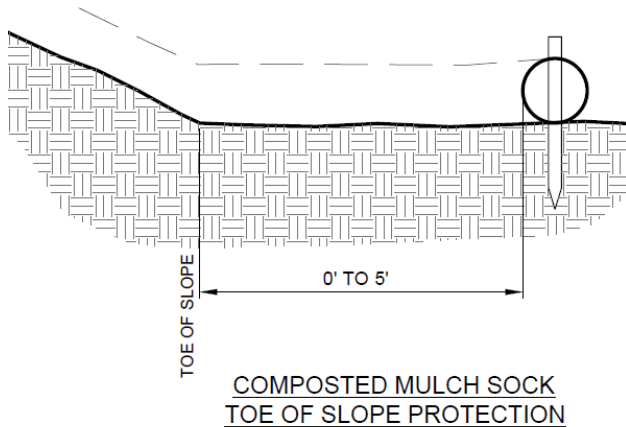


This Guidance Document covers the design and presentation of the Final Stabilization Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (Final Stabilization ESCP) in an NMDOT Plan set. Note that this is separate from the Contractor developed construction-phase TESCP. The contractor TESCP sheets are developed as part of the Contractor's SWPPP, and are separate from the NMDOT Plan set.

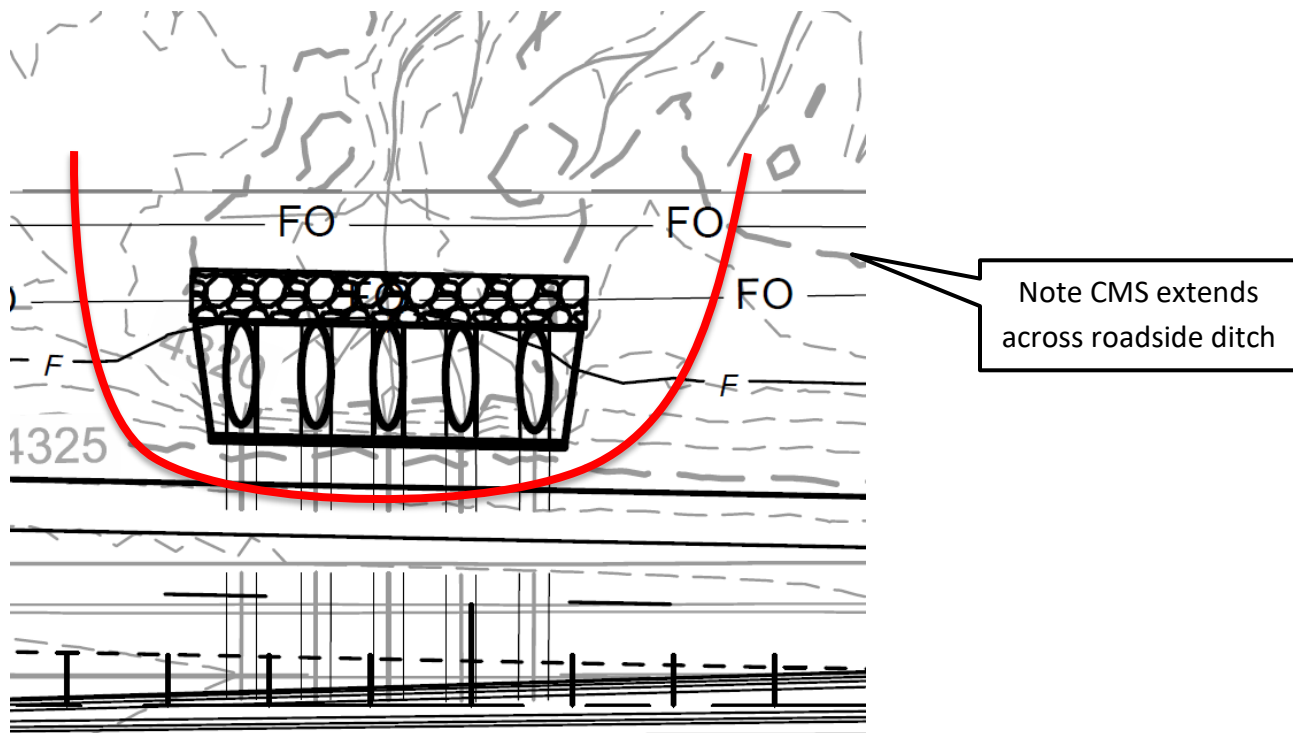
1. Class A revegetation (slope heights listed are not absolute, but provided for general guidance):
 - a. For slope heights less than ~10'-12', no Composted Mulch Sock (CMS) is needed.
 - b. For slope heights ~12'-18' place CMS 5' beyond the toe of slope. If local geometry does not allow placement 5' from toe, place CMS maximum distance, 0'-5', from toe of slope that fits.



