HOT Topics with Surveys and Easements

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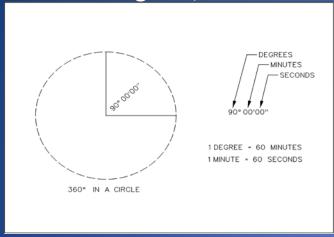
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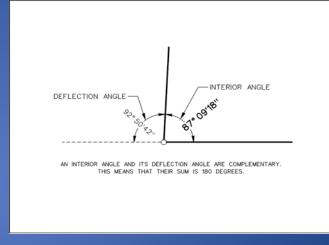
- Three General Methods of Land Description
 - Metes and Bounds
 - Government Survey System
 - Subdivision Plats

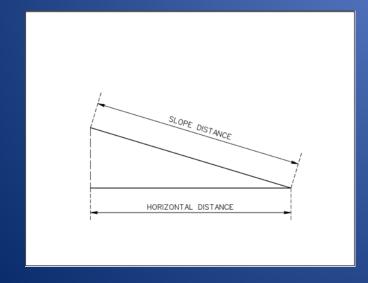
- Metes and Bounds
 - Oldest Method of Description
 - Describes property lines through by courses and distances
 - Point of Commencement "Commence at"
 - Description of the subject property begins and ends at "Point of Beginning"
 - Used to describe parcels of all shapes

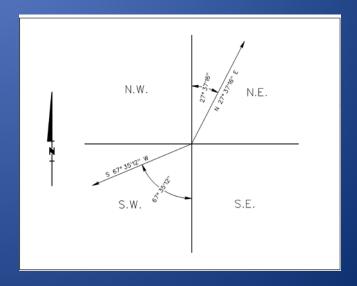
• EXAMPLE Surveys and Land Descriptions

Show Degrees, Minutes and Seconds





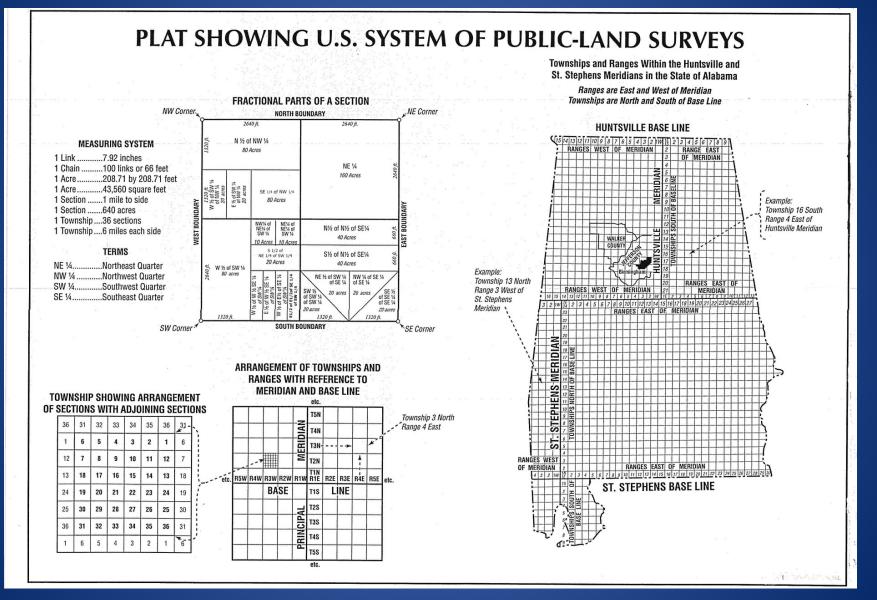




- Governmental Survey System
 - Established by Congress under the Land Ordinance of 1785
 - Divides land into townships and sections using a system of square and rectangular grids. Starting point is an intersection of the principal meridian [North-South Lines] and baseline [East-West Lines]
 - Each "Township" is a square of 6 miles a side (36 square miles
 - Each township is divided into 36 "Sections" meaning that each Section is a one square mile area containing approximately 640 acres

- Survey System
 - Subparts can be used to describe land
 - Examples are ½ sections or ¼ sections

- EXAMPLE:
 - The NE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 17, Township 9, Range
 10 West, Morgan County, Alabama



TITLE EXAMINER'S PLAT

Of Standard Subdivisions of a Government Section

LINEAR MEASURE

7.92 inches	1 link
25 links } 16½ feet}	1 rod, perch or pole
100 links 4 poles 66 feet	l chain
80 chains 320 rods or poles 5,280 feet	l mile
0.0	

SQUARE MEASURE

208.708 x 208.708 feet	1 acre
43,560 square feet	
16 square rods or poles	
10 square chains	
160 square rods or poles	l acre
640 acres (one section)	l square mile
36 square miles	

Official Plat of Township Sectionized and Numbered, With Adjoining Sections

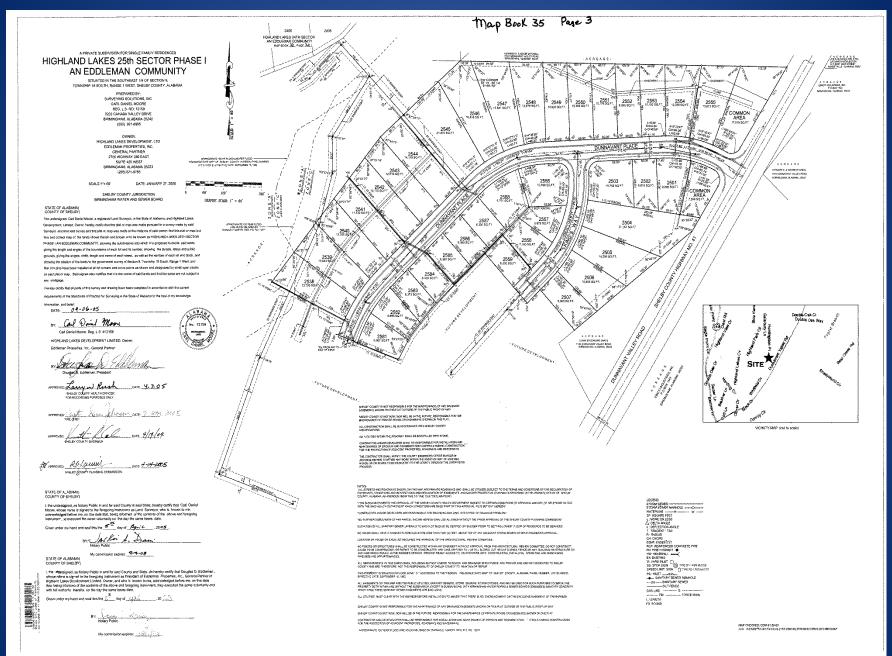
36	31	32,	33	34	35	36	31
1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6
12	7	8	9 ,	10	11	12	7
13,	18	17	16	15	14	13	18
24	19	20	21	22	23	24	19
25	30	29	28	27	26	25	30
36	31	32	33	34	35	36	31
1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6

LEGAL METHOD OF DESCRIBING FRACTIONAL PARTS OF A SECTION

2640 ft.			2640 ft. or 40 Chains			
ដំ N½ of និ 80 A	N½ of NW¼ 80 Ācres 8			8		
2640 1320 ft.) ft.		Northeast	Quarter cres	2649 m.
로 SW¼ of NW¼ 및 원 40 Acres 원	Wth of SEW of NWW 20 Acres	20 Acres		4		
1320 ft. 660 ft. 660 ft.	330 ft. 330 ft. 330 ft.	230 ft.	660 ft. or 10 Chains	2640 :	ft. 1820 ft. or 20 Chains	-
ENW14/NW14 NE14/NW14 of SW14 10 Acres 10 Acres E S12/NW14/SW14 20 Acres 1320 ft.	WW/WW/NEW/SWW 10 Acres EW/WW/NEW/SWW 10 Acres 10 Acres	EM/NEW/SWW 1320 fl	SE%		E⅓ of SE⅓	o ft.
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE			W% of W% of 40 Acres	E% of W% of SE% 40 Acres	80 Acres	2640 ft.
1320 ft.	1820 ft.		660 ft.	660 1L	1920 ft.	

