ADVANCED REAL ESTATE

2005

A SUPREME YEAR

Kelo v. City of New London

- Economic Development
- Right To Use Eminent Domain As A Tool
- Existing Homes Making Way For Marina And Waterfront?
- Homeowners Challenged The Take
- Connecticut Supreme Court Sided With The Government
- Analysis of US Supreme Court Case...

Burd Management, LLC v. State

- INDOT Improving S.R. 36
- INDOT Obtains 2 Appraisals
- INDOT Makes A Uniform Offer
- INDOT Alleges But Does Not Prove Uniform Offer
- Burd Objects

Burd Management, LLC v. State

- Burd Cites <u>Decker v. State</u>
- Decker Interpreted Two Statutes
- IC 32-24-1-5(a):
 - a condemnor must...make an offer to purchase in the form...
- IC 32-24-1-13(a):
 - INDOT...is not required to <u>prove</u> that an offer of purchase was made...

Burd Management, LLC v. State

- <u>Decker</u> Concluded The Two Were At Odds
- Held That INDOT Must Make an Offer And Prove It Upon Objection
- Justice Sullivan Concludes State Must Make An Offer And Presumably Allege It
- But Need Not Prove It
- Decker Overruled

- Borsuk Owned A Parcel At 109th And US 41
- One Half Zoned Residential And Improved By A House
- Other Half Zoned Commercial And Vacant
- Comp Plan Contemplated Commercial Zoning For The Whole Lot
- All Other Parcels On The Block Zoned Commercial

- Borsuk Petitioned To Rezone All Of The Parcel As Commercial To Develop A Gas Station
- 52 Neighbors Remonstrated
- Plan Commission Found That Rezoning Would Not Promote Public Health, Safety, Etc

- Town Council Adopted Plan Commission Findings And Denied Rezoning
- Borsuk Sued Alleging
 - Denial Was Arbitrary And Capricious
 - Constituted An Unconstitutional Taking
- Trial Court Ruled For The Town

- Court Of Appeals Reversed
- In Such A Situation
 - Municipality Must—Absent A Compelling Reason-Comply With Its Own Comp Plan
- Supreme Court Sided With The Trial Court And The Town

- Chief Justice Shepard Said:
- A Comp Plan Is A General, Long Term Blueprint Used As A Guiding And Predictive Force
- But Implementing The Plan Regarding A Particular Parcel May Not Be The Best Course Of Action On A Given Day

- IC 36-7-4-603 Requires The Plan Commission And Town Council To Pay Reasonable Regard To:
- The Comp Plan
- Current Conditions And The Character Of Current Structures And Uses
- The Most Desirable Use For Which The Land Is Adapted

- Conservation Of Property Values
- Responsible Development And Growth
- Court Said A Municipality Must Consider All Factors And Make A Balanced Decision
- What Did The Court Decide?

- Rezoning Is A Legislative Process
- Standard Of Review Is Limited To:
 - Constitutionality
 - Procedural Soundness
 - Arbitrary And Capricious Acts
- Court Will Not Intervene In A Legislative
 Process Supported By Some Rational Basis

- Court Found That Town Council And Plan Commission Considered All Of The Factors
- Therefore, A Rational Basis Existed For Upholding The Legislative Decision
- Court Also Found That There Was No Unconstitutional Taking
 - Land Still Economically Viable
 - Borsuk Renting Residence

- Could The Town Admit An Affidavit Of The Plan Commission President?
- General Rule: Boards And Commissions
 Speak Through Their Minutes And Records
 Made At Duly Organized Meetings
- Affidavit Allowed Here Because It Supplemented Minutes
 - Did Not Substitute For Silence on Missing Issues

- Story Group, Inc Established And Later Modified A PUD For A Bed & Breakfast On 7 Acres
- The PUD Was Subjected To Several Covenants
- The Covenants Filed In The Commission Office, But Not Placed Of Record

- Story Later Went Into Receivership And Bank Acquired The Property At A Foreclosure Sale
- The Property Then Changed Hands Twice
- Ultimate Purchaser Was Aware Of PUD, But Not Covenants
- Purchaser Was Denied Permits For An Outdoor Bar And Grill Because It Was Not Specified As A Permitted Use

