

**STRUCTURE FOR WATER CONTROL  
(CODE 587)**

**DESCRIPTION**

A structure in a water management system that conveys water, controls the direction or rate of flow, maintains a desired water surface elevation or measures water.

**PURPOSE**

The practice may be applied as a management component of a water management system to control the stage, discharge, distribution, delivery, or direction of water flow.

**CONDITION**

This practice applies wherever a permanent structure is needed as an integral part of a water control system to serve one or more of the following functions:

**POLICIES**

1. NRCS Standards and Specifications for Water Control Structure (Code 587) shall be followed when applying this practice either alone or as part of a system.
2. To convey water from one elevation to a lower elevation within, to, or from a water conveyance system, such as a ditch, channel, canal, or pipeline designed to operate under open channel conditions. Typical structures: drops, chutes, turnouts, surface water inlets, head gates, pump boxes, and stilling basins.
3. To control the elevation of water in drainage or irrigation ditches. Typical structures: checks, flashboard risers, check dams.
4. To control the division or measurement of irrigation water. Typical structures: division boxes and water measurement devices.
5. To keep trash, debris, or weed seeds from entering pipelines. Typical structure: debris screen.
6. To control the direction of channel flow resulting from tides and high water or backflow from flooding. Typical structures: tide and water management gates.
7. To control the water table level, remove surface or subsurface water from adjoining land, flood land for frost protection, or manage water levels for wildlife or recreation. Typical structures: water level control structures, flashboard risers, pipe drop inlets, and box inlets.
8. To convey water over, under, or along a ditch, canal, road, railroad, or other barriers. Typical structures include bridges, culverts, flumes, inverted siphons, and long span pipes.

9. To modify water flow to provide habitat for fish, wildlife, and other aquatic animals. Typical structures: chutes, cold water release structures, and flashboard risers.
10. To provide silt management in ditches or canals. Typical structure includes a sluice.
11. To supplement a resource management system on land where organic waste or commercial fertilizer is applied.
12. To create, restore, or enhance wetland hydrology.
13. The applicant and the farm's Nutrient Management Plan must be in compliance with Maryland's Nutrient Management regulations (COMAR 15.20.08) at the time of Application. No Applications will be approved without a Nutrient Management Plan Certification Form submitted with the Application (SECTION III, #30).
14. It is the owner's responsibility to contact MDE and/or the Corps to make a determination whether a permit will be required before a new practice can be installed.
15. This practice must be properly maintained for a minimum of ten (10) years. The applicant agrees to provide all equipment, labor, and materials needed to meet this requirement.
16. Operation and maintenance plans must be followed. The plan shall be site specific and include but not be limited to the following: Structures will be checked, and necessary maintenance, including removal of debris, shall be performed after major storms and at least semiannually. Water level management and timing shall be adequately described wherever applicable.
17. This standard does not apply to structural components of irrigation pipelines or to subsurface drains, or grade stabilization structures.
18. A Drainage Water Management plan (code 554) must be followed when this practice is used for nutrient reduction.
19. Cost share *is authorized* for the following:
  - a. *Subsurface Drain (code 606)*
  - b. *Saturated Buffer (code 604)*
  - c. *Subsurface Denitrifying Bioreactor (code 605)*
  - d. *Underground Outlet (code 620)*
  - e. *Wetland Creation for Water Quality (code 658) – When used as a component of a subsurface drainage system.*
20. Cost share *is not authorized* for the following:
  - a) *Vertical Drain*
  - b) *Field drainage lateral(s)*

## COST-SHARE RATE

The State cost-share payment, alone or when combined with any other cost-share program, shall not exceed 100% of the total eligible cost, not to exceed \$150,000 per project.

## ATTACHMENTS

***Applicant(s) with an outstanding Unsatisfactory On-Farm Status Review of BMP Maintenance and Use of previous project(s) may be ineligible for MACS Cost-Share funding. When a previous project expires with outstanding unsatisfactory status, the applicant is ineligible for any future MACS funding.***

*The following items are needed:*

1. A copy of a recorded deed(s) for the parcel(s) where the BMP is located. If the current, appropriate deed is already on file in the MACS Office, then record both the agreement number of the file where the deed is kept and the liber/folio numbers in the General Comments section of the application.
2. A copy of the Real Property Data Search page from the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation's website ([www.dat.maryland.gov](http://www.dat.maryland.gov)) indicating the Maryland Property View Account ID Number and owner information.
3. An aerial photograph indicating the property lines as well as all existing and proposed BMPs. For sediment control practices, also indicate drainage area and direction of flow.
4. A plan view sketch of the area indicating the location of the proposed BMP and graphically demonstrating the layout and details of the project.
5. Nutrient Management Plan Certification Form shall be submitted with the Application (SECTION III, #30).