



- b) Seeding mixtures and rates, types of sod, method of seedbed preparation, expected seeding dates, type and rate of lime and fertilizer application, and type and quantity of mulching for both temporary and permanent vegetative control measures.
  - c) Provisions for maintenance of control facilities, including easements and estimates of the cost of maintenance.
2. Modifications to the plan shall be processed and accepted or denied in the same manner as the review and issuance of the original permit application and may be authorized by the City of Shelbyville by written authorization to the permittee, and shall include:
- a) Major amendments of the EPSC plan require an engineer's signature and shall be submitted to the City of Shelbyville for acceptance prior to completion.
  - b) Field modifications of a minor nature shall require an engineer's signature and shall be noted and dated on the EPSC record drawings and available for review and acceptance by the City of Shelbyville within 14 calendar days after changes have been made in the field.

EPSC plans must be reviewed and approved prior to any land disturbing activity on the site.

### 2.3 Inspections by EPSC Qualified Contractor

An EPSC qualified contractor shall be responsible for overseeing the implementation and maintenance of all aspects of the plan and performing inspections. Whenever an Erosion Control Plan is required, a qualified contractor must be identified in the permit application package. The following information must be submitted with the application:

- ✓ Qualified Contractor's name, company name, address, phone number, and certification number.
- ✓ A statement signed by the contractor certifying that he/she will be the person responsible for the installation, inspection and maintenance of EPSC measures at the site and will be the point of contact for the City regarding EPSC questions or concerns for the permitted site.

On projects where numerous grading or site contractors are likely to be working, a representative of the contractor responsible for overseeing the initial grading and installation of initial EPSC practices must be identified as the Qualified Contractor when the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan is submitted to the City for review and approval. However, prior to obtaining any permits, the applicant must identify any new Qualified Contractor for the individual lot or certify that the overall Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (which includes the EPSC Plan) for the development will be followed and that the Qualified Contractor for the overall development will also serve as the Qualified Contractor for the individual lot.

Qualified Contractors are responsible for the following within the City of Shelbyville's jurisdiction:

1. Understand when an Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan as required by the City and inform developers prior to beginning land-disturbing activities of the requirement for a plan.
2. Install or oversee the installation of erosion prevention practices (EPP), sediment management practices (SMP) and good housekeeping practices (GHP) before land disturbing activities begin.
3. Inspect EPP, SMP and GHP controls every 7 calendar days or every 14 days and within 24 hrs after a storm event of 0.5 inch or greater. Document the findings of the site inspections, inform the developer of the findings, and maintain inspection documentation for the permitted site.
4. Maintain EPP, SMP and GHP controls for the duration of the construction activities. Maintenance of controls must be conducted in accordance with the requirements identified in the City's *Best Management Practices Manual*.



5. Act as the site contact for the City regarding the EPSC plan, relaying information to the permit holder from the City.
6. Inform the City in writing of Qualified Contractor substitutions, deletions and/or additions.

The City of Shelbyville or its designated agent shall make inspections as deemed necessary to ensure the EPSC measures are being properly implemented and maintained during construction. If minimum requirements for the EPSC are not met, the permittee shall be notified and enforcement actions shall be taken.

## 2.4 SWPPP vs. EPSC Plan vs. Stormwater Management Plan

These terms can be confusing, but they reference components of the overall erosion prevention and sediment control, good housekeeping, and stormwater management plans. While stormwater management plans typically contain permanent treatment practices (PTPs) instead of temporary practices, the initial plan submittal must address permanent stormwater management including water quality. A general description of each type of plan follows:

**Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.** A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is a living document that is first submitted for approval to the City and to the KDOW. It should then be updated as development continues. Any land disturbing activities that disturbs 0.5 acres of land or more is required to submit a SWPPP to the office of the City Engineer. For all sites that disturb 1 acre or more, the SWPPP is required by KYR10 and a Notice of Intent (NOI) must be filed with the Kentucky Division of Water prior to any land disturbance. The SWPPP includes site map(s), an identification of construction/contractor activities that could cause pollutant discharges into stormwater and a description of measures or practices to control these pollutants. It includes the EPSC Plan and Stormwater Management Plan. The SWPPP shall be signed and certified in accordance with the signatory requirements in 401 KAR 5:065, Section 1(11). Once the development plan has been approved, a copy of the SWPPP must be maintained onsite and should include copies of all permits issued for the site. Inspection documentation and plan revisions must also be documented in the SWPPP once site development has begun.

**EPSC Plan.** Once the erosion prevention and sediment control (EPSC) plan has been approved, it becomes a component of the SWPPP. The EPSC Plan is 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. It includes supporting calculations, a construction schedule, and schematics and cross-sections for clarification, as well as any other material in support of the EPSC plan. As the project progresses, revisions and modifications should be tracked in the SWPPP, with major modifications requiring prior approval by the City before implementation.

**Stormwater Quality Management Plan.** The stormwater quality management plan (SWQMP) contains permanent water quality treatment devices, such as detention structures, outlet protection, stormwater conveyance devices, and bioretention areas. Once approved, the SWQMP becomes a component of the SWPPP. Most of these components will not be installed during initial construction activities. However, knowing the proposed locations during early construction activities can be beneficial so areas can be appropriately staged. For example, permanent detention structures can first function as sediment basins. Once permanent controls have been installed, they should be protected from sediment laden runoff, as many permanent water quality treatment devices rely on infiltration for treatment and can easily be overwhelmed.

## 2.5 Stormwater Management Plan

The City of Shelbyville is a permitted Phase 2 NPDES Municipal Separate Stormwater System (MS4) owner and is required to maintain coverage under the KPDES MS4 General Permit, KYG20. KYG20 requires all new development and redevelopment sites that disturb one acre or more (or less than an acre if part of a larger common plan of development) to develop and implement stormwater quality management plans. KYG20 provides minimal guidance to MS4s for developing stormwater quality treatment control programs. Instead, KDOW and EPA desire municipalities to develop programs that best suit each locale. The following criteria were established as minimum requirements in KYG20, issued in 2010: