

Nampa/EPA Partnership to Increase Hispanic Community Stormwater and Watershed Engagement



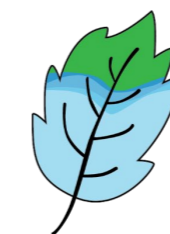
City of Nampa
ENVIRONMENTAL
COMPLIANCE



**THE
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GROUP**

NAMPA ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE DIVISION

The City of Nampa Environmental Compliance Division's Stormwater Outreach Program strives to improve local waterways through community engagement by providing education and outreach about the benefits of clean water, with a special focus on the Nampa Hispanic community. Through encouragement of individual behavior changes that result in reduced storm and wastewater pollution, the Stormwater Outreach Program directly contributes to a healthier, happier community.



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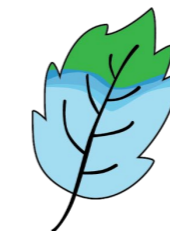
What We Do

City of Nampa was issued two NPDES Stormwater Permits

- Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit: February 1, 2021
- Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) - Nampa Municipal Airport: March 1, 2021

ECD provides oversight of City of Nampa's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permits and distribution of visible, recognizable, and efficient environmental compliance information to the public and manage the processing of the City's NPDES permits for the regulation of stormwater.

- Manages the processing, issuance and enforcement of all Erosion Control Permits for new construction within City of Nampa
- Stormwater Public Education and Outreach
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) inspection and investigation
- Stormwater Monitoring, Sampling, Record-keeping, Assessment and Annual Reporting
- Post-Construction Stormwater Management and Inspection
- Dry Weather Screening of Nampa's MS4 Outfalls



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2021 MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS 4) PERMIT

MS4 Permit Requirements

The permit allows City of Nampa to discharge stormwater runoff from municipal drainage systems into the receiving water bodies if Nampa implement programs to protect water quality by reducing the discharge of “non-point source” pollutants to the “maximum extent practicable” through application of permit specified Best Management Practices (BMP’s)

6 Minimum Control Measures (MCM’s): Permit Required and Implemented Programs

- Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts (PubED)
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)
- Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control (ESC)
- Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment (PCSWMP)
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for MS4 Operations
- Monitoring, Record-keeping, and Assessment



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PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

MS4 Permit Requirements

City of Nampa (ECD) must distribute and/or offer at least eight (8) educational messages or activities over the permit term to the selected audiences. Topics listed are not exclusive, and Nampa may focus our efforts on one or more audience(s) and topics most relevant to the community

Permit Identified - Target Audience(s)

- General Public (including homeowners, HOA's, landscapers, and property managers)
- Business/Industrial/Commercial/Institutions (including home based and mobile businesses)
- Construction/Development (e.g., Engineers, Contractors, Developers, Landscape Architects etc.)
- Elected Officials, Land Use Policy and Planning Staff



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BACKGROUND

This work effort first began in 2010 through the vision and leadership of Cheryl Jenkins, former Environmental Compliance Superintendent, and Michael Fuss, Public Works Director.

An early partnership with the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Urban Waters Program provided support for many of the initiatives and enabled the program to continue to grow.

The mission of the Urban Waters Program is to stimulate regional and local economies, create local jobs, improve quality of life, and protect community health by revitalizing urban waterways in communities across the country. In Nampa this includes a specific focus on education and engagement with the robust Hispanic community.

