

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

PART 317

AQUIFER PROTECTION AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

324.31701 Definitions.

Sec. 31701. As used in this part:

(a) "Agricultural well" means a high-capacity well that is located on a farm and is used for an agricultural purpose as that term is defined in section 32701.

(b) "Complaint" means a complaint submitted under section 31702 alleging a potential groundwater dispute.

(c) "Construction" means the process of building a building, road, utility, or another structure, including all of the following:

(i) Assembling materials.

(ii) Disassembling and removing a structure.

(iii) Preparing the construction site.

(iv) Work related to any of the items described in subparagraphs (i) to (iii).

(d) "Department" means the department of environmental quality.

(e) "Dewatering well" means a well or pump that is used to remove water from a mining operation or that is used for a limited time period as part of a construction project to remove or pump water from a surface or subsurface area and ceases to be used upon completion of the construction project or shortly after completion of the construction project.

(f) "Director" means the director of the department or his or her designee.

(g) "Farm" means that term as it is defined in section 2 of the Michigan right to farm act, 1981 PA 93, MCL 286.472.

(h) "Fund" means the aquifer protection revolving fund created in section 31710.

(i) "Groundwater" means the water in the zone of saturation that fills all of the pore spaces of the subsurface geologic material.

(j) "Groundwater dispute" means a groundwater dispute declared by order of the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development under section 31703.

(k) "High-capacity well" means 1 or more water wells associated with an industrial or processing facility, an irrigation facility, or a farm that, in the aggregate from all sources and by all methods, have the capability of withdrawing 100,000 or more gallons of groundwater in 1 day.

(l) "Local health department" means that term as it is defined in section 1105 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.1105.

(m) "Owner of a high-capacity well" means the person that owns or controls the parcel of property where a high-capacity well is located.

(n) "Owner of a small-quantity well" means the person that owns or controls the parcel of property where a small-capacity well is located.

(o) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or other legal entity.

(p) "Potable water" means water that at the point of use is acceptable for human consumption.

(q) "Small-quantity well" means 1 or more water wells of a person at the same location that, in the aggregate from all sources and by all methods, do not have the capability of withdrawing 100,000 or more gallons of groundwater in 1 day.

(r) "Water well" means an opening in the surface of the earth, however constructed, that is used for the purpose of withdrawing groundwater. Water well does not include a drain as defined in section 3 of the drain code of 1956, 1956 PA 40, MCL 280.3.

(s) "Well drilling contractor" means a well drilling contractor registered under part 127 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.12701 to 333.12771.

History: Add. 2012, Act 602, Imd. Eff. Jan. 9, 2013;—Am. 2013, Act 86, Imd. Eff. June 28, 2013.

Compiler's note: Former MCL 324.31701, which pertained to definitions used in part, was repealed by Act 176 of 2009, Imd. Eff. Dec. 15, 2009.

Popular name: Act 451

Popular name: NREPA

324.31702 Allegation of potential groundwater dispute; submission of complaint by

small-quantity well owner; investigation; on-site evaluation; inability to resolve complaint; toll-free facsimile and telephone line; duties of director of department of environmental quality and director of department of agriculture and rural development; unverified complaints; other resolutions.

Sec. 31702. (1) The owner of a small-quantity well may submit a complaint alleging a potential groundwater dispute if the small-quantity well has failed to furnish the well's normal supply of water or the well has failed to furnish potable water and the owner has credible reason to believe that the well's problems have been caused by a high-capacity well. A complaint shall be submitted to the director or to the director of the department of agriculture and rural development if the complaint involves an agricultural well. The complaint shall be in writing and shall be submitted in person, via certified mail, via the toll-free facsimile telephone number provided in subsection (6), or via other means of electronic submittal as developed by the department. However, the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development may refuse to accept an unreasonable complaint. The complaint shall include all of the following information:

- (a) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner of the small-quantity well.
- (b) The location of the small-quantity well, including the county, township, township section, and address of the property on which the small-quantity well is situated, and all other available information that indicates the location of that well.
- (c) A written assessment by a well drilling contractor that the small-quantity well failure was not the result of well design or equipment failure. The assessment shall include a determination of the static water level in the well at the time of the assessment, if the static water level determination will not result in the well being damaged or decommissioned, and, if readily available, the type of pump and equipment.
- (d) An explanation of why the small-quantity well owner believes that a high-capacity well has interfered with the proper function of the small-quantity well and any information available to the small-quantity well owner about the location and operation of the high-capacity well.
- (e) The date or dates on which the interference by a high-capacity well occurred.
- (f) Sufficient evidence to establish a reasonable belief that the interference was caused by a high-capacity well.

