sufficient to pose a health hazard. Such activities would include, but not be limited to, swimming, diving, water skiing, and water contact recreational canoeing. Class B(WW-1) waters are waters in which temperature, flow and other habitat characteristics are suitable to maintain warm water game fish populations along with a resident aquatic community that includes a variety of native nongame fish and invertebrate species. These waters generally include border rivers, large interior rivers, and the lower segments of medium-size tributary streams. Class HH waters are waters in which fish are routinely harvested for human consumption or waters both designated as a drinking water supply and in which fish are routinely harvested for human consumption.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Several alternatives were considered for upgrades and modifications to headworks facilities, biological treatment, and biosolids handling. These alternatives are summarized under the relevant headings below.

Headworks Facilities:
Two screening technology alternatives were considered to provide increased capacity to meet the anticipated future peak flows, as well as to provide the redundancy needed for backup screening if one of the screens

experiences a failure. For each alternative considered, the installation of a new screen would remove the existing climber screen located in the Control Building from service. Each screen would have a dedicated wash press for solids washing and handling.

1. S-1: 1/4-Inch Perforated Plate Screens - Installs two new perforated plate screens in a new headworks facility.
2. S-2: 1/4-Inch Multirake Plate Screens – Installs two new multirake bar screens in a new headworks facility.

Two grit removal alternatives were considered. The grit removal process would be located downstream of influent pumping and screening. Each alternative would include a bypass to allow the grit removal equipment to be taken offline for maintenance, cleaning, and repair. This evaluation also includes redundancy by providing two grit removal units.

1. G-1: Stacked Tray Grit Removal – Installs two stacked tray grit removal units inside concrete tanks
2. G-2: Vortex Grit Removal – Installs two vortex grit removal units inside concrete tanks

Four headworks improvements alternatives were evaluated to determine the location of the new headworks facilities (i.e., south vs split) and to determine when fine screening will occur in the treatment process (i.e., before or after influent pumping).

1. H-1: South Location, Fine Screening Before Pumping – Sends gravity sewer flow to a deep below-grade fine screening and pumping station facility. Modifies the 17th Street Lift Station screen for fine screening of all influent flow and reroutes its force mains near the access road to the new grit system location. Flow from the 17th Street Lift Station discharges to the same channel upstream of grit removal. Requires rerouting gravity sewer lines to the new pump station.
2. H-2: South Location, Fine Screening After Pumping – Sends gravity sewer flow to a pumping station wet well for pumping before screening with new at-grade fine screens. Water is pumped to combine with flow from the 17th Street Lift Station at a combined fine screening and grit removal facility. Site layout and impacts mirror H-1.
3. H-3: Split Location, Fine Screening Before Pumping - Locates screening/pumping on the north end and grit removal on the south end. Like Alternative H-1, modifies the 17th Street Lift Station screen for fine screening of all influent flow. May impact the Administration Building siting. Routing the new gravity sewer must avoid interrupting existing headworks operations.
4. H-4: Split Location, Fine Screening After Pumping - Sends gravity sewer flow to a standalone pump station on the north end of the site. Pumps the gravity influent flow across the site to combine with the flows from the 17th Street Lift Station upstream of a new fine screening and grit removal facility. The site layout of this alternative would be similar to Alternative H-3. May impact the Administration Building siting. Routing the new gravity sewer must avoid interrupting existing headworks operations

Biological Treatment and Biosolids Handling:

Three biological nutrient removal (BNR) technologies were evaluated for secondary treatment alternatives.

1. Conventional BNR
2. Simultaneous Nitrification-Denitrification (SND) BNR (a variation of conventional BNR processes)
3. Aerobic Granular Sludge (AGS)

The BNR alternatives above were evaluated in combination with three biosolids handling alternatives.

1. Maintain primary clarification, anaerobic digestion, and biosolids dewatering.
2. Eliminate primary clarification, change anaerobic digestion to aerobic digestion, and maintain biosolids dewatering.

