

Jun 15 2022

S.C. SUPREME COURT

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Supreme Court

APPEAL FROM SUMTER COUNTY

Court of Common Pleas
R. Ferrell Cothran, Jr., Circuit Court Judge

Order, of the S.C. Court of Appeals, filed, March 14, 2022
(Rehearing Denied, May 18, 2022)

Ronald L. Jones.....Petitioner,

v.

Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J. Jones, Ima Lee Jones, and
Shelley Allsbrooks,Respondents.

APPENDIX
TO
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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Counsel for Petitioner, Ronald L. Jones, hereby certifies that there was no Record on Appeal filed in this matter.

Respectfully submitted this 15th day of June, 2022

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June 15, 2022

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF SUMTER)
)
Ronald L. Jones,)
)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
)
vs.)
)
Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J. Jones,)
Ima Lee Jones, and Shelley Allsbrooks,)
)
)
Defendants.)
_____)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FOR THE THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

CASE NUMBER: 2020-CP-43-00734

**ORDER STRIKING CERTAIN
ALLEGATIONS OF PLAINTIFF'S
COMPLAINT**

This matter came before me on August 30, 2021 pursuant to a Notice of Motion and Motion to Strike filed by of the Defendants, Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J. Jones and Shelley Allsbrooks, to strike certain allegations in the Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint.

The Defendants, Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J. Jones and Shelley Allsbrooks, are represented by Marvin E. McMillan, Jr., Esquire of the Sumter County law firm of Player & McMillan, L.L.C. The Plaintiff, Ronald L. Jones, is represented by Richard L. Whitt, Esquire of the Whitt Law Firm, LLC.

I have reviewed the Court's file in regard to this matter, considered arguments of counsel, reviewed memorandums and documents presented to the Court by counsel at the hearing and I make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law.

1. That this Court has jurisdiction over the parties hereto and the subject matter herein.
2. That the Defendants seek to strike certain evidentiary allegations in the Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint and allegations regarding alleged conspiracies or actions on the part of the Defendants which include references in the Complaint to deposition testimony of the Defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks.

3. I find that a Motion to Strike is the proper vehicle for a party to eliminate any immaterial, redundant or impertinent allegations from a pleading. A pleading should set forth a cause of action and shall contain a short statement of the facts showing that the pleader is entitled to relief. Rule 8(a), SCRCF. I further find that pleadings should contain ultimate facts rather than evidentiary facts. *See Watts v. Metro Sec. Agency*, 346 S.C. 235, 240, 550 S.E.2d 869, 871 (Ct. App. 2001).

4. I further find that the first paragraph numbered 13 as well as paragraphs 30 and 31 of the Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint do not attempt to allege the existence of a cause of action or ultimate facts but appear to allege evidentiary facts which are not necessary and should therefore be stricken.

NOW, THEREFORE, based upon the foregoing, it is

ORDERED that the first paragraph numbered 13 in the Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint and paragraphs 30 and 31 of the Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint be, and hereby are, stricken and removed from the Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED!

R. Ferrell Cothran, Jr.
Circuit Court Judge, Third Judicial Circuit

Sumter, South Carolina
September _____, 2021



Sumter Common Pleas

Case Caption: Ronald L Jones VS Gary A Jones Sr , defendant, et al

Case Number: 2020CP4300734

Type: Order/Other

So Ordered

s/ R. Ferrell Cothran, Jr., 2144

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
) IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
COUNTY OF SUMTER)

Ronald L. Jones,)
)
Plaintiff,)

vs.)

ORDER
C/A NO. 2020-CP-43-00734

Gary A. Jones, Becky J. Jones and)
Ima Lee Jones,)
Defendant.)

This matter is before the Court pursuant to Rule 59 (e) SCRPC. The Plaintiff seeks an Order of this Court amending or altering its Order of September 22, 2021.

Pursuant to Rule 59 (f) SCRPC, this Court determines that the motion to alter or amend may be decided on briefs filed by the parties and without oral argument.

Having duly considered the motion to alter or amend of the Plaintiff, this Court has determined that its original Order dated September 22, 2021 is fully supported by the law and the evidence and is hereby ratified and reconfirmed. The motion to alter or amend the earlier Order is therefore DENIED.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED.

Manning, South Carolina

Dated: October 8, 2021

R. Ferrell Cothran, Jr.
Judge, Third Judicial Circuit



Sumter Common Pleas

Case Caption: Ronald L Jones VS Gary A Jones Sr , defendant, et al
Case Number: 2020CP4300734
Type: Order/Other

So Ordered

s/ R. Ferrell Cothran, Jr., 2144

Electronically signed on 2021-10-08 11:10:09 page 2 of 2

ELECTRONICALLY FILED - 2021 Oct 08 11:21 AM - SUMTER - COMMON PLEAS - CASE#2020CP4300734

The South Carolina Court of Appeals

Ronald L. Jones, Appellant,

v.

Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J. Jones, Ima Lee Jones, and
Shelley Aillsbrooks, Respondents.

Appellate Case No. 2021-001150

ORDER

After careful consideration, Respondent's motion to dismiss is granted. *See* S.C. Code Ann. § 14-3-330(2)(c) (2017) (providing an interlocutory order is immediately appealable if it affects a substantial right and "strikes out an answer or any part thereof or any pleading in any action"); *Thornton v. S.C. Elec. & Gas Corp.*, 391 S.C. 304, 705 S.E.2d 475, 479 ("An order affects a substantial right by striking a pleading if the order removes a material issue from the case, thereby preventing the issue from being litigated on the merits, and preventing the party from seeking to correct any errors in the order during or after trial."); *id.* ("Whether an order granting a Rule 12(f) motion to strike is appealable under section 14-3-330(2)(c) depends on the effect of the individual order under the facts and circumstances of the case."). The remittitur will be sent as required by Rule 221(b), SCACR.



FOR THE COURT

Columbia, South Carolina

cc:

Richard L. Whitt, Esquire
Jeff D. Griffith, III, Esquire

FILED
Mar 14 2022

David Randolph Whitt, Esquire
Marvin E. McMillan, Jr., Esquire
Thomas E. Player, Jr., Esquire
Jonathan M. Robinson, Esquire
Shanon N. Peake, Esquire
Austin Tyler Reed, Esquire

The South Carolina Court of Appeals

Ronald L. Jones, Appellant,



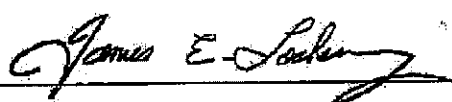
v.

Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J. Jones, Ima Lee Jones, and
Shelley Allsbrooks, Respondents.

Appellate Case No. 2021-001150

ORDER

After careful consideration of the petition for rehearing, the Court is unable to discover that any material fact or principle of law has been either overlooked or disregarded, and hence, there is no basis for granting a rehearing. Accordingly, the petition for rehearing is denied.


_____ J.

_____ J.

_____ A.J.

Columbia, South Carolina

cc:

Richard L. Whitt, Esquire
Jeff D. Griffith, III, Esquire
David Randolph Whitt, Esquire
Marvin E. McMillan, Jr., Esquire
Thomas E. Player, Jr., Esquire

FILED
May 18 2022

Jonathan M. Robinson, Esquire
Shanon N. Peake, Esquire
Austin Tyler Reed, Esquire

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF SUMTER)

Ronald L. Jones)
Plaintiff,)

v.)

Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J. Jones,)
Ima Lee Jones and Shelley Allsbrooks,)
Defendants.)

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE
THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Civil Action No.: 2020-CP-43-00734

COMPLAINT
(Second Amended – By Consent)
(Jury Trial – Civil Conspiracy)

Now Comes the Plaintiff Ronald L. Jones, complaining of the Defendants, Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J. Jones, Ima Lee Jones and Shelley Allsbrooks, (hereinafter sometimes referred to together as, “Defendants”) and amending his Complaint for the second time, by consent, as follows.

PARTIES AND JURISDICTION

1. Plaintiff Mr. Ronald L. Jones is a citizen and resident of Sumter County, South Carolina.
2. Upon information and belief, Defendant, Gary A. Jones, Sr. is a citizen and resident of Sumter County, South Carolina.
3. Upon information and belief, Defendant, Becky J. Jones, is a citizen and resident of Sumter County, South Carolina.
4. Upon information and belief, Defendant, Ima Lee Jones, is a citizen and resident of Sumter County, South Carolina.
5. Upon information and belief, Defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks, is a citizen and resident of Sumter County, South Carolina.
6. The matters complained about in these pleadings took place in Sumter County, South Carolina and the Property in dispute is located in Sumter County, South Carolina.
7. Therefore, venue and jurisdiction are proper in the Sumter County Court of Common Pleas, for the Third Judicial Circuit.

COURSE AND PATTERN OF DEALINGS

8. Paragraphs one through seven above, are re-alleged, as if set forth verbatim.
9. The Property that is the subject of this action is shown on a Plat prepared by Anderson Land Surveying, showing 6.72 acres and dated February 27, 2020, (hereinafter as, the "Property").
10. This Property is located in Sumter County South Carolina.
11. Plaintiff Ronald L. Jones claims ownership of this Property as is more fully set out hereafter.
12. Plaintiff Ronald L. Jones has occupied the Property and utilized it as his residence for a period in excess of ten years.
13. Defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks has also testified that Plaintiff, Ronald L. Jones has occupied the Property for a little over ten years.
13. The larger tract from which the Property that is the subject of this action was carved out, is currently owned, by virtue of a life estate by Defendant, Ima Lee Jones, the Plaintiff's mother.
14. At the time of the creation of the life estate, the remainder interest was held by Warren E. Jones and Deborah Jones, the brother and sister-in-law of the Plaintiff.
15. During the time he held the remainder interest, Warren E Jones committed to conveying the Property that is the subject of this action to Plaintiff in exchange for the Plaintiff occupying, safeguarding and maintaining the Property.
16. Both Defendant Ima Lee Jones and Defendant Becky J. Jones were aware of this commitment, and Plaintiff's performance of his obligations, by in fact occupying, safeguarding and maintaining the Property.
17. At no time did either Defendant, Ima Lee Jones or Defendant, Becky J. Jones express any opposition to this arrangement or indicate to Plaintiff that Plaintiff should cease performing the obligations that Plaintiff had undertaken.
18. After the death of Warren E. Jones in 2013, Deborah Jones conveyed her remainder interest to Defendant, Gary A. Jones, Sr. and Defendant Becky J. Jones, the Plaintiff's brother and sister-in-law.
19. Defendant, Gary A. Jones, Sr. repeatedly ratified the promise made to Plaintiff by Warren E. Jones, without objection from Defendant Becky J. Jones.

20. During the time Plaintiff has occupied the Property that is the subject of this action, Plaintiff has made numerous and substantial improvements to the Property, incurring large expenses of his time, labor and money in improving the Property.

21. Specifically, Plaintiff improved the Property by, inter alia, planting a tree orchard, clearing access to the Property, installing a water irrigation system, the installation of thirty raised flower beds also with a water irrigation system, landscaping, additional electric lighting and constructing his current residence on the Property.

22. At no time did any of the previously mentioned family members object to Plaintiff incurring these expenses to improve the Property.

23. The February 27, 2020, plat was prepared, at substantial expense to Plaintiff, with the full knowledge of Defendant, Gary A. Jones, Sr. and with a reaffirmation that the Property described in the Plat would be conveyed to Plaintiff.

24. In early April 2020, both Defendant, Ima Lee Jones and Defendant, Gary A. Jones, Sr. agreed in writing to facilitate Plaintiff incurring the expense of enhancing the electric service to the Property. These documents are attached collectively as Exhibit "A".

25. Plaintiff's current address is used for the payment of personal taxes to Sumter County.

26. Plaintiff's current address is used as his registered address for voting.

27. All of Plaintiff's vehicles are registered at his current address and Plaintiff's Driver's License shows his current address.

28. Plaintiff does not claim an interest in any part of the parent tract, except as expressly included in the 6.72 acres shown on the February 27, 2020 Plat.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST DEFENDANTS
GARY A. JONES AND BECKY J. JONES AND SHELLEY ALLSBROOKS
(Civil Conspiracy)

29. Paragraphs one through twenty-eight above, are re-alleged, as if set forth verbatim.

30. Defendants, Gary A. Jones, Sr. Becky J. Jones, and Shelley Allsbrooks combined together and acted in concert, to injure Plaintiff and cause economic loss to Plaintiff and to cause Plaintiff to incur Special Damages. Defendants' express intent was to cause economic loss to the Plaintiff, Ronald L. Jones, as best shown by Defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks demand that a "15-foot-wide recreational easement", be placed on Plaintiff, Ronald L. Jones' current Property in front of the front door of Plaintiff's residence, which would render the Property worthless as to any resale, etc. As to the 15-foot-wide recreational easement, Defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks declared, "Uncle Ronnie is going to have to like it or [he] gets nothing."

