

## Exhibit 1: Common Erosion and Sedimentation Control Practices



**Silt fences** are cloth barriers that stretch along disturbed areas and capture sediment from the flow of water.



**Inlet protection measures** are intended to protect inlet points of runoff drainage.



**Check dams** are constructed of rock or other materials across a drainage ditch to mitigate erosion by reducing water flow velocity.



**Temporary slope drains** use flexible tubing or a conduit that extends from the top to the bottom of a cut or fill slope.



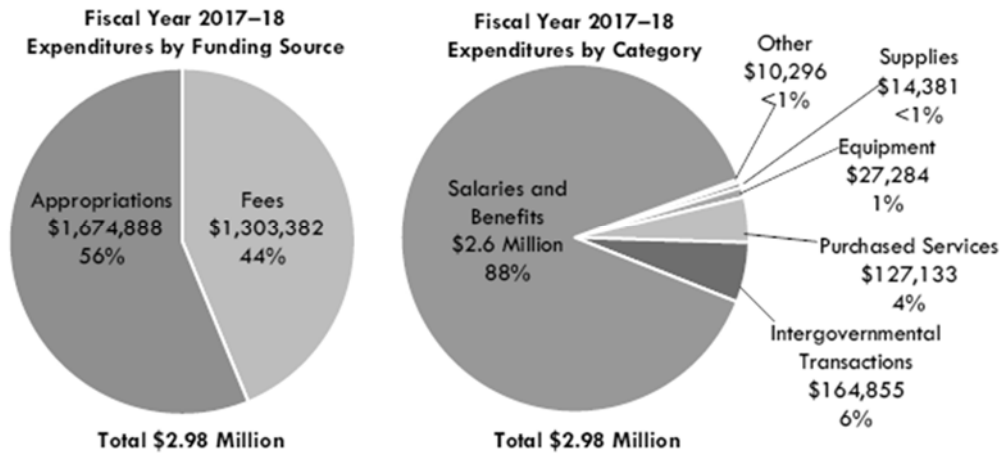
**Sediment basins** are low earthen dams across drainage ways that create a temporary storage pool.



**Surface stabilization** protects soil by slowing water velocity and holding seed until vegetation can become established.

Source: Program Evaluation Division based on documents provided by DEMLR and research on commonly used controls.

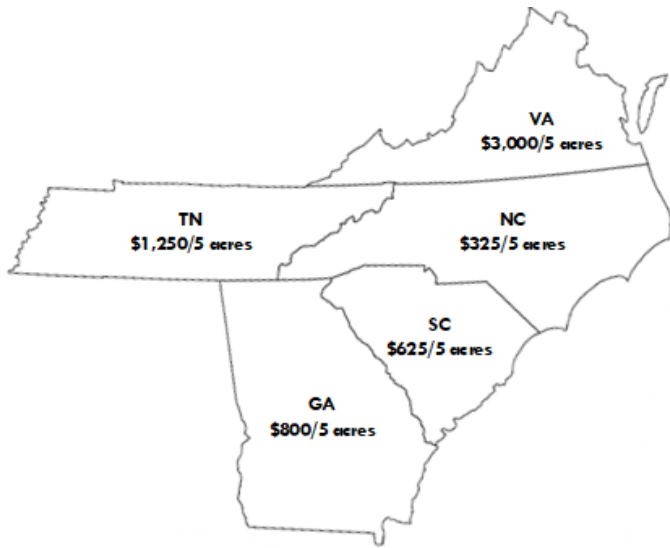
### Exhibit 3: Less Than Half of E&SC Program Costs are Recovered from Fees and Expenditures Largely Fund Salaries and Benefits



Note: Oversight of delegated local programs is excluded because it is only performed by central office staff.

Source: Program Evaluation Division based on collection and analysis of program expenditure data.

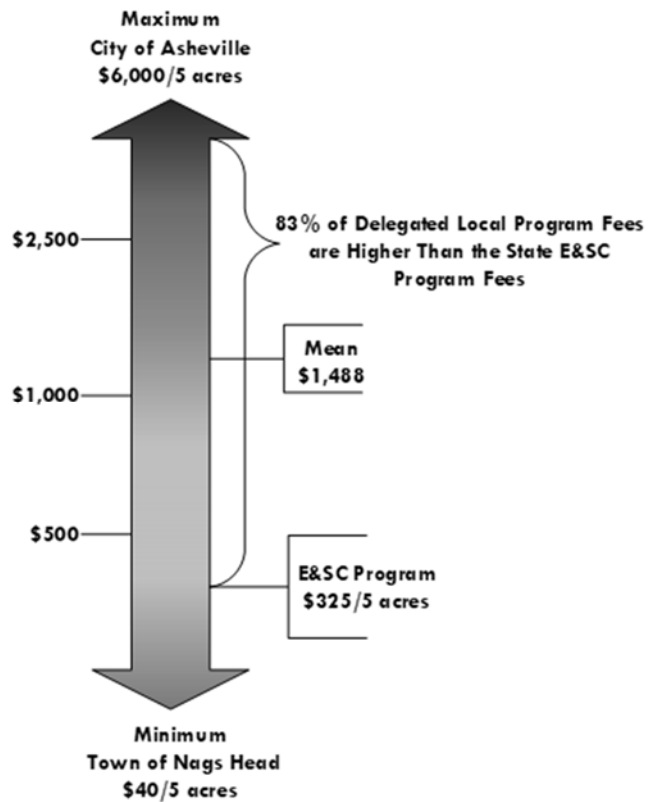
### Exhibit 18: North Carolina State E&SC Program Fees Are Lower than Border States



Note: North Carolina fees do not include delegated local program fee amounts. Virginia has residential and nonresidential fees; the amount depicted in the exhibit represents the cost of nonresidential fees; residential fees would cost \$4,200 per 5 acres developed.

Source: Program Evaluation Division based on data from other states.

### Exhibit 19: Wide Variability Exists for Delegated Local Program Fees; 83% Are Higher Than State E&SC Program Fees



Note: Comparative analysis was based on 5 acres of disturbed development.

Source: Program Evaluation Division based on delegated local program data.