- Subdivision Maps or Plats
 - Create separate subdivided lots and the "Lot" is made a part of the Legal Description
 - Requires Governmental approval and Compliance with Subdivision requirements of the County/City
 - Executed by all parties with an interests, as well as an engineer and the applicable Governmental Agency

- Subdivision Maps or Plats
 - Example:
 - Lot 8 according the Resurvey of Lot 2, Abingdon Subdivision, recorded in Map Book 12, Page 22in the Office of the Judge of Probate of Baldwin County, Alabama



Surveys

- Actual drawings prepared by professional engineers or registered land surveyors for purposes of determining boundaries and other information
- Not an exact science. Professional Opinion based upon Surveyor's review of the physical property, written evidence and measurements

- Types of Surveys
 - Boundary or Land Surveys show boundaries
 - As-Built Surveys show relationship of new construction, "as built" in relation to a plan. May not show boundary issues
 - ALTA Surveys show boundary and title issues and improvements. Most comprehensive survey.
 - Topographic Survey shows land topography
 - Site Plans are NOT surveys

- Why Get a Survey?
 - Establishes the existence of the property with the deed, legal description and other records
 - Establish relationship to other property
 - Establishes boundaries
 - Locates physical improvements
 - Locates unrecorded easements and recorded easements
 - Confirms Access and Location of Access
 - Identifies conditions that may affect development

- Do you want a survey?
 - YES
 - Survey is the most up to date way of knowing what is there
 - Plats may not show everything
 - Old surveys are not up to date
 - There is really no substitute for a current survey
 - They are expensive, but worth the cost

- American Land Title Association (ALTA) Survey
- American Congress on Surveying and Mapping
 - Establish Minimum Standard Detail Requirements for a survey.
 - Table A of the Standards contains a checklist of items for the surveyor to include
 - More checkmarks, more expense
 - Lenders may ask for special survey certificate
 - KNOW WHAT YOU ARE GETTING

- Reading a Survey
 - Get the Title Commitment and all Exceptions
 - Get the Survey maps
 - Get the Survey Checklist and Instructions
 - Use different highlighters to mark specific items and areas

- Know Your Survey Map Keys and Legend
 - Understand the symbols
 - Know the directions lines (North Arrow)
 - Know the date of the survey
 - Know the survey is signed
 - Know the Scale

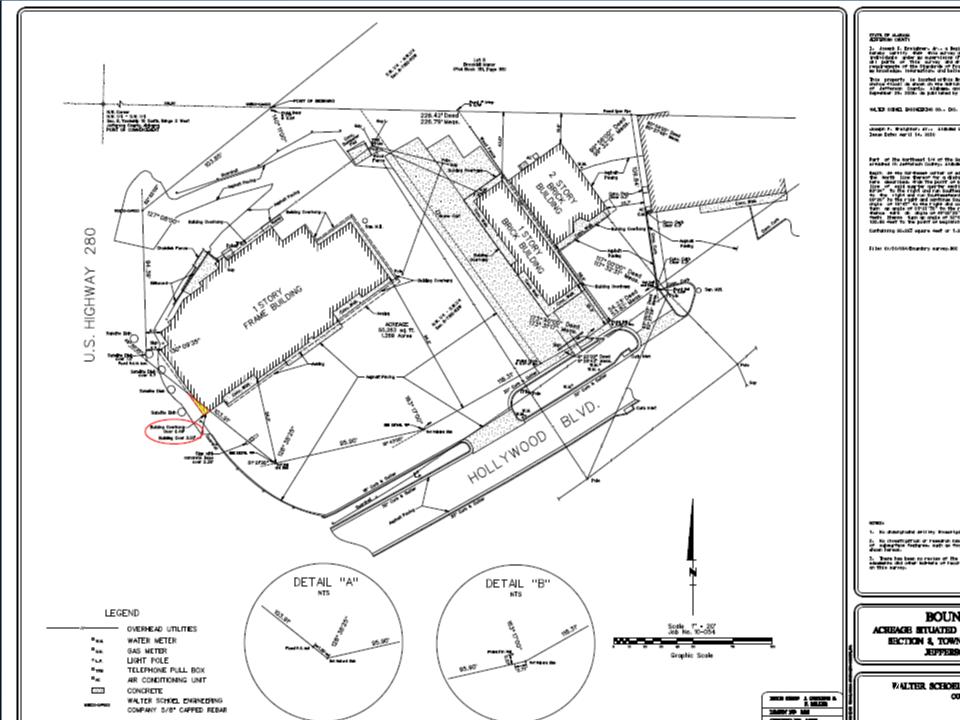
- Reading the Survey (continued)
 - Legal Description Locate the legal on the boundary and on the survey; Trace the metes and bounds if need be; COMPARE the legal in the title commitment to the legal on the survey.
 - All Descriptions Must Match and be the same as in any Loan Documents
 - If Legal Descriptions are not the same discuss the differences with the surveyor to determine whether discrepancy exist between descriptions.