3. Eliminate primary clarification and anerobic digestion, maintain biosolids dewatering, and implement biosolids drying.

The secondary treatment and biosolids handling alternatives are described below

- Alternative BNR1a–Conventional BNR Activated Sludge with Primary Clarification, Anaerobic Digestion, and Biosolids Dewatering – Retains primary clarifiers and replaces trickling filters with a conventional BNR activated sludge system. Requires construction of an off-site biosolids storage building at the city-owned land application site.
- Alternative BNR1b–Conventional BNR Activated Sludge and Aerobic Digestion, No Primary Clarification- Eliminates primary clarification and replaces anaerobic digestion with aerobic digestion. The BNR activated sludge system is similar to Alternative BNR1a but is approximately 30 percent larger to accommodate the increased organic loading on the activated sludge system resulting from the elimination of primary clarification. Requires construction of an off-site biosolids storage building at the city-owned land application site.
- Alternative BNR1c–Conventional BNR Activated Sludge and Drying, No Primary Clarification - Eliminates primary clarification and replaces digestion with waste activated sludge (WAS) dewatering and drying. Does not require off-site biosolids storage.
- Alternative BNR2a–SND Activated Sludge with Primary Clarification, Anaerobic Digestion, and Biosolids Dewatering - Retains primary clarifiers and replaces trickling filters with Simultaneous Nitrification-Denitrification (SND) activated sludge. Requires construction of an off-site biosolids storage building at the city-owned land application site.
- Alternative BNR2b–SND Activated Sludge and Aerobic Digestion, No Primary Clarification – Similar to BNR1b, eliminates primary clarification and replaces anaerobic digestion with aerobic digestion, but uses SND activated sludge system. Adds hydrocyclone sludge densification to improve settling. Requires construction of an off-site biosolids storage building at the city-owned land application site.
- Alternative BNR2c–SND Activated Sludge and Drying, No Primary Clarification - Similar to BNR1c, but uses SND activated sludge and adds hydrocyclone sludge densification to improve settling. Does not require off-site biosolids storage.
- Alternative BNR3a–AGS and Aerobic Digestion, No Primary Clarification - Replaces trickling filters and primary clarifiers with a new AGS system and aerobic digestion. Requires construction of an off-site biosolids storage building at the city-owned land application site.
- Alternative BNR3b–AGS and Drying, No Primary Clarification - Uses the same AGS system as BNR3a, but replaces sludge digestion with WAS dewatering and drying. Does not require off-site biosolids storage.

Alternatives were also considered for modifying the existing UV disinfection process, and facility space requirements for administration, operations, storage, and maintenance functions. Some alternatives for modifications or improvements to the treatment process were considered, but deferred or eliminated, including upgrading the existing 17th Street Lift Station, construction of redundant facilities, including an additional gravity thickener, a full conversion of the existing Administration Building to an Operations Building and construction of a Vehicle Storage Facility, and addition of an effluent pump station to meet outfall NPDES permit limits.

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: The No-Action alternative is not viable due to the city's need to replace aging infrastructure, meet future capacity needs, and implement nutrient removal to meet the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy. Some proposed improvements were recommended regardless of the alternatives chosen above, including demolition of the existing Control Building and construction of new headworks facilities due to the aging and deficient equipment and building. Additionally, constructing new septage receiving facilities will improve safety onsite by not requiring haulers to back into a roadway to deliver septage to an existing