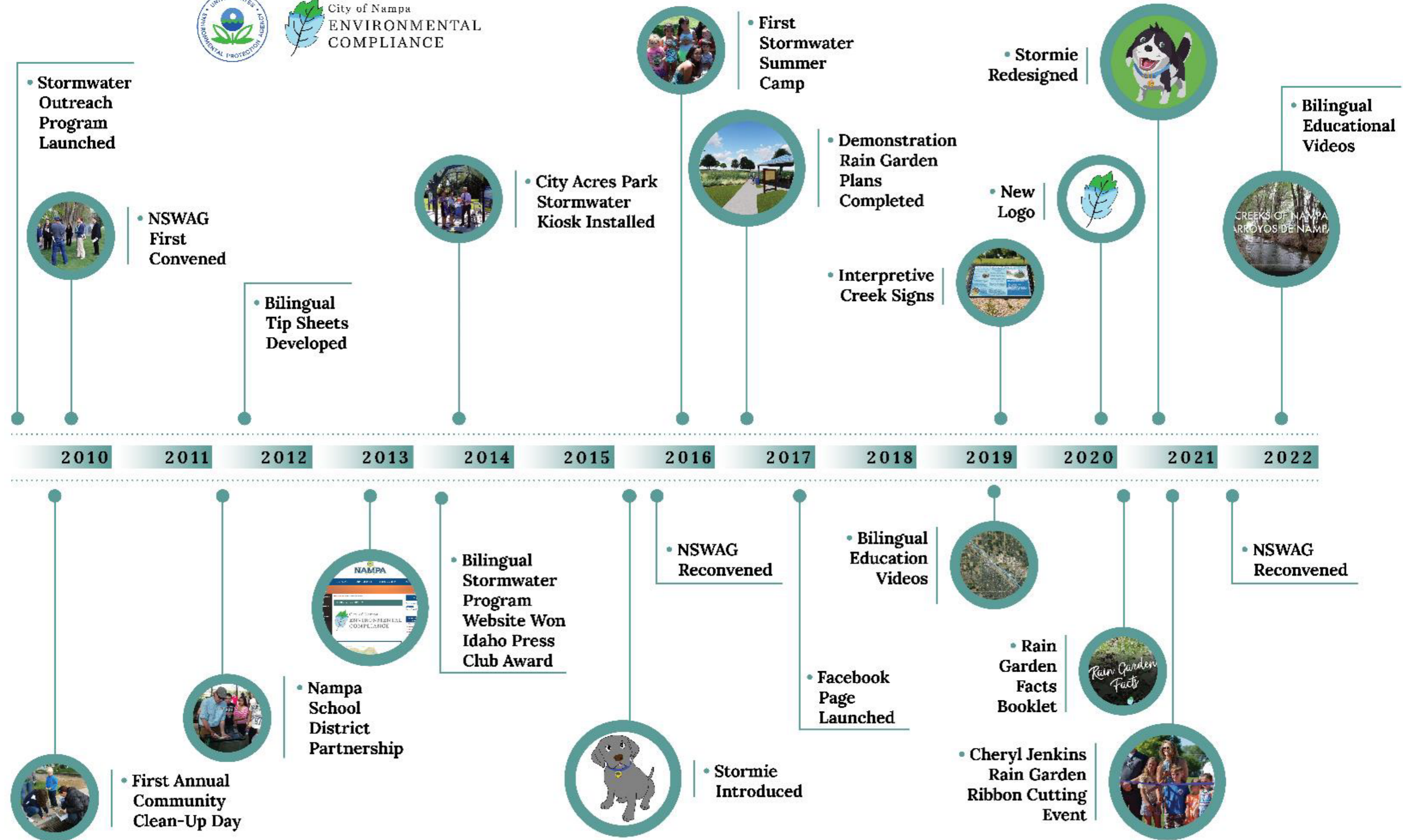


City Acres Park Informational Kiosk

TIMELINE



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STORMWATER ADVISORY GROUP

2010

The Nampa Stormwater Advisory Group (NSWAG) originally met in 2010 to reach the Hispanic Community, learn about the City's Stormwater Management Program, as well as develop and provide feedback on new initiatives. NSWAG includes representatives from numerous local organizations and the general community.



NSWAG Planning Meeting

COMMUNITY CLEAN UP DAYS

2010

Community Clean up Days happen every fall, starting in 2010. Volunteers pick up litter and debris, mark storm drains, and hang door hangers on nearby homes including tips to prevent stormwater pollution. To date, 627 community members have participated in this event. Nampa partners with Walmart to provide lunches for all volunteers.