- Covenants Prohibited Camping And Amplified Music
- Purchaser Filed A Dec Action To Enjoin Commission's Enforcement Of Requirements Of PUD
- Court Of Appeals Held Restrictions That Were Only In Minutes Did Not Put Purchaser On Notice

- Supreme Court Sided With The Commission
- Justice Boehm Said:
- There Is A Murky But Meaningful Distinction Between A Commitment And A Condition In A PUD
- A Condition Is A Restriction Imposed By A Legislative Body

- A Commitment Is A Restriction Submitted By A Property Owner To Induce A Zoning Decision
- A Condition Is Part Of The Zoning Ordinance And Need Not Be Recorded
 - As Long As It Is Available In The Public Records
 - Even Though Local Ordinance Was Ambiguous

- Purchaser Was On Notice Of The Existence Of The PUD
- Purchasers Are On Actual Notice Of Ordinances Affecting Their Property
- Moral:
 - If You Are Buying A Property Zoned As A PUD,
 Check The Zoning Files
 - Get A 3.1 Zoning Endorsement?

- 12/16: Nally Purchased Property From Owens
 - Nally Gave Amtrust A Mortgage
 - Nally Gave Owens A Mortgage @ 21% Interest
 - Owens Mortgage Expressly Subordinated To Amtrust Mortgage
- 12/26: Owens Mortgage Recorded
- 1/17: Deed And Amtrust Mortgage Recorded

- Amtrust Mortgage Paid Off Via EquiVantage Mortgage 18 Months Later
 - No Proceeds Went To Owens
- EqiVantage Mortgage Later Assigned To Bank
- EquiVantage's Title Search Did Not Reveal Owens Mortgage
- Bank Relied On EquiVantage's Title Work

- Nally Defaulted On Bank Loan
- Bank Sued To Foreclose
- Owens Joined In Foreclosure
 - Asserted Position Superior To Bank's
- Bank Argued:
 - It Was A BFP For Value or
 - It Was Entitled To Equitable Subrogation

- BFP Requirements
 - Must Purchase In Good Faith
 - For Value
 - Without Notice Of Outstanding Rights Of Others
- Justice Boehm Said:
- Issue Here Is Notice
- Law Recognizes Constructive And Actual Notice

- Purchaser Presumed To Have Examined Deeds In Chain Of Title
- Records Outside Of Chain Are Not Notice
- But Statute Requires Grantor-Grantee Index And Mortgagor-Mortgagee Index
- Purchaser Charged With Constructive Notice
 Of Contents Of <u>Both</u> Indices

- What Is The Starting Point Of Search?
- Bank: Date Of Recording Of Deed
- Court Of Appeals: Origin Of Title-Sate Grant
- Supreme Court:
 - Once Recorded,
 - Date Of Deed
 - Not Date Of Recording
 - Establishes Notice Date For Grantee's Title
- Bank Held Not To Be A BFP

- Equitable Subrogation
- Party Paying Off Entire Debt Of A Creditor
 Steps Into The Shoes Of The Creditor
 - Priority Over Junior Liens
 - Where There Was No Actual Knowledge
 - Not Culpably Negligent In Failing To Learn Of Junior Lien

- Supreme Court Agreed With Restatement
- Mortgagee Refinancing Existing Mortgage Entitled To Equitable Subrogation
 - Even With Actual Or Constructive Notice
 - But Only To Extent Of Proceeds Used To Pay Off Senior Creditor
 - Must Fully Pay Off Senior Creditor

- Was Bank Culpably Negligent?
- No Degrees Of Negligence In Indiana
- But Culpably Negligent Means Something More Than Mere
 - Indadvertence, Mistake Or Ignorance
- At Best, Bank Was Negligent—Not A Bar
- Title Insurer A Potted Plant?