(2) The owner of a small-quantity well may call the toll-free telephone line provided for in subsection (6) to request a complaint form or other information regarding the dispute resolution process provided in this part.

(3) Within 2 business days after receipt of a complaint under subsection (1), the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, shall contact the complainant and the owner of each high-capacity well identified in the complaint, shall provide actual notice of the complaint to the owner of each high-capacity well identified in the complaint, and shall begin an investigation.

(4) Within 5 business days after the owner of each high-capacity well has been provided with actual notice of the complaint under subsection (3), the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, shall conduct an on-site evaluation. If the well is an agricultural well, the department shall consult with and provide technical assistance to the department of agriculture and rural development regarding the on-site evaluation. However, if the complaint is for a small-quantity well that is in close proximity to other small-quantity wells for which documented complaints have been received and investigated during the previous 60 days, the department or the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, need not conduct an on-site evaluation unless it determines that an on-site evaluation is necessary. The director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, shall give affected persons an opportunity to contribute to the investigation of a complaint. In conducting the investigation, the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, shall consider whether the owner of the high-capacity well is using industry-recognized water conservation management practices.

(5) After conducting an investigation, the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, shall make a diligent effort to resolve the complaint. In attempting to resolve a complaint, the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, may propose a remedy that he or she believes would equitably resolve the complaint.

(6) The director shall provide for the use of a toll-free facsimile line to receive complaints and a toll-free telephone line for owners of small-quantity wells to request complaint forms and to obtain other information regarding the dispute resolution process provided in this part.

(7) The director and the director of the department of agriculture and rural development shall do both of the following:

- (a) Publicize the toll-free facsimile line and the toll-free telephone line provided for in subsection (6).
- (b) Enter into a memorandum of understanding that describes the process that will be followed by each

director when a complaint involves an agricultural well.

(8) A complainant who submits more than 2 unverified complaints under this section within 1 year may be ordered by the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development to pay for the full costs of investigation of any third or subsequent unverified complaint. As used in this subsection, "unverified complaint" means a complaint in response to which the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development determines that there is not reasonable evidence to declare a groundwater dispute.

(9) If an owner of a high-capacity well that is not an agricultural well does not wish to participate in the dispute resolution process under this part, that dispute shall be resolved as otherwise provided by law.

History: Add. 2012, Act 602, Imd. Eff. Jan. 9, 2013;—Am. 2013, Act 86, Imd. Eff. June 28, 2013.

Compiler's note: Former MCL 324.31702, which pertained to complaints alleging potential groundwater disputes, was repealed by Act 176 of 2009, Imd. Eff. Dec. 15, 2009.

Popular name: Act 451

Popular name: NREPA

324.31702a Informal meeting between parties.

Sec. 31702a. (1) If a complaint regarding an agricultural well is not resolved under section 31702, the director of the department of agriculture and rural development shall schedule and provide written notice of an informal meeting between the parties to the dispute. The informal meeting shall be scheduled at least 10 business days prior to the issuance of an order declaring a groundwater dispute under section 31703. The participants at the informal meeting shall include the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, the owner of the agricultural well, and the owner or owners of the small-quantity wells that are alleged to be impacted by the agricultural well who wish to attend. However, upon written notice provided to the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, the owner of the agricultural well may waive the informal meeting.

(2) At the informal meeting held pursuant to subsection (1), the director of the department of agriculture and rural development shall present the information that he or she has obtained regarding the items listed in section 31703(1)(a) through (f) and (2). The owner of the agricultural well shall be given an opportunity to challenge the department's assertions and may submit information that the problems associated with the small-quantity well or wells are not being caused by the agricultural well. The owner or owners of the small-quantity wells alleged to be impacted may also submit additional information regarding the complaint.

History: Add. 2013, Act 86, Imd. Eff. June 28, 2013.