31. Specifically, Defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks took the lead in discussions against the economic interests of the Plaintiff, Ronald L. Jones. Defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks met and conspired with Defendant, Gary A. Jones, Sr. between five and ten times, both in person and electronically, against the economic interests of the Plaintiff, Ronald L. Jones.

32. Specifically, the February 27, 2020 Plat, described in more detail hereinabove, was prepared, at substantial expense to Plaintiff, with the full knowledge of Defendant, Gary A. Jones, Sr. and with a reaffirmation that the Property described in the Plat would be conveyed to Plaintiff.

33. Also, and specifically, in early April 2020, both Defendant, Ima Lee Jones and Defendant Gary A. Jones, Sr. agreed in writing to facilitate Plaintiff incurring the expense of enhancing the electric service on the Property. These documents are attached collectively as Exhibit "A".

34. Despite Plaintiff's reliance on the good-faith of Defendant, Gary A. Jones, Sr., to convey the Property, Defendant Gary A. Jones, Sr., reneged on his firm commitment to convey the Property to the Plaintiff, acting in concert with Defendant, Becky J. Jones and Defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks.

35. The Defendants, Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J. Jones and Shelley Allsbrooks' overt acts in furtherance of the Civil Conspiracy were to combine and act against the economic interests of the Plaintiff in the time frame of February 2020 and April 2020, and agreeing that Defendant, Gary A. Jones, Sr. would refuse to convey the Property to the Plaintiff, causing Special Damages to the Plaintiff of Attorney's fees, the loss of enjoyment of the Property, the cost of the installation of additional electric service as described in more detail in paragraph "33" hereinabove, and the cost of Plaintiff securing a Plat depicting the Property that Defendant Gary A. Jones, Sr., had agreed to convey to the Plaintiff as is described in more detail in paragraph "23" hereinabove.

36. It was only after the events described hereinabove, occurring in February of 2020 and April 2020, that the Plaintiff realized that the Defendant Gary A. Jones, Sr., had no intention of conveying the Property to the Plaintiff, despite Defendant, Gary A. Jones, Sr.'s previously stated promise to do so.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Oral Gift)

37. Paragraphs one through thirty-six above, are re-alleged, as if set forth verbatim.

38. Plaintiff has taken possession of the property in question and has occupied it for longer than the period required to establish adverse possession.

39. Plaintiff has also taken possession of the property and made permanent and valuable improvements to the property.

40. Either of these conditions would be a sufficient basis to establish an oral gift and remove this case from the operation of the Statute of Frauds. See Satcher v. Satcher 351 S.C. 477, 570 S.E. 2d 535 (S.C. App. 2002).

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Promissory Estoppel)

41. Paragraphs one through forty above, are re-alleged, as if set forth verbatim.

42. A promise was made to Plaintiff that in exchange for the Plaintiff occupying, safeguarding and maintaining the property, the property would be conveyed to Plaintiff.

43. Plaintiff reasonably relied on this promise, made by one of his brothers and ratified by another, with the support of their mother.

44. Plaintiff's reliance on the good faith of his family was expected and foreseeable to them.

45. Plaintiff would be damaged by the loss of the benefit of his years worth of expenses and labor improving the property, as well as the loss of the opportunity to devote those years and dollars to improving some other property.

46. The Plaintiff's right to ownership of the property is therefore established under the doctrine of promissory estoppel. See, Woods v. State 314 S.C. 501, 505; 431 S.E. 2d 260, 263 (S.C. App. 1993).

47. Plaintiff is entitled to have this Court confirm Plaintiff's ownership of the 6.72 acres, the property that is the subject of this action and direct Defendants to execute a deed to that effect; and

48. Plaintiff is entitled to receive from this Court, Such Other and Further Relief as this Court May Deem Just and Proper.

49. The August 7, 2020, Order of the Court granted Plaintiff's Motion for a Jury Trial on the Civil Conspiracy charge with the consent of the parties.

PRAYER FOR DAMAGES

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Mr. Ronald L. Jones is entitled to receive from this Court:

(A) Confirming Plaintiff's ownership of the 6.72 acres, the Property that is the Subject of this action and an Order requiring Defendants to execute a deed to that effect;

(B) An award for Special Damages of (i) Attorney's fess (ii) compensation for the loss of enjoyment of the Property (iii) compensation of the cost of the installation of additional electric service and (iv) compensation of the cost of Plaintiff securing a Plat depicting the Property;

(C) **AND FOR SUCH OTHER AND FURTHER RELIEF AS THIS COURT DEEMS NECESSARY AND PROPER.**

[Signature Page Follows]

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All as Counsel for Plaintiff, Ronald L. Jones.

April 22, 2021

pleading requirements of Rule 8, SCRPC. Therefore, the aforementioned purported allegations and statements in the Complaint should be stricken as immaterial, irrelevant and evidentiary and the Plaintiff should be required to replead his Complaint.

PLAYER & McMILLAN, L.L.C.

s/Marvin E. McMillan, Jr.

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Attorneys for the Defendants Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J. Jones and Shelley Allsbrooks

Sumter, South Carolina
May 6, 2021

RULE 11(a), SCRPC - ATTORNEY CERTIFICATION

Defendants' counsel did not correspond with Plaintiff's counsel because such consultation would serve no useful purpose.

s/Marvin E. McMillan, Jr.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF SUMTER)
)
)
Ronald L. Jones)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.)
)
Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J. Jones,)
Ima Lee Jones and Shelley Allsbrooks,)
)
Defendants.)

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE
THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Civil Action No.: 2020-CP-43-00734

**NOTICE OF MOTION
AND
MOTION TO RECONSIDER,
REHEAR, ALTER OR AMEND
JUDGMENT**

**TO: DEFENDANTS, GARY A. JONES, SR., BECKY J. JONES, IMA LEE JONES AND
SHELLEY ALLSBROOKS AND THEIR ATTORNEY, MARVIN E. MCMILLAN, JR.:**

NOTICE

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to Rule 59(e), South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure (hereinafter as, "SCRCP"), Plaintiff above, by and through his undersigned attorneys, will move the Court on the tenth day after service hereof, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, for an Order reconsidering, rehearing, altering or amending Judgment, namely, the Court's Order Striking Certain Allegations of Plaintiff's Complaint, (hereinafter as, "Order"). Plaintiff received a copy of the Court's filed Order, via, Electronic Mail on September 22, 2021, Plaintiff is providing a copy of this Motion to the Judge, consistent with Rule 59(g), SCRCP. Plaintiff respectfully requests reconsideration, rehearing, alteration or amendment of the Order on the following grounds.

MOTION

This Court's Order misapprehended or overlooked Plaintiff's' argument that the Defendants' reliance on Stroud v. Riddle, 194 SE 2d 236 (1973), during oral argument concerning Defendants' Motion to Strike, was inapposite. The Stroud case, can supply no support for Defendants' argument supporting their Motion to Strike, because the Stroud case from 1973 (48 years ago), was decided when "code pleading" was in effect in South Carolina. Defendants' quotes from the Stroud case, in the Hearing in this matter, should have been disregarded by this Court, because South Carolina now requires "fact" pleading, consistent with Rule 8(c), SCRCP.

In addition to Stroud, Defendants cited, Watts v. Metro Sec. Agency, 346 S.C. 235, 240, 550 S.E.2d 869, 871 (Ct. App. 2001) and Brown v. Inv. Mgmt. & Research, Inc. 475 SE 2d 754 (1996). In summary, Defendant improperly relied upon and argued to this Court the applicability of three cases with the following defects. Namely, (i) Stroud (a 1973 case when “code pleading”, was the law in South Carolina) (ii) Watts, (It was argued that the Complaint failed to allege a Cause of Action upon which Judgment could be granted) and (iii) Brown, (a Rule 12(b), SCRPC case). The above recap shows that Defendants did not rely upon, or argue to this Court, a single case dealing with Rule 12(f), SCRPC, (Motion to Strike).

Nothing in Plaintiff’s Second Amended Complaint contained anything that should have been struck under Ruel 12(f), SCRPC. The three paragraphs ordered to be removed in the Court’s Order at issue, “13”, “30” and “31”, if allowed to be removed, significantly weakens Plaintiff’s case and constructively vitiates Plaintiff’s Cause of Action for Civil Conspiracy. Accordingly, the removal of these three paragraphs directly affects a substantial right of Plaintiff.

CONCLUSION

This Court misapprehended the South Carolina Cases cited by the Defendants on reviewing a ruling on whether a pleading states a Cause of Action which are concerned with the bare minimum that must be pled to survive. In this context ultimate facts are enough to get over the hurdle of “what’s the least we could do?”. However, nothing in these rulings says, or even suggests, that doing more than the bare minimum is improper and must be stricken from a pleading under Rule 12(f), SCRPC.

Rule 12(f) provides for striking allegations that are “redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous matter”. None of the categories justify striking allegations beyond the bare minimum to meet the standard of stating a cause of action.

WHEREFORE, based on the foregoing, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court to reconsider, rehear, alter, or amend its Order, and deny the relief sought in Defendants' Rule 12(f) Motion to Strike and for such other and further relief that this Court deems just and appropriate.

RULE 11(a) SCRPC CERTIFICATION

The Plaintiff's counsel herein, certify that, as to their Motion herein, consultation with opposing counsel was not held, because it would have served no useful purpose.

/s/Richard L. Whitt
Richard L. Whitt

Respectfully submitted,

WHITT LAW FIRM, LLC

/s/Richard L. Whitt
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As Counsel for Plaintiff, Ronald L. Jones.

September 23, 2021

RECEIVED

Feb 04 2022

SC Court of Appeals

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

In The Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM SUMTER COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

The Honorable R. Ferrell Cothran, Jr.
Circuit Court Judge

Civil Action No. 2020-CP-43-00734

Appellate Case No. 2021-001150

Ronald L. Jones, Appellant,

v.

Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J. Jones, Ima Lee Jones, and Shelley Allsbrooks, Respondents.

MOTION TO DISMISS

Pursuant to Rule 240 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules, Respondents Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J. Jones, and Shelley Allsbrooks (collectively, "Respondents"), by and through the undersigned counsel, respectfully request this Honorable Court dismiss the Notice of Appeal filed by Appellant Ronald L. Jones ("Appellant") on October 8, 2021. Should Appellant's interlocutory appeal proceed on this minor, insignificant issue, this case would become antithetical to South Carolina's clear disfavor of piecemeal appeals and would become the infamous "'stop-and-start' enterprise" consistently denounced by our appellate courts in South Carolina. *See State v. Ledford*, 422 S.C. 244, 249, 810 S.E.2d 868, 870 (2018) (dismissing an appeal and holding the

issue was not immediately appealable due to the unnecessary creation of a “stop-and-start” enterprise”).

BACKGROUND

For purposes of Respondents’ Motion to Dismiss, it is unnecessary to delve into the underlying facts of this family land dispute initiated by Appellant. However, a brief summary of relevant portions of this lawsuit’s procedural history is appropriate to assist the Court in its quick dispense of Appellant’s interlocutory appeal prior to any additional briefing and consideration of the underlying merits.

On May 4, 2020, Appellant filed this lawsuit against Respondents Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J. Jones, and Ima Lee Jones, claiming Appellant was entitled to relief pursuant to an oral gift and the doctrine of promissory estoppel. On June 10, 2020, Appellant filed his First Amended Complaint, adding a cause of action for civil conspiracy directed at Respondents Gary A. Jones, Sr., and Becky J. Jones. The parties subsequently engaged in discovery, including the deposition of Respondent Shelley Allsbrooks on March 16, 2021. Appellant filed his Second Amended Complaint on April 22, 2021, adding Respondent Allsbrooks as a defendant to his claim for civil conspiracy. On May 6, 2021, Respondents filed an Answer to Appellant’s Second Amended Complaint and a Motion to Strike certain factual allegations that had been raised in the Second Amended Complaint. The circuit court heard argument on Respondents’ Motion to Strike. On September 22, 2021, pursuant to Rule 12(f) of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure,¹ the circuit court, exercising its broad discretion, ordered stricken from the Second Amended

¹ Rule 12(f), SCRPC (“**Motion to Strike.** Upon motion pointing out the defects complained of, and made by a party before responding to a pleading or, if no responsive pleading is required within 30 days after the service of the pleading upon him or upon the court’s own initiative, at any time the court may order stricken from any pleading any insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous matter.”).

Complaint three purely factual allegations that it found were inappropriately included at the pleading stage of the litigation.² Appellant timely filed Rule 59(e) Motion, and the circuit court denied the same on October 8, 2021. Thereafter, Appellant filed his Notice of Appeal of the circuit court's interlocutory order the same day. Respondents now respectfully move for this Court to dismiss Appellant's Notice of Appeal for the following reasons set forth in detail below.

