

The percentage of milk-fat in such milk and cream shall be determined by the Babcock test and by employing a standard official method for operating this test, which method shall be that adopted, prescribed, and set forth, with specifications in detail, in the rules and regulations from time to time made and published by the commissioner under and pursuant to authority therefor conferred by the Minnesota Dairy and Food Law for the purpose of carrying out and enforcing the provisions thereof, which authority hereby expressly is declared to be applicable in the premises.

Approved March 28, 1945.

CHAPTER 165—H. F. No. 135

An act describing, defining, and officially adopting a system of coordinates for designating and stating the positions of points on the surface of the earth within the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. **Minnesota coordinate system.** The system of plane coordinates which has been established by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for defining and stating the 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."

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

The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the North Zone: Beltrami, Clearwater, Cook, Itasca, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomon, 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.

Sec. 2. **North zone.** As established for use in the North Zone, the Minnesota Coordinate System shall be named, and in any land description in which it is used it shall be designated, the "Minnesota Coordinate System, North Zone."

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

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

Sec. 3. **X-Coordinates.** The plane coordinates of a point on the earth's surface, to be used in expressing the position or location of such point in the appropriate zone of this system, shall consist of two distances, expressed in feet and decimals of a foot. 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 the coordinates, on the Minnesota Coordinate System, of the triangulation and traverse stations of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey within the State of Minnesota, as those coordinates have been determined by the said Survey.

Sec. 4. **Reference to zones.** When any tract of land to be defined by a single description extends from one into another of the above coordinate zones, the positions of all points on its boundaries may be referred to either of the two zones, the zone which is used being specifically named in the description.

Sec. 5. **Definition of Minnesota coordinate system.** (a) For purposes of more precisely defining the Minnesota Coordinate System, the following definition by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is adopted:

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

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

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

(b) The position of the Minnesota Coordinate System shall be as marked on the ground by triangulation or traverse stations established in conformity with standards adopted by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for first-order and second-order work, whose geodetic positions have been rigidly adjusted on the North American datum of 1927, and whose coordinates have been computed on the system herein defined. Any such station may be used for establishing a survey connection with the Minnesota Coordinate System.

Sec. 6. **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 triangulation or traverse station established in conformity with the standards prescribed in Section 5 of this Act; provided that said one-half mile limitation may be modified by a duly authorized State agency to meet local conditions.

Sec. 7. **Limitation of use.** The use of the term "Minnesota Coordinate System" on any map, report of survey, or

other document, shall be limited to coordinates based on the Minnesota Coordinate System as defined in this Act.

Sec. 8. *When use of coordinates supplemental.* Whenever coordinates based on the Minnesota Coordinate System are used to describe any tract of land which in the same document is also described by reference to any subdivision, line, or corner of the United States public land surveys, the description by coordinates shall be construed as supplemental to the basic description of such subdivision, line, or corner contained in the official plats and field notes filed of record, and in the event of any conflict the description by reference to the subdivision, line, or corner of the United States public land surveys shall prevail over the description by coordinates.

Sec. 9. *Description not exclusive.* Nothing contained in this Act shall require any purchaser or mortgagee to rely on a description, any part of which depends exclusively upon the Minnesota Coordinate System.

Sec. 10. *Severable.* If any provision of this Act shall be declared invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other portion of this Act which can be given effect without the invalid portion, and to this end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

Sec. 11. This Act is to take effect upon passage.

Approved March 28, 1945.

CHAPTER 166—H. F. No. 323

An act authorizing the Commissioner of Conservation to approve the sale of certain lands within the limits of the Red Lake Game Preserve.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. *Sale of certain lands in Red Lake game preserve may be approved.* The Commissioner of Conservation is hereby authorized to approve for sale, lands in Township 160 North of Range 29 West of the 5th Principal Meridian in Koochi-ching County within the limits of the Red Lake Game Preserve, which have forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes and which have been classified by the County Board of said County as suitable for agriculture, notwithstanding the fact that said lands may border on Rapid River.

Approved March 28, 1945.