

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 5, 2025

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: Rock Rapids Municipal Utilities

SRF Number: CS1921140 01EC

County: Lyon

Iowa DNR Project Number: W2022-0424A

State: Iowa

Other Funding Sources: USDA Rural Development

The Rock Rapids Municipal Utilities (RRMU) is planning an upgrade to their wastewater infrastructure. RRMU 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.

Rock Rapids Municipal Utilities (RRMU) serves the City of Rock Rapids which is located in Lyon County, Iowa. The City of Rock Rapids is approximately 20 miles northwest of Sibley, Iowa and 10 miles southwest of Ellsworth, Minnesota. The population of Rock Rapids according to the 2020 US Census was 2,611 people. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is 2,700 people.

RRMU owns and operates a wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) that serves the City of Rock Rapids, Iowa. The WWTF is located in the southeast section of the City. A majority of the WWTF was constructed in the 1950s with additional treatment equipment added in 1978 and 2014. The original WWTF consisted of a primary clarifier, two trickling filters, a final clarifier, and the digesters. In 1978 the operations building was renovated, the covers were installed over the trickling filters, and new packed bed reactors followed by gravity filters were installed. An equalization basin was also constructed in 1978 and later expanded in 2014. While RRMU performs regular maintenance of all treatment units, the structures reached the end of their useful design life. A lack of replacement parts available to upgrade aging technology creates challenges for RRMU to operate the existing WWTF. While the WWTF has not had any effluent violations of its NPDES permit in recent history, it regularly exceeds the influent loadings outlined in the permit. The WWTF has been hydraulically overloaded in recent years and has no additional loading capacity. A lack of reserve capacity coupled with the aging infrastructure has prompted RRMU to consider a WWTF improvements project.

The sanitary sewer collection system includes two lift stations – the Tama Lift Station and Mill Pond Lift Station, and an Industrial Park pressure sewer system which all discharge directly to the WWTF. The combined firm capacity of these lift stations is 3.5 MGD. The sanitary sewer collection system consists of approximately 32,700 feet of 8", 10", and 14" gravity sewer, with the majority being 8". A majority of the gravity sewer system is between 80-90 years old. In 2007 and again in 2019 RRMU lined 5,600 feet and 11,600 feet, respectively, of aging sanitary sewer using cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) lining. Over 50% of the sanitary sewer system has been lined with CIPP liner. RRMU will continue to work with the City to evaluate the condition of the manholes and sewer pipe in the system and complete the lining and rehabilitation project when necessary.

The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the wastewater treatment facilities to enhance their reliability, increase capacity, meet more stringent effluent limits, remove microplastics, provide flexibility for meeting future nitrogen and phosphorous limits of the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy goals, and safely and reliably operate RRMU's WWTF for the next 20 years. The proposed improvements project will consist of a slab on grade precast concrete pretreatment building to house two (2) mechanical screens, grit removal equipment with grit washing, process blowers, electrical motor control equipment, and lab/office space. A two (2) train common-wall concrete basin mixed bed biological reactor (MBBR) will be constructed. An approximately 2,300 square foot precast concrete building will house two (2) suspended air flotation (SAF) units as well as a UV disinfection unit. Sludge from the SAFs will be stabilized in two (2) common-wall concrete aerobic digesters. The sludge will be stored in two (2) common-wall concrete sludge storage tanks. The existing outfall pipe will be replaced with the outfall location remaining unchanged. The proposed improvements will include all necessary connections and appurtenances. All proposed work for the new facilities will take place on city-owned property adjacent to the existing wastewater treatment facility (WWTF). The existing WWTF will be abandoned in place.

The treated wastewater from the proposed facility will discharge to Rock River. It has a use stream designation of A1, B(WW-1), HH. A1 indicates 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. B(WW-1) indicates 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. HH indicates 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 Rock Rapids, continued compliance with effluent discharge permit limits, reduced discharge of microplastics 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. 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 the necessary local floodplain development permit from Rock Rapids is obtained and the terms of which are abided by. Rock Rapids has a flood plain management ordinance that is approved by the DNR. This approval empowers the City to permit certain types of flood plain development in lieu of the DNR. The project will not have effect on parklands, preserves, other public lands, or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value.

No historic properties will be adversely affected by the proposed project. 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 APE, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to avoid further impacts to the property until an assessment can be made by an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards (36 CFR Part 61).

The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient air quality provided the applicant takes reasonable precautions to prevent the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dusts beyond the lot line of the property during the proposed project (567 IAC 23.3(2)“c”). The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient noise levels, surface water quantity, groundwater quality or quantity, or water supply. No significant impact to surface water quality, fish, shellfish, wildlife, or their natural habitats is expected provided that an NPDES General Permit Number 2 (for storm water discharge associated with construction activities) is obtained and the terms of which are abided by.