ARGUMENT

A review of the circuit court's order and the governing appealability statute makes certain that Appellant has no foundation to support any argument that this Court should review his interlocutory appeal. To be sure, the circuit court's order is not immediately appealable, and Appellant's attempt to appeal the same is, quite frankly, an improper attempt to frustrate the ordinary pretrial procedures below. Therefore, this Court should refuse to expand the narrow construction of section 14-3-330 of the South Carolina Code and should dismiss Appellant's

² The circuit court struck the following factual allegations from the Second Amended Complaint:

13. Defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks has also testified that Plaintiff, Ronald L. Jones has occupied the Property for a little over ten years.

30. Defendants, Gary A. Jones, Sr.,] Becky J. Jones, and Shelley Allsbrooks combined together and acted in concert, to injure Plaintiff and cause economic loss to Plaintiff and to cause Plaintiff to incur Special Damages. Defendants' express intent was to cause economic loss to the Plaintiff, Ronald L. Jones, as best shown by Defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks demand that a "15-foot-wide recreational easement", be placed on Plaintiff, Ronald L. Jones' current Property in front of the front door of Plaintiff's residence, which would render the Property worthless as to any resale, etc. As to the 15-foot-wide recreational easement, Defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks declared, "Uncle Ronnie is going to have to like it or [he] gets nothing."

31. Specifically, Defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks took the lead in discussions against the economic interests of the Plaintiff, Ronald L. Jones. Defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks met and conspired with Defendant, Gary A. Jones, Sr. between five and ten times, both in person and electronically, against the economic interests of the Plaintiff, Ronald L. Jones.

appeal, thereby allowing the proper pre-trial procedures to proceed accordingly without unnecessary disruption or delay.

A party's right to appeal arises from and is governed by statute. *Ex parte Capital U-Drive-It, Inc.*, 369 S.C. 1, 6, 630 S.E.2d 464, 467 (2006). Traditionally, an appeal may be pursued only after the entry of final judgment. *Id.* "A final judgment is one that ends the action and leaves the court with nothing to do but enforce the judgment by execution." *Tillman v. Tillman*, 420 S.C. 246, 249, 801 S.E.2d 757, 759 (Ct. App. 2017). "An order which does not finally end a case or prevent a final judgment from which a party may seek appellate review usually is considered an interlocutory order from which no immediate appeal is allowed." *Hagood v. Sommerville*, 362 S.C. 191, 196, 607 S.E.2d 707, 709 (2005).

"The determination of whether a party may immediately appeal an order issued before or during trial is governed primarily by [section 14-3-330 of the South Carolina Code]." *Ex parte Capital U-Drive-It, Inc.*, 369 S.C. at 6, 630 S.E.2d at 467. "Absent a specialized statute,³ an order must fall into one of several categories set forth in [s]ection 14-3-330 in order to be immediately appealable." *Id.* Section 14-3-330 is "construed narrowly" with the goal of avoiding "circuitous litigation and needless appeals." *Tillman*, 420 S.C. at 250, 801 S.E.2d at 760. To be sure, "[p]iecemeal appeals" are disfavored in South Carolina. *Hagood*, 362 S.C. at 196, 607 S.E.2d at 709.

No specialized statute permits Appellant's present appeal; therefore, to be immediately appealable, the circuit court's order must fit neatly into one of the categories set forth in section

³ Section 14-3-330 is not the only statute which governs appealability, "e.g., S.C. Code Ann. § 14-11-85 (direct appeals from masters); S.C. Code Ann. § 15-48-200 (arbitration orders); S.C. Code Ann. § 1-23-390 (1986) (appeals under the Administrative Procedures Act)." *Link v. Sch. Dist. of Pickens Cty.*, 302 S.C. 1, 5, 393 S.E.2d 176, 178 (1990) (cleaned up). However, this case only involves the application of section 14-3-330.

14-3-330. *See id.* at 195, 607 S.E.2d at 708. Section 14-3-330 provides for appellate jurisdiction over:

- (1) Any intermediate judgment, order or decree in a law case involving the merits in actions commenced in the court of common pleas and general sessions, brought there by original process or removed there from any inferior court or jurisdiction, and final judgments in such actions; provided, that if no appeal be taken until final judgment is entered the court may upon appeal from such final judgment review any intermediate order or decree necessarily affecting the judgment not before appealed from;
- (2) An order affecting a substantial right made in an action when such order (a) in effect determines the action and prevents a judgment from which an appeal might be taken or discontinues the action, (b) grants or refuses a new trial or (c) strikes out an answer or any part thereof or any pleading in any action.
- (3) A final order affecting a substantial right made in any special proceeding or upon a summary application in any action after judgment; and
- (4) An interlocutory order or decree in a court of common pleas granting, continuing, modifying, or refusing an injunction or granting, continuing, modifying, or refusing the appointment of a receiver.

S.C. Code Ann. § 14-3-330; *see also Cobb v. Maccaro*, 310 S.C. 303, 305, 423 S.E.2d 156, 157 (Ct. App. 1992) (“Only interlocutory orders which (1) involve the merits; (2) affect a substantial right; or (3) involve certain orders regarding injunctions and appointments of receivers, can be appealed.”). “Our courts have previously looked beyond the labels on motions and orders to discern their actual effect for purposes of appealability.” *Thornton v. S.C. Elec. & Gas Corp.*, 391 S.C. 297, 303, 705 S.E.2d 475, 478 (Ct. App. 2011).

Here—under the well-established approach to analyzing the appealability of interlocutory orders—the circuit court’s order is not immediately appealable. The effect of the circuit court’s order is clear. The circuit court granted Respondents’ Motion to Strike, which simply removed three factual allegations from Appellant’s Second Amended Complaint. The circuit court’s order

did not dismiss Appellant's case; the circuit court's order *did not* dispense of any of Appellant's causes of action; the circuit court's order *did not* constitute a final judgment; the circuit court's order *does not* prevent an appeal of Appellant's complained issue following a final judgment in this matter. Importantly, the removal of these *facts* is not akin to the dismissal of a *case* or the removal of a *pleading*.

Appellant's three causes of action fully remain, and Appellant can still attempt to prove the stricken facts at trial. Appellant is in no way prohibited from doing so at the appropriate time through the introduction of admissible evidence. The circuit court narrowly found the factual allegations to be inappropriately presented at the pleadings stage. Nothing more.

Therefore, looking at the effect of the circuit court's order and viewing it through the requisite "narrow" lens that disfavors piecemeal litigation, Appellant's appeal fails to fit any subsection set forth in section 14-3-330. Because Respondents can foreshadow that Appellant's Return to this Motion to Dismiss will present an attempt to "fit a square peg in a round hole," Respondents will show, in turn, why this appeal plainly does not fit any of the 14-3-330 subsections.

1. Subsection 14-3-330(1) does not apply.

This is an interlocutory appeal and is not the appeal of a final judgment. Therefore, pursuant to subsection 14-3-330(1), the circuit court's order must "involve the merits" in order to be immediately appealable. "An order 'involves the merits,' as that term is used in [subsection] 14-3-330(1) and is immediately appealable when it finally determines some substantial matter forming the whole or part of some cause of action or defense." *Ex parte Capital U-Drive-It, Inc.*, 369 S.C. at 7, 630 S.E.2d at 467 (footnote omitted). "The phrase 'involving the merits' is narrowly construed in modern precedent. An order usually will be deemed interlocutory and not

immediately appealable when there is some further act that must be done by the trial court prior to a determination of the parties' rights." *Id.* at 7, 630 S.E.2d at 467–68.

Here, the circuit court's order does not "involve the merits" of this case because the circuit court has not yet determined a substantial matter affecting the parties' rights in this litigation which impacts the parties' ability to litigate this dispute over the ownership of family land. Simply put, the circuit court's order removes three factual allegations from being presented at the pleading stage. The circuit court's order in no way prohibits the very same allegations to be proven by evidence at a later stage.

There is still a lot to be done at the circuit court prior to a determination of the parties' rights. The case has not yet gone to trial, and Appellant can still introduce the stricken facts at the appropriate time and can still potentially succeed at trial on the merits of his causes of action. Should Appellant be unsuccessful at trial on the merits of his causes of action and should Appellant believe the circuit court's order was somehow prejudicial to the outcome of his case, Appellant can then appeal and launch his argument concerning the merits of the circuit court's order. *See Baldwin Constr. Co. Inc. v. Graham*, 357 S.C. 227, 230, 593 S.E.2d 146, 147 (2004) ("Petitioners have not 'arrived at the end of the road' and will be able to appeal the decision after the trial is finished." (quoting *Mid-State Distribs., Inc. v. Century Imps., Inc.*, 310 S.C. 330, 334, 426 S.E.2d 777, 780 (1993))).

Again, the circuit court's order is an interlocutory order that does not "involve the merits" of this underlying lawsuit, and Appellant may appeal once a final order has been issued in the case, if even necessary. *See Hagood*, 362 S.C. at 196, 607 S.E.2d at 709 ("Piecemeal appeals should be avoided and most errors can be corrected by the remedy of a new trial."). The circuit court's order does not fit within the narrow and exceptional circumstances contemplated by subsection

14-3-330(1), and this Court should reject Appellant's attempt to broaden the scope of the appealability statute. See *Ex parte Capital U-Drive-It, Inc.*, 369 S.C. at 7, 630 S.E.2d at 467 ("The phrase 'involving the merits' is narrowly construed in modern precedent.").

2. Subsection 14-3-330(2) does not apply.

Subsection 14-3-330(2) allows for immediate appeal of an interlocutory order whenever it affects a "substantial right" in an action which "(a) in effect determines the action and prevents a judgment from which an appeal might be taken or discontinues the action, (b) grants or refuses a new trial or (c) strikes out an answer or any part thereof or any pleading in any action." "To appeal an order affecting a substantial right, an order must not only involve a right, but it must also 'prevent[] a judgment from which an appeal might be taken.'" *Cobb*, 310 S.C. at 305, 423 S.E.2d at 157. Respondents will address each subpart in turn.

First, the circuit court's order does not affect a "substantial right" which effectively determines or discontinues the action. Stricken facts are not equivalent to stricken causes of action or a stricken complaint. Appellant can still proceed on all three of his causes of action and can still present the very same allegations through evidence submitted to the jury during the evidentiary stage of trial. As noted above, if Appellant is unsuccessful at trial, and if Appellant believes this narrow issue is somehow prejudicial to the outcome of his trial, then and only then may he appeal this issue.

Second, the circuit court's order does not affect a "substantial right" which effectively grants or refuses a new trial. No further analysis is necessary on this point, as this is clearly not the effect of the circuit court's order.

Third, the circuit court's order does not affect a "substantial right" which effectively strikes out an answer or any part thereof or any pleading in any action. This portion of subsection 14-3-

330(2) is disjunctive and is triggered whenever (a) an answer or any part thereof is struck, *or* (b) a pleading is struck. Neither apply under the facts of this case. Part (a) can be quickly disposed of because this issue does not involve an Answer.

Part (b) can similarly be disposed of but requires additional explanation. Simply put, under the appealability statute, a pleading is not the equivalent of a factual allegation contained in a pleading. Black's Law Dictionary defines a "pleading" as "[a] formal *document* in which a party to a legal proceeding (esp. a civil lawsuit) sets forth or responds to allegations, claims, denials, or defenses." *Pleading*, Black's Law Dictionary (11th ed. 2019) (emphasis added). Necessarily, a factual allegation is a smaller component of a pleading. To be immediately appealable, an entire pleading must be struck, not just a small component thereof. If the General Assembly intended for the striking of "any part" of a pleading to be immediately appealable, it would have said so, like it chose to do under disjunctive part (a). *See* S.C. Code Ann. § 14-3-330(2) ("An order affecting a substantial right made in an action when such order . . . (c) strikes out an answer or any part thereof *or* any pleading in any action." (emphasis added)). Clearly, "any part thereof" only applies to an Answer.

This plain reading of the statute is buttressed by a plain reading of Rule 12(f) governing motions to strike. Rule 12(f) states in pertinent part "the court may order stricken *from any pleading* any insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous matter." This plain language makes clear that a "pleading" is not akin to a factual allegation, and pursuant to subsection 14-3-330(2)(c), interlocutory appeal is appropriate only if an actual "pleading" is struck by the circuit court.

Respondents predict Appellant will attempt to grasp firmly on the fact that subsection 14-3-330(2)(c) mentions the term "strike." However, the use of the word "strike" in subsection 14-

3-330(2) and in the circuit court's order granting the motion to "strike" is of no moment. To explain, the word "strike" in subsection 14-3-330(2)(c) and Rule 12(f) has completely different origins. See *Thornton v. S.C. Elec. & Gas Corp.*, 391 S.C. 297, 302, 705 S.E.2d 475, 478 (Ct. App. 2011) (explaining this distinction and holding a circuit court's striking of class allegations is not immediately appealable simply because of the use of the word "strike" in the appealability statute). In subsection 14-3-330(2)(c), the word "strike" comes from its code pleading predecessor enacted in 1870. See S.C. Acts Part I, tit. I, sec. 11, Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (S.C. 1869-70). This subsection, which has not changed in over 100 years, "includes the phrase 'strikes out an answer or any part thereof, or any pleading in any action.'" *Thornton*, 391 S.C. at 302, 705 S.E.2d at 478 (quoting *Harbert v. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Ry. Co.*, 74 S.C. 13, 16, 53 S.E. 1001, 1001-02 (1906)). On the other hand, a Rule 12(f) motion to "strike" originated in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure decades after and without any reference to the use of the word "strike" in subsection 14-3-330(2)(c). See *id.* at 302, 705 S.E.2d at 478 (citing Rule 86 of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure for the July 1, 1985 effective date of the Rules).

