

Diversion

Definition/Purpose

A Diversion means a channel constructed across a slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side to control drainage by diverting excess water from an area to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.

Polices

1. Diversion may also be used as a component to reduce and/or collect runoff in other BMP systems, such as waste management systems, critical area, etc.
2. Land smoothing for diversions is intended to be used where existing terraces, diversions or other minor landscape features must be removed prior to initiating a diversion.
3. BMP soil, and phosphorus impacts are required on the contract. Include the planted acreage and drainage area as well. Refer to the Minimum NCACSP Effects Requirements table later in this section for the correct methods of calculation.
4. Minimum life of BMP is ten (10) years.

Standards

N. C. NRCS Technical Guide, Section IV, Standard #362 (Diversion), #558 (Roof Runoff Management) and #348 (Dam Diversion).