

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Developer Finance Corporation  
and Prescott Orchards Land  
Development, LLC

v.

Civil No. 10-cv-462-LM  
Opinion No. 2012 DNH 050

Chicago Title Insurance Company

O R D E R

Prescott Orchards Land Development, LLC ("Prescott"), seeks a declaratory judgment that it is entitled to coverage under an owner's policy of title insurance issued to it by Chicago Title Insurance Company ("Chicago Title").<sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs initially sued in two counts, but in an endorsed order dated January 3, 2012, the court granted their motion for a voluntary nonsuit as to Count I, which pertained to two lender's policies. Before the court are cross-motions for summary judgment on Count II, which pertains to the owner's policy. For the reasons that follow, Chicago Title's motion for summary judgment is denied, and Prescott's motion is granted.

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<sup>1</sup> Initially, Developer Finance Corporation and Prescott asked the court to declare who was the insured party under the policy. That question appears to have been answered; Prescott is the insured party. Accordingly, in the balance of this order, the court takes Prescott to be the sole plaintiff in this case.

### Summary Judgment Standard

Summary judgment shall be granted "if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). "The object of summary judgment is to 'pierce the boilerplate of the pleadings and assay the parties' proof in order to determine whether trial is actually required.'" Dávila v. Corporación de P.R. para la Diffusión Pública, 498 F.3d 9, 12 (1st Cir. 2007) (quoting Acosta v. Ames Dep't Stores, Inc., 386 F.3d 5, 7 (1st Cir. 2004)). "[T]he court's task is not to weigh the evidence and determine the truth of the matter but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial." Noonan v. Staples, Inc., 556 F.3d 20, 25 (1st Cir. 2009) (citations and internal quotation marks omitted).

"Once the moving party avers an absence of evidence to support the non-moving party's case, the non-moving party must offer 'definite, competent evidence to rebut the motion,'" Meuser v. Fed. Express Corp., 564 F.3d 507, 515 (1st Cir. 2009) (citing Mesnick v. Gen. Elec. Co., 950 F.2d 816, 822 (1st Cir. 1991)), and "cannot rest on 'conclusory allegations, improbable inferences, [or] unsupported speculation,'" Meuser, 564 F.3d at 515 (quoting Welch v. Ciampa, 542 F.3d 927, 935 (1st Cir. 2008)). When ruling on a party's motion for summary judgment, a

trial court "constru[es] the record in the light most favorable to the nonmovant and resolv[es] all reasonable inferences in [that] party's favor." Meuser, 564 F.3d at 515 (citing Rochester Ford Sales, Inc. v. Ford Motor Co., 287 F.3d 32, 38 (1st Cir. 2002)).

### Background

In January of 2007, Prescott purchased a subdivision in Epping, New Hampshire, known as Prescott Orchards. Prescott is covered by a policy of owner's title insurance issued by Chicago Title. According to that policy, covered risks include:

2. Any defect in or lien or encumbrance on the Title. This Covered Risk includes but is not limited to insurance against loss from:

. . . .

- (c) Any encroachment, encumbrance, violation, variation, or adverse circumstances affecting the Title that would be disclosed by an accurate and complete land survey of the Land.

Def.'s Mot. Summ. J., Hansen Aff., Ex. D (doc. no. 16-6), at 2.

The policy also includes an exclusion from coverage referred to as the "survey exception," which provides:

This policy does not insure against loss or damage (and the Company will not pay costs, attorneys' fees or expenses) which arise by reason of the following:

. . . .

2. Discrepancies, conflicts in boundary lines, shortages in area, encroachments, or any other facts which a correct survey would disclose, and which are not shown by the public records.

Id. at 4. As for what constitutes a "public record," the policy defines that term to mean

[r]ecords established under state statutes at Date of Policy for the purpose of imparting constructive notice of matters relating to real property to purchasers for value and without Knowledge.

Id. at 12.

In November of 2009, the Town of Epping issued a cease and desist order barring Prescott from engaging in construction activities or site disturbances on two roadways and eight lots within Prescott Orchards that are traversed by an ancient Class VI roadway known as New Lane. The Town vacated that order in January of 2010.

In October of 2010, Prescott filed a notice of claim with Chicago Title. Prescott observed that while the cease and desist order had been vacated, "the issue that formed the basis for the Order has not been resolved." Hansen Aff., Ex. G (doc. no. 16-9), at 3. In Prescott's view, that lack of resolution leaves its "security and equity interests in the subdivision . . . impaired because New Lane crosses a number of previously developable lots, and [it] has incurred significant costs and loss of opportunity due to the two month shut-down." Id.