Appellant's appeal is simply an attempt to delay this case and avoid trial on the merits of the underlying claims. It is well-established the avoidance of trial is not a substantial right. See *Shields v. Martin Marietta Corp.*, 303 S.C. 469, 470, 402 S.E.2d 482, 483 (1991). Further, Appellant is not prohibited from appealing this ruling, if necessary, at a later date after a final judgment in this case.

3. Subsection 14-3-330(3) does not apply.

Because this appeal does not stem from a "special proceeding" or "upon a summary application in any action after judgment," subsection (3) is a nonstarter. No further analysis is needed.

4. Subsection 14-3-330(4) does not apply.

Because this appeal does not stem from an order concerning injunctive relief or an order concerning a receivership, subsection (4) is likewise a nonstarter. Similarly, no further analysis is needed.

* * * *

One final point appropriate for this Motion to Dismiss. Respondents are compelled to draw the Court's attention to a glaring defect in Appellant's appeal of the circuit court's order. Respondents stand firm that the circuit court did not err in granting their Motion to Strike.⁴ However, assuming for sole purpose of this Motion to Dismiss, the circuit court erred, there is no harm. An elementary concept of every appeal is (1) error and (2) harm resulting from said error. *See Visual Graphics Leasing Corp. v. Lucia*, 311 S.C. 484, 489, 429 S.E.2d 839, 841 (Ct. App. 1993) ("An error is not reversible unless it is material and prejudicial to the substantial rights of the appellant."). Appellant cannot—despite tortured attempts to do so—show any harm that has resulted from the circuit court's decision.

Again, three factual allegations were struck from Appellant's Second Amended Complaint. Quite tellingly, Appellant's brief is heavy on the alleged error, but is otherwise very light on the alleged prejudice resulting from said error. Appellant appears to argue prejudice flows from his inability to prove these facts and that without these facts, Respondents, *could have* moved to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint. Nevertheless, even a cursory review of the record makes clear that prejudice is nonexistent.

⁴ If necessary, Respondents will brief to this Court their position as to why the circuit court did not abuse its discretion in granting their Motion to Strike.

First, Appellant can still prove the very same stricken facts at trial to support his causes of action. *Second*, Appellant's perception that, without the stricken facts in the Second Amended Complaint, Respondents could have moved to dismiss the Complaint is a red herring and is entirely speculative.⁵ In fact, this provides further support to Respondents' argument that Appellant's appeal is not immediately appealable. Appellant speculates to hypothetical past or future harms. This speculation is inappropriate and flies in the face of decades worth of precedent holding steadfast that appellate issues must be ripe for consideration. *See Jowers v. S.C. Dep't of Health & Env't Control*, 423 S.C. 343, 353–54, 815 S.E.2d 446, 451 (2018) (“We have explained ripeness by defining what is not ripe, stating ‘an issue that is contingent, hypothetical, or abstract is not ripe for judicial review.’” (quoting *Colleton Cty. Taxpayers Ass'n v. Sch. Dist. of Colleton Cty.*, 371 S.C. 224, 242, 638 S.E.2d 685, 694 (2006))).

Assuming Respondents convinced the circuit court to completely dismiss the Second Amended Complaint or convinced the circuit court to dismiss an entire cause of action, *then* Appellant could argue the necessity of an appeal. Until then, Appellant has only presented a non-appealable interlocutory issue with absolutely no evidence of resulting harm. Therefore, dismissal is appropriate.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing analysis, Respondents respectfully request the Court grant their Motion to Dismiss Appellant's interlocutory appeal and remand this matter to the circuit court to proceed accordingly. Appellant's attempt to create piecemeal litigation is inappropriate and conflicts with the well-established South Carolina law governing appealability. Dismissal of

⁵ Appellant appears to be concerned regarding his cause of action for civil conspiracy. The pleading requirements to allege civil conspiracy are not overly onerous. *See Paradis v. Charleston Cty. Sch. Dist.*, 433 S.C. 562, 861 S.E.2d 774 (2021).

Appellant's appeal best promotes the policy of our state to allow for final judgments prior to beginning the appellate process and best effectuates judicial economy by avoiding unnecessary and piecemeal appeals. To be sure, our state disfavors interlocutory appeals in order to allow our judicial system to run its course and avoid creating additional burdens that are not, and may never be, necessary. Furthermore, Appellant has completely failed to show any harm stemming out of any alleged error committed by the circuit court. Therefore, at this stage, a consideration of the merits of Appellant's appeal is unnecessary and dismissal is appropriate.

(signature page to follow)

Respectfully submitted,

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February 4, 2022

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SC Court of Appeals

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM SUMTER COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

R. Ferrell Cothran, Jr., Circuit Court Judge

Civil Action No. 2020-CP-43-00734
Appellate Case No. 2021-001150

Ronald L. Jones.....Appellant,

v.

Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J.
Jones, Ima Lee Jones and
Shelley Allsbrooks.....Respondents.

RETURN TO MOTION TO DISMISS

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S.C. Code Ann. Section 14-3-330(2)(c), (1976, as amended).....3, 4, 9

MISCELLANEOUS

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The relief sought in Movants/Respondents' Motion to Dismiss¹, relevant to the Appellant/Plaintiff's Appeal of the Lower Court's Orders, dated September 22, 2021 (Appendix pg. 01), and Order dated October 8, 2021, (Appendix pg. 04), (hereinafter together as, "The Immediately Appealable Orders") is not supported by South Carolina Law and Case Law.

Section 14-3-330, Supports the Immediately Appealable Orders.

The Immediately Appealable Orders are not interlocutory. Section 14-3-330 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, specifically supports the Immediately Appealable Orders, Section 14-3-330, "...shall review upon appeal..." and specifically, Section 14-3-330(2)(c) which reads as follows, "...**strikes out** ... any part thereof **or any pleading in any action.**" (Emphasis supplied), (Appendix pg. 42). The Lower Court improperly struck "three important factual allegations" from the Appellant/Plaintiff's **pleading** (Complaint (Second Amended)), (Appendix pg. 06). Movants/Respondents expressly concede that Section 14-3-330, S.C. Code Ann., (1976, as amended), primarily governs the right of a party to immediately Appeal, an order issued before or during trial (Movants/Respondents' Motion to Dismiss p. 4, Appendix pg. 18).

Despite that concession, Movants/Respondents provide a copious and an irrelevant discussion on other types of appeals. (Motion to Dismiss p. 6-11, Appendix pgs. 20-25).

¹ Factually, the Movants/Respondents initially asked this Court to, "...dismiss the Notice of Appeal....", filed by the Appellant. The Appellant's Notice of Appeal was timely filed and compliant with South Carolina Law.

Movants/Respondents, apparently recognizing that Section 14-3-330(2)(c), S.C. Code Ann., (1976, as amended), clearly provides Appellant/Plaintiff with a right of Appeal, attempt to parse the Statute to render the Immediately Appealable Orders, interlocutory. Movants/Respondents devote a substantial part of their Motion to Dismiss in an attempt to avoid the plain English meaning of Section 14-3-330(2)(c), S.C. Code Ann., (1976, as amended), as to “pleading”, “any part thereof”, and “strike” (Motion to Dismiss p. 9-10, Appendix pgs. 23-24).

Movants/Respondents extensive attempt to avoid the plain English meaning of the Statute runs afoul of clear South Carolina precedent. "The cardinal rule of statutory construction is to ascertain and effectuate the intent of the legislature." Hodges v. Rainey, 341 S.C. 79, 85, 533 S.E.2d 578, 581 (2000). "Under the plain meaning rule, it is not the court's place to change the meaning of a clear and unambiguous statute." *Id.* "Whe[n] the statute's language is plain and unambiguous, and conveys a clear and definite meaning, the rules of statutory interpretation are not needed[,] and the court has no right to impose another meaning." Crocker v. SC Dept. of Health, 428 S.C. 1, 831 SE 2d 924 (S.C. Ct. of App. 2019).

Movants/Respondents' Motion to Strike.

Appellant/Plaintiff's counsel took the Deposition of Respondent, Shelley Allsbrooks on March 16, 2021, wherein she made "three important factual admissions"² Thereafter, Appellant/Plaintiff filed Appellant/Plaintiff's Complaint (Second Amended) containing the "three important factual admissions" from Respondent, Shelly Allsbrooks, on **April 22, 2021**, (Appendix pg. 6). Fourteen days later on **May 6, 2021**, Movants/Respondents' counsel, after reviewing the allegations of Appellant/Plaintiff's Complaint (Second Amended), and apparently realizing that the "three important factual admissions", fully supported Appellant/Plaintiff's Causes of Action for Promissory Estoppel and Civil Conspiracy, filed their Motion to Strike the "three important factual admissions" made by Respondent, Shelley Allsbrooks, (Appendix pg. 13). The "three important factual admissions" do not fall within the standards of Rule 12(f), SCRCP. The "three important factual allegations" are not redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous.

² At Deposition, Respondent, Allsbrooks, made "three important factual admissions", which admissions directly supported the allegations of Appellant's case. Those three important factual admissions were:

- Appellant had lived on the Property for a little over ten years (Deposition Transcript pg. 14 L. 16 – pg. 15 L. 10, Appendix pgs. 38-39);
- Respondent Shelley Allsbrooks conspired, *inter alia*, with her father against the economic interests of Appellant, (Deposition Transcript pg. 15 L. 17 – pg. 17 L. 15, Appendix pgs. 39-41); and
- Respondent Shelley Allsbrooks was the decision maker in the conspiracy with her father. (Deposition Transcript pg. 12 LL. 1-11, Appendix pg. 37).

Quite frankly, it is apparent that the Movants/Respondents filed an improper Motion to Strike the “three important factual admissions”, because the “three important factual admissions” supported Appellant/Plaintiff’s Complaint and not because the “three important factual admissions” fell within the standards of Rule 12(f), SCRCP.

The Immediately Appealable Orders clearly show a standard different than the Rule 12(f), SCRCP standards were improperly argued by Movants/Respondents, before the Lower Court.

➤ Movants/Respondents’ Motion to Strike as filed with the Lower Court misstated the standards of Rule 12 (f), SCRCP, by stating in Movants/Respondents’ Motion that matter may be struck as immaterial, irrelevant and evidentiary, pursuant to Rule 12(f), SCRCP, (Appendix pg. 13). Neither “irrelevant” nor “evidentiary” are Rule 12(f), SCRCP standards and these two standards were improperly included in Movants/Respondents’ Motion to Strike, as presented to the Lower Court, (Appendix pg. 44).

➤ At the Hearing before the Lower Court, Movants/Respondents’ counsel highlighted and argued to the Court, that “evidentiary” allegations should be struck pursuant to Rule 12(f), SCRCP, even though evidentiary, is not, as stated, a standard in Rule 12(f), SCRCP, (Hearing Tr. p. 4 LL. 16-22, p. 5 LL. 7-9, p. 6 LL. 11-13, p. 7 LL. 4-6, Appendix pgs. 31-34)

➤ Specifically, to support Movants/Respondents’ misplaced argument concerning evidentiary matters, Movants/Respondents’ counsel argued to the Lower Court at the Hearing, that Stroud v. Riddle, 194 SE 2d 236 (1973), was controlling, (Hearing Tr. p. 4 LL. 16-22, Appendix pg. 31); (Hearing Tr. p. 7 L. 4, Appendix pg. 34). The Movants/Respondents’ counsel’s reliance on Stroud was inapposite, because Stroud was a South Carolina case from 1973, when “code pleading” was in effect in South Carolina, (South Carolina has required “fact” pleading, consistent with Rule 8(a), SCRCP, since July 1, 1985.)

➤ The Lower Court's Order of September 22, 2021, (Appendix pg. 01), granting the relief sought in Movants/Respondents' Motion to Strike was based on findings unrelated to Rule 12(f), SCRC, and therefore, was improper. A review of the Lower Court's Order reveals that Movants/Respondents' counsel's argument had confused the issues before the Lower Court, because the Lower Court in paragraphs "2", "3" and "4", set forth the Lower Court's Findings, with mention of "**evidentiary**" in paragraphs, "2", "3" and "4", indicating the Lower Court had adopted Movants/Respondents' counsel's improper argument that evidentiary matters should be struck, pursuant to Rule 12(f), SCRC, (Appendix pg. 01).

Movants/Respondents Incorrectly State that Appellant/Plaintiffs Suffer no Harm from the Lower Court's Improper Action in Striking Three of Appellant/Plaintiff's Important Factual Allegations.