Community Clean Up Day



2018 Community Clean Up Day

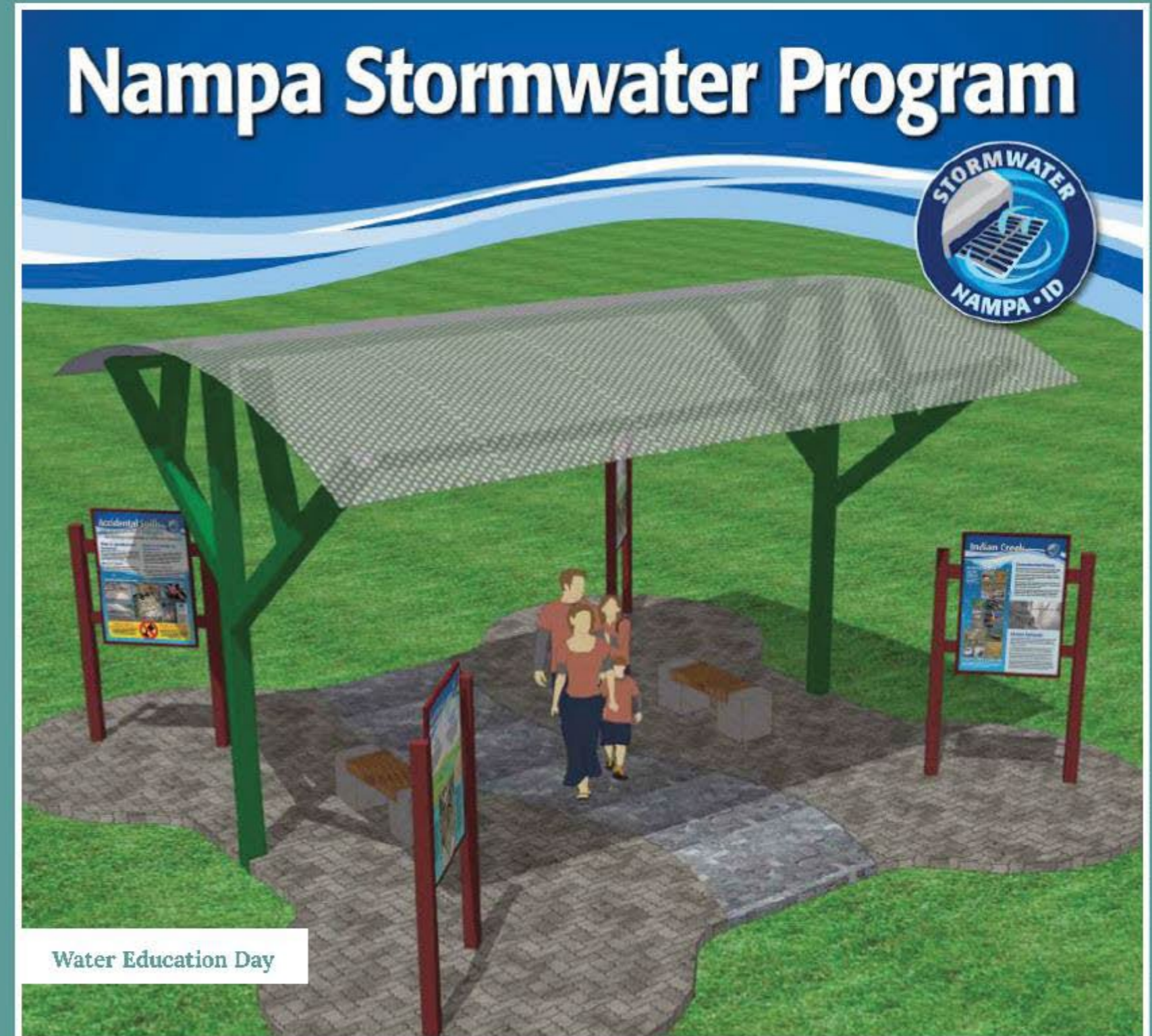
CITY ACRES PARK STORMWATER KIOSK

2013

The bilingual signage kiosk explains the functions of a watershed, how stormwater reaches Indian Creek and describes ways to reduce pollution. The design and location were coordinated closely with NSWAG.



Stormwater Kiosk



Water Education Day

SCHOOL DISTRICT PARTNERSHIP

2015

The City of Nampa has 22% of its population that identify as Hispanic or Latino, and a younger population than other neighboring communities. A partnership with the Nampa School district was created to educate students and the community on ways to reduce concerning water pollutants, using course curriculum and community events to assist in education. The City provides funding for water quality-related issues, teacher stipends, and technical resources.

During 2020, Nampa and the NSD signed another 5yr term - MOU (Duration: June 1, 2020 to June 1, 2025)



School Partnership Demonstration



School Partnership Committee

STORMWATER SUMMER CAMPS

2016

The Stormwater Summer camp teaches youth about the water cycle and the importance of keeping our waterways clean. First developed at rotating parks in Nampa in conjunction with the Nampa Summer Feeding Program, it is now delivered to a variety of new audiences. 382 kids have participated in these camps to date.



