

LAWS OF NEW YORK, 1995

CHAPTER 605

to amend chapter 545 of the laws of 1938, relating to a system of coordinates located in four zones for land boundary and survey station descriptions, in relation to a system of coordinates and to repeal section 6 thereof relating thereto

Became a law August 8, 1995, with the approval of the Governor.  
Passed by a majority vote, three-fifths being present.

**The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:**

Section 1. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 of chapter 545 of the laws of 1938, relating to a system of coordinates located in four zones for land boundary and survey station descriptions, are amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The ~~[system]~~ **systems** of plane rectangular coordinates which ~~[has]~~ **have** been established by the **National Geodetic Survey, a Division of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, an agency of the United States Government (hereinafter referred to as the "National Geodetic Survey" and formerly known as the** United States Coast and Geodetic Survey) **or its successors** for defining and stating the positions or locations of points on the surface of the earth within the state of New York ~~[is]~~ **are** hereafter known and designated as the "New York **State Plane** Coordinate System **of 1927" and the "New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1983."**

For the purpose of the use of ~~[this system]~~ **these systems** the state is divided into four zones: the "Long Island Zone," the "East Zone," the "Central Zone," and the "West Zone."

The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the Long Island Zone: Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond, and Suffolk.

The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the East Zone: Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester.

The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the Central Zone: Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Oswego, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne, and Yates.

The area now included in the following counties shall constitute the West Zone: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming.

§ 2. As established for use in the Long Island Zone, the New York **State Plane** Coordinate System **of 1927 or the New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1983** shall be named, and in any land description in which it is used it shall be designated, the "New York **State Plane** Coordinate System **of 1927, Long Island Zone" or the "New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1983,** Long Island Zone."

EXPLANATION--Matter in **italics** is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

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

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

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

§ 3. The plane rectangular coordinates shall express the position of a point or location on the earth's surface~~[, to be used in expressing the position or location of such point in the appropriate zone of this system,]~~. These coordinates shall consist of two distances, referenced to the point of origin for a zone as defined in this act, and expressed in U.S. survey feet and decimals of a foot when using the New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1927 and expressed in meters and decimals of a meter when using the New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1983. Coordinates of the New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1983 may be expressed in U.S. survey feet by multiplying coordinates in meters by the result of 39.37/12.0, which is 3.28083333333 to twelve significant figures.

One of these distances, to be known as the "x coordinate," "Easting" or "E coordinate," shall give the position in an east-and-west direction; the other, to be known as the "y coordinate," "Northing" or "N coordinate," shall give the position in a north-and-south direction. These coordinates shall be made to depend upon and conform to the plane rectangular ~~[coordinates of the triangulation and traverse stations of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey within the state of New York, as those coordinates have been determined by said survey]~~ coordinate values for the monumented points of the National Geodetic Reference System as published by the National Geodetic Survey or its successors, or by state or county agencies whose plane coordinates have been computed on the systems defined in this chapter.

§ 4. (a) For purposes of more precisely defining the New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1927, the following definition by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey (now National Geodetic Survey) is adopted:

The New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1927, Long Island Zone, is a Lambert conformal projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having standard parallels at north latitudes 40~ 40', and 41~ 02', along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 74~ 00' west longitude and the parallel 40~ 30' north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x = 2,000,000 feet and y = 100,000 feet (as now defined).

The New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1927, East Zone, is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having a

scale is set one part in 30,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 74~ 20' west longitude and the parallel 40~ 00' north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $x = 500,000$  feet and  $y = 0$  feet (as now defined).

The New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1927, Central Zone, is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian 76~ 35' west from Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set one part in 16,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 76~ 35' west longitude and the parallel 40~ 00' north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $x = 500,000$  feet and  $y = 0$  feet (as now defined).

The New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1927, West Zone, is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian 78~ 35' west from Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set one part in 16,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 78~ 35' west longitude and the parallel 40~ 00' north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $x = 500,000$  feet and  $y = 0$  feet (as now defined).

~~[The position of the New York 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 New York Coordinate System.]~~

(b) For purposes of more precisely defining the New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1983, the following definition by the National Geodetic Survey is adopted:

The New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1983, Long Island Zone, is a Lambert conformal conic projection of the North American Datum of 1983, having standard parallels at north latitudes 40~ 40' and 41~ 02', along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of the coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 74~ 00' west longitude and the parallel 40~ 10' north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $x = 300,000$  meters and  $y = 0$  meters.