Movants/Respondents' Motion contains the following remarkable *ipse dixit* statements, which are false:

- "Appellant's three causes of action fully remain, and Appellant can still attempt to prove the stricken facts at trial." (Emphasis supplied), (Movants/Respondents' Motion to Dismiss, p. 6, Appendix pg. 20).
- "The circuit court's order in no way prohibits the very same allegations to be proven by evidence at a later stage" (Emphasis supplied), (Movants/Respondents' Motion to Dismiss, p. 7, Appendix pg. 21).
- "The case has not yet gone to trial, and Appellant can still introduce the stricken facts at the appropriate time and can still potentially succeed at trial on the merits of his causes of action." (Emphasis supplied), (Movants/Respondents' Motion to Dismiss, p. 7, Appendix pg. 21).
- "Appellant can still proceed on all three of his causes of action and can still present the very same allegations through evidence submitted to the jury during the evidentiary stage of trial." (Emphasis supplied), (Movants/Respondents' Motion to Dismiss, p. 8, Appendix pg. 22).
- "First, Appellant can still prove the very same stricken facts at trial to support his causes of action." (Emphasis supplied), (Movants/Respondents' Motion to Dismiss p. 12, Appendix pg. 26).

Movants/Respondents thereby attempt to minimize the significant harm to the Appellant/Plaintiff, from the Lower Court's striking the "three important factual admissions", from Appellant/Plaintiff's Complaint (Second Amended), by opining that even though the "three important factual admissions", will be missing from Appellant/Plaintiff's Complaint (Second Amended) at trial, having been struck by the Immediately Appealable Orders. Movants/Respondents improperly argue that Appellant/Plaintiff can simply move forward with the "three important factual admissions", despite the Immediately Appealable Orders. It is important to note that, the Immediately Appealable Orders did not contain any language allowing Appellant/Plaintiff to move forward with the "three important factual admissions", at trial, (Appendix pg. 01 and Appendix pg. 04)

Movants/Respondents Provided a Citation to a Case, in a Misleading Context.

Movants/Respondents provide this Court with a citation to Cobb v. Marccaro, 423 SE 2d 156 (Ct. of App. 1992), as support for Movants/Respondents' Motion to Dismiss. However, Movants/Respondents failed to disclose to this Court that the party in Cobb, could still move forward at trial, because the Court's Order contained the following, "In the present case, the trial judge's order preserves the Maccaros' right to renew their claim for statutory dissolution of the lien during later proceedings. The Maccaros, therefore, will not be denied a later judgment from which they can appeal the same issue.", (emphasis supplied) Cobb at 305.

Movants/Respondents Provided a Citation to a Case that Fully Supports Appellant/Plaintiff's Position.

Movants/Respondents provided a citation to a case in their Motion to Dismiss, which fully supports Appellant/Plaintiff's position, (Movants/Respondents' Motion to Dismiss p. 5, Appendix pg. 19, and p. 10, Appendix pg. 24). Namely, Thornton v. S.C. Elec. & Gas Corp., 391 S.C. 297, 303, 705 S.E.2d 475, 478 (Ct. App. 2011).

“After noting that such an order was not immediately appealable, the court heard the appeal anyway because ‘appeal has also been taken from the order upon the [defendant's] demurrer, which in effect strikes out a portion of the complaint,’ making it appealable under the predecessor to section 14-3-330(2)(c)...In holding the order was not appealable, the court quoted Harbert to draw a distinction between the order before the court and an order granting a motion to strike a pleading, which the court noted is appealable: **If the circuit court errs in striking out any material allegations of a good cause of action or good defense, it is impossible to remedy it in the course of the trial, because the evidence and the issues submitted to the jury cannot be extended beyond the issues made by the pleading**, and on appeal from the final judgment this court could not say there was error of law in confining the evidence and charge to the pleadings...Under the reasoning of Miles and Bowden, an appellate court should look to the effect of an interlocutory order to determine its appealability under section 14-3-330(2)(c). **An order affects a substantial right by striking a pleading if the order**

removes a material issue from the case, thereby preventing the issue from being litigated on the merits, and preventing the party from seeking to correct any errors in the order during or after trial., (Emphasis supplied) Thornton at 304.

Movants/Respondents' False Statement.

Movants/Respondents' Motion to Dismiss contains the following nonsensical statement, "Appellant appears to argue prejudice flows from his inability to prove these facts..." (Movants/Respondents' Motion to Dismiss, p. 11, Appendix pg. 25). The "three important factual admissions" were made by Respondent, Shelley Allsbrooks in a Deposition, whereby Respondent, Shelley Allsbrooks was under oath and no further proof is required.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing (i) applicable case law (ii) case law citations from Movants/Respondents (iii) applicable statutes and (iv) the facts of this case, the Immediately Appealable Orders are not interlocutory. Therefore, the relief sought in Movants/Respondents' Motion to Dismiss, should be denied.

[Signature Page Follows]

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February 14, 2022

RECEIVED

Mar 25 2022

SC Court of Appeals

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM SUMTER COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

R. Ferrell Cothran, Jr., Circuit Court Judge

Civil Action No. 2020-CP-43-00734
Appellate Case No. 2021-001150

Ronald L. Jones.....Petitioner,

v.

Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J.
Jones, Ima Lee Jones and
Shelley Allsbrooks.....Respondents.

PETITION FOR REHEARING

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

Cobb v. Maccaro, 310 S.C. 303, 305, 423 S.E.2d 156, 157 (Ct. App. 1992).....8

Stroud v. Riddle, 260 S.C. 99, 102, 194 S.E.2d 235, 237 (1973).....7

Thornton v. S.C. Elec. & Gas Corp., 391 S.C. 297, 705 S.E.2d
475, 479 (Ct. App. 2011).....3, 5, 9

STATUTES

S.C. Code Ann. Section 14-3-330(2)(c), (1976, as amended).....3, 5, 9

MISCELLANEOUS

Rule 8(a), SCRCP.....7

Rule 12(f), SCRCP.....3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

INTRODUCTION

Petitioner respectfully submits that this Court misapprehended or overlooked, *inter alia*, the following in its Order Dismissing Petitioner's Appeal:

S.C. Code Ann., Section 14-3-330(2)(c), (1976, as amended), provides that, "An order affecting a substantial right made in an action when such order... **strikes out** an answer or any part thereof or **any pleading** in any action", (Emphasis supplied), is **immediately appealable**. (The Lower Court's Order strikes paragraphs "13", "30" and "31" from Petitioner's Complaint (Second Amended)), (Appendix pg. 42 and pg. 01).

In this Court's Order granting Respondents' Motion to Dismiss Appeal, this Court provides a citation to, Thornton v. S.C. Elec. & Gas Corp., 391 S.C. 297, 705 S.E.2d 475, 479 (Ct. App. 2011), as follows, "Whether an order granting a Rule 12(f) motion to strike is appealable under section 14-3-330(2)(c) depends on the **effect** of the individual order under the facts and circumstances of the case.", (Emphasis supplied), (Appendix pg. 05(a)). The **effect** of the Lower Court's Order of September 22, 2021, was to actually, **strike out part of a pleading**, (paragraphs "13", "30" and "31" from Petitioner's Complaint (Second Amended)), (Appendix pg. 01). The case *sub judice*, is unlike Thornton, where this Court disapproved of a Motion with a label of "Motion to Strike", which in effect was not actually a "Motion to Strike"., Thornton at 303. Therefore, in light of S.C. Code Ann., Section 14-3-330(2)(c), (1976, as amended), and Thornton, *id*, the Lower Court's Orders are immediately appealable and the dismissal of the Appeal was in error.

INTRODUCTION (Cont.)

Petitioner respectfully submits that this Court misapprehended or overlooked, *inter alia*, the following in its Order Dismissing Petitioner's Appeal:

➤ Before the Lower Court, Respondents' counsel misstated the standards of Rule 12(f) SCRPC to be, "immaterial", "**irrelevant**" and "**evidentiary**". Irrelevant and evidentiary are not Rule 12(f), SCRPC, standards. See, page "7", herein.

➤ Before the Lower Court, Respondents' counsel apparently misled the Lower Court by arguing to the Lower Court that a "**code pleading case**" from 1973 supported Respondents' counsel's argument before the Lower Court, even though "**fact pleading**" has been in effect in South Carolina since July 1, 1985. See page "7", herein.

➤ The Lower Court, issued its Order of September 22, 2021, (Appendix pg. 01), granting the relief sought in Respondents' Motion to Strike based on findings **unrelated** to Rule 12(f), SCRPC, although the rubric of the Motion was a Motion to Strike under Rule 12(f). See page "8", herein.

➤ The Lower Court set forth its findings in paragraphs "2", "3" and "4", of its Order of September 22, 2021, with specific mention of "**evidentiary**" in paragraphs, "2", "3" and "4", (Appendix pg. 01) indicating the Lower Court had adopted Respondents' counsel's improper argument that evidentiary matters should be struck, pursuant to Rule 12(f), SCRPC, See page "8", herein.

➤ The Lower Court, specifically in paragraph "4" of its Order of September 22, 2021, (Appendix pg. 02), **reveals that the Lower Court did not utilize Rule 12(f), SCRPC standards**. The Lower Court's Order reads as follows, "...first paragraph numbered 13 as well as paragraphs 30 and 31 [of Petitioner's Complaint] do not attempt to allege the existence of a cause of action or ultimate facts but appear to allege evidentiary facts which are not necessary and should therefore be stricken."

➤ The Lower Court in its subsequent Order denying Petitioner's "Motion to Alter or Amend", dated October 8, 2021, shows that Petitioner's Motion to Alter or Amend was (i) decided without briefs (ii) decided without oral argument (iii) decided without a return by Defendants and (iv) the Lower Court's Order denying the Motion to Alter or Amend **does not even mention Rule 12(f), SCRPC**, (Appendix pg. 04).

➤ The Lower Court's Order shows the "three important factual admissions" do not fall within the standards of Rule 12(f), SCRPC. The "three important factual allegations" are not redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous. See page "6", herein.

ARGUMENT RELEVANT TO THIS COURT’S ORDER GRANTING MOTION

“After careful consideration, Respondent’s motion to dismiss is granted. See S.C. Code Ann. § 14-3-330(2)(c) (2017) (providing an interlocutory order is immediately appealable if it affects a substantial right and "strikes out an answer or any part thereof or any pleading in any action"); *Thornton v. S.C. Elec. & Gas Corp.*, 391 S.C. 304, 705 S.E.2d 475, 479 ("An order affects a substantial right by striking a pleading if the order removes a material issue from the case, thereby preventing the issue from being litigated on the merits, and preventing the party from seeking to correct any errors in the order during or after trial."); *id.* ("Whether an order granting a Rule 12(f) motion to strike is appealable under section 14-3-330(2)(c) depends on the effect of the individual order under the facts and circumstances of the case."). The remittitur will be sent as required by Rule 221(b), SCACR.” **[This Court’s Order of March 14, 2022]** (Appendix pg. 05(a))

After careful consideration, Respondent’s motion to dismiss is granted. See S.C. Code Ann. § 14-3-330(2)(c) (2017) (providing an interlocutory order is immediately appealable if it affects a substantial right and "strikes out an answer or any part thereof or any pleading in any action"); **[The Lower Court’s Order affected a substantial right and struck a part of a pleading]** *Thornton v. S.C. Elec. & Gas Corp.*, 391 S.C. 304, 705 S.E.2d 475, 479 ("An order affects a substantial right by striking a pleading if the order removes a material issue from the case, thereby preventing the issue from being litigated on the merits, and preventing the party from seeking to correct any errors in the order during or after trial."); **[The Lower Court’s Order removed a material issue from Petitioner’s case by striking paragraphs “13”, “30 and “31”, which supported Petitioner’s case in chief and specifically Petitioner’s Cause of Action for Civil Conspiracy]** *id.* ("Whether an order granting a Rule 12(f) motion to strike is appealable under section 14-3-330(2)(c) depends on the effect of the individual order under the facts and circumstances of the case."). **[The effect of the Lower Court’s Order, under our facts, was to remove a material issue from Petitioner’s case by striking paragraphs “13”, “30 and “31”, which supported Petitioner’s case in chief and specifically Petitioner’s Cause of Action for Civil Conspiracy]** The remittitur will be sent as required by Rule 221(b), SCACR. **[Argument by Petitioner on Rehearing]**

Movants/Respondents' Motion to Strike.

