



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: