

CHAPTER 505**PLATS; COORDINATES; SURVEYS**

505.08	Preparation of plat; filing; certification; fees; penalties.	505.22	Minnesota coordinate systems defined.
505.18	Minnesota coordinate system.	505.23	Where coordinates recorded.
505.19	Zones; land descriptions.	505.24	Limitation of use.
505.20	X- and y-coordinates.	505.28	Last use of 1927 coordinate system.

505.08 PREPARATION OF PLAT; FILING; CERTIFICATION; FEES; PENALTIES.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1984]

Subd. 2. The copies of the official plat or of the exact reproducible copy shall be compared and certified to by the county recorder in the manner in which certified copies of records are issued in his office, and the copy thereof shall be bound in a proper volume for the use of the general public and anyone shall have access to and may inspect such certified copy at their pleasure. When the plat includes both registered and nonregistered land two copies thereof shall be so certified and bound, one for such general public use in each of the offices of the county recorder and registrar of titles; provided, however, that only one such copy so certified and bound shall be provided for general public use in those counties wherein the office quarters of the county recorder and registrar of titles are one and the same. When the copy, or any part thereof, shall become unintelligible from use or wear or otherwise, at the request of the county recorder it shall be the duty of the county surveyor to make a reproduction copy of the official plat, or the exact transparent reproducible copy under the direct supervision of the county recorder, who shall compare the copy, certify that it is a correct copy thereof, by proper certificate as above set forth, and it shall be bound in the volume, and under the page, and in the place of the discarded copy. In counties not having a county surveyor the county recorder shall employ a registered land surveyor to make such reproduction copy, at the expense of the county. The county recorder shall receive as a fee for filing these plats, as aforesaid described, 50 cents per lot, but shall receive not less than \$30 for any plat filed in his office. Reproductions from the exact transparent reproducible copy shall be available to any person upon request and the cost of such reproductions shall be paid by the person making such request. If a copy of the official plat is requested the county recorder shall have the same prepared and duly certified by him that it is a copy of the official plat and the cost of such copy shall be paid by the person making such request.

[For text of subds 2a and 3, see M.S.1984]

History: 1985 c 281 s 13

505.18 MINNESOTA COORDINATE SYSTEM.

The system of plane coordinates which has been established by the National Ocean Survey/National Geodetic Survey, formerly the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey or its successors, for defining and stating the geographic positions or locations of points on the surface of the earth within the state of Minnesota is hereafter to be known and designated as the "Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927 and the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983."

For the purpose of the use of this system the state is divided into a "North Zone," a "Central Zone," and a "South Zone."

505.18 PLATS; COORDINATES; SURVEYS

16

The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the North Zone: Beltrami, Clearwater, Cook, Itasca, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, and Saint Louis.

The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the Central Zone: Aitkin, Becker, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Chisago, Clay, Crow Wing, Douglas, Grant, Hubbard, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Otter Tail, Pine, Pope, Stearns, Stevens, Todd, Traverse, Wadena, and Wilkin.

The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the South Zone: Anoka, Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Carver, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Dakota, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Hennepin, Houston, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Martin, Meeker, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Olmsted, Pipestone, Ramsey, Redwood, Renville, Rice, Rock, Scott, Sherburne, Sibley, Steele, Swift, Wabasha, Waseca, Washington, Watonwan, Winona, Wright, and Yellow Medicine.

History: 1985 c 299 s 32

505.19 ZONES; LAND DESCRIPTIONS.

As established for use in the North Zone, the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927 or the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983 shall be named, and in any land description in which it is used it shall be designated, the "Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927, North Zone or the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983, North Zone."

As established for use in the Central Zone, the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927 or the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983 shall be named, and in any land description in which it is used it shall be designated, the "Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927, Central Zone or the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983, Central Zone."

As established for use in the South Zone, the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927 or the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983 shall be named, and in any land description in which it is used it shall be designated, the "Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927, South Zone or the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983, South Zone."