- Railroad Had Right of Way That Crossed Two County Roads
- Indiana Gas Installed Gas Pipelines Along The County Roads And Under The Railroad's Tracks
- Railroad Did Not Consent And Sued For Trespass, Etc

- Trial Court Found For Indiana Gas
- Court Of Appeals Reversed
- Questions For Chief Justice Shepard:
- Was Indiana Gas Entitled To Lay Its Pipes Under The Tracks?
- Was Railroad Entitled To Compensation Under The Joint Use Statute?

- IC 8-20-1-28 Allows Public And Municipally Owned Utilities To Construct Facilities Under Public Roads
 - So Long As They Do Not Interfere With The Use
 Of The Roadway
- Railroad's Rights, Whether In Fee Or Via Easement, Already Subservient To County Road

- Since Pipeline Does Not Place Additional Burden On Already Subservient Interest
 - No Compensation Is Required
- Joint Use Statute (IC 8-1-2-5)
 - Not Applicable Here
 - Only Applicable To Sharing Equipment
 - E.G. Telephone Poles With Cable TV Lines
 - Not Sharing Of Right Of Way Itself

City Of North Vernon v. Jennings Northwest Regional Utilities

- JNRU Successfully Petitioned IDEM To Establish A Regional Sewer District
- District Overlapped The 10 Mile Extraterritorial Area Of North Vernon To Provide Sewer Service
- North Vernon Was In Fact Providing Extraterritorial Service In Certain Of JNRU's Territory

City Of North Vernon v. Jennings Northwest Regional Utilities

- Each Entity Sought To Provide Sewer Service To A New School Within The Overlapping Area
- Each Entity Cited Home Rule Act As Basis For Ultimate Authority

City Of North Vernon v. Jennings Northwest Regional Utilities

- Home Rule Act (IC 36-1-3-1 et seq):
- Unit Has All Powers Granted By Statute
- And Has All Other Powers Necessary To Conduct Its Affairs
- Even Though Not Granted By Statute

City Of North Vernon v. Jennings Northwest Regional Utilities

- Limits On Home Rule:
- Unit May Exercise A Power To The Extent The Power
 - Is Not Expressly Denied By Constitution Or Statute
 - Is Not Expressly Granted To Another Entity

City Of North Vernon v. Jennings Northwest Regional Utilities

- Justice Rucker Said:
- Where There Is An Overlap
- Absent A Clear Resolution Of The Overlap During The IDEM Permitting Process
- The District Prevails
- Unless The City Was Already Providing Service In The Area

- Public Water Utility Sought To Condemn An Easement On Property Of Parks Board
- Parks Board Resisted Citing:
- Prior Public Use Doctrine
- Failure To Use Board's Appraisal
- An Arbitrary And Capricious Route

- Prior Public Use Doctrine
- Where New Use Will Destroy Or Effectively Destroy Use Enjoyed By An Entity With Eminent Domain Power,
- New User Will Not Be Allowed To Use
 Eminent Domain Power To Destroy Prior Use
- Unless Expressly Authorized By Statute Or By Necessary Implication

- Court Found That Installation Of Water Line Would Temporarily Disrupt Park Board's Use
- Found No Permanent Impact
- Therefore, Taking Of Easement Was Authorized

- Utility Put On Evidence That
 - It Obtained An Independent Appraisal
 - Made A Uniform Offer
- That Was Sufficient To Demonstrate A Good Faith Offer
- Board's Disagreement On Value Insufficient To Sustain Its Objection
 - Goes To Damages Phase Rather Than Taking

- Statute Vests Utility With Discretion On Route
- Condemnee Must Show Clear Abuse Of Discretion
- Need Determination That Taking Was Fraudulent, Capricious Or Illegal
- Trial Court Found A Rational Basis For Route
- Not Required To Take Most Direct Route

- 2.5 Acres Of Land Between Land Owned By Minger and Land Owned By Fraley
- Minger Purchased His Land In 1955
- Fraley Purchased His Land (Including 2.5 Acre Tract) In 1996
- Minger Had Been Told By Fraley's Predecessor That The Predecessor Did Not Own Disputed Tract

- Minger Demonstrated Possession Of Tract From 1956
 - Fenced It
 - Pastured It
 - Logged It
 - Drained It
- Minger's Neighbors Believed He Owned It