Popular name: Act 451

Popular name: NREPA

324.31703 Duties of director or director of department of agriculture and rural development in groundwater dispute.

Sec. 31703. (1) The director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, shall, by order, declare a groundwater dispute if an investigation of a complaint discloses all of the following, based upon reasonable scientifically based evidence, and within a reasonable amount of time the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, is unable to resolve the complaint:

(a) That the small-quantity well has failed to furnish the well's normal supply of water or failed to furnish potable water.

(b) That the small-quantity well and the well's equipment were functioning properly at the time of the failure. The determination under this subdivision shall be made based upon an assessment from a well drilling contractor that is provided by the owner of the small-quantity well.

(c) That the failure of the small-quantity well was caused by the lowering of the groundwater level in the area.

(d) That the lowering of the groundwater level exceeds normal seasonal water level fluctuations and substantially impairs continued use of the groundwater resource in the area.

(e) That the lowering of the groundwater level was caused by at least 1 high-capacity well.

(f) That the owner of the small-quantity well did not unreasonably reject a remedy proposed by the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development under section 31702(5).

(2) In addition to the authority under subsection (1) to declare a groundwater dispute, if the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, has clear and convincing scientifically based evidence that indicates that continued groundwater withdrawals from a high-capacity well will exceed the recharge capability of the groundwater resource of the area, the director or the director of the

department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, by order, may declare a groundwater dispute.

(3) The director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, may amend or terminate an order declaring a groundwater dispute at any time. Prior to amending an order declaring a groundwater dispute regarding an agricultural well under this subsection, the director of the department of agriculture and rural development shall schedule an informal meeting and provide notice of the informal meeting in the manner provided under section 31702a.

History: Add. 2012, Act 602, Imd. Eff. Jan. 9, 2013;—Am. 2013, Act 86, Imd. Eff. June 28, 2013.

Compiler's note: Former MCL 324.31703, which pertained to declaration of groundwater dispute by order of director, was repealed by Act 176 of 2009, Imd. Eff. Dec. 15, 2009.

Popular name: Act 451

Popular name: NREPA

324.31704 Order declaring groundwater dispute.

Sec. 31704. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (4), an order declaring a groundwater dispute is effective when a copy of the order is served upon the owner of a high-capacity well that is reasonably believed to have caused the failure of the complainant's small-quantity well.

(2) If a groundwater dispute requires action before service can be completed under subsection (1), oral notification in person by the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, is sufficient until service can be completed. Oral notification is effective for not more than 96 hours.

(3) As soon as possible after an order declaring a groundwater dispute has been issued, the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, shall provide copies of the order to the local units of government in which the high-capacity well and the small-quantity well are located and to the local health departments with jurisdiction over those wells.

(4) Within 14 days after service of an order under subsection (1), the owner of an agricultural well may contest the order by submitting an appeal to the commission of agriculture and rural development. The appeal shall be submitted on a form provided by the department of agriculture and rural development and shall outline the basis for the appeal. Upon receipt of an appeal under this subsection, the commission of agriculture and rural development shall schedule the appeal for consideration at the next scheduled meeting of the commission. Except for the provision of an adequate supply of potable water under section 31705(1), the terms of the order are stayed until a determination is made by the commission of agriculture and rural development regarding the appeal. At the commission's meeting, the commission shall review the order and consider any testimony or other documentation contesting the order and shall make a determination to affirm the order or dismiss the order. If the commission of agriculture and rural development dismisses the order, the department of agriculture and rural development shall reimburse the appellant for the cost of providing potable water under section 31705.

History: Add. 2012, Act 602, Imd. Eff. Jan. 9, 2013;—Am. 2013, Act 86, Imd. Eff. June 28, 2013.

Compiler's note: Former MCL 324.31704, which pertained to service of order declaring groundwater dispute and effectiveness of oral notification, was repealed by Act 176 of 2009, Imd. Eff. Dec. 15, 2009.

Popular name: Act 451

Popular name: NREPA

324.31705 Declaration of groundwater dispute; temporary provision at point of use of adequate supply of potable water; extraction of groundwater; restriction; impact on viability of certain businesses; public water supply owned or operated by local government.