In October of 2011, Chicago Title denied Prescott's claim. In so doing, it referred to a subdivision plan prepared by Doucet Survey Inc. ("Doucet") that identified New Lane, but depicted it as lying outside the boundaries of Prescott Orchards.<sup>2</sup> Chicago Title then recited the survey exception and explained its denial of coverage:

Even if a correct survey would reveal the presence of the New Lane/Road on the Property, its presence is not also "shown by the public records", and therefore the matter would be removed from coverage by the above-quoted item 2 of Schedule B. The term "public records" as used in the Policy is defined in pertinent part as "[r]ecords established under state statutes at Date of Policy for the purpose of imparting constructive notice of matters relating to real property to purchasers for value and without Knowledge". Under New Hampshire law, "[e]very deed . . . or other instrument which affects title to any interest in real estate [to be] effective as against bona fide purchasers for value" are those recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the county where the real estate is located. RSA 477:3-a. The Company's investigation has not revealed the presence of anything in the Registry of Deeds for Rockingham County revealing the presence of New Lane/Road on the Property.

Hansen Aff., Ex. H (doc. no. 16-10), at 3-4.

This action followed. In the claim that remains, Prescott seeks a declaration that it is covered against losses resulting from the presence of New Lane within the boundaries of Prescott Orchards.

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<sup>2</sup> In its complaint, Prescott alleges that Doucet "prepared a subsequent subdivision plan depicting New Lane running through at least five subdivision lots." Compl. (doc. no. 1) ¶ 22.

## Discussion

Both Chicago Title and Prescott have moved for summary judgment. Chicago Title has, in fact, moved for summary not once but twice. It filed its initial summary-judgment motion in November of 2011. Then, apparently in response to Prescott's summary-judgment motion (but for no other reason the court can discern), Chicago Title filed a second summary-judgment motion, styled as a cross-motion for summary judgment. That said, the court turns to the two summary-judgment motions that are ripe for decision.

### A. Chicago Title's First Motion for Summary Judgment

In document no. 16, Chicago Title argues that it is entitled to summary judgment because the undisputed factual record demonstrates that it properly invoked the survey exception in its denial of coverage. This is the heart of Chicago Title's argument:

There is no dispute that plaintiffs' position is that if the Doucet survey had been correct, it would have disclosed the existence of New Lane within the confines of the Prescott Orchards Subdivision. Complaint, ¶¶ 18-22. Accordingly, plaintiffs cannot now claim, for coverage purposes, that an accurate survey would not have disclosed the alleged existence of "New Lane," and/or that the New Lane is a matter of record within plaintiffs' chain of title.

Def.'s Mem. of Law (doc. no. 16-1), at 9 (footnote omitted, emphasis in the original). As a preliminary matter, it is not at all clear why Chicago Title advances the idea that Prescott is claiming that an accurate survey would not have disclosed the presence of New Lane within Prescott Orchards. The policy at issue expressly covers loss from "adverse circumstances affecting the Title that would be disclosed by an accurate and complete land survey." Hansen Aff., Ex. D (doc. no. 16-6), at 2 (emphasis added). Thus, Prescott has no reason to claim that an accurate survey would not have disclosed New Lane, and it does not do so.

More importantly, Prescott's acknowledgement that an accurate survey would have disclosed New Lane, without more, does not entitle Chicago Title to the benefit of the survey exception, which only bars coverage for claims based on "facts which a correct survey would disclose, and which are not shown by the public records." Hansen Aff., Ex. D (doc. no. 16-6), at 4 (emphasis added). In other words, to bear its burden of establishing a lack of coverage, see EnergyNorth Natural Gas, Inc. v. Century Indem. Co., 452 F.3d 44, 48 (1st Cir. 2006) (citing N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 491:22-a); N. Sec. Ins. Co. v. Connors, 161 N.H. 645, 650 (2011), Chicago Title must prove that the public records, as defined by the policy, do not show that

New Lane runs across Prescott Orchards.<sup>3</sup> Prescott's acknowledgement that an accurate survey would have disclosed the presence of New Lane in Prescott Orchards does not establish, as Chicago Title seems to suggest, that New Lane is not a matter of record in the Prescott Orchards chain of title. Or, to use the relevant policy language, Prescott's acknowledgement that an accurate survey would have disclosed the presence of New Lane in Prescott Orchards does not establish that New Lane's presence in Prescott Orchards was not shown by the public records.