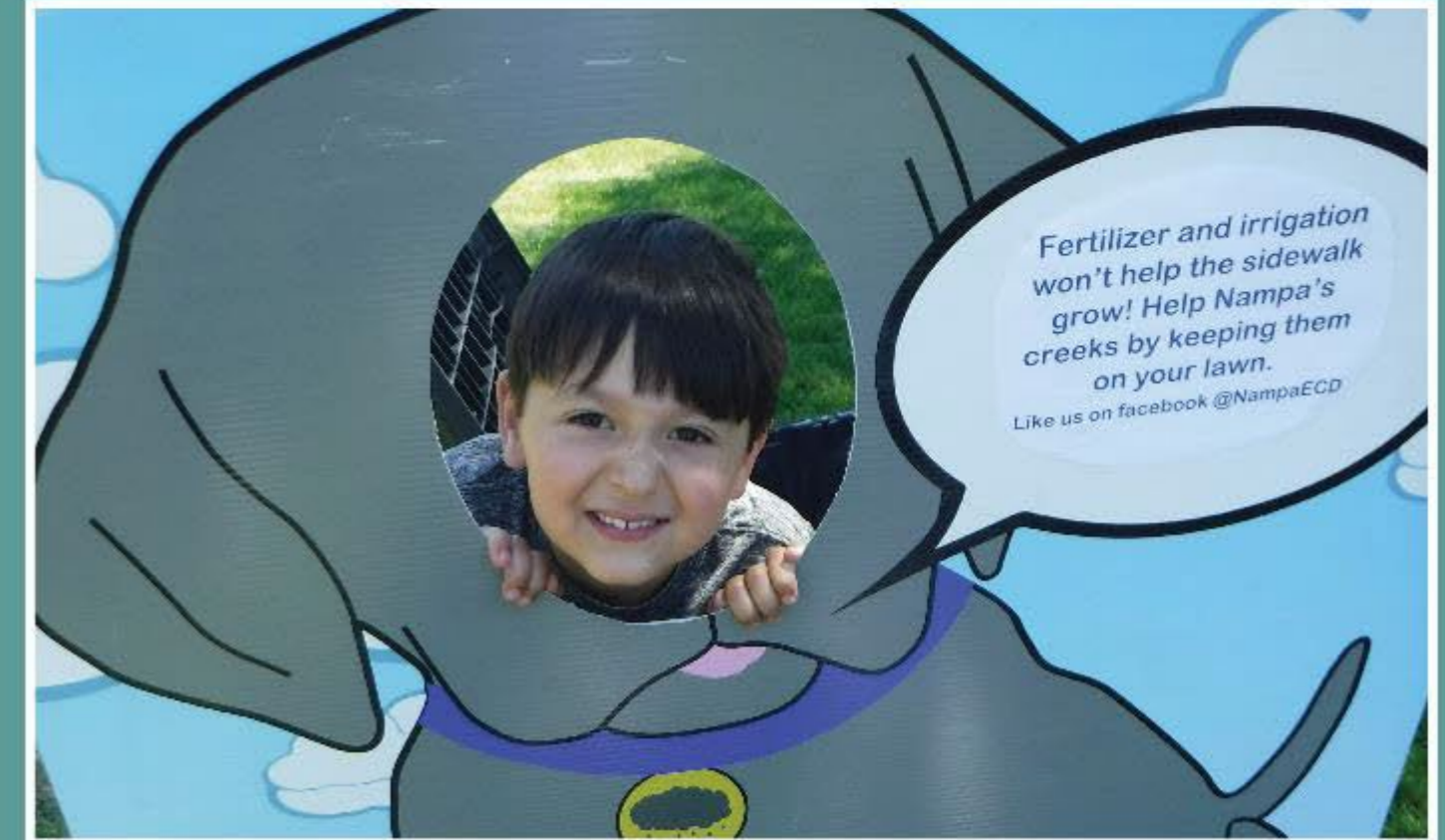
Water Quality Camp



Water Education Day

STORMWATER SUMMMER CAMPS

2016



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WATER QUALITY CAMP '17

COME LEARN ABOUT WHAT KIDS CAN DO TO KEEP OUR LOCAL WATERWAYS CLEAN

Parks, Dates and Times:
6/21 Liberty Park: 12:30-1:30
6/28 Wilson Creek Park: 11:30-12:30
7/18 Osborne Park: 12:30-1:30
7/26 East Side Park: 12:30-1:30

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT



STORMIE THE STORMWATER WATCH DOG:



Stormie 2017



Stormie 2021

Water Quality Kids Manual
Nampa, Idaho
Manual de Calidad de Agua Para Niños
Hi! I'm **STORMIE** the Stormwater WatchDog
City of Nampa ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Filter Your Water
Haz tu propio filtro

STEP 1:
Compare your team's filtered water to the other teams.
Compara el agua filtrada de tu equipo con la de los otros equipos.

DID YOU KNOW?
Grass and leaves clog storm drains and add too many nutrients to local streams

Which team's water looks the cleanest?
¿Cuál agua de qué equipo parece el más limpia?

What material helped the most to clean the water?
¿Qué material fue más útil para limpiar el agua?

5

RECENT WORK:

Interpretive Signs

In 2019 bilingual interpretive signs were developed and installed along Nampa Creeks to reach Hispanic community and educate pedestrians about the watershed, plant life, and species that call the creeks home.



Interpretive Signs Ribbon Cutting

2019

THE CREEKS OF NAMPA

A watershed is an area of land that drains into a body of water. **We all live in a watershed.** What people do on the land directly affects the health of streams and lakes the watershed flows into - in Nampa's case, the Boise River. Rain that does not soak into the ground can become polluted from contaminants like lawn fertilizers, car fluids and pet waste as runoff flows untreated into the creeks.

LOS ARROYOS DE NAMPA
Una cuenca hidrográfica es una área de tierra que drena a un cuerpo de agua. **Todos vivimos en una cuenca hidrográfica.** Lo que la gente hace en la tierra afecta directamente a la salud de los arroyos y lagos en los que fluye la cuenca hidrográfica - en el caso de Nampa, el Río de Boise. La lluvia que no se absorbe en la tierra puede contaminarse debido a contaminantes como fertilizantes de césped, fluidos de automóviles y desechos de medida que la escorrentía fluye in tratar.



DID YOU KNOW?
Rain and water that goes into stormdrains is called "runoff" and can cause water pollution.

¿SABÍAS?
La lluvia y agua que entra en los desagües pluviales se llaman "escorrentía" y pueden causar contaminación del agua.



WHO LIVES HERE?

Many mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians depend on riparian areas (stream bank) along rivers and streams. The vegetation, including fallen trees, provides food and shelter for land-dwelling wildlife, migratory animals, and aquatic species. Stormwater runoff from homes and roads impacts water quality. Riparian areas stabilize streambanks, help control pollution, reduce sediment buildup, and improve overall water quality.

¿Quién vive aquí?
Muchos mamíferos, aves, reptiles y anfibios dependen de áreas (banco de arroyo) ribereñas a lo largo de ríos y arroyos. La vegetación, incluyendo los árboles caídos, proporcionan alimento y refugio para la vida silvestre que habita en la tierra, los animales migratorios y las especies acuáticas. El escurrimiento de las aguas pluviales de los hogares y carreteras afecta la calidad del agua. Las áreas ribereñas estabilizan los bancos de arroyos, ayudan a controlar la contaminación, reducen la acumulación de sedimentos y mejoran la calidad general del agua.

DID YOU KNOW?
Muskrats can hold their breath for 15-20 minutes!

¿SABÍAS?
¡Los almizcleros pueden contener la respiración durante 15-20 minutos!



Muskrat (Ondatra zibethicus)



Dragonfly (various species)



Wood Duck (Aix sponsa)



California Quail (Callipepla californica)

Can you find the footprints along the creek?
¿Puedes ver estas huellas junto al arroyo?



RECENT WORK:

2021

Cheryl Jenkins Lakeview Park Demonstration Rain Garden

Designs were developed with feedback provided by the NSWAG and finalized in 2017. Garden highlights include drought tolerant landscaping and a rain barrel, as well as permanent and rotating educational signage. Construction of the garden was complete in summer 2021 and officially opened in Cheryl's name on July 8, 2021. The event was reported on by many local media outlets and in September, featured on a regional gardening program. A "Rain Garden Facts" booklet was developed to provide additional context and information.