Sec. 31705. (1) Upon declaration of a groundwater dispute, the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, shall, by order, require the immediate temporary provision at the point of use of an adequate supply of potable water.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3), (4), and (5), if the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, issues an order declaring a groundwater dispute, the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, may, by order, restrict the quantity of groundwater that may be extracted from a high-capacity well under either of the following conditions:

(a) If the high-capacity well is reasonably believed to have caused the failure of the complainant's small-quantity well and an immediate temporary provision of an adequate supply of potable water has not been provided to the complainant by the owner of the high-capacity well.

(b) If there is clear and convincing scientifically based evidence that continued groundwater withdrawals from the high-capacity well will exceed the recharge capability of the groundwater resource of the area.

(3) In issuing an order under subsection (2), the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, shall consider the impact the order will have on the viability of a business associated with the high-capacity well or other use of the high-capacity well.

(4) If an operator of a high-capacity well withdraws water by a means other than pumping, the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, may, by order, temporarily restrict the quantity of groundwater that may be extracted only if the conditions of subsection (2)(a) or (b) have not been met.

(5) The director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, shall not issue an order that diminishes the normal supply of drinking water or the capability for fire suppression of a public water supply system owned or operated by a local unit of government.

History: Add. 2012, Act 602, Imd. Eff. Jan. 9, 2013;—Am. 2013, Act 86, Imd. Eff. June 28, 2013.

Compiler's note: Former MCL 324.31705, which pertained to duties of director upon issuance of order declaring groundwater dispute, was repealed by Act 176 of 2009, Imd. Eff. Dec. 15, 2009.

Popular name: Act 451

Popular name: NREPA

324.31706 Compensation; conditions.

Sec. 31706. If a groundwater dispute has been declared, the owner of a high-capacity well shall, subject to an order of the director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, provide timely and reasonable compensation as provided in section 31707 if there is a failure or substantial impairment of a small-quantity well and the following conditions exist:

(a) The failure or substantial impairment was caused by the groundwater withdrawals of the high-capacity well.

(b) The small-quantity well was constructed prior to February 14, 1967 or, if the small-quantity well was constructed on or after February 14, 1967, the well was constructed in compliance with part 127 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.12701 to 333.12771.

History: Add. 2012, Act 602, Imd. Eff. Jan. 9, 2013;—Am. 2013, Act 86, Imd. Eff. June 28, 2013.

Compiler's note: Former MCL 324.31706, which pertained to duty of owner of high-capacity well to provide compensation if there is substantial impairment of small-quantity well and certain other conditions exist, was repealed by Act 176 of 2009, Imd. Eff. Dec. 15, 2009.

Popular name: Act 451

Popular name: NREPA

324.31707 Compensation; requirements.

Sec. 31707. (1) Timely and reasonable compensation under section 31706 consists of and is limited to either or both of the following:

(a) The reimbursement of expenses reasonably incurred by the complainant beginning 30 days prior to the date on which a complaint was made under section 31702 in doing the following:

(i) Paying for the cost of conducting a well assessment to determine that the small-quantity well and the well's equipment were functioning properly at the time of the failure.

(ii) Paying for the cost of obtaining an immediate temporary provision at the prior point of use of an adequate supply of potable water.

(iii) Obtaining 1 of the following:

(A) The restoration of the affected small-quantity well to the well's normal supply of water.

(B) The permanent provision at the point of use of an alternative potable supply of equal quantity.

(b) If an adequate remedy is not achievable under subdivision (a), the restriction or scheduling of the groundwater withdrawals of the high-capacity well so that the affected small-quantity well continues to produce either of the following:

(i) The well's normal supply of water.

(ii) The normal supply of potable water if the well normally furnishes potable water.

(2) The refusal of an owner of an affected small-quantity well to accept timely and reasonable compensation described in subsection (1) is sufficient grounds for the director to terminate an order imposed on the owner of a high-capacity well.

History: Add. 2012, Act 602, Imd. Eff. Jan. 9, 2013.

Compiler's note: Former MCL 324.31707, which pertained to limitations to timely and reasonable compensation and the effect of small-quantity well owner's refusal to accept compensation, was repealed by Act 176 of 2009, Imd. Eff. Dec. 15, 2009.

Popular name: Part 451

Popular name: NREPA

324.31708 Appeal.

Sec. 31708. Notwithstanding section 31704(4), the owner of a high-capacity well subject to an order under this part may appeal that order directly to circuit court pursuant to the revised judiciary act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.101 to 600.9947.

