

## Land Surveyors

**SB 112** addresses the appointment and duties of surveyors. The bill also modifies requirements for record keeping, replacement of certain monuments, and survey plats.

The bill permits county commissioners to appoint a land surveyor whose official title would be county surveyor. A county surveyor may be a surveyor in more than one county, and the county may appoint a deputy county surveyor who could perform the duties of the county surveyor.

When a survey is performed that requires a new legal description or creates a tract of land, the survey plat must be recorded with the register of deeds within 90 days after the completion of the survey. A survey plat must include closure calculations of the exterior boundary and interior lots and parcels, or equivalent data files, and corner references prepared by the land surveyor less than one year prior to the date reports are submitted to the county surveyor.

The board of county commissioners may designate an alternate county office for filing survey plats for archival purposes, except for subdivision plats.

The bill redefines what records a county surveyor must keep. Records of notice to landowners who would be affected by the survey must be retained for a period of one year in the office of the county surveyor.

Under the bill, if a United States land survey corner or section center monument that is located in a street or road and is at risk of fill covering the monument by more than two feet, the agency responsible for maintaining the road should employ a county surveyor to restore the monument. The cost of reestablishment will be paid by the agency responsible for maintaining the road.