Appellant/Petitioner's counsel took the Deposition of Respondent, Shelley Allsbrooks on March 16, 2021, wherein she made "three important factual admissions"¹ Thereafter, Appellant/Petitioner filed Appellant/Petitioner's Complaint (Second Amended) containing the "three important factual admissions" from Respondent, Shelly Allsbrooks, on **April 22, 2021**, (Appendix pg. 6). Fourteen days later on **May 6, 2021**, Movants/Respondents' counsel, after reviewing the allegations of Appellant/Petitioner's Complaint (Second Amended), and apparently realizing that the "three important factual admissions", fully supported Appellant/Petitioner's Causes of Action for Promissory Estoppel and Civil Conspiracy, filed their Motion to Strike the "three important factual admissions" made by Respondent, Shelley Allsbrooks, (Appendix pg. 13). The "three important factual admissions" do not fall within the standards of Rule 12(f), SCRPC. The "three important factual allegations" are not redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous.

¹ At Deposition, Respondent, Allsbrooks, made "three important factual admissions", which admissions directly supported the allegations of Appellant's case. Those three important factual admissions were:

- Appellant had lived on the Property for a little over ten years (Deposition Transcript pg. 14 L. 16 – pg. 15 L. 10, Appendix pgs. 38-39);
- Respondent Shelley Allsbrooks conspired, *inter alia*, with her father against the economic interests of Appellant, (Deposition Transcript pg. 15 L. 17 – pg. 17 L. 15, Appendix pgs. 39-41); and
- Respondent Shelley Allsbrooks was the decision maker in the conspiracy with her father. (Deposition Transcript pg. 12 LL. 1-11, Appendix pg. 37).

It is apparent that the Respondents filed an improper Motion to Strike the “three important factual admissions”, because the “three important factual admissions” supported Appellant/Petitioner’s Complaint and not because the “three important factual admissions” fell within the standards of Rule 12(f), SCRCP.

ERRORS BY RESPONDENTS’ COUNSEL BEFORE THE LOWER COURT

➤ Respondents’ Motion to Strike, as filed with the Lower Court misstated the standards of Rule 12 (f), SCRCP, by stating in Respondents’ Motion that matter may be struck as immaterial, irrelevant and evidentiary, pursuant to Rule 12(f), SCRCP, (Appendix pg. 13). Neither “irrelevant” nor “evidentiary” are Rule 12(f), SCRCP standards and these two standards were improperly included in Respondents’ Motion to Strike, as presented to the Lower Court, (Appendix pg. 44).

➤ At the Hearing before the Lower Court, Respondents’ counsel highlighted and argued to the Court, that “evidentiary” allegations should be struck pursuant to Rule 12(f), SCRCP, even though evidentiary, is not, as stated, a standard in Rule 12(f), SCRCP, (Hearing Tr. p. 4 LL. 16-22, p. 5 LL. 7-9, p. 6 LL. 11-13, p. 7 LL. 4-6, Appendix pgs. 31-34)

➤ Specifically, to support Respondents’ misplaced argument concerning evidentiary matters, Respondents’ counsel argued to the Lower Court at the Hearing, that Stroud v. Riddle, 194 SE 2d 236 (1973), was controlling, (Hearing Tr. p. 4 LL. 16-22, Appendix pg. 31); (Hearing Tr. p. 7 L. 4, Appendix pg. 34). The Respondents’ counsel’s reliance on Stroud was inapposite, because Stroud was a South Carolina case from 1973, when “code pleading” was in effect in South Carolina, (South Carolina has required “fact” pleading, consistent with Rule 8(a), SCRCP, since July 1, 1985.)

ERRORS IN THE LOWER COURT'S ORDERS

- The Lower Court's Order of September 22, 2021, (Appendix pg. 01), granting the relief sought in Respondents' Motion to Strike was based on findings **unrelated** to Rule 12(f), SCRCP, although the rubric of the Motion was a Motion to Strike under Rule 12(f), SCRCP.
- The Lower Court set forth the Lower Court's findings in paragraphs "2", "3" and "4", with specific mention of "**evidentiary**" in paragraphs, "2", "3" and "4", indicating the Lower Court had adopted Respondents' counsel's improper argument that evidentiary matters should be struck, pursuant to Rule 12(f), SCRCP, (Appendix pg. 01).
- The "three important factual admissions" do not fall within the standards of Rule 12(f), SCRCP. The "three important factual allegations" are not redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous.

ERRORS IN THE RESPONDENTS' MOTION TO DISMISS

- Respondents improperly argue that Appellant/Petitioner can simply move forward with the "three important factual admissions", despite the Immediately Appealable Orders. It is important to note that, the Immediately Appealable Orders **do not** contain any language allowing Appellant/Petitioner to move forward with the "three important factual admissions", at trial, (Appendix pg. 01 and Appendix pg. 04).
- Respondents provide this Court with a citation to Cobb v. Marccaro, 423 SE 2d 156 (Ct. of App. 1992), as support for Respondents' Motion to Dismiss. However, Respondents failed to disclose to this Court that the party in Cobb, could still move forward at trial, **because** the Court's Order contained the following, "In the present case, the trial judge's order preserves the Maccaros' right to renew their claim for statutory dissolution of the lien during later proceedings. The Maccaros, therefore, will not be denied a later judgment from which they can appeal the same issue.", (emphasis supplied) Cobb at 305.

- Respondents provided a citation to a case in their Motion to Dismiss, which fully supports Appellant/Petitioner's position, (Respondents' Motion to Dismiss p. 5, Appendix pg. 19, and Motion p. 10, Appendix pg. 24). Namely, Thornton v. S.C. Elec. & Gas Corp., 391 S.C. 297, 303, 705 S.E.2d 475, 478 (Ct. App. 2011).

- “After noting that such an order was not immediately appealable, the court heard the appeal anyway because ‘appeal has also been taken from the order upon the [defendant's] demurrer, which in effect strikes out a portion of the complaint,’ making it appealable under the predecessor to section 14-3-330(2)(c)...In holding the order was not appealable, the court quoted Harbert to draw a distinction between the order before the court and an order granting a motion to strike a pleading, which the court noted is appealable: **If the circuit court errs in striking out any material allegations of a good cause of action or good defense, it is impossible to remedy it in the course of the trial, because the evidence and the issues submitted to the jury cannot be extended beyond the issues made by the pleading**, and on appeal from the final judgment this court could not say there was error of law in confining the evidence and charge to the pleadings...Under the reasoning of Miles and Bowden, an appellate court should look to the effect of an interlocutory order to determine its appealability under section 14-3-330(2)(c). **An order affects a substantial right by striking a pleading if the order removes a material issue from the case, thereby preventing the issue from being litigated on the merits, and preventing the party from seeking to correct any errors in the order during or after trial.**”, (Emphasis supplied) Thornton at 304.

- Respondents' Motion to Dismiss contains the following nonsensical statement, “Appellant appears to argue prejudice flows from his inability to prove these facts...” (Respondents' Motion to Dismiss, p. 11, Appendix pg. 25). The “three important factual admissions” were made by Respondent, Shelley Allsbrooks in a Deposition, whereby Respondent, Shelley Allsbrooks was under oath and no further proof is required.

RESPONDENTS' IMPROPER USE OF A RULE 12(f), SCRPC MOTION

- It is apparent that the Respondents filed an improper Motion to Strike the “three important factual admissions”, because the “three important factual admissions” supported Appellant/Petitioner's Complaint and not because the “three important factual admissions” fell within the standards of Rule 12(f), SCRPC.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing (i) applicable case law (ii) case law citations (iii) applicable statutes and (iv) the facts of this case, the Lower Court's Orders are not interlocutory. Therefore, this Court should grant a Rehearing and Reconsideration of this matter and enter its Order denying Respondents' Motion to Dismiss.

[Signature Page Follows]

Respectfully Submitted,

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March 25, 2022

State of South Carolina)
) IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
County of Sumter)
)
)
Ronald Jones,)
)
)
Plaintiff,) 2020-CP-43-00734
)
)
versus)
)
)
Gary Jones, et al.)
)
)
Defendant.)
_____)

Sumter County Courthouse
August 30, 2021

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

B E F O R E

The Honorable R. Ferrell Cothran, Jr.

A P P E A R A N C E S:

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Marvin E. McMillan, Jr., Esquire
Attorney for Defendant

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I N D E X

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E X H I B I T S

(There were no exhibits marked during this hearing)

1 in his original complaint was not by a deed transfer, not
2 by any consideration, but rather that he was allowed to
3 live there for, as he's alleged ten (10) years or more, and
4 as a result through a oral gift or otherwise it's his
5 property.

6 Your Honor, recognizing that 12(f), and a motion
7 to strike I will concede to the court is something that you
8 don't see very often in the complaint --- I mean, in regard
9 to the complaint but there's a solid basis for my motion.
10 Recognizing that Rule 12(f) states that a motion to strike
11 is a proper vehicle to strike, eliminate or remove any
12 redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous matter,
13 Rule 8 goes further to state that any claim for relief
14 should state a short and plain statement of facts showing
15 that the pleaders entitled to relief.

16 I've got, for submission to the court, a short
17 memorandum as well as a copy of a second amended complaint,
18 which is the basis for this motion to strike, Judge. In
19 that memorandum you will see the *Stroud* case which states
20 that not only --- states that Rule 8 mandates that pleading
21 contain "ultimate facts" rather than "evidentiary facts"
22 and it is improper to plea evidentiary facts.
23 Specifically, alleged in my complaint, the paragraphs that
24 we are seeking to strike. In the plaintiff's first
25 complaint they had two causes of action, a oral gift and

1 promissory estoppel. In his first amended complaint, he
2 amended it and alleged conspiracy against Gary Jones and
3 Becky Jones. Then the plaintiff amended his complaint
4 again and brought in another defendant, the niece, the
5 daughter of Becky and Gary Jones and alleged her as one of
6 the co-conspirators.

7 If you look at the plaintiff's second amended
8 complaint you will see that it is replete with evidentiary
9 allegations in there. He took the deposition of Shelley
10 Allsbrooks and Paragraph Thirteen is duplicated, there is
11 two thirteens but they state different allegations. He
12 alleges in Paragraph Thirteen of his complaint that the
13 defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks also testified that the
14 defendant Ronald L. Jones has occupied the property for a
15 little over ten years.

16 You will notice in Paragraph Twenty-Five of the
17 complaint, he's alleging that Mr. Jones has paid property
18 taxes in Sumter County. That his current address for voting
19 was at this location. That his vehicles were registered at
20 this location. You will also see in the conspiracy
21 allegation, in addition, alleging that they were
22 conspirators that it states it's been shown that Shelley
23 Allsbrooks demanded a fifteen foot right-of-way easement on
24 the property, and I'm summarizing, which would render the
25 property easement, Ms. Allsbrooks declared, "Uncle Ronnie

1 is going to have to like it or he gets nothing". And
2 that's in quotations. And that's in Paragraph Thirty.
3 Paragraph Thirty-One, which is the basis for my motion to
4 strike as well is that Shelley Allsbrooks took lead in
5 discussions against the economic interest of Ronald Jones
6 met and conspired with Gary Jones between five and ten
7 times both in person and electronically for the economic
8 interest of Gary Jones.

9 Judge, Rule 43(g) states that a party may read or
10 state to the jury its facts in it's pleadings but shall not
11 argue the case. To allow these documents to remain in the
12 pleadings, these allegations to remain in the pleadings,
13 would be in essence to allow evidentiary allegations, the
14 allegations which we've denied, the allegations that have
15 to be proved at the trial in their opening statement. I
16 can't honestly say I've ever seen anybody quote it in their
17 pleadings something that was alleged, and we submit out of
18 context, from a deposition. It's not necessary. It's
19 immaterial. The purpose of an opening statement is to
20 allow someone to argue the theory of their case not these
21 ultimate facts. We, as the defendants, don't want to waive
22 any other obligations --- defenses that we might have in
23 this trial.

24 For example, very likely that some of those
25 allegations would be consider some of those allegations,

1 those factual allegations in his complaint could be alleged
2 to be settlement negotiations and not even admissible at
3 trial. So we are seeking to clean these pleadings up now.

4 In the *Stroud* case and in my brief, I cited the
5 case talking about how to define ultimate facts from
6 evidentiary facts. And that case clearly states, if you
7 want to allege agency in your pleadings, allege agency.
8 You don't have to prove and it would be improper to make
9 the allegations that prove the allegations in the
10 pleadings. And on those basis we seek to strike those
11 sections of the second amended complaint, Your Honor.

12 THE COURT: Okay.

13 MR. WHITT: Your Honor, may it please the court.
14 Richard Whitt here for the plaintiff. Your Honor, may I
15 approach and hand a reference guide to you?

16 THE COURT: Yes, sir. Thank you.

17 MR. WHITT: Your Honor, our amended complaint is
18 behind tab 4 for Your Honor's review, of course. And
19 really our response is very short because this is going to
20 turn on, Your Honor's, review of the amended complaint and
21 the applicability of law. We have taken the deposition of
22 this defendant, this additional defendant, and subject to
23 check I believe that our first complaint alleged criminal
24 conspiracy already and we simply added Shelley Allsbrooks.
25 After we took her deposition she made admissions for civil

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)	IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
)	FOR THE THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
COUNTY OF SUMTER)	
)	CIVIL ACTION NO.:
RONALD L. JONES,)	2020-CP-43-00734
)	
PLAINTIFF,)	DEPOSITION
)	
VS.)	OF
)	
GARY A. JONES, SR.,)	SHELLEY ALLSBROOKS
BECKY J. JONES AND IMA LEE)	
JONES,)	
)	
DEFENDANTS.)	

