

Stream Crossings

Definition/Purpose

A Stream Crossing means a trail constructed across a stream to allow livestock to cross without disturbing the bottom or causing soil erosion on the banks. (DIP)

Policies

1. "Half-stream crossings" used as access points to provide water for livestock are **not allowed under the cost share program**. (NRCS Bulletin 210-2-4, April 13, 1992)
2. If cost share funds are used for gates on a stream crossing, two gates are required with the gate always closed on the side where the animals are grazing.
3. Adequate fencing is required. A landowner may, as part of a stream crossing **provide at his/her own cost** the livestock exclusion required in the contract if the technical representative certifies that the fencing is adequate to exclude livestock from the water course, and meets current set-back requirements. **The livestock exclusion must be in place prior to submission of a Request for Payment for the stream crossing.**
4. Cost share for earth fill is only allowed where it is necessary to haul fill material in dump trucks on public roads. It should not normally be used where fill is moved by scraper pans.
5. Corrugated steel pipe shall be asphalt coated if more than one section is used. Alumina, or PVC pipe may be used for this practice at the discretion of the person planning the practice.
6. Minimum life of BMP is ten (10) years.
7. Structural geotextiles shall meet the requirements of "Construction Specification 592 - Geotextiles". Drainage geotextiles shall meet the requirements of N.C. Technical Guide.

Standards

N. C. NRCS Technical Guide, Section IV, Standards #578 (Stream Crossing) and #382 (Fence)