Minimum separation distances will be maintained. Noise during construction will be maintained at tolerable levels through controls on construction activities. Any construction debris will be removed from the site for proper disposal. Adverse environmental effects from construction activities will be minimized with proper construction practices, inspection, prompt clean up and other appropriate measures. Areas temporarily disturbed by the construction will be restored.

It has been determined that the proposed action will result in no significant impacts to the surrounding environment. This determination is based on a careful review of the engineering report, the environmental assessment and other supporting data which are on file at the Department of Natural Resources' office in Des Moines, Iowa. These are available for public review upon request. A copy of the environmental assessment is attached. This Department will not take any administrative action on the project for at least thirty (30) calendar days from the above date. Persons disagreeing with the above environmental decision may submit comments to the department during this period. Your comments can be sent to SRF-PC@dnr.iowa.gov or directly to me at Rebecca.FlynnKettman@dnr.iowa.gov or (515) 204-5672.

Sincerely,

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

Enclosures: Environmental Assessment Document
Project Map

Distribution

List (email): Miriam Martens, DGR Engineering
Mike Carr, DGR Engineering
Garrie Kills-A-Hundred, Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe
Edward Boling, Council on Environmental Quality
Jake Hansen, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
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Lyon County Reporter

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IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: Rock Rapids Municipal Utilities
County: Lyon
State: Iowa

SRF Number: CS1921140 01EC
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2022-0424A

Other Funding Sources: USDA Rural Development

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: Rock Rapids Municipal Utilities (RRMU) serves the City of Rock Rapids which is located in Lyon County, Iowa. The City of Rock Rapids is approximately 20 miles northwest of Sibley, Iowa and 10 miles southwest of Ellsworth, Minnesota.

Population: The population of Rock Rapids according to the 2020 US Census was 2,611 people. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is 2,700 people.

Current Waste Treatment: Rock Rapids Municipal Utilities (RRMU) owns and operates a wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) that serves the City of Rock Rapids, Iowa. The WWTF is located in the southeast section of the City. A majority of the WWTF was constructed in the 1950s with additional treatment equipment added in 1978 and 2014. The original WWTF consisted of a primary clarifier, two trickling filters, a final clarifier, and the digesters. In 1978 the operations building was renovated, the covers were installed over the trickling filters, and new packed bed reactors followed by gravity filters were installed. An equalization basin was also constructed in 1978 and later expanded in 2014. While RRMU performs regular maintenance of all treatment units, the structures reached the end of their useful design life. A lack of replacement parts available to upgrade aging technology creates challenges for RRMU to operate the existing WWTF. While the WWTF has not had any effluent violations of its NPDES permit in recent history, it regularly exceeds the influent loadings outlined in the permit. The WWTF has been hydraulically overloaded in recent years and has no additional loading capacity. A lack of reserve capacity coupled with the aging infrastructure has prompted RRMU to consider a WWTF improvements project.

Current Waste Collection System: The sanitary sewer collection system includes two lift stations – the Tama Lift Station and Mill Pond Lift Station, and an Industrial Park pressure sewer system which all discharge directly to the WWTF. The combined firm capacity of these lift stations is 3.5 MGD. The sanitary sewer collection system consists of approximately 32,700 feet of 8", 10", and 14" gravity sewer, with the majority being 8". A majority of the gravity sewer system is between 80-90 years old. In 2007 and again in 2019 RRMU lined 5,600 feet and 11,600 feet, respectively, of aging sanitary sewer using cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) lining. Over 50% of the sanitary sewer system has been lined with CIPP liner. RRMU will continue to work with the City to evaluate the condition of the manholes and sewer pipe in the system and complete the lining and rehabilitation project when necessary.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the wastewater treatment facilities to enhance their reliability, increase capacity, meet more stringent effluent limits, remove microplastics, provide flexibility for meeting future nitrogen and phosphorous limits of the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy goals, and safely and reliably operate RRMU's WWTF for the next 20 years.

Proposed Improvements: The proposed improvements project will consist of a slab on grade precast concrete pretreatment building to house two (2) mechanical screens, grit removal equipment with grit washing, process blowers, electrical motor control equipment, and lab/office space. A two (2) train common-wall concrete basin mixed bed biological reactor (MBBR) will be constructed. An approximately 2,300 square foot precast concrete building will house two (2) suspended air flotation (SAF) units as well as a UV disinfection unit. Sludge from the SAFs will be stabilized in two (2) common-wall concrete aerobic digesters. The sludge will be stored in two (2) common-wall concrete sludge storage tanks. The existing outfall pipe will be replaced with the outfall location remaining unchanged. The proposed improvements will include all necessary connections and appurtenances. All proposed work for the new facilities will take place on city-owned property adjacent to the existing wastewater treatment facility (WWTF). The existing WWTF will be abandoned in place.