History: Add. 2012, Act 602, Imd. Eff. Jan. 9, 2013;—Am. 2013, Act 86, Imd. Eff. June 28, 2013.

Compiler's note: Former MCL 324.31708, which pertained to appeal of order to circuit court, was repealed by Act 176 of 2009, Imd. Eff. Dec. 15, 2009.

Popular name: Act 451

Popular name: NREPA

324.31709 Exceptions.

Sec. 31709. This part does not apply to a potential groundwater dispute involving either of the following:

- (a) A high-capacity well that is a dewatering well.
- (b) A high-capacity well that is used solely for the purpose of fire suppression.

History: Add. 2012, Act 602, Imd. Eff. Jan. 9, 2013.

Compiler's note: Former MCL 324.31709, which pertained to inapplicability of part to certain groundwater disputes, was repealed by Act 176 of 2009, Imd. Eff. Dec. 15, 2009.

Popular name: Act 451

Popular name: NREPA

324.31710 Aquifer protection revolving fund.

Sec. 31710. (1) The aquifer protection revolving fund is created in the state treasury.

(2) The fund may receive money or other assets from any source for deposit into the fund. The state treasurer shall direct the investment of the fund. The state treasurer shall credit to the fund interest and earnings from fund investments.

(3) Money in the fund at the close of the fiscal year shall remain in the fund and shall not lapse to the general fund.

(4) The department shall be the administrator of the fund for auditing purposes.

(5) Money in the fund shall be expended by the department only to implement this part and to reimburse the department of agriculture and rural development for its actual costs incurred in implementing this part.

(6) If money in the fund is used to conduct hydrogeological studies or other studies to gather data on the nature of aquifers or groundwater resources in the state, the department shall include this information in the groundwater inventory and map prepared under section 32802.

History: Add. 2012, Act 602, Imd. Eff. Jan. 9, 2013.

Compiler's note: Former MCL 324.31710, which pertained to aquifer protection revolving fund, was repealed by Act 176 of 2009, Imd. Eff. Dec. 15, 2009.

Popular name: Act 451

Popular name: NREPA

324.31711 Report.

Sec. 31711. (1) Not later than April 1, 2013, and every 2 years thereafter, the department shall prepare and submit to the legislature a report that includes both of the following:

- (a) An analysis of the department's costs of implementing this part.
- (b) Recommendations on modifications to this part that would improve the overall effectiveness of this part.

(2) The department shall file with the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives a report that evaluates the effectiveness of the dispute resolution process during the 5-year period beginning on the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection. The report shall be filed within 90 days after the expiration of that 5-year period.

History: Add. 2012, Act 602, Imd. Eff. Jan. 9, 2013;—Am. 2013, Act 86, Imd. Eff. June 28, 2013.

Compiler's note: Former MCL 324.31711, which pertained to preparation and submission of report to legislative committees, was repealed by Act 176 of 2009, Imd. Eff. Dec. 15, 2009.

Popular name: Act 451

Popular name: NREPA

324.31712 Violation of order; civil fine or costs; default; deposit; action to enforce order.

Sec. 31712. (1) A person who violates an order issued under this part is responsible for a civil fine of not more than \$1,000.00 for each day of violation, but not exceeding a total of \$50,000.00.

(2) A default in the payment of a civil fine or costs ordered under this section or an installment of the fine or costs may be remedied by any means authorized under the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.101 to 600.9947.

(3) All civil fines recovered under this section shall be forwarded to the state treasurer for deposit into the fund.

(4) The director or the director of the department of agriculture and rural development, as appropriate, may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enforce an order under this part, including injunctive or other equitable relief.

History: Add. 2012, Act 602, Imd. Eff. Jan. 9, 2013;—Am. 2013, Act 86, Imd. Eff. June 28, 2013.

Compiler's note: Former MCL 324.31712, which pertained to identification of at-risk geographic areas, was repealed by Act 176 of 2009, Imd. Eff. Dec. 15, 2009.

Popular name: Act 451

Popular name: NREPA

324.31713 Repealed. 2009, Act 176, Imd. Eff. Dec. 15, 2009.

Compiler's note: The repealed section pertained to penalty, default, disposition, and enforcement action relating to violation of an order.

Popular name: Act 451

Popular name: NREPA