DEPOSITION OF SHELLY ALLSBROOKS, TAKEN BEFORE WENDY SHANNON SULLIVAN, A NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COMMENCING AT THE HOUR OF 10:02 A.M., TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH, 2021, VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COPY

APPEARANCES

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REPORTED BY

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COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202

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EXHIBITS

(ALL EXHIBITS WERE MARKED AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE DEPOSITION)

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 1
COPIES OF TEXT MESSAGES-----
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 2
EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE-----
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT NUMBER 3
EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE-----

*THIS TRANSCRIPT MAY CONTAIN QUOTED MATERIAL. SUCH MATERIAL IS REPRODUCED AS READ OR QUOTED BY THE SPEAKER.



- 1 Q Okay. Who would you say was making the decisions in
2 April and May concerning the plat and concerning
3 getting Mr. Anderson out there to do a new plat? Were
4 you making those decisions, or was your father, or were
5 you doing it jointly?
- 6 A We were doing it jointly because he had told Ronnie
7 that it was up to me.
- 8 Q Your father had told your Uncle Ronnie --
- 9 A Correct.
- 10 Q -- that you would make the decisions?
- 11 A Correct.
- 12 Q Okay. What do you recall happened when you proposed
13 the 15-foot easement to your Uncle Ronnie?
- 14 A I'm not --
- 15 Q I'm sorry. I'll rephrase it. You had to let your --
16 it says in your emails you were going to discuss it
17 with your Uncle Ronnie. When you discussed it with him
18 and he saw the 15-foot easement, what was his reaction?
- 19 A He did not react.
- 20 Q Did he approve of it, or disapprove of it, or he just
21 had no reaction?
- 22 A No reaction.
- 23 Q Okay. Well, why did that matter not proceed to a plat?
24 Why did it stay a sketch as you described it?
- 25 A Because he never let me know that he was okay with it.

- 1 you aware of any?
- 2 A I only know what my aunt has told me.
- 3 Q Oh, okay. What has she told you?
- 4 A She told me that her instructions from my Uncle Warren
5 were to make sure that Ronnie never owned land because
6 he would borrow money against it and potentially lose
7 it.
- 8 Q When did you have that conversation?
- 9 A With my aunt?
- 10 Q Yes.
- 11 A After we -- I believe, if I remember correctly, after
12 my dad was served with papers.
- 13 Q All right. Just one moment. Ms. Allsbrooks, how old
14 are you now?
- 15 A How old am I? I'm 41 years old.
- 16 Q Okay. So your Uncle Ronnie, his position is he has
17 been living out there a little over ten years. So
18 being 41, you're aware of the period of time he has
19 been living on that property?
- 20 A Correct.
- 21 Q Okay. How long do you estimate that he has been living
22 on that property?
- 23 A Oh --
- 24 Q Well, let me ask it this way: If he says it has been
25 over ten years, does that sound right to you? Does

1 that sound correct?

2 A That sounds correct between him living with my
3 grandmother, and fixing up the club house, and living
4 out there, that would sound correct.

5 Q Okay. And so he lived with your grandmother?

6 A That was my understanding.

7 Q Was that prior to him moving into what you describe as
8 the clubhouse and fixing it up and moving in about ten
9 years ago? Is that prior to that?

10 A Yes, sir.

11 Q Okay. All right. And your grandmother also has a life
12 estate in her property; correct?

13 A Correct.

14 Q Okay. Just give me one moment, Ms. Allsbrooks. That
15 may be all the questions I have.

16 A Okay.

17 Q (Pause.) All right. I do have a little bit of follow-
18 up. So you said that you met with your father and you
19 discussed with your father the concerns about Uncle
20 Ronnie staying on the property and getting a plat. How
21 many times do you think you met with your parents
22 concerning this dispute back in that April-May time
23 frame?

24 A Well, I'd like to rephrase that, because I never had a
25 problem with my uncle living on the land.

1 Q Okay.

2 A I had a problem with anything being in someone else's
3 hands after him.

4 Q Okay. Understood. I understand. Thank you for
5 clarifying that.

6 A You're welcome.

7 Q How many times do you think you met with him? More
8 than five, more than ten?

9 A When you say met, do you mean face-to-face?

10 Q Well, either face-to-face or discussions by, you know,
11 telephone or text.

12 A In April and May, you say?

13 Q Yes, ma'am.

14 MR. MCMILLAN: Just for clarification, excuse me,
15 Richard. Who are you asking that about with, Ronnie or
16 with Gary or someone else?

17 MR. WHITT: I'm asking about her discussions with
18 her father concerning it.

19 MR. MCMILLAN: Okay. Got it.

20 THE WITNESS: Okay. Between April and May,
21 Richard, I would say maybe five to ten times.

22 BY MR. WHITT:

23 Q Okay. And how about your mother? Was she involved in
24 those conversations or was it just your father,
25 concerning the problem with Uncle Ronnie?

1 A Just my father, really. I mean, I would talk to my
2 mother as a mother if that makes sense, but about this,
3 it was me and my father.

4 Q Okay. About the details, it was just strictly with
5 your father and not your mother?

6 A Correct.

7 Q And did your father have advice for you or did he say,
8 you know, keep on doing what you're doing?

9 A I would say that we were trying to do everything we
10 could to resolve the matter. So he just supported me
11 100 percent.

12 Q Okay. So, basically, you were free to make decisions
13 about dealing with your Uncle Ronnie about your
14 concerns about the land?

15 A Yes, sir.

16 Q You'll be happy to know, that's all the questions I
17 have today, and I really appreciate you participating.

18 A Well, no problem at all.

19 MR. MCMILLAN: We don't have any questions.

20 THE COURT REPORTER: Mr. McMillan, did you want a
21 copy of this?

22 MR. MCMILLAN: Please, yes. Just an etran.

23 (WHEREUPON, THERE BEING NO FURTHER QUESTIONS, THE DEPOSITION
24 WAS CONCLUDED AT 10:20 A.M.)

25 (DEPONENT HAS WAIVED READING AND SIGNING.)

SECTION 14-3-330. Appellate jurisdiction in law cases.

The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction for correction of errors of law in law cases, and shall review upon appeal:

- (2) An order affecting a substantial right made in an action when such ... (c) strikes out an answer or any part thereof or any pleading in any action;

RULE 12
DEFENSES AND OBJECTIONS - WHEN AND HOW PRESENTED -
BY PLEADING OR MOTION - MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON PLEADINGS

(b) How Presented. Every defense, in law or fact, to a cause of action in any pleading, whether a claim, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim, shall be asserted in the responsive pleading thereto if one is required, except that the following defenses may at the option of the pleader be made by motion:

(6) failure to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action

RULE 12
DEFENSES AND OBJECTIONS - WHEN AND HOW PRESENTED -
BY PLEADING OR MOTION - MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON PLEADINGS

(f) Motion to Strike. Upon motion pointing out the defects complained of, and made by a party before responding to a pleading or, if no responsive pleading is required within 30 days after the service of the pleading upon him or upon the court's own initiative, at any time the court may order stricken from any pleading any insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous matter.

RECEIVED

Jan 13 2022

SC Court of Appeals

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM SUMTER COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

R. Ferrell Cothran, Jr., Circuit Court Judge

Civil Action No. 2020-CP-43-00734
Appellate Case No. 2021-001150

Ronald L. Jones.....Appellant.

v.

Gary A. Jones, Sr., Becky J.
Jones, Ima Lee Jones and
Shelley Allsbrooks.....Respondents.

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STATEMENT OF ISSUE ON APPEAL

- I. DID THE LOWER COURT ERR IN GRANTING DEFENDANTS/RESPONDENTS' MOTION TO STRIKE UNDER SCRCR RULE 12 (f), BECAUSE THE MATERIAL THAT WAS STRUCK DID NOT FALL WITHIN THE STANDARDS ENUMERATED IN SCRCR RULE 12(f), NAMELY THAT THE MATERIAL BE "REDUNDANT, IMMATERIAL, IMPERTINENT OR SCANDALOUS"?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This matter began with the filing of the Complaint of Plaintiff/Appellant in the Sumter County Court of Common Pleas, (R. ___, Complaint). Plaintiff/Appellant's Causes of Action are for Civil Conspiracy, Oral Gift, and Promissory Estoppel, (R. ___, Complaint, (Second Amended)). Plaintiff/Appellant's Complaint was first amended on June 10, 2020, (R. ___, Complaint (First Amended)). Defendants/Respondents filed their Amended Answer on June 24, 2020, (R. ___ Answer). Plaintiff/Appellant's counsel took the deposition of witness Shelley Allsbrooks on March 16, 2021, (R. ___, Deposition p. 1). Thereafter, Shelley Allsbrooks was added as a Defendant, with consent of counsel for the Defendants/Respondents, which consent was only as to adding Shelley Allsbrooks as a Defendant in this matter, (R. ___). The adding of Shelley Allsbrooks was by way of Plaintiff/Appellant's Complaint (Second Amended – By Consent), filed April 22, 2021, (R. ___, Complaint (Second Amended)). Defendants/Respondents filed their Answer to Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint on May 6, 2021, (R. ___, Answer). Thereafter, Defendants/Respondents' counsel filed a Motion to Strike pursuant to Rule 12(f), of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, ("SCRCP"), on May 6, 2021, (R. ___, Motion). After oral argument on August 31, 2021, Defendants/Respondents' counsel's Motion was granted by the Circuit Court Judge's Order, on September 22, 2021, (R. ___, Order). Plaintiff/Appellant's counsel filed a timely Motion to Reconsider, Rehear, Alter of Amend Judgment on September 23, 2021, (R. ___, Motion). Defendants/Respondents did not Return to Plaintiff/Appellant's Motion. The Lower Court, without hearing oral argument, denied Plaintiff/Appellant's Motion by way of Order dated, October 8, 2021, (R. ___, Order). Plaintiff/Appellant's Notice of Appeal of both of the Circuit Court Judge's Orders followed on October 8, 2021, (R. ___, Notice of App.). Plaintiff/Appellant's Appeal of both Circuit Court Orders follows.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

The property has a postal address of, "3295 E Brewington Rd, Sumter South Carolina 29153", (hereinafter as, the "Property"), (R. ___). The portion of the Property that is the subject of this action is shown on a Plat prepared by Anderson Land Surveying, showing 6.72 acres and dated February 27, 2020, (R. __, Plat). The Property in dispute, is located in rural Sumter County, South Carolina. Plaintiff/Appellant, Ronald L. Jones has occupied a portion of the Property and utilized that portion of the Property, as his residence for a period in excess of ten years, (R. ___). Defendant/Respondent, Shelley Allsbrooks testified in Deposition, that Plaintiff/Appellant, Ronald L. Jones has occupied a portion of the Property for a little over ten years (R. __, Depo. Tr. P. 14, line 16 – pg. 15 line 10).

The parent (larger) tract from which the Property that is the subject of this action was carved out, is subject to a life estate held by Defendant/Respondent, Ima Lee Jones, the Plaintiff/Appellant's mother. At the time of the creation of the life estate, the remainder interest was held by Warren E. Jones and Deborah Jones, the brother and sister-in-law of the Plaintiff/Appellant.

During his lifetime, Plaintiff/Appellant's brother (now deceased) Warren E. Jones, committed to his brother, Plaintiff/Appellant, that decedent, Warren E. Jones would convey the portion of the Property previously and currently occupied by Plaintiff/Appellant, to Plaintiff/Appellant, in exchange for Plaintiff/Appellant occupying, safeguarding, and maintaining the entirety of the Property, (R. ___). At no time did either Defendant/Respondent, Ima Lee Jones or Defendant/Respondent, Becky J. Jones, (wife of Defendant/Respondent, Gary A. Jones, Sr.), express any opposition to this arrangement or indicate to Plaintiff/Appellant that

Plaintiff/Appellant should cease performing the obligations that Plaintiff/Appellant had undertaken, at the behest of and with the consent of his brother, Warren E. Jones (R.____). After the death of Warren E. Jones in 2013, Deborah Jones (widow of Warren E. Jones), conveyed her remainder interest to Defendant/Respondent, Gary A. Jones, Sr. and Defendant/Respondent Becky J. Jones, the Plaintiff/Appellant's brother and sister-in-law, (R.____). Thereafter, Defendant/Respondent, Gary A. Jones, Sr. repeatedly ratified the promise made to Plaintiff/Appellant by decedent, Warren E. Jones, without objection from Defendant/Respondent, Becky J. Jones, (R.____).

Finally, the Plaintiff/Appellant does not claim any interest in the parent tract, except as is expressly included in the Plat describing the portion of the Property in dispute, (R.____ Plat, dated February 27, 2020).