Receiving Stream: The treated wastewater from the proposed facility will discharge to Rock River. It has a use stream designation of A1, B(WW-1), HH. A1 indicates 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. B(WW-1) indicates 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. HH indicates 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

Alternatives Considered: RRMU considered a no-action alternative and regionalization alternative in addition to developing four treatment design alternatives for a new WWTF. Under the regionalization alternative, RRMU considered both the nearest smaller and larger communities to regionalize with instead of building a new WWTF in Rock Rapids. Under the design alternatives for a new WWTF, RRMU discussed sustainability considerations, environmental impacts, land availability, potential construction problems, costs, and operation and maintenance requirements. The four design alternatives include:

- Alternative #1: Mixed Bed Biological Reactor (MBBR)
- Alternative #2: Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR)
- Alternative #3: Controlled Discharge Lagoons (CDLs)
- Alternative #4: Retention and Land Application

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: The no-action alternative is not viable due to the aging infrastructure that has reached the end of its useful life and the WWTF being at its hydraulic and loading capacities. For the regionalization alternative, neither of the nearby communities would have the interest or additional capacity to treat Rock Rapids' wastewater without significant capacity increases. Further, RRMU considered the potential for expansion with each design alternative (#1-4). Alternative's #3 and #4 were not conducive to expansion as additional land would need to be purchased for lagoon system expansion to accommodate additional flow and/or loading. Alternatives #1 and #2 are more easily expandable as each could treat more flow and/or load by adding an additional basin to the treatment unit without the need for purchasing additional land. RRMU considered sludge processing and storage to compare Alternatives #1 and #2. Under Alternative #2, the SBR tank achieves a lower percentage of sludge solids and would require a larger digester and tank to achieve the same storage time as Alternative #1.

The project site was selected for the availability of land (it is already owned by RRMU) as well as minimization of the impacts to the environment. The existing WWTF is already at or near the 1,000-foot site separation distance to inhabitable buildings that is required by the Iowa DNR. The proposed project would further infringe on this separation distance and waivers would need to be obtained from property owners.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on October 27, 2025 at 3:30 p.m. at RRMU's regular board meeting. The public notice of this hearing was made available by publication in the Lyon County Reporter on September 24, 2025 and placed on the RRMU website at <https://rockrapids.net/notices> on September 18, 2025. 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:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- State Historical Society of Iowa (State Historical Preservation Office)
- Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division
- Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section
- 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 Tribal Council

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 Tribal Business and Claims Committee

No adverse comments were 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 does include construction of equipment that has a potential to emit criteria pollutants and/or hazardous air pollutants. However, the equipment’s potential to emit and anticipated actual emissions are below minor source reporting thresholds.

Historical/Archaeological: The State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) and various Native American tribes with an interest in the area were provided information regarding the project. The DNR has determined, and the SHPO has concurred (R&C#250760079), that this undertaking will result in no historic properties affected based on the scope of the project, the prior use of the project area, and the findings of the Phase I Archeological Survey conducted on the project property. 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 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).

Environmental: The project area was screened for the presence of wetlands, floodplains, and sovereign lands. 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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers concurs that the project will not impact wetlands. The project will not impact any wild and scenic rivers as none exist within the State of Iowa. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Section 7 Technical Assistance website consultation determined, and Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division agree, that the project will not impact protected species or their habitats. However, if any State- or Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or communities are found during the planning or construction phases, additional studies and/or mitigation may be required. According to the Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section, this project will not impact the 100-year floodplain provided the necessary local floodplain development permit from Rock Rapids is obtained and the terms of which are abided by. Rock Rapids has a flood plain management ordinance that is approved by the DNR. This approval empowers the City to permit certain types of flood plain development in lieu of the DNR. 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 Rock Rapids 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 improved treatment of the wastewater from the City of Rock Rapids, continued compliance with effluent discharge permit limits, reduced discharge of microplastics 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.
- 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 the necessary local floodplain development permit from Rock Rapids is obtained and the terms of which are abided by. Rock Rapids has a flood plain management ordinance that is approved by the DNR. This approval empowers the City to permit certain types of flood plain development in lieu of the DNR.
- The project will not have effect on parklands, preserves, other public lands, or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value.
- No historic properties will be adversely affected by the proposed project. 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 APE, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to avoid further impacts to the property until an assessment can be made by an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards (36 CFR Part 61).
- The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient air quality provided the applicant takes reasonable precautions to prevent the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dusts beyond the lot line of the property during the proposed project (567 IAC 23.3(2)“c”).
- The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient noise levels, surface water quantity, groundwater quality or quantity, or water supply.
- No significant impact to surface water quality, fish, shellfish, wildlife, or their natural habitats is expected provided that an NPDES General Permit Number 2 (for storm water discharge associated with construction activities) is obtained and the terms of which are abided by.