RECENT WORK:

Rain Garden Demonstrations

2021



RECENT WORK:

2021

Rain Garden Ribbon Cutting Ceremony and Booklet



What Are Rain Gardens?

Rain Gardens are designed to soak up and filter **stormwater runoff**. They are made to be slightly sunken in the ground. A bowl-shaped design allows rainwater to flow inside, letting gravity do the work. Once the stormwater pools into the rain garden, the **vegetation** and soil will soak up the water!

This **diversion** of stormwater helps keep polluted runoff from reaching creeks. When stormwater runoff flows into storm drains, it can often pick-up pollutants from **impervious surfaces**. Having a rain garden in our community can help naturally filter stormwater runoff by allowing plants and soil to work for us!



How can I build a rain garden using native Idaho plants?

Building a rain garden at home can be just like building a regular garden, with a few differences:

- Location
- Size
- Garden Depth
- Soil Requirements
- Plant Selection

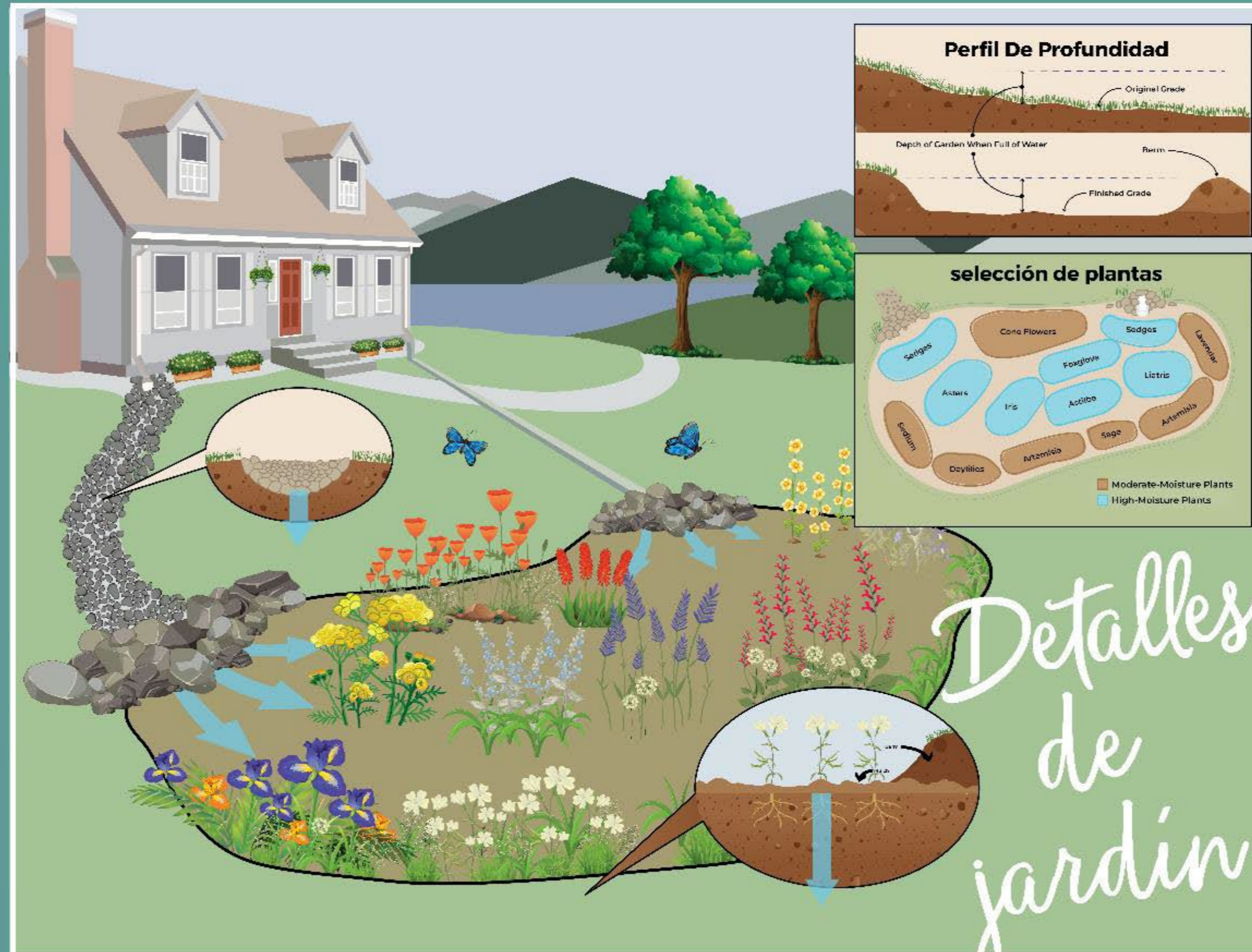
Rain gardens should have native plants!