- Justice Dickson Said:
- Party Must Establish Adverse Possession
- By Clear And Convincing Evidence
- Trier Of Fact's Discretion Given Deferential View
- Opinion Reviewed Topic From Code Of Hammurabi Forward

- Ten Year Statute Of Limitation
- Five Classic Essential Elements Of Possession
 - Hostile And Under A Claim Of Right
 - Actual
 - Open And Notorious
 - Exclusive
 - Continuous

- New Articulation
- Control
 - Normal And Customary Use Considering Characteristics
- Intent
 - Intent To Claim Full Ownership Superior To Rights Of Others, Including Legal Owner

Notice

 Claimant's Actions Must Give Actual Or Constructive Notice To Legal Owner Of Claimant's Control And Intent

Duration

Claimant Must Satisfy Other Elements
 Continuously For Required Period Of Time

- Statute Requiring Payment Of Taxes
- Minger Paid Taxes On Property Adjacent To Disputed Tract
 - But Not On Tract Itself
- Echterling (Ind. 1955) Held Statute Was Supplemental To Essential Elements
- Substantial Compliance Sufficed
 - Allowed For Inadvertence

- Rationale For Statute
- Prevented Squatters From Acquiring Title To Land
- Intent Was To Give Record Title Holder Notice Of Someone Claiming An Adverse Interest
 - Paid Tax Bill
 - Refund

- Boundary Line Exception To Statute
- Kline (Ind.App. 1979) Found Adverse
 Possession In A Boundary Dispute Where
 - Possessor Assumed He Was Paying Taxes
- Supreme Court Returned To Stricter Construction Of Statute
- Disapproved <u>Kline</u>

- Supreme Court Narrowed <u>Echterling</u>
- Substantial Compliance Sufficient Where Claimant Has A Reasonable And Good Faith Belief That Claimant Is Paying Taxes
- No Longer Stands For Proposition That Statute Satisfied Where Legal Owner Has Clear Notice Of Adverse Possession

- Side Note
- In 1996 Minger Attempted To Purchase The Parcel From Fraley
- Court Held That Was Irrelevant Because
- Minger Acquired Title By Adverse Possession Prior To 1996

Tippecanoe Associates, II, LLC v. Kimco Lafayette 671, Inc.

- 1973: Kroger Negotiated Restrictive Grocery Covenant In Lease For Term (20 +4/5s)
- 1983: Kroger Assigned To Pay Less Super Markets
 - Did Not Operate Grocery Store At The Site
- 1984: Pay Less Subleased To H.H. Gregg
- 2000: Landlord Brought Dec Action To Determine That Covenant Unenforceable

Tippecanoe Associates, II, LLC v. Kimco Lafayette 671, Inc.

- Justice Boehm Said:
- Restrictive Covenants Are Generally Enforceable
- Once Tenant Voluntarily Relinquishes Use, Anti-competitive Covenant Is Severed And No Longer Enforceable
- Change In Character Of Center Not Relevant

Tippecanoe Associates, II, LLC v. Kimco Lafayette 671, Inc.

- Restrictive Covenant Unreasonable In Two Situations:
- Restraint Greater Than Necessary To Protect Beneficiary
- Beneficiary's Need For Protection
 Outweighed By Hardship To Landlord And
 Likely Injury To Public
- Can't Trade In Restrictive Covenants

Hill v. Davis

- Residential Tenants "Dissatisfied" And Moved Out
- Landlord Sued For Back Rent
- Tenants Left No Forwarding Address Because They Were Homeless
- Small Claims Court Case Summary Indicated Tenants' New Address

Hill v. Davis

- Landlord Failed To Send Itemized List Of Damages Within 45 Days After Tenants' New Address Appeared In A Court Document
- Landlord Forfeited Right To Recover Damages And Was Required To Return Security Deposit

New Welton Homes v. Eckman

- New Welton Contracted To Install A Modular Home
- Contract Provided For A One Year Warranty
- Foundation Was Faulty, But Problem Not Discovered For 2+ Years
- Supreme Court Refused To Apply "Discovery" Rule To Contract Warranty Action

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