After citing a number of cases that describe the operation of the survey exception, Chicago Title further elaborates its argument:

In this case, Plaintiffs contend that New Lane created a defect in title that was not a matter of public record and which would have been shown by an accurate survey by Doucet. Under these circumstances, the survey exception plainly bars coverage under the Owners' Policy. As indicated in Chicago Title's letter of October 31, 2011, Plaintiffs have not alleged and Chicago Title's investigation has not disclosed any deeds or other instruments affecting

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<sup>3</sup> In one pleading, Chicago Title refers to Prescott Orchards' "burden of proof to establish coverage," Def.'s Cross-Mot. Summ. J. (doc. no. 35), at 7, and in one of its memoranda, it refers to "Prescott Orchards' burden of establishing coverage," Def.'s Mem. of Law (doc. no. 34-1), at 2. However, Chicago Title has cited at least two cases that stand for the well-established proposition that in New Hampshire, the insurer bears the burden of proving lack of coverage. See Def.'s Mem. of Law (doc. no. 16-1), at 4 (citing Northern Security, 161 N.H. at 650; Philbrick v. Liberty Mut. Fire Ins. Co., 156 N.H. 389, 391 (2007)). To the extent Chicago Title contends that Prescott has the burden to establish coverage, it is mistaken.

title to property recorded in the Rockingham County Registry of Deeds showing New Lane passing over any portion of plaintiffs' property. Hansen Aff., Ex. H.

Id. at 12. Again, Chicago Title appears to misconstrue Prescott's claim. Prescott is most assuredly not contending that the path of New Lane across Prescott Orchards "was not a matter of public record." Id. Such an argument would defeat coverage, which is available only if the adverse fact on which the claim is based would be disclosed by an accurate survey and is shown by the public records. In other words, Prescott contends that the path of New Lane across Prescott Orchards was shown in the public records, which would bar Chicago Title from invoking the survey exception.

Beyond that, Chicago Title has not established, as an undisputed fact, that New Lane's path across Prescott Orchards is not shown by the public records. Prescott's failure to allege facts or identify documents indicating that New Lane is not shown by the public records is of no moment, in that it is an insurer's burden to demonstrate a lack of coverage, not the insured's burden to prove that it is entitled to coverage, or that an exclusion from coverage does not apply. See EnergyNorth, 452 F.3d at 48; Northern Security, 161 N.H. at 650; Philbrick, 156 N.H. at 391. Similarly, Chicago Title's reference to its letter denying coverage, which describes its

investigation as failing to turn up any deeds in the Rockingham County registry placing New Lane in Prescott Orchards, is insufficient to establish a lack of notice in public records, for purposes of summary judgment. That letter is evidence of Chicago Title's reasons for denying coverage,<sup>4</sup> and may be evidence of what Chicago Title's investigation revealed.<sup>5</sup> But those are factual matters separate from the dispositive question here, which is whether the path of New Lane across Prescott Orchards is shown by the public records.

Chicago Title has not produced undisputed evidence establishing that the path of New Lane across Prescott Orchards is not shown by the public records, which is necessary for the survey exception to apply. It could have done so by, for example, producing an affidavit from someone who had researched the chain of title for Prescott Orchards and found no mention of New Lane in any of the relevant deeds. But, Chicago Title has produced no such evidence.

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<sup>4</sup> That Chicago Title can prove what it told Prescott is not proof of the validity of what it said.

<sup>5</sup> Without disclosing the nature of its investigation, Chicago Title's statement about what that investigation did not reveal is not very revealing. A comprehensive search by an experienced deed researcher that comes up empty is different from a cursory search by a person with no training or experience in deed research. Moreover, there is no indication that the author of the denial letter actually conducted Chicago Title's investigation, which calls into question his competence to testify as to its results.