RECENT WORK:

2022

Rain Garden Booklet Update



RECENT WORK:

2023

Tip-Sheets



PICK IT UP BAG IT UP THROW IT AWAY

WE ALL LIVE DOWNSTREAM
LET'S KEEP IT CLEAN: FACTS ABOUT DOG WASTE

IT ALL ADDS UP!
You may not think that your dog makes a difference to Nampa's water quality, but it all adds up! The average dog produces about 1/44 pounds of poop every day. 1,000 dogs will produce 750 pounds of excrement a day. There are more than 6,000 licensed dogs in Nampa adding up to 31,500 pounds of poop a week. That's a lot of poop!

Dog feces have higher phosphorus concentrations than found in cow and swine manure. Phosphorus negatively impacts water quality and plant species. Nitrogen, found in dog urine, also causes polluted runoff and leads to serious water quality issues.

Due to the high levels of contaminants such as phosphorus and nitrogen, dog waste is not a good natural fertilizer. Meaning it shouldn't be left on the ground!

In urban watersheds, dog feces contributes 20-30% of bacteria found, like E. coli and Fecal Coliform. Which lead to diseases that can be transmitted to humans!

NAMPA CITY CODE TITLE 9, CH 5 § 9
No person owning, harboring, controlling or keeping any dog shall permit the dog to deposit, local material on any public property without the owner or custodian immediately bagging and removing the material and disposing of it in the proper trash receptacles.

THE PROBLEM WITH POOP
Dog waste is a major contributor to stormwater pollution. Rain flows across yards, dog parks, and sidewalks on its way to local waters. While traveling over streets and through storm drains, stormwater runoff can pick up the bacteria found in dog feces. Dog waste can make us and the environment sick!

BE PREPARED
Carry bags with you to pick up pet waste. It's a good idea to carry a few extras with you in case you meet someone in need. Collect your pet's poop in a bag and deposit it in a trash can, or dump it in the soil without the bag. Do NOT leave bags on the sidewalk there isn't anyone designated to pick them up! Routinely pick up your pet's waste for hire someone to do so, in your yard so you're not contributing to decreased down stream water quality.

Think picking up dog poop is gross? Try drinking it. Pet waste washes into our storm drains and pollutes our streams.





RECOGERLO EMBÓLSALO TIRARLO A LA BASURA

TODOS VIVIMOS BAJO LA CORRIENTE
MANTENGÁMOSLO LIMPIO: HECHOS SOBRE RESIDUOS DE PERRO

¡TODO SUMA!
Puede que no creas que tu perro hace una diferencia en la calidad de agua de Nampa, pero todo suma! El perro promedio produce alrededor de 3/4 libras de caca todos los días. 1000 perros producirán 750 libras de excremento al día. Hay más de 6,000 perros con licencia en Nampa que suman 31,500 libras de caca por semana. Eso es mucha caca!

Las heces de los perros tienen concentraciones de fósforo más altas que las que se encuentran en el estiércol de vaca y cerdo. El fósforo afecta negativamente la calidad del agua y las especies de plantas. El nitrógeno, que se encuentra en la orina de los perros, también provoca escorrentías contaminadas y provoca problemas graves en la calidad del agua.

Debido a los altos niveles de contaminantes como el fósforo y el nitrógeno, las heces de los perros no son un buen fertilizante natural. Lo que significa que no debe dejarse en el suelo!

En las cuencas hidrográficas urbanas, las heces de los perros contribuyen con el 20-30% de las bacterias que se encuentran, como E. coli y coliformes fecales, lo que conduce a enfermedades que pueden transmitirse a los humanos!


CÓDIGO DE LA CIUDAD NAMPA TÍTULO 9, CAPÍTULO 5 § 9
Ninguna persona que posea, albergue, controle o tenga un perro deberá permitir que el perro deposite material fecal en cualquier propiedad pública sin que el propietario o el dueño embolsen y retiren inmediatamente el material y lo desechen en los recipientes de basura adecuados.

EL PROBLEMA CON LA CAGADA
Los desechos de los perros son uno de los principales contribuyentes a la contaminación de las aguas pluviales. La lluvia fluye a través de patios, parques para perros y aceras en su camino hacia las aguas locales. Mientras viaja por las calles y por los desagües pluviales, las aguas pluviales que se acumulan pueden recoger las bacterias que se encuentran en las heces de los perros. Los desechos de los perros pueden enfermarnos a nosotros y al medio ambiente.

ESTE PREPARADO
Llévete bolsas contigo para recoger los desechos de las mascotas. Es una buena idea llevar algunas extras contigo en caso de que te encuentres con alguien que lo necesite. Recoge la caca de tu mascota en una bolsa y deposítala en un recipiente de basura, o trátala en un inodoro sin la bolsa. (NO de las bolsas en las aceras, no hay nadie designado para recogerlas! Recoge rutinariamente los desechos de su mascota (o contrate a alguien para que lo haga) en su jardín para no contribuir a la contaminación de la calidad del agua río abajo.

¿Crees que recoger caca de perro es asqueroso? Intenta beberla. Los desechos de mascotas llegan a nuestras corrientes.





ONLY RAIN DOWN THE DRAIN

KEEPING POLLUTION OUT OF OUR STORM DRAINS

Most of the storm drains in Nampa flow directly into Indian Creek, Wilson Creek and Mason Creek. All three drain into the Boise River.