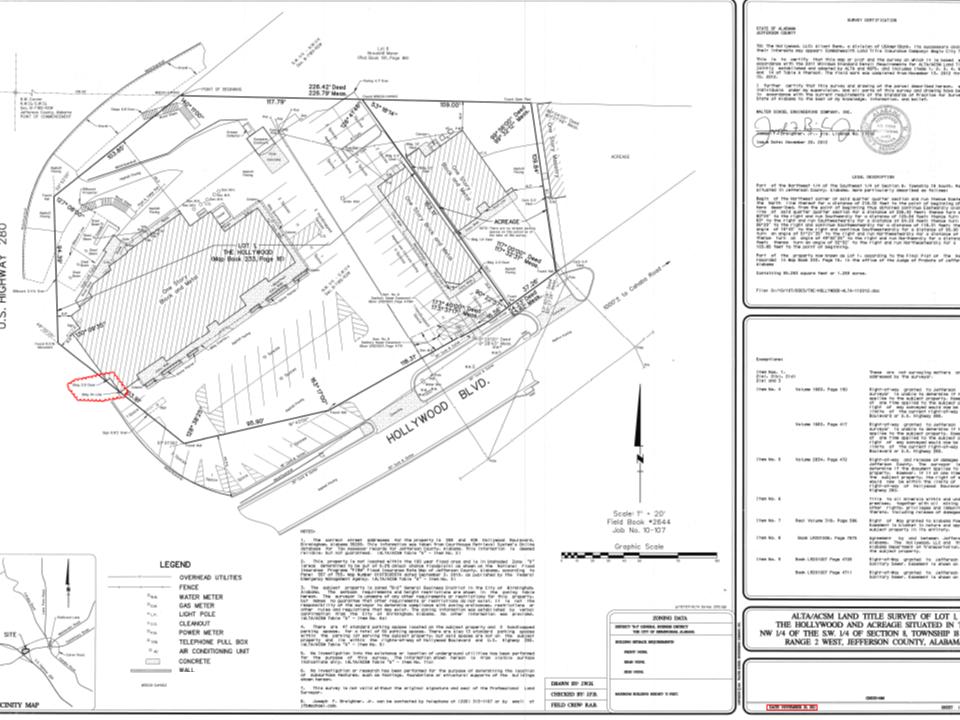
- Reading the Survey
 - Compare location of your property to adjoining property
 - Locate all easements as listed in the Title Exceptions;
 Surveyor needs the Commitment to locate those listed, as well as locate any unlisted surveyor may locate
 - Locate all utilities are there Dedicated Easements or Public ROW
 - Electric, water, sewer, storm drainage, telephone, cable, and gas

Reading Survey

- Review placement of easements and whether any improvements will encroach (storm and sanitary sewer)
- Locate Access (streets, roads, highways, alleys)
- Is access Public or Private
- Locate all buildings and improvements for encroachment on boundaries, easements and set backs

- Reading Surveys
 - Locate set back lines
 - Know location, size and placement of buildings and improvements
 - Total Land Area
 - Parking and whether it meets requirements
 - Flood Zone
 - Location of easements





- Two Types of Easements
 - -Appurtenant Easement.
 - Easement in Gross

- Appurtenant Easement
 - Appurtenant easement was two tenements: the dominant estate which is benefited by the easement and the servient tenement which is burdened by the easement.
 - The appurtenant easement is created for the benefit of the dominant estate and runs with the land of the dominant estate.

Examples:

- Ingress/Egress Easement
- Drainage Easement

Easement in Gross

 An easement in gross is personal to the easement holder and has no dominant estate, and does not serve a particular tract of land.

Examples:

- Overhead transmission line for electricity
- Natrual Gas Pipeline

- Creation of Easements
 - Express Conveyance
 - Reservation of Exception
 - Implication
 - Necessity
 - Prescription
 - Contract
 - By reference to boundaries or maps

- Termination of Easements
 - Merger
 - Abandonment
 - Release
 - Limited duration
 - Third party actions

- Underwriting Issues and Concerns
 - 1. Proper Creation and Description
 - Did the proper parties execute the easement agreement? (all co-tenants, joinder of spouse, joinder of a mortgage holder)
 - Does the easement instrument conform to the formalities of a proper conveyance of real property?
 - Is the easement area adequately described?

- Underwriting Issues and Concerns (continued)
 - 2. Proper Title Search of the Burdened Estate
 - Is the easement subject to attack from third party actions?
 - For non-exclusive easements, include an exception for "rights of others in and to the use of that certain easement described in . . ."
 - Also include an exception for any certain terms or conditions of the easement agreement.