In its reply to Prescott's objection to its motion for summary judgment, Chicago Title labels as "specious" Prescott's contention "that expert testimony is required to determine whether a record is a 'Public Record' as defined in the Owner's Policy." Def.'s Reply (doc. no. 22), at 6. The problem is, Prescott makes no such argument. Rather, it argues that Chicago Title needs expert testimony to prove the fact that New Lane's path across Prescott Orchards is not shown by the public records. Chicago Title certainly bears the burden of proving that fact, and might need expert testimony to do so. But, because Chicago Title misunderstood Prescott's argument, it did not even address it. Rather, it cites a number of cases that stand for the unremarkable - and undisputed - proposition that the determination of whether a particular document qualifies as a "public record," as that term is defined in an insurance policy, is a question of law for the court.<sup>6</sup> At this point, to rule on Chicago Title's motion for summary judgment, it is enough to say that summary judgment is not warranted because Chicago Title has not produced undisputed evidence that the path

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<sup>6</sup> See, e.g., Miller v. Title Ins. Co. of Minn., 987 P.2d 1151, 1153-54 (Mont. 1999); First Am. Title Ins. Co. v. J.B. Ranch, Inc., 966 P.2d 834, 837-38 (Utah 1998); Upton v. Miss. Valley Title Ins. Co., 469 So. 2d 548, 554-56 (Ala. 1985); Contini v. W. Title Ins. Co., 115 Cal. Rptr. 257, 260 (Cal. Dist. Ct. App. 1974); Stearns v. Title Ins. & Trust Co., 95 Cal. Rptr. 682, 686-87 (Cal. Dist. Ct. App. 1971).

of New Lane across Prescott Orchards is not shown by the public records.

B. Prescott's Motion for Summary Judgment

In document no. 32, Prescott argues that it is entitled to summary judgment because the undisputed factual record demonstrates that New Lane is an encumbrance<sup>7</sup> on the title of Prescott Orchards that: (1) would be disclosed by an accurate land survey; and (2) is shown by the public records. In support of that argument, Prescott contends that its expert, John Myhaver, has produced a report that "notes specific instances of the existence of New Lane in the public records of New Hampshire, including deeds, recorded plats, and Town of Epping Warrant articles." Pl.'s Mem. of Law (doc. no. 32-1), at 4 (emphasis added). Chicago Title objects.

Chicago Title's objection, document no. 34, mentions a "Memorandum of Law in Support of Objection to Motion for Summary Judgment as to Liability Under Count II," but no such document appears in the docket. Rather, the docket entry labeled in ECF as "Memorandum of Law In Support of Objection" opens a document,

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<sup>7</sup> Chicago Title argues at some length that Prescott erroneously characterizes New Lane as an encumbrance. Rather than wading into that issue, the court simply notes that under the policy, covered risks include losses from "adverse circumstances affecting the Title." Whether or not New Lane fits some formal definition of an encumbrance, it surely is an adverse circumstance that has affected Prescott Orchards' title.

no. 34-1, that bears the caption "Memorandum of Law in Support of Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment as to Liability Under Count II." That same document was also submitted, as document no. 35-1, in support of Chicago Title's second motion for summary judgment. Whether Chicago Title filed the same document twice, by accident, the court cannot say. In any event, the court can only review the documents that have been submitted to it and operates under the assumption that the documents Chicago Title submitted are the documents it intended to submit.

Turning to those documents, neither Chicago Title's objection to Prescott's motion for summary judgment nor the document submitted in support thereof "incorporate[s] a short and concise statement of material facts, supported by appropriate record citations, as to which [Chicago Title] contends a genuine dispute exists so as to require a trial," LR 7.2(b)(2). Moreover, Chicago Title has produced no facts to counter those produced by Prescott.<sup>8</sup> Rather, as best the court can tell, Chicago Title contends that "the Myhaver Report affirmatively demonstrates that the existence of New Lane allegedly crossing the Prescott Orchards subdivision is not

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<sup>8</sup> That is, of course, Chicago Title's prerogative. It may oppose Prescott's motion either by producing evidence that runs counter to Prescott's evidence, or by pointing out deficiencies in Prescott's evidence. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c).

shown in any 'Public Record,' as defined by the Owner's Policy," doc. no. 34-1, at 2, and further contends that "[t]he undisputed fact that New Lane is not shown in the 'Public Records' in and of itself negates coverage under the Owner's Policy," id.