WHAT CAN NAMPA RESIDENTS DO?
All of us can make small changes to reduce pollution in our stormwater. Here are few easy changes to start with:


- Sweep your driveway to keep debris out of storm drains
- Never dump anything down storm drains
- Pick up after your pet
- Don't over-fertilize your lawn
- Check your car for leaks and recycle your motor oil

When stormwater runoff collects and flows down drains, it will ultimately flow into our local waters. This can become a problem, as that stormwater collects pollution as it runs over soil and pavement. This pollution can come from litter, oil, gas, soap or fertilizers. And all those things can potentially contaminate our local water! Polluted stormwater can significantly affect public health, harm fish and wildlife, kill native vegetation, and make Nampa's waterways unsafe for swimming or fishing. Flooding can also occur when storm drains get clogged from those types of pollutants.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT HELPS OUR COMMUNITY!
The Federal Clean Water Act requires cities in larger urban areas to manage stormwater and reduce pollution. The City of Nampa's stormwater management program started in late 2009 and has been phased in over several years.

The goals are to:

- Educate people about ways to reduce pollution.
- Meet all of the federal Clean Water Act requirements.
- Maintain, repair, and improve the aging storm.
- Reduce the chances of flooding during a storm.
- Identify accidental spills and eliminate illegal dumping.
- Maintain or improve water quality in local streams and rivers.




SOLO LA LLUVIA SE VA POR EL DRENAJE

MANTENIENDO NUESTRAS COLECTORAS PLUVIALES LIBRES DE LA CONTAMINACIÓN

Las aguas pluviales llegan últimamente a nuestras aguas locales. Esto puede ser problemático porque esas aguas van colectando contaminación cuando corren sobre la tierra y pavimento. Esta contaminación puede venir de la basura, aceite, gasolina, jabón, y fertilizante, y todo eso puede contaminar nuestras aguas! Aguas contaminadas pueden significativamente afectar la salud pública, dañar los peces y fauna, matar vegetación nativa, y convertir las aguas de Nampa peligrosas para nadar o pescar. Inundaciones pueden resultar cuando las colectoras se obstruyen por este tipo de contaminación.

¡LA ADMINISTRACIÓN DE NUESTRAS AGUAS PLUVIALES AYUDA A LA COMUNIDAD!
El Federal Clean Water Act requiere que ciudades en áreas urbanas grandes administren sus aguas pluviales y reduzcan la contaminación. El Programa para administrar las aguas pluviales en la Ciudad de Nampa empezó en el 2009 y en fases durante muchos años.

Las metas son:

- A educar a la población en maneras de reducir la contaminación.
- Cumplir con todos los requerimientos del CleanWater Act federal.
- Mantener, reparar, y mejorar el sistema de drenaje pluvial.
- Reducir la posibilidad de inundación durante una tormenta.
- Identificar derrames accidentales y eliminar el desecho ilegal.
- Mantener o mejorar la calidad del agua en los ríos y corrientes locales.




EVERY DROP COUNTS

WATERING TIPS


- Let your grass grow! Longer grass is more drought-resistant and reduces evaporation and weeds.
- Prevent sprinkler heads from irrigating the sidewalk, driveway, or street.
- Install a rain sensor that shuts sprinklers off when detecting rain.
- Water early in the morning or in the evening to prevent daytime evaporation.
- Don't water your lawn on rainy or windy days.
- Saturate root zones and let the soil dry.

CREATE A WATER-EFFICIENT LAWN

The EPA reports that as much as 50 percent of the water used for outdoor use is wasted because of inefficient watering methods and systems.

DID YOU KNOW?

- A lawn only needs about an inch of water per week. It can be irrigation water, rainfall, or a combination of both!
- One inch of rainfall = 7000 gallons of water (on a 80 foot by 180 foot piece of land).
- A broken sprinkler head can waste thousands of gallons of water in one watering season.
- Below ground drip water systems can reduce water use by more than 70 percent.
- If your grass springs back when you walk on it, it does not need water.
- Watering twice per week can save over 50 percent of water.

CADA GOTA CUENTA

CONSEJOS PARA EL RIEGO


- Deja que el pasto crezca! El pasto más largo es más resistente a la sequía y reduce la evaporación y las malas hierbas.
- Verifique que los cabezales de los rociadores no estén regando la acera, el camino, la entrada o la calle.
- Instale un sensor de lluvia. Un sensor de lluvia se apaga cuando detecta lluvia.
- Riegue temprano en la mañana o en la noche para evitar la evaporación diurna.
- No riegue su pasto en días lluviosos o ventosos.
- Satura las zonas radicales y dejar secar el suelo.

CREAR UN PASTO DE AGUA EFICIENTE

La EPA informa que hasta el 50 por ciento del agua utilizada para uso al aire libre se desperdicia debido a metos y sistemas ineficientes de riego.

SABIAS QUE?

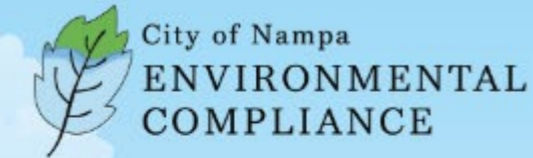
- Un pasto solo necesita alrededor de una pulgada de agua por semana. ¡Puede ser agua de riego, lluvia o una combinación de ambos!
- Una pulgada de lluvia = 7000 galones de agua (en un pedazo de tierra de 80 pies por 180 pies).
- Una cabeza de rociador rota puede desperdiciar miles de galones de agua en una temporada de riego.
- Los sistemas de agua por goteo sobre el suelo pueden reducir el uso de agua en más del 70 por ciento.
- Si su pasto vuelve a brotar cuando camina sobre él, no necesita agua.
- Regar dos veces por semana puede ahorrar más del 50 por ciento del agua.



