

# WATER QUALITY KEY TERMS – FACT SHEET

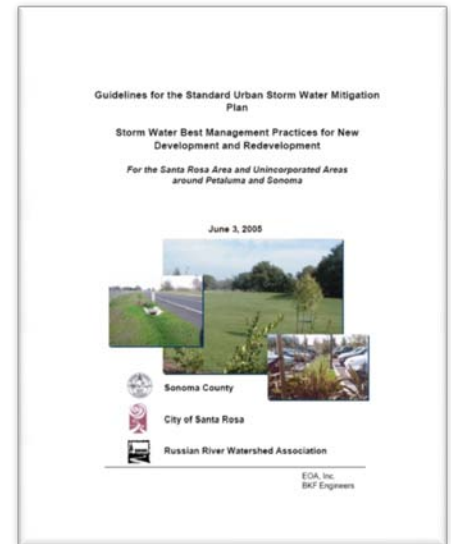


## What is SUSMP?

SUSMP stands for “Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan.”

This plan determines how a development project needs to be designed to protect water quality in our local creeks and waterways.

When rainwater falls on a parking lot or rooftop (impervious areas), the runoff flows much faster than before the land was built upon. Runoff may pick up pollutants like trash and oil and carry them into the creeks and eventually, the ocean. Increased runoff can also erode creek beds and banks, damaging habitat and increasing sediment deposits downstream. SUSMP provides technical guidelines for design measures (also called BMPs) that reduce negative effects on water quality due to development.



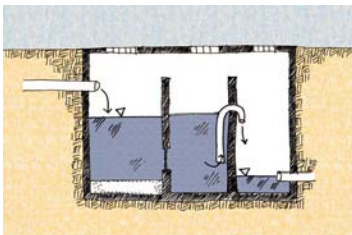
## What is a BMP? BMP stands for “Best Management Practice.”

BMPs include measures like underground separator units that remove oil and sediment as well as those that involve natural processes to filter water like grassy swales. BMPs can also be activities such as street sweeping to remove pollutants or installing “No Dumping” signs on storm inlets to promote public awareness.



## What is LID? LID stands for “Low Impact Development.”

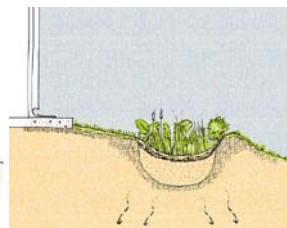
LID design emphasizes the use of natural on-site features that reduce storm water pollution in the overall layout for a new project. The goal of LID is to allow natural processes, like rain water absorbing into the ground and adding shade with trees, to continue after parking lots and rooftops are built.



UNDERGROUND SEPARATOR



VEGETATED SWALE



RAIN GARDEN



STREET SWEEPER

For more information, see the SUSMP document at

<http://ci.santa-rosa.ca.us/doclib/Documents/SUSUMP.pdf>

For more information on LID see the EPA webpage at <http://www.epa.gov/nps/lid/>

For a BMP guidebook for California see <http://www.cabmphandbooks.com/Development.asp>