manhole onsite. Existing equipment/structure upgrades at the WRF and reconfiguration of existing yard piping is also included for improvements to enhance their reliability. Alternatives for biosolids treatment and handling were selected due to cost effectiveness and treatment process benefits. The AGS alternatives were eliminated due to their high costs. The alternative to construct an SND activated sludge and drying treatment process with no primary clarification was selected for its advantages to biosolids drying, including a much lower total mass and volume of biosolids, less truck traffic through downtown for biosolids hauling, and production of Class 1 biosolids that have very few use restrictions compared to the current Class 2 biosolids. The elimination of the primary clarifiers and anaerobic digestion simplify the treatment process. Additional infrastructure improvements, such as UV disinfection improvements and building modifications were selected out of necessity, costs, and the city's treatment goals. 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 November 2, 2026 at 7:00 P.M. at the city's regular council meeting. The public notice of this hearing was placed on the city's website on September 25, 2026, and published in the Waterloo-Cedar Falls Courier in consecutive issues on October 3, 2026 and October 24, 2026. The purpose of this hearing was to present the environmental and financial impacts of the proposed improvement project. One oral comment was presented at the public hearing. The commenter presented concerns with the existing soil and vegetation along the embankment being disturbed by the construction of the proposed project. The commenter shared the importance of the vegetation on the embankment to help purify and breakdown pollutants within the Cedar River. The city clarified that the proposed project will not impact the embankment and the project improvements will have an overall positive impact to the river by reducing the level of nutrients and pollutants entering the waterway.

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

Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division
Flandreau Santee Sioux
Ho-Chunk Nation
Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
Lower Sioux Indian Community Council
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
Otoe-Missouria Tribe
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
Prairie Island Indian Community
Sac & Fox Nation of Mississippi in Iowa
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma

Santee Sioux Nation
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community
Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate
Spirit Lake Tribal Council
Three Affiliated Tribes Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara Nations
Upper Sioux Tribe
Winnebago Tribal Council
Yankton Sioux Tribe
City of Cedar Falls Historic Preservation Commission

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

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

Historical/Archaeological: Various Native American tribes with an interest in the area 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. The SRF applicant must obtain any necessary permits (local, state, federal) prior to construction. The WRF is surrounded by a levee with the Cedar River located to the east of the site. The 100-year flood plain is located in the western and southern areas of the WRF site. Installing the new sanitary sewer and force main requires temporary floodplain trenching, with post-construction grading restored to existing contours. Proposed fill for access road improvements will be balanced by equal cut volumes to ensure a "no-rise" condition. The DNR Flood Plain Management Section will determine if the proposed project requires a permit for the work within the 100-year flood plain. The project will not impact wetlands. 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. The U.S. Fish & 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. 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 Cedar Falls 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 improved treatment of the wastewater from the City of Cedar Falls, compliance with effluent discharge permit limits, reduced discharge of nutrients to the receiving stream, and improved water quality in the receiving stream.

SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR CONCLUDING NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- The project will not significantly affect the pattern and type of land use (industrial, commercial, agricultural, recreational, residential) or growth and distribution of population.

- The project will not conflict with local, regional or State land use plans or policies.
- The 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 provided all necessary floodplain development permits, state and local, are obtained and the terms of which are abided by.
- 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 90. 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.

