1973 Assembly Bill 352

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## CHAPTER 260, Laws of 1973

AN ACT to create 700.30 and 893.075 of the statutes, relating to registration of mineral rights separate from surface fee ownership and providing a registration fee.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 700.30 of the statutes is created to read:

- 700.30 Mineral rights. (1) Any person, other than the surface fee owner, who claims title to mineral rights in land arising from an instrument other than a lease from the surface fee owner of 10 years' duration or less which by its terms is in full force and effect, shall record his claim with the register of deeds of the county in which the land is situated. The claim shall describe the reserved rights and the land in which the rights are claimed. The register of deeds shall record the claim in a register of mineral rights and the claimant shall pay the recording fee under s. 59.57. In addition, the claimant shall thereafter pay an annual registration fee of 15 cents per acre or fraction thereof with a minimum fee of \$2 for each single description registered on the lands wherein such mineral rights are claimed. Failure to register any claim of mineral rights shall result in reversion of such rights to the surface fee owner. Failure to pay the registration fee within 3 years of the annual due date shall cause all rights to revert to the surface fee owner.
- (2) Any claim of mineral rights separate from surface fee ownership arising from an instrument other than a lease from the surface fee owner of 10 years' duration or less which by its terms is in full force and effect, and recorded prior to December 31, 1974, shall be void and all rights under such claim shall revert to the surface fee owner unless such claim is recorded prior to December 31, 1977, as provided in this section. Claims of mineral rights separate from surface fee ownership arising from instruments recorded after December 31, 1974, must be recorded as provided in this section within 3 years of the date of recording the instrument creating or reserving such rights; failure to record such claims shall void such claims, which shall then revert to the surface fee owner.
- (3) Mineral rights, other than mineral rights claimed by the surface fee owner of record, may not be claimed unless based on a recorded instrument which shall be specifically referred to in the registration of such rights required by this section.

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- (4) Of the annual registration fee, one-third shall go to the county in which the land is located, one-third to the municipality in which the land is located and the remaining one-third to the geological and natural history survey to be used for identification and evaluation of mineral resources of the state. The register of deeds shall collect such payments and maintain records sufficient to identify delinquencies in payments and he shall turn the payments over to the county treasurer who shall forward the payments to those entitled to them under this subsection no later than February 28 of the year following the due date.
- (5) Municipalities and counties shall register all lands owned by them on which they claim mineral rights but shall not be required to pay a fee. Lessees of mineral rights on lands owned by counties or municipalities shall be required to pay the fee under sub. (1).
- (6) If the fee under this section is not paid on or before the due date of December 31 of each year, it will be subject to the interest rate under s. 71.13 (1) accruing from the preceding December 1.

SECTION 1m. 893.075 of the statutes is created to read:

893.075 Adverse possession of mineral rights defined. Adverse possession of the land as defined in this chapter shall be deemed to include adverse possession of all mineral rights not registered under s. 700.30.

SECTION 2. Effective date. The first registration fee under this act shall be paid for the year 1974 and shall be paid not later than December 31, 1974. On enactment hereof, the attorney general shall promptly commence an action seeking a declaratory judgment regarding the constitutionality of this act.