THEREFORE:

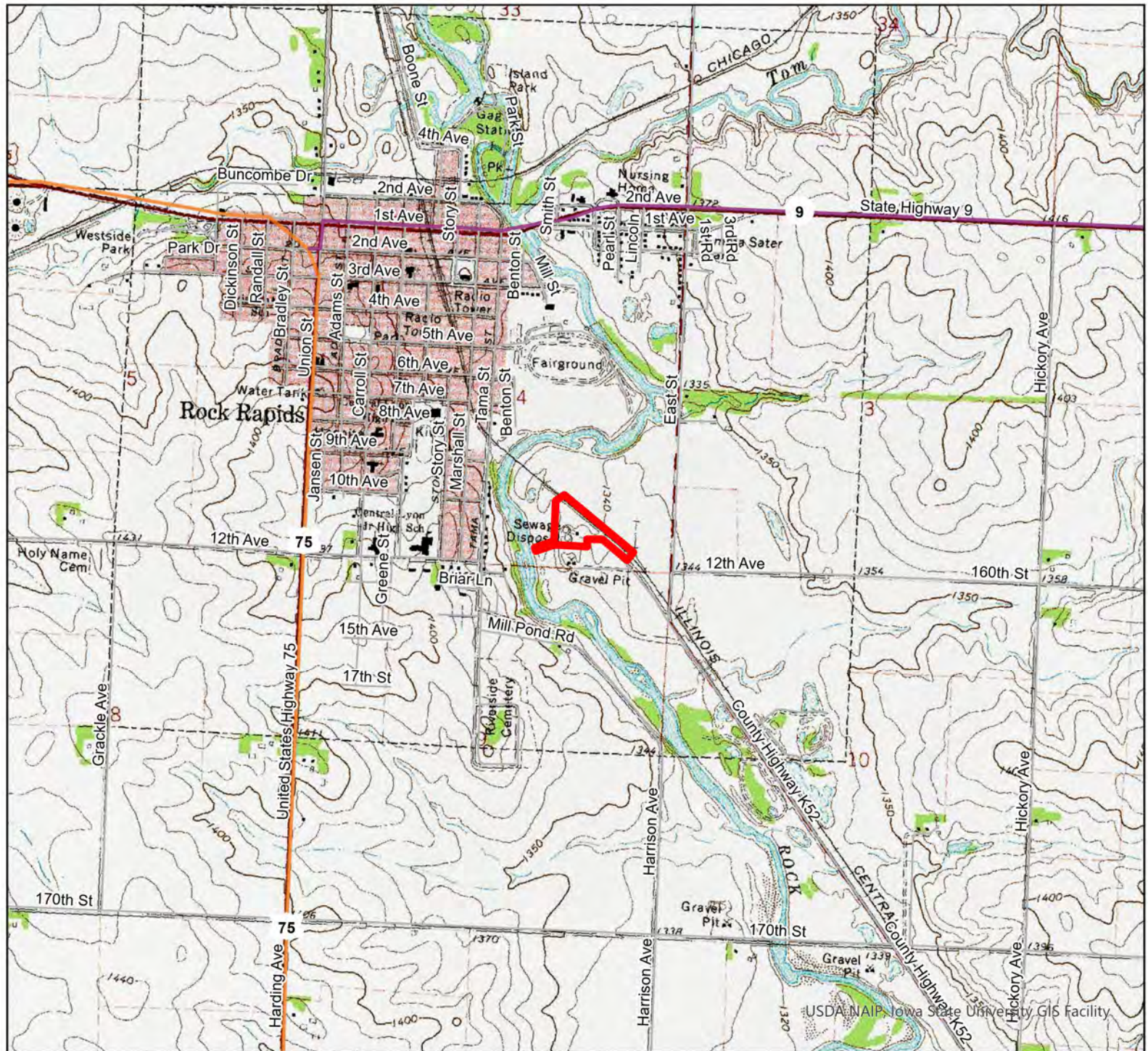
The above project conforms to the criteria in 567 Iowa Administrative Code 92.8(1)“b” relating to compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. This Environmental Assessment Document (EAD) outlines the justification that the environmental review for the proposed project should be classified as a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) and does not rise to the significance of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in accordance with 40 CFR § 1501.5.

Rebecca Flynn Kettman

Environmental Review Specialist

State Revolving Fund

Iowa Department of Natural Resources



USGS Topographic Map

Rock Rapids Municipal Utilities- WWTF Improvements
Rock Rapids, IA (Lyon County)

Legend

 Proposed Project Area

0 1,500 3,000 6,000 Feet





USDA NAIP, Iowa State University GIS Facility

Rock Rapids Municipal Utilities- WWTF Improvements
Rock Rapids, IA (Lyon County)

Legend

0 150 300 600 Feet

 Proposed Project Area