History: 1985 c 299 s 33

505.20 X- AND Y-COORDINATES.

The plane coordinate values for a point on the earth's surface, to be used to express the geographic position or location of such point in the appropriate zone of this system, shall consist of two distances, expressed in U.S. Survey feet and decimals of a foot when using the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927 and expressed in meters and decimals of a meter when using the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983. One of these distances, to be known as the "x-coordinate," shall give the position in an east-and-west direction; the other, to be known as the "y-coordinate," shall give the position in a north-and-south direction. These coordinates shall be made to depend upon and conform to plane rectangular coordinate values for the monumented horizontal control stations of the North American Horizontal Geodetic Control Network as published by the National Ocean Survey/National Geodetic Survey (NOS/NGS) or its successors and whose plane coordinates have been computed on the systems defined in this chapter. The station may be used for

establishing a survey connection to either Minnesota Coordinate System, 1927 or 1983.

History: 1985 c 299 s 34

505.22 MINNESOTA COORDINATE SYSTEMS DEFINED.

(a) For purposes of more precisely defining the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927, the following definition by the National Ocean Survey/National Geodetic Survey is adopted:

The Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927, North Zone, is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having standard parallels at north latitudes 47 degrees 02 minutes and 48 degrees 38 minutes, along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 93 degrees 06 minutes west of Greenwich and the parallel 46 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x equals 2,000,000 feet and y equals 0 feet.

The Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927, Central Zone, is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having standard parallels at north latitudes 45 degrees 37 minutes and 47 degrees 03 minutes, along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 94 degrees 15 minutes west of Greenwich and the parallel 45 degrees 00 minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x equals 2,000,000 feet and y equals 0 feet.

The Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927, South Zone, is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having standard parallels at north latitudes 43 degrees 47 minutes and 45 degrees 13 minutes, along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 94 degrees 00 minutes west of Greenwich with the parallel 43 degrees 00 minutes north latitude, such origin being given the coordinates: x equals 2,000,000 feet and y equals 0 feet.

(b) For purposes of more precisely defining the Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983, the following definition by the National Ocean Survey/National Geodetic Survey is adopted:

The Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983, North Zone, is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the North American Geocentric Datum of 1983, having standard parallels at north latitudes 47 degrees 02 minutes and 48 degrees 38 minutes, along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 93 degrees 06 minutes west of Greenwich with the parallel 46 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x equals 800,000 meters and y equals 100,000 meters.

The Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983, Central Zone, is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the North American Geocentric Datum of 1983, having standard parallels at north latitudes 45 degrees 37 minutes and 47 degrees 03 minutes, along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 94 degrees 15 minutes west of Greenwich with the parallel 45 degrees 00 minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x equals 800,000 meters and y equals 100,000 meters.

The Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983, South Zone, is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the North American Geocentric Datum of 1983, having standard parallels at North latitudes 43 degrees 47 minutes and 45 degrees 13 minutes, along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 94 degrees 00 minutes west of Greenwich with the

parallel 43 degrees 00 minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x equals 800,000 meters and y equals 100,000 meters.

History: 1985 c 299 s 35

505.23 WHERE COORDINATES RECORDED.

No coordinates based on the Minnesota Coordinate System, purporting to define the position of a point on a land boundary, shall be presented to be recorded in any public land records or deed records unless such point is within one-half mile of a horizontal control station established in conformity with the standards prescribed in section 505.20; provided that said one-half mile limitation may be modified by a duly authorized state agency to meet local conditions.

History: 1985 c 299 s 36

505.24 LIMITATION OF USE.

The use of the term "Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927, North, Central, or South Zone or Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983, North, Central, or South Zone" on any map, report of survey, or other document, shall be limited to coordinates based on the Minnesota Coordinate System as defined in this chapter.

History: 1985 c 299 s 37

505.28 LAST USE OF 1927 COORDINATE SYSTEM.

The Minnesota Coordinate System of 1927 must not be used after December 31, 1992. The Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983 is the sole coordinate system that may be used after that date.

History: 1985 c 299 s 38