

Diversions

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. Diversions 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
CS2 Reference Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NC-ACSP-11 Signature Page • Map with BMP location and fields •

Specifications

N. C. NRCS Technical Guide, Section IV, Specification #362 (Diversions).
https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/NC/S362_Spec_Diversion.pdf