

## **Kansas NRCS Fence Specification (CP 382) Highlights for Consideration - Wildfires 2026**

The following are some aspects of the Kansas NRCS fence specification worthy of special attention. This is not all inclusive and is in no way intended to replace or preclude use of the specification document itself. The NRCS fence specification applies to new fence only (complete replacement; not repair) and requires all new components. The only component in which used materials are acceptable is pipe for posts and horizontal compression members in brace assemblies, provided the pipe is of good quality, free of pitting, and meets the sizing requirements outlined in Table 4 on (pg. 17). All pipe posts must be capped.

Standard fence, barbed wire, 4-wire and 5-wire, will be most common. Consult specification for other fence types. Consult Table 1 on (pg. 3) for post spacing and wire heights and spacing.

- **Brace Assemblies:** (pg 4-8); Table 4 (pg. 17) for post specifications; Table 5 (pg. 18) for compression brace specifications. Pay attention to pipe sizing: pipe schedule, and “nominal” vs O.D. sizing. All wood posts must be either hedge or new treated; No electric/telephone poles or railroad ties allowed.
  - Required at all corners, either side of gates, fence ends, slope and alignment changes, and to segment maximum pull lengths (no more than 1,320 ft for standard fence).
  - 2 and 3-post assemblies have “anchor” and “brace” posts. Wire must be tied off (2 wraps around post and 8 wraps around stretched wire) to the anchor post, not the brace post, even in welded assemblies with multiple horizontal compression members.
  - 3-post assemblies used in corners and anywhere fence alignment change is  $>60^\circ$  and to anchor fence downward in depressions where upward slope exceeds  $10^\circ$ .
    - A deadman can be used to hold fence down into minor depressions; in Figure 6 on (pg.13).
  - 2-post or 3-post assemblies may be used to break up fence into maximum pull lengths (not to exceed 1,320 ft). In 2-post assemblies for this purpose, wire must be tied off to far side post from pull direction; see Figure 2 on (pg. 5).

- 2-post, “Inside Brace Assemblies,” often thought of as internal fence gussets, can be used where fence alignment change is  $\geq 15^\circ$  but  $\leq 60^\circ$ . The assembly bisects the angle of alignment change and follows same requirements for posts, spacing and compression brace as other 2-post assemblies. The wire is not tied off to these assemblies but pulled around the outside. These are most used for curved fence areas where distances between angle deflections are short enough to prohibit proper wire stretching or for single, minor angle changes; see Figure 3 on (pg. 5).
- Line Posts: Table 4 on (pg. 17) for sizing and setting depths
  - Wood post either hedge or new treated.
  - T-posts to be 1.33 lb/ft.
- Wire: Table 3 on (pg. 16)
  - Barbed wire: double stranded 12.5 gauge, Class 1 galvanized
    - Splicing must be Western Union with 8 wraps both sides of center or compression sleeves (pg. 9) and Table 6 on (pg. 19). Conventional “repair” type splicing is not allowed for new fence construction.
  - Tension/brace wire in wood-post brace assemblies to be either 9-gauge smooth, double-stranded 12.5 gauge, or single-stranded high tensile 12.5 gauge (pg. 7).