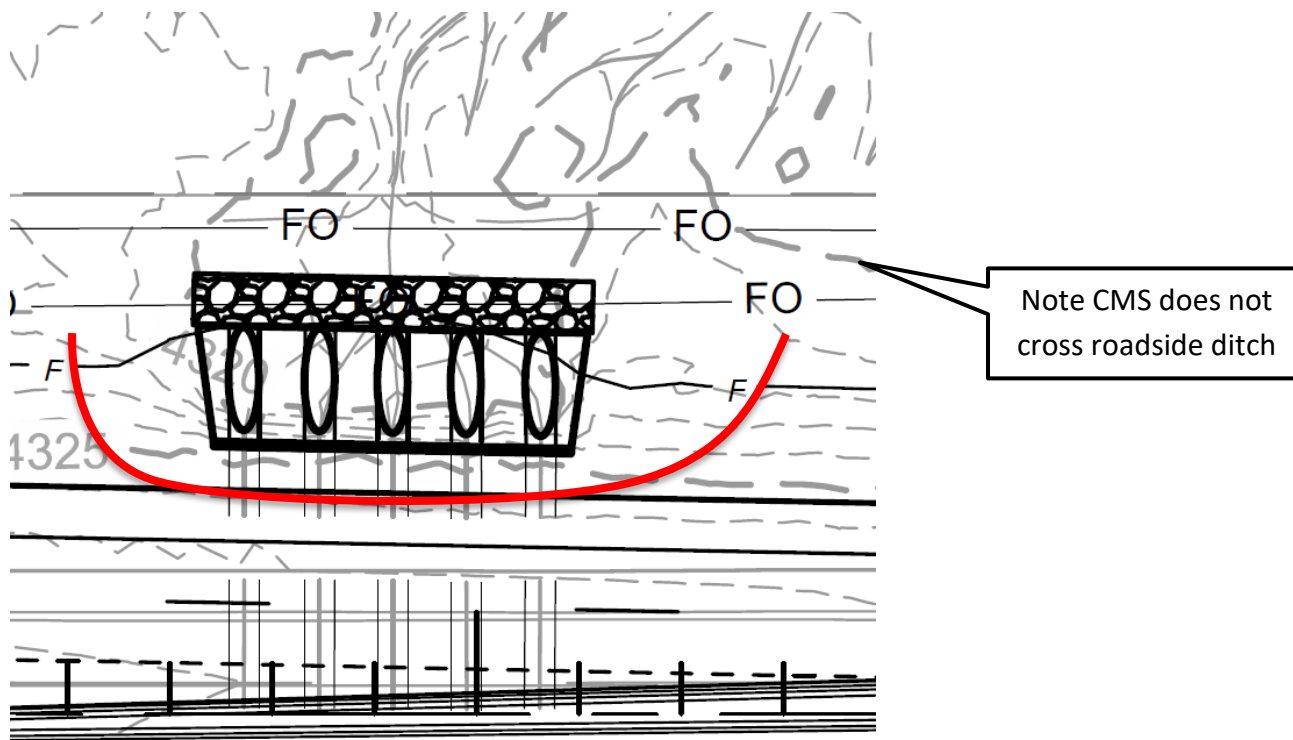
- c. For slope heights greater than ~18', add CMS on contour at approximately every 10' vertical change, and beyond the toe of the slope as described in 1.b above.
2. Class C revegetation:
 - a. Does not need CMS on the slope face, no matter the slope length.
 - b. For a 2:1 slope, maximum Class C revegetation slope length allowed is 55'. This corresponds to a height change of 24.6'. If your slope has more than 25' elevation change or slope face is longer than 55', then a custom solution is required.
3. Roadside ditches:
 - a. Roadside ditches shallower than about 2' deep are too shallow for rock check dams, and CMS can be used.
 - b. Deeper roadside ditches should get rock check dams (Check Dam Type II).
4. Drop inlet protection:
 - a. Curb drop inlets do **NOT** get Final Stabilization protection. They should be draining only paved or non-erosive surfaces.

- b. Median drop inlets and Shoulder drop inlets (drop inlets draining erosive soils) get Drop Inlet Protection. This is generally CMS placed around and just outside the drop inlet.
- 5. Culvert inlet/outlet protection – see red line in schematic on page 3. CMS should extend past toe of cut/fill slope, and may extend to ROW as appropriate. If there is a roadside ditch coming in from the side, use engineering judgement on whether or not to place CMS across the ditch. See figures on page 3.
 - a. CMS is generally not appropriate for concentrated flows such as culvert inlet/outlet channel flow, or deeper roadside ditches.
- 6. Per 2022 CGP requirements, CMS placed on slopes should be on contour and ends should be turned upslope to prevent stormwater from flowing around the ends of the mulch sock. See slide at end of this document, page 4.

A. MINOR ROADSIDE DITCH FLOWS



B. ROADSIDE DITCH FLOWS LEFT CLEAR



PERIMETER CONTROLS – FOCUS ON COMMON PROBLEMS

Installation:

Install controls along perimeter areas of the site that are downslope from exposed soil

To prevent stormwater from flowing around the ends of the control:

- Install on the contour of the slope, and
- Extend both ends of the control up slope forming a crescent rather than straight line

Note end treatment of MS, need to turn upslope to avoid end-around

