

Diversion

Definition/Purpose

A *diversion* means a channel constructed across a slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side to control runoff to improve water quality by diverting excess water from an area.

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 bioretention areas, stormwater wetlands, critical area, etc.
2. Land smoothing for diversions should be used where existing terraces, diversions or other minor landscape features must be removed prior to initiating a diversion.
3. Soil loss impacts are required on the contract.

DIVERSION	
Lifespan	5 years single-family home, 10 years all other properties
BMP Units	SQUARE FEET
Required Effects	Soil loss reductions <i>Use RUSLE2 or NRCS soil loss reductions or volumetric calculation dependent upon severity of the issue.</i>
JAA	Currently there is no JAA for diversions, a Division or private engineer must perform the design
<u>Specifications</u>	N. C. NRCS Technical Guide, Section IV, Specification #362 (Diversion) .
CS2 Reference Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • NC-ACSP-11 Signature Page • Map with BMP location and fields • Receipts for Actual Costs • Receipts Summary form