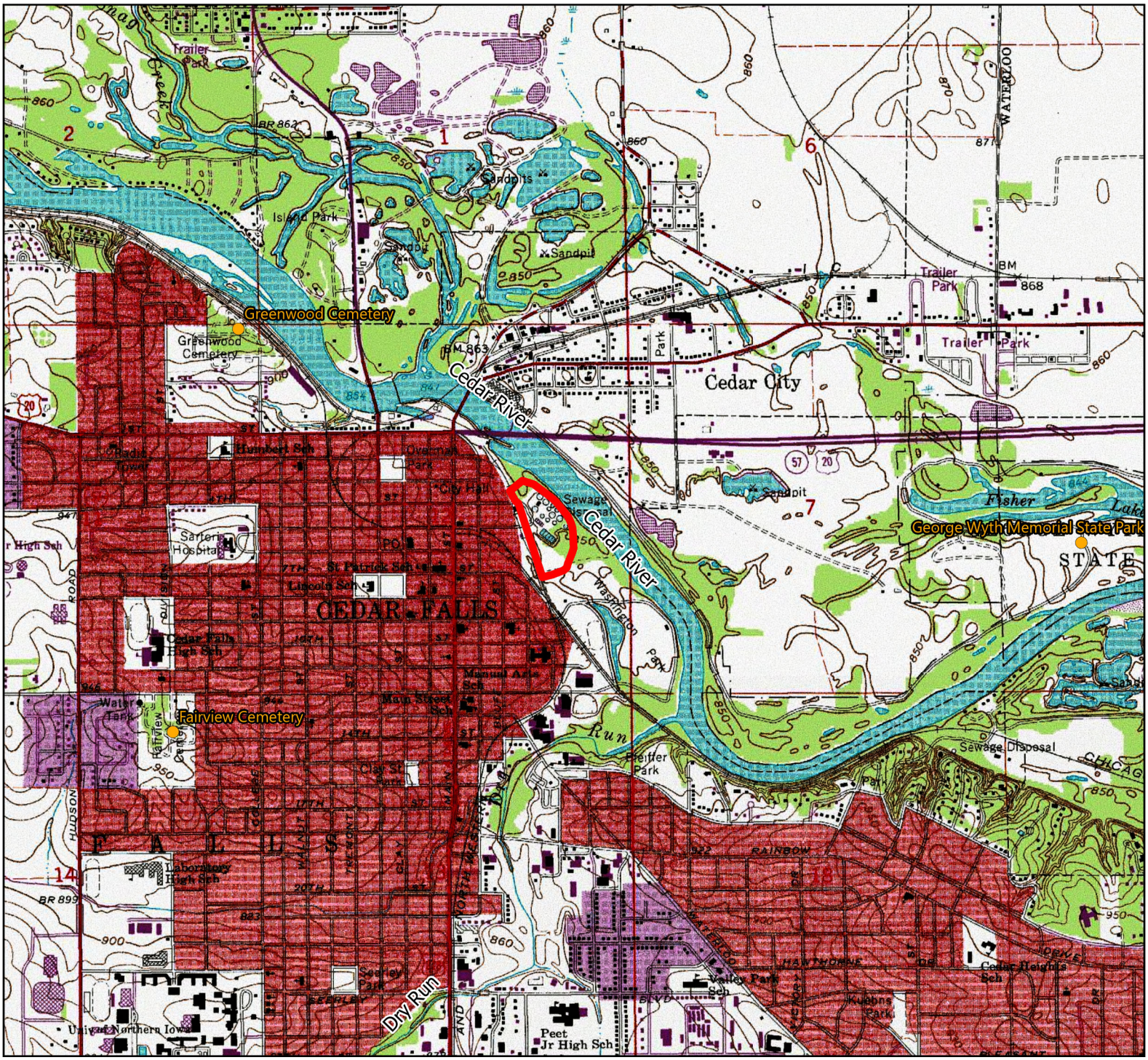
Rebecca Flynn Kettman Digitally signed by Rebecca Flynn Kettman
Date: 2026.11.10 17:24:59 -06'00'

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

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: Cedar Falls
Section: 12, Township: 89 N, Range: 14 W
Date: 1980

N



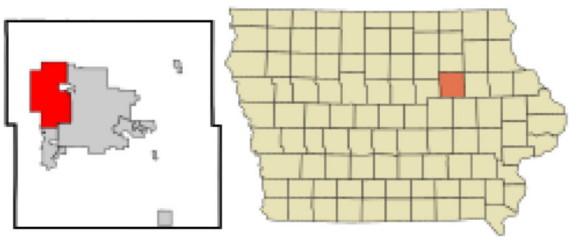
USGS Topographic Map

City of Cedar Falls Water Reclamation Facility Upgrades
Cedar Falls, IA (Black Hawk County)

0 1,500 3,000 6,000 Feet

Legend

Proposed Project Area



Black Hawk County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2026.

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

2025 Aerial Photograph

N



City of Cedar Falls Water Reclamation Facility Upgrades
Cedar Falls, IA (Black Hawk County)

0 187.5 375 750 Feet

Legend

Proposed Project Area