ARGUMENT

I. THE LOWER COURT ERRED IN GRANTING DEFENDANTS/RESPONDENTS' MOTION TO STRIKE UNDER SCRCP RULE 12 (f), BECAUSE THE MATERIAL THAT WAS STRUCK DID NOT FALL WITHIN THE STANDARDS ENUMERATED IN SCRCP RULE 12(f), NAMELY THAT THE MATERIAL BE "REDUNDANT, IMMATERIAL, IMPERTINENT OR SCANDALOUS"

RULE 12(f), SCRCP

"...the court may order stricken from any pleading any insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous matter." (emphasis supplied).

LOWER COURT ORDERS

The Lower Court issued its "Order Striking Certain Allegations of Plaintiff's Complaint" on September 22, 2021, (R. __, Order). The Lower Court's Order referenced the required standards of Rule 12(f), SCRCP, **but** the Lower Court's Order based its decision on the following two findings unrelated to Rule 12(f), SCRCP:

- "I further find that pleadings should contain ultimate facts rather than evidentiary facts."; and
- "I further find that the first paragraph numbered 13 as well as paragraphs 30 and 31 of the Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint do not attempt to allege the existence of a cause of action or ultimate facts but appear to allege evidentiary facts which are not necessary and should therefore be stricken."

The Lower Court made no finding concerning Rule 12(f), SCRCP, and the Lower Court made no finding as to the standards of Rule 12(f), SCRCP, (R. __, Order). Namely, the Lower Court did not find that the three paragraphs that the Lower Court Ordered to be struck from Plaintiff/Appellant's Complaint, were redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous as required by Rule 12(f), SCRCP.

Instead of reviewing the Motion, pursuant to the standards of Rule 12(f), SCRCP, the Lower Court simply adopted the argument of Defendants/Respondents' counsel, which argument was not directly related to Rule 12(f), SCRCP.

The subsequent Order of the Lower Court denying Plaintiff's "Motion to Alter or Amend", dated October 8, 2021, (R. ___, Order), shows that Plaintiff's Motion to Alter or Amend was (i) decided without briefs (ii) decided without oral argument (iii) decided without a return by Defendants and (iv) the Lower Court's Order denying the Motion to Alter or Amend does not reference Rule 12(f), SCRCP, (R. ___, Order).

BACKGROUND

During Deposition, one of the Defendants, prior to being added as a Defendant, Shelley Allsbrooks, made three important factual admissions¹ that fully support important allegations in Plaintiff's Complaint (Second Amended), (R. ___, Complaint). Defendants' counsel, after the Deposition was concluded, and after the Complaint was amended to add Defendant Allsbrooks as a Defendant, apparently realized that the three important factual admissions¹ made by Defendant, Allsbrooks, supported important allegations in Plaintiff's Complaint (Second Amended), (R. ___). Defendants' counsel then improperly used Rule 12(f), SCRCP in a Motion

¹ At Deposition, Defendant/Respondent, Allsbrooks, made three important factual admissions, which admissions directly supported the allegations of Plaintiff/Appellant's case. Those admissions were:

- Plaintiff had lived on the Property for a little over ten years (R. ___, Deposition Transcript pg. 14 line 16 – pg. 15 line 10);
- Defendant Shelley Allsbrooks conspired, *inter alia*, with her father against the economic interests of Plaintiff, (R. ___ Deposition Transcript pg. 15 line 17 – page 17 line 15); and
- Defendant Shelley Allsbrooks was the decision maker in the conspiracy with her father. (R. ___ Deposition Transcript pg. 12 lines 1-11).

to Strike (R. ___, Motion) asking that the three important factual admissions¹ made by Defendant, Allsbrooks, in her deposition be struck from Plaintiff's Complaint (Second Amended), (R. ___). The three important factual admissions¹ were not redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous, as required under Rule 12(f) SCRPC, (R. ___, Depo. Tr.). However, Defendants/Respondents' counsel filed a Rule 12(f), SCRPC Motion and referenced a 1973 "code pleading" case to convince the Trial Judge to grant Defendants' Motion, striking all three important factual admissions in Plaintiff's Complaint (Second Amended), (R. ___, Complaint). Defendants/Respondents' Lower Court Argument.

Additionally, Defendants/Respondents' counsel, in his Motion before the Lower Court, misstated the standards of Rule 12 (f), SCRPC, by stating in Defendants' Motion that material should be struck as immaterial, **irrelevant and evidentiary**, (R. ___, Motion), Neither "irrelevant" nor "evidentiary" are Rule 12(f), SCRPC standards and thus are not relevant to Defendants/Respondents' Motion to Strike. Also, Defendants' counsel, in oral argument before the Lower Court, did not provide a single citation to the Court dealing with a Rule 12(f), SCRPC Motion to Strike.

Instead, Defendants/Respondents' counsel improperly argued to the Lower Court at the Hearing, that Stroud v. Riddle, 194 SE 2d 236 (1973), was controlling, (R. ___ Hearing Tr. p. 4 LL. 16-22); (R. ___ Hearing Tr. p. 7 LL. 4-11). The Defendants/Respondents' counsel's reliance on Stroud was inapposite, because Stroud was a South Carolina case from 1973, when "code pleading"² was in effect in South Carolina. Defendants/Respondents' counsel made the bizarre argument in 2021, that

² South Carolina has required "fact" pleading, consistent with Rule 8(a), SCRPC, since July 1, 1985.

Plaintiff's "fact pleading" as required under Rule 8(a), SCRCF, of the three important factual admissions made by Defendant Allsbrooks in her deposition, was improper, (R. ___ Hearing Tr. P. 4 LL. 16-22); (R. ___ Hearing Tr. P. 7 LL. 4-11).

Defendants/Respondents' counsel also argued to the Lower Court at the Hearing, that, "If you look at the Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint you will see that it is replete with evidentiary allegations in there (*sic*)." (R. ___ Hearing Tr. p. 5 LL. 7-9). That means that Defendants/Respondents' counsel actually argued to the Lower Court that because Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint is, "...replete with evidentiary allegations...", Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint was improper.

In addition to Stroud, Defendants/Respondents cited, Watts v. Metro Sec. Agency, 346 S.C. 235, 240, 550 S.E.2d 869, 871 (Ct. App. 2001) and Brown v. Inv. Mgmt. & Research, Inc. 475 SE 2d 754 (1996), (R. ___, Defendants' Memorandum in Support). Defendants/Respondents improperly relied upon and argued to the Lower Court the applicability of the above cited cases which have the following defects. Watts, (Not a Rule 12 (f), SCRCF case - was argued that the Complaint failed to allege a Cause of Action upon which Judgment could be granted) and Brown, (Not a Rule 12(f), SCRCF case - Brown was a Rule 12(b), SCRCF case). Neither of these cases apply to the Motion made by Defendants/Respondents' counsel, under Rule 12(f), SCRCF (R. ___).

The Lower Court misapprehended the South Carolina Cases cited by the Defendants/Respondents on reviewing a ruling on whether a pleading states a Cause of Action which are concerned with the bare minimum that must be pled in order to survive a Motion to Dismiss. In this context ultimate facts are enough to get over the hurdle of,

"What's the least we could do?". However, nothing in these rulings says, or even suggests, that doing more than the bare minimum is improper and must be stricken from a pleading under Rule 12(f), SCRCP.

The Relief Sought in Defendants/Respondents' Motion Should not have been Granted.

As stated, nothing in Plaintiff/Appellant's Complaint (Second Amended), contained anything that should have been struck under Rule 12(f), SCRCP, (R. ___, Complaint). Specifically, the three paragraphs ordered to be removed in the Lower Court's Order, "13", "30" and "31", of Plaintiff's Complaint (Second Amended), did not contain redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous material, (R. ___ Complaint, Second Amended). Also, as stated, Respondents' Motion misstated the standards to grant a Motion to Strike under Rule 12(f), SCRCP, (R. ___), so any request that material be stricken from Plaintiff's Complaint was not properly before the Lower Court, (R. ___). Also, and as set forth hereinabove, the Lower Court's Order granting the relief sought in Respondents' Motion was based on findings unrelated to Rule 12(f), SCRCP, (R. ___), and therefore, was improper.

Plaintiff's allegations in paragraphs "13", "30" and "31" of Plaintiff's Complaint (Second Amended), (ordered struck by the Lower Court) are (i) factually based, as previously shown (ii) taken directly from the deposition of Defendant/Respondent, Allsbrooks (R. ___) and (iii) added after the initial pleadings had been filed and based on new information gleaned from the deposition of a then witness, now Defendant/Respondent Shelley Allsbrooks, (R. ___, Complaint). Therefore paragraphs "13", "30" and "31" in Plaintiff's Complaint (Second Amended) could not be

redundant, (R. ___, Complaint, (Second Amended). Also, the allegations in paragraphs “13”, “30” and “31” of Plaintiff’s Complaint, (Second Amended), were needed to support the elements of Plaintiff/Appellant’s Cause of Action for Civil Conspiracy, (R. ___. Complaint, (Second Amended). Therefore paragraphs “13”, “30” and “31” of Plaintiff’s Complaint (Second Amended), could not be **immaterial**, but are absolutely necessary to give fair notice to the Lower Court and other parties as required under the SCRPC, (R. ___, Plaintiff’s Complaint (Second Amended). Paragraphs “13”, “30” and “31” of Plaintiff’s Complaint (Second Amended), were factually accurate and taken directly from the deposition of Defendant/Respondent, Allsbrooks and paragraphs “13”, “30” and “31”, of Plaintiff’s Complaint (Second Amended), therefore could not be **impertinent** or **scandalous** (R. ___, Depo. Tr. pg. 14 line 16 – pg. 15 line 10); (R. ___, Depo. Tr. pg. 15 line 17 – page 17 line 15); (R. _ Depo. Tr. pg. 12 lines 1-11).

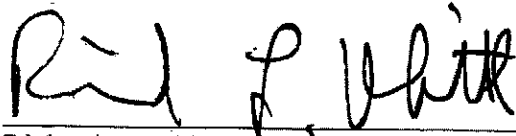
Plaintiff/Appellant’s counsel made the following appropriate argument in the Hearing before the Lower Court, “MR. WHITT: And we had to show acts [in] furtherance [of the Cause of Action for Civil Conspiracy] so we gave [Lower Court Judge] a case ... about the elements which we’ve complied with and then the acts [in] furtherance [of the Cause of Action for Civil Conspiracy]. We don’t think we’ve gone any further than what we are required to do. Had we left all of that out, Your Honor, [Defendants] would be in to dismiss [Plaintiff’s Complaint] under 12(b)(6)...” (Hearing Tr. p. 9 LL. 9-14, R. ___).

If allowed to be struck, the removal of paragraphs "13", "30" and "31", of Plaintiff's Complaint (Second Amended), significantly weakens Plaintiff/Appellant's case and paragraphs "30" and "31", of Plaintiff's Complaint (Second Amended), if allowed to be struck, significantly weakens Plaintiff/Appellant's Cause of Action for Civil Conspiracy (R. ___, (Complaint, (Second Amended)). Accordingly, the removal of these three paragraphs from Plaintiff's Complaint (Second Amended) directly affects a substantial right of Plaintiff/Appellant and unless reversed, decides that issue with finality.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing (i) applicable case law (ii) applicable statutes and (iii) the facts of this case, the Lower Court misapprehended the oral argument of Respondents' counsel, and the Lower Court misapprehended the South Carolina Cases cited by the Defendants/Respondents, on reviewing a ruling on whether a pleading states a Cause of Action, which are concerned with the bare minimum that must be pled, in order to survive a Motion to Dismiss. In this context ultimate facts are enough to get over the hurdle of, "What's the least we could do?". However, nothing in the South Carolina case law cited by the Defendants/Respondents supports the position of Defendants/Respondents, or even suggests, that doing more than the bare minimum is improper and must be stricken from a pleading under Rule 12(f), SCRPC. The Lower Court was apparently misled by the literal contents of Defendants/Respondents' Rule 12(f), SCRPC Motion to Strike, which incorrectly stated that the standards for a Rule 12(f) Motion to succeed were, "**immaterial, irrelevant, and evidentiary.**" (emphasis supplied), (R. ___ Defendants/Respondents' Motion to Strike). The Lower Court was apparently further misled by Defendants/Respondents reliance in oral argument before the lower court, on Stroud v. Riddle, 260 S.C. 99, 102, 194 S.E.2d 235, 237 (1973), (R. ___, Hearing Tr.), a 1973 case, when "code pleading" was in effect in South Carolina. Rule 12(f) provides for striking allegations that are "redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous matter", (R. ___). None of the Rule 12(f), SCRPC standards justify striking allegations beyond the bare minimum to which are necessary to meet the standard of stating a cause of action, notifying the Trial Court and the Defendants of which Causes of Action Plaintiff intends to pursue at trial. Accordingly, this case should be reversed and remanded to the Lower Court.

[Signature Page Follows]



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