



Shelbyville, KY
Stormwater Best Management Practices

January 2013

Appendix C
List of Definitions, Abbreviations and Acronyms

1. Definitions

"As soon as practicable" shall mean when site at the earliest possible time when external factors such as inclement weather would not prevent completion of the task

"Authorized Enforcement Agency" shall mean the City of Shelbyville Public Works Department, Code Enforcement Department, City Engineer (or designated subordinates).

"Bankful Elevation" shall mean the water level, or stage, at which the stream, river, or lake is at the top of its banks and any further rise would result in water moving into the floodplain.

"Best Management Practice (BMP)" shall mean a measure that is implemented to protect water quality and reduce the potential for pollution associated with storm water runoff. These could include schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good housekeeping practices, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to storm water, receiving waters, any natural drainage crevice, karst feature, ditch, known subterranean water channel, closed systems or catch basins, conveyance or the MS4. BMPs also include treatment practices, operating procedures and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or water disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

"Blue Line Streams" shall mean streams that are represented on the most recent version of the United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey 1:24,000 USGS quadrangle maps.

"Buffer Zone" shall mean the area defined from the bankful elevation extending toward a construction activity that shall be protected from disturbance.

"Channel" shall mean a natural or constructed/manmade watercourse with definite bed and banks to confine and conduct continuously or periodically flowing water. Channel flow is that water which is flowing within the limits of the defined channel.

"Clean Water Act (CWA)" shall mean those Federal regulations (33 U.S.C - 1251 et seq. and any subsequent amendments thereto) that prohibit the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States unless such discharge is in accordance with an approved National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

"Clearing" shall mean any activity that removes vegetative surface cover.

"Construction Activity" shall mean any activities subject to NPDES construction permits issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) or the Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW). Currently these include construction projects resulting in land disturbance of one (1) acre or more. Such activities include, but are not limited to, clearing and grubbing, grading, excavating and demolition.

"Conveyance" shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following: blue line streams, channel, drainage basin, drainage way, drainage/dry well, ephemeral stream, flood plain, karst feature, public storm drain, storm drainage system, waterbody, watercourse or waterway.

"Critical Area" shall mean a site difficult to stabilize due to exposed subsoil, steep slope, extent of exposure or other conditions.

"Critical Flood Area" shall mean a watershed that has a FEMA Zone "A," or "AE" within the site or a location of historical flooding of roads or structures.

"Detention" shall mean the temporary delay of storm runoff prior to discharge into receiving waters.

"Detention Facility" shall mean any structure which is designed to collect and store surface water for subsequent gradual discharge.

"Developer" shall mean any individual, firm, corporation, Limited Liability Company, association, partnership, trust or other business entity involved in commencing proceedings to affect development of land for developers or others.

"Drainage Basin" shall mean a storage area to collect storm water.

"Drainage Way" shall mean any channel that conveys surface runoff throughout the site.

"Drainage/Dry Well" shall mean a bored, drilled, driven, dug, or naturally occurring shaft or hole with a depth greater than the largest surface dimension; used to drain surface fluid, primarily storm water runoff, into a subsurface formation.

"Ephemeral Stream" shall mean a stream or part of a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation or snowmelt. Its channel is above the water table at all times.

"Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU)" shall mean the basic unit for the computation of storm water service fees. All single family dwelling units are considered one (1) ERU regardless of the actual lot or structure size and are considered to have an average impervious area of three-thousand (3,000) square feet consisting of an average roof area of 2,500 square feet and an average impervious paved surface area of 500 square feet. Equivalent Residential Units greater than one (1) are expressed in whole numbers without fractional values. Impervious area determinations are rounded to the nearest whole number.

"Erosion" shall mean the wearing away of land surface by the action of wind, water, gravity, ice, or any combination of those forces.

"Erosion Prevention Sediment Control Plan (EPSC)" shall mean a set of plans prepared by or under the direction of a licensed professional engineer detailing the specific measures and sequencing to be used to control sediment and erosion on a development site during and after construction.

"Excavation" shall mean any portion of land surface or area from which earth has been removed or will be removed; the depth below original ground surface to remaining surface.

"Excess Stormwater Runoff" shall mean that portion of storm water which exceeds the safe storm drainage capacity of storm sewers or natural drainage channels serving a specific watershed.

"Existing Grade" shall mean the slope or elevation of existing ground surface prior to cutting or filling.

"Fill" shall mean the portion of land surface to area to which soil, rock, or other materials have been or will be added; height above original ground surface after the material has been or will be added.

"Finished Grade" shall mean the final slope or elevation of the ground surface after cutting or filling.

