STATE OF OKLAHOMA

2nd Session of the 59th Legislature (2024)

HOUSE BILL 3509 By: Johns

AS INTRODUCED

An Act relating to Oklahoma Coordinate System; amending 60 O.S. 2021, Sections 1001, 1002, 1004, 1005, 1007, 1008, and 1009, which relate Oklahoma Coordinate System; adding references to the Oklahoma Plane Coordinate System; repealing 60 O.S. 2021, Section 1006, which relates to limitations on recording coordinates; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 60 O.S. 2021, Section 1001, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1001. A. The systems of plane coordinates which have been established by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Geodetic Survey formerly the National Ocean Service/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 Oklahoma are hereafter to be known and designated as the Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1927 ~~and~~, the

Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1983, and the Oklahoma Plane Coordinate System (OKPCS).

For the purpose of the use of ~~these systems~~ the Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1927 and the Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1983, the state is divided into a North Zone and a South Zone.

B. 1. The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the North Zone: Adair, Alfalfa, Beaver, Blaine, Canadian, Cherokee, Cimarron, Craig, Creek, Custer, Delaware, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Harper, Kay, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Major, Mayes, Muskogee, Noble, Nowata, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Payne, Roger Mills, Rogers, Sequoyah, Texas, Tulsa, Wagoner, Washington, Woods and Woodward.

2. The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the South Zone: Atoka, Beckham, Bryan, Caddo, Carter, Choctaw, Cleveland, Coal, Comanche, Cotton, Garvin, Grady, Greer, Harmon, Haskell, Hughes, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnston, Kiowa, Latimer, Leflore, Love, McClain, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Murray, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, Seminole, Stephens, Tillman and Washita.

3. For the purpose of the use of the Oklahoma Plane Coordinate System (OKPCS), the most recent system of plane coordinate and zone designation that has been established by the National Geodetic Survey (NGS), or a successor, that is based on the North American Terrestrial Reference Frame of 2022 (NATRF2022), or a successor, and

the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), or a successor, and known as the State Plane Coordinate System (SPCS), or a successor, for defining and stating the geographic positions or location of points within the state must be known as the "Oklahoma Plane Coordinate System" (OKPCS).

C. 1. As established for use in the North Zone, the Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1927 or the Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1983 shall be named; and in any land description in which it is used, it shall be designated the "Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1927 North Zone" or the "Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1983 North Zone".

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

3. As established for use, the Oklahoma Plane Coordinate System (OKPCS) shall be named; and in any land description in which it is used, it shall be designated the "Oklahoma Plane Coordinate System" (OKPCS).

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 60 O.S. 2021, Section 1002, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1002. The plane coordinate values for a point on the earth's surface, used to express the geographic position or location of such point in the appropriate zone of this system, shall consist

of two (2) distances expressed in U.S. Survey Feet and decimals of a foot when using the Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1927 and expressed in meters or U.S. Survey feet and decimals of a meter or U.S. Survey foot when using the Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1983 and expressed in International feet or meters and decimals of an International foot or meters when using the Oklahoma Plane Coordinate System (OKPCS). One of these distances, to be known as the "x-coordinate" (also known as "easting"), shall give the position in an east-and-west direction; the other, to be known as the "y-coordinate" (also known as "northing"), shall give the position in a north-and-south direction. These coordinates ~~shall~~ must be made to depend ~~upon~~ on and conform to plane rectangular coordinate values ~~for the monumented points of the North American Horizontal Geodetic Control Network as published~~ derived from the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS) as defined and promulgated by the ~~National Ocean Service~~ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Geodetic Survey, or its successors, and whose plane coordinates have been computed on the systems defined in this act. ~~Any such station may be used for establishing a survey connection to either Oklahoma Coordinate System~~.

SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 60 O.S. 2021, Section 1004, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1004. When any tract of land to be defined by a single description extends from one ~~into the other of the above~~ coordinate

zone into other zones, the positions of all points on its boundaries ~~may~~ must be referred to ~~either~~ one of the ~~two~~ zones, the zone which is used being specifically named in the description.

SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 60 O.S. 2021, Section 1005, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1005. A. For purposes of more precisely defining the Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1927, the following definition by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey (now National Ocean Service/National Geodetic Survey) is adopted:

1. The "Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1927 North Zone", is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having parallels at north latitudes 35 degrees 34 minutes and 36 degrees 46 minutes along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 98 degrees 00 minutes west of Greenwich and the parallel 35 degrees 00 minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x = 2,000,000 feet and y = 0 feet.

2. The "Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1927 South Zone", is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having parallels at north latitudes 33 degrees 56 minutes and 35 degrees 14 minutes along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 98 degrees 00 minutes west of Greenwich and the parallel 33 degrees 20

minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x = 2,000,000 feet and y = 0 feet.

B. For purposes of more precisely defining the Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1983, the following definition by the National Ocean Service/National Geodetic Survey is adopted:

1. The "Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1983 North Zone" is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the North American Datum of 1983, having parallels at north latitudes 35 degrees 34 minutes and 36 degrees 46 minutes along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 98 degrees 00 minutes west of Greenwich and the parallel 35 degrees 00 minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x = 600,000 meters and y = 0 meters.

2. The "Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1983 South Zone" is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the North American Datum of 1983, having standard parallels at north latitudes 33 degrees 56 minutes and 35 degrees 14 minutes along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 98 degrees 00 minutes west of Greenwich and the parallel 33 degrees 20 minutes north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x = 600,000 meters and y = 0 meters.

C. For purposes of more precisely defining the Oklahoma Plane Coordinate System (OKPCS) the Oklahoma Plane Coordinate System must be the State Plane Coordinate System of 2022 (SPC2022)or its most

recent successor as defined by the National Geodetic Survey or its successor agency.

SECTION 5. AMENDATORY 60 O.S. 2021, Section 1007, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1007. A. For the Oklahoma Coordinate System~~,~~ of 1927 and the Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1983 the unit used to convert feet to meters shall be the United States survey foot 39.37/12 feet for each meter and defined as the U.S. survey foot.

B. For the Oklahoma Plane Coordinate System (OKPCS) the international conversion value (1 International foot equals 0.3048 meters exactly) must be used and defined as foot.

SECTION 6. AMENDATORY 60 O.S. 2021, Section 1008, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1008. A. The use of the "Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1927 North Zone", or the term "Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1927 South Zone" or "Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1983 North Zone" or "Oklahoma Coordinate System of 1983 South Zone" or "Oklahoma Plane Coordinate System" (OKPCS) on any map, report of survey, or other document shall be limited to coordinates based on the Oklahoma Coordinate System as defined in this act.

B. Any legal description prepared prior to ~~November 1, 1990~~ the most recent system of plane coordinates established by the National Geodetic Survey (NGS) or its successor, or any continual use of legal descriptions prepared pursuant to the provisions of this act

which have been recorded or filed in official records within the State of Oklahoma, shall not be affected by this section.

C. Nonconformity with the Oklahoma Coordinate System established by this act shall not invalidate any deed, map, plat, survey, description or other document which is otherwise proper.

SECTION 7. AMENDATORY 60 O.S. 2021, Section 1009, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1009. Nothing in this act shall invalidate or affect surveys done by the land tie method or surveys referring to the Indian ~~Base and~~ Meridian and Baseline or Cimarron Meridian and Baseline.

SECTION 8. REPEALER 60 O.S. 2021, Section 1006, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 9. This act shall become effective November 1, 2024.

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