Emergency Agricultural Pond Repair/Retrofit

Definition/Purpose

Repair of existing low-hazard agricultural pond systems. Benefits may include water supply, erosion control, flood control, and sediment and nutrient reductions from farm fields.

Policies

1. The pond shall be for agricultural use.

2. For projects involving dam or spillway repairs:

    a. The Design and final repair/retrofit/expansion must be approved by a NC professional engineer or by an individual with job experience on design/construction of Ponds, and approved by the Division to do comparable design/construction.

    b. Each component that was damaged requiring repair must be repaired to NRCS 378 standard as follows:

        1. Dam- Fill must be replaced to suitable grade and be properly compacted and vegetated to remain stable. Side slopes must be at a 2:1 maximum with a front-rear side slope combination of 5:1.
        2. Principal Spillway- Must be sized to handle design storm capacity per standard with stable outlet grade, including rip-rap basin if needed. Suitable materials must be used including adequate trash protection.
        3. Auxiliary Spillway- Must be sized and shaped according to appropriate design storm and sloped for allowable velocities. The spillway cross-section must be stabilized with suitable vegetation or approved material that does not impede flow through the spillway. This restriction includes but is not limited to culvert pipes or trees of any size within the designed channel (must be maintained by mowing).

    c. Fill material must be a suitable soil and adequately compacted for dam sealing and structural stability.

    d. A modified Emergency Action Plan shall be completed for all repairs.

3. Trees can remain in the embankment if they are not dead or unhealthy, and if they are located such that they could not pose structural damage to dam, pipes, or spillway structures etc. Trees, shrubs and woody vegetation shall be mowed or removed as noted in the Operation and Maintenance Plan.

4. Livestock shall be excluded from the dam and spillway. Consider the need to protect the auxiliary spillway from traffic if used more than 3 times/week or need access immediately following a rainfall event to prevent rutting.

5. Cooperators are responsible for obtaining and complying with all required permits.

6. Minimum life of BMP is 5 years.

7. It is the producer's responsibility to ensure the entire structure is maintained for the life of the

contract (5 yrs.). All woody vegetation must be kept off the repaired portion(s) of the dam, structures, and emergency spillway.

8. In the event the landowner chooses not to act on deficiencies noted by the engineer and the structure fails, the landowner is not eligible for additional cost share and will be responsible for repairing the structure at their expense or repayment of cost share funds based on a prorated amount, unless the pond is damaged in a disaster and the General Assembly appropriates funds for disaster response. However, the cooperator will be eligible to apply for cost share to replace the emergency restoration with a repair that meets the relevant NRCS standard.

9. Cost share shall not exceed 40% of actual cost with receipts.

10. If the pond is no longer used for agriculture during the maintenance period, the cost share contract shall be considered out of compliance.

11. The District shall inspect the site annually during the maintenance period.