

# HOUSE BILL 619

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8lr1362

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By: **Delegate Wivell**

Introduced and read first time: January 29, 2018

Assigned to: Environment and Transportation

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Committee Report: Favorable with amendments

House action: Adopted

Read second time: March 11, 2018

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## CHAPTER \_\_\_\_\_

1 AN ACT concerning

2 **Surface Mining – Zone of Dewatering Influence – Water Supply Replacement**

3 FOR the purpose of requiring a certain surface mining permittee to permanently replace a  
4 certain water supply within a certain zone of dewatering influence within a certain  
5 period of time under certain circumstances; authorizing a certain surface mining  
6 permittee to seek reimbursement for certain water supply replacement costs under  
7 certain circumstances; providing for the construction of certain provisions of law  
8 relating to a contested case hearing; making a stylistic change; correcting an obsolete  
9 cross-reference; and generally relating to the zone of dewatering influence around a  
10 surface mine.

11 BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,  
12 Article – Environment  
13 Section 15–801(a), (f), (g), (n), (p), and (u) and 15–812  
14 Annotated Code of Maryland  
15 (2014 Replacement Volume and 2017 Supplement)

16 BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,  
17 Article – Environment  
18 Section 15–813  
19 Annotated Code of Maryland  
20 (2014 Replacement Volume and 2017 Supplement)

21 SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,  
22 That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

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EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW.

[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.

Underlining indicates amendments to bill.

~~Strike out~~ indicates matter stricken from the bill by amendment or deleted from the law by amendment.



1 **Article – Environment**

2 15–801.

3 (a) In this subtitle the following words have the meanings indicated.

4 (f) “Land” means the surface of the land upon which surface mining is conducted.

5 (g) “Landowner” means a person who possesses legal title to the land.

6 (n) “Permittee” means a person who holds a valid permit to conduct surface  
7 mining and reclamation operations approved by the Department under § 15–810 of this  
8 subtitle.9 (p) “Pit” means the place any minerals are being mined by the surface mining  
10 method.

11 (u) “Surface mining” means all of the following:

12 (1) The breaking of the surface soil in order to facilitate or accomplish the  
13 extraction or removal of minerals;14 (2) Any activity or process constituting all or part of a process for the  
15 extraction or removal of minerals from their original location; or16 (3) The extraction of sand, gravel, rock, stone, earth, or fill from borrow pits  
17 for highway construction purposes or other public facilities.

18 15–812.

19 (a) The General Assembly finds that in certain regions of the State dewatering of  
20 surface mines located in karst terrain may significantly interfere with water supply wells  
21 and may cause in some instances sudden subsidence of land, known as sinkholes.  
22 Dewatering in karst terrain may result in property damage to landowners in a definable  
23 zone of dewatering influence around a surface mine.24 (b) It is the intent of the General Assembly to protect affected property owners in  
25 Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, and Washington counties where karst terrain is found by  
26 directing the Department to establish zones of dewatering influence around surface mines  
27 in karst terrain and to administer a program requiring permittees to mitigate or  
28 compensate affected property owners in these counties.

29 15–813.

30 (a) (1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated.

1 (2) “Dewater” or “dewatering” means to pump water out of a pit.

2 (3) “Karst terrain” means an irregular topography that is:

3 (i) Caused by a solution of limestone and other carbonate rock; and

4 (ii) Characterized by closed depressions, sinkholes, caverns, solution  
5 cavities, and underground channels that, partially or completely, may capture surface  
6 streams.

7 (4) “Lineaments” means the surface manifestation of cracks, fissures,  
8 fractures, and zones of weakness that, generally, are observable on aerial photographs as  
9 straight or nearly straight lines.

10 (b) (1) If a permittee is issued a water appropriation permit under § 5–502 of  
11 this article to dewater a pit located in karst terrain in Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, and  
12 Washington counties, the Department shall establish, as a condition of the permittee’s  
13 surface mining permit under § 15–810 of this subtitle, a zone of dewatering influence  
14 around the surface mine.

15 (2) The areal extent of the zone of dewatering influence shall be based, as  
16 appropriate, on local topography, watersheds, aquifer limits, and other hydrogeologic  
17 factors, including the occurrence of natural fractures, cracks, crevices, lineaments, igneous  
18 dikes, changes in rock type, and variations in the water-bearing characteristics of  
19 formations.