Lakeview Park Story Walk

FACTS ABOUT DOG WASTE

HECHOS SOBRE RESIDUOS DE PERRO



WE ALL LIVE DOWNSTREAM! LETS KEEP IT CLEAN

TODOS VIVIMOS BAJO LA CORRIENTE! MANTENGÁMOSLO LIMPIO

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HI! HOLA!

My name is Stormie
Me llamo Stormie!



DO YOUR DOO-TY! Pick it up, bag it up, throw it away!

HAZ TU TRABAJO! Recogerlo, embolsalo, tirarlo a la basura!

31,500

Pounds/Libras

of poop can be added into Nampa's water per week!

de cagada se pueden agregar a la agua de Nampa por semana!



roughly the weight of a semi
aproximadamente el peso de un semi



Dog waste can make us and the environment sick!

¡Los desechos de los perros pueden enfermarnos a nosotros y al medio ambiente!

DON'T POO-LUTE! NO CONTAMINES!

Collect your pet's poop in a bag and deposit it in a trash can, or dump it in the toilet without the bag.

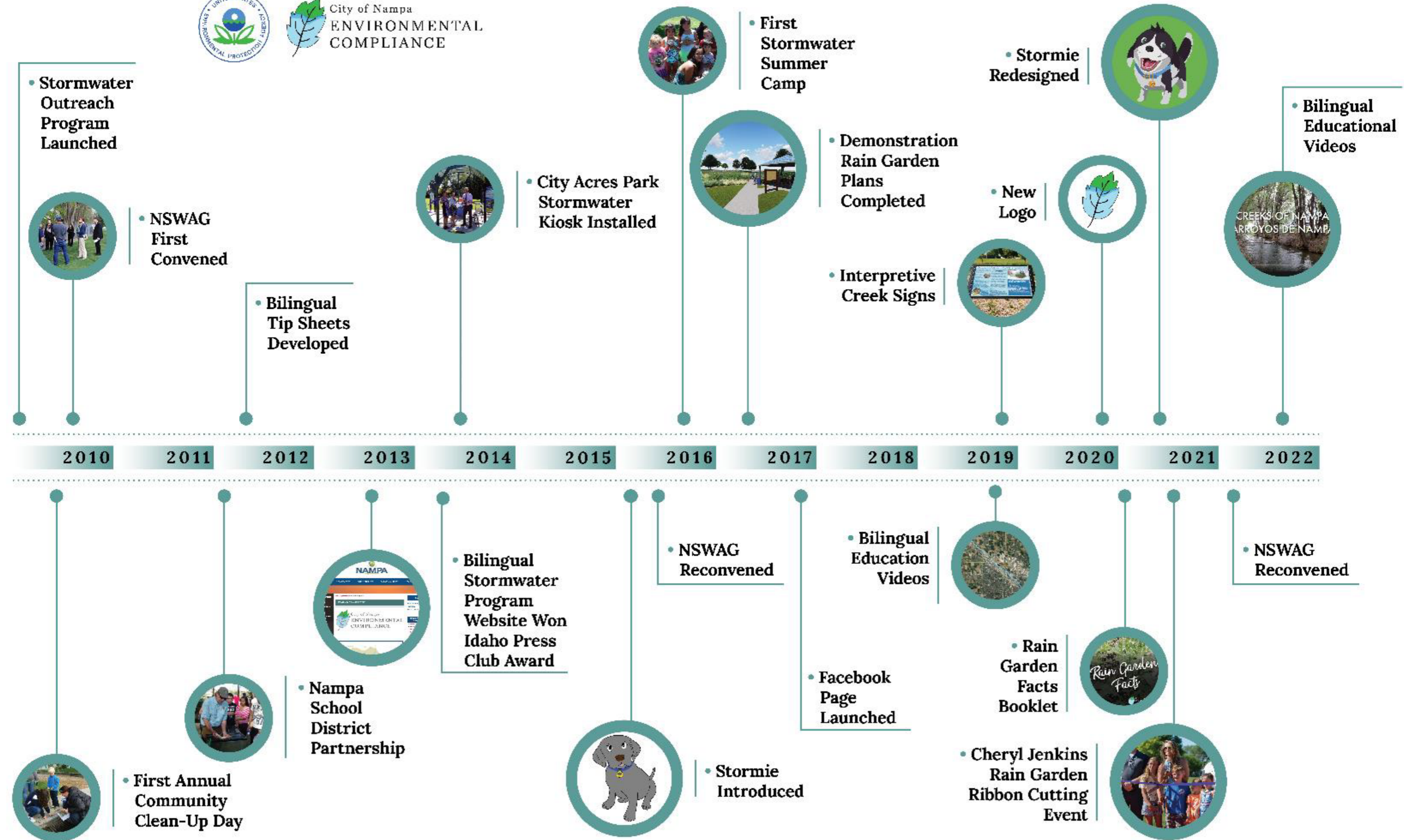
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TIMELINE



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Thank You!

Bryant Kuechle, The Langdon Group | bk@langdongroupinc.com | (208) 739-3048



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