"Flood Plain" shall mean the relatively flat or lowland area adjoining a river, stream, watercourse, lake, or other body of standing water, which has been or may be covered temporarily by floodwater. For purposes of this ordinance, the flood plain is defined as the area encompassed by a 100-year storm having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

"Grading" shall mean any stripping, cutting, filling, or stockpiling of earth or land, including the land in its cut or filled condition, to create new grades.

"Hazardous Materials" shall mean any material, including any substance, waste or combination thereof which because of its quantity, concentration, physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to a potential hazard to human health or safety, property, or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed.

"Illegal Discharge" shall mean any direct or indirect non-storm water discharge to the MS4, or conveyance, except as exempted in paragraph herein below.

"Illicit Connections" shall mean any of the following:

(a) Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the MS4 or conveyance. This includes, but is not limited to, any conveyances which allow any non-storm water discharge, including sewage, process wastewater and wash water to enter the MS4 or conveyance.

(b) Any connections to the MS4 or conveyance, regardless of whether said connection had been previously allowed, permitted or approved by the City of Bowling Green or any drain or connection from a commercial or industrial land use to the MS4 or conveyance which has not

been documented in plans, maps or equivalent records and approved by the authorized enforcement agency.

"Impervious Surface" shall mean a term applied to any ground or structural surface that water cannot penetrate through or which water penetrates with great difficulty.

"Industrial Activity" shall mean activities subject to NPDES Industrial Permits as defined in 40 CFR, Section 122.26 (b)(14).

"Karst Feature" shall mean any cave, sinkhole, sinking stream, bluehole, crevice, spring, lost river, karst window or any other geologic feature associated with karst terrain.

"Kentucky Division of Water (KYDOW) General Permit (KGP)" shall mean an agreement between the regulating authority and the Permittee, which specifies conservation practices that shall be implemented in the construction of activities specified in the terms and conditions of the general permit.

"Land Disturbance" shall mean the purposeful act of clearing, grubbing, excavating, or grading; disrupting ground surface by or for construction activities, including construction access/road, staging, and storage sites producing significant areas of exposed soil and soil piles.

"Land Disturbance Permit" shall mean a permit required by the City of Shelbyville for land disturbance activities

"MS4" (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) shall mean any physical inlet, natural or manmade, conveyance, storage basins or outfalls in which storm water is induced, conveyed, stored or discharged.

"National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES)" shall mean EPA's program to control the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. NPDES is a part of the Federal CWA, which requires point and non-point source dischargers to obtain permits. These permits are referred to as NPDES permits.

"Non-Storm Water Discharge" shall mean any discharge to the MS4 or any conveyance that is not composed entirely of naturally occurring storm water.

"Notice of Intent (NOI)" shall mean a formal notice to the EPA or a state agency having delegated NPDES authority that a construction project seeking coverage under a General Permit is about to begin.

"Notice of Termination (NOT)" shall mean a formal notice to the KYDOW having delegated NPDES authority that a construction project is complete and seeking release for the EPSC and the State General Permit.

"Overland Flow" shall mean surface runoff flowing over the land surface towards the MS4 or a conveyance.

"Perimeter Control" shall mean a barrier that prevents sediment from leaving a site by filtering sediment-laden runoff or diverting it to a sediment trap or basin.

"Permit Phasing" shall mean clearing a parcel of land in distinct phases, with the stabilization of each phase completed before the clearing of the next commences.

"Permittee" shall mean the "Person Responsible for the Land Disturbing Activity."

"Person" shall mean any individual, association, organization, partnership, firm, corporation or other entity recognized by law.

"Pollutant" shall mean anything that causes or contributes to a violation of applicable water quality standards. Pollutants may include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, solvents, oil or other automotive fluids, non-hazardous liquid and solid wastes, yard wastes, refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter or other discarded or abandoned objects and accumulations, sediment and detergents so that same may cause or contribute to pollution. Pollutants may also include, but are not limited to, floatables, pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers, hazardous substances and wastes, sewage, fecal coliform and pathogens, dissolved and particulate metals, animal wastes, wastes and residues that result from constructing a building or structure, and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.

"Premises" shall mean any building, lot, parcel of land, easement or portion of land, whether improved or unimproved, including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips.

"Protected Channel" shall mean a channel which receives storm water discharge and which is paved, rip-raped, or otherwise improved by addition of man-made materials so as to reduce the potential for erosions.

"Public Storm Drain" shall mean the drain system provided by and maintained by the City of Shelbyville that is designed to help convey naturally occurring storm water runoff. It also provides inlets for water to travel to holding areas attempting to remove excessive water from streets and other areas.

"Qualified Contractor" shall mean a person who has received Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control (EPSC) training and is licensed, by one of the various training programs offered, to inspect and maintain erosion prevention and sediment control practices.