Myhaver is a licensed land surveyor whom Prescott engaged to investigate "'The Orchards' Subdivision, prepared by Doucet Survey, and the implications of New Lane's status in reference to the Subdivision." Pl.'s Mot. Summ. J., Ex. 2A (doc. no. 32-3), at 3. Among other things, Myhaver reviewed "the comprehensive Doucet research/survey file." Id. According to his report, Myhaver discovered:

Deed research and title sketches of parcels that now include "The Orchards" subdivision prior to 1871 ± referred to the Rangeway or "2nd Rangeway". Conveyances after that time started referring to it as "New Lane" or "the New Lane" rather than specifying the Rangeway. Deeds also reserved paths or ways (presumably private) to access New Lane.<sup>9</sup>

Id. at 4. Myhaver also reported:

The Doucet subdivision does state under Note #11 that the "parcels may be subject to any/or [be] in benefit of other rights or restrictions, including the rights of others or use of ancient 'range roads[']". This indicates that they reviewed the older calls for the rangeway in the older deeds to the parcels now involved in the subdivision.

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<sup>9</sup> Given Prescott's production of the Myhaver report, which mentions deeds referring to New Lane, the court has trouble understanding Chicago Title's reference to "[t]he undisputed fact that New Lane is not shown in the 'Public Records,'" doc. no. 34-1, at 2.

Id. Thus, Prescott has produced evidence that New Lane's path across Prescott Orchards was shown in the public records, specifically, in deeds in the chains of title of some of the properties that were incorporated into Prescott Orchards. That evidence, if presented at trial, and accepted by the factfinder, would necessarily render Chicago Title unable to establish that the path of New Lane across Prescott Orchards was "not shown by the public records," Hansen Aff., Ex. D (doc. no. 16-6), at 2 (emphasis added). Absent proof of that fact, Chicago Title cannot carry its burden of proving that Prescott's claim is not covered by the insurance policy at issue because it is barred by the survey exception.

In response to Prescott's summary-judgment motion, Chicago Title has produced no evidence that New Lane is not mentioned in the Prescott Orchards chain of title, which would be enough to defeat Prescott's summary-judgment motion. Rather, Chicago Title seeks to create a triable issue by arguing that the Myhaver report supports its position rather than Prescott's. But, nowhere in either its objection, document no. 34, or the document submitted in support thereof, document no. 34-1, does Chicago Title mention one single fact in the Myhaver report that either undermines Prescott's argument or supports its own

position.<sup>10</sup> When ruling on a motion for summary judgment, “[t]he court need consider only the cited materials, but it may consider other materials in the record.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(3). In the interest of giving every possible benefit to the nonmovant, see Meuser, 564 F.3d at 515, the court has examined Chicago Title’s other pleadings, in an attempt to learn exactly what from the Myhaver report, in Chicago Title’s view, supports its position. That search proved fruitless.

In Chicago Title’s reply to Prescott’s objection to its first summary-judgment motion, document no. 22, Chicago Title mentions Myhaver’s references to: (1) documents pertaining to the Town’s closure of New Lane; and (2) a 1970 warrant article. See id. at 2-3. Warrant articles and other Town documents pertaining to the closure of New Lane, however, are not public records under the policy, which limits that term to “[r]ecords established under state statutes . . . for the purpose of imparting constructive notice of matters relating to real property to purchasers for value and without Knowledge,” Hansen Aff., Ex. D. (doc. no. 16-6), at 12. While, at first blush,

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<sup>10</sup> Again, the court recognizes the possibility that Chicago Title mistakenly submitted the same document as both no. 34-1 and no. 35-1, and failed to submit the document it intended to submit in support of document no. 34. But, of course, it is Chicago Title’s responsibility to submit the documents it intends to submit, not the court’s responsibility to verify that it has done so.

warrant articles and Town documents would appear to be public records, Chicago Title itself, in the letter denying coverage, defines "public records" in terms of RSA 477:3-a, which pertains to the recording of deeds, conveyances of real estate, court orders, and other instruments affecting title to interests in real estate. Here, Chicago Title does not argue that any of the warrant articles or other Town documents it points to in the Myhaver report were ever recorded in the Registry of Deeds or even qualify as documents affecting title subject to recording under RSA 477:3-a.

Chicago Title also asserts that "Myhaver . . . was unable to confirm that New Lane had been properly laid out by the Town from Prescott Road to Dearborn Road from any of the records he searched." Def.'s Reply (doc. no. 22), at 3 (emphasis in the original). But, whether Myhaver was able to find documentation that New Lane was properly laid out says nothing about whether New Lane was mentioned in deeds or other public records, which is the fact necessary to determine whether the survey exception applies.