20 (c) (1) Within the zone of dewatering influence established under subsection  
21 (b)(1) of this section, the permittee shall:

22 [(1)] (I) Replace, at no expense to the owner of real property that is  
23 affected by the surface mine dewatering, a water supply that fails as a result of declining  
24 ground water levels; and

25 [(2)] (II) [Upon] ON a determination by the Department of proximate  
26 cause after the permittee has received proper notice and an opportunity to respond and  
27 provide information, pay monetary compensation to the affected property owner or repair  
28 any property damage caused as a result of the sudden subsidence of the surface of the land.

29 (2) **A PERMITTEE SHALL PERMANENTLY REPLACE A WATER SUPPLY**  
30 **UNDER PARAGRAPH (1)(I) OF THIS SUBSECTION WITHIN 45 DAYS OF THE DATE ON**  
31 **WHICH THE PERMITTEE KNEW OF THE WATER SUPPLY FAILURE.**

32 (d) (1) An individual domestic water supply within a zone of dewatering  
33 influence that is no longer capable of yielding water because of declining water levels shall  
34 be considered to be replaced adequately by a permittee if the permittee provides for the  
35 affected property owner a new or retrofitted well that is capable of meeting the minimum

1 yield requirements established in regulations adopted by the Department of the  
2 Environment during the period of pit dewatering.

3 (2) A municipal, industrial, commercial, institutional, or farming water  
4 supply within a zone of dewatering influence that is no longer capable of yielding water  
5 because of declining water levels shall be considered to be replaced adequately by a  
6 permittee if the permittee provides for the affected property owner a new or retrofitted well  
7 or other alternative water supply that is capable of yielding water equal to the volume used  
8 or needed by the property owner before the disruption of water supply.

9 (e) (1) Real or personal property within the zone of dewatering influence in  
10 karst terrain in Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, and Washington counties found by the  
11 Department to have been damaged as a result of sudden land surface subsidence shall be  
12 considered to be repaired adequately by a permittee if the permittee returns the damaged  
13 property to its condition before the subsidence of the surface of the land.

14 (2) If the damaged real or personal property is not capable of being restored  
15 to its pre-subsidence condition, the permittee shall compensate the owner of the real or  
16 personal property monetarily by the difference of the fair market value of the property as  
17 the property would exist but for the sudden land subsidence, and the fair market value of  
18 the property as a result of the damage.

19 (3) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subsection, the permittee  
20 and the property owner may agree on monetary compensation or other mitigation in lieu of  
21 restoration.

22 (f) (1) The Department may not require a permittee to replace water supplies,  
23 as provided in this section, if the permittee demonstrates to the Department by clear and  
24 convincing evidence that the proximate cause of the loss of water supply is not the result of  
25 pit dewatering.

26 (2) **THE PERMITTEE MAY SEEK REIMBURSEMENT FOR THE COST OF A**  
27 **WATER SUPPLY REPLACEMENT FROM THE OWNER OF REAL PROPERTY THAT IS**  
28 **AFFECTED BY THE SURFACE MINE DEWATERING IF AFTER THE PERMITTEE**  
29 **REPLACES THE WATER SUPPLY IT IS DETERMINED THAT THE PERMITTEE'S**  
30 **DEWATERING ACTIVITY IS NOT THE PROXIMATE CAUSE OF THE WATER SUPPLY**  
31 **FAILURE.**

32 (g) (1) The Department shall provide opportunity for a contested case hearing  
33 in accordance with ~~the provisions of § 5-204 of this article~~ **TITLE 10, SUBTITLE 2 OF THE**  
34 **STATE GOVERNMENT ARTICLE.**

35 (2) **THIS SUBSECTION MAY NOT BE CONSTRUED TO WAIVE THE**  
36 **REQUIREMENT TO PERMANENTLY REPLACE A WATER SUPPLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH**  
37 **SUBSECTION (C)(2) OF THIS SECTION.**

1 (h) The Department shall adopt regulations to establish an administrative  
2 process to expedite the resolution of water supply loss or property damage claims arising  
3 under this section.

4 (i) Compensation, restoration, or mitigation provided by this section does not  
5 apply to:

6 (1) Improvements that are made to real property within an established  
7 zone of dewatering influence following a final decision by the Department to issue a surface  
8 mining permit; or

9 (2) Improvements that are made to real property following the  
10 establishment of a zone of dewatering influence as a condition of an existing surface mine  
11 permit.

12 SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect  
13 October 1, 2018.

Approved:

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Governor.

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Speaker of the House of Delegates.

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President of the Senate.