The New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1983, East Zone, is a transverse Mercator projection of the North American Datum of 1983, having a central meridian of 74~ 30' west from Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of the coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 74~ 30' west longitude and the parallel 38~ 50' north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $X = 150,000$  meters and  $Y = 0$  meters.

The New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1983, Central Zone, is a transverse Mercator projection of the North American Datum of 1983 having a central meridian of 76~ 35' west from Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set one part in 16,000 too small. The origin of the coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 76~ 35' west longitude and the parallel 40~ 00' north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates:  $X = 250,000$  meters and  $Y = 0$  meters.

The New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1983, West Zone, is a transverse Mercator projection of the North American datum of 1983 having a central meridian of 78~ 35' west from Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set one part in 16,000 too small. The origin of coor-

dinates is at the intersection of the meridian 78~ 35' west longitude and the parallel 40~ 00' north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: X = 350,000 meters and Y = 0 meters. Survey connections to the New York State Plane Coordinate Systems that are made to control any map, report of survey, or other document made by a professional land surveyor or professional engineer licensed under article 145 of the education law must be made to existing or new monuments which meet the standards of accuracy as promulgated by the Federal Geodetic Control Subcommittee, or its successors. The position of a new monument that is established pursuant to this chapter shall be adjusted on the North American datum of 1983 and, if required by an agency that is accepting a map or survey for filing that makes reference to such a monument, the North American datum of 1927 or a local datum.

No state, county or municipal agency shall be required to conduct resurveys, convert its existing maps or documents, or provide information to the public that is based upon the New York State Plane Coordinate Systems. Any county or, where a municipality comprises all or part of several counties, such municipality, that provides control coordinate information to the public shall require subdivision maps to be filed with such county or municipality to contain references to the New York State Plane Coordinate Systems as described in this act. Such county or municipality may require survey connections to control stations to meet certain standards of accuracy, set maximum distances beyond which such survey connections shall not be required, and set differing maximum distances for subdivisions containing fewer than five lots. In all cases, the maximum distance for a required survey connection shall be no less than 1200 feet.

§ 5. For the purposes of describing the location of any survey station or land boundary corner in the state of New York, it shall be considered a complete, legal, and satisfactory description of such location to give the position of said survey station or land boundary corner on the [system] systems of plane coordinates [established by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and] defined in this act except that a description that is based upon other legal elements used for the determination of real property boundaries shall not be discounted in the resolution of a conflict with a description that is based upon plane coordinates defined in this act.

When any tract of land to be defined by a single description extends from one into another of the state coordinate zones, the position of all points on its boundaries may be referred to either of such zones, the zone which is used being specifically named in the description.

§ 7. The use of the term "New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1927" or "New York State Plane Coordinate System of 1983" on any map, report of survey, or other document, shall be limited to coordinates based on the New York State Plane Coordinate System as defined in this act. Any such document, map, or report of survey made by a professional land surveyor or professional engineer licensed under article 145 of the education law showing coordinates based on one of the New York State Plane Coordinate Systems shall identify the name and coordinates of the horizontal control stations used to establish such coordinates; the date of the adjustment of those coordinates; the agency establishing those coordinates; the ellipsoidal reduction factor, and the grid scale factor used in computing the coordinates. The professional land surveyor or professional engineer responsible for such work shall certify on or within such document, map, or report of survey that the survey

coordinates based on one of the New York State Plane Coordinate Systems shall identify the name and coordinates of the horizontal control stations used to establish such coordinates; the date of the adjustment of those coordinates; the agency establishing those coordinates; the ellipsoidal reduction factor, and the grid scale factor used in computing the coordinates. The professional land surveyor or professional engineer responsible for such work shall certify on or within such document, map, or report of survey that the survey

connections to the control stations meet or exceed the minimum accuracy standards and specifications as required in this act.

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§ 2. Section 6 of chapter 545 of the laws of 1938, relating to a system of coordinates located in four zones for land boundary and survey station descriptions, is REPEALED.

§ 3. Chapter 545 of the laws of 1938, relating to a system of coordinates located in four zones for land boundary and survey station descriptions, is amended by adding a new section 8-a to read as follows:

§ 8-a. 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 provision; and to this end, the provisions of this act are severable.

§ 4. This act shall take effect on the thirtieth day after it shall have become a law.

The Legislature of the STATE OF NEW YORK **ss:**

Pursuant to the authority vested in us by section 70-b of the Public Officers Law, we hereby jointly certify that this slip copy of this session law was printed under our direction and, in accordance with such section, is entitled to be read into evidence.

JOSEPH L. BRUNO  
Temporary President of the Senate

SHELDON SILVER  
Speaker of the Assembly