Later on in its reply brief, Chicago Title develops its argument:

Not surprisingly, plaintiffs cannot identify, through Myhaver's report or otherwise, any deed, court order "or other instrument affecting title" recorded in the Rockingham County Registry of Deeds that

discloses the existence of New Lane crossing a single lot in the Orchards subdivision. The vague reference in Myhaver's report cited by plaintiffs at p. 18 of their Memorandum to "deed research and title sketches of parcels that now include the Orchard subdivision prior to 1871I" [which] referred to the Rangeway or "2d Rangeway" is insufficient, as a matter of law, to provide constructive notice of the existence of New Road crossing any lots within the subdivision, particularly where Myhaver concludes that there is no record evidence of a layout of New Lane by "any of the four accepted methods of creating a public road" that is consistent with the Town's record of closure. Without evidence of the layout of New Road through the Orchard subdivision or other "deed or conveyance, a court order, or other instrument affecting title" recorded in the "Public Records," pursuant to RSA 477:3-a, as required by the Owners' Policy, plaintiffs have raised no genuine issue of material fact with respect to the applicability of the survey exception. Accordingly, Chicago Title properly denied coverage and is entitled to judgment in its favor as a matter of law.

Def.'s Reply (doc. no 22), at 7-8. Chicago Title's statement that Myhaver's "vague" reference to Doucet's deed research "is insufficient, as a matter of law, to provide constructive notice of the existence of New Road crossing any lots within the subdivision," is confusing, at best. Prescott is not required to produce evidence that gives constructive notice of anything to anybody. Rather, Prescott sought to produce evidence of public records that give constructive notice of the existence of New Lane within Prescott Orchards to purchasers for value. Chicago Title, in turn, must overcome that evidence before it

may lawfully deny coverage. See EnergyNorth, 452 F.3d at 48; Northern Security, 161 N.H. at 650; Philbrick, 156 N.H. at 391.

While Chicago Title asserts that Myhaver's report is insufficient as a matter of law, it offers no argument or authority to back up that assertion and no basis for the court to so rule. Prescott has produced a report saying that deeds in the Prescott Orchards chain of title mention New Lane. Deeds are public records under the policy. Thus, Prescott has produced evidence that the path of New Lane across Prescott Orchards is shown by the public records.

To be sure, Prescott could have produced stronger evidence, such as an actual deed. But, after Prescott produced evidence - no matter how weak or strong - the burden shifted to Chicago Title to create a triable issue by: (1) pointing out a contradiction in the evidence Prescott produced;<sup>11</sup> or (2) producing conflicting evidence of its own. It has done neither.

Because Prescott has produced undisputed evidence that the presence of New Lane in Prescott Orchards is an adverse circumstance affecting the title to the property that would be disclosed by an accurate survey and that is shown by the public

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<sup>11</sup> A lack of evidence that New Lane was properly laid out does not contradict evidence that the presence of New Lane in Prescott Orchards is shown in one or more deeds. Whether a roadway was lawfully laid out says nothing about whether that roadway is mentioned in the deeds to properties adjacent to it.

records, i.e., deeds in the chain of title to Prescott Orchards, Prescott is entitled to summary judgment on Count II. That is, Prescott is entitled to a declaration that any losses resulting from the presence of New Lane in Prescott Orchards are covered by the policy of title insurance issued by Chicago Title.

Finally, based on a footnote in Chicago Title's second motion for summary judgment, in which Chicago Title seems that it might be challenging the propriety of including the Myhaver report in the summary judgment record, see doc. no. 35, at 2 n.1, the court takes the unusual step of addressing, preemptively, any objection Chicago Title might raise to the court's consideration of the Myhaver report.

Prescott initially submitted the Myhaver report in support of its objection to Chicago Title's first motion for summary judgment. In its reply brief, Chicago Title did not challenge the inclusion of the Myhaver report in the summary judgment record and, arguably, relied on one of Myhaver's conclusions to support its own position. See Def.'s Reply (doc. no. 22), at 8. Prescott submitted the Myhaver report a second time, in support of its own summary-judgment motion. Again, Chicago Title did not object to including that report in the summary-judgment record. To the contrary, in the document submitted in support of its objection to Prescott's motion for summary judgment,

which was also submitted in support of its cross-motion for summary judgment, Chicago Title argues that "the Myhaver Report affirmatively demonstrates that the existence of New Lane allegedly crossing the Prescott Orchards subdivision is not shown in any 'Public Record,' as defined by the Owner's Policy." Doc. no. 35-1, at 2 (emphasis added). In other words, Chicago Title, which produced no evidence in support of its objection to Prescott's summary-judgment motion, did not identify a flaw in the Myhaver report, which, theoretically, could have been sufficient to stave off summary judgment for Prescott, see Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(1)(B). Rather, Chicago Title relied on the Myhaver report to carry its burden of proving a lack of coverage by showing that the survey exception applies.