"Safe Storm Drainage Capacity" shall mean the quantity of storm water runoff that can be transported by a channel or conduit without having the water surface rise above the top of the channel or conduit.

"Sediment" shall mean solid material, both mineral and organic, that in suspension is being transported or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, or gravity as a product of erosion.

"Sediment Control" shall mean measures that prevent eroded soil or other material from leaving the site.

"Site" shall mean a parcel of land or a contiguous combination thereof, where grading work is performed as a single unified operation subject to erosion or sedimentation as a result of cutting, filling, grading, or other disturbance of the soil.

"Site Development Permit" shall mean a permit issued by the City of Bowling Green for the construction or alteration of ground improvements and structures for the control of erosion, runoff, and grading.

"Stabilization" shall mean the use of practices that prevent exposed soil from eroding or establishment of vegetative cover (80% coverage or better).

"Start of Construction" shall mean the first land-disturbing activity associated with a development, including land preparation such as clearing, grading, filling; installation of streets and walkways; excavation for basements, footings, piers, or foundations; erection of temporary forms; and installation of accessory buildings such as garages.

"Storm Drainage System" shall mean drainage facilities by which storm water is collected and/or conveyed, including but not limited to, any roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, gutters, curbs, inlets, piped storm drains, pumping facilities, retention and detention basins, natural and human-made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs, drain wells, karst feature or other conveyance.

"Storm Water" shall mean any surface flow, runoff, ponding or drainage from any form of precipitation.

"Storm Water Runoff" shall mean water that results from precipitation, which is not absorbed by the soil or vegetation or evaporated, and which flows over the ground surface or is collected in channels or conduits.

"Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP)" shall mean a plan that is based on hydrologic and hydraulic calculations to determine flood stage and required improvement to minimize impacts by development.

"Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)" shall mean a plan required by storm water regulations or permits that includes site map(s), an identification of construction/contractor activities that could cause pollutants in the storm water, and a description of measures or practices to control these pollutants. This is synonymous with the term "BMP Plan" used in the KYDOW General Permit.

"Storm Water Runoff Release Rate" shall mean the rate at which storm water runoff is released from dominant to servient land.

"Temporary Protection" shall mean short-term stabilization of erosive sediment producing areas.

"Utility General Permit" shall mean the agreement between the MS4 Municipality and the local municipal separate storm sewer system utilities stating that Phase II regulations shall be applied and implemented.

"Vegetative Protection" shall mean stabilization of erosive or sediment producing areas by covering the soil with any of the following materials: permanent seeding for long-term vegetative cover, short-term seeding for temporary vegetative cover, sodding, producing areas covered with a turf of perennial sod-forming grass, tree planting, or other planting.

"Wastewater" shall mean any water or other liquid, other than naturally occurring storm water discharged from premises.

"Watercourse" shall mean any body of water or conveyance, including but not limited to lakes, ponds, rivers, creeks, streams, karst features, drainage basins or bodies of water delineated by the City of Shelbyville.

"Waterway" shall mean a channel that directs surface runoff to a watercourse or conveyance.

"Watershed" shall mean the land area from which surface runoff drains into a stream channel, system of stream channels or karst feature.

2. Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADT	Average Daily Traffic
ARAP	Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit
BFM	Bonded Fiber Matrix
BMP	Best Management Practice
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BS	Bank Stabilization
BZ	Buffer Zones
CB	Continuous Berms
CD	Check Dams
CL	Channel Lining
COS	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CRS	Construction Road Stabilization
DB	Detention Basin
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPP	Erosion Prevention Practices
EPSC	Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control
G	Geotextiles
GHP	Good Housekeeping Practices
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
KDOW	Kentucky Division of Water
KDWM	Kentucky Division of Waste Management
KUB	Kentucky Utilities Board
M	Mulching
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSD	Marine Sanitation Device
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
N and M	Nets and Mats
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
OSDS	On-Site Disposal System
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PE	Professional Engineer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PS	Permanent Seeding
RH	Residential Homeowners
RR	Rip-rap
SBCCI	Southern Building Code Congress International, Inc.
SCE	Stabilized Construction Entrance
SEDCAD	Software for Design of Stormwater, Erosion, and Sediment Control Systems
SF	Silt Fence
SF-LD	Light Duty Silt Fence
SF-HD	Heavy Duty Silt Fence
SMP	Sediment Management Practices
SO	Sodding
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure

SPD	Site Planning and Design Practices
SR	Surface Roughening
ST	Sediment Traps
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
T	Terracing
TIP	Temporary Inlet Protection
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOP	Temporary Outlet Protection
TS	Temporary Seeding
TS	Top Soiling
TW	Tire Washing
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers