

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 451 of 1994

324.35320 Environmental impact statement; contents.

Sec. 35320. If an environmental impact statement is required under section 35313 prior to permitting a proposed use, a zoning ordinance may require that the statement include all of the following:

- (a) The name and address of the applicant.
- (b) A description of the applicant's proprietary interest in the site of the proposed use.
- (c) The name, address, and professional qualifications of the proposed professional design team members, including the designation of the person responsible for the preparation of the environmental impact statement.
- (d) The description and purpose of the proposed use.
- (e) Six copies and 1 reproducible transparency of a schematic use plan of the proposed use showing the general location of the proposed use and major existing physical and natural features on the site, including, but not limited to, watercourses, rock outcropping, wetlands, and wooded areas.
- (f) The location of the existing utilities and drainageways.
- (g) The location and notation of public streets, parks, and railroad and utility rights-of-way within or adjacent to the proposed use.
- (h) The general location and dimensions of proposed streets, driveways, sidewalks, pedestrian ways, trails, off-street parking, and loading areas.
- (i) The general location and approximate dimensions of proposed structures.
- (j) Major proposed change of land forms such as new lakes, terracing, or excavating.
- (k) Approximate existing and proposed contours and drainage patterns, showing at least 5-foot contour intervals.
- (l) Sketches showing the scale, character, and relationship of structures, streets or driveways, and open space.
- (m) Approximate location and type of proposed drainage, water and sewage treatment and disposal facilities.
- (n) A legal description of the property.
- (o) An aerial photo and contour map showing the development site in relation to the surrounding area.
- (p) A description of the physical site, including its dominant characteristics, its vegetative character, its present use, and other relevant information.
- (q) A soil review giving a short descriptive summary of the soil types found on the site and whether the soil permits the use of septic tanks or requires central sewer. The review may be based on the "unified soil classification system" as adopted by the United States government corps of engineers and bureau of reclamation, dated January 1952, or the national cooperative soil survey classification system, and the standards for the development prospects that have been offered for each portion of the site.
- (r) A natural hazards review consisting of a list of natural hazards such as periodic flooding, poor soil bearing conditions, and any other hazards peculiar to the site.
- (s) A substrata review including a descriptive summary of the various geologic bedrock formations underlying the site, including the identification of known aquifers, the approximate depths of the aquifers, and, if being tapped for use, the principal uses to be made of these waters, including irrigation, domestic water supply, and industrial usage.
- (t) An erosion review showing how erosion control will be achieved and illustrating plans or programs that may be required by any existing soil erosion and sedimentation ordinance.
- (u) At a minimum, a site plan for compliance with all of the following standards for the construction and postconstruction periods:
 - (i) Surface drainage designs and structures are erosion-proof through control of the direction, volume, and velocities of drainage patterns. These patterns shall promote natural vegetation growth that are included in the design so that drainage waters may be impeded in their flow and percolation encouraged.
 - (ii) The design shall include trash collection devices when handling street and parking drainage to contain solid waste and trash.
 - (iii) Watercourse designs, control volumes, and velocities of water to prevent bottom and bank erosion. In particular, changes of direction shall guard against undercutting of banks.
 - (iv) If vegetation has been removed or has not been able to establish on surface areas such as infill zones, it is the duty of the developer to stabilize and control the impacted surface areas to prevent wind erosion and the blowing of surface material through the planting of grasses, windbreaks, and other similar barriers.

History: Add. 1995, Act 59, Imd. Eff. May 24, 1995;—Am. 2012, Act 297, Imd. Eff. Aug. 7, 2012.

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Page 1

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