Chicago Title's first apparent objection to the Myhaver report appears in its second summary-judgment motion:

The Myhaver report was not accompanied by an affidavit or otherwise authenticated by plaintiffs, but Chicago Title does not dispute that it was the "preliminary report" of Myhaver disclosed by plaintiffs in this case. The Myhaver Report is not only unauthenticated, it is, when offered by plaintiffs in support of their claim, inadmissible hearsay. See, e.g., LaFlamboy v. Landek, 587 F. Supp. 2d 914, 922 (N.D. Ill. 2008), citing Haywood v. Lucent Techs., Inc., 323 F.3d 524, 533 (7th Cir. 2003) (excluding on summary judgment an expert report that was introduced (without any supporting affidavit

verifying its authenticity.”)); see also, Garside v. Osco Drug, Inc., 895 F.2d 46, 50 (1st Cir. 1990).<sup>12</sup>

Def.’s Cross-Motion for Summ. J. (doc. no. 35), at 2 n.1. As a preliminary matter, the court has little difficulty concluding that Chicago Title waived any objection to the inclusion of the Myhaver report in the summary judgment record by twice letting it pass without objection and by relying on that document to meet its own burden of proving a lack of coverage.

Moreover, even if Chicago Title’s objection to the Myhaver report were properly before the court, that objection, to the extent the court can understand it, is meritless. First, Chicago Title criticizes the report as being unauthenticated. Indeed, Prescott did not introduce the Myhaver report through an affidavit authenticating it, and it should have. But, after noting the lack of authentication, Chicago Title further indicated that it did “not dispute that [the report Prescott submitted] was the ‘preliminary report’ of Myhaver disclosed by plaintiffs in this case,” Def.’s Cross-Mot. Summ. J. (doc. no. 35), at 2 n.1, which certainly sounds like a concession as to

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<sup>12</sup> Notwithstanding the impression given by the placement of the citations to LaFlamboy and Garside, neither of those cases support the proposition that the Myhaver report is hearsay. Rather, LaFlamboy states that expert reports should be authenticated, see 587 F. Supp. 2d at 922. And Garside holds that “[a] third party’s description of an expert’s supposed testimony is not suitable grist for the summary judgment mill,” 895 F.2d at 50 (citations omitted), a rule of law that, obviously, has no application in this case.

the authenticity of the Myhaver report. So, that objection goes nowhere. Even more difficult to decipher is Chicago Title's characterization of the Myhaver report as hearsay. The report does not say what other people said, which would be hearsay; it reports what Myhaver found when he examined various documents that Doucet generated and relied on when it prepared the subdivision plan for Prescott Orchards. And, importantly, Prescott does not rely on Myhaver's report to establish the location of New Lane, which might raise hearsay problems; Prescott relies on Myhaver's report to show that the presence of New Lane in Prescott Orchards was shown in the public records, specifically deeds in the Prescott Orchards chain of title.

In sum, while Prescott should have properly authenticated the Myhaver report, Chicago Title has both waived any objection and conceded the report's authenticity. Moreover, notwithstanding any purported deficiencies in the report, Chicago Title has affirmatively relied upon it in its unsuccessful attempt to carry its burden of proving that Prescott is not covered by the policy. Accordingly, Prescott's reliance on the Myhaver report does not preclude the court from granting summary judgment in favor of Prescott.

### Conclusion

For the reasons described above, Chicago Title's motion for summary judgment, document no. 16, is denied, and Prescott's motion for summary judgment, document no. 32, is granted. In light of Prescott's entitlement to summary judgment on Count II, Chicago Title's cross-motion for summary judgment, document no. 35, is denied as moot, as is document no. 37. The clerk of the court shall enter judgment in accordance with this order and close the case.

SO ORDERED.



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Landya McCafferty  
United States Magistrate Judge

March 6, 2012

cc: Conrad WP Cascadden, Esq.  
Paul R. Kfoury, Sr., Esq.  
Martha Van Oot, Esq.